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The object of the Handbook to the Eastern Alps is to describe all that is best worth seeing, to assist the traveller in planning his tour and disposing of his time to the best advantage, to render him as independent as possible of the services of interested parties, and thus to enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy the magnificent scenery of one of the most attractive regions in Europe.

The districts described in this Handbook were formerly embraced in the Handbook for Southern Germany and Austria, which is now for the fourth time published in two separate volumes. The information in the present volume, which corresponds with the twenty-sixth German edition, is, however, much fuller than that contained in the corresponding part of the older Handbook. The Eastern Alps have been repeatedly visited by the Editor within the last few years for the purpose of obtaining the most recent and trustworthy information; but, as many of the data in the Handbook relate to matters which are constantly undergoing alteration, he will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. Those already received, which in many instances have proved most useful, he gratefully acknowledges.

The contents of the Handbook are divided into Eight Sections (I. S. Bavaria; II. Salzburg and Salzkammergut; III. Gisela Railway and Hohe Tauern; IV. N.E. Tyrol and Zillerthal; V. N.W. Tyrol, the Brenner Railway, and the Oetztal; VI. S.W. Tyrol; VII. S.E. Tyrol, Pusterthal, and the Dolomites; VIII. Alps of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carnithia, and Carniola), each of which may be separately removed from the book by the mountaineer or pedestrian who desires to minimise the bulk of his luggage. To each section is prefixed a list of the routes it contains, so that each forms an approximately complete volume apart from the general table of contents.

The Maps and Plans, on which the utmost care has been bestowed, will, it is hoped, render the traveller hardly less material service than the letter-press. New maps of the environs of Hohenschwangau and Partenkirchen, of the Stubai
Alps, and of the Dolomite Alps (three plates) have been added to the present volume.

The Time Tables contained in 'Hendschel's Telegraph', published at Frankfort on the Main, and issued monthly in summer, and in the 'Reichs-Kursbuch', published at Berlin, and issued eight times a year, will be found satisfactory. The best Austrian publication of the kind is 'Waldheim's Conduc- teur', which appears at Vienna monthly (price 50 kr.).

Distances by railway and road are given approximately in English miles, and in the case of mountain-excursions they are expressed by the time in which they are usually walked. Heights are given in accordance with the new Austrian Ordnance Survey, or from other recent authorities (reduced to Engl. feet; 1 Engl. ft. = 0.3048 metre). The Populations are those ascertained by the latest census.

Hotels. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate, not only the first-class hotels, but others of a less pretending kind, which may be safely selected by the 'voyageur en garçon', with little sacrifice of comfort, and great saving of expenditure. The asterisks indicate hotels which the Editor has reason to believe good houses of their class. At the same time he does not doubt that equally comfortable accommodation may often be obtained at hotels which he has not starred or even mentioned. Hotel-charges, as well as carriage-fares and fees to guides, are stated in the Handbook, either in accordance with the personal experience of the Editor, or from information furnished by numerous travellers. They are of course liable to frequent variation, and generally have an upward tendency; but those mentioned in the following pages will at least afford the traveller an idea of his probable expenditure.

To hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others, the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks. Hotel-keepers are also warned against persons representing themselves as agents for Baedeker's Handbooks.
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13. The Königssee and its Environs, Salzach-Thal, and Saalach-Thal (Pongau and Pinzgau): between pp. 120, 121.
17. The Environs of Innsbruck: between pp. 176, 177.
20. The Vorarlberg: between pp. 210, 211.
22. The Stanzer-Thal and the Patnaun-Thal, from the Arlberg to Finschhals: between pp. 234, 235.
23. The Stubai-Thal, Selrain-Thal, Lower Oetzthal, and Pitztal: between pp. 238, 239.
24. The Stubai Alps, between pp. 248; 249.
27. The district to the East of Botzen, with the Dolomites of the Fassa and Gardena Valleys: between pp. 286, 287.
31. The Adamello, Presanella, and Brenta Alps, between pp. 332, 333.
32. The Dolomite Alps from Botzen to Belluno: between pp. 352, 353.
34. The Central Pusterthal, with the Rieserferner and Dolomites of Prags and Enneberg: between pp. 360, 361.
36. The Styrian and Austrian Alps, from Aussee to the Hochschwab: between pp. 420, 421.
38. The Carinthian Alps, from Lienz to the Wörther See and the Wocherner See: between pp. 460, 461.
39. The Styrian and Carinthian Alps, from Murau to Gratz: between pp. 468, 469.
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Panoramas.

1. From the Gaissberg, near Salzburg, between pp. 90, 91.
2. - - Schafberg, near Ischl, pp. 102, 103.
3. - - Schmitten, between pp. 126, 127.
6. - - Kitzbühler Horn, p. 189.

Plans of Towns.

Botzen (p. 230), Gastein (p. 131), Gmunden (p. 106), Gratz (p. 438), Innsbruck (p. 176), Ischl (p. 107), Meran (p. 298), Salzburg (p. 82), Trent (p. 322).
INTRODUCTION.

I. Language. Money.

Language. For travellers purposing to explore the remoter parts of the Eastern Alps, a slight acquaintance with German is very desirable; but those who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find that English or French is spoken at the principal hotels and the usual public resorts.

Money. The new Austrian monetary unit is the Crown (Krone) = 100 Heller. These new coins, however, are still comparatively rare, and reckonings are still universally made in the old Florins (Gulden) and Kreusers (1 florin = 100 kreuzer = 2 crowns; 1 kreuzer = 2 heller). The silver and paper florins are of the same value (about 1s. 9d. or 43 cents), but the latter are being gradually withdrawn. Large sums are paid in government notes (5 and 50 fl.) or bank-notes (10, 100, and 1000 fl.). The average rate of exchange for a sovereign (or a German gold piece of 20 marks) is 12 fl., and for a Napoleon 93/4 fl. Those who desire to convert considerable sums into Austrian notes should be careful to employ respectable bankers or money-changers; and they will effect the exchange to better advantage in the principal towns of Austria itself than at Munich or other towns in Southern Germany. Those who travel with large sums should be provided with circular notes (of 10 fl. each, issued by the London and other bankers), in preference to bank-notes or gold, the value of the former being recoverable in case of loss.

The cost of a tour among the Alps of Bavaria and Tyrol depends of course on a great variety of circumstances; but, as a rule, travelling in S. Germany and among the Austrian mountains is less expensive than in most other parts of Europe. The pedestrian of moderate requirements, and tolerably proficient in the language, may, by avoiding the beaten track as much as possible, succeed in limiting his expenditure to 6-8s. per diem; but the traveller who prefers driving to walking, frequents hotels of the highest class, and requires the services of guides and commissionaires, must be prepared to expend at least 25-30s. daily.

II. Passports and Custom Houses.

Passports are not absolutely necessary in Austria or in Germany; but they are sometimes called for in order to prove the identity of the traveller, they are not unfrequently serviceable in procuring admission to collections, and they must be presented at the post-office before the traveller can obtain delivery of registered
letters. Travellers who expect to enter Germany from France through Alsace should have their passports visé'd by the German ambassador in London or Paris (see 10s.). The following are the principal passport-agents in London: Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; C. Smith and Son, 63 Charing Cross; E. Stanford, 26 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street (charge 2s.; agent's fee 1s. 6d.).

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. At the Austrian frontier playing-cards, almanacks, and sealed letters are liable to confiscation. Tobacco and cigars, the sale of which in Austria is a monopoly of government, are liable to a duty of about 6 fl. per pound. According to the strict rule, one ounce of tobacco and 10 cigars only are exempt from duty. The keys should be sent along with all luggage forwarded in advance.

III. Plan of Tour.


PLAN. 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 best season for a visit to the mountains of S. Germany and Austria 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 an occurrence is 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 perfection.

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 larger the party, 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, on the other hand, who has attained some proficiency in the language of the country, will of course more speedily become acquainted with the people and their characteristics, and more readily derive instruction from his tour.

SCENERY. The following places in S. Bavaria and the Austrian Alps are recommended to lovers of the picturesque:

IN THE BAVARIAN OBERLAND: The Starnberger See (p. 26), the Hohe Peissenberg (p. 26), the Walchensee (p. 43), the Herzogstand (p. 43), Tegernsee (p. 50), Schliersee (p. 56), the Wendelstein (p. 57), the Chiemsee (p. 60), Niederalschau (p. 61), Hochfella (p. 61), Berchtesgaden (p. 72), the Königssee (p. 76), Partenkirchen (p. 30), Hohenschwangau (p. 17), Linderhof (p. 37), and Oberstdorf (p. 8).
PLAN OF TOUR.

SALZBURG AND THE SALZKAMMERGUT: Salzburg (p. 83), the Gaisberg (p. 90), Golling (Schwarzbach Fall, p. 94; Salzachofen, p. 95; the Liechtenstein-Klamm (p. 122), the Kitzloch-Klamm (p. 124), Gastein (p. 131), Fuscher-Thal (p. 139), Zell am See (p. 125), the Schmittenhöhe (p. 126), Kaprun (Mooserboden, p. 144), Krimml (p. 148), the Seisenberg-Klamm (p. 93), the Vorderkaser-Klamm (p. 191), the Schwarzbach-Klamm (p. 191), Gmunden (p. 104) and the Traunsee (p. 106), Ischl (p. 108), the Schafberg (102), Hallstatt (p. 114), Gosau Lakes (p. 116), and the Zwiesel-Alp (p. 117).

NORTH TYROL AND THE VORARLBERG: Kufstein (p. 169); Thierberg, Kaiser-Thal, Hintersteiner-See, the Hohe Salve (p. 180), the Kitzbühler Horn (p. 188), the Ziller-Thal (Kellerjoch, p. 198, Ahornspitze, p. 196, Berliner Hütte, p. 201), the Achensee (p. 59, Unnütz), Innsbruck (p. 176), the Stubai-Thal (Bildstöckljoch, p. 252), the Oetztal (Gurgl, p. 266; Ramoljoch, p. 267, Niederjoch, p. 264), Mittelberg in the Pitztal (p. 268), the Fern Pass (p. 214), Landeck (p. 266), St. Anton (p. 219), Schruns (p. 230), the Lünersee and Scesapiana (p. 218), Bregenz (p. 211), and the Pfänder (p. 212).

CENTRAL AND SOUTH TYROL: The Brenner (p. 240), Botzen (p. 280) and its environs (Kloebenstein, p. 284; Val Gardena, p. 283; Schérlm, p. 292; Mendel, p. 399), Meran (p. 399), the Stelvio Pass (Trefoli, p. 304; Piz Umbrail, p. 307; Sulden (Schöntaufspitze, p. 316; Cavedale, p. 318; Ortler p. 318), Martell-Thal (p. 312), Biva (p. 325), the Lago di Garda (p. 327), the Val di Genova (p. 336), Campiglio (p. 339), the Val Fassa (Sella Pass, p. 344; Fedaja Pass, p. 355), S. Martino di Castrozza (p. 357), Agordo (p. 392), Caprile (p. 390); Bruneck (p. 361), Taufers (p. 370), the valley of Prags (p. 369), Schluderbach (p. 377), Cortina (p. 381), Pieve di Cadore (p. 384); Sexten (Fischeleinboden, p. 386); Liens (p. 387). Windsch-Matrei (Gschlöß, p. 152; Venediger, p. 152), the Kaiser-Thür (p. 157), and Kaiz (Gross-Glockner, p. 158).

LOWER AND UPPER AUSTRIA AND STRIA: The Semmering Railway (p. 398), the Höllenthal (p. 399), the Schneeberg (p. 399), the Raxalpe (p. 400), Mürzzuschlag (p. 402), Mariaville (p. 403), Weichselboden (p. 411), Wildalpen (p. 412), the Hochschwab (p. 409), the Oetscher (p. 416), Lunz (p. 416), Waidhofen an der Ybbs (p. 417), Steyr (p. 419), Eisenerz (p. 424), the Gesäuse (Gstatterboden, p. 433; Jonsbach-Thal, p. 433), Admont (p. 424), Windsch-Garten (p. 426), Stoder (p. 426), Ausssee (Grundsee, Toplitzsee, p. 412), Schladming (Ramsau, p. 432), and Graz (p. 438).

CARNIOLA AND CADINOLA: Villach (Dobratsch, p. 460), the Wörther See (p. 459), Eisenkappel (p. 455), Sulzbach (p. 445), Adelsberg (p. 449), St. Canzian (p. 451), Veldes (p. 474), Wochin (p. 474), Tarvis (p. 476), Raibl (p. 483), the Pontebba Railway (p. 451), Millstatt (p. 462), the Malta-Thal (p. 457), and Heiligenblut (p. 462).

In sketching the plan of a tour, the traveller will find it convenient to mark with red pencil, on the map before the title-page of this volume, all the places he wishes to visit, and then consider the best means of reaching and connecting them. A few short tours are subjoined as examples; the places for spending the night are indicated by italics.

1. TEN OR TWELVE DAYS FROM MUNICH (S. BAVARIA, N. TYROL). Munich, Tegernsee (Neureut, Hirschberg), Achensee (Unnütz), Jenbach, Innsbruck (Amras, Lasserkoppe, Patscherkofel), Seefeld (Beitherspitze), Mittenwald (Leutaschklamm, Kranzberg), Partenkirchen (Partnachklamm, Reintal, Schachen, Eibsee), Linderhof, Plansee, Reutte, Hofenschwangau, Füssen, (or Linderhof, Schützensteig, Neu-Schwanstein), Munich.

Or: Munich, Schliersee, Wendelstein, Landl (or Tatzlwurm), Kufstein (Thierberg, Kaiser-Thal, Vorderkaiserfelden, Hintersteiner-See), Wörgl (Hohe Salve), Jenbach, and then as above.

2. A FORTNIGHT IN SALZBURG AND THE SALZKAMMERGUT. Salzburg, Mondsee, Schafberg, Ischi (Gmunden, Ausssee), Hallstatt, Gosau (Gosau Lakes), Zwiesel-Alp, Abtenau (Aubach Fall), Golling (Schwarzbach Fall, Salzachöfen), St. Johann (Liechtenstein-Klamm, Hochgründek), Zell am See (Schmittenhöhe, Mooserboden), Saalfelden, Hirschbichl, Ramsau, Berch-
tegadon (Königssee), Reichenhall (or Saalfelden, Ramseider-Scharte, Königssee, Berchtesgaden, Ramsau, Schwarzachtal, Reichenhall), Chiemsee, Munich.


5. THREE WEEKS IN S. BAVARIA, THE OETZTHAL, AND THE ORTLETER AND BRENTA DISTRICTS (for experienced mountaineers). — Munich, Oberstdorf (Nebelhorn, Mädelegabel), Hornbach-Joch, Elmen, Hahnten, Imst, the Oetzthal (or Oberstdorf, Mädelejoch, Lend, Memminger-Hütte, Augsburger-Hütte (Gatschhöf, Parteiserspitze), Landeck, the Oetzththal), Vent, Tauferjoch, Mittelberg, Ötgruben-Joch, Gepatschhöf (or Vent, Wildspitze, Gepatschhöf), Weisssee-Joch, Langtaufers, Mals, Trafoi, Ortler, Suldten, Cavedale, Pejo, Dimaro, Campiglio, Bocca di Brenta (Cima Tosa), Molveno, Monte Gaspe, Trent; or Campiglio, Pinzolo, Larens-Hütte, Mandron-Hütte (Adamezzo), Pinzolo, Tione (Durone Pass), Riva, Mori, Trent.

6. FORTNIGHT IN THE ZILLERTHAL AND TAUBER DISTRICT (for experts). — Jenbach, Fügen (Kellerjoch, or Schwaz, Kellerjoch, Fügen, Markhofen (Ahornspitze), Breslauhahn, Berliner-Hütte, Schwarzstein, Ahrthal, Lenk, Lenkjoch-Hütte, Umbalthöf (Röthspitze oder Dreierhöf), Prägraten, Gross-Venediger, Gschloss, Windisch-Matrei, Matreier-Thörl, Kals, Gross-Glockner (or Berger-Thörl), Glockerhaus, Pfandl-Scharte, Ferleiten (or Heiligenblut, Sonnblick, Gasten), Salzburg.

7. THREE WEEKS IN EAST TYROL, THE TAUBER DISTRICT, AND THE DOLOMITES. — Worlitz, Hopfgarten (Hohe Salve), Kitzbühel (Kitzbühelhorn), Zell am See (Schmittenhöf), Ferleiten, Pfandl-Scharte, Gocknerhaus (Franz-Josefs-Höf, Gross-Glockner), Heiligenblut, Dölsach, Toblach, Schluderbach (Monte Panne, Misurina, Dürrenstein), Cortina (Nuvolao, Pfalzgau-Hütte), Falsarego (or Giau or Nuvolao), Caprile (Lago d’Alleghe), Fedaja Pass, Campitello, Vigo, Karersee Pass, Botzen; or Campitello, Tierser-Alpl (or Seiser-Alp), Schlen, Botzen.

8. THREE WEEKS IN EAST TYROL, ZILLERTHAL, PUSTERTHAL, THE DOLOMITES, AND THE TAUBER DISTRICT. — Munich, Rosenheim, Kufstein (or Schlern, see, Kufstein), Jenbach, Zillertal, Breitlahner (Berliner-Hütte), Patscherjoch, Sterzing, Valparadies, Zillertal (Kronplatz), Tauferer (Speikboden, Reithal), Niederthum, Pragser-Thal, Platzwiesen (Dürrenstein), Schluderbach, Cortina, Misurina, Toblach, Innichen (Sexten-Thal), Lienz, Spital (Millstätter See, Malta-Thal), Villach (Dobratsch), Wörther See, Klagenfurt, Vienna; or Lienz, Windisch-Matrei, Gschloss, Venediger, Kürssinger-Hütte, Warndorfer-Hütte, Krimml, Zell am See, Bischofshofen (or Salzburg), Vienna.

9. THREE WEEKS IN THE PUSTERTHAL, THE TAUBER DISTRICT, AND THE DOLOMITES. — Vienna, Villach, Dölsach, Winklern, Heiligenblut (or Sachsenburg, Mallnitz, Sonnblick, Heiligenblut), Gocknerhaus (Franz-Josefs-Höfe), Berger-Thörl (or Gross-Glockner), Kals, Windisch-Matrei, Prägraten, Umbalthöf (Röthspitze), Lenkjoch-Hütte, Kasern, Tauferer, Bruneck, Kronplatz, St. Vigli, Fodara Vedla (Seekofel), Cortina (or Bruneck, Niederthum, Pragser-Thal, Platzwiesen, Schluderbach, Misurina, Cortina), Giau (or Nuvolao), Caprile, Agordo, Cereda Pass, Primiero, S. Martino di Castrozza, Predazzo, Botzen.

10. THREE OR FOUR WEEKS IN THE SALZKAMMERGUT, SALZBURG, TAUBER, AND THE DOLOMITES. — Vienna, Selzthal, Aussee (Alt-Aussee, Grundsee), Hallstatt (Gosau Lakes, Zwiesel-Alpl), Ischl, St. Wolfgang, Schafberg, Mondsee, Salzburg, Berchtesgaden, Königssee, Ramsau, Hirschbichl, Saalfelden
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(or Königssee, Funtensee, Ramseider-Scharte, Saalfelden), Zell am See, Kaprun, Kapruner-Thörl, Rudolfs-Hütte, Kaiser-Tauern, Kais, Berge-Thörl (or Gross-Glockner), Heiligenblut, Winklern, Dölsach, Toblach, Cortina, Falzarego, Tre Sassi, St. Cassian, Colfosco (or Falzarego, Buchenstein, Valparola, Colfosco), Crespeina, St. Ulrich in the Val Gardena, Schern, Ratzes, Botzen (or Schern, Tierser-Alpl, Grasleiten-Hütte, Vajolet-Thai, Vigo, Karersee Pass, Botzen).

HEADQUARTERS. The selection of convenient and comfortable headquarters, from which excursions and rambles may be made, is a matter of considerable importance to those who desire to make more than a merely superficial acquaintance with the country. Among the spots adapted for this purpose, the following may be specially mentioned:

**IN SOUTH BAVARIA:** Tegernsee (2400'; p. 50); Schliersee (2575'; p. 56); Partenkirchen and Garmisch (2280'; p. 30); Barmsee (2070'; p. 39); Mittenwald (2020'; p. 39); Hohenschwangau (2780'; p. 17); Immenstadt (2160'; p. 5); Oberstdorf (2330'; p. 8); Oberstaufen (2000'; p. 6); Hinterstein (2292'; p. 23); Brannenburg (1660'; p. 162); Prien (1745'; p. 59); Niederschau (2020'; p. 61); Traunstein (1935'; p. 92); Marquartstein (1775'; p. 63); Reit im Winkel (2340'; p. 84); Siegsdorf (1960'; p. 65); Berchtesgaden (1885'; p. 73).

**SALZBURG AND THE SALZHAMMERSCHUTT** : Gmunden (1899'; p. 104); Ischl (1535'; p. 108); Gosern (1940'; p. 111); Hallstatt (1820'; p. 114); St. Wolfgang (1800'; p. 102); Mondsee (1570'; p. 100); Kammer, Attersee, Weissenbach, Unterach on the Attersee (1525'; p. 98); Golling (1390'; p. 94); St. Johann im Pongau (1845'; p. 122); Zell am See (2460'; p. 125); Saalfelden (2380'; p. 127); Lofer (2065'; p. 190); Unken (1810'; p. 191); Bad Fusch (2040'; p. 139).

**VORARLBERG AND NORTH TYROL:** Bregenz (1260'; p. 211); Dornbirn (1435'; p. 213); Schwarzberg (2270'; p. 223); Mauerk (2265'; p. 224); Bludenz (1905'; p. 217); Brand (3360'; p. 217); Schruns (2260'; p. 230); Gaschurn (3120'; p. 232); St. Anton (2470'; p. 219); Ischgl (4115'; p. 235); Kitzbühel (2420'; p. 187); Waldring (2560'; p. 190); Kufstein (1600'; p. 169); Walchsee (2190'; p. 66); Kössen (1590'; p. 65); Brixlegg (1720'; p. 173); Jenbach (1785'; p. 172); Achensee-Pertisau (3050'; p. 53); Fügen (1760'; p. 175); Zell (1855'); and Mährhofen in the Zillerthal (2095'; p. 196); Igls (2900'; p. 184); Seefeld (3360'; p. 41); Teils (2045'; p. 254); Ober-Mieming (2540'; p. 22); Imst (2715'; p. 265); Oetz (3800'; p. 258); Umhausen (3400'; p. 258); Sölden (4155'; p. 260); Wenns (3195'; p. 268); Landeck (2670'; p. 256); Ried (2375'; p. 271).

**CENTRAL AND SOUTH TYROL:** Matrei (3240'; p. 238); Steinach (3445'; p. 238); Gries (4115'; p. 239); Brenner-Posthaus (4490'; p. 240); Brennerbad (4390'; p. 240); Gossensass (3440'; p. 241); Sterzing (3110'; p. 242); Brixi (1870'; p. 245); on the Brenner Railway; Mühlbach (2540'; p. 360); St. Lorenzen (2660'; p. 361); Brunneck (2670'; p. 361); Taufers (2830'; p. 370); St. Vigil (3940'; p. 373); Prags (4535'; p. 383); Niederdorf (3800'; p. 368); Toblach (3865'; p. 364); Landro (4605'; p. 377); Schlanders (4780'; p. 387); Cortina (4025'; p. 381); Innichen (3865'; p. 363); Innichen Wildbad (4315'; p. 365); Sexten St. Veit (4300'; p. 365); Lienz (2210'; p. 367); in the Pusterthal; Mendel (4475'; p. 359); Sarntein (3170'; p. 285); Klobenstein on the Ritten (3770'; p. 284); St. Ulrich in Gröden (4060'; p. 289); Bad Ems (2900'; p. 292); Trafoi (5080'; p. 304); Sulden (8060'; p. 315); Bormio Bad (4830'; p. 808); S. Caterina (6700'; p. 308); Campiglio (4970'; p. 333); Radein (5120'; p. 352); Paneveggio (5005'; p. 357); S. Martino di Castrozza (4740'; p. 357); Riva (280'; p. 335).

**LOWER AND UPPER AUSTRIA, STYRIA, etc.:** Reichenau (1600'; p. 399); Prein (2260'; p. 400); Semmering Hotel (3250'; p. 401); Mürzzuschlag (2200'; p. 402); Krieglach (2280'; p. 402), on the Semmering Railway; Waidhofen an der Ybbs (1170'; p. 417); Steyr (990'; p. 419); Gaming (1410'; p. 418); Lunz (1950'; p. 416); Gösting (1745'; p. 417); Weichselboden (2240'; p. 411); Wildalpen (2000'; p. 412); St. Ilgen (2400'; p. 410); Admont (3105'; p. 424); Trofa (2160'; p. 422); Windisch-Garsten (1970'; p. 426); Spital am Pyhrn (2120'; p. 429); Stoder (1930'; p. 428); Aussee (2145'; p. 113); Alt-Aussee (3295'; p. 112); and
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Grundlsee (2295'; p. 113); Schladming (2400'; p. 432); Gmünd (2400'; p. 436); Millstatt (1900'; p. 471); Raibl (2925'; p. 474); Tarvis (2410'; p. 478); and Eaibl (2925'; p. 483).

IV. Walking Tours. Guides.

The Pedestrian, the most independent of travellers, is generally in the most favourable position for the enjoyment of beautiful scenery.

Equipment. The greatest drawback to the pleasure of travelling is a superabundance of baggage. To be provided with an actual sufficiency and no more, may be regarded as one of the golden rules for travellers. Who has not experienced a sense of freedom in shouldering his knapsack or wielding his own carpet-bag on quitting a steamboat or railway-station? And who at other times has not felt the misery of being surrounded by his 'impedimenta', and almost distracted by the importunities of porters, touters, and commissionnaires? A light 'gibecière' or 'Reisetasche', such as may be procured in every town, amply suffices to contain all that is necessary for a fortnight's excursion. A change of flannel shirts and worsted stockings, a few pocket-handkerchiefs, a pair of slippers, and a small dressing-case may, after the first few days, be carried with hardly a perceptible increase of fatigue. The weight of baggage carried free by the guides is generally limited to 15–20lbs. A piece of brown gauze or coloured spectacles to protect the eyes from the glare of the snow, a pair of stout leathern or doeskin gloves, and a leathern drinking-cup will be found useful. Ladies should also try to limit their wardrobe as much as possible, and see that everything is of a plain and serviceable nature. For the pedestrian a light Scottish plaid is better than a waterproof. Special attention should be paid to the boots, which must be strong, well-tried, and thoroughly comfortable, as the slightest tendency to rub or blister may seriously mar the enjoyment of the walk. For glacier-tours and mountain-ascents the soles must be supplied with nails, which, however, may be added on reaching the mountainous district. The traveller should of course have a more extensive reserve of clothing, especially if he purposes visiting towns of importance; but it should be contained in a valise of moderate size, which he can easily wield when necessary, and forward from town to town by post. In Austria each parcel has to be accompanied by a separate stamped 'Postbegleit-Adresse', obtained at the post-office (6 kr.). In Italy the maximum weight of postal packages is 3 kilogrammes (63/5 lbs.).

The traveller who intends to ascend any of the loftier peaks should be provided with a well-tried Alpenstock, consisting of a pole of seasoned ash, 5–6 ft. long, shod with a steel point, and strong enough, when placed horizontally, with the ends supported, to bear the whole weight of the body. For the more difficult ascents
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Ice-Axe and Rope are also necessary. These articles can generally be obtained from the guides, but in that case their quality is not so trustworthy as when the climber has selected them for himself. The best rope, light and at the same time strong, is made of silk or Manilla hemp. In crossing a glacier the precaution of using the rope should never be neglected. It should be securely tied round the waist of each member of the party, leaving a length of about 10' between each one and his follower. Ice-axes are made in various forms, and are usually furnished with a spike at the end of the handle, so that they can in some measure be used like an Alpenstock. — Requisites for Alpine travelling may be obtained in London from Carter, 295 Oxford Street, or from Adams & Sons, 59 Fleet Street.

Rules. The enthusiastic traveller should curb his ardour at the outset of his excursion, and begin by moderate performances, as the overtaxing of his strength on a single occasion will sometimes incapacitate him altogether for several days. It often requires discrimination to determine what degree of fatigue can be borne with impunity, and when walking should be abandoned for the ease of a carriage; but all these experiences will be acquired without the aid of a guide-book. The first golden rule for the pedestrian is to start on his way betimes in the morning. If strength permits, and a suitable halting-place is to be met with, a two hours' walk may be accomplished before breakfast. At noon a moderate luncheon is preferable to a regular table-d'hôte dinner. Rest should be taken during the hottest hours, and the journey then continued till 5 or 6 p.m., when a substantial meal (evening table-d'hôte at the principal hotels) may be partaken of. When a mountain has to be breasted, the prudent pedestrian will pursue the 'even tenor of his way' with regular and steady steps ('chi va piano va sano; chi va sano va lontano'); the novice alone indulges in 'spurts'. If the traveller desires a further maxim for his guidance, it may be, 'When fatigue begins, enjoyment ceases'.

To prevent the feet from blistering during a protracted walking tour, they may be rubbed morning and evening with brandy and tallow. A warm foot-bath with bran will be found soothing after a long day's march. Soaping the inside of the stocking is another well-known safeguard against abrasion of the skin.

Excursions among the higher Alps should not be undertaken before July, nor at any period after a long continuance of rain or snow. Glaciers should, if possible, be traversed before 10 a.m., after which hour the rays of the sun soften the crust of ice formed over the fissures and crevasses during the night. It is hardly necessary to state that experienced guides are absolutely indispensable for such excursions.

The cold glacier-water of the higher regions should not be drunk except in small quantities, mixed with wine, cognac, or
Kirschwasser. Cold milk is also prejudicial. Experienced mountaineers recommend cold tea as a safe remedy for thirst. Good old wine in small quantities is preferred by others.

Over all the movements of the pedestrian the Weather holds despotic sway. Those who claim acquaintance with the elements and their signs will tell him of numberless indications by which either foul or favourable weather may be predicted, and their advice will often be found valuable. The barometer, too, should be consulted when an opportunity offers. Mountain views are generally clearest in the morning or towards evening.

Guides. Within the last few years the guides among the S. German and Austrian Alps have greatly improved, chiefly owing to the exertions of the German and Austrian Alpine Club, and a tariff of fixed charges has been introduced at most of their headquarters. Competent guides can now be obtained in almost every part of Tyrol; and some of the Tyrolese guides rank with the best in Switzerland, having occasionally been employed by the most eminent English and German mountaineers for extensive tours beyond the limits of their native districts. The best centres for procuring guides are Partenkirchen, Berchtesgaden, Ferleiten, Kaprun, Neustift (Stubai-Thal), Vent and Gurgl in the Oetzthai, Sulden, Kals, Pragratein, Heiligenblut, Campitello, and Cortina. The names of the best-known guides at each place are given in the Handbook, and the charges fixed by tariff for the principal excursions are also mentioned. Comp. the 'Verzeichniss der autorisierten Führer in den deutschen und österreichischen Alpen', published yearly by the Berlin Section of the German Alpine Club (50 pf.). Each guide is usually bound to carry 15 lbs. weight of luggage. Glacier-expeditions should never be attempted without a guide, except perhaps by a party of adepts. When a glacier is entirely free from snow ('aper') it may generally be traversed in safety by a party of two persons; otherwise the party should consist of three persons at least, all securely roped together. It need hardly be added that the relations between the traveller and his guide should always be pleasant and cordial. For longer tours it is often advisable to engage a guide by time. Thus, for an engagement of five days or more the usual charges are 4 fl. 20 kr. per day (1 fl. extra for the more difficult work), 3 fl. 20 kr. for a half-day tour, and 2 fl. 20 kr. for a day of rest. If the guide is dismissed at a distance from his home, he is paid for the time necessary to reach it.

Club Huts. The numerous Club Huts ('Unterkunfts-Hütten') erected within the last few years by the German-Austrian Alpine Club and the Austrian Tourist Club have done much to increase the pleasures and decrease the discomforts of the higher ascents. These huts are generally well fitted up, and contain mattresses or hay-beds, woollen coverlets, a small cooking-stove, cooking utensils, plates, and glasses. A small sum, fixed by tariff, is charged
CONVEYANCES.

for the accommodation afforded, which members of Alpine clubs generally obtain at about half the price paid by ordinary tourists. When the traveller purposes spending the night in one of these huts and starting thence for the ascent, he should take a good supply of portable provisions with him (tinned meats, 'Erbswurst', beef-extract, condensed milk, tea and coffee, etc.); but many of them are now regular inns in summer. The public-spirited German-Austrian Alpine Club, by which most of these huts have been erected, now numbers upwards of 30,000 members, who belong to 211 different Sections, about two-thirds of these being German and the other third Austrian. The usual annual subscription is 10 M., which entitles the subscriber to 24 numbers of the 'Mittheilungen' and to one volume of the 'Zeitschrift', with maps and illustrations. The Austrian Tourist Club (founded in 1869; 15,000 members) and the Austrian Alpine Club (founded in 1878; 600 members) have also done good work in building refuge-huts, improving paths, etc.

The accommodation afforded by the chalets of the Alpine herdsmen is generally very inferior to that of the club-huts. Whatever poetry there may be theoretically in a bed of hay, the traveller will find that the cold night-air piercing abundant apertures, the jangling of the cow-bells, and the grunting of the pigs are little conducive to refreshing slumber.

HEALTH. Tincture of arnica is a good remedy for bruises, and moreover has a bracing and invigorating effect if rubbed on the limbs after much fatigue; but it should never be applied to broken skin, as it is apt to produce erysipelas. Saturnine ointment or oxide of zinc ointment is beneficial in cases of inflammation of the skin, an inconvenience frequently caused by exposure to the glare of the sun on the snow. Cold cream, and, for the lips especially, vaseline or glycerine, are also recommended.

For diarrhoea 15 drops of a mixture of equal parts of tincture of opium and aromatic tincture may be safely taken every two hours until relief is afforded. The homoeopathic tincture of camphor (5 drops on a lump of sugar every half-hour or so) is also a good remedy. The homoeopathic camphor-globules are convenient, but are more apt to lose their strength.

V. Conveyances.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING in Germany is less expensive than in most other parts of Europe, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortably fitted up; but in Austria the fares are somewhat higher, and the carriages inferior. The second-class carriages, provided with spring-seats, are often better than those of the first class in England. The first-class carriages, lined with velvet, are comparatively little used, but are recommended to the lover of scenery and of fresh air, as he will be more likely to secure a seat next the window. The third-class travelling community are generally quiet and
CONVEYANCES.

respectable, and the carriages tolerably clean. On a few railways there is even a fourth class, unprovided with seats. Smoking is allowed in all the carriages, except those 'Für Nichtraucher' and the coupés for ladies. The average fares for the different classes in S. Germany are 13/5d., 11/5d. and 4/5d. per Engl. M. respectively, and in Austria they are even lower since the introduction of the new 'Zonentarif' in 1890. The speed seldom exceeds 25 M. per hour, and as the railways are generally well organised and under the supervision of government, accidents are happily rare. The Circular Tour Tickets issued by the Austrian and German railways are freely used in the district covered by this Handbook. Where the 'Zonentarif' is in operation (Austrian State Railways), they, however, rather increase than diminish the expense of the journey. On some lines 20-50 lbs. of luggage are free, in addition to smaller articles carried in the hand. Over-weight is charged at moderate rates. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it; and this being done, the traveller need be under no apprehension, as it will be kept in safe custody at its destination until he presents his ticket. When a frontier has to be crossed the traveller is strongly recommended to keep his luggage with him, and to superintend the custom-house examination in person. — English money is occasionally refused at the Austrian ticket-offices, and the traveller should therefore always be provided with a sufficient store of Austrian or German money.

DILIGENCES, called 'Eilwagen' or 'Mallepostes' in Austria, generally carry three passengers only, two in the inside, and one in the coupé. The latter alone affords a tolerable survey of the scenery, and should if possible be secured. In much-frequented districts it is frequently engaged several days beforehand. The guards, who are often retired non-commissioned officers, are generally well-informed and obliging. The usual quantity of luggage allowed to each passenger by the Eilwagen does not exceed 20lbs., over-weight being charged for by tariff. Passengers are sometimes required to book their luggage two hours before the time of starting, or even on the previous evening. — The old 'Stellwagen', formerly the chief means of transit in Tyrol, has now been superseded by the more comfortable Omnibus. On nearly all the chief routes Post-Omnibuses now run, with relays of horses at the different stages. The best places are the cabriolet and the coupé; and travellers should secure their seats in good time.

EXTRA-Post. The usual tariff in Austria for a carriage and pair for four persons with moderate luggage is about 5 fl. per stage of 15 kilomètres (93/8 Engl. M.). For a party of four persons posting is cheaper than travelling by diligence, and of course pleasanter. — In engaging PRIVATE CARRIAGES, the stipulation should always be made that the fare includes all tolls.
VI. Maps.

The maps contained in the Handbook will meet the requirements of all ordinary travellers, but the mountaineer and the pedestrian may occasionally desire to consult others on a larger scale. The best of these are enumerated below.

Bavaria. Topographischer Atlas von Bayern (1 : 50,000; 1 1/2 M per sheet, copper-plate 3 M). The mountain-sheets already published are: 83. Wolfratshausen, 84. Rosenheim, 85. Traunstein, 87. Lindau, 91. Tölz. — Positions map von Bayern (1 : 25,000; 1 M 5 pf. per sheet). About 50 sheets of the Alpine districts have been issued.

Austria. The Specialkarte der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie, published by the Imperial Military-Geographical Institute of Vienna (1 : 75,000; 50 kr. or 1 M per sheet), embraces not only the Austrian Alps but also the adjoining parts of Bavaria and Italy, and is indispensable for the tourist. The earlier sheets are being replaced by new ones, embodying the results of the most recent surveys. A number of sheets have been published with the Marked Paths in colours (60 kr. or 1 M 20 pf.).

Italy. The Carta d'Italia (1 : 100,000; 1 1/2 fr. per sheet), published by the Reale Instituto Geografico Militare, resembles the Austrian map just mentioned, but does not go beyond the Italian frontier. The original surveys for this map ('Tavolette'; 50 c. per sheet) may also be obtained.

Other first-class special maps are the following, published by the German-Austrian Alpine Club (scale 1 : 50,000): Zillerthaler Alpen (2 sheets, 2 M each), Venediger-Gruppe (2 M), Rieserferner (1 M), Kaisergebirge (1 M), Berchtesgadener Land (4 sheets, 2 M each, in one sheet 5 M), Karwendelgruppe (2 M), Grossglocknergruppe (2 M), Ortlergruppe (2 M), Sonnblick und Umgebung (1 M), Oetshalter Alpen (Sheet IV, 2 M). The prices given are those for members of Alpine Clubs; the booksellers charge double. — Freytag's Special Touristenkarten (Schneeberg-Baxalpe, Schneealpe- Veitsch, Hochschwab, Gesäuse, Dachstein, Ötscher und Dürrenstein, Hochalpenspitze und Ankogelgebiet; 1 : 50,000; Vienna, Artaria, each 3 1/2 M, mounted 4 1/2 M). — The Imperial Military Geographical Institute has also begun to prepare a series of Topographical Detail Maps (1 : 40,000; with the marked paths in colours), of which Sheets I-III (Gesäuse, Hochschwab, Mariazell) have so far appeared (1 ft. 70, mounted 2 ft. 50 kr.).

Among maps on a small scale are: Maschek's Touristenkarte der Oesterreichischen Alpen (1 : 129,600; 11 sheets, 2 M each); Maschek's Touristenkarte von Kärnten (1 : 150,000; three sheets at 3 M 60 pf.); Ravenstein's Karte der Ostalpen (1 : 250,000; 9 sheets, 5 M each, mounted 6 M); Uebersichtskarte der Ostalpen, issued by the German-Austrian Alpine Club (1 : 500,000; two sheets, at 1 M for club-members); Leuzinger's Karte von Mittel- und Südbayern
(1 : 500,000; 3 M); Leuzinger’s Karte von Tirol (1 : 500,000; 3 M, physical-geographical edition 6 M.).

VII. Hotels.

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

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, in order to obviate the risk of erroneous insertions. Verbal reckonings are objectionable. A waiter’s mental arithmetic is apt to be faulty, and his mistakes are seldom in favour of the traveller. A habit too often prevails of presenting the bill at the last moment, when no time is left for the detection of errors or wilful impositions. 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 apartments are generally the same, while the charges differ considerably. Pedestrians and travellers of moderate requirements will find the country inns in S. Germany and the German parts of Tyrol very reasonable, 5-6s. 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. Those patronised by the ‘Stellwagen’ are very inferior, although convenient for persons travelling by these vehicles, especially when encumbered with luggage.

English travellers often impose considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in German usage, and are apt to become involved in disputes owing to their ignorance of the language. They should therefore endeavour to learn enough of the language to render them intelligible to the servants, and as far as possible to conform to the habits of the country. For this purpose Baedeker’s ‘Traveller’s Manual of Conversation’ (3 M) and Baedeker’s ‘Conversation Dictionary’ (in four languages; 3 M) will be found useful.

Valets-de-place generally charge 1 florin for half a day, and 2 fl. for a whole day.
VIII. Vocabulary of Alpine Terms.

Ach (Ger.), brook, torrent.
Alp, or Alpe (Ger.), a mountain-pasture, usually with a ‘Sennhütte’ or chalet.
Alpenflühen (Ger.), sunset glow on the mountains.
Arête (Fr.; Ger. Grat), a sharp and precipitous ridge, especially that which generally forms the final approach to the summit of a mountain.
Bauer (Ger.), peasant; often applied to a small mountain-farm, as well as to its owner.
Bergschrund (Ger.), a chasm or gulf between the névé, or snow at the head of a glacier, and the snow that remains attached to the rock itself.
Boden (Ger.), the floor or level part of a valley.
Chaise-à-porteurs (Fr.; Ger. Trag-sessel, Ital. portantina), an armchair resting on two poles, and carried like a sedan-chair.
Cheminee (Fr.; Ger. Kamin), a narrow and precipitous gully.
Cima (Ital.), summit, peak.
Col (Fr.), a depression in a mountain-ridge, the culminating point of a pass.
Couloir (Fr.), a gully filled with snow.
Crampons (Fr.; Ger. Steigeisen), climbing-irons, attached to the feet to facilitate an ascent over hardened snow.
Crevasse (Fr.), a rift or fissure in a glacier.
Ferner (Ger.), glacier, snow-mountain.
Firm (Ger.; Fr. névé), the frozen snow on the upper part of a glacier.
Forcella (Ital., ‘little fork’; Fr. col), the highest part of a mountain-pass.
Glacier Tables, slabs of rock on a glacier, which protect the ice below them from the influence of the sun, while the surrounding ice dissolves.
Gletscher (Ger.), glacier.
Gletscherschilf (Ger.), glacier-action, striation; also applied to rock striated, polished, or furrowed by glacier-action.
Grat, see Arête.
Hof (Ger.), farm-house, hamlet.
Horn (Ger.), peak, sharp summit.
Hütte (Ger.), hut, chalet.
Ice-fall, the extensive fracture in a glacier occasioned by a sudden change of level in its bed.
Joch (Ger., ‘yoke’), see Col, Forcella.
Kamin, see Cheminee.
Kees (Ger.), glacier.
Kessel (Ger., ‘kettle’, ‘cauldron’), a mountain-basin.
Klamm (Ger.), a cleft, a gorge.
Klause (Ger.), a defile.
Kofel, Kogel, Kopf (Ger.), mountain-summit.
Lawine (Ger.), avalanche. The Staub-Lawine (‘dust-avalanche’) is formed of loose, fresh-fallen snow; the Grund-Lawine, which occurs in spring, is more compact and consequently more destructive.
Loch (Ger., ‘hole’), a cavern, a gorge.
Malga (Ital.), see Alp.
Massif (Fr.), a mountain-mass, the solid rock or foundation of a mountain.
Moraine (Fr.), heaps of rock and rubble or detritus at the margin of a glacier. Lateral Moraines,
those on each side of the ice-stream. *Medial Moraines*, those in the middle of large glaciers formed by the junction of two smaller ones. *Terminal Moraines*, the deposits of rubbish at the foot of a glacier.

*Moulin* (Fr.), a vertical opening in a glacier, with a stream, formed by the melting of the ice on the surface, falling into it.

*Mulde* (Ger., 'trough'), a hollow or basin in the side of a mountain.

*Névé*, see *Firm*.

*Sasso* (Ital.), rock, rocky mountain.

*Sattel* (Ger.), saddle, depression in a ridge (comp. *Col* and *Joch*).

*Scharte* (Ger.), gap, pass.

*Schrund* (Ger.), same as *Crevasse*.

*Senner* (Ger.), Alpine herdsman.

*Sennhütte* (Ger.), chalet.

*Serac* (Fr.), a mass of snow or ice, particularly a huge square block in a glacier, formed by transverse crevasses.

*Spitze* (Ger.), a peak, pointed summit.

*Stock*, *Gebirgsstock* (Ger.), same as *Massif*.

*Tauern* (Ger.), the name of the principal chain of the E. Alps, also applied in Tyrol and Styria to the passes over it.

*Thor*, *Thörli* (Ger.), the culminating point of a pass; similar to *Joch*.

*Tobel* (Ger.), a gorge.

*Tragsessel* (Ger.), see *Chaise-a-porteurs*.

*Vedretta* (Ital.), a glacier.

*Wand* (Ger., 'wall'), mountain-slope, precipice.

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**Abbreviations.**

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<th>Room.</th>
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<td>B.</td>
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<td>L.</td>
<td>Light.</td>
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<td>M.</td>
<td>English mile.</td>
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<th>N.</th>
<th>North, northern, etc.</th>
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<td>S.</td>
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<td>$\mathcal{M}$</td>
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<td>fl.</td>
<td>Gulden (florin).</td>
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Height in feet is indicated by ' after the figures (2050' = 2050 feet).

**Distances.** The number placed before the name of a place on a high road, when at the beginning of a paragraph, indicates its distance in English miles from the starting-point of the route or sub-route. The distances within the body of the text are reckoned from place to place. In railway-routes the distances invariably refer to the starting-point.

**Asterisks.** Objects of special interest, and hotels which are believed worthy of special commendation, are denoted by asterisks.
I. SOUTHERN BAVARIA.

1. From Munich to Lindau
   From Kaufering to Landsberg and Schongau, 3.
   From Augsburg to Buchloe, 4.
   From Kempten to Ulm.
   Excursions from Immenstadt. Immenstädter Horn. Stuiben.
   — Excursions from Oberstaufen. From Röthenbach to Bregenz via Weiler; to the Pfänder via Scheidegg.

2. From Immenstadt to Oberstdorf. The Algäu Alps
   The Grünsten, 8.
   — From Oberstdorf to Holzgau by the Madele-Joch, and to Elmen over the Hornbach-Joch, 13.

3. From Augsburg to Füssen (Hohenschwangau) and to Imst via Lermoos
   From Kempten. Peissenberg, or Schongau to Füssen.
   Edelsberg. Falkenstein, 15.
   — Hohenschwangau, 17.
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5. The Starnberger See and Ammersee. The Hohe Peissenberg
   — Beuerberg. Eurasburg, 27.
   — From Peissenberg to Ober-Ammergau, 28.
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   — Heimgarten. From Eschenlohe to the Walchensee through the Eschen-Thal, 30.
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Pass Klobenstein, 63. — Excursions from Reit im Winkel. Moser-Alpe, Fellhorn, etc., 64. — From Reit im Winkel to Traunstein via Ruhpolding, 64. — Excursions from Seehaus, Ruhpolding, and Siegsdorf, 64, 65. — Excursions from Kesseln and Walchsee. The Habberg, '65, 66.

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   a. From Reichenhall to Berchtesgaden. .......... 70
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1. From Munich to Lindau.

138 M. Railway in 5½-3 hrs. Views to the left.
   Munich, see Baedeker's S. Germany. Soon after leaving the station we observe on the right the park and château of Nymphenburg. 4½ M. Pasing is the junction for the lines to Augsburg and Starnberg (R. 5). After crossing the Würm (p. 25) and passing (7 M.) Aubing, the train enters the boggy Daehauer Moos. 15 M. Bruck (1730'; Marthabräu; Post; Ludwigshöhö), or Fürstenfeldbruck, pleasantly situated in the Amperthal, is frequented for its river-baths. To the right, close to the railway, is the suppressed Cistercian abbey of Fürstenfeld, now a barrack, with a fine church. The train traverses the Schöneisinger Wald, crosses the Amper, and reaches (20 M.) Grafrath (1865'; restaurant near the station), with its pilgrimage-church. To the left a glimpse of the Ammersee, with the Wetterstein and Zugspitze in the background (steamboat on the Amper to Stegen, see p. 29). 24 M. Türkenfeld; 28½ M. Schwabhausen; 32 M. Epfhausen. The train crosses the Lech. — 35 M. Kaufering (1935').

From Kaupering to Schongau, branch railway in 1¾ hr. — 3 M. Landsberg (*Gogol; *Zederbräu), an ancient town on the Lech, with 5800 inhabitants. The late-Gothic Liebfrauenkirche was founded in 1498. The Rathaus, which has been recently restored, is embellished with frescoes by Piloty and Schweizer and contains a "Painting (Magistrates of Landsberg) by Hubert Herkomer, who was born at Waal, 6 M. from Landsberg. The Mutterthurm, in the English castellated style, was built by Herkomer beside the house where his mother died in Landsberg; it commands charming views of the town and of the valley of the Lech, which descends a weir, 10 ft. high, near the town. On the hill is the Bayerthor, a picturesque Gothic gate-tower, with wood-carvings. The treasury of the
Church of the Maltese Order is interesting. Beyond Landsberg we traverse an uninteresting district, passing several unimportant stations, to (21 M.) Schongau (2290'; *Post: Starn), a small and ancient town, picturesquely situated on a hill rising above the Lech. It possesses a well-equipped bathing-establishment, the Johannisbad (Restaurant). An omnibus runs daily from Schongau to Füssen (Hohenschwangau; see p. 15).

Near (38 M.) Igling the château of that name rises on the left. — 421/4 M. Buchloe (Hôtel Ensslin, near the station; Rail. Restaurant), the junction of the lines to Augsburg and Memmingen.

From Augsburg to Buchloe (25 M.), railway in 50-70 min. (from Augsburg to Lindau in 43/4-5 hrs.). The line traverses the Lechfeld, the plain between the Wertach and Lech, where Otho I. defeated the Hungarians in 955. Near the station of Innningen, to the right, beyond the Wertach, rises the Wellenburg, a château of Prince Fugger. Stations Bobingen (branch-line to Kaufering and Landsberg, see above), Grossaitingen, Schwebmünchen, Westerlingen. The line then crosses the Gennach, and reaches Buchloe.

The train now enters the broad valley of the Wertach. 461/2 M. Beckstetten; 50 M. Pforzen. Beyond the river is the monastery of Irsee, now a lunatic asylum. The background of the landscape is formed by imposing mountains, among which the Zugspitze (9725'), the Hochplatte (6835'), and the Säuling (6680') are conspicuous. — At (541/2 M.) Kaufbeuren (2240'; Sonne; Hirsch), an ancient town, the line crosses the river, and threads its way between densely wooded hills. 58 M. Biessenhofen (2295'; Post; branch-line to Füssen, see p. 16); 61 M. Ruderatshofen; 631/2 M. Aitrang. — 691/2 M. Günzach (2630'; Rail. Restaurant), the highest place on the line, lies on the watershed between the Wertach and the Iller. In the Günsthal, to the N., lies Obergünsburg.

The line descends, at first through wood, and then through a broad grassy valley with peat-cuttings. 76 M. Wildpoldsried; 771/2 M. Betsigau. The Iller is crossed.

51/2 M. Kempten (2285'; *Altgäuer Hof, Kronprinz, at the station; *Krone, Post, in the new town; Deutscher Kaiser, *Hase, in the old town; Frommet's Old German Wine-Room, near the station; Railway Restaurant), the capital of the Altgäu, prettily situated on the Iller, which here becomes navigable for rafts, was a free town of the empire down to 1803. It contains 15,739 inhab., and consists of the Neustadt, on the higher ground, and the Altstadt, on the Iller. In the Residenz-Platz in the Neustadt, which is adorned with a tasteful fountain (statue of Empress Hildegard), stands the old Palace of the once powerful Prince-Abbots of Kempten, built in the 18th cent.; the ‘Fürstensaal' contains portraits of the abbots. Adjoining is the handsome Abbey Church, with a dome in the Italian style (1652). In the Altstadt are the Rathaus, lately restored, and the Protestant Church (in the St. Mang-Platz). In front of the Realschule rises a monument in memory of the war of 1870-71.

To the S. of the town, 1/2 M. from the station, rises the *Burghalde, on the site of the old castle of Hilarmont (restaurant and grounds). Fine view hence of the town and of the Alps: the Maedegabel, Grünten, Hochvogel, Wertachhorn, Sorgschroffen, Einstein, Aggenstein, Zugspitze, Säuling, etc. — A more extensive view is obtained from the *Marienberg
to Lindau.  

IMMENSTADT.  

I. Route 1. 5

(Hochegg; 3035'), 1 hr. to the W. (a pleasant walk via Feilberg and Eggen, or still better by the Reichetsberg, with view of the Mädelegabel). About 20 min. from the top are a chapel and *Inn. The summit commands a charming view of the Illerthal, with Oberstdorf, closed by the imposing Mädelegabel group.

FROM KEMPTEN TO ULM, railway via Memmingen in 3 hrs., being the direct route from Stuttgart to the Algäu, Hohenschwangau, etc. — From Kempten to Füssen and Reute, see E. 3.

Beyond Kempten (from which the train backs out in the opposite direction; finest views now to the left) the line follows the left bank of the Iller. The valley gradually contracts. To the right, beyond (85 M.) Waltenhofen (2360'), at the foot of the Stoffelsberg (3900'), lies the Nieder-Sonthofer See (2240'). 88 M. Oberdorf; 90 1/2 M. Seifen. The line approaches the Iller. On the left rises the green and sharp-edged Grünten (p. 8), adjoined by the Daumen (p. 23).

95 M. Immensstadt (2360'; *Kreuz or Post, D. 1 M 70 pf.; *Hirsch; Engel; Drei Könige; Traube, with beer-garden; *Friedrichbad, pens. and hydropathic establishment, pens. 51 1/2 M; Rail. Restaurant), a busy little town of 3200 inhab., lies picturesquely on both banks of the Steigbach, at the foot of the Immensstädtter Horn (4720') and the Mittag (4690'), near the junction of the Konstanzer Ach with the Iller. To the E. rises the isolated and picturesque Grünten (p. 8); the background is formed by the Daumen, the Geishorn, and other Hinterstein Mts. (p. 23). — Baths in the Kleinsee (1/4 hr.).

Environs. Fine views from the Calvarenberg (1/4 hr.) and the Rigi-range (1/4 hr.; Restaurant). Opposite, at the foot of the Horn (1/4 hr.), are shady pleasure-grounds (turn to the right at the entrance to the Steigbach-Thal; finger-post). — Pleasant walk to (1 1/2 M.) Rothenfels. We follow the road on the right bank of the Ach and after 1/2 M. cross to the Königsgut, on the left bank. Here we ascend by the path to the right (way-post) to the farms on the crest of the hill, and then follow the path to the left. The ruin of Rothenfels (2755) commands a charming view of the Alpsee and the mountains. We may descend through the gate between the farms, and in 20 min. reach Bühl (Inn; pretty view from the garden), at the S.E. end of the Alpsee (p. 6). Thence back to (1 1/2 M.) Immensstadt by the road.

The Immensstädtter Horn (4720'; View) is ascended in 2 hrs. by an easy route, mostly through wood, via the Hornköpf. At the top is the open Ingolstädtter Hütte.

The ascent of the *Staiben (5790'; 3-3 1/2 hrs.; guide unnecessary) is recommended. The route crosses the railway just above the Post, and follows the left bank of the Steigbach, past the twine-factory, into the Steigbach-Thal, a picturesque ravine between the Mittag and the Immensstädtter Horn, through which the brook dashes over its rocky bed (observe the skillfully-constructed sluiceways and artificial channel). As far as the (40 min.) wooden Chapel, the path is rather steep (the path to the left here ascends the Mittag, see above). Beyond the (10 min.) finger-post, where we turn to the left, the path is almost level. 10 min., we cross the brook; 1/4 hr., we turn to the right (the path to the left ascends the Steineberg, p. 6), and again follow the left bank to the (1/2 hr.) Almagmach Inn (3835). Hence we may ascend either by the cart-track to the right, or by a shady path to the left to the Ehrenschwang Alp (Mittelberg), and thence past the Kräutenstein to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Inn (5245') and (1/2 hr. farther on) the summit (pavilion and a mountain-indicator). The view is very striking, and is more picturesque and more extensive than that from the Grünten. To the S.
From Munich is the chief group of the Algaein Alps, culminating in the Krottenkopf and the Madergsabel; to the left of these are the mountains of Hinterstein and Tannheim, terminated by the Gruten on the E.; to the right (S. W.), beyond the long Gottesackerwande, rise the heights of the Bregenzer Wald, and more to the right are the Rhatikon Chain with the Scessaplan, the mountains of the Grisons and Glarus, and the Sentis; in the immediate foreground is the Kindalp horn with its conglomerate strata; to the W. stretches the Lake of Constance, on which Friedrichshafen may be descried in clear weather. From the Almagnach Inn (p. 5) a path ascends to (1 hr.) the top of the Steineberg (5510'), the view from which is not much inferior to that from the Stuiben.

From Immenstadt to Sonthofen and Oberstdorf, see R. 2; to the Grünten, see p. 8. — To Reutte via Hindelang and Tannheim, see R. 4.

The train now turns to the W., by the base of the Immenstadter Horn, into the valley of the Ach (to the right the Kleinssee), reaches the village of Bühl, on the Alpsee (2355'; 2 M. long), and skirts the N. bank of the lake. We next traverse the Konstanzer-Thal, flanked with green hills, to (103 M.) Thalkirchdorf, and ascend to (1051/2 M.) Oberstaufen (2800'; "Büttner; Restaurant Keck, at the station, with rooms; Adler; Ochs), a market-town, frequented as a summer-resort, on the watershed between the Danube and the Rhine. At the end of a short tunnel, just before Oberstaufen is reached, and at several points beyond it, we obtain striking views of the profound Weissach-Thal, the mountains of Vorarlberg, and the snow-clad peaks of Appenzell.

From Oberstaufen through the Weissach-Thal to Hittisau in the Bregenzer Wald (diligence daily in 3 hrs. 20 min.), see p. 223. — Pleasant excursions may be made via Oberreute to (6 M.) Weiler (see below); via the Gschwendmühle to (9 M.) Sulzberg (3300'); Schnetzler; Bränhaus), a village in a commanding situation; or via Steibis in 4 hrs. (comp. p. 223) to the top of the Hochgrat (6170'; refuge-hut) and thence to the Kindalp horn (6070') in 1 hr.; etc.

Beyond (110 M.) Harbatzhofen is the Rentershofer Damm, a viaduct 574 yds. long and 174' high. — 1131/2 M. Röthenbach (2320'; Eisenbahn Inn).

A picturesque route for pedestrians leads hence to (181/2 M.) Bregenz via Weiler. We follow the carriage-road past the small church of the 'Drei Heiligen' to (41/2 M.) Weiler (1970'; "Post; Lamm, etc.), a pleasant village in the Rothach-Thal, frequented as a summer-resort (diligence from Röthenbach thrice daily in 1 hr.). Beyond Weiler we ascend the right side of the Rothach-Thal to (41/2 M.) the customs-station of Neuhaus, then skirt the slope of the Hirschberg (p. 212) to (3 M.) Langen (Adler; Hirsch), and proceed past pretty waterfalls of the Wirta-Tobel to (31/2 M.) Füh (ascent of the Pfänder hence in 3/4 hr.; see p. 212) and (3 M.) Bregenz (p. 211). — Another highly interesting route leads from Röthenbach direct to the Pfänder (6 hrs.). The road (diligence to Scheidegg thrice daily in 1 1/2 hr.) leads past the church of the 'Drei Heiligen' (see above) to (41/2 M.) Gossholz (Inn), with its neat mountain-houses, and reaches (11/2 M.) the thriving market-town of Lindenberg (Krone), with large manufactories of straw-hats. At (3 M.) Scheidegg (2495'; "Post; Krone), a large and picturesquely situated village, a good path diverges from the road to the left, and ascends to (1 hr.) Möggars (3280'; Adler). Thence it proceeds along the hills, passing Trögen and commanding fine views of the Lake of Constance and the Bregenzer Wald, to (2 hrs.) the Pfänder Hotel (p. 212).

123 M. Hergatz (1820'; branch-line to Kisslegg, see Baedeker's Southern Germany); 127 M. Hergensweiler; 129 M. Schlachters;
132 M. Oberreitnau. The line skirts the Hoierberg (see below), and then turns towards the S.E. A beautiful view of the Lake of Constance is now obtained: on the left Bregenz, in the foreground Lindau, and beyond it the green mountains of St. Gallen and Appenzell, and in the background the Kamor, Hohe Kasten, Altmann, and Sentis. A long embankment then carries the train across an arm of the lake to an island on which lies —

138 M. Lindau. — *Bayrischer Hof, on the lake, near the station, R., L., & A. 3-4 M., B. 1 M 20 pf., D. 3 M.; — *Krone, R. 1½-2 M.; *Hotel Reutemann; *Lindauer Hof; *Helvetia, unpretending; all these are on the quay. Sonne. Pension Gärten auf der Mauer, on the mainland. — Garden-Restaurant near the Bayrischer Hof; Schützengarten, with view; Rupflin's wine-house; Rail. Restaurant. — Lake Baths on the N.W. side of the town.

Lindau (1305'), once a free imperial town and fortress, and in the middle ages an important commercial place, lies on an island in the Lake of Constance, 350 yds. from the mainland, with which it is connected by the railway-embankment and a wooden bridge. It has recently come into notice as a summer-resort and bathing-place. Pop. 5400. On the quay is a bronze Statue of King Max II. (d. 1864), erected in 1856. At the end of the S. pier is a large lion in marble; on that opposite rises a Lighthouse. Adjoining the S. pier is the Alte Schanz, with a mountain-indicator for the view of the Alps from the Scaspalana to the Sentis. In the adjacent Reichs-Platz rises the handsome *Reichsbrunnen, with a statue of 'Lindauia' and other allegorical figures, cast in bronze in 1884 after designs by Thiersch and Rümann. The handsome Rathaus, built in 1422-36 and restored in 1885-87, has a painted façade and rear, and contains a collection of antiquities (adm. 11-12, Sun. 2-5). Beside the 'Landthor' are pleasure-grounds and a monument in memory of the war of 1870-71.

Excursions. Pleasant walk on the bank of the lake to the W. (crossing the railway-embankment and turning to the left), passing the villas of Lottbeck (with a fine park), Giebelbach, and Lingg (*Frescoes by Nauen, to the (1½ M.) Schachenbad (Pension Freihof, 22-30 M. per week), with mineral and lake-baths, and the (1/4 M.) Lindenhof (Villa Gruber), with a beautiful park, hothouses, etc. (admission on Frid. gratis, on other days 1 M.; closed on Sun.). Farther along the bank of the lake, beyond Tegelstein (to the right Schloss Alwind) and Mitten, lies (2½ M.) Wasserburg (*Hôtel-Pension Springer, with terrace and fine view), a small village with a château and church, on a peninsula in the lake. We may return by steamboat. — Admirable view from the (1 hr.) *Hoierberg (1495'), reached either by the path parallel with the railway, or by the road from the Landthor through Aeschach (Zeiss, etc.) to the hamlet of Hoieren, at the foot of the vine-clad hill, and then by a path ascending at the back. On the summit are two inns and a belvedere with a good mountain-indicator. We may return by Eutisweiler (*Restaurant Schmidt) and Schachen (Zum Schlüssel).

From Lindau to Bregenz. Steamboat 6-7 times daily in 25 minutes. Railway in 1/4-1/2 hr. (fares 54, 40, 27 kr.; view to the right). Intermediate station, Lochau. — Bregenz; see p. 211.
2. From Immenstadt to Oberstdorf.

The Algäu Alps.


13 M. Railway in 1 hr. 7 min. - 1 hr. 22 min.

Immenstadt, see p. 5. The Sonthofen line skirts the left bank of the Iller, passes (3 M.) Blaichach (Reichs-Adler), a village on the Aubach, with a large manufactory, and crosses the Iller and then the Ostrach. — 5¹/₂ M. Sonthofen (2440'); *Deutsches Haus, at the station; *Engel; Adler; Ochs; Hirsch), a thriving market-town (2000 inhab.), pleasantly situated in the broad green Illerthal. Fine view from the Calvarienberg (with a gigantic lime-tree), 5 min. from the 'Engel', embracing the Mädelegabel, which rises above the dark Himmelschoffen, the Kratzer (on the left), Biberkopf and Widderstein (on the right), Schlappolt and Fellhorn (in the foreground).

— Route to Hindelang and Tannheim, see p. 23.

The *Grünten (5710') is frequently ascended from Sonthofen. Carriage-road to (2¹/₄ M.) Burgberg (2460'; Löwe, Kreuz), at the S.W. base of the mountain, 1¹/₂ M. (footpath) from Blaichach (see above). The path from Burgberg to the summit of the Grünten (2¹/₂-3 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 4 M; mule 8 M) is easy and easily found. We follow the road through the village (shortest route past the church) to (8 min.) the chapel above it. About 8 min. farther on (finger-post), we diverge to the left and ascend a ravine descending from the Grünten and enclosed by huge precipices. In 2 hrs. we reach the Günd-Alp, a large basin, in which *Hirnbein's Inn is situated (5165'; R. 1¹/₂-2 M). From the (20 min.) Hochwart (5570'), on which a pavilion has been erected, a narrow arête leads in 10 min. to the Uebelhorn (5710), the central and highest of the peaks. *View of the mountains from the Zugs spitze to the Sents; in the foreground the Illerthal with Sonthofen and Oberstdorf; above them the Algäu Alps; to the extreme right, part of the Lake of Constance; to the N. the hills of Upper Swabia and the Bavarian plain as far as Peissenberg.

Sonthofen is the terminus in this direction, and the train now backs out, skirts the village in a wide curve, crosses the Immenstadt line, and hugs the mountains on the E. side of the broad valley of the Iller. Beyond (7¹/₂ M.) Altstätten (2440') we cross the Iller, passing the Schollanger Burg (see below), to the left, at the base of the Rubihorn. 9 M. Fischen (2490'; *Löwe; Kreuz), a large village, whence a road leads to the right to Ober-Maiselstein and (4¹/₂ M.) Tiefenbach (see p. 9). The train then runs through wood to (12 M.) Langenwang, crosses the Breitach and the Stillach, and reaches (13¹/₄ M.) Oberstdorf.

The Old Road from Sonthofen to Oberstdorf leads via Altstätten to (3²/₄ M.) Schollang (2715'; Inn), prettily situated on a height above the Iller; view from the (1½ hr.) cemetery (Schollanger Burg; 2950'). Below, on the Iller, are the small sulphur baths of Au. The road then proceeds by Reichenbach and Ruti, crossing the Trettach, to (4½ M.) Oberstdorf.

Oberstdorf. — Hotels: *Möhr, R. 2 M, L. 20, B. 80 pf., D. 2 M; *Hirsch, D. 1 M 60 pf.; *Sonae, R. 1, D. 1 M 50 pf.; *Löwe; Stern, near the station; Traube; Adler; *Pension Rubius or Thurlings, 5¹/₂-6½ M; *Pens. Villa Schmidt, 7-8 M. — Apartments at Dr. Reh's, the Parsonage, Schwarzkopf's, the Schroffenhaus, the Wailerhaus, Fri. Gschwender's, Gschwender Sen.'s, L. Geissler's, etc. (enquire at the Rathhaus). — *Cafe-
The Algäu Alps. OBERSTDORF. I. Route 2. 9

Restaurant Stempfle, with garden; Gesellschaftshaus, behind the church, on the Loretto road, with a restaurant, veranda, and garden.

Oberstdorf (2665'), a thriving village and favourite summer-resort, with 1700 inhab., is beautifully situated in a broad valley in the midst of the Algäu Alps. In front of the handsome church is a war-monument, consisting of a lion couchant in bronze. The church and the chapel of St. Nicholas (at the N. end of the village, near the rail. station) contain altar-pieces by Johann Schraudolph (1808-79), a native of Oberstdorf. About 1\(\text{1}/2\) M. below the village the Trettach, Stillach, and Breitach unite to form the Iller. The ramifications of the valleys from which they descend afford a great variety of excursions.

Walks (contribution to the 'Verschönerungs-Verein' for a stay of 3 days, 1 pers. 2 M., a family 5 M.). On the banks of the Trettach, at the upper end of the village, are the shady promenades of the 'Verein'. Before the Mühlen-Brücke over the Trettach (10 min. from the church) we ascend to the right, turn to the left at the sign-post, and proceed through wood to (5 min.) the Stern, a space provided with benches. Here we may either take the path to the left, leading down to the 'Stoltingsruhe' and (1/4 hr.) the Trettachtobeg (path to Spielmannsau, see p. 10); or ascend a little and turn either to the right to the Hofmann's Ruhe (see below), or to the left to the (1/4 hr.) Rauhenbad (2285'; open-air swimming-bath and separate baths, moderate; pleasant moor-water). We may return via the Alpenrose Inn (see below) and Loretto to (1/2 hr.) Oberstdorf. — On the right bank of the Trettach, below the Mühlen-Brücke, we may follow the Vormittags-Weg to the (1/2 M.) Dummiesmooser Bridge, returning by the promenades (Untere und Obere Insel-Anlagen) on the left bank.

Fallbach, or Falterbach Waterfall, in the gorge between the Rubihorn and Schattenberg (25 min.). Beyond the Mühlen-Brücke (see above) we pass some lime-kilns on the left, cross the brook at the end of the ravine, and ascend the right bank to a platform above the foaming cascade. The return may be made via the Kühberg (Rfmts.), with attractive views.

Hofmannsrude (2885'; 1/2 hr.). Pilgrimage-road from the church to (3/4 M.) the three chapels of St. Loretto (altar-pieces by Schraudolph in the third), with fine old lime-trees; then to the left the hill, on the (1/4 hr.) top of which are two benches, shaded by trees and commanding a fine panorama. On the S. summit, 10 min. from Loretto, is the rustic Alpenrose Inn (footpath thence to the Rauhenbad, 1/4 M., see above). The descent may be made on the N. side to the (20 min.) Mühlen-Brücke (see above).

Wasach, a beautiful walk (1 hr.). We follow the Fischen road, cross the bridge over the Breitach, and ascend to the left, soon gaining a fine view of the Walser-Thal, to the Wasach Inn (3020'), commanding a beautiful view (best by evening-light, which is still more extensive from the (10 min.) Kapf, 290' higher. The following are the most conspicuous mountains: from left to right: the Rubihorn, Schattenberg, Höffats (7415'), Rauheck (7337'), Kreuzeck (7357'), Krottenkopf (7170'), Kratz;er, Himmel schroffen (5625'), Madelegabel (3670'), Wilde Männle (3487'), Linkerskopf (3797), Rappenköpfe (3230), Schiapolt (4680'), Widderstein (5300'), and the sharp crest of the Hohe Ifen (7300'), all except the Himmelschroffen upwards of 6000' in height. Below lies Oberstdorf. — From the Kapf in 10 min. (turning to the left beyond the house) to the Judenkirche, a natural archway in the rock, through which we obtain a fine view of the Rubihorn, etc. From Wasach to Oberstdorf, returning by Tiefenbach, 1/4 hr.

Tiefenbach (1 hr.). At (28 min.) the inn zur Gebirgsaussicht (p. 10) a path, diverging to the right from the carriageway, descends through meadows and wood to the Breitach-Thal. Crossing the Breitach, it ascends to the right through wood to the sulphur-baths of Tiefenbach (2740'; Inn), situated in a narrow valley on the right bank of the Lochbach. We
now follow the carriage-road, which ascends among the scattered houses of the village of Tiefenbach. From the point (5 min.) where the road divides, the branch to the right ascends past the church to (1/4 hr.) Wasch (p. 9); that to the left leads past the precipitous Nase (Naeuswand; fine view, ascent by the direction-post to the left, 3/4 hr.) to the (1 M.) Hirschsprung (2900'), a cutting in the rock which affords a striking view of the lower Illerthal and the Grünten (the road goes on to Ober-Maiselstein and Fisch, p. 8).

*Freiberg-See (3085'; 1 1/4 hr.). To (1 1/4 hr.) St. Loretto, see above; 4 min. farther on, by the direction-post, the path leads to the right, traversing the meadows and crossing the Stillach, and ascends to the saddle of the Freiberg, beyond which the dark-green lake lies in a beautiful wooded basin at the foot of the Schlappoi (Restaurant, with veranda; bathing-house on the lake; rowing-boats). — From the Freiberg-See to (1 1/2 hr.) Birysau, via Schwand, Ringang, and Faistenoy, see p. 12.

*Zwingsteg and Walser Schänzle (1 1/2 hr.). Carriage-road from the N.W. end of Oberstdorf (one-horse carr. 6, two horse 10 hr.; for the whole day, 9 and 18 hr.). Pedestrians take the path leading due W. from the church to the Schlechten-Brücke over the Stillach, and then ascend and join the carriage-road at the (25 min.) hamlet of Reute (2900'). The Inn 'Zur Gebirgsaussicht' here commands an extensive view (footpath to the right to Tiefenbach, see above). Hence the road ascends to the S.W. over the ridge (pretty views), leaving the hamlet of Kornau to the right, and finally descends through wood into the Kleine Walser-Thai, watered by the Breitach. On the Austrian frontier is the Walser Schänzle (3260'); *Inn, good wine). About 8 min. before it is reached, a path descends through meadows and wood to the right to the Zwingsteg (3065'), a bridge over a deep and narrow gorge, through which the Breitach dashes, 230 ft. below. Beyond the bridge the path ascends in zigzags to (10 min.) a direction-post, and then descends, crossing the Starzlach, which flows out of the Kohrhooser Thai (p. 14), and leads through the Oib to (1 hr.) Tiefenbach (see above), or to (1 1/2 hr.) Oberstdorf. — The next places in the Kleine Walser-Thai, or Mittelberger Thai, are (3 M.) Rieslern (*Engel; ascent of the Hohe Ifen, see p. 13), then (2 1/4 M.) Hirschegg (3695'; hirsch; Kreuz; guides, Engelb. Schwarzmann), and (1 1/2 M.) Mittelberg (3880'; *Traubl; Lüwe; guides, J. J. Fritz, L. E. Schuster, G. Winkel), the chief place of the valley, situated on a green hill. (From Mittelberg to Krummbach over the Gentsche-Joch, 3 1/2-4 hrs., see p. 226.) The road ends 3 M. farther on, at Baud (3915'; Inn), whence an easy path leads to the S., through the Bergunter-Thai and across the saddle of (6290') between the Widderstein and Hoferspitze, to (3 1/2 hrs.) Hochkruhmbach (p. 226). Another, but less fatiguing and uninteresting pass crosses the Starzel-Joch (6130') to (4 hrs.) Schoppennau (p. 226).

*Spielmannsau (Trettach-Thai; carriage-road, 2 hrs.), recommended for a morning-excursion. Road via (3/4 M.) St. Loretto, see p. 9; 3/4 M. farther on is a finger-post, where the road leads to the left across the Burgstall (the N. spur of the Himmelschroffen, see p. 9) to a (1 M.) finger-post, showing the way to the left over the Zwing-Brücke to Gerstruben (see p. 11), and to the right to Spielmannsau. (Pedestrians are recommended to turn to the right (guide-post) above the Mühlen-Brücke (p. 9), and to follow the generally shady footpath which skirts the right bank of the Trettach (path also on the left bank) via Gruben (p. 11) to (1 hr.) the Zwing-Brücke.) From the Zwing-Brücke we may proceed either straight on, on the right, by meadow and woodland paths via the Beckerholz to Spielmannsau, or we may follow the carriage-road on the left side of the finely-wooded Trettach-Thai, passing the small blue Christles-See (3015'; to the left), and crossing the Trettach and the Traufbach to (3 M.) Spielmannsau (3540'; *Inn, also pens.), a small hamlet amid grand scenery. Fine view of the huge Trettachspitze to the S.; on the left the Kräuter. To the E. opens the Traufthal (pleasant excursion to the Traufthal-Alp, 1/2 hr.), from which a toilsome route crosses the Märzle (ca. 2200'; between the Kreuzek and the Krottenspitz) to the Hornbach-Thai (p. 11). — A path leads from
Spielmannsau through the wild ravine, at length high on its right side, to the (1 hr.) Sperrbachsteg (4060'), in the midst of a grand rocky wilderness. Thence to the Mädele-Joch, see p. 13.

Hölltobel and Gerstruben (2 hrs.), highly attractive. Either by the shady promenade on the right bank of the Trettach (see p. 10) via Gruben (Rfmts. at X. Kappeler's), or by the road to Spielmannsau as far as (21/2 M.) a direction-post indicating the road to Gerstruben, which descends to the left and crosses the Trettach by the Zwung-Brücke. At (12 min.) a finger-post our path diverges to the right, and after 1/4 hr. more we ascend to the left along the Dietersbach to the deep rocky cleft of the Hölltobel, in which the brook forms three waterfalls. The path first leads to a bridge over the lowest fall, then to a platform above the middle fall, and lastly to the (10 min.) Upper Fall, which takes a clear leap into a funnel-like basin. We ascend hence to (20 min.) Gerstruben (3770'; Zur Hofatsspitze), a hamlet in the upper part of the valley, at the base of the precipitous Hofats (7415'; p. 12). About 1 hr. farther up the valley is the Dietersbach-Alpe, in the midst of imposing scenery (Hofats, Rauheck, Kreuzeck). A steep path (guide, 5 M.) leads from this point across the Aelpele (3825'), between the Hofats and Rauheck, to the (3 hrs.) Käsler-Alpe in the Otthal (see below). — An easy road, with picturesque views, has been constructed from Gerstruben, descending the slopes to the right in windings to (11/2 hr.) the Zwung-Brücke (see above; hence to Oberstdorf 1 hr.).

Geisalpsee (23/4 hrs.; guide advisable, 5 M.). Road to Schöllang (see p. 8) as far as (21/2 M.) Rubi; then up to the right to the (31/4 hr.) Geisalp (3640'; Rfmts.), and past a fine waterfall formed by the Reichenbach to the (1 hr.) Lower Geisalpsee (4380'), picturesquely situated in a basin between the Rubihorn (Geisalphorn) on the right, and the Entschenkopf on the left. The small Upper Geisalpsee (5540') lies 1/2 hr. farther up; thence to the Nebelhornhaus (p. 12) across the Geissfuss (6510') in 21/2 hrs., somewhat fatiguing.

Otthal (to the Stuiben 23/4 hrs.), between the Schattenberg and Riffenkopf, carriage-road one-third of the way. By the lime-kilns beyond the Mühlbrücke (p. 9), the road ascends to the right, rounding the base of the Schattenberg, viâ the Kühberg (p. 9). [A footpath (to Spielmannsau, see p. 10) along the right bank of the Trettach to (25 min.) the bridge over the Oybach, and then uphill to the left, offers an alternative route.] The valley is at first monotonous and affords no view. After 1 hr. the road crosses the Oybach and enters an open grassy dale; on the left are the Adlerwand and the Seeawide, with waterfalls, on the right the wooded Riffenkopf. After 20 min. a second bridge. The valley suddenly turns to the S., and a fine survey of the head of the valley, with the Grosse Wilde (7300'), Höllenhörner (1093'), and Hofats (7415'), is disclosed. At the (40 min.) Gutten-Alpe (3720') the path returns to the left bank and ascends steeply to the (11/2 hr.) Stuiben Fall, the beautiful fall of the copious Oybach, with picturesque surroundings. [The Oybach disappears wholly in the rubble-strewn valley and does not come to light again before the end of it.] About 1/4 hr. farther up is the solitary Käsler-Alpe (4600'); thence across the Aelpele to Gerstruben, see above; over the Hornbach-Joch to the Hornbach-Thal, see p. 14. — From the Stuiben Fall through the Geisbachstobel and over the Himmelacker (6500') to (8 hrs.) Hinterstein, see p. 24. From the Kibbach-Alpe in the Berggundel (p. 24), a path runs to the right, skirting the precipitous slopes of the Wilde and Wiedem, direct to (71/2 hrs. from Oberstdorf) the Prinz Luitpold-Haus on the Hochvogel (p. 24).

Birgsau (Stillich-Thal), by road 6 M. (one-horse carr. in 1 hr., there and back 6 M; two-horse carr. 10 M). The route is viâ Loretto; by a (1/2 hr.) direction-post the road leads to the right on the right bank of the Stillach, between the Himmelschroffen on the left, and the Freiberg and Schlapolt, and farther on, the Griesgundkopf and Warmatagundkopf on the right. 6 M. Birgsau (3180'; Adler), a solitary hamlet commanding a beautiful view to the S. of (from left to right) the Trettachspitze, Hochfrotspitze, Bocktar, Wilde Mannle, Linkerskopf, and Rappenköpfe.
A good path now leads at the same level for 10 min., and then ascends (to the left at the guide-post) the right side of the wild ravine of the Stillach; 20 min., a platform on the right, with a good view of the gorge (Bachergwänd); 5 min. Einödsbach (3745'); Schraudolf's Inn, unpretending, a hamlet near the head of the valley (called beyond this the Rappental-Thal). The Bacher Loch, a huge gully, ascends hence to the Mädelegabel. After 10 min., by a finger-post, the path turns to the left, leads round a stable, and ascends a little. It then follows the right side of the gorge. In 20 min. we reach a waterfall at the foot of the Mädelegabel, a little below which we pass the finest point in the valley. From a projecting point beyond the brook another fall is observed in the gorge higher up. The beautiful 'Edelweiss' may be found (by good climbers) on the slopes above. — Pedestrians should return by the (1½ hr.) Freiberg-See (see p. 10); the route crosses the Stillach, 20 min. below Birgsau, and leads chiefly through wood, passing the mouth of the Warmatsgund-Thal (with interesting structures for intercepting the water) and the houses of Fastenoy, Ringang, and Schwand (comp. p. 10).


*Nebelhorn (7385'), an easy ascent of 4-4½ hrs. (guide, unnecessary, 7 M).* We either follow a new shady path through the gorge from the Fallbach Fall (p. 9); or ascend to the left in zigzags, from the bridge below the fall, across meadows and through wood, to (1½ hr.) the Vordere Seealp (4225'). In 20 min. more we reach the end of the valley and ascend an improved bridle-path to the left for 50 min., then turn to the right over pastures to the (½ hr.) Nebelhorn-Haus (6230'); *Nebelhorn-Haus (7380')*, situated below the Zeiger (p. 24) and commanding a fine view. Thence to the left to (2½-1 hr.) the summit, a narrow ridge, descending almost perpendicularly towards the Retterschwang-Thal (p. 23). Magnificent view. The descent from the Nebelhorn by the Geisfuss to the Geisalp Lakes (p. 11) is somewhat laborious (guide advisable). — An interesting pass leads from the Nebelhorn-Haus across the Zeiger (6520') and the Wengen-Alp to Hinterstein (p. 28; 6-7 hrs. from Oberstdorf, guide 10 M). The *Draufang (7480')*, p. 23) may be ascended in 2½-3 hrs. from the Nebelhorn-Haus via the Zeiger and the Klobat (guide 10 M, with descent to Hindelang 12, to Hinterstein 13 M).

*Söllereck (5255'), 2½-3 hrs., with guide (6 M).* From the Inn 'Zur Gebirgsaussicht' (p. 10) we ascend the ridge to the left (fine views) via the Schrattenwang-Alp and Söllereck to the (2-2½ hrs.) summit (admirable view). An interesting excursion over the arête may be taken hence by experts, passing the Schlapolt (6485') on the S., to the top of the Fellhorn (see below). — Fellhorn (6660'), interesting and not difficult, 5 hrs. (guide not indispensable, 6 M). A cart-track leads via Schwand, Ringang, and Leiter to the Warmatsgund-Alp, whence we may either proceed to the Birwang-Hütte, and up steep grassy slopes; or (preferable) go on to the last alp Im Wag, and follow the path to the arête and thence to the N. to the top. Easy descent to Riezlern in the Walser-Thal (p. 10; 2½ hrs.). — *Rauheck (7885') and Kreuzeck (7885'), not difficult for mountaineers, in 4½ hrs. from Gerstruben (p. 11; guide 10 M).* The route leads via the Dietersbäch-Alpe and the Aelpete (see p. 11) to the Rauheck, and thence to the S. along the arête to the Kreuzeck. Descent if desired into the Traunthal (p. 10). — *Höfats (7415'), in 4-5 hrs. from Gerstruben (guide 15 M), difficult and not free from danger owing to the extremely steep grass-slopes (60-70°), to be attempted only by those quite free from dizziness (climbing-irons necessary). — Große Krottenkopf (Petersspitze; 8710'), from the Kemptner-Hütte (p. 13) in 3-3½ hrs. (guide 12 M), toilsome. Superb view. — Hochvogel (8495'), ascended in 9-10 hrs. via the Himmeleck (new path from the Nebelhorn-Haus to the Prinz Luipold-Haus, 4½ hrs.), see p. 24 (guide 14 M, returning by Hinterstein 18 M).

*Mädelegabel (8670'), laborious, but for practised mountaineers unattended with danger (guide 10 M, returning via the Kemptner-Hütte
and Spielmannsau 12 M. The path (lately improved) from Einödsbach ascends the steep Bacher-Thal to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Waltenberger-Haus (6530'), a well-fitted club-hut in the Bockkar; it then crosses rocks and debris to the (1 1/2 hr.) Bockkar-Scharte (ca. 7390'), a gap between the Hochfrostsipitze and the Bockkarkopf, and traverses the small Schneegfner to the (1 1/2 hr.) E. peak. Magnificent panorama. The ascent from the N. side is longer and more fatiguing (better in descending). The route is through the Spielmannsau to the (3 hrs.) Kempfner-Hütte (see below), and thence round the Krater and via the Schwarze Mix and the Krater-Joch to the (3 hrs.) summit (guide 10 M., with descent to Einödsbach 12 M.). — The Hochfrostsipitze, or W. peak of the Mädelegabel (8678'), difficult, may also be ascended from the N.E. The Trettachspitze (8490') is very difficult, and should be attempted by none but experts (guide 20 M.).

*Hohe Licht (Hochalpenhütte, 8515'), the highest summit of the Algae Alps, not difficult (guide 10 M.). From (2 1/2 hrs.) Einödsbach (p. 12) we proceed either via the Linkers-Alp in 2 3/4 hrs., or via the Körberleben, which diverges to the left from the Rappenalpen-Thal farther up, in 3 1/4 hrs. to the Rappensee-Hütte (6920'), in grand scenery. Thence the route leads via the Grosse Steinscharte (p. 14) to the (1 1/2-2 hrs.) summit (fine view). The descent may be made to the Tyrolean Hochalpen-Thal, and to Lechtal, to the Lechthal (p. 229). A fine but laborious path leads from Hohe Licht through the E. Bockkar to the Waltenberger-Haus (or direct to the Mädelegabel in 3 hrs.). — The Biberkopf (Hundskopf', 8535'), a laborious ascent, should be attempted only by experts (guide 14 M.). The route leads from the Rappensee Hut over the W. shoulder to the (3 1/2-4 hrs.) top. — Linkerskopf (7970'), an easy and attractive ascent of 1 1/2 hrs. from the Rappensee Hut (guide, 7 M.). — Three other easy ascents from the Rappensee Hut are those of the Rothgrundspitze (8170'; 1 1/2 hrs.), Hochgrundspitze (8680'; 2 hrs.), and Rappenseekopf (8220'; 1 1/2 hrs.).

Hohe Ifen (7300'), an interesting ascent (guide 10 M., from Riezlern 4 1/2 fl., to Rohrmoos 6 1/2 fl.), facilitated by the recent improvement of the path. The route leads from Riezlern (see p. 11; guide, Karl Wüstner) across the Breitach to Egg and through the Schwarzwasser-Thal to (1 1/2 hrs.) Auen (4400'; night-quarters). Hence we continue to the right to the Upper Auer-Alp, and ascend the Ifenwand by a new path to (3 1/2 hrs.) the summit, which affords a splendid view. A toilsome descent (only for experts with guide) leads across the fissured and undulating Ifen Plateau, from which rise the gigantic cliffs of the Gottesackerwände, past the (2 hrs.) Gottesacker-Alpe, to the Scharte (6575'), whence we descend via the Hochalpe and Kessleralpe to (3 hrs.) the Schrine and (1 1/2 hrs.) Rohrmoos.

Passes. From OBERSTDORF to HOLZGAI on the Lech, over the Mädele-Joch (3 1/2 hrs.; guide, not necessary for experts, 10 M., to the Kempfner Hut 5 M.), an interesting route. Through the Spielmannsau (Trettach-Thal) as far as (3 hrs.) the Sperrbachsteig, see p. 11. Thence a good and safe path zigzags up steep grassy slopes, crossing the Sperrbach at the Obere Knie (4600'; on the right bank the Sperrbach-Alpe), and then leads high above the Sperrbachlotel, over several grassy slopes to (2 hrs.) the Kempfner Club-Hut on the Obermädele-Alp (6295') and the (1 1/2 hrs.) Mädele-Joch (6470'), between the Krater and Krontenköpfe; fine view, to the S., of the Lechtal mountains and to the E. of the Grosse Krontenkopf. (The Ober-Mädele-Joch, 6560', lies a little farther to the E.) We now descend abruptly (blue marks) to the Rossgumpfen-Alpe in the Höhenb-Thal, passing a waterfall, and follow the 'Gesprengte Weg' through the striking ravine to (2 hrs.) Holzgau (p. 229). Or we may follow the path from the Obermädele-Joch along the flanks of the Grosse Krontenkopf and the Karjochspitze, and farther on those of the Ramstallspitze and Rothhornspitze, to the (1 1/2 hrs.) Jochelspitze, which commands an excellent view of the Lechtal Mts.; then down either to the right (1 hr.) Holzgau, or to the left (1 1/4 hrs.) Bachlend (p. 228). A third route leads to the left from the Karjochspitze, over the Karjoch, to (3 hrs.) Elbigenalp (p. 228), via the Bernhards-Thal.

From OBERSTDORF to ELLEN in the Lechthal over the Hornbach-Joch (10 hrs.), fatiguing, but on the whole repaying (guide to Hinter-Hornbach
10 M. The route (shady in the early morning) first leads through the Otthal (p. 11), past the Stuben Fall, to the (2½-3 hrs.) Käser-Alpe (p. 11); it then ascends steeply (the path soon becoming indistinct) to the highest pastures, and mounts fatiguing stony slopes to the (2 hrs.) Hornbach-Joch (6700'), between the Höllenhörner and the Jochspitze. Splendid survey of the Lechthal Mts.; view towards the W. limited. We now descend rapidly (with the huge Hochvogel facing us) into the Jochbach-Thal to the (1½ hr.) highest Joch-Alpe, and then by a tolerable path to (1 hr.) Hinter-Hornbach (3600'; Adler, by the church, rustic, good wine), a village charmingly situated at the opening of the Jochthal into the Hornbach-Thal. The ascent hence of the Hochvogel (6495'), in 5½ hrs. (with guide), via the Schwabach-Alpe (5555'), is laborious; a better route leads over the Fuchseng-Sattel (6700') to the Kattenschneider-Scharte in the Fuchskar and thence to the left to the Schmir and the summit (comp. p. 24). — The Urbeleskarspitze (8650'), the highest summit of the Hornbach chain, ascended via the Urbeleskar in 5-6 hrs., is also arduous. — A good path now leads, chiefly through wood, to (½ hr.) Vorder-Hornbach (3130'; poor inn) in the broad Lechthal. Below the village we turn to the right and cross the Hornbach to the hamlet of Mortenau, then traverse the floor of the valley to the left, and cross the Lech to the road which leads to (1 hr.) Elmen (p. 227).

To the Upper Lechthal over the Schrofen Pass, 7 hrs. to Lechleiten (guide not indispensable), the shortest way to the Arlberg. The route crosses the Stillach at (2½ hrs.) Birgsau (see p. 11), and ascends the left bank to the (9/4 hr.) Buchrain Alp, commanding a splendid view of the Bacher-Thal (Einödsbach remaining on the left); to the right, on the flank of the Griesgundkopf, is a shooting-box of Prince-Regent Luitpold. The upper Stillach-Thal (Rappenalpen-Thal) is monotonous and enclosed by wooded mountains; towards the E. towers the Trettachspitze; farther up, on the left, the Biberkopf, on the right, the Rossgundkopf and Liechlkopf. The path crosses the Stillach thrice before reaching (1¾ hr.) the Biberalp, on a hill formed by stony deposits. Beyond it (25 min.) we again cross the brook and ascend the abrupt slope by a rough, stony path to (1 hr.) the Schrofen Pass (5570'), which commands a fine survey of the Geishorn, Liechlkopf, Schafalpenkösper, and (S.) Biberkopf. A good path now descends to (½ hr.) the Austrian custom-house at Lechleiten (p. 229), a few minutes above which, to the left, stands the Hirsch Inn (rustic). (The village lies on the hill to the left, 10 min. farther on.) From the custom-house we descend to the right into the Krumbach-Thal, cross the stream at the mill, and then re-ascend to (35 min.) Warth (4905'; Rösse, poor); thence to (1½ hr.) Lech and across the Flesen-Sattel to (2½ hrs.) Stuben, on the Arlberg, see p. 219. — Over the Grosse Steinscharte to Lechleiten, 8 hrs. with guide, interesting. From the Rappensee Club-Hut to the (1 hr.) Grosse Steinscharte (7540'), between the Rothgundspitze and the Hochgundspitze. Thence we descend into the wooded Hochalpen-Thal and follow the right bank of the brook to the Lechthal (p. 229), where a bridle-path ascends to the right to (2 hrs.) Lechleiten.

From Oberstdorf to the Schröcken, through the Kleine Walser-Thal and over the Gentscher-Joch (8½ hrs. to the Schröcken; guide, 12 M., from Mittelberg 4 fl., unnecessary; comp. p. 226). — Over the Haldenwanger-Eck to Hochkrummback, 7½ hrs. (guide to the Schröcken, not indispensable, 12 M.). Through the Rappenalpen-Thal to the (5 hrs.) Biberalp, see above; then on the left bank of the Stillach (the bridge and route to the Schrofen Pass remaining on the left) to the Haldenwanger Alp at the head of the Rappenalpen-Thal, and to the (1½ hr.) Haldenwanger Eck (5235'; fine view). The descent is by the Hirschgehen-Alp to (1 hr.) Hochkrummback (p. 226).

From Oberstdorf to Hittisau via Rohrmoos, 8 hrs., a route somewhat deficient in interest. Cart-road from Tiefenbach on the left bank of the Starzlach to (2 hrs.) Rohrmoos (3525'), a large dairy-farm belonging to Prince Waldenburg (inn kept by the manager). On the S. are the Gottesackerwände (p. 13). Then by a bad and often marshy path to the (1½ hr.)
Schrine (on the left the fine cascade of the Kesselbach), and down the Hirsgchunder Thal (Inn), crossing the small gorge of the Fugenbach (Austrian frontier), to (3 1/2 hrs.) Sibratsfall (3040′; Inn), whence a road leads to (2 1/2 hrs.) Hittisau (p. 223). — A much more interesting route leads from Tiefenbach through the Lochbach-Thal, via the Freiburger Alp, the Gauchenwände, and Balderschwang, to (9 hrs.) Hittisau.

3. From Augsburg to Füssen (Hohenschwangau) and • to Imst via Lermoos.

108 M. RAILWAY to Biessenhofen, 41 M., in 13/4-2 3/4 hrs.; from Biessenhofen to Füssen, 23 M., local railway in 1 3/4 hr. DILIGENCE from Füssen to Reutte (9 1/2 M.) twice daily in 2 hrs. (fare 1 A. 50 pf.); from Reutte via Lermoos to Imst (35 M.) twice daily in 7 1/2 hrs. An Omnibus also plies from Reutte to Imst daily in 10 hrs. — Carriage from Füssen to Hohenschwangau, with one horse 3, with two horses 5 A.; to Neu-Schwanstein 7 or 10 A.; to Reutte 6 or 10 A.; to Lermoos 18 or 28, to Linderhof 18 or 30, to Oberau 36 or 50 A. to the station at Imst, 50 or 70 A. Return-journey in each case one-half more; but an arrangement must be made as to the length of the halt. Driver's fee 10 per cent of the fare.

From Kempten (p. 4) to Füssen (25 M.), carriage-road (railway to Pfronten under construction); carr. to Hohenschwangau, with one horse 20, with two horses 36 A. We cross the railway-bridge (fine view) and in 12 min. reach the road to (3 M.) Dorach (3 M. to the S. of which, near Sulzberg, lie the small but well-equipped iodine baths of Sulzbrunn). Thence we ascend through wood, pass Zollhaus, and reach (7 1/2 M.) Ot, a lofty village with a fine view, beyond which we descend to cross the Wertach, remounting again to (3 3/4 M.) Nesselwang (2650′; Post; *Krone; *Bär), with 1200 inhab., 7 1/2 M. from stat. Weißen-Hopfauf (diligence twice daily in 2 hrs., via Weissbach; see p. 16). The ascent of the *Edelsberg (3930′), which commands a splendid view extending to the Sentis and the Lake of Constance, may be made hence by an easy marked path in 2 hrs. (10 min. from the top the open Edelsberg Pavilion; at the top an 'orientation' table). Descent to Pfronten (see below). — The road now leads through Kappel and (3 3/4 M.) Weissbach (*Haf) and past the Weissensee to (7 1/2 M.) Füssen. — To Reutte, a direct road diverges to the right at Weissbach (see above), which with the following villages of Kirchdorf and Steinach belongs to the parish of Pfronten (Froms Raitiae), consisting of thirteen villages. From Pfronten-Halden (1 1/2 M. from Weissbach) we may ascend the Edelsberg (see above) in 3 hrs. Pfronten-Steinach, 2 1/4 M. from Weissbach, is a good starting-point for the attractive ascent of the Aggenstein (6500′; 4 hrs.). About 3/4 hr. below the top is the Aggenstein Club-Hut (5985′). The descent may be made to (2 hrs.) Grüns (see p. 25). — From Pfronten-Meittingen, 1 1/2 M. from Weissbach, a road, constructed by King Lewis IT. along with an aqueduct 450 yds. long, ascends the *Falkenstein (1490′), at the top of which, commanding a splendid view, is a ruined castle (restaurant). The descent may be made to (1 hr.) Schönichi (see below). — A pleasant path leads on the right bank of the Ach from Pfronten-Dorf to the (1 hr.) Fallmühle (3260′; Inn, with pretty grounds), whence we may go on to the Köthbach-Fall. — Beyond (2 M.) Steinach the road follows the broad valley of the Vils, crosses the Austrian frontier to the (2 M.) *Schoenichi Tavern, and leads via (3 M.) the small town of Vils (2735′; Huter) to the (1 1/2 M.) Ulrichs-Brücke (p. 19).

From Peissenberg (p. 28) to Füssen (341/2 M.), carriage-road (car. and pair to Hohenschwangau, 1-2 pers. 20 A. 3-4 pers. 40 A.), via Hötten, Petting (2375′; Post; 3 M. to the N. the Meierberg, with a charming view), Steingaden (18 M.; 2495′; Post), once a monastery with a Romanesque church, Trauchgau, Buching (*Lowe), and the Bannewald-See. A little on this side of Schwangau, and 33/4 M. from Füssen, a bye-road to the left leads to (3 M.) Hohenschwangau (p. 17).

From Schongau (p. 4) to Füssen (18 M.) omnibus every afternoon
in 7 hrs.; carr. and pair to Hohenschwangau 40. The road descends to
the Lech and then ascends its right bank to (2 M.) Peiting, on the road
from Peissenberg to (16 M.) Füssen (p. 15).

**Augsburg** (*Drei Mohren*; *Kaiserhof*; Goldene Traube; Weisses Lamm; Drei Kronen), see Baedeker's Southern Germany.

Railway from Augsburg to (41 M.) Biessenhofen, see p. 4. The Branch-line to Füssen diverges here to the left. — 11/2 M. Ebenhofen; 4 M. Oberdorf (2395'); Alte Post; Neue Post), a market-town with a loftily situated church and an old château. — 7 M. Leutersbach (village to the right). We cross the Lobach and the Kippach. — 9 M. Bateratsried; 11 M. Lengenwang; 14 1/4 M. Seeg, a well-built village on the hill to the right. — Beyond (16 M.) Enzenstetten the ruin of Falkenstein appears to the right, with the Aggenstein behind it (p. 15). — 17 1/2 M. Weizern-Hopfau, the station for Pfronten and Nesselwang (p. 15). To the right lies Hopfau, with an old castle; in the distance, to the left, the château of Neuschwanstein. 20 M. Reinerzhof, on the E. bank of the Hopfensee.

**23 M. Füssen.** — The Railway Station (omn. of the Hohenschwangau Inns, see p. 17; carr. see p. 15) lies a short distance from the town, at the entrance to which we turn to the right and follow the main street, reaching the bridge over the Lech in 6-8 minutes. — **Hotels.** Post, Mohren, both in the main street, B. 1 1/2 M.; Neue Post; Krone; Lówe; Sonne, etc. — Guides. Anzheim Kieche; Karl Left.

Füssen (2615'), a small town (3000 inhab.) on the Lech, with a castle erected by the bishops of Augsburg in 1322, restored by King Maximilian I., and the remains of its old walls, presents an attractive picture of a mediæval fortified town. Below the castle are the suppressed Benedictine abbey of St. Mang, founded in 629 (present building, 18th cent.), and the Church of St. Magnus, erected in 1701 on older foundations. The gate in the town-wall between the castle and the church commands a fine view.

About 1/2 M. to the W. is the small sulphur bath of Faulenbach and 2 1/4 M. farther on lies the pretty Alte-See (2135').

On the right bank of the Lech, a few hundred paces above the bridge, a path (guide-post) with pilgrimage-stations ascends from the church to the Calvarienberg (4 1/2 hr.), surmounted by three crosses, and commanding a beautiful view: N. the valley of the Lech and Füssen, S.W. the Schwangau, Hohenschwangau, and Neuschwanstein. A footpath leads hence, skirting the Schwangau, direct to (1 hr.) Hohenschwangau.

The Road from Füssen to Hohenschwangau (3 M.) crosses the Lech, turns to the left, and ascends the right bank of the Lech passing the Alterschroffen Inn. It then turns to the right (to the left the road to Schwangau, p. 15), skirts the Schlossberg, and leads through the park to Hohenschwangau. — Pedestrians follow the road to Reutte (p. 19), to the right beyond the bridge, for 5 min., then ascend the path to the left on the slope of the Calvarienberg, which leads past the (7 min.) view-point known as the 'Kanzel', crosses a cart-track, and passes through wood to (25 min.) the saddle between the Calvarienberg and the Schwarzenberg. Here we reach the so-called Königliche Reitweg, which begins at the Schwarzbriècke
to Inst.  

HOHENSCHWANGAU.  I. Route 3. 17

(p. 19). We descend this path, with a view of Neu-Schwanstein and (farther on) of Hohenschwangau (to the right), and before reaching the Schwansee take the footpath to the right across the ridge, where the ‘Alpenrosen-Weg’ (see below) joins our route, to (1 hr.) the village of Hohenschwangau. — A longer route (2 hrs.) is offered by the Alpenrosen-Weg, which begins at the Weiss haus (p. 19) and winds along the slope of the Schwarzenberg, commanding beautiful views. This route may be joined from the Schwarbrücke or from the saddle between the Calvari enberg and the Schwarzenberg (see above).

Hohenschwangau. — Hotels. Schwiegerle zur Alpenrose, beautifully situated on the Alp-See, R. from 3, B. 1 M 20, pens. from 6 M; *Schwansee, 1/4 M. from the Alp-See, quieter, R., L., & B. 1/2-3, D. 3, pens. 6-8 M (in May and June 5 M); *Liesl Inn, plainer. — All these have omnibuses at the station of Füssen (1 M). — Small bathing-house on the Alp-See.

The castles of Hohenschwangau and Neu-Schwanstein are open from May 1st to Oct. 15th, week-days 9-12 and 2-5, Sun. 10-12 and 2-5; closed on June 13th, the anniversary of King Lewis II’s death.

Hohenschwangau (2735’), a small village at the foot of a hill crowned by the castle of the same name, is a pleasant summer-resort with numerous attractive walks in the vicinity. It lies near the beautiful blue *Alpsee, which is girdled with fine woods, while the steep crags of the Pilgerschroffen rise above its S. end. Opposite the Alpenrose Hotel begins the ‘Fürsten-Strasse’ (open to pedestrians only), from which (3 min.) a road to the right to Schloss Hohenschwangau and (8 min.) the above-mentioned footpath to Füssen diverge. About 40 paces farther a footpath leads to the left to the ‘Pindar-Platz’, a rocky projection with a fine view of the lake (p. 19). Well-made paths make the entire circuit of the lake (1 1/4 hr.). — The footpath to the old Schloss ascends opposite the Liesl Inn (tickets, 50 pf., to the right of the vestibule).

*Schloss Hohenschwangau (2930’), formerly called Schwanstein, originally belonged to the house of Guelph, but in 1191 came into the possession of the Hohenstaufen dukes of Swabia and in 1567 passed to the dukes of Bavaria. In the 17th and 18th cent. it was several times besieged and captured. It was destroyed by the Tyrolese in 1809, sold for a trifling sum in 1820, and in 1832 purchased by King Max II. of Bavaria (d. 1864), then crown-prince, who caused the ruin to be entirely re-constructed by Quaglio, Ohlmüller, and Ziebland, and decorated with frescoes from German legend and history by Schwind, Lindenschmit, Ruben, Monten, and other Munich artists. The castle commands charming views of the plain, the Alpsee, and Neu-Schwanstein. It was the favourite residence of Kings Max II. and Lewis II., the latter of whom spent his later years almost exclusively here. The little garden, to the left of the entrance to the castle, contains a Marble Bath, cut out of the rock, with two nymphs, by Schwanthaler, and an imitation of the Lion Fountain of the Alhambra, by the same artist.

Opposite the ascent to Hohenschwangau, near the Liesl Inn,

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begins the road to (35 min.) Neu-Schwanstein, from which (5 min.)
the road to the Blöck enau (p. 19) diverges to the right; 6 min.
farther (opposite the footpath from the Hôtel Schwansee) a steep
footpath ascends on the right to the Jugend; and 12 min. farther
on a bridle-path diverges to the right, near a workmen's barrack
on the left side of the road, to the Marienbrücke and the Jugend. The
road next passes a restaurant (open in summer only) and in 8 min.
reaches the castle of —

*Neu-Schwanstein (3300'), begun by King Lewis II. in 1869 on
the site of the old castle of Vorder-Hohenschwangau, and beau-
tifully situated on a precipitous rock above the profound ravine
of the Pöllat. The castle, built in the Romanesque style by Von
Dollmann, Riedel, and Hofmann, is planned somewhat after the
style and arrangement of the Wartburg, but on a much larger scale.
Through the Thorbau or Gatehouse on the N.E. (where tickets are
obtained; 3 M; adm., see p. 17), we enter the first court, in which
to the right (N.W.) is the Palas or main building, to the left (S.E.)
the Kemenate, or women's apartments, and in the middle the Ritter-
bau. The visit takes 3/4—1 hr. The castle is splendidly fitted up, and
its windows command beautiful views, especially of Hohenschwangau
and the Alp-See to the S., and of the profound gorge of the Pöllat
and its waterfall, spanned by the Marienbrücke, to the E.

The imposing Palas has four stories: the ground-floor contains the
offices, the first floor is occupied by the attendants, the second is unfin-
ished, and the royal apartments are on the third. Visitors ascend to the
third floor by a staircase of 96 steps in the massive N. tower, 195' high.
The landing at the top of the staircase is adorned with frescoes by Haus-
schulj, illustrating the legend of Sigurd. To the left we pass through the
Adjutants' Room to the King's Study, with scenes from the story of Tamn-
häuser by Aigner; and thence through the Stalactite Grotto to the former
Winter Garden, a balcony commanding a fine view of the plain. Next follow
the Sitting Room, with pictures from the Lohengrin legend by Hauschild;
the Dressing Room, with scenes from the lives of Walter von der Vogel-
weide and Hans Sachs by Ille; the Gothic Bedchamber, with illustrations
of the story of Tristan and Isolde by Spiess; the Oratory, with scenes
from the life of Lewis IX. by Hauschild (fine view of the valley of the
Pöllat from the balcony). The Dining-Hall is embellished with scenes
from the Wartburg under the Landgrave Hermann, by F. Piloty. The
ante-chamber leads back to the landing, whence we enter the (unfinished)
Throne Room, fitted up in the Byzantine taste, with pictures by Hauschild,
representing the relations of monarchy to religion. It has a mosaic floor
and an open loggia. — Aigner has also adorned the landing at the top of
the staircase on the fourth floor with a series of 12 pictures from the
story of Gudrun. On this floor is the *Festsaal oder Stängersaal (Minstrels'
Hall), 90' long, with pictures from Wolfram von Eschenbach's 'Parsival'
by Spiess, Munsch, and Piloty.

A footpath, leaving the road at the N. angle of the castle and run-
ing under the N.W. façade, brings us to the S.W. side, near which the
above-mentioned bridle-path ascends. [Before the latter is reached, a
poor footpath descends to the left to the Gorge of the Pöllat, where we
have a view of the castle and of the Pöllat Waterfall from below.] We
ascend by the bridle-path and in 5 min. reach a point whence two footpaths
diverge: one, to the right, leading down to the *Jugend, a clearing in
the wood commanding a view of Hohenschwangau and the Alpsee, like
that from Neu-Schwanstein (the path descends still farther to the road,
to Inst. REUTTE. I. Route 3. 19

see below); the other, to the left, ascends to the *Marienbrücke, a handsome iron bridge 138' long, which boldly spans the rocky gorge of the Föllat at a height of 295 ft. above the waterfall and affords the best view of the castle of Neu-Schwanstein. — Returning from the bridge, we take the path to the left, which brings us in 4 min. to the Blöckenhof road, at which also the bridle-path ends (to Hohenschwangau by this road 1/2 hr.).

From Neu-Schwanstein a direct and interesting footpath leads to Lindenhof (p. 37) in 6 hrs. (to the Ammerwald Inn, 31/2 hrs.), through the Blöckenhof and across the Schützensteig or Jägerssteig (4660', guide unnecessary).

To the Tegelberg-Alp, 3 hrs., a pleasant excursion. We ascend the road to (3 M.) the Blöckenhof (see above), diverging to the left at the ‘Verbotener Weg’ placard (permission obtained from the forester) and ascending in windings to the (2 hrs.) royal hunting-lodge on the Tegelberg-Alp, which commands a beautiful view of mountain and plain. Hence to the top of the Tegelberg (Brandschrofen, 5925'), marked by a cross, in 20-30 min. more (guide convenient for the inexperienced).

The Säuling (6650'; guide 7, A) may be ascended from Hohenschwangau via the *Aelpele in 4-41/2 hrs., without difficulty. The descent may be made by a marked path through the Lehnbach-Thal to (3 hrs.) Pflach; or (with guide) direct to the Schluxenwirth (see below). — The ascent of the Schlicker (6740'), in 51/2 hrs. from Füssen, is easy and attractive. The route leads via the Ulrichs-Brücke and Musau (see below) to the Musau-Alp and (4 hrs.) Füssener-Alp (ca. 4927'; rmts.), in the picturesque Reintal. Thence a marked path ascends to the (11/2 hr.) top. The descent may be made by the N. via the Visser-Alp to (3 hrs.) Vils (p. 15).

— Through the Reintal to the Tannheimer Hut (5 hrs.; with guide), see 25.

Pedestrians proceeding to Reutte (8 M.) need not return to Füssen, but may either follow the ‘Fürsten-Strasse’ (p. 17) high on the W. bank of the Alpsee, or the good path past the ‘Fänder-Platz’ (p. 17), to the end of the lake, and then return to the road. We pass the (13/4 M.) Austrian frontier-station and descend in windings, turning to the left at the (11/4 hr.) *Schluxenwirth (good wine) and following the Pinswang road to (3 M.) Pflach (see below).

Another very attractive route (marked path) turns to the left before the Weisshaus (see below), near the (25 min.) Austrian frontier, and leads via the (1 hr.) Rothewand and the (11/4 hr.) Galmatkopf (fine views from both) to the (11/2 hr.) Schluxenwirth.

The Road from Füssen to (91/4 M.) Reutte leads up the right bank of the Lech to (7 min.) a narrow ravine (on the left bank a bust of King Max II.; on the right bank a war-monument). The view of the fall of the Lech is spoiled by a weir. We then cross the (6 min.) Schwarzbrücke (p. 16) and reach the Austrian frontier at the (10 min.) *Weisshaus (good wine). The main road then crosses the Lech by the (13/4 M.) Ulrichs-Brücke (to the right is the road to Vils, p. 15), passes Musau and the Rossenschlag Pass, and at Unterlötzen, shortly before reaching (5 M.) Pflach (2745'; Schwan), at the S.W. base of the Säuling (see above), recrosses to the right bank. Pedestrians will find it shorter and pleasanter to diverge to the left before reaching the Ulrichs-Brücke, and proceed by Unter-Pinswang (leaving the Schluxenwirth, see above, to the left) and the Kniepass (3080'), a rocky barrier narrowly confining the Lech, to (41/2 M.) Pflach. Beyond Pflach the *Arch-Bach, issuing from the Plansee, is crossed (see below). Then (21/4 M.) —

321/2 M. Reutte (2795'; Post, R. 70 kr. - 1 fl. 20 kr., D. 1 fl.;
Hirsch; Krone; *Adler, plain; Glocke; Mohren, well spoken of), a small town in the bed of an ancient lake, intersected by the Lech, and surrounded by lofty mountains: N. the Säuling (p. 19) and Dürreb erg, E. the Zwieselberg and Tauern, S. the Axtjoch, Thaneller, and Schlossberg, S.W. the Schwarzhanskarkopf, W. the Gachspitz, Gehrenspitz, and Gimpel. The (5 min.) Wolfsberg, a hill between the town and the Lech, is a good point of view.

At the church of Breitenwang, 1/2 M. to the E. of Reutte, is a monument to the Emp. Lothaire, who died here in 1137, on his return from Italy. The mortuary chapel contains a Dance of Death in relief. About 3/4 M. farther on, at the foot of the Tauern, is Bad Krekelmoos, with mineral springs. — About 1 M. to the N.E., on the Arch-Bach, lies Mühl, with baths and a swimming-basin. In a hollow on the slope of the Dürreb erg, about 1/2 hr. higher, is the small green Uri-See.

To the Stuiben Falls, a pleasant walk of 2-2 1/2 hrs., there and back. We follow the field-path, crossing the Arch above Mühl (see above) and recrossing to the left bank at the (1/2 hr.) paper-factory, and then follow the 'Hermannstelg' along the river (numerous rhododendrons) to the (1/2 hr.) *Lower Stuiben Fall*, a cascade 100' in height, finely framed with trees. A footpath (finger-post) ascends hence to the right to the road to Reutte, which is 3 M. distant. Those who are bound for the Plansee ascend the left bank of the Arch to the (1/4 hr.) smaller Upper Fall, and turning to the right regain the (4 min.) road near a small chapel (p. 38), 10 min. from the Little Plansee.

From Reutte to Linderhof and Partenkirchen, see R. 7. Upper Lechthal, see p. 227. Pass Gacht, and via Tannheim to Immenstadt, see p. 25. Thaneller, see below. — The ascent of the Tauern (6030') may be made from Reutte, with a guide, in 3 hrs. The path diverges to the right from the road to the Plansee at the Rossrücken (p. 38), 2/4 M. from Reutte.

The considerable ruins of Ehrenberg, to the W., above the pass of that name (see below), crown the pine-clad Schlossberg (3280'). In the background (S.) rises the Thaneller (see below). The castle of Ehrenberg was stormed in 1552 by Elector Maurice of Saxony, on his march to attack the Emp. Charles V. at Innsbruck. During the Thirty Years' War, Ehrenberg twice resisted the attacks of the Swedes, but it was taken by the Duke of Bavaria in the War of Succession in 1703. It was destroyed by the French in 1800.

The road skirts the Schlossberg (Restaur. Neumühle, with fine view, 1 1/4 M. from Reutte), passes above the (2 M.) Ehrenberger Klaus (Inn), a defile still entered by a gateway (through which pedestrians should pass by the old road), and descends to (3 M.) Heiterwang (3250'; Hirsch; Rössl), in the Zwischenthoren-Thal.

About 1 M. to the N.E. is the small Heiterwang See (3200'), well-stocked with trout, and connected with the Plansee (p. 37) by a narrow channel 1/4 M. long. Boats may be hired from the fisherman: to the Plansee 1/2 hrs. row, Seeispitz 1/2 hr., Inn zur Forelle 1 1/4 hr.; footpath to Seeispitz 1 1/4 hr. (comp. p. 38).

From (3 M.) Bichlbach (Hirsch), the Thaneller (7685'), a fine point of view, may be ascended in 4 hrs. via Berwang (comp. p. 227). At (2 1/2 M.) Lahn (Krone) the road reaches the infant river Loisach, and gradually descends into the extensive green basin of (3 M.) — 45 1/2 M. Lermoos (3245'; *Drei Mohren; *Post; Bräuhaus), from which on the E. rise the barren rocks of the imposing Wetterstein.
Chain. To the N. rises the snowy summit of the Zugspitze (9725'); adjoining it on the S. are the Schneefernerkofp (9430') and Wetter-
spitze (9620'), and opposite them, to the S., are the Mieminger Mts., with the Sonnenspitze (7910'), Wampeter Schrofen, and Ma-
rienberg. A private house near the Post contains a pretty collection of antlers. — At the base of the Wetterstein, 1 1/2 M. to the E., lies the village of Ehrwald (Sonnenspitzt; Schwarzer Adler; Grüner Baum, all plain and good), a little to the S. of the road to Parten-
kirchen (p. 35; omn. daily in 3 1/2 hrs.; one-horse carr. 12 M).

Excursions (guides, Joh. and Jak. Guern, Mich. Sonweber, and R. Bader at Ehrwald, Tob. and Jos. Posch at Lermoos). Comp. Map, p. 80. — To the Seebensee and Drachensee, 3 1/2 hrs., a very interesting excursion (with guide). The path ascends the Gaisbach-Thal to the E., past the picturesque Seebenbach Fall, to (1 1/4 hr.) the Ehrwalder Alp; here it turns to the right, and leads to the (1 1/4 hr.) Seeben-Alp and (1 1/4 hr. the Seebe (5419'), which lies in a depression between the Sonnenspitz (7910') and the Tafakopf (5075'). (The new path to the Seebe in 2 hrs. by the Hohe Gang is provided with wire-ropes, etc., but should be attempted only by experts.) About 1 1/2 hr. higher, at the foot of the Grünstein, lies the small Drachensee (6190'). An easy pass leads from this point across the Schwarzhöhl (5595'), between the Sonnenspitz and the Wampeter Schrofen, to (2 1/2 hrs.) Biberwier (see below); another trying route (red marks) crosses the Thörli or Grün-
stein-Scharte (7445'), between the Grünstein and the Hohe Grisspitzt (9050'), and descends through the Höhle to (5 hrs.) Obstegg (p. 22).

The Upsberg (Daniel; 7670), to the N. of Lermoos, ascended via the Dufel-Alp (4850') in 4 hrs., with guide, is interesting and not difficult. — The Zugspitze (9720'), ascended from Ehrwald via the Wiener-Neustädter Hut in 6 hrs. with guide, is difficult and should be attempted only by adepts (comp. p. 35). An easier ascent leads past the Pestkapelle to the Knorr-
Hütte (p. 35; 7 hrs.); thence to the top, 3 1/2 hrs. — From Ehrwald by the Ehrwalder-Alp and the Pestkapelle to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Tiffuss-Alp in the Gais-
thal and to (1 3/4 hr.) Leutasch, see p. 40. From Tiffuss across the Nieder-
munde-Sattel (6775') to Ober-Mieming (p. 22) or Telfs (p. 254) 1 3/4 hrs. (red marks); from Leutasch to Telfs 3 hrs., to Seefeld (p. 41) 2 hrs.

From Ehrwald via the Thörli to the Eibsee, 3 hrs., see p. 36. — From Bichlerwier over the Marienberg-Joch (5830'), by a marked path, to (3 1/2 hrs.) Obstegg, see p. 22.

The road to Nassereit, the finest mountain-pass between Bavaria and Tyrol, should be traversed on foot (4 hrs.) or in an open car-
riage (from Lermoos to Nassereit 4 1/2, with two horses 7 1/2 fl.).

About 1 1/2 M. to the S. of Lermoos lies Biberwier (Sterzinger; fine path through wood to the Blindsee, 1 hr.), from which the road ascends, with a fine retrospect of the Wetterstein Mts., past the Weissensee (3545'; left) and the *Blindsee (to the right, below the road), to the (5 M.) Fern Pass (3970'). About 3 3/4 M. beyond the pass is the humble inn Zum Fern, and farther on the old road diverges to the right (about 3 3/4 M. shorter, but now prohibited). The new road winds round to the E. side of the valley (a path descending to the right, by a cross 1 M. from the inn, is a short-
cut), and then turns back and descends the W. side of the valley, below the old road. The strikingly picturesque castle of Fernstt, adjoined by a modern château, rises above the road to the right. The *Fernstein Inn (3305'), at its base, 3 M. from the pass, contains
two rococo rooms, fitted up by King Lewis II. (adm. 1 M.). To the left, in the deep pine-clad valley, on a rock rising from the small, dark-green *Fernstein Lake, are the ruins of the Sigmunds-
burg, once a hunting-seat of Archduke Sigismund. The road crosses the outlet of the lake by a stone bridge and leads past the mouth of the Tegesthal (p. 227), on the right, to (2½ M.)—

57½ M. NASSEREIT (2765'; *Post; Zum Grünen Baum, unpretending), a village burnt down in 1893, but largely rebuilt. Behind the church is a small lake with a swimming-bath. The road forks here, the right branch leading to Imst, the left to Telfs.

Excursions. The *Elpleskopf (7410'; 4½ hrs.) is reached by a marked path through the Gaflein-Thai to (3 hrs.) the lead and zinc mine of Diirsten-
tritt (4850'; accommodation), whence a miner will serve as guide to the (2½ hrs.) top (fine view; comp. p. 256). — The Wanneck (Wannig, 8180'; 5½-6 hrs., with guide), ascended via the Mittenau-Alp and the Hohe Warte, presents no difficulty to experts and commands an imposing view. The descent to Ehrwald is steep and laborious.

From NASSEREIT to TELFS, 13½ M., diligence daily in 3½ hrs. (fare 2 fl. 80 kr.), a very interesting route, much preferable to the slightly shorter one to Imst. The road (to the right, beyond Ross-
bach, diverges a shorter but steeper route) ascends to the E., via Holzleiten and the saddle between the Wanneck and the Simmering, to (5 M.) Obsteg (2965'; the Löwe is the better of the two inns).

Excursions. The Simmering (6880'; 3 hrs., with guide), an easy and attractive ascent, commands a fine view of the Oetzthal and its glaciers. — The Grünstein (8845'; 4-5 hrs., with guide), ascended through the Höll (p. 24) or via the Marienberg-Alp, is difficult but very interesting. — The Ötische and Westliche Hohe Griesspitze (9050' and 9000'; each 5-6 hrs., with guide), though both difficult, are points of view of the first rank. — Over the Marienberg-Joch to (3 hrs.) Bieberwier and over the Grünstein-Scharte to (6 hrs.) Ehrwald, see p. 21.

If proceed over the undulating plateau (Mieminger Terrasse), enjoying a series of fine views of the Innthal and its mountains, with the picturesque ruin of Klamm on a rock in the foreground; to the N. is the huge Mieminger chain from the Grünstein to the Hochmunde; to the E., the Reitherspitze, Solstein, Patscherkofel, and Kalkkögel; to the W., the Heiterwand, Loreakopf, etc. Then, beyond the hamlets of Frohnhausen and Barwies, we reach (8½ M.) Ober-Mieming (2840'; *Post), a pretty situated village, frequented as a summer-resort.

Excursions (guides, Joh. Mair, Eduard Thaler). To the ruin of Klamm (2895'), via Frohnhausen, in 3½ hr. (pretty waterfall at the foot of the hill); to the Judenbachschlucht (1½ hr.); via Wilder-Mieming to the (2½ hrs.) Alpelhaus (4920'; club-hut), finely situated, the starting-point for the ascents of the Hochwand (5835) and Obere Platte (9000), both difficult, for experts only (each 4½-1½ hrs.). Over the Niedermunde Saddle (6775') to (4½ hrs.) Tillfuss, see p. 24; adepts may ascend from the saddle to the top of the Hochmunde (8750) by the W. arete (last part difficult; p. 40). Over the Alpel-Scharte (7570'), between the Hochwand and the Obere Platte, to (4½ hrs.) Tillfuss, rather difficult.

The road to (3 M.) Mötz (p. 255) diverges to the right at Ober-Mieming, and passes (1 M.) Unter-Mieming (two rustic inns; baths) and See. A marked path leads from See via Tobland and Zelz to (3 M. from Ober-Mieming) Locherboden (2630'), a pilgrim-resort, commanding a fine view of the valley.
of the Inn. From Unter-Mieming a good footpath (marked) leads via Mühllried and the Oelberg-Kapelle (2520') to the ferry over the Inn at (1½ M.) Steams (p. 254; shortest route from the Mieminger Terrasse to the Arlberg railway). — A pleasant path (marked) through wood leads from Unter-Mieming to (1½ M.) Telfs, via Fiecht (2830'), on the N. slope of the Aehlberg (3385'; easily ascended from Fiecht in 1½ hr.; fine view).

The road to Telfs finally leads through a cutting in the rock, and passes a mill. 13 M. Village of Telfs. Then across the Inn to (13½ M.) the station of Telfs (p. 254).

The Road from Nassereit to Imst (one-horse carr. 2½-3 fl.; extra-post with two horses 5½ fl.) passes a spinning-factory and traverses the broad, shadeless Gurgl-Thal; on the left rises the wooded Tschirgant (p. 256). 4 M. Dollinger Inn. At Tarrens (Post; Sonne), 2½ M. farther on, the castle of Neu-Starkenberg (p. 256), now a brewery, stands on a hill to the right. A magnificent view of the Pitzthal and Oetzthal mountains now opens to the S. — 2½ M. —

67 M. Imst (p. 255). Then past Brennhiel and across the Inn to (68½ M.) the railway-station of Imst (p. 255).

4. From Immenstadt to Reutte via Schattwald.

Comp. Maps, pp. 210, 16.

34 M. Railway to (5½ M.) Sonthofen in 28 minutes. Post-Omnibus from Sonthofen to (5 M.) Hindelang twice daily in 1¼ hr. (fare 60 pf.). Diligence daily in summer from Hindelang to (5 M.) Schattwald in 1½ hr. (fare 2 M.), and from Schattwald to (18½ M.) Reutte daily in 3½ hrs. (fare 1½ fl. 50 kr.). One-Horse Carriage from Sonthofen to Hindelang in 3½ hr., 5 M., two-horse 7 M.; to Schattwald 12 and 18, to Reutte 24 and 40 M.

To (5½ M.) Sonthofen (2440'), see p. 8. The road to Hindelang leads to the E. by Pinswang through the broad Ostrach-Thal. On the left, the Grünten (p. 8); at its base, the ruin of Flihenstein. To the right, the Imberger Horn (5410'). The road crosses (2½ M.) the Ostrach, and follows the right bank by Vorder-Hindelang to (2½ M.) —

10½ M. Hindelang (2760'); * Adler, moderate; Hase; Sonne), picturesquely situated at the foot of the Hirschberg (4755'). Fine view from the Calvarienberg. At Oberdorf, 3¼ M. to the E., is the Prinz-Luitpold-Bad, with sulphur-baths.

Excursions (guide, Xaver Mühlegg of Sonthofen). — Ascent of the Iseler (6070'), by a marked path in 3 hrs., easy and interesting. — Ascent of the *Daumen (7450') from Hindelang in 5½ hrs. (guide 6 M., including descent to Hinterstein 7 M.), interesting and not diffcult. The route ascends to (2 hrs.) the Mitterhaus chalet (3430') in the Retterschwang-Thal and thence leads via the Haseneck-Alpe, and by a club-path over the Daumenscharte, to (3½ hrs.) the summit. Fine view, with the Erzgunder See (6070') far below to the E. — The ascent from Hinterstein (see below) may be made in 4-4½ hrs. (guide 6 M.), either via the Mösle-Alpe and the Nicken-Alpe to the (3 hrs.) Thär (below us, to the Erzgundere See), and thence by a well-marked path to (1 hr.) the top; or from the Oberthal (see below) past the Laufbichler See (4½ hrs.). Descent via the Zeiger (p. 24) to the Nebelhorn-Haus, 2½ hrs. (to Oberstdorf, 5 hrs.).

To the S.E. of Hindelang, between the Iseler and Imberger Horn, opens the Hintersteiner-Thal, 10 M. in length. The road ascends the right bank of the Ostrach (passing the hamlet of Bruck at the mouth of the Retterschwang-Thal on the right) to (3½ M.) Hinterstein (2825'); * Grüner
I. Route 4. SCHATTWALD. From Immenstadt

Hut; *Fliegenschuh), a village 1½ M. in length, picturesquely situated among lofty mountains (E. the Gaishorn, Rauhhorn, Kugelhorn, Falken; W. the Breitenberg and the Daumen). (Guides at Hinterstein: Jöch. Besler, nicknamed Dreher; Ant. Kaufmann; and Jos. Wechs, nicknamed Kieslerger.) The road next passes the Auenleswande and ascends through forest to the (4 M.) *Eisenbreche, a magnificent gorge. (A finger-post points to the right to a platform overhanging the abyss.) At the foot of the Giebel, 2½ M. farther on, the valley divides into the Oberthal on the right and the Berggündele on the left. The former is traversed by an attractive route via the Wengen-Alp and the Zeiger (6550') to the Nebelhorn-Haus and to Oberstdorf (6 hrs.; guide 10 M.); the ascent of the Nebelhorn may easily be combined with this route, comp. p. 12. The pass from the Berggündele-Thomas across the Himmeleck to Oberstdorf is more fatiguing, but also interesting (9 hrs.; guide 10 M.). From the bifurcation of the valley (see above) to the lower Berggündele-Hütte (poor), 1 hr.; thence over steep grass slopes to the Kühbach-Alp, where the path from the Prinz-Luitpold-Haus joins ours on the left (p. 12), and (2 hrs.) the Himmeleck (6560'), between the Grosse Wilde and the Himmelhorn, affording a fine view of the wild Höfats (p. 12). We then descend to the Nebelhorn-Haus (p. 12) or by a club-path through the Geisbachtobel to the (1 hr.) Stuten Fass (p. 11) and through the Oythal (p. 11) to (2½ hrs.) Oberstdorf.

From Hinterstein to the top of the Daumen, see above. Another easy and interesting ascent is that of the *Gaishorn (7375')", accomplished via the Willers-Alpe (4725'; beds) and the Schaflwanne (see below) in 4½-5 hrs. (guide 6, with descent to Schattwald 8 M.). Splendid view.

The ascent of the Hochvogel (3495'; 8-9 hrs.) should not be attempted except by adepts, with a guide (10 M., with descent to the Hornbach-Thal 12 M.). We proceed from Hinterstein by the Berggündele-Alp to (3 hrs.) the Prinz-Luitpold-Haus, situated above a little lake in a basin (about 6290') at the foot of the Fuchskarspitze (7375), and surrounded by huge precipices. The path hence ascends steeply to the E. to the Balken (a ridge overlooking the Schwarzwasser-Thal; 6575'), to the right of the Fuchskarspitze. Turning to the right we traverse the E. side of the arête via the Sattel to a steep slope of névé and clamber up fatiguing rocky ledges (the "Schmutz") to the cross on the top. Abrupt descent by the Schwabeck-Alp or the Fuchsen-Sattel into the Hornbach-Thal (p. 14). From the Prinz-Luitpold-Haus across the Himmeleck to Oberstdorf, see above and p. 12.

From Hinterstein to Tannheim via the Willers-Alpe (see above) and the Schaflwanne (about 6230') between the Rauhhorn and Gaishorn, and past the Vilsalp-See (p. 25), 6 hrs. (guide). An easier route crosses the Zipfel-Alp, between the Iseler and Schneiser, to (4 hrs.) Schattwald (see below). — To the Lechtal over the Balken, see above. Another route (guide) leads past the Wildsee (5910') and across the Kirchach-Scharte (6580'), to the S. of the Kugelhorn, and then descends to the right to the Schwarzwasser-Thal and (9-10 hrs.) Forchach (p. 227). We may also descend from the Kirchach-Scharte, with a guide, to the Traualp-See and the Vilsalp-See (p. 25).

* The road now ascends the Jochberg in windings, with a pleasant retrospect of the Ostrach-Thal (short-cuts for pedestrians). 2 M. Oberjoch (3700'); 1/4 M. farther on the road leads to the right (that to the left to Unterjoch and Wertach) and, before reaching (1/4 M.) the Vorder-Joch (3770'), passes the Bavarian custom-house on the right. We next cross a monotonous mossy plateau; on the right rises the Iseler. Beyond the (1½ M.) Hinter-Joch we descend across the Tyrolean frontier into the pine-clad Vilsthal, pass the Austrian custom-house of Vilsrain, and reach (1 M.) —

15½ M. Schattwald (3640'; *Traube, good trout; Sonne), with a small sulphur-bath, at the W. end of the Tannheimer-Thal. The Vils, the discharge of the Vilsalp-See, descends hence to the N., and then
to Reutte. TANNHEIM. I. Route 4. 25

to the E. by Pfronthen (p. 15), and falls into the Lech at Vils, above Füssen (p. 15). — Farther on, the road is good but shadeless, and driving is preferable to walking. On the left rise the Einstein (6110') and Aggenstein (see below); in front, the Gimpel (7350') and Kellеспitze (7335'). — 3½ M. Tannheim, or Höfen (3590'; *Ochs; *Ritter), the principal place in the valley.

To the (1 hr.) *Vilsalp-See (3700') a good path ascends through the Vilsthal, which opens on the S. We then follow the E. bank to the (1½ hr.) chalet at the head of the valley, which is bounded by the Gaishorn, Raukhorn, and Kugelhorn. About 1½ hr. to the S., and higher up, lies the pretty Traunalp-See (6335'), whence a route leads across the saddle between the Rothspitze and the Lachenspitze to the Schwarzwasser-Thal and to Forchach in the Lechthal (see p. 227). — To Hinterstein via the Schafwanne or the Kirchdach-Scharte, see p. 24.

To the left lies the village of Grähn (Engel; ascent of the Aggenstein, 6505'; 2½ hrs., with guide, interesting), whence a road leads to the N. through the Enge to (12 M.) Pfronthen (p. 15). At the village of (2 M.) Haldensee we reach the picturesque green lake of that name (1½ M. long), overshadowed by the precipitous, pine-clad Grünspitze (6555'; ascended from Haldensee in 2 hrs., easy and attractive). 3 M. Nesselwängle (3720'; Kreuz), at the base of the Kellеспitze (7335'). On the left (S.) is the Gachtspitze (6505'); opposite us the Schwarzhanskarkopf (7295').

On the Gimpel-Alpe, 1½ hr. to the E. of Nesselwängle, is the finely situated Tannheimer Hut (ca. 5900'; reached also from Füssen in 5 hrs., via the Reitnthal, see p. 19), the starting-point for the ascents of the Roth Pätz (6690'; 1½ hr.), the Kellеспitze (5735'; 2 hrs.), and the Gimpel (7350'; 1½-2 hrs.). The first is easy and interesting; the two last difficult (guides, Anselm Kiechle at Füssen and Max Ried at Nesselwängle).

The Tannheimer-Thal terminates here. The road descends, passes between the hamlets of Rauth and Gacht (with the wooded Birkenthal, the Lachenspitze, and the Leilachspitze on the right), and enters the *Gacht Pass, the profound and beautifully-wooded ravine of the Weissenbach. At (4½ M.) Weissenbach (2895'; Löwe), 6 M. from Reutte, we enter the broad and unattractive Lechthal (one-horse carriage to Reutte 3 fl., but not always to be had).

32 M. Reutte (p. 19).

5. The Starnberger See and Ammersee.
The Hohe Peissenberg.

Railway from Munich to Starnberg (17½ M.) in 32-65 min.; to Peißenberg (38½ M.) in 2¾ hrs. — Steamboat from Starnberg to Seeshaupt and back (round the whole lake, 2 M 80, 1 M 80 pf., 10 times daily in summer, oftener on Sundays) in 3 hrs. Steamboat-tickets may be purchased at the railway-station in Munich as well as on board the steamers. A circular ticket entitles the holder to break the journey twice, but a fee of 60 pf. must be paid for each additional halt.

The train quits the Lindau line (p. 3) at (4½ M.) Pasing. 9 M. Planegg; 12 M. Gauting, with a sulphur-spring. Near (1½ M.) Mühlthal we have a glimpse of the pretty, wooded Würmthal to the left.

7½ M. Starnberg (*Bayrischer Hof; *Bellevue; *Zum Deut-
LAKE OF STARNBERG.

*schen Kaiser, all on the lake; *Zur Eisenbahn; *Pellet; Tutzinger Hof, a considerable place at the N. end of the lake, is generally crowded in summer. Swimming and other baths beside the steam-boat-quay. Rowing-boat 80 pf. per hour.

Pleasant walks may be taken in the promenades on the lake; to the Sieben Quellen; to the (1½ hr.) Max-Joseph-Höhe (charming view); to the (½ hr.) Große Tanne and on to the (1½ hr.) Prinzeneiche and by pleasant woodland-paths to (1 hr.) Föcking (see below); etc.

The *Lake of Starnberg, or Wärmsee (1920'), 12½ M. long, and 2-3 M. in width, is enclosed by banks of moderate height, which are covered with villas and parks, especially at the N. end. The principal charm of the scenery is the view of the distant mountains in clear weather. The following are the conspicuous peaks, from E. to W.: Wendelstein, Brecherspitze, Kirchstein, Benediktenwand, Karwendelgebirge, Jochberg, Herzogstand, Heimgarten, Krottenkopf, Wetterstein range with the Zugspitze, and Ettaler Mandl.

Steamboat Journey. On the hill to the right, immediately beyond Starnberg, rises the château of Count Almeida. On the bank, farther on, are a number of other villas. Stat. Niederpöcking. Possenhofen (*Inn) lies about ½ M. from the railway-station of that name (p. 27). Duke Carl Theodor of Bavaria has a château here. The garden, enclosed by a high wall, is not shown; but the park, about 2 M. in length, is open to the public. Pleasant walk through wood, ascending to the right (way-posts), to (1 M.) Feldafing (p. 27). In the lake below lies the Roseninsel (shown by order obtained at the ‘Oberst-Hofmarschallamt’ at Munich, or from the ‘Rentamt’ at Starnberg).

The first station on the E. bank is Schloss Berg (Wiesmayer's Inn. ¼ M. from the lake, with garden).

About ¼ M. from the pier is the royal château of Berg (adm. 50 pf.), with a large park, where King Lewis II. of Bavaria perished in the lake on June 13th, 1886. The château is plainly fitted up, and contains paintings and statuettes, for the most part of scenes and characters from Wagner's operas. — A road leads through the park to (1 M.) Leoni (see below), passing the spot where the bodies of King Lewis II. and Dr. von Gudden were found (indicated by a stone column with a cross).

Farther on, opposite Possenhofen (boat in ¼ hr., 1 M), lies the neat little village of Leoni (*Hotel Leoni, pens. 5 M per day). On the hill above it rises the church of Aufkirchen.

*Rottmannshöhe (2195'; 20 min.). The path ascends opposite the landing-place, and at the top of the hill turns to the right to the Hotel, the roof of which commands a beautiful survey of the lake and Alps. On a platform in front of the hotel-veranda stands a simple monument erected to Karl Rottmann (d. 1860), the famous landscape-painter, by the artists of Munich.

On the W. bank a number of parks and gardens extend from Possenhofen to (2½ M.) Garatshausen (*Restaurant), with a château of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis. Next stat. Tutzing (*Höf. Pens. Seehof, with a garden; *Simson's Bahnhotel, at the rail. station, ½ M. from the lake, with *View from the terrace; Bierkeller, a re-
restaurant with groups of fine trees, 1/4 M. to the S. of the station), with Hr. von Hallberger's château, the pleasant grounds of which are open from 12 to 3 p.m. Below the landing-stage are a bathing place and swimming-baths. — The Johannesberg, a grassy hill on the lake, 3/4 M. to the S. of the railway-station, commands a charming view (still finer from the *Ilkahöhe, near Oberseismering, 1 hr.). The lake, which forms a bay here towards the W., called the Karpfenwinkel, has now attained its greatest width (3 M.).

Stat. Bernried (Altwirth; Neuwirth), with a château of Hr. von Wendland and a fine park, open to the public (good beer at the brewery; beer-garden, prettily situated, open daily after 2 p.m.). The banks become flatter, and the mountains more conspicuous. Stat. Seeshaupt (Post) lies at the S. end of the lake. The steamer now steers along the wooded E. bank, passing the pilgrimage-church of St. Heinrich on the right, to Ambach (numerous villas; Inn) and Ammerland (Inn), with a château of Count Pocci, and thence past the châteaux of Seeburg and Allmannshausen, to Leoni and Starnberg.

Diligence from Seeshaupt daily to (1 1/2 M.) St. Heinrich and (4 M.) Beuerberg (200' Post), with a nunnery and girls' school, prettily situated on the Loisach. To the right of the road lies the Oederbauer (2290'; Restaurant; 2 M. there and back), which commands an admirable view of the mountains as far as the Kochelsee. — On the hill above Ambach lies the (1 1/2 hr.) church of Holzhausen (2160'), another charming point of view (descent to Ammerland 1 hr.). About 4 1/2 M. to the E. of Ambach (road by Happerg) rises the château of Eurasburg (2430'), high above the Loisach (fine view of the Alps from the garden of the brewery). Hence to the S. to Beuerberg, 1 1/4 hr., to the N. to Wolfratshausen, 3 1/4 hr.

Railway Journey. — 17 1/2 M. Starnberg, see p. 25. 20 1/2 M. Possenhofen (p. 26; Hôt.-Rest. Pocking, 1/4 M. to the right of the station; Bellevue, in the village of Pocking, 1/4 M. farther on, both with fine views). — 22 M. Feldafing (2160'; *Strauch's Hotel, 1/2 M. from the station, with terrace; *Hôt.-Pens. Neuschwanstein; fine view from both), 1 M. from the lake (p. 26). Farther on several pleasing glimpses are obtained. At (25 M.) Tutzing passengers for Pensberg (p. 42) change carriages. The Weilheim line turns towards the W. (view of the Zugspitze, etc., to the left). 27 1/2 M. Diemendorf, where the Hohe Peissenberg comes in view. The line ascends through deep cuttings and then traverses grassy dales. To the right, in the distance, rises the Hochschloss (p. 28). 30 1/2 M. Wilshofen (Restaurant Gugemos; to the right the Ammersee, see below). — At (33 1/2 M.) Weilheim (1845'; *Post; *Trave; *Bräuwaasl, with garden; Rail. Restaurant), a small town on the Ammer, we change carriages for Peissenberg. (Route to Murnau and Partenkirchen, see p. 29.) Passing Unter-Peissenberg (Post), the train stops at (38 1/2 M.) Peissenberg (1930'), where the railway ends. About 1/4 M. from the station is Bad Sulz (2020'; *Hotel, pens. 4 M), with mineral springs, a hydropathic establishment, and shady walks. In the vicinity are extensive coal-mines, to which a visit may be paid.
The best Route to the Hohe Peissenberg (mountain-railway projected), indicated by red and white marks, leads via Bad Sulz, the Sulsbach Waterfall, the Quellenhaus, and the Schöne Aussicht (to the top 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) hr., donkeys at Bad Sulz). The descent (blue marks) may be made to the S.E., across the ridge (fine views) to the Weinbauer (Inn, good wine), and thence in windings to (1 hr.) the railway-station of Peissenberg.

The \textbf{Hohe Peissenberg (3190')}, the Rigi of Bavaria, affords a remarkably extensive panorama owing to its isolated position opposite the centre of the Bavarian Alps. On the summit are a pilgrimage-church, a school (with an observatory on the roof; adm. 20 pf.), and an \textit{Inn} (35 beds).

View. The principal mountains visible are, from E. to W., the Wendelstein, Benediktenwand, Jochberg (beyond which in the extreme distance peeps the snowly Venediger), Herzogstand, Heimgarten (in front of which lies the Staffelsee), Karwendelgebirge, Kistenkopf, Krottenkopf, Dreithor- spitze, Wetterstein range (with the Zugspitze), Daniel, Hochplatte, Hohe Bleiche, Gabelschroffen, Säuling, Grünten, and Stuiben. To the N. an extensive survey of the plain, embracing the Ammersee, Starnberger See, and innumerable towns and villages as far as Munich and Augsburg.

From Peissenberg to Ober-Ammergau. A carriage-road (diligence daily to Bayersoyn) leads round the E. flank of the Hohe Peissenberg to Böbing (Hydropathic) and (9 M.) Rottenbuch (*Post), with its ancient convent, picturesquely situated on the left bank of the deep Ammerthal. Thence post (4\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Bayersoyn (Inn), near the little Soyen Lake, and (3 M.) Saulgrub (p. 36), to (4\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Unter-Ammergau and (3 M.) Ober-Ammergau (p. 36) — From Peissenberg to Füssen, see p. 15.

The Ammersee (1750'), 10 M. long, and 33\(\frac{1}{4}\) M. broad, is inferior to the Starnberger See in landscape beauty. The banks are flat and wooded. It commands a view of the distant Alps to the S., while the Hohe Peissenberg rises in the foreground. A small steamboat plies on the lake (3-4 times a day between Diessen and Stegen in 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr.; fares 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) or 1 M).

From stat. Wilshofen (p. 27) to (7\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Diessen a diligence runs twice daily in 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hour. 12\(\frac{1}{4}\) M. Pähl (Inn), a pleasant village. On the wooded hill above rises the Gothic \textit{Hochschloss} (no adm.); fine view from the adjoining \textit{Sonnenhügel} (at the foot of the hill is a pretty ravine with a waterfall). The road next passes (33\(\frac{1}{4}\) M.) Fischen (Restaurant Schellerer; road to the right to Andechs, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) M., see below), traverses an extensive marsh, formerly the bed of a lake, crosses the sluggish Ammer, and reaches —

7\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Diessen, or Bayerdiessen (*Post; *Gättinger; Pens. See- richterhaus), an important-looking, straggling market-town and summer-resort at the S.W. end of the lake, with the extensive buildings of an old monastery (now a château of Count Pestalozza). A little inland lies the hamlet of St. Georgen (Klosterbräu, with garden), the chapel of which affords a fine view. Baths in the lake at the N. end of the town (20 pf.), and at St. Alban, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. farther on.

The steamboat crosses the lake to Fischen (see above), and then skirts the E. bank to Mühlfeld and Hersching (*Post, moderate) in the 'Herschinger Winkel' (the broadest part of the lake).

A road leads through the romantic ravine of the Kienthal to (3 M.) Andechs (2335'), once the seat of the powerful counts of that name, and
now a Benedictine monastery, with a favourite pilgrimage-church. The space in front of the church commands a survey of the mountains (more extensive from the tower, but the ascent is unpleasant). Good beer at the Bräustübl, adjoining the church. A little lower down are the An-echser Hof, an inn with a shady garden, and the village of Erling (Glocke).

From Erling to the Sternberger See, 7 M. (diligence daily to Feldafing in 1½ hr.). The route leads by (3 M.) Machtfing and (1½ M.) Traunig; thence to the left to (3 M.) Feldafing (p. 27), or to the right to (3½ M.) Tutting (p. 27). Fine views in descending to the lake. — From Erling to Sternberg (9 M.) omnibus daily via Perching in 2 hrs.

From Erling to Inning and Grafrath. A good road leads via Hersching to (7 M.) Seefeld (*Post), on the pretty Pilsensee, with a château of Count Törring (chapel and armoury interesting; fine view from the terrace), and past the lonely Wörthsee to (7 M.) Inning (Post) and (3½ M.) Grafrath (see below and p. 3).

The next stations are Ried on the E. bank, with a fine château and park (Inn), and Utting (Inn) on the W. bank. From stat. Breitenbrunn (*Belle), on the E. bank, a road leads to Seefeld on the Pilsensee (see above). Then, on the W. bank, Schondorf (Inn), above which, to the left, are the village and château of Greifenberg (1920'; Post); at the foot of the hill are the chalybeate baths of that name (*Restaurant; diligence daily in 1/2 hr. to Türklenfeld, p. 3). The Amper emerges from the lake near stat. Stegen (Inn), at the N. end. A small steamboat plies on the Amper (1/2 hr.; fares, 90, 60 pf.) to Grafrath (Inn), 1 M. from the railway-station of the same name (p. 3; omnibus from the landing-place to the station, or vice versa, 30 pf.).

6. From Munich to Partenkirchen.
Comp. Maps, pp. 24, 166, 30.

62 M. Railway in 3-4 hrs. (view-carriges from Weilheim to Partenkirchen).

Beyond (33½ M.) Weilheim (1840'; p. 27) the train diverges to the left from the Peissnberg line, and traverses the wide valley of the Ammer. 36 M. Polling; 39 M. Huglfing. The line ascends slowly, commanding fine views of the mountains on the left, and right, to (43½ M.) Uffing. The line runs at some distance from the E. bank of the Staffelsee (2160'), with its islands, passing the villages of Rieden and Seehausen, to —

47 M. Murnau (2265'; Restaurant), at the S.E. end of the Staffelsee, and 105' above it. (*Curhaus Staffelsee, with chalybeate springs, on the lake, 1/2 M. from the railway-station; *Fuchs, moderate; good baths in the lake.) About 3/4 M. from the station (omn. 25 pf.) and the lake is the prettily-situated village of Murnau (Post; *Pantlbräu; *Griesbräu; Zacherlbräu; Angerbräu). The Vier Linden (lime-trees), to the W., and the Asamhöhe (with tower 60' high), command a *View of the mountains (left the Heimgarten, Kistenkopf, and Krottenkopf; right the Ammergeau Mts.; in the background of the Loisach-Thal the Wetterstein range).

To the W. of Murnau a road (diligence daily) crosses the hills between the Staffelsee and the Murnauer Moos to (9 M.) Kohlgrub (2690'; Adler); 1/2 M. to the S.W. is the chalybeate bath and health-resort of the same name (2850'; *Curhaus, pens. 4-4½ M.; *Hotel-Pens. Lindenschlösschen, with
shady grounds; “Hüt.-Pens. Hinterlinderhof), at the N. base of the Hörnle (5135'), which is easily ascended in 2 hrs. (extensive view, stretching as far as Munich). The road goes on via Saulgrub to (15 M.) Ober-Ammergau (p. 36). Walkers to Amergau save ½ hr. by following from the baths the direct path, which strikes the Ammergau road at Wurmesau.—From Murnau to Stolach (or Bichl) via the “Aidlinger Höhe, see p. 42.

The railway skirts the W. side of Murnau and descends in a wide curve, affording a fine view of the spacious Loisach valley and the surrounding mountains, to (49½ M.) Hechendorf (2040'). It then crosses the Ramsau and the Loisach and reaches (52 M.) Ohlstadt (2085'; Restaurant).

From the village of Ohlstadt (2220'; Post; Landes), 1¾ M. to the E., the Heimgarten (5870') may be ascended by a path indicated by marks via the Ross- (or Wank-) Atp and the Feichteck (3 hrs.; comp. p. 44).

The railway follows the right bank of the Loisach, on the opposite side of which lie extensive marshes; it then crosses the river and passes the Hangende Stein. — At (54 M.) Eschenlohe (2110'; Altwirth) the valley contracts; to the left rise the roof-shaped Kistenkopf and the Hochriesskopf; in the background the imposing Wetterstein range with the Zugspitze; on the right the Ettaler Mandl.

The best point of view is a chapel on the Festbüchsel, to the right.

To the Walchensee (p. 44) through the Eschen-Thal (3½-4 hrs.; marked route; guide, not necessary, 4 £). We cross the Loisach, and then the Eschenlahne, the right bank of which we ascend; to the right lies a large gully of the Kistenkopf. A bridge (1 hr.) is crossed, and the left bank followed; 20 min., a view of the profound “Eschenklamm (called the ‘Gache Tod’) is obtained from the ‘Alexander-Josef Steg’. The brook is again twice crossed. Descend to the Walchensee by a footpath to the left (the stony track to the right leads to Oberach, near the S. end of the lake).

The Krottenkopf (6880') is ascended from Eschenlohe by a marked path in 5 hrs. (guide desirable). The route leads via the (2 hrs.) Pusterthal-Atp (4290') and the (1½ hr.) Gatterl (6500') to the (1 hr.) Krottenkopf-Hütte (6150') and the (20 min.) summit (see also p. 35).

A path through wood, steep at places but not uninteresting, leads from Eschenlohe to the W. via Platken to (9 M.) Ober-Ammergau (p. 36).

57 M. Oberau (2180'; *Post) is the station for Ober-Ammergau, Linderhof, the Plansee, etc. (comp. R. 7).

To Ober-Ammergau via Ettal on foot, 2 hrs.; to Linderhof 4 hrs.; omnibus to both daily. Carriages may be hired of Posthalter Demmel at Oberau; comp. p. 36.

Beyond (60 M.) Farchant the broad basin of Partenkirchen opens to the S. On the left is the Kuhflucht (p. 31), descending from the Hohe Fricken. Fine view of the Wetterstein Mountains from the Dreithorspitze to the Zugspitze. The train again crosses the Loisach. 62 M. Garmisch-Partenkirchen (2295'), ¼ M. from the villages of those names (*Bayerischer Hof, R. 2 £; *Höt. & Café Bauer, with baths; *Zum Werdenfelser Michl, second-class, all at the station).

Partenkirchen. — Hotels. Post, R. 2-4 £, B. 70, omn. 50 pf.; Stern, R. from 2, B. 1, pens. 6 £; *Bellevue, in an open situation above the village, E. 2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 6 £; *Kainenbad, see p. 38; Baumlamberger, moderate; Zum Rassen; Mélber, well spoken of; Werdenfelser Hof, Pischl, unpretending. — Pensions. Schweizerhaus, 5-6 £; Panorama, above St. Anton, with café and attractive view; etc.—Private Apartments numerous; apply at Th. Riedl's book-shop. — Engl. Church Service in summer.
Partenkirchen (2350'), a favourite summer-resort, is beautifully situated at the base of the Eckenberg, a spur of the Krottenkopf. Handsome modern Gothic church (1865-71); new Protestant church, near the station. A visit may be paid to the school of carving and design, on the way to Garmisch. Good photographs sold by Johannes.

Garmisch. — Hotels. *Westermieter zum Husaren, R. 1 1/2-3, pens. 6-3 M; *Post; Lamm, pens. 4 M; *Reiser zur Zugspitze; *Drei Mohren; Colosseum, with theatre and concert room, R. 1 1/2, pens. from 3/2 M; Kaizenfranz. — Hot. Rieserbauer (see below). — Pensions. Villa Sophia; Malerheim; Hohenleitner, etc.

Garmisch (2290'), a thriving village 1 M. to the W. of Partenkirchen, with picturesque old houses, the seat of the district-court, is another favourite resort. The well-defined Alp spitze is conspicuous, but of the Zugspitze a small part only is seen to the left of the Waxenstein; to the E., between the Eckenberg and the Wetterwand, appears the Seinsgebirge. On the E. side of the village is the Wittelsbach Park, with a bust of Prince-Regent Luitpold and a chalet (milk).

Carriages are to be obtained at both Garmisch and Partenkirchen and at the railway-station. One-horse carr. to the Badersee 6, two-horse 10 M, Walchensee (3 1/2 hrs.) 20, Ober-Ammergau 20, Lermoos 20, Reutte 30, Imst via Lermoos 55 M. (The driver expects a fee of 10 pf. for each mark of the fare.)


Faukenschlucht. Beyond Partenkirchen a path ascends to the E. to the ravine, and then leads on its right side to the (20 min.) waterfall of the Faukenbach. Through the Faukenschlucht to the (6/4 hr.) Lukas Terrasse (fine view of the villages and mountains), and thence back in 1/2 hr. via the Schalmei-Schlucht.

The ruin of Werdenfels (2660') is reached by a path (guide-post) leading to the left from the Murnau road, 3/4 M. from Garmisch, near the Schwaigwang (2300'); thence to the top in 1/2 hr. View of the Loisach-Thal, the Krottenkopf, etc.; from the S. terrace, view of the Wetterstein.

Pfiegerssee, 1 hr. from Garmisch. We ascend the road to the N. via the Oertl-Promenade (finger-post), leaving the baths to the left, with an attractive view of the valley and the little Schmelzer See, to the Pfiegerssee at the foot of the Seelwand (to the E. are the precipitous slopes of the Kramer). We may return via the Kellerei to the (1 hr.) Bierkeller at Garmisch or via (3/4 hr.) Werdenfels (see above).

The Kuhflucht (1 1/2 hr.), entered from Farchant (p. 30; by the inn turn to the right, cross the Loisach to the Mühldorf, and ascend to the left through pine-wood), is a ravine descending from the Hohe Fricken, with pretty waterfalls. A path leads to (1 hr.) the highest fall (575'); ascent uninteresting.

The *Rieserbauer (2665') is a good point of view, 1/2 hr. from Garmisch. From the post-office we cross the meadows towards the S. W., in the direction of the Rieserkopf (3690'), a wooded height immediately below the Alp spitze. The charming little *Rieser-See (boating; baths) lies in a hollow behind the *Inn (also Pension), in the direction of the mountain.
Route 6.

**EIBSEE.**

Excursions

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*Partnachklamm and *Vorder-Graseck (1¼ hr.; guide unnecessary). After following the Kainzenbad road (p. 33) to the S. of Partenkirchen (see below) for a few paces, we turn to the right at a finger-post, and in ½ hr. reach the first bridge, at the mouth of the Partnach valley. From the station of Garmisch-Partenkirchen a good, and in part shady footpath, turning to the left at the Hotel Bauer, leads along the bank of the Partnach, joining the route from Partenkirchen about 10 min. before the above-mentioned bridge is reached.) Beyond the bridge a finger-post indicates our path to the left (nach Graseck; that to the right leads to the Reinthaler Bauer, p. 34); after ¼ hr. we cross the stream by a second bridge, beyond which the road to Graseck ascends abruptly to the left, while the path to the 'Klamm', or gorge, leads to the right; 6 min., third bridge. The (10 min.) fourth (iron) bridge (Klammbrücke), 50' long and 220' above the Partnach, is the finest point. Beyond the bridge the path ascends in 10 min. to the forester's house of *Vorder-Graseck* (2920); *Restaurant*, where a fine view is enjoyed. From this point to Mittenwald via Elmau, see p. 36. A narrow path (Triftweg), constructed for the use of the 'lumberers' and diverging to the left before the third bridge, leads along the bottom of the gorge, close to the water, revealing the grandeur of the ravine to great advantage. It is provided at places with wire-ropes and is quite safe for those reasonably free from giddiness; while it shortens the walk to the Schachen and the Reinthal by ½ hr. as compared with the old path via Graseck. The best plan to see the ravine is to follow the upper path to Graseck, descend thence into the Reinthal, and return by the path at the bottom of the gorge (in all 3 hrs. from Partenkirchen).

The *Eckbauer (4069).* We may either follow a steep marked path from the Kainzenbad in 1½-2 hrs., or take another steep path (also marked; usually shady in the afternoon) from Graseck (see above); which turns to the left at a (¼ hr.) finger-post, ascends the grassy slopes in windings, passes through wood, and reaches the Eckbauer in ¾ hr. (*Inn, with 6 rooms.* The top of the hill, 2 min. beyond the house, commands an admirable panorama of the mountains: Karwendelgebirge, Wettersteinwand, Dreithorspitze with the Schachenalp and Frauenalp, Alp spitze, Zugspitze, Kramer, and Krottenkopf; below lies the deep, wooded valley of the Forchenbach.

Schlatten and Gschwandner Bauer (2¼ hrs.). From Partenkirchen we ascend to the right through the Brennstall-Wald (finger-post) to (1¼ hr.) the Schlatten Restaurant, and thence via Höfe (3015) to the (1½ hr.) Gschwandner Bauer (3345)*; *Inn, rustic,* which affords a fine view of the Wetterstein and Karwendel ranges. From this point a marked path leads to the (2 hrs.) Esterberg-Alpe (p. 39), forming the most direct route from Mittenwald to the top of the Krottenkopf. We may return by the Mittenwald road (shady in the evening).

*Badersee (2720); ½ M. from Garmisch; omnibus daily from Partenkirchen in 1½ hr., starting at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m., returning at noon and 6 p.m.; fare 1 M, return 1 M 80 pf.). The road diverges to the left from that to Lermoos, a few hundred yards beyond the Schmelz (p. 33), and leads via Unter-Grainau (*Inn zur Schönen Aussicht.* The small, emerald-green lake, 1 M. round and 60' deep, framed with trees, is overshadowed by the huge precipices of the Zugspitze. The *Hôtel-Pension Schäfer* (pens. 6½ M), on its bank, is pleasant for a prolonged stay. — Road hence to the (3 M.) Eibsee (see below). The Badersee and Eibsee are connected with Garmisch-Partenkirchen by telephone. A pleasant woodland walk may be taken from the Badersee to the (1¼ hr.) little Rosensee.

The *Eibsee (3145), 7 M., at the base of the Zugspitze, is reached by the road via Unter-Grainau (omnibus from the Post at Partenkirchen twice daily in 2½ hrs., returning in 2 hrs.; fare each way 1½ M); or, from Garmisch, by the path to the left at the W. end of the village, which leads across meadows to (1¼ hr.) Ober-Grainau (2480); Biersack's Inn, and thence to (1½ hr.) the lake. The Eibsee, 3 M. long, 2 M. wide, and 90' deep, has seven small islands and is enclosed by dark-wooded hills, above which tower the enormous rocky walls of the Zugspitze (*Terne's Inn, with veranda, boats, and baths, R. 1½-2 M, pens. 5-6 M).*
Travellers are rowed (50 pf. each) to the Ludwig-Insel in the middle of the lake, where the echoes are awakened by a shot (50 pf.). The huge Zugspitze is seen to great advantage from this lake, but on summer afternoons it is often shrouded in clouds. The picturesque little Frillensee, to the S.E. of the Eibsee, may be reached from the inn in 5 min. by boat, or in 1/2 hr. by a stony path constructed along the bank of the Eibsee. From the Eibsee over the Thörlein (5290') to Ehrwald (3 hrs.), see p. 35; ascent of the Zugspitze (6'/2-7 hrs.), by a path leading via the Thörli ridge to the (4'/2 hrs.) Wiener-Neustädter Hütte, see p. 35 (guide, see p. 31; Bernhard Oettl at Eibsee).

Höllenthal-Klamm (3-4 hrs.; guide 3'/2 M.). From (1'/2 hr.) Ober-Grainau (p. 32) a marked path ascends, soon becoming steeper, through the Stangengwald to the (1'/2 hr.) perpendicular rocks of the Waxonstein. The 'Stangensteig' (3 ft. broad, wire railing) then skirts the precipice, commanding a fine view towards the plain, and leads to (2'/4 hr.) the iron bridge (3840') over the Höllenthal-Klamm, a narrow ravine through which the Hammersbach dashes, 250' below. A trying path (guide necessary) ascends hence to a (2 hrs.) deserted lead-mine (4720'), from which another path (for adepts only, with guide) leads via the Hammersbacher-Alp (5510') and the Hupfleiten to the (2'/4 hrs.) Hochalpe (see below). Another but inferior route (also well marked) to the Höllenthal-Klamm, diverging to the left at a guide-post, about 1'/2 M., on this side of Ober-Grainau (see above), leads via Hammersbach and mounts steeply through the Stangengwald to the (1'/2 hr.) Waxonsteinwand (see above). About 1'/2 M. beyond the village of Hammersbach, a small bridge crosses to the right bank of the brook to the Maskklamm. — From the Höllenthal-Anger, or innermost recess of the Höllenthal (3 M. from the Klammbrücke), in which is situated the Höllenthal Club-Hut (5500'), erected in 1898, a difficult path (for adepts only, with guide; wire-ropes at places) leads over the Riffel-Scharte (7090') to (6 hrs.) the Eibsee (see above). At the upper end of the Höllenthal is the crevassed Höllenthal Glacier. The ascent of the Zugspitze (3720') from this side is very difficult and fatiguing (guide 20 M.; comp. p. 35).

The Kramer (5500'), on the left bank of the Loisach, above Garmisch, affords an excellent survey of the Wetterstein range. Bridle-path, via the forester's hut and through (1'/2 hr.) a gate (locked; key at the royal Forstamt), to the (2'/2 hrs.) Königsstand. From the forester's hut a steep path (for adepts only, with guide), injured in places by landslips, ascends to the top (Kramerkreuz) in 2'/2 hrs. (guide to the Königsstand 3, to the top 4'/2 M.). — The Hirchbichlikopf (5610'), ascended without difficulty from Garmisch via the Steppberg-Alp in 4'/2-5 hrs. (guide), commands a fine view.

The *Krottenkopf (6880'; 5 hrs.; guide 4'/2, if a night is spent, 7 M.). A marked bridle-path leads from Partenkirchen via St. Anton, passing the parsonage, to the (2 hrs.) Esterberg-See (generally dry in summer) and the (10 min.) Esterberg-Bauer (1335'; poor inn). Bridle-path thence, steep, and stony at places, through the hollow between the Bischof and the Krottenkopf to the (2'/4 hrs.) Krottenkopf Club-Hut (6450'; Inn in summer), on the saddle between the Krottenkopf and the Oberrisskopf, and to (25 min.) the top (pavilion; fine view). — The descent on the N. (marked path) leads via the Gatterl and the Pusterthal-Alp to (4 hrs.) Eschenlohe (p. 30); that on the E. (marked path, but guide advisable) to (5'/2 hrs.) Walchensee (p. 44); that on the S. from the Esterberg Alp (marked path) to the (1'/2 hr.) Geschwander Bauer (p. 32).

Hochalpe (5505'; 4 hrs.; guide, 4'/2 M., hardly necessary). The route (cart-track) ascends on the E. side of the Riesserkopf (p. 31), to (3 hrs.) the Kreuz-Alpe (5215'), whence a fine view of Partenkirchen and the plain is obtained. It then ascends on the E. slopes of the Langenfeld, and round the basin of the Bodenlahn-Thal, to (1 hr.) the Hochalpe, which commands an admirable view of the Wetterstein, Dreithorspitze, Alpirpitze (see p. 34; due S.), and other peaks. Far grander is the prospect from (1 hr.) the Langenfeld, which affords a striking view of the Höllenthal, with the Waxonstein, Höllentahlferner, and Zugspitze. The steep descent into the Höllenthal should be attempted by experts only, with a guide (see above).
By the Bernardin Hut and Gassen-Alp into the Bodenlahn-Thal and to (2 hrs.) the Reintalker Bauer, see below.

**Alpspitze (8595'); 7-8 hrs.; guide 8 3), difficult.** From (2½ hrs.) the Reintalker Bauer (see below) we ascend the Bodenlahn-Thal to the (2 hrs.) hunting-hut of Bernardin (4950'; key from the forester), pass the small Stuiben-See (6300'; on the left), and reach the (2½-3 hrs.) summit by the S.E. slope. Survey of the Hochblassen, Zugspitze, Hölllental, etc.

*Königshaus am Schachen (6125'; 5½-6 hrs.; guide; 1½ 3), unnecessary.* We follow the Triftweg (p. 32) through the Partnachklamm in 1½ hrs. to the bridge over the Ferchenbach, the left bank of which we skirt to (¾ hr.) the Steilnenfälle (sometimes dry). The path then ascends rapidly to the right through the Wettersteinwald to a small shrine, turns to the left, and crosses a clearing after a few minutes, from which a broad path through the wood leads to the Wetterstein-Alp (4820'; Bfms.), on the (1½ hr.) royal bridle-path from Elmau (see below). The latter ascends to the right above the (1½ hr.) Schachen-Alp, with the small Schachensee, and leads to (½ hr.) the Königshaus, built by King Lewis II. (adm. 1 3; Restaurant, with 14 beds). The Belvedere, a few hundred paces to the W., on the brink of the abyss, commands a magnificent *View of the Reintal below us, with the Plattach-Ferner, Schneefernerkopf, and Wetter spitzen, the Hochblassen to the right, and (to the S.) the Dreithorspitze and Wetterstein. To the N. stretches the vast Bavarian plain. Fine view also from the Teufelsgesass (6370'; reached in 1 hr. from the Schachen, by adepts, with guide). The Frauenalpe (7715') may also be ascended hence in 1½ hr. via the Schachenplatte (a perfectly steady head necessary; guide 7 3). — A difficult path crosses the Wettersteingatterl (Scharten-Joch; 7755'), to the E. of the Dreithorspitze (p. 35), whence the descent may be made either to the left through the Burglen-Thal to Unter-Leutasch, or to the right over the Leutascher Platt and through the Pusten-Thal to (3 hrs.) Ober-Leutasch (p. 40). — From Elmau (p. 36) a good bridle-path (driving practicable, but not agreeable; carr. and pair for 2 pers. 15, for 3 pers. 18 3) ascends to the Schachen-Alp in 3½ hrs., via the Wetterstein-Alp (see above).

**Hintere Reintal and *Blauer Gumpen (4-5 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 5 3).** As above to the (1½ hr.) bridge over the Ferchenbach (2630'); at the finger-post we ascend to the right to the Reintal and cross the Partnach three times; ¾ hr., finger-post pointing to the right 'Zum Reintalker Bauern' (see below); 2 min. farther on, the path crosses the Bodenlahne (the Alpspitze and Hochblassen rise on the right), and then ascends to the right through the monotonous Stuibenwald (the Mitter-Klamm remaining on the left). After ¾ hr., at a point where the path again approaches the Partnach, we obtain a fine view of the wild Hintere Klamm. We now descend to the Partnach, and follow its left bank to (3½ hr.) the Bock-Hütte (3470'), where the magnificent Hintere Reintal is disclosed to view. Then past the Sieben Sprünge (a copious spring) to (¾ hr.) the *Blauer Gumpen (3670'), beautifully situated. A hut (closed) on a rocky height at the lower end of the lake commands a splendid view both up and down the valley. The path now ascends the Hintere Reintal, between huge fragments of rock, the remains of an old landslip; ½ hr. farther on lies the now almost vanished Obere Blaue Gumpen (3850'). Thence to the Knorr-Hütte, see below.

— To the Reintalker Bauer (3120'; 2½ hrs.). Path either through the Partnachklamm and the Reintal, ascending to the right (from 3 hrs.) the finger-post (see above) to (¾ hr.) the summit; or, diverging to the right from the Graseck road at the opening of the Partnachklamm (½ hr. from Partenkirchen) and crossing the Hohe Weg; or from Garmisch by the Kochelberg (marked path, very marshy in wet weather). View similar to that from Graseck, but less extensive.

The *Zugspitze (9725'), the highest summit of the Bavarian Alps, requires two days (guide for 1 pers. 12, for 2 pers. 15 3, with descent to the Eibsee 18 and 18 3, to Ehrwald 17 and 20 3). Ascent laborious, but very interesting and free from danger for climbers with steady heads. To (5 hrs.) the Obere Blaue Gumpen, see above; farther up, the path deteriorates and ascends across an extensive avalanche-track (on the left the imposing Fall of the Partnach) to the Anger, the upper part of the valley. The (¾ hr.) top of
the hill (4495') commands a fine view of the imposing head of the valley, and, in the opposite direction, of the Blane Gummen with the shooting-lodge on the Schachen high above. On the Untere Anger, 8 min. farther on, is the Anger Club-Hut (4485'); 1/4 hr. to the N.W. (marked path) is the Partnach-Ur sprung (4755'), a gorge filled with the debris of avalanches, from which a copious brook bursts forth. We cross the Partnach to the (1/4 hr.) Obere Anger (4735'), and ascend the Brunenthal to the right through creeping pines, past a refuge-hut and the Veil-Brunnt, to (2 hrs.) the Knorr-Hütte (6730'; in summer, with new sleeping-house, bed 3, mattress 2; good spring water). From the club-hut we ascend the 'Weisse Thal', past the (1 hr.) Kleine Schneeferner and the refuge-hut at the Schneefernerstock, to the Schnee-Ferner or Plattach Glacier, which is easily crossed to the base of the Zugspitze. We next mount a stony slope (the 'Sand-Reisse') and then by steep rocks (iron-pegs and wire-ropes) to the (3/4 hr.) arete (9240') and thus reach (3/4 hr.) the W. peak (9725'), on which is a refuge-hut. The "Panorama is superb. A club-path (double wire-ropes) connects the W. with the (1/4 hr.) E. summit (9720'), which is marked by a cross 18' in height, and affords an extensive view to the E., and into the Höllental. — The ascent from Eibsee (p. 21) is shorter. The easiest route (red marks) is by the Ehrwalder Alp, the Gatterl (6640'), and the Plattalpe (7 hrs.) to the Knorr-Hütte (see above). Or (if experts; guide 6 fl.) we may go via the 'Georg-Jäger-Steig' (blue marks), passing the Wieswend-Köpfe, to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Wiener-Neustädter Hütte in the Österrischische Schneealpe (7270'), and thence to the (2 1/2 hrs.) W. summit. From the Eibsee to the Wiener-Neustädter Hütte, see p. 33. The descent from the E. summit to the Höllental Glacier (p. 39) is very steep and difficult. — The shortest Bours to Innsbruck from the Knorr-Hütte crosses the Gatterl and the Kochbach-Sattel (see below) to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Tulfus-Alp in the Gaisfibel (p. 40); thence either over the Niederende-Sattel (6775') in 5 hrs. (with guide) or via Leutasch-Plate (p. 40) in 4 1/2 hrs. to Telfs (p. 254). The "Schneefernerkopf" (9430') may be ascended without difficulty from the Knorr-Hütte (see above), in 3 hrs. (with guide), via the Weisse Thal and the Schneefernerstock. The view from the top is little inferior to that from the Zugspitze. — The Dreithorspitze (Partenkirchner Dreithorspitze, 8640'; Leutascher Dreithorspitze or Karlspitze, 8775'), a more arduous undertaking (guide 18 fl.), is most conveniently ascended from Leutasch across the Leutascher Platt (p. 34). — The Hochwanner (Kochbachspitze, 9010') is an interesting ascent of no great difficulty (4 1/2-5 hrs. from the Knorr-Hütte, with guide). We ascend across the Gatterl (see above) and over the Kochbach-Sattel (2 hrs.) to the Fadern-Alp (stone hut; 6330') in the Kochbachtal, whither also a bridle-path ascends from the Tulfus-Alp (p. 40); thence to the ridge above the Leithen-Thingl, and across rocks and debris to the (2 1/2-3 hrs.) summit (fine view). — The Hochblassen (W. peak 8850') is a very difficult ascent, is climbed from the Bernardo-Hütte (p. 34) in 4 1/2-5 hrs. (with guide; from Partenkirchen 9 hrs.), past the Stuben-See (p. 34) and through the Grieskar. — The Walchensee (p. 44) is 13 M. from Partenkirchen (carriage, p. 31, in 3 1/2 hrs.). The Mittenwald road is quitted to the left at (7 M.) Kitis (p. 39), beyond which is the Barmsee (p. 39); 3 M. Krün; 9 M. the village of Walchensee. View of the Wetterstein and Karwendel-Gebirge almost the whole way. — By Eibseen-lose to the Walchensee, see p. 30. — From Lermoos (p. 20) 18 M., by a good road through the wooded Loisach-Thal, daily (3 1/2 hrs.; carriage, 10-12 M.). At (10 M.) the frontier-inn at Griesen (p. 38) we turn to the left to the right the road to the Plansee, p. 37), cross the Austrian frontier, and proceed via the (3/2 M.) of Ehrwalder Schanze (2650'); Neuner's Inn, well spoken of, bed 4 M. (4 1/4 M.) Lermoos (p. 20). — From the Eibsee over the Thörlenn to Ehr- wald (p. 21), 3 hrs., uninteresting (guide, 3 M., from Garmisch to Lermoos 6 M., not indispensable). About 1/4 M. beyond the Eibsee inn we diverge to the right from the road, cross a meadow, and pass through an enclosure by the wood. The stony cart-road, very steep at places, now ascends for 1/4 hr. By the finger-post which indicates the way to the Zugspitze, to the left, we take the path to the right, and after 10 min. cross a
small meadow. In 10 min. more the path to the left brings us to the frontier. From the (10 min.) crucifix which marks the summit of the Thörlen (5280') we obtain a view of Lermoos. Descent to Ehrwald (p. 21), 1 1/2 hr.

From Partenkirchen to Mittenwald via Elmau, 4 1/2-5 hrs., a much better route for pedestrians than the high-road. From (1 1/4 hr.) the forester's house at Vorder-Graseck (p. 32) we ascend the pastures for a short distance, and then turn to the right. After 20 min. we go straight on (not to the right to Mittel-Graseck) to (10 min.) Hinter-Graseck; 3/4 hr., bridge over the Ferchenbach; then for 1/4 hr. straight through the wood, and down to (7 min.) Elmau (3340'; Inn). (Walkers from Elmau to Graseck should avoid the bridle-path to the left, which leads to the Schachen, p. 34.) From this point a road ascends slowly, at first through wood but afterwards shadeless, to (4 1/2 M.) the Ferchensee, and then descends, past the Lautersee, to (3 M.) Mittenwald (p. 39). — From Elmau to the Schachen (3 1/2 hrs.), see p. 31; to Klais (p. 39), 4 1/2 M., by a carriage-road.

7. From Munich to Ober-Ammergau and via Linderhof to Reutte-Hohenschwangau.

Comp. Map, p. 20.

Railway to (57 M.) Oberau in 3 3/4 hrs.; from Oberau to Ober-Ammergau, 6 1/2 M. (on foot 2 2/4 hrs.), to Linderhof direct 8 1/2 M., via Ober-Ammergau 13 1/2 M. (on foot 4 hrs.). Omnibus from Oberau via Linderhof to Hohenschwangau daily in 12 1/2 hrs., starting at 7 a.m.; returning from Hohenschwangau at 1 p.m. (night spent at Linderhof) and reaching Oberau at 2.30 p.m.; fare 7 M. — One-Horse Carriage from Oberau to Ober-Ammergau 10, Two-Horse 15 M.; to Linderhof 18 and 30, to Reutte 30 and 40, to Füssen-Hohenschwangau 38 and 50 M. Railway Circular Tickets may be obtained from Munich to Oberau and from Füssen back to Munich via Oberdorff (2nd cl. 12 M., 3rd cl. 7 M 50 pf.).

From Munich to (57 M.) Oberau, see p. 30. The road to Ober-Ammergau leads to the W., passing the Untermberg Inn (1 1/2 M. from the station), crosses the Giessenbach, and ascends, at first in a wide sweep to the right, along the N. side of a wooded gorge. At the bottom of the valley runs the steep old road, which is shorter for walkers. The upper end of the gorge is closed by the Ettaler Berg, which the new road circumvents, while the old road climbs over it. 3 M. Ettal (2880'; Landes, moderate), a convent founded by Emp. Lewis the Bavarian in 1330, dissolved in 1803, rebuilt after a fire in 1844, and now the property of Count Pappenheim. The church, with a massive dome, was built in the Gothic style by Emp. Lewis, but was remodelled in the baroque style in the 18th cent.; it contains frescoes by Knoller and a famous organ. On the N. side is a brewery of local repute. The village lies at the base of the Ettaler Mandl (5385'), a rocky peak, the ascent of which is difficult (2 1/2-3 hrs., with guide).

About 3 1/4 M. farther on the road forks, the left branch leading direct to (4 1/2 M.) Linderhof, the right to (2 1/4 M.) Ober-Ammergau (2760'; *Alte Post or Schwabenwirth; Wittelsbacher Hof; Stern, and others), celebrated for the passion plays performed here every ten years (1890, 1900, etc.). Wood and ivory carving is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. — About 1 1/4 hr. to the W., on the Osterbühl, at the base of the Kofel (3545'), stands the *Crucifixion, a
colossal group in Kelheim sandstone, executed by Halbig, and presented by King Lewis II. in 1875.

From Ober-Ammergeau the road runs to the N., through the monotonous and at places marshy Ammerthal, via (3 M.) Unter-Ammergeau (2665'; Schuhwirth; Rabe) and Wurmesau, to (4½ M.) Saulgrub. Thence (by the Schongau road) either to the N. via Rottenbuch to (15 M.) Peissenberg (p. 28), or to the E. via Kohlgrub (p. 29) to (10 M.) Murnau (p. 29).

The Road from Ober-Ammergeau to (9 M.) Linderhof diverges to the right at the S. end of the village from the road to Ettal (see above), and unites 2½ M. farther on with the direct Oberau and Ettal road (see above). It then passes the Pension Dickelschwaige (left) and reaches (2½ M.) Graswang (2885'; Inn), a village with the Bavarian custom-house. Beyond Graswang it leads through the pleasant Graswang-Thal, or upper valley of the Ammer; to the left opens the wide Elmauer Gries (p. 38), above which peeps the Zugspitze. Just beyond the (3½ M.) forester's house of Linder (Refreshm. and beds) we cross a bridge to the right leading to (½ M.) the royal *Schloss Linderhof (3080')*, erected and splendidly decorated in the rococo style by King Lewis II. in 1870-78 (adm. from May 1st to Oct. 15th daily, 9-5; fee 3 M., including grotto and kiosk; closed on June 13th). To the left of the entrance are the office and the *Schloss-Restaurant* with 50 beds (2-3 M.).

The Vestibule (adm. in parties of at least 12 pers.) contains an equestrian statue of Louis XIV., after Bosio. On the First Floor is a series of finely fitted up rooms with paintings of French celebrities and events in the time of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. — The extensive Gardens are embellished with fountains, statuary, etc., and contain the Monopteros, a small temple with a figure of Venus (good view), and the Blue Grotto, with a subterranean lake, which can be illuminated with electric light. Near the grotto is the Moorish Kiosk, richly gilded and decorated, with stalactite vaulting, enamelled peacocks, etc. Behind the palace are the Cascades, where the fountains play at noon and at 6 p.m. — A visit to the palace and gardens, including the grotto and the kiosk, takes about 2 hrs.

The road now ascends gradually through the finely-wooded Ammerthal to the (4½ M.) Grenz-Brücke, or frontier bridge, about 1½ M. to the left of which (guide-post) is the Hunding-Hütte (3600'), a blockhouse in the old German style (comp. Wagner's opera of the 'Walkyrie'; adm. daily 9-12 and 2-6, 50 pf.; rmnts.; adjacent a hermit's hut). We then skirt the N. base of the Geyerkopf (7095'), traversing the thickly wooded Ammerwald-Thal, and reach (3 M.) the Ammerwald Inn (3576'; rustic), whence the 'Schützensteig' (p. 19) leads to the right to (4 hrs.) Hohenschwangau (the direct road to Neu-Schwanstein leads down to the right shortly after we come in sight of the castle and Marienbrücke). About 3 M. farther on the road emerges from the wood and reaches the Great Plansee (3190'), a fine sheet of water, 23½ M. long by 1½ M. broad and 250 ft. deep, enclosed by wooded mountains. On its bank is the Austrian Custom-house, near which is a monument to King Max II. of Bavaria (Forelle, boats for hire, lake-baths; Alpenrose).

From the Plansee to Partenkirchen, 15 M. The road skirts the Plansee to its E. end (½ M.) and crosses (1 M.) a rocky barrier to the
I. Route 7.

GRIESEN.

'Drei Wasser', where a bridge marks the Bavarian frontier. The wooded Naiderach-Thal is now traversed. On the right is (1½ M.) a broad mud-stream, with huge masses of detritus. 1⅛ M. farther on, we enjoy a fine view of the Zugspitze (p. 34), the highest mountain in Bavaria. The road quits the wood 1/2 M. farther on, and reaches (2½ M.) the high-road and the Austrian and Bavarian custom-house at Griesen (2750'; Inn at the forester's). Hence to (7½ M.) Lermoos, see p. 95; through the Elmauer Gries to Grasswang (see p. 31), with guide, in 3 hrs. — The Partenkirchen road descends the wooded Loisach-Thal; on the right is the Zugspitze, in front the distant Seinsgebirge. The road crosses the Loisach (3½ M.) and follows its right bank; 1 M. farther on the wood terminates. On the right rises the Wetterstein, beyond it the Zugspitze. The road to the Badenersee (p. 22) diverges to the right a little on this side of (1½ M.) the Schmelz (Grüner Baun), at the mouth of the Hammersbach (p. 33). 2½ M. Garmisch; 1 M. Partenkirchen, see pp. 31, 30.

The road to Reutte, shadeless in the morning, skirts the N. bank of the Plansee, passing the Kaiserbrunnen. From the (3½ M.) Seespitz Inn (R. from 60 kr.) at the W. end of the lake, in the Gschwand, a footpath leads to the left to (1½ hr.) Heiterwang (p. 20). Farther on we pass the Little Plansee, cross the Arch, which flows out of it, and reach (1 M.) a chapel, near a good spring.

A footpath descends hence to the right, through wood, to the Upper and (20 min.) *Lower Stuiben Fall, whence we may either ascend to the left to (10 min.) the road, or follow the Hermannsteig along the Arch to Mühll and (1 hr.) Reutte (comp. p. 20).

The road crosses the Rosstrücken, affording a fine view of the Lechthal, with the Glimmspitze and Hochvogel in the background. We then descend the slope of the Tauern (p. 20), where the path from the lower Stuiben Fall (see above) joins the road at a stone with an inscription. The road afterwards proceeds viâ the small bath of Krekelmoos and Breitenwang to (4½ M.) Reutte (see p. 19). From Reutte to Füssen and Hohenschwangau, see R. 3.

8. From Partenkirchen viâ Mittenwald to Zirl
(Innsbruck).

Comp. Maps, pp. 20, 30, 52.

26 M. Diligence to (10 M.) Mittenwald twice daily in 2½ hrs.; Post-Omnibus from Mittenwald to Seefeld and (16 M.) Zirl daily in 4½ hrs. An omnibus leaves the Hôtel Stern at Partenkirchen daily at 8 a.m. for Scharnitz (arriving at noon), and thence at 1.30 p.m. for Zirl (arriving at 5 p.m.); returning from Zirl at 9.15 a.m. and reaching Partenkirchen at 8.30 p.m. Carriage from Partenkirchen to Mittenwald, with one horse 10, two horses 14 M.; from Mittenwald to Zirl, 17 or 22 M.; from Innsbruck viâ Seefeld to Mittenwald 16 or 25 fl., to Partenkirchen 20 or 36 fl.

The road to Mittenwald (10 M., a drive of 3 hrs.) begins to ascend at once; a new road viâ Kainzen-Bad is being made. To the right in the valley, 1 M. from Partenkirchen, lies the Kainzen-Bad (*Inn, pension 6 M.), with an alkaline spring (containing iodine, natron, and sulphur), used as a remedy for gout and cutaneous diseases. Farther up, a guide-post points to the left to the Schlattan (p. 32). The road traverses undulating pastures; on the right rises the Wetterstein, and in front are the bold peaks of the Karwendel
MITTENWALD.  
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range. 4 M. Kaltenbrunn; 2 M. Gerold (on the left the small Wagenbrech-See); 1 1/2 M. Klais (to the Barmsee and Krün, see p. 45; to Elmau, see p. 36). The road passes the small and marshy Schmalsee, and winds down into the Isarthal, where it unites with the road from Benediktbeuern and Walchensee (see R. 9). Then (4 1/2 M.) —

10 M. Mittenwald (3020¿; Post, with clever animal-paintings by Paul Meyerheim in the veranda; Zum Karwendel, well spoken of; Zum Wetterstein, unpretending; Traube; Pens. Villa Neuner), the last Bavarian village (1760 inhab.), overshadowed by the precipitous Karwendelgebirge (p. 40). The manufacture of violins and guitars, which are chiefly exported to England and America, forms the principal occupation of the inhabitants. A bronze statue of Michael Klotz (d. 1743), who introduced the violin-industry, has been erected in front of the church. A tablet on one of the houses next the church commemorates a visit of Goethe (1786).

Excursions (guides, Seb. Pittl, Georg Füttner, and Kaspar Kriner). To the *Lautersee (3365¿; 3/4 hr.). We follow the road to the W. from the Post Inn, and then turn to the left (finger-post) into the Lainthal, in which a good path ascends, passing a swimming-bath and several small waterfalls of the Lainbach. On the plateau the path leads through wood to the lake, prettily situated among trees, and reflecting the jagged cliffs of the Karwendelgebirge on the E. — About 20 min. farther up (rough cart-track) lies the lonely Ferchensee (8400¿), close to the base of the Wetterstein and Grünkopf; thence to (1 1/2 hr.) Elmau, and to Partenkirchen via Graseck, see p. 36. — From the Ferchensee over the Franzosensteig (4185¿), between the Grünkopf and Wetterstein, into the Leutasch Valley, 2 hrs., with guide (3 M.); steep and toilsome. — To the Königshaus am Schachen, 6 hrs.: we proceed past the Lautersee and Ferchensee to (2 1/2 hrs.) Elmau (p. 36) and thence follow the Königsweg (comp. p. 34; guide from Mittenwald 4 1/2 M.). The route to the Schachen diverging to the left at the gamekeeper's lodge beyond the Ferchensee should not be attempted without a guide.

*Leutasch-Klamm, there and back 1 hr. Beyond the Mittenwald custom-house (p. 40), we diverge to the right from the Scharnitz road. (Key of the 'Klamm Grotto' at the first house, 30 pf.) In 20 min. we reach the picturesque gorge, which was rendered accessible in 1880. The path is not continued beyond the waterfall (6 min.).

The *Hohe Kranzberg (4525¿; 1 1/2 hr.). We proceed to the W. (guide unnecessary, 2 1/2 M.) from the church to the three crosses on the Calvarienberg, whence a marked path leads to the summit (refuge-hut), which commands a fine view of the Zugspitze, Wetterstein, and Karwendelgebirge.

Barmsee (3070¿), 1 1/2 hr. We follow the Partenkirchen road for about 2 M., and at the telegraph-post No. 300 turn to the right and proceed across meadows to the lake, embosomed in wood. Remains of lake-dwellings have been discovered here. Fine view from the *Inn. The lake affords boating and bathing, and there are pleasant walks on its banks. The Barmsee may be reached from Partenkirchen or Walchensee in 2 1/2 hrs. (good halting-place on the route between these places, comp. above and p. 45; omnibus from the Rassen at Partenkirchen).

Leutasch-Thal (to Leutasch Mill, 1 hr.). We ascend to the right by the custom-house, before reaching the Isar bridge, to the shooting-range, and proceed thence through wood, across the Austrian frontier, and past (25 min.) a chapel. We then descend gradually into the Leutasch-Thal, which at its mouth is a narrow gorge, but soon expands into a grassy valley, bounded on the N. by the enormous precipices of the Wetterstein. In the background are the Gührerspitze and the Hochmunde. After crossing the (1/4 hr.) brook, we reach (3 min.) the Austrian custom-house (once forming a fortified barrier across the road) and (10 min.) the Leutasch-
Mühl (3340' ; Inn, rustic). Before reaching Unter-Leutasch ("Brückenwirth, also pension) the road crosses to the left bank of the Ache (to the right is the Franzosensteig, descending from the Grünkopf, see p. 39). Thence it continues past Untere-Gasse and Obere-Gasse to (1½ hr.) Leutasch-Widum (3715' ; Xanderworth, plain ; guides, Cass. Drazl, Alois Rauth). From this point a road leads to the E. via the Leutascher Mühder to (2 hrs.) Seefeld (p. 41), while a difficult path ascends to the N., via the Wetterstein-Gatterl, to the Frauenalpe (p. 34). — A cart-road, passing (20 min.) Leutasch-Platzl (3855'), at the base of the Hochmunde (see below), leads through wood to the (3½ hr.) ridge (4135') dividing this valley from the Innthal and descends (steep and fatiguing) via Buchen (Restaurant) to (3½ hr.) Telfs (p. 254). — The toilsome but interesting ascent of the Hochmunde (3780') may be made from Leutasch-Platzl via the Moor-Alp in 4½-5 hrs. (with guide; comp. p. 254). — The Tillfuss-Alpe (4570'), with a shooting-box of the Prince of Lippe, is situated in the Gaisthal, 1½ hr. above Leutasch-Platzl. Path hence via the Pestkapelle to (3 hrs.) Ehrwald, see p. 21; via the Gatterl (6610') to the (3½-4 hrs.) Knorr-Hütte, see p. 35; across the Niedermunde-Sattel (6775') to the (4 hrs.) Alpehaus (p. 22) or (4½ hrs.) Telfs, see p. 254.

Vereins-Alpe (4615'; 3½ hrs. ; guide 3½ M., unnecessary). At the Hussel-Mühle, 20 min. below Mittenwald, the path crosses the Isar and ascends to the left; by (1 hr.) the Aschauer Chapel it crosses the Steinsbach, mounts steeply to the right, and reaches a tolerable cart-road, running high up on the right side of the Steinsgraben, which is joined on the left by the wild ravines of the Lausb erg-Lahe and the Reissende-Lahe. Opposite tower the imposing peaks of the Wörner, and behind us the Wetterstein. On the (2 hrs.) Vereins-Alpe (4615') stands a shooting-box of the Grand-Duke of Luxembourg (beer, etc.; night-quarters only by special permission). — A bridle-path leads hence via the Jägersruhe to the (3 hrs.) Soiern (p. 49); then through the Fischbach-Thal (at the bottom of which we cross the bridge to the left, and reach a finger-post in 10 min.), either to the right to (3 hrs.) Vorder-Riss, or to the left over the Fischbach-Alp to (3 hrs.) Krun (p. 44). — FROM THE VEREINS-ALPE TO THE RISS there are two routes (guide from Mittenwald 9 M., not indispensable). The preferable route leads through the densely-wooded Fermansbach-Thal or Fermersbach-Thal to (1 hr.) the Brandel-Alp (5730'). Thence a good path, high up on the left side of the valley, leads to the Peindel-Alp, where it descends to the right, and, after crossing the Rissbach, reaches (2 hrs.) the Oswald-Hütte, halfway between Vorder-Riss and Hinter-Riss (p. 48). The other route (with blue marks, but guide required) descends to the right ½ hr. from the Vereins-Alp, crosses the Fermansbach, and ascends through swampy wood (impassable after rain) to the Vordersbachau (4190') and (3½ hrs.) Hinter-Riss.

The W. Karwendelspitze (7825' ; 4½-5 hrs., with guide; not difficult for experts), commands an imposing view. A marked path (red and white) leads to the Karwendel-Hütte (4955') in 2 hrs., whence by a rocky path, protected by wire, ascends to the (2½ hrs.) summit. — The ascent of the Wörner (Wörner spitze or Fahrenheitwörner 8130', Hochkarspitze 8145', Tiefkarspitze 7930 ft.) should not be attempted except by experts (guide 12 M.). The easiest route leads from the Karwendel-Thal (p. 41), taking 5½ hrs. from the Larchot (via the Hochkar), but the ascent is also sometimes made from the Vereins-Alpe via the Grosskar, passing below the Steinkarigrat. — Schöttelkarspitze (6725'; for adepts, with guide, 6 M.). From the Steinsbach valley (see above) we ascend the Lausgraben to (4 hrs.) the Feldernkrauss, and thence cross the arête to (1 hr.) the pavilion on the summit (descent to the Soiern, see p. 49).

Beyond Mittenwald the road crosses the Isar (before the bridge, on the right, the path to the Leutasch Klamm, p. 39) and traverses the level bottom of the valley as far as the (1 hr.) Defile of Scharnitz, the boundary between Bavaria and Tyrol. During the Thirty Years' War, Claudia de' Medici, widow of Archduke Leopold V., constructed here the strongly fortified Porta Claudia,
which resisted the attacks both of the French and the Swedes. In
the Spanish War of Succession the stronghold came into the pos-
session of the Bavarians, by whom it was destroyed. In 1805
it fell into the hands of the French (13,000 under Ney against
600 Austrians), and was completely destroyed by them and the
Bavarians; traces of it still remain in some walls on the hillside
beyond the Isar. The defenders were commanded by Baron Swin-
burne, an English officer in the Austrian service, and a member
of the same family as the poet. — Beyond the adjacent village of—

13½ M. Scharnitz (3160'); *Adler; Neuwirth; Bräuhaus), on the
E., is the mouth of the united Hinterau and Karwendel Valleys,
from which the river Isar issues.

All the more frequently used paths and passes among the Karwendel
Mts. have been marked by the German Alpine Club. — Through the
Karwendel-Thal to (3 hrs.) Hinter-Riss, interesting (guide 4 fl., from Mitten-
wald 11 M., not indispensable; J. Pontoi of Scharnitz may be re-
commended; provisions should be taken). Road via the (6 M.) shooting-box
Im Larchet (ascent of the Wörner, see p. 40) to (3 M.) the Anger-Alp
(4245'), with hunting-lodge of the Duke of Coburg, grandly situated, and
to (3 M.) the Hochalpe (5340'). The road ascends hence in windings to (1 hr.)
the Hochalpen-Sattel (5920'), which affords a fine view of the limestone
rocks of the Hinterau range. We ascend through wood (bridle-path
shorter) to the (1½ hr.) Ahornboden (p. 48) and then through the Johannes-
thal (p. 48) to (2½ hrs.) Hinter-Riss (p. 48).

Hinterau-Thal (to Hall, 9 hrs.; guide from Mittenwald 18 M.). A road
leads past (3 M.) the opening of the Gleiersch-Thal (see below) and (6 M.)
the so-called Source of the Isar, two brooks descending from the Heissen-
kopf on the left, to (1½ M.) the hunting-lodge Im Kasten (3950'; simple
night-quarters). We then ascend the Lafatscher Thal by a footpath to the
right to the (1½ hr.) Lafatscher Alp and the (1½ hr.) Köhler-Alp (leaving the
Haller Anger-Alp to the left on the hillside; p. 175), and thence to the
right to the (1½ hr.) Lafatscher Joch (6340'), which affords a view of the
Zillerthaler and Stubaier Ferner. The path descends hence to the Issanger
and via the Oberberg to the (1 hr.) Haller Berghaus and to (1¾ hr.) Hall
(p. 174). — The Innthal is also reached by several passes leading through
the Gleiersch-Thal (10-11 hrs.; see above). We follow the Hinterau-Thal
road (see above) for 3 M. and diverge from it by a cart- road to the right,
cross the Isar, and ascend the bank of the Gleiersbach to the (6 M.)
shooting-box by the Amtssäge (saw-mill; 3960'; two beds), in a wild and
grand situation. An interesting pass leads hence to Zirl (6 hrs.; guide from
Mittenwald 12 M.). The path ascends on the bank of the Christenbach to the
S. to the (1½ hr.) Zirler Christen-Alp (4345') and the (1½ hr.) Erl-Sattel
(6075'), with the Erl-Alp, whence the Grosse Solstein (8330') may be ascended
without difficulty in 2 hrs. (comp. p. 254; guide from Mittenwald 15 M.).
It then descends to the Solem-Alp and leads high up on the right side of the
Ehmbach Gorge to (3 hrs.) Zirl. — In the E. prolongation of the Gleiersch-
Thal (called the Samether or Pfesthal) a bridle-path leads from the Amts-
säge to the (3 hrs.) Stempel-Joch (7375'), whence it descends steeply over
loose stones to the (2 hrs.) Haller Berghaus (p. 175; guide from Mittenwald
18 M.). — Other passes (marked, but guides useful) cross the Frahütt-
Sattel (7330'; *View) and the Arzler-Scharte (7090') to Innsbruck.

The road quits the Isar and ascends (to the right a view of
the rounded cone of the Hochmunde and of the bare limestone
peaks of the Wetterstein) to (6 M.)—

19½ M. Seefeld (3860'; *Post, R. 60 kr.; Bräuhaus), with a
Gothic church of the 14th cent., frequented as a summer-resort.
Excursions (guides, Franz and Josef Heigl of Seefeld). The "Reither- spitze (7760'; 31/4 hrs.; guide 2 fl., not necessary for adepts; path marked) affords an admirable view of the N. and Central Alps. — From Seefeld to Leutasch by the Leutascher Mühder (6 M.), see p. 40 (to the Knorr-Hütte via the Tulfus Alp, 7 hrs.); to Telfs (p. 254) via Mösern (4260'; Inn), with an imposing view of the valley of the Inn and the Selrain peaks, 3 hrs. (guide, advisable, 21/2 fl.).

The road leads past the small and marshy Wildsee (fine retro- spect of the Wettersteingbirge) and the village of Auland to (3 M.) Reith (3690'; Inn, rustic), beyond which it descends, via Leiten, in wide curves, affording magnificent views of the Innthal and the mountains to the S. of the Inn (Alps of Selrain and Stubai). On the last height above the road is the ruin of Fragenstein. (Those subject to giddiness should avoid the 'Schlossbergsteig', a path leading close by the castle, and cutting off the last curve of the road.)

28 M. Zirl (2035'; *Löwe; Stern), and thence across the Inn to (271/2 M.) the railway-station, see p. 253 (railway to Innsbruck, 91/2 M., in 25 min.).

9. From Munich to Mittenwald via Benediktbeuern.

Kochelsee and Walchensee.
Comp. Maps, pp. 24, 16.

661/2 M. Railway to Penzberg (381/2 M.) in 21/4 hrs. Post-Omnibus twice daily from Penzberg to (5 M.) Benediktbeuern in 1 hr. (90 pf.); thence to (11 M.) Walchensee in 3 hrs. (1 M 80 pf.); and thence to (12 M.) Mittenwald in 3 hrs. (1 M 80 pf.). — Carriage and pair from Benedikt- beuern to Walchensee, 20 M. — From Murnau (p. 29) to the Kochelsee, carriage-road via (11/2 hr.) Schweiganger and (11/2 hr.) Grossweil to (1 hr.) Schlehdorf (p. 43; footpath from Schweiganger via Greut to Schlehdorf, 2 hrs.). An omnibus plies daily in summer from Murnau-station to Schlehdorf in 2 hrs.; another from Penzberg (see below) via Sindelshof and Grossweil in 11/4 hr.

From Munich to (25 M.) Tutzing, see p. 27. The railway skirts the Starnberger See. 281/2 M. Bernried; 311/2 M. Seeshaupt (p. 27), both 3/4 M. from the railway. Farther on, the country is uninterest- ing. On the right lies the pretty Ostersee. — 351/2 M. Staltach (Brewery), with peat-moors.

From Staltach to Murnau (4 hrs.). This pleasant route leads by Ifeldorf and Antorf to (2 hrs.) Habach (Inn); then over the (11/2 hr.) *Aidlinger Höhe (2610'), which affords a beautiful view of the Wetterstein and the Karwendel, to Aidling; and finally past the marshy Riegsee (on the right) to (11/2 hr.) Murnau (p. 29).

381/2 M. Penzberg (1980'; Bernrieder Hof; Zur Eisenbahn), the terminus of the railway, with coal-mines. — The road to Kochel crosses the Loisach at the Schönmmühle (Inn) and traverses a flat dis- trict to (41/2 M.) Bichl (*Bairischer Löwe, with baths; Grüner Hut), where it joins the road from Heilbrunn (p. 46). Then (31/4 M.) —

431/2 M. Benediktbeuern (2025'; Post; *Zur Benediktenwand), with a once wealthy and celebrated monastery, founded in 740, and consecrated by St. Boniface, now containing a home for veteran
to Mittenwald

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soldiers and a stud). To the left rises the Benediktenwand; to the S. the Jochberg, Herzogstand, and Heimgarten.

The Benediktenwand (5510') is ascended hence via the Kohlstein-Alp in 4'/2 hrs. (way-marks; guide, 6 M., not indispensable for adepts); the route is steep at places, but repays the fatigue. At the top is a cross. Magnificent view as far as the Gross-Glockner and Venediger; to the N. the extensive plain and six lakes. From Kochel (see below) to the top of the Benediktenwand via the Mair-Alpe and Staffel-Alpe, 4 hrs. (with guide). From Longgries, see p. 46.

Beyond Benediktbeuern the road skirts the E. side of an extensive marsh, and leads by Ried and Besenbach along the Rohrsee (N. end of the Kochelsee) to (48 M.) Kochel (Abenthum, moderate), which is separated by a hill from (3'/4 M.) the lake (*Bad Kochel, with a chalybeate spring and grounds on the lake, R. 1'/2 M. ; Pens. Natalie, also on the lake). The Kochelsee (1970'), 3'/4 M. long and 2'/2 M. broad, is fed by the Loisach, and is bounded on the S. by the Jochberg, Herzogstand, and Heimgarten. The pavilion near Bad Kochel affords a good view.

On the opposite bank of the lake lies Schlehdorf (Inn zum Herzogstand), 3'/2 hrs. from stat. Murnau (p. 26) and 3 hrs. from stat. Penzberg (omnibuses, see p. 42). The Herzogstand (see below) may be ascended hence in 4 hrs. by an attractive route. We follow the marked path along the lake for 1'/2 hr., then ascend (guide-post) via the Jochplatte to the (1 hr.) Unterauer Alp (about 2850'), whence the Pioneer-Weg, constructed in 1892 by the 1st Battalion of Pioneers, gradually ascends through wood, crossing several streams, and commanding beautiful views of the Kochelsee and the plain. At 1'/4 hr. the Schlehdorfer Alp, we join the bridle-path ascending from Urfeld; thence to the top, see below. — From Schlehdorf ferry in 1'/2 hr., passing the Nase, which rises perpendicularly from the lake, to the Müller am Joch (Inn), at the foot of the Kesselberg. Footpath thence to the (20 min.) Kesselberg Inn.

About 1 M. beyond Kochel, at the *Kneipp-Bad Kochelsee, the new road approaches the lake, and skirts it, passing the Inn zum Grauen Bären, to the (20 min.) Kesselberg Inn (ferry to Bad Kochel 80 pf.; good echo on the lake). It then ascends in easy windings to the pass of the Kesselberg (2825'). To the right of the road are the pretty falls of the Kesselbach, along which a path cutting off an angle of the road ascends. On the roadside near the top of the hill, to the left, is a crucifix with the Bavarian and Hapsburg arms, commemorating the construction of the road by Duke Albert IV. of Bavaria in 1492. From the culminating point, where the bridle-path to the Herzogstand diverges to the right (see below), we obtain a view of the Karwendel and Wetterstein ranges in the distance, and, below us, of the beautiful, deep-blue *Walchensee (2635'), 4'/4 M. long and 3 M. broad, surrounded by forests and mountains, the finest of the Bavarian lakes after the Königs-See. At the N. end are the houses of (1'/2 hr.) Urfeld (Zum Jäger am See, R. 1'/2 M. ; Inn at the fisherman's).

The Herzogstand (6685'), a remarkably fine point of view, is ascended hence in 2'/2-3 hrs. (guide unnecessary). A bridle-path (see above) diverges to the left (W.) from the road coming from the Kesselberg, about 8 min. from Urfeld (or a steep path leading from Urfeld direct to this bridle-track in 1'/4 hr. may be taken). In 1'/4 hr. a pavilion, commanding a beau-
WALCHENSEE.

tiful view of the lake, is reached. On the opposite side of the path is a
bench affording a survey of the Kochelsee and the plain. The path thence
ascends in easy windings; in 1/2 hr. we see below us, to the right, the
Schlehdorfer Alp, where the path from Schlehdorf issues (see p. 43); and
in 1/2 hr. more we reach a poor chalet (spring), at the foot of a ravine de-
sceding from the summit. On the saddle, 1/2 hr. farther on, are the Her-
zogstand-Häuser (5100'), belonging to the German Alpine Club (Inn with 50
beds at 21/2 M, members 2 M). Beyond the inn the path is nearly level
to the (10 min.) foot of the highest peak, which is attained by zigzage in
1/2 hr. more. On the summit is a closed pavilion, and a little lower is an
open hut. Admirable view of the mountains as far as the Oetzthal gla-
ciers, and of the plain with its numerous lakes (panorama 50 pf.). The
Farrenbergkopf (5840') and Martinskopf (5490'), both with royal pavilions
(closed), may also be visited from the inn (15-20 min.). — A narrow arête,
protected by a wire rope, connects the Herzogstand with the (1 hr.) Heim-
garten (5870'), to the W., from which we may descend (with guide) by
the Kaiser-Alp to Schlehdorf (p. 43), by the Ochsen-Alp to Ohlstadt (p. 30),
or by a good path via the Ohlstätter-Alp to (3 hrs.) Walchensee. — From
the Herzogstand-Häuser, a narrow path to the right, affording at first a fine
view of the Walchensee, and then leading through wood, descends to the
hamlet of Walchensee in 1 1/2 hr. (Ascent of the Herzogstand from Wal-
chensee 2 1/2 hrs.)

Jochberg (5145'; 2 1/2 hrs.; a fine point of view; guide not indispensable).
By the 'brake' (‘Radschuh’) notice-board on the Kesselberg (p. 43) we
ascend to the E. to the (2 hrs.) Jocher Alp (4490'; rmfs.) and the (1 1/2 hrs.)
summit, which commands a beautiful view, particularly of the Walchen-
see and of the Tauern to the E. — Descent to Kochel via the Koch-Alp
and Mair-Alp, 2 1/2 hrs., with guide.

From Urfeld to Jachenau and Tölz, see p. 47. — Boat across the lake:
2, 3, or 4 pers.) 1 M 20, 1 M 30, 2 M 10, 2 M 40 pf.; to Altach 2, 3, 4, 41/2 M; Oberach 2 1/2 M, 3 1/2 M, 4 M 80, 5 M 30 pf. — Carriage from Walchensee to Walgau 5, with two horses 8 M;
to Kochel, Krun and Jachenau 6 and 9, to Barmsee 7 and 11, to Benedikt-
beurn and Mittenwald 10 and 15, to Vorder-Riss 12 and 18, to Parten-
kirchen 14 and 21, to Lenggries and Pernberg 17 and 22, to Murnau 18 and
23, to Tölz 19 and 31, to Tegernsee 30 and 50, to Achensee 39 and 56 M.

From Urfeld the road skirts the W. bank of the lake to (2 M.) —

54 1/2 M. Walchensee (Post), a hamlet charmingly situated on a
bay of the lake, and surrounded with beautiful woods. On the oppo-
site bank are the church and parsonage of Klösterl.

It is preferable to proceed from Urfeld to Walchensee by boat (3/4 hr.).
From the middle of the lake (the 'Weitsee') a fine view is enjoyed. On
the S. bank are the houses of Altach, whence a good bridle-path ascends
the Hochkopf (1010'; 1 1/2 hr.; descent to Vorder-Riss, see p. 48). Near the
S. bank lies the wooded islet of Sassau (private; no adm.). Travellers
bound for Mittenwald row from Urfeld (without going to Walchensee)
in 1 1/2 hr. to the mouth of the Obernach (see below).

Beyond the hamlet of Walchensee the road is carried over the steep
Katzenkopf (2775') to the (3/4 hr.) forester's house of Ober-
nach, at the S. end of the lake. To the left is the road leading along the
S. bank to Niedernach (p. 47), and to the right the cart-road to
(3 1/2 hrs.) Eschenlohe (p. 30) via the Eschenthal. We now gradually
ascend the pine-clad valley of the Obernach. To the right lies the small
Sachen-See. At (1 1/4 hr.) Wallgau (2840'; Altwirth), the
broad valley of the Isar is reached. The hill to the left affords a fine
mountain-view. (Road to Vorder-Riss and Tölz, see p. 46.) —

1 1/2 M. Krün (2895'; *Inn, rustic).
From Krün a road leads to the W., past the picturesquely situated Barmsee (inn, see p. 39), to (2½ M.) Klais, on the high-road from Mittenwald to Partenkirchen (p. 39). — To the Soiern Lakes (3½ hrs.). A road ascends to the left to (2 hrs.) the Fischbach-Alpe (4650'; rms.), with a shooting-lodge of Count Holstein; thence we descend into the Fischbach-Thal, joining the path from Vorder-Riss, and ascend again to the right to (1½ hr.) the Royal Shooting-Box at the Soiern (see p. 49). Or those with steady heads may follow the Lakaier-Steig, which leads from the Fischbach-Alp round the Fischbach-Thal to (1¼ hr.) the Soiern.

On the S. the precipitous Karwendel-Gebirge is conspicuous; to the W. rises the Wetterstein-Gebirge. At the mouth of the Steinbach (p. 40) the road crosses the Isar twice within a short distance. Then past the Hussel-Mühle to (3 M.) —

66¹/₂ M. Mittenwald (p. 39).

10. From Munich to Tölz and Mittenwald.

Comp. Maps, pp. 52, 16.

74 M. Railway to (36 M.) Tölz in 1¼-2½ hrs. Diligence from Tölz to (6¹/₂ M.) Lenggries twice daily, in 1½ hr.; to (10 M.) Benediktbeuern via Heilbronn and Bichl daily, in 2½ hrs. Diligence from Lenggries to Vorder-Riss thrice weekly (Tues., Thurs., & Sat.) in 4 hrs. and thence mail-cart daily to Hinter-Riss.

The train soon turns towards the S.; to the left are seen the Bavaria and Ruhmeshalle, to the right the distant Alps. The direct line to Rosenheim diverges to the left (R. 13). — 3½ M. Mittersendling. At (6¹/₂ M.) Grosshesselohe the Isar is crossed by a fine iron bridge; to the left we obtain a view of the deep and gravelly bed of the river, with Munich in the distance; the Alps are visible to the right. Then through wood. To the left, near (11 M.) Deisenhofen, is the large reservoir of the Munich water-works, with a capacity of 8,250,000 gallons. 16 M. Sauerlach (2025'). The Teufelsgraben ('devil's dyke'), a deep, dry hollow, is crossed, and the train reaches (23 M.) Holzkirchen (2245'; Post; Oberbräu; Rail. Restaurant), the junction of the lines to Rosenheim (p. 59) and Schliersee (p. 55).

The line skirts the E. side of the town, and diverges to the right from the line to Schliersee. 26 M. Ober-Warnsgau; a marked path ascends the Taubenberg in 1¼ hr. (p. 55). 30 M. Schaftlach (2480'; Rail. Restaurant; to Tegernsee, see p. 47). The mountains become grander; on the left rises the Benediktenwand. 32 M. Reichersbeuern (2360'), with a handsome château. The Tölz station (2255'; Rail. Restaurant; *Bellevue, with fine view, adjacent) lies to the N. of the town, 1/2 M. from the Isar bridge (omnibus 20 pf.).

36 M. Tölz (2160'; Post; *Bürgerbräu, *Bruckbräu, both with gardens; *Klosterbräu; Lechner, etc.), a small town (4092 inhab.) prettily situated on a hill on the Isar, with breweries and a trade in timber. Many of the houses are frescoed with Biblical subjects. The garden of the Bürgerbräu and the *Calvarienberg (2320'; ¼ hr.) command a fine survey of the Isarthal, stretching far into the distance;
in the background, to the S.W., the long Benediktenwand (p. 43) and the cone of the Kirchstein (p. 47), to the S. the Juifen (p. 53). On the left bank of the Isar, ½ hr. from the station, are the baths of Krankenheil (*Cur-Hôtel, with baths; *Sedlmair, with baths, R. 2, D. 2½ M. *Artmann, D. 2½ M.; Actienbad; Pension Spenger, 5-7 M.; Pens. Emilia, 5 M.; Pens. Villa Meister; furnished rooms at the Villa Bellevue, Daxenberger, etc.), with a Conversations-Saal, Trinkhalle, and Bath House (bath 2 M.). The water is conducted in leaden pipes from the springs, 4 M. distant, and contains natron and iodine. About ½ M. to the W. is the Zollhaus (*Inn, with baths), on a hill near which is the Alpenhaus Kögel (Restaurant, D. 1½ M.). The left bank of the Isar, close to the town, is laid out with extensive woods and promenades. Visitors’ tax, 1 pers. 7, 2 pers. 10, a family 12 M.

**Excursions from Tölz.** To (½ hr.) Gaissach (2430'; Inn), with fine view; through the woods to (½ hr.) Sigmundruhe and (1 hr.) the Schweizer (Inn), with fine view; by (1 hr.) Wackersberg (Altwirth) and the (½ hr.) Pestkapelle to (½ hr.) the Baum-Alp (refreshments). — Beyond the Zollhaus (see above) to the left, before the first bridge, via the (20 min.) Sauersberg and the (½ hr.) Sudhaus (refreshments), to (5 min.) the Krankenheil Springs, and thence to (1½ hr.) the top of the Blomberg (4190'; view). Turning to the right, we skirt the fence for 5 min., then pass through it to the right, and reach (½ hr.) the Sauersberger Alp. Two paths lead hence to the *Zwiesel* (2430), one direct in ½ hr., the other diverging to the left to (25 min.) the Schnaitacher Alp, about 10 min. from the summit, on which there is a refuge-hut. Extensive view. The descent may be made from the Schnaitacher Alp at a somewhat steep angle, crossing several grassy expanses, to a footpath, which leads to the left through wood and finally loses itself in the stony channel of the Steinbach. We descend the channel until we come to a path ascending to the left, which leads past (1 hr.) the Baum-Alp and the Pestkapelle to (½ hr.) Wackersberg (see above). Thence either direct to (1 hr.) Tölz, or via the Dachshöhle to the (40 min.) Zollhaus. — The *Buchberg* (2815'; splendid view) may be ascended in 1½ hr. via the Strasserbauer and Hahnauer. Immediately below the summit is the *Inn Zum Lukas.*

**From Tölz to the Walchensee there are two roads:** by Kochel (21 M.), or through the Jachenau (25 M.). The Kochel Road (one-horse carr. 12, two-horse 18 M.) leads to the W., past the Zollhaus (see above), Vorder-Stallau, the Stallauer Weiher (2330'), and Hinter-Stallau, to the Bierhäuser (2250'), and to the right (6 M.) the baths of Heilbrunn (2235'), with the Adelheidsquelle, containing bromine and iodine. We then pass Enzenau and Steinbach, and reach (3 M.) Bichl (p. 42).

The Lenggries and Jachenau Road (one-horse carr. to Utfoeld 18, two-horse 28 M.) follows the E. side of the broad Isarthal to (6½ M.) Lenggries (2230'; *Altwirth; Post). [The footpath over the Wackersberg (see above) is recommended to pedestrians.] The (½ hr.) Köpfl commands a pretty view. About ¾ M. to the S. is the Grand-Duke of Luxembourg’s château of Hohenburg (brewery and inn).

**Mountain Ascents** (guides, Johann Lebender in Tölz; M. Greit and J. Bockberger in Lenggries). The Benediktenwand (3910') may be ascended in 5½ hrs., with guide, by the Längenthal-Alp and Froebsten-Alp. This
ascent is longer but more interesting than that from Benediktbeuern (p. 40). — The Brauneck (5105') is easily ascended via the Garland-Alp in 2½ hrs., with guide. From the top we may descend to the Brauneck-Alp and then ascend (1 hr.) the Kirchstein (5500'), which commands a fine view. — The Geigerstein (4890'; 3 hrs., with guide) offers no very great attraction. — The Fockenstein (5190') and the Kampen (5235'), both of which may be ascended in 3-3½ hrs. via the Hirschbach-Thal and the Hirschtal-Alp (4000'), are two interesting points. (From the Hirschtal-Alp to the Bauer in der Au and to Tegernsee, see p. 50.) — The Seekarkreuz (5255') is easily ascended in 3 hrs. via the Seekar-Alp; thence to the Kampen in 2½ hrs. by the arête, for adepts only. — A very attractive ascent is that of the *Rossstein (5670'), made from (1 hr.) Fleck (see below) through the Alpenbach-Thal and via the Schönberg-Sattel and the Rosstein-Hütten in 4½ hrs. (with guide); beautiful and extensive view from the top. — A similar view, more open to the W., is commanded by the Schönberg (5315'), ascended from Fleck via the Schönberg-Alp in 3 hrs.

The road crosses the Isar (on the opposite bank, the château of Hohenburg, p. 46), and reaches (2½ M.) Wegscheid (Zum Pfaffensteiff, rustic). The road now quits the valley of the Isar, skirts the wooded flanks of the Langenberg, and enters the Jachenau, a secluded valley watered by the Jachen, 10 M. in length. 8 M. Zum Bäck Inn. About 2 M. farther on is the village of Jachenau (2690'; Neuwirth; Pfund), whence a road to the left leads past the Jachen-Klamm to Niedernach and along the S. bank of the Walchensee to Altlach and Obernach (see p. 44). The road to Urfeld continues to ascend over the Fieberberg and then descends through wood to (4 M.) Sachenbach, at the E. end of the Walchensee, whence it follows the N. bank to (2 M.) Urfeld (p. 43).

From Tölz to Mittenwald (38 M.; carr. to Vorder-Riss 18, with two horses 30 M.). To (6½ M.) Lenggries, see above. The road then follows the right bank of the Isar, passing Anger (on the left Schloss Hohenburg, p. 46), to (3 M.) Fleck (2275'; *Inn), with large saw-mills. Beyond (1 M.) Winkel the valley turns to the S.W.; in the background rises the Scharfreiter (see below).

From the Gerölbauer, ¾ M. from Winkel, a marked path ascends to the left through wood to the (2 hrs.) *Hochalpe (4685'), which commands a fine view. The descent may be made to the (1½ hr.) Stuben-Alp, on the road from Kreuth to the Achensee (p. 53).

The valley narrows; on the left are abrupt, wooded slopes, on the right flows the river in its wide and gravelly bed. The road rounds a jutting rock, crosses the Walchen or Achen and the Dürrach, and reaches (6 M.) Fall (2435'; *Inn). On the right a rapid of the Isar, here hemmed in by a rocky barrier.

On the right bank of the Walchen or Achen, which flows out of the Achensee, a narrow road leads to (9 M.) Achernwald on the Kreuth post-road (p. 53). — To the S. of the Fall is the Dürrach-Klamm, a gorge which deserves a visit (to the Klammbrücke, 1½ hr., with guide). — The very interesting ascent of the Juifen (5510'; see p. 53) may be made hence in 4½ hrs., with guide. — The Larchkogl (5530'; 4½ hrs., with guide; fine view) is an attractive ascent via the (1½ hr.) Klammbrücke (see above) and the (3 hrs.) Larchkogl-Alp. — A very fine point of view is the Scharfreiter (6835'; 5½-6 hrs.; marked path, but guide advisable; provisions should be taken). We diverge to the left from the road to the Riss after ½ hr., and ascend steeply to the Wies-Alp (3330'), thence proceed through.
wood to the Krottenbach-Thal, and ascend the left bank to the Hintere Krottenbach-Alp. Hence we ascend to the right by the Moosenbach to the (4 hrs.) Moosen-Alp (5120') and thence to the left to the (1/2 hr.) summit (fine view). The descent may be made by the Baumgarten-Joch (bridle-path thence) to (3 hrs.) Hinter-Riss (see below); or from the Moosen-Alp to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Oswald-Hütte (see below).

The valley expands. 6 M. Vorder-Riss (2645'; Weiss, by the saw-mill), a royal shooting-lodge in a pine-clad dale (Grammers-Au), at the confluence of the Rissbach with the Isar.

From Vorder-Riss to Altach on the Walchensee (p. 44) over the Hochkopf (4010'), with a royal shooting-lodge, and fine view (marked horse-track, 4 hrs.; the direct footpath, 3 1/2 hrs., is not recommended).

Through the Riss to the Achensee by road (30 M.). The valley contracts at (3 1/2 M.) the Oswald-Hütte, at the mouth of the Fernmannsbach-Thal. (To Mittenwald by the Vereins-Alpe, see p. 40.)

The Scharfreiter (6885') may be ascended hence in 5 1/2 hrs. (easier from Fall, see above). We now cross the Tyrolese frontier. 5 M. Hinter-Riss (3055'), a shooting-lodge of the Duke of Coburg, in a finely-wooded valley. At the foot of the small Gothic château are the low buildings of a Franciscan monastery (Inn, adjoining the monastery; *Alpenhof, 20 min. farther on).

Excursions (paths generally marked). To the grand rocky amphitheatre in the Ronthal (Thorkopf, Wankspitz, Steinkarspitze, Wechselkopf), 1/2 hr. as far as the Alp (4150'; guide not indispensable). — To the S. into the Thorthal (1 1/4 hr. to the Karau, where the valley bends to the W.). — To the Schönalpen-Joch (Schönalbikopf, 6520'), an agreeable and easy expedition (3 hrs.). — The following are difficult ascents: Risser Falk (7185'), Laliderer Falk (7220'), Hochglück (8450'), and Eiskarlspitze (8605').

To Ladiz and Laliders, an attractive excursion for a whole day (9-11 hrs.). A road leads to the S. through the Johannes-Thal (see below) to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Ahornboden (4585'), with a shooting-box; thence to the left (marked path) to the (1 hr.) Ladiz-Alp (5160'), which commands a striking view of the wild rocky masses of the Birkkarspitze, Kaltwasserkarspitze, etc.; then over the Ladiz-Jochl (6000'), between the Ladizkopf and the Mahnkopf, to the (1 1/2 hr.) shooting-lodge of Lalider (6000'), the (1 1/4 hr.) Alp Lalider-Niederleger, grandly situated, and through the Lalider-Thal back to (3 1/2 hrs.) Hinter-Riss. Or we may again ascend from Laliders to the (1 hr.) Höhljoch (6890'); which may also be reached in 2 hrs. direct from Ladiz, via the Spieljoch (6825'), between the Teufelskopf and the Kühkarspitze, and to the (10 min.) Lalider-Hochleger Alp (5320'); thence we descend to (1 hr.) the Eng-Alp (3990'; *Inn), in a fine situation at the base of the huge Spritzkarspitze (8500), and return to (3 1/4 hrs.) Hinter-Riss through the Eng-Thal (see below). From the Eng via Grammers to Persiusau, see p. 54; over the Lamsen-Thal to Schwaz, see p. 173. — From Hinter-Riss to the Vereins-Alpe and to Mittenwald, see p. 40. — Across the Hochalpe to the Karwendel-Thal and to Scharnitz, see p. 41.

From Hinter-Riss (provisions should be taken; guide, to Pertisau 5 fl., unnecessary) the road ascends gently, past the mouths of the Johannes-Thal and Lalider-Thal, to the (2 hrs.) Hagel-Hütte (3575'), where the Riss-Thal (above this point called the Eng-Thal) turns towards the S. (route over the Grammers-Joch to Pertisau, see p. 54). We then ascend in windings through wood, passing the Plumser-Alp (4580') and a closed shooting-lodge (left), to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Plumser Joch (5410'), which commands a limited but fine
view: to the W. the Rissthal, with the Falken and Gamsjoch, to the E. the Seekarspitze and Rabenspitze, near the Achensee. We now descend in zigzags to the (1¼ hr.) *Gern-Alp (3845') and through the wooded *Pletsach-Thal to the (2 hrs.) *Pertisau (p. 54).

The road to Mittenwald crosses the Isar, and follows the left side of the secluded valley to (8 M.) *Wallgau (p. 44), on the high-road from the Walchensee to (7½ M.) *Mittenwald (p. 39).

From Vorder-Riss by the Soiern to Mittenwald, a very attractive walk (bridle-path, 11 hrs.). After crossing the Rissbach, the path ascends the *Fischbach-Thal to the left, passing the *Bundstall-Hütte (4100'), to (5 hrs.) the royal shooting-box at the *Soiern (5290'), to the N. of and above the *Soiern Lakes (5090' and 5120'), in a wild valley (to the W. the Schöttelkarspitze, to the S. the Soiernspitze, to the E. the Krapfenkarspitze). [A well-made path leads from this point in 1¼ hr. to the top of the *Schöttelkarspitze (6725'; see p. 40), with a pavilion affording a fine view.] A bridle-path now ascends to the left to (1½ hr.) the saddle of the *Jegersruh (6325'), between the Krapfenkar and the Soiernspitze. We descend into the *Steinkar, then proceed to the right along the cliffs through the *Fritzenkar (fine views of the Achensee and Karwendel mountains) to the *Jöchl (5865'). Thence a winding path leads down to (2 hrs.) the *Vereins-Alp and (2½ hrs.) *Mittenwald (p. 40).

11. From Munich to Innsbruck, via Tegernsee, Wildbad Kreuth, and the Achensee.

Comp. Maps, pp. 44, 52.

94 M. Railway to (34 M.) Gmund in 2½ hrs. DILIGENCE from Gmund thrice daily to (3 M.) Tegernsee (½ hr.) and (11 M.) Kreuth (2½ hrs.; fare 1 M 80 pf.). Post-OmniBUS from Tegernsee (Guggemos) to Wildbad Kreuth twice daily in 1½ hr., and from Kreuth to the Achensee (Scholastika) daily in 3½ hrs. — One-horse carriage from Gmund to Tegernsee 1 M, two-horse 7 M; from Tegernsee to Kreuth one-horse 9, two-horse 12 M, to the Scholastika 16 or 24, to Jenbach 26 or 42 M; from Scholastika to Kreuth 6 or 11½, to Tegernsee 9 or 15, to Gmund 11 or 18 fl. From Jenbach to Pertisau or the Scholastika, with extra horse for the hill, 7 or 12 fl., to Kreuth 16 or 24, Tegernsee 17 or 25 fl. (driver's fee and tolls included). — Steamboat on the Achensee from Scholastika to Seespitz (and back) eight times daily in summer in 50 min. (90, 60 kr.). — RAILWAY from Seespitz to Jenbach (6 trains daily in ½ hr.) in connection with the steamboat (see pp. 55, 173).

Railway to (30 M.) Schäftlach (change carriages), see p. 45. The branch-line to Tegernsee diverges to the left from the line to Tölz (on the right, the Benediktenwand) and reaches the Tegernsee (3½ M. long, 1¼ M. broad) at (34 M.) Gmund (2430'; Herzog Max; Bellevue; *Obermayer's Restaurant, at the station, with view), where the Mangfall emerges from the lake.

Kaltenbrunn (Inn), a farm of Duke Charles Theodore, at the N.W. end of the lake, 1 M. from Gmund and 4½ M. from Tegernsee by land, or reached by boat in 1 hr. (1 M 40 pf.), commands the best survey of the lake. Pleasant walk thence by the road on the W. bank to (6 M.) Eyern (p. 50), via Wiesssee (Hackermann). — A path (distinguished by blue and white marks) ascends from Gmund to (2 hrs.) the *Neureut (p. 51).

From Gmund a road leads along the E. bank, via St. Quirin, to —

Baedeker's Eastern Alps. 8th Edit.
37 M. Tegernsee. — Hotels (omn. from Gmund station, 60 pf.). *Post, R. 2-3 M., B. 80 pf.; *Guggemos, R. 2, D. 2 M.; Tegernsee Hof; *Steinmetz, R., L., & A. 3 M., B. 80 pf., pens. 5-8 M.; Schandl, unpretending; Pension Villa Helen, on the Leherg. Lodgings may also be procured. — At Rotten: Scheurer, R. from 1½ M. — At Eyern, at the S.E. end of the lake, to the road to Kreuth: Bachmain, moderate; Gasthof zur Uberfahrt; Villa Korn. — Beer at the Braustube, in the brewery of the ducal chateau; Sommerkeller, with verandah, a little to the N. of the chateau (open on Sun., Wed., Frid., & Sat. afternoons). Cofe am See, with view-terrace; Maler, on the Albach, cafe and confectioner. — Lake Baths, 1/2 M. to the S. of the village. — Boat, with rower, for 1-2 pers. 1 M. per hr., 3-4 pers. 1 M 20, 5-6 pers. 1 M 40 pf.

Tegernsee (2400'), a large and charmingly situated village, attracts numerous visitors in summer. Beautiful walks in the environs. The imposing Schloss, formerly a Benedictine abbey, said to have been founded in 719, and suppressed in 1804, now belongs to Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria; the N. wing contains a brewery (see above). Above the portal of the Church is an ancient relief in marble representing the princely founders of the abbey. Beautiful grounds.

*Environs (numerous guide-posts). A favourite point is the (20 min.) Grosse Parapluie, an open summer-house. The path ascends the right bank of the Albach, and in 3 minutes crosses a bridge (to the right) at the edge of the wood. Or the steps ascending to the left, about ½ M. to the S. of the S.E. angle of the Schloss, passing a memorial to the poet Carl Stieler (d. 1888), may be followed to the summer-house (2809), which affords an admirable view of the lake and the encircling mountains. A path leads hence to the Leherger (Restaurant); fine view of the head of the lake. Pleasant way back from the Parapluie past the Pfliegthof (2755); refreshments, 10 min. to the E. (fine view), and thence either direct in 10 min., or through the Albach-Thal (20 min.) past the memorial to König Max and the Albach Inn. — The Westerhof (2920), 35 min. above Tegernsee on the N.E., also commands a fine view. The path (shady in the early morning) ascends the Albach-Thal as far as (5 min.) the bridge, beyond which it ascends to the left, partly by wooden steps (thence to the Neuweit, etc., see p. 51); return via the Lieberhof and through the Albach-Thal in 25 min. Good views also from the Hochfeld, on the slope of the Albach-Thal, and from the finely situated Sengerschloss (2790; 1/2 hr.)

Bauer in der Au. We cross by boat (in 12 min., 50 pf.) to Abweinkel (Sappkeller), and then proceed past a saw-mill (inn) to the (1/4 hr.) Egern road, which we follow to the right till we cross the Söllich, and then ascend to the left by a pleasant forest-path to (3/4 hr.) the Bauer in der Au (2695; Rfmts.). A cart-road leads hence via (1½ hr.) the Schwarzenstein-Alp (3376) to (1½ hr.) Bad Kreuth (p. 52). Ascent of the Hirschlberg (2½ hr.), see p. 51. A pleasant expedition may be made to Lenggries (4 hrs.) by a route diverging to the right from the above-mentioned road about 3 M. from the farm, crossing the brook, and ascending the Stinker-graben (sulphur-springs) to the (1 hr.) Hirschthal or Hirschstall-Alp, between the Kampan (5283) and the Fockenstein (5130); each of which may be ascended from the Alp in 1 hr.; comp. p. 47, and thence by a good bridle-path down the picturesque Hirschthal-Thal to (1/2 hr.) Schloss Hohenburg, 1/4 hr. from Lenggries (p. 47). — From the Bauer in der Au we may return by a road to the right on the slope of the Ringsberg; where it emerges from the wood (1 M.) a footpath descends to the right to (1 hr.) Egern, at the S. end of the lake; thence by boat or by the ferry to Tegernsee (see above).

Freihaus. Boat in 25 min. (1 M.) to Wiessee, then across the Zeiselbach and up the valley to the N.W. to (25 min.) the Freihaus (Rfmts.); a charming route, with fine views.
The Falls of the Rottach are situated in a picturesque ravine, 51½ M from Tegernsee. The road leads from the Schwaighof (p. 52) on the left bank of the Rottach (or footpath on the right bank via the Duften-Mühle), passing Elmau, to (1½ hr.) Enter-Rottach (2563; Inn); 1½ M. farther on a finger-post shows where the path descends to the falls to the right; the path rejoins the road higher up. The Bodenschnede (5475) may be ascended hence in 3 hrs. via the Boden-Alp; attractive (see p. 57). — The road ascends hence to the Wechsel-Alp (3390), and descends through the picturesque wooded valley of the Weissalepp to (3 hrs.) the forester's house of Falepp (p. 56). Thence by the Spitzensee to Schliersee 12 M., and from Schliersee to Tegernsee 10 M. — The whole round forms a pleasant drive of 10 hrs. (carriage 20 M., with two horses 30 M).

The *Neureut (4115'; shelter-hut at the top), to the N.E., is ascended from Tegernsee in 2 hrs. by a path passing the Westerhof or the Sengerschloss (see p. 50). Splendid view (to the S. the Venediger). We may then either descend to Gmünd (p. 49), or keep along the ridge to the E., without descending, to the (1 hr.) Gindelalmschnede (3150), with fine views of the Schliersee, the Kaisergebirge, etc., and descend by the (10 min.) Baumgarten-Alp (4075'; beer) to (2 hrs.) Schliersee (see p. 59).

Riederstein (3960), 1½ hr. to the S.E. We may ascend either from the Fliethehof (p. 50), the longer but better route; or from the Leberger (see above). From the latter we ascend by a somewhat rough path, and then by a 'Route de Calvaire' with 14 stations, to the conspicuous chapel, on a precipitous rock. — A path which can hardly be missed ascends to the E. along the crest of the hill to the (3½ hrs.) Baumgartenschneid (4785'), whence a fine panorama is obtained. For the steep descent through the Albach-That to (1½ hr.) Tegernsee a guide is advisable (to be procured at the chalets).

The *Hirschberg (4680'; 4½ hrs.) is an admirable and easily reached point of view. The ascent is best made from Schaling, on the Kreuth road, 3 M. from the ferry at Egern (p. 52). Here, or 1½ M. before, on the other side of the Lohbach Foss, we diverge to the right from the road, and passing a marble-quarry, follow a marked path through wood via the Hotspoint-Alp (3705) to the (2 hrs.) Ringberger-Sattel. Thence we ascend the Katscher (to the left) in zigzags to the (4½ hrs.) Hirschberg-Haus (4950'; Inn, open also in winter), on the Luckereck above the Lucken-Alp, 25 min. below the summit. Splendid view at the top (panorama by Waltenberger, 50 pf.). Descent to Dorf Kreuth, see below, or by a partly marshy path from the Ringberger-Sattel to the Bauer in der Au (p. 59).

The *Risserkogl (5995; 8½-6 hrs., with guide; somewhat fatiguing) also affords a splendid view, embracing the Tauern and Zillerthal Ferner, and extending to the Zugspitze on the W.; to the N. rises the Plankestein (5800'; ascent difficult), at the foot of which are the Röthenstein and Plankestein lakes. From Egern or Rottach we proceed to the S. to (2½ hrs.) Oberach (Glasl Inn), then ascend (marked path; sometimes marshy) via the (2½ hrs.) Obermeier-Alp (4920'; accommodation) to the (4½ hrs.) top of the Setzberg (5600), which commands a fine view. We then descend to the saddle above the Setzberg-Alp and follow the areté to the Gruberberg, where our route is joined on the left by the path ascending from Dorf Kreuth. A somewhat steep climb takes us to the summit in 2½ hrs. more. The descents by the (1½ hr.) Riss-Alp and through the Langenau-That to (2½ hrs.) Kreuth, or via the Bernau-Alp to (3 hrs.) Falepp (p. 56), are steep at first, and not advisable for inexperienced walkers.

The Wallberg (5650'; 3½-4 hrs.; attractive and not difficult) may be ascended from (1½ hr.) Oberach (see above) by marked paths, either to the left via the abandoned Brunnenthal-Alp and the Kleine Wallberg in 2½ hrs. (the shorter but steeper route); or to the right via the (2½ hrs.) Obermeier-Alp (see above) and the Kleine Wallberg to the (3½ hrs.) rocky summit, which commands a wide view and is marked by an iron cross, 25 ft. in height.

From Tegernsee to Tölz, railway via Schaftlach, see p. 49. — To Schliersee, see p. 56; to Neuhaus, see p. 56.

4*
The high-road from Tegernsee to Kreuth passes the Prinzenkapelle (in memory of Prince Charles of Bavaria, d. 1875) and the baths of Schwaighof (sulphur-spring), crosses the Rottach, and leads through (13/4 M.) Rottach (Scheurer), with its pretty country-houses. About 1 M. farther on (to the right is Egern, p. 50) it crosses the Weissach (*Bachmair's Inn).

Pedestrians save 1 M. by taking the ferry (5 pf.) across the S.E. arm of the lake from the (1/4 M.) Kleine Paradies to Egern (5 min.; Gasthof zur Ueberfahrt, with lake-baths); the road on the other side reaches the high-road at (3/4 M.) the Weissach bridge.

The road follows the pretty valley of the Weisach via Oberhof and Pörf; to the right is the Lohbach Fall (generally insignificant). Near (1 1/2 M.) Scharling (*Hoegg, a pleasant footpath diverges to the right, leading to the Point and rejoining the road farther on (ascent of the Hirschberg, see p. 51 and below). The valley contracts near the village of (1 1/2 M.) Kreuth (2630'; Obermayer), to the right of which rises the conical Leonhardstein (4760'). On the left is (3/4 M.) the prettily-situated *Inn zur Rainer Alpe, about 3/4 M. beyond which a road to the left diverges to the (1/2 M.)

44 1/2 M. Wildbad Kreuth (2720'), a large bath-house and hotel (R. 21/2-3 M. per day; 6-36 M. per week; D. 3 M.), the property of Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria, situated on a broad green plateau. The springs, containing salt and sulphur, have been known since 1500. Good bathing arrangements; whey-cure, etc.

Walks in the grounds of the Curhaus. In a marble niche above a spring on the slope, 1/2 M. to the E. of the Curhaus, is a bust of King Max I. — The Hohlenstein (4020'), opposite the baths, to the E., commands a fine view of Tegernsee, etc. (to the cross, 1 hr.; refreshments).

Wolfsschlucht (3150'; 1 1/4 hr.), a ravine with two waterfalls. The path ascends the Felsenweissach-Thal to the Pförner and Oberhof Alp and turns to the left into the gorge. A giddy path ascends from the Oberhof-Alp, 'über den Fels', to the Schildenstein-Alp (see below).

Gaisalpe (1 1/2 hr.). Descending at the back of the Bad and crossing the Felsenweissach, we follow a good path through wood, which is at first level, and afterwards ascends to the left on the hillside to the pleasantly situated Alp (3700'). About 20 min. farther on is the Königs-Alpe or Kaltenbrunner-Alpe (3660'; Rfnts.), which may also be reached in 2 hrs. by a good road, diverging to the left from the Achenthal road above the Klammbach Fall (p. 53), and ascending in zigzags. — The Schildenstein (5295'), a good point of view, is ascended from the Gaisalpe or the Königs-Alpe in 1 3/4 hr.; last part of the ascent steep. The track descending from the Schildenstein-Alp to (3 hrs.) Achenwald on the S.W., though marked, is marshy and bad (guide advisable).

*Hochalpe (4685'; 4 hrs.). A road, diverging to the right from the Achenthal road at the (2 1/4 hrs.) Stuben-Alpe (p. 53), leads to the (1 hr.) Mitterhütten-Alpe (4260'), whence a path ascends to the (1/2 hr.) Hochalpe (fine view). Descent to (1/2 hr.) Winkel in the Isarlath, see p. 47.

The *Schinder (5935'; 51/2 hrs.) is a magnificent point of view. A road leads to the E. through the Langenau to the (3 hrs.) Bayer-Alpe (3560'; night-quarters), whence a marked path ascends to the left by the Rieselsberg-Alp (4970') to (2 1/2 hrs.) the summit (Österreichischer Schinder, Traunsteinberg, or Ritzberg). Descent to Falepp, see p. 56.

The Risserkogel (6995'), 4 1/2 hrs., with guide, via the Riss-Alpe, see p. 51. — The *Hirschberg (p. 51) is easily ascended from Scharling (path marked), or from Dorf Kreuth via the Weidberg-Alp, in 3 hrs., see above.
The road from Bad Kreuth to the W. crosses the Weissach and joins the main road. The latter gradually ascends the wooded Weissach-Thal, passing the pretty Klammbach Fall and the hunting-lodge of Hohenadel, to (2 hrs.) Glashütte (2930'); *Inn), with the Bavarian custom-house of Stuben. Beyond the Stuben-Alpe (3090'), about 1 M. farther on, the road descends rapidly through profound ravines, and at the Kaiserwacht, in the once strongly fortified defile of Achen (2860'), crosses the Tyrolese frontier. (Below, to the right, diverges the road through the Achenthal to Fall in the Isarthal, p. 47.) The Austrian custom-house is near the village of (1¼ hr.) Achenwald (2695'; *Hageninwald).

The ascent of the Juifen (6510') may be made from Achenwald via the Schüttelberg-Alpe in 4 hrs. (not difficult; guide advisable). Fine view from the summit. Descent either by the Rothwand-Alpe to Fall (p. 47), or by the Joch-Alpe (p. 54) to Achensee.

The road gradually ascends through pine-woods along the Achen, or Walchen, the outlet of the Achensee, which rushes noisily in its deep bed. At (1 hr.) Leiten (Hinterer's Inn) the Ampelsbach-Thal opens on the left; in the background rise the grotesque rocky horn of the Guffert and the long ridge of the Unnütz.

A road on the left side of the Ampelsbach-Thal leads over the Oberberg (3435') to (3 hrs.) Steinberg (3310'; Adler), a village prettily situated in a green Alpine valley. Ascent hence of the Guffert (or Steinberger Spitze, 7190'; marked path in ½ hrs.), somewhat fatiguing, but repaying. Ascent of the *Unnütz (3815'; 3 hrs.), via the Hintere Schönjoch-Alpe (4200'), not difficult (see p. 54). Route to the Innthal via Achenau (to Brixlegg 6 hrs.; guide desirable), see p. 172.

59 M. (1M. from Leiten) Achenkirch (3085'; *Kern; *Post, with baths, 3/4 M. farther on; *Adler, good wine), a village 2½ M. long, the scattered houses of which extend almost to the Achensee.

The *Achensee (3050'), 5½ M. long, about ½ M. broad, and 430' deep, a dark-blue lake, the finest in N. Tyrol, lies 1300' above the valley of the Inn. At the N. end of the lake is *Maier's Inn, a little beyond which is the *Hôtel Scholastika (R. 80 kr., D. 1 fl. 10 kr.), with a veranda, a bath-house, and the church. About 3/4 M. farther on, on a green promontory, is the *Hôtel Seehof (R., L., & A. 1 fl. 20, D. 1 fl. 30 kr.), with a café on the lake (singing and dancing in the evening). The road, hewn in the rock at some places, and built out into the lake at others, leads on the E. bank to (6 M.) Buchau (*Prantl), at the S.E. end of the lake (a drive of 1 hr.; sail across the lake preferable). STEAMER on the lake from Scholastika (see above) eight times daily to Seespitz (and back) in 50 min., calling at Seehof, Pertisau, and Buchau (circular tour 1 fl. 30 kr.). Rowing-boat from Scholastika to Pertisau in 1½ hr. (1 pers. 70, 2 pers. 80 kr.); to Seespitz in 2 hrs. (1 fl. and 1 fl. 20 kr.).

Pleasant walks in the woods from the Scholastika to the Aschbacher Höhe and Luisenruhe (½ hr.), and from the Seehof to the Krahütz Fall, the Eremitage, and (¾ hr.) the Gams Pavilion, commanding a pretty survey of the lake. Boating-expeditions may be made across the lake to Theresensruh on the W. bank, and to the Kleine Gaisalm (Rinbts.), a green slope at
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he W. base of the abrupt Seekarspitze. The Mariensteig (quite safe for those not subject to giddiness) leads round the N. end of the lake, to the (1 hr.) Gaisalm (path from the Kleine Gaisalm to the Grosse Gaisalm 1/4 hr., to the Breitlahn 55 min., to Pertisau 20 min.; shade in the afternoon).

Excursions (guides, Bart. and Jos. Edenhauser). The Unnütz (6815'); 3 hrs.; guide, unnecessary for experts, 3 fl.; provisions should be taken), which commands a magnificent view, presents no serious difficulty. Good paths (marked with red) lead from the Scholastika, from Maier’s Inn, and from the Seehof through wood (fine glimpses of the Achensee), and lastly up steep pastures to the (1 1/4 hr.) Kögl-Alpe (4695'; accommodation). From the highest hut we cross the depression lying in front of us, then (20 min.) turn to the left, and (1 1/4 hr.), where the path divides, ascend rapidly to the right for 3 1/4 hr. through creeping pines, and afterwards over grassy slopes, to the (20 min.) summit (Vorder-Unnütz, 6815'). The view embraces on the E. the Steinbergerseepitze, and more in the background the Kaisergebirge, the Loferer Steinberge, and the Steinerne Meer; S.E. the Kitzbühler range, and the Tauern; S. the Sonnwendjoch, Zillerthalfer Ferner, Duxer Ferner, Solstein, Oetzthaler Ferner, Karwendelgebirge, and Wettersteingebirge; far below lies the Achensee. — From the Kögl-Joch (5530') to Steinberg (p. 53), 2 hrs.

The Spieljoch (Kothalpjoch, 6925') may also be ascended without great difficulty in 3 hrs. from the Seehof (guide 3 fl. 50 kr.). A marked path, to the left of the waterfall, ascends rapidly through wood to the Lower, Middle, and (2 hrs.) Upper Koth-Alpe; then to the left at a spring (38° Fahrr.) across grass to the (1 hr.) summit. Edelweiss grows in profusion on this mountain. Fine views of the Achensee, the Steinberger-Thal, Inntal, and Zillerthal.

The Seekarspitze (6725'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 3 1/2 fl.) is difficult near the top. From Maier’s Inn we proceed to the hamlet of Achensee, at the mouth of the Oberau-Thal, and thence follow a marked bridle-path to the (1 1/2 hr.) Kögl-Alpe (4180'; fine view), whence we ascend in 2-2 1/2 hrs. to the summit. A difficult route (guide necessary) leads hence along the arête to the Seebergspitze or Rabenpitz (6835'), and thence down to Pertisau. — The Hochplatte (6335'; 3 hrs.) on the N. side of the Unteraut-Thal, is an easy and attractive ascent from Maier’s Inn via the Bründl-Alpe and the Joch-Alpe. — Ascent of the Juijen, see p. 53.

On the S.W. bank of the lake is the Pertisau, a green pasture enclosed by precipitous mountains and frequented as a summer-resort (*Fürstenhaus, on the lake, the property of the Benedictine abbey of Viecht, plain, ‘diner maigre’ on Fridays, R. 90, D. 1 fl. 10, S. 45 kr.; *Hôtel Stephanie, D. 1 fl. 20 kr., pens. 3 fl.; rooms at the Villa Wörndle; Pfandler and Karl, in the village, 1/2 M. from the lake, unpretending; Lake-Baths). Charming view of the lake; to the S. the mountains of the Inntal and of the lower Zillerthal.

Excursions (guide, Franz Prantl). The Bärenkopf (6520'; 3 hrs.; guide 2 1/2 fl.), ascended by the Bärenbad-Alpe (or from Seespitz through the Weissbach-Thal), affords an admirable survey of the lake and the environs.

— The ascent of the Sonnjoch (5500'; 6 1/2-7 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), though somewhat fatiguing, is remunerative. The Falzturn-Thal is followed to the (4 1/2 hrs.) Grammai Hochleger-Alp (see below). Then a steep and stony ascent of 2 hrs. to the summit. Extensive panorama.

From Pertisau to Hinter-Riss over the Plainzer-Joch by road (18 M.), see p. 43; beyond the Garn-Alp a shorter footpath leads to the right through shady woods. The route via Grammai (3-10 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) is preferable.

The path (marked) ascends the Falzturn-Thal to the S.W.; 1 1/2 hr. Falzturn-Alpe (3625'), finely situated; 4 hr. Grammai Niederleger (4140); then a steep ascent to the right to the (1 1/4 hr.) Grammai Hochleger (5685'; poor accommodation), to the S. of the Sonnjoch (see above). Thence across the (1/2 hr.) Grammai-Sattel (6240'), with view of the Karwendel chain, etc., to the S., to the (3 1/4 hr.) Dins-Alpe (2830'), the (1/2 hr.) Eng (5900'; *Mair's...
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Inn), and (3 1/2 hrs.) Hintert-Riss (p. 48). — Over the Stanser Joch (6900') to Schwa: (7 hrs.; guide 1 1/2 fl.), see p. 173; from Maurach or Seespitz through the Weisenebach-Thal to the Joch 3 1/2, to Georgenberg 1 1/2 hr. (splendid view from the pass).

The road from Pertisau leads to the (1 1/2 M.) Seespitz (Brunner's Inn), at the S. end of the lake. Thence we either follow the rapidly descending road through the Kasbach-Thal (3 1/2 M.) or proceed by railway (p. 173) via (1 M.) Maurach (3100'; *Neuwirth) and Eben (p. 173) in 3/4 hr. to —

4 M. (71 M. from Munich) Jenbach (1735'), see p. 172. Railway thence to (94 M.) Innsbruck, see R. 35.

Maurach (see above) is the best starting-point for the ascent of the peaks of the Sonnwend-Gebirge (Rofan group), which afford splendid views (guide, Alois Brugger at Maurach). The route first leads through the valley ascending to the N.E. to the Lower and (2 1/2 hrs.) Upper Mauritiz-Alpe (6035'; poor quarters), finely situated. From this point we may ascend the Hochiss, or Gams spitze (7540'), an excellent point of view, in 2 hrs. (The ascent is also made from Buchau by the Datlafs-Alpe, or from the Seehof by the Roth-Alpe in 4 1/2 hrs.). The Rofanspitze (7415'; guide not indispensable for adepts) takes 2 hrs.; the Vordere Sonnwendjoch (7295'; with guide), 2 1/2 hrs. About 9/4 hr. above the upper Mauritiz-Alpe, near the little Gruber-See at the foot of the Rofanspitze, is the new Thüringer-Hütte (5960').

Pedestrians should row from Pertisau to the Seespitz, where they take a shady footpath to the right. At the bifurcation, the path to the left is followed, which leads through the fence and across the meadows, and joins the road above the mill opposite the telegraph-post 108/82 (to Jenbach 1-1/4 hr., uphill 1 1/2 hr.).

12. From Munich to Kufstein via Schliersee and Bairisch-Zell.

Comp. Map, p. 44.

63 M. Railway to (38 M.) Schliersee in 2 1/2 hrs. From Schliersee to (10 M.) Bairisch-Zell Post-Omnibus twice daily in 2 hrs.; thence to (20 M.) Kufstein carriage-road, but no public conveyance. Carriages to be had at Schliersee and Neuhaus (carr. and pair from Schliersee to Kufstein in 6-7 hrs., 45 M.).

Railway to (23 M.) Holzkirchen (change carriages), see p. 45. The line diverges to the left from the Tölz line, and at (27 M.) Darching it enters the picturesque Mangfall-Thal. Opposite is Weyarn, formerly a monastery, now a school. Pleasant excursion to (1 1/4 hr.) the Weyerer Lindl (2370'; view).

30 1/2 M. Thalham (2055'); on the right rises the Taubenberg (3013'), a fine point of view (1 1/4 hr.; Inn, 10 min. from the top). The train crosses the Mangfall, and traverses the wooded Schlierach-Thal. — 33 1/2 M. Miesbach (2245'; *Waisinger; *Post; Kreiterer; Alpenrose; Wendelstein), a thriving village and summer-resort, prettily situated. In the vicinity are several coal-mines.

To Tegernsee (10 M.). The road (diligence every afternoon in 2 1/2 hrs.) leads via Schweinhthal to (3 M.) the Müller am Baum (Inn), crosses the Mangfall, and then proceeds by Festenbach and Dürenbach to (4 M.) Gmund (p. 49) and (3 M.) Tegernsee.

To Birkenstein (12 M.). Diligence from Miesbach daily in summer, in 2 1/2 hrs., via Parsberg, Wörnsmühli, and Hundham, to (8 1/4 M.) Ellbach (2590'; Inn; ascents of the Schwarzenberg, 3025', 1 1/2 hr., and the Breitenstein, 5375', 2 1/4 hrs., interesting). Then by (1 1/4 M.) the "Marbach Inn and (9 1/4 M.)
Fischbachau (2530'; Inn) to (3/4 M.) Birkenstein (1025'; Kramerwirth; Birkenstein), with a frequented pilgrimage-chapel, at the W. base of the *Wendelstein (p. 57), which may be ascended hence via the Spitzing-Alpe in 2 1/2 hrs. (shortest route, marked with red and green). Beyond Fischbachau the road crosses the Leitzach and leads to (3 M.) Auwach (p. 57) and (2 M.) Neuhaus (shorter route via the Fischer-Alpe, marked with blue). Omnibus from Birkenstein to Schliersee every afternoon in 2 hrs. (in the reverse direction every morning in 1 1/2 hrs.).

The train crosses the Schlierach twice, passes Agatharied and Hausham (with coal-mines), and reaches —

38 M. Schliersee (2575'; Seehaus; Post; Seerose, at the station; Wagner; Messner, plain), prettily situated on the *Schliersee (2585'), and much frequented in summer. Peasants' theatre on Sun. and holidays in summer at 7 p.m. The (5 min.) Weinberg-Kapelle affords the best view of the environs (from E. to W., the Schliersberg, Rohberg, Eipelspitz, Jägerkamp, Brecherspitze, Baumgartenberg, and Kreuzberg). Baths at Seebad Spitz (*Restaurant, with rooms), 1/2 M. from the station, to the S.

To Tegernsee (p. 50). The shortest route (Prinzenweg; 3 1/2 hrs.) leads from the peninsula of Freudenberg on the N.W. bank of the lake (reached by boat), or from the railway-station via the Seecklaus (sluice), then to the right to the road, past the glass-works (Restaurant), and up the wooded Breitenbach-Thal. 3 M. Breitenbach Inn in the Au (2790'), whence a bridle-path ('Prinzenweg') follows the Breitenbach, crosses (left) the second bridge, ascends to the (1 1/4 hr.) saddle of the Sagflleck (3785'), between the Baumgartenberg (on the left; p. 51) and the Kreuzberg (on the right), and descends through the Albach-Thal to (1 1/2 hr.) Tegernsee. — A more attractive route (4 1/4 hrs.; guide not indispensable) is afforded by the new path of the Alpine Club from Hausham (see above) via the Rainerberg (2 1/4 hrs. to the Gindel-Alpe), or from the (1 hr.) Au to the right to the (1 1/4 hr.) Gindel-Alpe (4165') and the (1/4 hr.) Gindelalm-Schneid (4385'), where a survey of the plain is enjoyed. The path then runs almost on the crest of the hill (paths descending to the left to be avoided) to the (1 hr.) Neureut (p. 51), and descends rapidly to the Westerhof (1 1/4 hr.) Tegernsee. Over the Kühzachl (4 1/2 hrs. to Egerm), see p. 57; ascent from the Au to the left through the Dufththal.

The road skirts the E. side of the lake. 2 M. Fischhausen (Kellerer) lies at the S. end of the lake; high up to the left the ruin of Hohenwaldeck (3235'). At (3/4 M.) Neuhaus (2655'; Ehem), a favourite summer-resort, the road divides, the right leading to Falepp, the left to Bairisch-Zell. To the E. rises the finely shaped Wendelstein; to the S. the Brecherspitze and Jägerkamp.

The Road to Falepp leads through the Josephs-Thal, past (1 1/2 hr.) a paper-mill (Inn), crosses the brook, and ascends in numerous windings, which the pedestrian may cut off. On the right the precipitous Brecherspitze (p. 57); pleasing retrospect of the Schliersee. Beyond the (3/4 hr.) pass (3740') between the Stocker-Alp and Spitzing-Alp, the road descends to the (1/4 hr.) lonely Spitzing-See (3495'), at the S. end of which is the Wurz-Hütte, a rustic inn. The lake is drained by a stream flowing into the Rothe Falepp, which the road follows; to the right, 1/2 M. from the lake, is a fall of the Falepp. 1 1/2 M. Waizinger Alp (beer); 2 M. the forester's house of Falepp (2840'; Inn), prettily situated in the midst of wood, below the disused Kaiserklaue. A marked path leads from Falepp by the Erzherzog-Johann-Klaue and through the Brandenberger Thal to Brixlegg (p. 172; 9 10 hrs., with guide). — Through the Rottach-Thal to Tegernsee, see p. 51. — The *Schinder (5935'; p. 52) is ascended from Falepp in 3 hrs. via the Gais-
Alpe and Trausnitz-Alpe. — To Landl across the Elenz-Alp (4½ hrs.; with guide). This route may conveniently be combined with the ascent of the Rothwand (see below; provisions should be taken). We leave the Schliersee road at the guide-post (1½ M.); to the right marked ‘Rothwand’, and in 1 hr. more reach a second guide-post, from which the path to the left leads to the top of the Rothwand (see below) in 2 hrs. (down again in 1½ hr.). Keeping to the right from the guide-post, we reach (1½ hr.) the Elenz-Alp (5370′), and continue through the Elenzgraben to (1 hr.) the Kloascher-Alp and in 3½ hr. more to the road from Bairisch-Zell to Landl (to Ursprung, 1½ M., see p. 58).

Ascents (routes in most cases indicated by coloured marks). Brecherspitze (5370′) 3 hrs. from Neuhaus via the Angert-Alp (fatiguing; guide necessary). — Bodenscheck (5375′), 3½ hrs., with guide, via the Reiner Alp and the Rettenbücker Alp, not difficult; admirable view. The descent to the W. leads via the Haus-Alp to (2 hrs.) Enter-Rottach (p. 51). — Jägerkamp (5370′), 3 hrs., via the Jägerbauer-Wall, another excellent point of view. — Rothwand (5370′), 4½-5 hrs., not difficult. We ascend to the left from the (1½ hr.) Wurtz-Hütte, on the Spitzing-See (see above), to the (½ hr.) Winterstube, and thence proceed either to the left to the (1 hr.) Lower and (½ hr.) Upper Waltenberger-See (5370′; Rmts.), and across the ridge between the Kirchstein and the Rothwand to the (1½ hr.) summit of the latter; or we take the easier route from the Winterstube over the Klausbach and through woods, skirting the Alpe, to the (½ hr.) Rothwand-Hütte on the Wildfell-Alpe (5380′; beds), ½ hr. below the summit. Magnificent view (mountain-indicator). Below the summit is the Böckstein shelter-hut. The Rothwand may also be ascended from Geitau (see below) via the Schellenberg-Alp and the Grostiefenthal-Alp (between which lies the Soinsee, 5050′), and the Kimpf-Scharte, in 4 hrs. from the (2½ hr.) Wainger Hütte (p. 56) through the Pfandlgraben and via the Kimpf-Alpe and the Rothwand-Hütte in 3 hrs., or from Falepp (p. 56) in 3½ hrs. — Miesing (6180′), from Geitau (see below) by the Grostiefenthal-Alp and the saddle between the Rothwand and the Miesing in 4 hrs. — Auerhütte (5945′), another fine point, ascended from Geitau by the Ober-Soin-Alp in 4 hrs.

From Neuhaus to Tegernsee by the Kühzackl, 3½ hrs. (guide hardly necessary). A marked path leads through the Dürrenbach-Garten to (1½ hr.) the saddle to the S. of the Kühzackl-Alp (3725′), whence we descend to the (½ hr.) Kühzackl Hof, then into the Rottach-Thal to the road from Falep to (1½ hr.) Tegernsee (p. 56).

The road to Bairisch-Zell next passes (2 M.) Aurach (to the left the road to Fischbachau, see p. 56). Between (2½ M.) Geitau (Inn) and (1½ M.) Osterhofen the wide Leitzach-Thal is entered. — 2 M. Bairisch-Zell (2630′; Wendelstein or Neuwirth; Post or Altwirth), a small village, prettily situated in a basin enclosed by the Wendelstein, Seeberg, and Traithen.

*Wendelstein (6035′; 3 hrs.; guide unnecessary; horse to the Wendelstein-Haus 8 M., if kept overnight 12 M.), a much frequented and very fine point of view and not difficult. We may either proceed to the N. through meadows to the foot of the mountain, and ascend by a path (marked with white and red) past the Tanner-Mühle to the farm of Hochkreuth, where we turn to the right to the (1 hr.) Sigl-Alp, the (1½ hr.) Lower Wendelstein or Zeller Alp, and the (1½ hr.) Upper Wendelstein Alp (5215′); or we may follow the bridle-path, beginning behind the Wendelstein Inn and marked with red, which ascends via the Mitterberg-Alp to the Lower Wendelstein Alp, where it joins the above footpath. From the Upper Wendelstein Alp we proceed to the left, skirting the Gache Block and joining the path from Birkenstein (p. 56) above the spring, to the (½ hr.) Wendelstein-Haus (6655′; Inn, with 90 beds), at the foot of the cone (meteorological station; telephone from Bairisch-Zell; advisable to secure beds in advance). From this point we ascend by a safe path protected by railings to the (20 min.) summit, a plateau 6-12 yds. broad and about 26 yds. in length, on which stand a pretty, new chapel and a cross. The *View (panorama to be obtained in the house) embraces (left to right) the
Untersberg, Watzmann, Kaisergebirge, Tauern Mts. (with the Venediger and Gross-Glockner), and the Karwendel and Wetterstein ranges (with the Zugspitze); to the N. the extensive plain with the Chiemsee, Simmsee, and Starnberger See. — On the E. side of the peak, in the 'Kessel', is a limestone cavern, the entrance to which is covered with ice. A visit to it (there and back 3 hrs.) is fatiguing and should not be attempted without a guide. Descent to Birkenstein, see p. 55; to Brannenburg, see p. 168. From the upper Wendelstein Alp a marked path leads via the Lacher-Alp to the (3 hrs.) Tatzelwurm (see below). — The Traithen (6160' easy and interesting) may be ascended from Bairisch-Zell in 4-1/2 hrs. (with guide) by the Urspring-Thal and the Vordere Wennebrand-Alp. The descent may be made by the Steilene-Alp and the Himmelmoos-Alp to (3 hrs.) Oberaudorf (p. 168).

From Bairisch-Zell to Oberaudorf of Brannenburg, 41/2-5 hrs. The road, steep at first, leads by the Tannen-Alp and the Grafenherbergh-Alp to the Auer-Brücke, and through the Auerbach-Thal to the (21/2-3 hrs.) Tatzelwurm (2510'; Inn), near a fine fall of the Auerbach (best viewed from the lower bridge). Then by the steep Auerbach-Thal past Rechenau to (2 hrs.) Oberaudorf (p. 168); or to the left from the Tatzelwurm to the saddle between the Greater and Lesser Mühleberg, descending past the Kohlstatt-Alp and through the Förchenbach-Thal to (21/2 hrs.) Brannenburg (p. 168).

The road (rough at places) to Kufstein follows the Urspring-Thal, enclosed by finely-wooded mountains; to the left is the Traithen (see above). We pass a small waterfall of the Sillbach on the right (21/2 M.), and the small Stocker Lakes at the mouth of the Kloascher-Thal (over the Elend-Alp to Falepp, see p. 57). The valley expands for a short distance. On the right rises the Hintere Sonnewendjoch (see below). We reach the Austrian frontier at the (2 M.) Bäcker-Alp (2770'), and the *Inn Zur Urspring (good wine) 1/2 M. farther on. The road descends a beautiful wooded valley. Several fine glimpses of the Kaisergebirge. At the (21/2 M.) pleasant village of Landl (2195'; Inn), in the Thiersee-Thal, is a shooting-lodge of Archduke Ludwig Victor.

To Falepp over the Ackern-Alp, 5 hrs., fatiguing and lacking interest. A cart-road, between the Veitsberg on the left and the Hinter-Sonnwend. joch (6555'; ascended from Falepp in 4 1/2 hrs.; fine view), on the right, ascends to the (21/2 hrs.) Ackern-Alp (4570'). Descent by a rough path through wood, high on the right side of the valley, past the (1 hr.) Reichstein-Alp, and (steep) down into the Enzengraben; then under a wooden conduit, after passing which we re-ascent, and finally turn to the right to the forester's house of Falepp (p. 56).

The road forks here. The branch to the left leads through the valley of the Thiersee Ache (Kieferthal), and after passing (21/2 M.) an *Inn, crosses to the right bank at Wieshäuser, and ascends rapidly to (2 M.) the Thier-See or Schreck-See (2040'; *Seewirth). Thence it crosses the Marbling Höhe (fine view of the Kaisergebirge), and descends through wood, passing the dark Längsee and the Ed, to (5 M.) Kufstein (p. 169).

The more attractive road to the right from Landl ascends to (3/4 hr.) Inner-Thiersee (2800'; Grasshammer) and (3/4 hr.) Vorder-Thiersee (2200'; Kirchenjäckl), where the peasants perform plays nearly every Sunday in summer (passion-play every tenth year, the next in 1895). Then to the (3/4 M.) Thiersee. — A pleasant route leads from the Thiersee (diverging to the left from the road before the culminating point is reached) via the Wacht (good wine) and through the Kieferthal to (5 M.) Kiefersfelden (p. 168).

Comp. Maps, pp. 44, 60.

95 M. Railway. Express in 3½ hrs.; ordinary trains in 5½ hrs. Travellers in the reverse direction should be provided with German money.

Munich, see Baedeker's S. Germany. The railway skirts the town. Beyond the (3 M.) Munich S. Station (Thalkirchen) the train crosses the Isar. At (6 M.) Munich E. Station (Haidhausen) the Simbach-Braunau line diverges to the left. Stations Trudering, Haar, Zorneding, Kirchseeon. — 23½ M. Graung (1780'; Railway Inn; Kaspersbräu), a considerable place, 1½ M. from the railway.

About 2 M. to the N. is the finely-situated town of Ebersberg (Hölzerbräu, and several other inns; the 'Keller', or summer garden, of the Schloess brewery commands a magnificent view of the Alps (still more extensive from the belvedere on the Ludwigshöhe, 1 M. to the N.). The church contains a fine marble monument of the counts of Ebersberg.

From Graung to Glonn, railway in 36 min. through the smiling Glonnthal, via Taglaching, Moosach, and Aibling. From Glonn (Inns) pleasant excursions may be made to the (½ hr.) château of Zinnsberg (fine view, to the Glonnquelle, to the Steinsee, etc.

Between Assling and Oster-München the broad dale of the Attel is traversed. To the right, opposite the traveller, rises the Wendelstein, to the left the Kaisergebirge, in the background the Gross-Venediger. — 36½ M. Gross-Carolinensfeld.

40 M. Rosenheim (1470'); *Bayrischer Hof; *König Otto; Alte Post; *Deutsches Huus, R. 1½-2 M.; Zum Wendelstein, Thaller, both near the station and moderate; Rail. Restaurant), the junction of the Innsbruck, Holzkirchen, and Mühldorf lines, a town of 10,000 inhab., with salt-works, lies at the influx of the Mangfall into the Inn. The salt-water is conveyed hither from Reichenhall, upwards of 50 M. distant. About 3¼ M. from the station are the *Kaiserbad, with a large park, the *Marienbad, and the Dianabad, all with salt and other baths. Pretty view of the Innthal and the Alps from the (20 min.) Hofbräu Keller and from the (½ hr.) Schlossberg (Restaurant), on the right bank of the Inn.

From Munich to Rosenheim via Holzkirchen, 46 M., in 3 hrs. To (23 M.) Holzkirchen, see p. 45. We here diverge from the line to Schliersee and enter the Teufelsgraben (p. 45), which ends at the valley of the Mangfall. The train runs at first high along the left slope of the valley and then descends to (31 M.) Westerham. The valley expands. Stations Bruckmühl, Henfeld (with a chemical manufactory), and (40 M.) Aibling (1575'); *Ludwigshof; *Hof Duttsch; *Schubbräu; *Wittelsbach, with garden and park; *Johannisbad), a small town on the Glonn, with salt and mud-baths. The Schubbräu-Keller commands a fine view of the Alps. Pleasant walks in the Innsbr Gardens, on the Glonn; in the park of the château of Brandeck; and to the (12 min.) Milchhäs. Ellmosen, 1½ M. to the N., commands a view of the entire Alpine chain with the Venediger. — The Kaisergebirge, and beyond (43½ M.) Kolbermoor, with a large cotton-factory, the Gross-Venediger, become visible on the right. — 46 M. Rosenheim, see above.

The train crosses the Inn, passes (44 M.) Stephanskirchen, the Simmsee (33½ M. long), and (50 M.) Endorf (Post; Wieser), and runs to the S. through a hilly district to (56 M.) Frien (1745'); *Zur Kampenwand, near the station and also a halting-place on
the Chiemsee line, with view, R. 2 \( M \); Hôtel Chiemsee, at the station; Kronprinz; Bayrischer Hof; Railway Restaurant), a favourite summer-resort, in the smiling Prienthal.

From Prien a Steam Tramway runs in 8 min. to (1 M.) Stock (Hôtel Dampfschiff, with lake-baths), the landing-place of the steamer on the Chiemsee, which pîtes nine times daily in \( \frac{3}{4} \) hr. to the Fraueninsel and six times daily in \( \frac{1}{2} \) hr. to the Fraueninsel (return-ticket to the Herrenchiemsee, \( 2^{\text{nd}} \) class on the steam-tramway, 1 \( M \) 80 pf.; to the Fraueninsel 2 \( M \) 60 pf.; rowing-boat there and back 1 \( M \), with a stay of some time \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( M \)). — The Chiemsee (1700), 8\( \frac{1}{2} \) M. long and 6\( \frac{1}{2} \) M. broad, contains three islands: the large Herrenchiemsee, with a monastery (now the old castle) and the new castle; the Fraueninsel, with a nunnery (now a girls' school), with an interesting church; and the Krautinsel (‘vegetable island’), formerly a kitchen-garden for the monks and nuns. The Fraueninsel (20 acres in area) is also the site of a fishing-village and an *Inn, a favourite resort of artists, as an album kept in the house will testify. On the extensive Herrenchiemsee (9 M. in circumference) rises the large *Schloss Herrenchimsee, begun in the style of Louis XIV. by King Lewis II. after the model of Versailles, but not completed (adm. daily from 1st May to 15th Oct., 9-5; fee 3 \( M \), Sun. and holidays \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( M \); closed on 13th June). A few min. walk from the pier, where tickets for the new castle are obtained (to the right), is the Hôtel-Restaurant Artmann, with a veranda and garden. Thence we proceed through the grounds of the Old Castle and then through woods to (10 min.) the New Palace, built on three sides of a square (open on the E.), adjoined on the N. by a wing (unfinished) 480' long, and connected with the lake by a channel \( \frac{1}{4} \) M. long. In front of the W. façade are ornamental Water-Works (without water at present), with the basins of Fortune, Fame, Latona, etc. The pillared *Antichambre, adorned with an enamelled group of peacocks, opens on a Court, paved with black and white marble, on the right side of which is the magnificent *Staircase, richly adorned with imitation marble and painting. On the first floor, turning to the right, we enter successively the Salle des Gardes du Roi (blue and gold), the *Première Antichambre (lilac), the Salon de l'Oeuf du Boeuf (green; with an equestrian statue of Louis XIV., by Perron), and the magnificent *Chambre de Parade. This last apartment, an imitation of Louis XIV.'s Bed Chamber at Versailles, adorned in purple and gold, with a lavishly gilded bed, is said to have cost alone over 125,000L. Of the remaining rooms the chief are the "Galerie des Glaces or Spiegelgallerie, 245' long and illuminated with 35 lustres and 2000 candles, the Salon de la Guerre and the Salon de la Paix, opening on the right and left of the Galerie, the royal Bed Chamber and Study, the Dining-Room (with the table descending and ascending through the floor), the Small Gallery, the Oval Salon, and the Bath Room. In all the rooms are costly furniture, clocks, etc. — The woods clothing the S. part of the island contain many picturesque points. The (\( \frac{1}{2} \) hr.) *Steinwand (1780) commands a beautiful view: to the E. in the distance is the Gaisberg (p. 90) near Salzburg, then the conspicuous Staufen (6030'); S.E. the Sonnatsihorn (6425'); in the foreground, rising abruptly from the valley, the Hochern (5710'); S. the Hochplatte (6030'), the long, indented Kampenwand (5500'), and the Mühlhorn; S.W. the cone of the Kranzhorn, the pinacles of the Heuberg, the Wendelstein (6033'), and the broad outline of the Breitenstein (5475'). Similar view from the (\( \frac{1}{2} \) hr.) *Paulsruhe, the E. extremity of the island.

From Seebruck (\( \frac{1}{2} \) \( M \)), at the N. end of the lake (steamer from Stock to Seebruck in summer twice daily, except Frid.), a road leads to (3 M.) Seeon, an old monastery on an island in the small Seeoner See (good view from the Höhenberg and Weinberg). About \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( M \). to the E. is the railway-station of Stein an der Traun (p. 62). — From Seebruck (\( \frac{1}{2} \) \( M \)), on the E. bank of the lake, a pleasant footpath leads to (2 hrs.) Traunstein (p. 62).

A Branch-Line runs from Prien to the S. through the richly-wooded Prienthal, in 33 min., past the château of Wildenwarth (Duchess of Modena) and the station of Umwałhausen to the charmingly-situated village of (6 M.)
Niederaschau (2020'), *Rest and other inns*, another summer-resort. About 1 M. to the S., in the middle of the valley, is the château of Hohenaschau, picturesquely situated on a rock, 100' in height (at the foot a brewery and the *Inn zur Burg, R. 3 M., generally crowded in summer*). Pleasant excursions to the Hofalpe (3350'), an ascent of 1½ hr. to the W., and to the Aschauerkopf, ½ hr. to the N., of it, with fine view. The Hochriss (5115'), 3½ hrs. from Niederaschau, via the Hofalpe and Riesenalpe, affords a more extensive view. Guides: Alois and Mich. Oberlechner of Niederaschau, and Alois, Joh., and Jos. Maiter of Hohenaschau. — The *Kampenwand*, on the E. side of the valley, is another very fine point (3½ hrs.; good bridle-path, with benches). Charming view of the Chiemsee and Hohenaschau from the 19th bench. Beyond the Schlechtenberger Alpe (refreshments) we proceed via the Sulzen-Alpe and the Steinling-Alpe to a refuge-hut and N. to the Kampenwand-Höhe (5136'; fine view of the Tauern, etc.). The jagged summit of the Kampenwand (5508') can be attained by active climbers only; from the Steinling-Alpe we reach the arête in ½ hr.; thence to the right by a difficult ascent. A marked path leads to the E. from the Steinling-Alpe to the (1½ hr.) Hochplatten (p. 63). There is also a new path from the Kampenwand to the Geigelstein (p. 63). — An easy pass leads to Schleching in the Achenthal via the Thalen (1¼ hrs.; guide unnecessary); from (1 hr.) Hainbach (see below) we proceed to the E. through the Klausgraben to (2 hrs.) the Thalen-Alpe (3380'; small inn), and thence descend via the Kohlatatt to (1½ hr.) Schleching (p. 63).

The road in the Prienthal (22 M.) Kufstein next leads by (2½ M.) Hainbach and Huben, between the Spitzstein (5230'); on the right) and the Geigelstein (5388'); on the left; ascent by a marked path from Sachrang via the Schreck-Alpe in 3½ hrs.; comp. p. 63), to (3 M.) Sachrang (2370'; Neumater; Bründhaus), crosses the Tyrolese frontier (2460'), and descends via (1½ M.) Wildbichl (*Inn*, good wine), and then more abruptly (too steep for driving) through the *Stein* pass to (3½ M.) Seel; on the road from Walchsee to Kufstein (p. 66; the footpath from Wildbichl to Niederndorf via Maitendorf, 1½ hr., is attainable).

The line skirts the S. bank of the Chiemsee. 59½ M. Bernau. From (64 M.) Uebersee (Heindl) a branch-railway runs to Marquartstein (p. 63). The train crosses the Grosse Ache. — 69 M. Bergen; the village (*Huber*) is prettily situated 11½ M. to the S.

Carriage-road from the railway-station (diligence twice daily in ½ hr.) via Bernhaupten to the baths of Adelholzen (2035'; rooms should be secured beforehand; quarters also at Alzing, ½ M. to the E.), charmingly situated 1½ M. to the S.E., well fitted up, and possessing three different springs (salt-petre, sulphur, and alum). The hilly neighbourhood affords many pleasant walks. Carriage-road via (1½ M.) Siegsdorf (p. 65) to (4 M.) Traunstein.

— The foundries and blast-furnaces at the Maximilians-Hütte (2000'; Zum Eisenhammer; Hütten-Schenke), in the Weisachsen-Thal, 2 M. to the S.W. of Adelholzen (1 M. from the village of Bergen), are worthy of inspection.

The ascent of the *Hochfelln* (5480') is one of the most attractive and easiest among the German Alps (from the station of Bergen 4, from the Maximilians-Hütte 3 hrs.; guide unnecessary; horse 10, there and back 16, overnight 30 M.; 'portantina' to the Bründling-Alp 8 M.). From the Maximilians-Hütte we ascend the Weisachsen-Thal, and beyond the last houses, take the second (marked) path to the left, into the Schwarzenach-Thal, with its woods of beech and pine. In 1¼ hr. we have before us to the right the romantic gorge of the Schwarzechache, with a pretty waterfall; ¾ hr. another fall of the Schwarzechache; 40 min. Bründling-Alpe (3800'; inn), finely situated. Thence we ascend in numerous windings (echo), and at (1¼ hr.) the Felit-Scharte obtain a view of the Tauern. About 65' below the summit is the Hochfelln-Haus (*Inn*, open all the year round; post and telegraph office and telephone to Bergen); beside it is an iron cross in memory of King Lewis I. On the S. summit is the Tabor-Kapelle. The *View* is very fine; from left to right: the Traunstein, Todt Gebirge, Gaisberg and Hohen-Salzburg, Schafberg, Höllengebirge, in the foreground, Staufler and
Untersberg; then, Dachstein, Hohe Goll, Tennengebirge, Watzmann, Hochelchispitze, Steinerne Meer, Hochalpenspitze, Ankogel, Schareck, Leoganger and Lofrer Steinberge, the Tauern with the Gross-Glockner and Gross-Venediger, Kitzbühel and Zillerthal Alps, Kaiser-Gebirge; then, across the valley of the Inn, the Stubai and Oetztal summits, Karwendel and Wetterstein chains, and the Achensee and Schliersee mountains, with the Wendelstein. To the N. stretches the Bavarian plain from the Peißenberg to the Bavarian Forest, with four lakes; at the foot of the mountain lies the Chiemsee. — The descent may be made to Ruhpolding (p. 65) or to Maria-Eck (p. 65). — The Hochgern (5730), another fine point, is ascended from the Maximilians-Hütte, via the Hinter-Alpe (3715') and the Grundbach-Alpe in 4½ hrs. (better from Marquartstein, Staudach, or Wessen, p. 63).

73 M. Traunstein. — Hotels. *Traunsteiner Hof, E. 1-1 1/2, pens. 4-5 M.; *Krone, at the station; *Wispauer; *Post, E. 1½-3 M., B. 50 pf.; Scheicher; Sailer; Weisses Bräuhaus, with garden; all in the town. — Beer. Höllbräu; Kolter; Scheicher. — *Bad Traunstein, with mineral, saline, and mud-baths, a hydropathic establishment, and large garden, pens. 3½-7 M. Vapour and Turkish baths at the Marienbad. — Swimming Bath, 1 M. to the S. of the town.

Traunstein (1935'), a thriving place with 5400 inh., on a slope above the Traun, is much frequented as a summer-resort. In the upper Platz stands a handsome marble fountain of 1526. The extensive salt-works are situated in the suburb of Au, on the Traun; the brine evaporated here is conducted in pipes from Reichenhall (p. 67), a distance of 22½ M.

Excursions. Empfingen, a well-appointed bath-house, on the left bank of the Traun, 1 M. to the N. (railway-station, see below). — The Weintette (Café Ettendorf), 1½ hr. to the N. W., affords a fine view of the town and mountains; more extensive from the (1½ hr.) Hochhorn (2536'); Inn), or from the Hochhorn (2535'), 2½ hrs. to the E., via the Oberen. — The Stoisser-Alpe (3900'), via Neu kirchen or Wagenau, in 4 hrs. (see p. 70). — Kammer (tavern in summer), 4½ M. to the N. — A diligence plies daily in 1½ hr. to (6 M. to the N. W.) Waging am See, a prettily situated summer-resort on the Waginger-See. — To Stieg dorf, Adelholzen, Maria-Eck, etc., see above and p. 65.

From Traunstein to Reichenhall via Inzell, 22½ M. (post-omnibus to Inzell, 11 M., daily in 3 hrs.; carr. and pair to Reichenhall 22 M). Beyond Inzell the road will also repay the pedestrian. To (4½ M.) Oberstegsdorf, see p. 65. The road now ascends the broad valley of the Rothe Traun, via Molberding and Hammer, to (4 M.) Inzell (2275'); *Post, a village in the bed of a small lake. [The footpath to this point via the Hochberg (see above) is much preferable; it descends via St. Johann and Hammer, with a fine view of the entire mountain chain.] Various excursions may be made from Inzell; about 3 M. to the E. is the forester's house of Adlgass (Inn), with a little lake, whence the Stoisser-Alpe (p. 70) may be ascended in 2 hrs. The Hoch or Kreuz-Staußen (5815') and the Zwiesel (5890') are both laborious ascents from this side (4-6 hrs.; p. 69); the Inzeller Kienberg (5065') and the Rauschberg (5439') are interesting (3-4 hrs.; comp. p. 69). — The road then passes between the Falkenstein on the left and the Kien berg on the right, and traverses the deep Weissbach-Thal, passing the village of Weissbach (195'). Farther on, the road ('Neuweg') is carried along the rocky slope on the left, adjoining the salt-water conduit, to the Mautenhäusl (p. 69). Thence to (2½ hrs.) Reichenhall, see p. 69.

From Traunstein to Trostberg, 13 M., local railway in 1½ hr., through the pretty Traunthal, via Bad Empfingen (see above), Stein an der Traun (Inn), and (11 M.) Altenmarkt. The two last-named are both 1½ hr. from Seelon (p. 60). The handsome château (restored) of Count Arco-Zinneberg, at Stein, was once the hold of the robber-knight Heinz vom Stein.

The Salzburg train crosses the Traun by a bridge 75 in height.
To the S., above the lower heights, towers the Stauffen, and farther on, the Untersberg (p. 92). 77 M. Lauter; 83 M. Teisendorf, with the ruined castle of Raschenberg; 89 1/2 M. Freilassing (1730'; *Föckerer; *Maffe, 1/4 M. from the station), the junction of the lines to the S. to Reichenhall (p. 66) and on the N. to Laufen (7 1/2 M. in 40 min.). The train crosses the Saalach (the Austrian frontier); to the right is Schloss Klesheim; to the left, Maria-Plain (p. 91). The Salzach is then crossed; to the right a view of Hohen-Salzburg is suddenly disclosed.

95 M. Salzburg, see p. 83.


Comp. Map, p. 69.

Railway to (64 M.) Uebersee in 2 1/2-3 1/2 hrs., and thence to (5 M.) Marquartstein in 1/2 hr. Omnibus from Marquartstein to (10 M.) Reit im Winkel, daily in summer in 2 1/2 hrs. — Kössen is best reached from Kufstein (p. 163; diligence daily in 4 1/4 hrs.) or from St. Johann in Tirol (p. 129).

To (64 M.) Uebersee, see p. 61. The railway to Marquartstein leads to the S. through the broad valley of the Ache, past Mietenkam and Staudach (Zum Hochgern), with cement-quarries. Staudach is the station for Grossau (*Post), a summer-resort 11 1/2 M. to the W. — 5 M. Marquartstein (1775'; *Führer zum Hofwirth; *Prinz-Regent, *Alpenrose, near the railway-station), picturesquely situated among woods, with a château of Baron Tautphaus.

The Schnappen Kapelle (3600'; 1 1/2-2 hrs.), lofty situated on the Schnappen, a spur of the Hochgern, commands a fine view of the Chiemsee. — The Hochgern (5730'), an excellent point of view, is ascended from Staudach via the Staudacher-Alpe in 4 hrs. (guide convenient), or from Marquartstein or Unter-Wessen by a picturesque lumberers' route (marked) via Aggersgenschwand and the Wul-Alpe (small inn) in 3 1/2 hrs. (see p. 62). A pleasant route leads from Marquartstein or Staudach via the Schnappen Kapelle, the Staudacher-Alpe, the Leder-Alpe, the Hinter-Alpe, and Eschenbase, to (5-6 hrs.) Ruhpolding (p. 65). — The Hochplatte (3305'), another fine point, is ascended from Marquartstein in 3-3 1/2 hrs., by a marked path via Niedermfels and the Platten-Hochalpe. (Path from the Hochplatte over the Piesenhauser Hochalpe to the Stanting-Alpe on the Kampenwand, 1 1/2 hr., p. 61.)

From Marquartstein to Kössen. — The road (beyond Schleching scarcely suitable for carriages) follows the left bank of the Ache, passing Renten and Mietenkam, to (2 hrs.) Schleching (1865; Niederhauser, mediocre), pleasantly situated in a broad and smiling valley. On the N. rise the Hochplatte and Kampenwand, W. the Geigelstein, S.W. the Breitenstein and Riedersburg. The attractive ascent of the Geigelstein (5935'; 3 1/2-4 hrs.; provisions should be taken) is made via the Wurstein-Alpe and Wirths-Alpe; beautiful to the Kaisergebirge and the Glockner group. The descent may be made to (2 1/2 hrs.) Sachrang (p. 61); or (guide convenient) via the Tauron (rich flora) to the Thaisen-Alpe, and to (3 1/2-3 hrs.) Aschau (p. 61).

— From Schleching via Streichen to the Taubensee and to Reit im Winkel, marked path, in 4 hrs. — The road now crosses the Ache. passes the Bavarian custom-station of Streichen (1 1/4 M.), and enters *Pass Kloebenstein (2040'), a magnificent gorge of the Ache (2 M. in length), in which it crosses the Tyrolese frontier (finest view from the forest-chapel). The road then descends to (3 1/2 M.) Kössen (p. 65). — The walk from Marquartstein to Kloebenstein via Unter-Wessen (see below) and Achberg (continuous fine views) is preferable to the valley-route. Pedestrians to Reit im Winkel will find it better to follow the shady forest-path from the ‘Obere Forstamt' at Marquartstein almost to Ober-Wessen.
The road to Reit im Winkel runs on the right bank of the Ache to (2 1/4 M.) Unter-Wessen (1870'; Klammerer; Steigenberger's Bräuhaus; ascent of the Hochgern, see p. 63). It then follows the Wessener Bach, to the S.E., to (2 1/4 M.) Ober-Wessen (2135'; Inn), and thence skirts the Walberg to (5 1/2 M.) Reit im Winkel (2240'; *Oberwirth; *Unterwirth), a Bavarian frontier-village, in a broad, picturesque valley, and an inexpensive summer-resort. (Walkers from Ober-Wessen save 1/2 hr. by turning to the right at the guidepost, 1/2 hr. beyond that village, via the Eck-Kapelle, see below.)

Excursions (guide, Adr. Hörmann). To the (1 M.) Eck-Kapelle (2855'), which affords a fine view of the valley, and thence to the right (1 1/2 hr.) the top of the Walberg (3450'; view of the Chiemsee). Or we may turn to the left at the chapel, cross the hill through wood to the Klapf-Alp, and return by Birnbach (1 1/2 hr. to Reit). — The 'Glocknerschau', 3/4 hr. to the W., on the way to the Möser-Alp, beyond the farms of Klapf and Birnbach, commands a view of the Gross-Glockner. — The *Möser-Alpe (4330'; 2 1/2 hrs.; marked path) affords a fine view of the Tanern (Venediger, Glockner); descent on the N. to the (1 1/2 hr.) Tausensee (3735'; trout) and thence over the saddle to the Ober and Untere Schlechter-Alpe and to (1 1/2 hr.) Kössen (see p. 65). — The ascent of the *Fellhorn (5790'); 3 1/4 hrs.; not difficult; guide, not indispensable, 1 1/2 hr.) is recommended. The route leads via Blindau and the Neu-Alp to (3 hrs.) the Ecken-Alp (5555'; Inn), in an open situation on the crest of the mountain (fine view). The broad summit of the Fellhorn, carpeted with Alpine roses, and commanding a superb panorama, is easily reached from the inn in 1 1/2 hr.; far below lies the Tyrolean Achenthal. The Ecken-Alp belongs to Kössen (see p. 65); descent via Durchkaser to (3 hrs.) Waldring, see p. 190; to the Segatterl (see below) via the Hemmersuppen-Alpe, 2 hrs; marked path. — Pleasant route (guide advisable) over the Winkelmooos-Alp to (7 hrs.) Unken (p. 191). From the (1 1/2 hr.) Segatterl we ascend to the right along the right bank of the Dürenbach to the (1 1/2 hr.) Winkelmooos-Alpe (3810'), whence the route to the Fischbach-Thal leads to the left, and that to the Kammerkohr-Alp to the right (p. 92). We continue in a straight direction (marshy at places) and then descend to the left to the (1 1/4 hr.) hunters' hut of Schwartzberg and (10 min.) the Schwarzhofklamm (p. 191). Thence to Unken 2 1/2 hrs.

To Traunstein (22 M.). The road, monotonous at first, leads through the wooded Weisslofer-Thal to (2 3/4 M.) Leistuben. At the saw-mill it turns to the left, ascends gradually to the (1 1/4 M.) Segatterl (Inn), and leads through wood on the hillside, past the Weitsee, Mitter-See, and Löden-See, to the (5 1/2 M.) Seehaus (2445'; Inn), on the beautiful little Förchensee.

The Seehäuser Kienberg (5555') is ascended from the Seehaus by the Hörn-Alp in 3 1/2 hrs., with guide; admirable view towards the S. and W. The ascent may also be made from the Urschau via the Röthelmoos; numerous chamois. — Another fine route is to ascend the Dürenbachhorn or Thurnbachhorn (5055'; 4 hrs., with guide) and to descend to the S. to the Winkelmooos-Alpe (see above), returning to the Seehaus via the Staubfall.

The road then follows the See-Traun to (1 1/4 M.) the hamlet of Labau, at the confluence of the Fischbach and the Traun. A path (red marks), diverging to the right by a finger-post, ascends the narrow Fischbach-Thal to (1 1/2 hr.) the 'Staubfall', precipitated from the Sonntagshorn on the left, from a height of 590'. This fall is on the Austrian and Bavarian frontier. The path, which is rendered safe by an iron balustrade, leads behind the fall, and past several other fine cascades of the Fischbach, into (1 1/2 hr.) the Heuthal (p. 192). Thence to Unken, 2 1/2 hrs.; to the 'Schwarzbergklamm' (red and white marks), 1 1/2 hr. — Ascent of the 'Sonntagshorn (6430') from the Heuthal, 2 1/2 hrs., see p. 192.
The road crosses the Traun (below this point called the Weisse Traun), and leads past the hamlets of Fritz, Fuchsau, and Nieder- Vachenau to (23/4 M.) Ruhpolding (2260'; *Stockbauer, with garden; *Post), a large village, prettily situated at the influx of the Ur- schlauer Ache into the Traun. The church-hill, to the W., affords a good survey of the environs (to the S.E. the Rauschberg and Sonntagshorn).

ExcurSions. Through the Urschlaub to Reit im Winkel, a pleasant walk of 4 hrs. (guide). The road leads by Brand (Inn) to the Urschlaub (Inn), whence a footpath (marked) leads via the Klaus and the marshy Röthelmoos-Alpe (2895') to the Seegatterl (p. 64). From the Röthelmoos a marked path leads via the Jochberg-Alpe to (1 1/4 hr.) Unter-Wessen (p. 64; 4 hrs. from Ruhpolding). — A road leads from Ruhpolding to the E., by Zell, Aschenau, and the small Froschsee, to (5 1/2 M.) Inzell (p. 62). A shorter route to the Mauthhäusl (p. 69) is afforded by the fine forest-path diverging to the right at the Schmetz (leaving Inzell to the left) and leading via Wildmoos. — Ascent of the Rauschberg (5485'), 4 hrs., with guide (for adepts only). — Ascent of the Hochfelln (5430'), via the Hochfelln-Alpe, 4 hrs., very attractive (see p. 61).

We may either follow the road hence via Eisenärzt (in 13/4 hr.), or take the path skirting the brine-conduit (in 2 hrs.), to Ober- Siegsdorf (1950'; *Post, with garden and baths; *Oberwirth; Reithaler), at the confluence of the Weisse and Rothe Traun, frequented as a summer-resort.

ExcurSions. A road leads to the W. via Unter-Siegsdorf to (1/2 hr.) the baths of Adelholzen (p. 61). Pleasant walk (road via the Scharhamburg to (3 M.) Maria-Eck (2700'), a pilgrimage-church and inn, with a fine view of the Chiemgau. A marked path leads thence round the Schachenberg to the Hocherb-Alpe (3390) and on via the Brünning-Alpe to the (4 hrs.) top of the Hochfelln (p. 61), a very attractive ascent. — Another fine point is the Stoisser Alpe (3905') on the Teisenberg, reached by Neu- kirchen (3 hrs.; guide); descent to stat. Teisendorf (p. 63) or to Piding (p. 66). — A road leads to the E. to Inzell and Reichenhall, p. 62.

The road now follows the left bank of the Traun, passing Haslach, to (4 M.) Traunstein (p. 62; the shorter 'Salinen-Strasse' on the right bank, at the foot of the Hochberg, is better for pedestrians). Omnibus from the railway-station of Traunstein to Ruhpolding, daily at 1 p.m., in 2 1/4 hrs.; to Siegsdorf thrice daily.

From Reit im Winkel a good road leads across the Tyrolese frontier and through the Weisstof-Thal to (4 M.) Kössen (1930'; *Erzherzog Rainer; Stadler; *Krone), a large village, prettily situated in the broad valley of the Grosse Ache. The best view of the valley is obtained from (5 min.) the Rottmanns-Höhe and (12 min.) the Calvarienberg (S. the Unterhergrhorn; S.W. the Kaisergebirge).

ExcurSions. To the (1 1/4 hr.) Taudensee and (2 1/2 hrs.) Möser-Alpe, see p. 61. — The Ecken-Alpe and *Feilhorn (4 hrs.), rather arduous, see p. 64. The easy and attractive ascent of the Unterberghorn (3805') may be made in 3 hrs., via the Niederhauser-Thal and the Lak-Alpe. — Through *Pass Klobenstein to Schleching and Marquartstein, see p. 63. — A road leads to the S. from Kössen through the monotonous Achenthal, between the Unterberghorn on the right and the Feilhorn on the left, to the (1 1/2 M.) Aschenauer Inn and (5 M.) Eupendorf (p. 150). A pleasant route is the rather longer road via Schwein (Inn) through the Kohlthail (*Hoheunkend Inn) to (2 1/2 hrs.) Griesenau (Inn) and via Gasteig to (2 1/4 hrs.) St. Johann (p. 129).

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FROM KÖSSEN TO THE INNTHAL (to Kufstein, 16 1/2 M., diligence daily in 5 1/4 hrs.). The road leads past Kappel (Bräunhaus) and through the Weissenbach-Thal to (6 M.) Walchsee (2190'; *Fischerwirth; *Kramerwirth), a summer-resort prettily situated on the lake of that name (abounding in fish). On the S. rises the Hintere, or Zahrne, Kaiser.

Excursions. The Habberg (5260'), the extreme N.E. spur of the Rosskaiser, ascended from Durchholzen (see below) via the Grosspitter-Alpe and the Jochl-Alpe in 3 1/2-4 hrs. with guide, commands a magnificent view of the Kaisergebirge, Loferer Steinberge, and Tauern. — From Walchsee to Kufstein over the Feldaipe (8 hrs.; guide), see p. 170.

The road then descends by (1 1/4 M.) Durchholzen (2245'; Inn), where a path, more attractive and 1 1/4 M. shorter, diverges to the left, following the hillside to St. Nikolaus and the Schanzl (see below), and by (2 1/2 M.) Primau (*Weinwirth), in the narrow wooded valley of the Jenbach, to (1 M.) Sebi (Inn), where it is joined on the right by the rough road descending from the Prienthal through the Stein (p. 61). About 3/4 M. farther on the road divides: the branch to the right leads by Niederdorf (Gradl, rustic; Bräunhaus) to (3 M.) the custom-house (ferry), and then to the left to (1 1/2 M.) Oberaudorf (p. 168); that to the left leads by Ebbs (1560'; Oberwirth; Post), Oberndorf, the Schanzl Inn, and Sparchen (p. 170) to (6 M.) Kufstein (p. 169).

15. FROM MUNICH TO REICHENHALL.

Comp. Map, p. 72.

99 M. RAILWAY in 3 1/2-5 1/2 hrs.

To (89 1/2 M.) Freilassing, see p. 63. The line here diverges to the left and ascends the right bank of the Saalach. On the right is the wooded Högelberg; on the left the Gaisberg and Untersberg. From (93 M.) Hammerau a shady forest-path ascends the (3/4 hr.) St. Johannis-Högel (Inn), from which a fine view is obtained. On the right, near (95 M.) Piding, at the base of the abrupt Hochstaufen (p. 69), stands the ruin of Stauffeneck. The train then crosses the Saalach to —

99 M. Reichenhall. — Hotels: *Curhaus Achselmannstein, with garden, R. & L. from 4 (before the season 3), D. 3 M.; *Cur-hotel Burkert, near the Cur-Park, R. & A. from 3, B. 1, D. 3 M.; *Deutscher Kaiser, with garden-restaurant, R. 1 1/2-4, pens 7-10 M.; *Louisenbad, R., L., & A. from 3, D. 3 1/2, pens. from 7 M.; *Maximilianbad; *Marienbad (Dr. Hess); *Bad Kirchberg (p. 67), all for a prolonged stay. Apartments with pension: Villa HESSING, Schader, Mann, Wittelsbach, etc. — *Hotel Bavaria, at the Reichenhall-Kirchberg station, R. 2-3, D. 2 1/2, pens. from 6 M.; Villa Thalfried (höt. garni), with café-restaurant; *Russischer Hof, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2, D. 2 1/2 M.; *Post (or Krone), R. 2 M.; *Münchnerhof; Hôtel Bahnhof, with garden-restaurant; Goldner Hirsch, R. 1-3, B. 1 1/2 M., unpretending.

Cafés, etc.: Café Mayr, also a restaurant and lodging-house (R. & A. 1 1/2 M.) with garden; Staimer, by the Cur-Garten; *Niedermaier's Café-Meierei, prettily situated 3/4 M. to the N. of the Gradir-Park, in the direction of the Saalach; Fischerbräukeller, with garden; Railway Restaurant. — Schifffmann, confectioner.

Visitors' Tax (for a stay of more than a week) 15 M (less in proportion for members of a family).
Baths at the Dianabad (with inhalation and pneumatic cabinets), at the Curhaus Achselmannstein, Louisebad, Bad Kirchberg, etc.

Post and Telegraph Office in the market-place and at the station (poste restante). — Money may be changed at M. Grundner’s, Bahnhof-Str.

English Church Service in summer.

Reichenhall (1555'), a favourite watering-place on the Saale or Saalach (3500 inhab.), is picturesquely bounded on three sides by an amphitheatre of mountains, the Untersberg (6480'), Lattengebirge (5700'), Reitalpgbirge (6460'), Müllnerhorn (4500'), Ristfeichtkgogl (5315'), Sonntagshorn (6430'), and Hoch-Stauffen (5815'). This is the central point of union of the four principal Bavarian salt-works, which are connected by conduits of an aggregate length of 50 M.

The surplus brine from the Berchtesgaden mines is conducted to Reichenhall, which in its turn supplies Traunstein (p. 62) and Rosenheim (p. 69). The large Salinengebäude, or salt-work buildings, in the market-place, contain the offices on the right, and four Sudhäuser ('boiling-houses', from 'sieden'; comp. Engl. seethe, suds) on the left, opposite which is the handsome Hauptbrunnenhaus, or pump-house. In the latter (second door to the left) tickets of admission (1 M) to the springs and the salt-pans are obtained.

The sources of the saline springs of Reichenhall, fifteen in number, are about 50' below the surface of the soil, and are reached by a flight of 72 steps. Five of them are so strongly impregnated (Edelquelle, 25½ per cent) that they are at once conducted to the salt-pans. The water of the other ten springs is conducted to the Gradirhaus (see below), and also supplies the fountain in the Gradir-Park. The fresh-water springs are conveyed to the Saalach by means of a shaft 1½ M. in length and 8 ft. in height. The pump-house contains the two huge wheels by which the pumps are worked. On the second floor is a chapel in the Byzantine style, with stained-glass windows. In the court are two fresh-water fountains adorned with statues of SS. Virgilius and Rupert.

The Church, in the Romanesque style, is adorned with small frescoes by Schwind. A new Protestant Church adjoins the Cur-Garten. Above the town rises the old castle of Gruttenstein (1680').

Reichenhall is resorted to by patients suffering from general debility, chronic rheumatism, pulmonary affections, asthma, etc., who find relief in the mild and highly ozonized air, as well as from the salt-baths, saline and pine-needle inhalation, etc. The patients reside for the most part in the Cur-Vorstadt, a suburb or district of the town consisting of hotels, bath-houses, and villas. The chief rallying-point of visitors is the new Cur-Garten, beside the Gradirhaus (behind the Hotel Burkert), with a covered promenade, a café, etc., where a band plays from 6.30 to 8 a.m. and from 5 to 7 p.m. (on Tues. and Frid. afternoons at Bad Kirchberg, see below). The Cur-Anlagen contain the Soolsprudel, a salt-water fountain 20' in height. The Gradirwerk (evaporating-house), 180 yds. long, is exclusively devoted to the purposes of the inhalation cure.

Near the station of Reichenhall-Kirchberg (p. 70), a handsome new bridge crosses the Saalach to the *Kirchberg Bath-House, with salt and mineral baths and whey-cure (board 5 M per day; R. 10-36 M. per week, L. & A. extra).
Environs. One of the chief attractions of Reichenhall for invalids consists in the numerous shady woodland walks in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, some level and some gently ascending, e.g. in the Nonner Wald, Forstplantage, Kirchholz, etc. These are all marked with guide-boards and distance-posts (terrain-cure; see p. 283). — On the Salzburg road, 1/2 M. to the N.E. of the Curhaus, lies St. Zeno (Hofvirth; Schwabenbräu), once an Augustinian monastery, of very ancient origin, but suppressed in 1803, and fitted up in 1853 as a nunnery and school. (Pleasantest way to St. Zeno by the promenade at the foot of the Kirchholz, passing the handsome Villa Kary.) The church, originally Romanesque and recently restored, possesses a handsome portal of the 12th cent., an ancient font, and finely-carved choir-stalls. One of the pillars in the cloisters (12th cent.) bears an old marble relief of Charlemagne. — The Königsweg, a winding path among the fine pines of the Kirchholz, begins behind the monastery and ascends gradually to (1/2 hr.) the Klosterhof (1770'; café, see below). Descent hence direct to St. Zeno, 10 min.; by the Eichen-Allee and past the Moltke Oak to Reichenhall, 25 min.; or across the hill to Gross-Gmain, 20 minutes.

Pleasant walk of 40 min. to Gross-Gmain. The route (footpath by Staimer's café, or carriage-road past the Villas Hessing and Langenfeld) crosses the hill, turns to the left by an old lime-tree, and descends gradually. Fine view of the Untersberg and Lattengebirge all the way. The pleasant little village (1710'; Untersberg; Kaiser Karl) lies on the right bank of the Weissbach, just beyond the Austrian frontier. The rococo church, with a Gothic tower, contains four paintings by Zeitblom (?) and a Madonna, in artificial stone, said to have been executed by Archbishop Thiemio in the 11th century. — The picturesque ruined castle of Plain (popularly called Salzbüchsel; with belvedere) lies 1 1/2 M. to the E., at the base of the Untersberg. — We may return by the Weissbach road to (5 min.) the Bachbauer (reached also by a footpath from the church, or through the garden of the Kaiser Karl), whence we ascend to the left to the Studlauer. Hence we may either continue to the left over the hill (view of the Hohe Göll, etc.), past the Schöne Aussicht (a farm) and Langenfeld (see above), to (4/4 hr.) Reichenhall; or keep straight on to the Klosterhof (see above).

On the Berchtsgaden road, 1/4 M. to the E. of Reichenhall (but shorter from the Curhaus to the old lime-tree, mentioned above, and then to the right, or by train to Gmain, in 1/4 hr.), is the Whey Dairy in connection with the Curhaus, and 1/4 M. farther on are the Alpgarten Inn and the Restaurant sur Alpenbahn, situated at the entrance to the Alpergarten, a rocky gorge, which we may ascend as far as (10 min.) the 'Klauss'. — The road and railway then lead between the Untersberg on the left and the Lattengebirge on the right, and across the Weissbach, to (3 1/4 M.) the Pass Halitthurn (p. 70), to which also a shady and picturesque path leads from the entrance of the Alpergarten, at first skirting the Reichenhall water-conduit and crossing the foot-bridge at the pump-house (1 1/2 hr.). — From the dairy we may return to Reichenhall in 25 min., passing the Streibühi (private property, not open to the public) and the old Schloss Gruttenstein (p. 67).

To the W. of the Gradir-Park, beyond the (1/2 M.) Nonner Steg (bridge across the Saalach), extends the Nonner Wald, which is intersected by numerous paths. The most frequented leads straight on (where it forks, we pass through the fence to the right) to (1/2 M.) Non (1500'; Fuchsbauer's Restaurant), a village at the foot of the Hochstaufen, with an old church containing a Gothic *Altar of the 16th century. The Villa Stauffen, belonging to Dr. Martius, has a fine garden. — The raised path to the left, just beyond the Nonner Steg, leads to (1 1/2 M.) Bad Kirchberg (p. 67). Other paths lead past the 'Eichenrodel' and through the Wiedewiesen to (2 1/2 M.) the Kastl, on the Lofer road (p. 69); to the Buchenhof and (1 1/2 M.) the Poschen-Mühle (Restaurant, with rooms; view), etc. — The *Padinger Alpe (2140'; 619' above Reichenhall) may be reached in 1 1/4 hr., either via Non (see above) or by a zigzag path from Buchenhof; on the top is a café (splendid view of the Reichenhall valley). — The Listsee (2040'; 1 hr.), a small lake embosomed among woods at the foot of the Zwiesel, is reached by ascending beyond the Buchenhof (see above), chiefly through wood.

Return-route by Langacker to (2 1/2 M.) Bad Kirchberg (p. 67).
The Molkenbauer (1625; Inn) at Kibling, on the left bank of the Saalach, reached via Kirchberg in 1/2 hr., affords a good view of the Saalach-Thal. The path (generally in shade) farther on follows the left bank (the road running on the opposite bank, p. 81) to (1 1/2 hr.) Fronau, and crosses the Jettenberg bridge to (20 min.) Jettenberg (p. 81). — The Bürgermeister-Alp (2420'; 1 hr.) is ascended by a zigzag path from the Molkenbauer through wood (or we may diverge to the right immediately beyond the Saalach bridge), and through the Teufelshöhle, to the Vordere Aussicht (view of Reichenhall). We then retrace our steps through the grotto, and take the path to the left to the Hinterer Aussicht (Lattengebirge, Saalach valley, etc.). On the N. side is a direct path to Kirchberg (not recommended). — The Kugelbachbauer (2085'; 3/4 hr.), reached by a path ascending to the left beyond Bad Kirchberg, commands a pretty view (cfmts. at the farm). About halfway up, a little to the right, is the Reischklamm, a rocky cleft, spanned by a bridge. — Route to (4 1/2 M.) Jettenberg and the Staufffall, see p. 81.

To the *Mauthhäuserl*, 2 1/2 hrs., a very attractive excursion (carr. with one horse, 6, carr. and pair 10 1/2 M.); omnibus daily in summer at 2.30 p.m. from the Hotel Achselmannstein, returning at 6 p.m., return-fare 1 1/2 M.). The Lofer road (p. 185) leads to the W., passing Bad Kirchberg, the (1 1/2 M.) Kaitl Inn (well spoken of), and the Moser Inn (with garden), and ascends a wooded ravine. About 1/2 M. farther on, by a mill on the left bank of the Seebach, is a flight of 277 steps ascending to the right to (20 min.) the Chapel of St. Pancras (1500'), commanding an extensive view. On the higher eminence facing it on the W. stands the ruin of Karlstein (reached by the first footpath to the right beyond the steps to St. Pancras), another good point of view. — About 3/4 M. farther on (1 hr. from Reichenhall) we reach the pretty Thumsee (1730), 1/2 M. long and 1/4 M. broad (Restaurant on the opposite bank; the ferryman, at the N. end of the lake, is summoned by shouting). The road ascends from the W. end of the lake through the picturesque Nesselgraben to the (1/2 hr.) pump-house of Obernesselgraben, at the summit of the pass (2120'), and 1/4 M. farther on divides. The left branch descends abruptly to Schnaitlreut and Unken (p. 191); while the right branch, known as the Neuweg, maintains its high level above the valley of the Weissbach (opposite rises the huge Riffelischkogel, 5315'; to the S.E. the Watzmann), and reaches the (1/2 hr.) *Mauthhäuserl* (2075'; Inn), in a most picturesque situation above the profound gorge of the Weissbach. A path leads down to the Gorges of the Weissbach and the Schraubenbach Fall in the ravine beneath.

— Beyond the Mauthhäuserl the road goes on, past Weissbach and Inzell, to Traunstein (p. 62). — An attractive return-route to Reichenhall from the Mauthhäuserl leads through the Höllensch-Thal in 3 hrs.

Ascents (guides, Jos. Brandmaier, J. Juglstatte, Jos. Rieth, Franz Süss). An admirable point of view near Reichenhall is the *Zwiesel* (5800'; 3/2-4 hrs.; bridle-path; guide unnecessary), the W. and highest peak of the Stauffengebirge. We may drive from Bad Kirchberg, turning to the right at the Kaitl (see above), to (1/2 hr.) the farm of Langacker (Rfmts.), and thence follow the cart-track leading up through wood to (1/2 hr.) a guide-post, which indicates the footpath diverging to the right through wood to (1 1/2-2 hrs.) the Zwiesel-Alp or Schwaig-Alp (4700'; Inn, bed 2 M.), 1 hr. below the summit. A shorter and more picturesque route leads from Reichenhall via the Nonner Steg and through the Oberlandl to (1 hr.) the *Listise* (p. 65), whence we reach the Zwiesel route through a cleft to the left, turning to the right at the (10 min.) guide-post (see above). The summit (the highest peak is about 10 min. to the N. of the cross) commands a magnificent mountain-panorama, extending from the Gaisberg on the E. to the Kaisergebirge on the W. (Schafberg, Untersberg, Dachstein, Tennengebirge, Hohe Göll, Hochkönig, Watzmann, Schönfeldspitze, Wiesbachhorn, Mühlsturzhorn, the Lofer and Loogang Steinberge, Glockner, Venediger, and Sonntagshorn), and a view of the plain to the N.E., with its numerous lakes.

— A steep path ascends from the Zwiesel-Alp across the *Weitscharte* in 2 1/2 hrs. to the Hochstaufen or Kreuzstaufen (5810'), the E. peak of the Stauffengebirge, marked by a large cross. The ascent on the N. side by a good new path from *Fading* is preferable (p. 68).
The *Stoisser Alpe on the Teisenberg (3905’), easily ascended from Piding (p. 66) in 3½ hrs., is another fine point. Carriage-road by Mauthhausen, Anger, and Kohlhäusl to the chalet, ¼ hr. from the top. Descent to Siegsdorf (p. 65), Inzell (p. 62), or Teisendorf (p. 63).


Comp. Maps, pp. 72, 120.

a. From Reichenhall to Berchtesgaden.

12 M. RAILWAY in 1¼ hr. (2nd class 1 M 60 pf., 3rd class 1 M). The tickets are sold by the conductor on the train. The view-carriages, for which 2nd class passengers have to take an additional 3rd class ticket, are scarcely recommended. — CARRIAGE from Reichenhall via Hallthurm to Berchtesgaden (preferable in fine weather) in 3 hrs., with one horse 11 M 20 pf., with two horses 17 M (fee included); via Hintersee and Ramsau (much better than via Hallthurm), 15 or 27 M; see p. 73. — OMNIBUS (1 M) and CARRIAGES for the Königssee (tariff, see p. 73) meet the trains at Berchtesgaden.

Reichenhall (1555’), see p. 66. The train skirts the W. side of the town to (1 M) Reichenhall–Kirchberg (*Hôtel Bavaria, at the station; Bad Kirchberg, to the right, beyond the Saalach, p. 67) and then ascends to the left through the valley of the Waidbach (4:100). To the left is the château of Grutenstein (p. 67). At (2 M) Gmain (1765’; Restaurant) we obtain a view of the Untersberg (left) and the Lattengebirge (right). To the left lie the village of Gross-Gmain and the ruin of Plain (p. 68). The train then steadily ascends along the base of the Lattengebirge, crosses the Weissbach and the old moraine of the Fuchsenstein, and proceeds through fine wood to (4½ M) Hallthurm (2270’; *Pension Hallthurm), picturesquely situated on the saddle between the Untersberg and the Lattengebirge, with an old tower. We then descend (2:100) through a wide green valley (in front, to the right, the Hochkalter, with the Blaues glacier, to the left the Watzmann) and skirt the Bischofswieser Ache, which descends from the right. In front rises the Hohe Göll, to the right the Hagengebirge. Below (8½ M) Bischofswiesen (2015’; Brennerbascht Inn, Neuwirth, p. 74) the train crosses to the left bank of the Ache. The next part of the line lies through the wild Tristram Ravine (short tunnel) to (10½ M) Gmundbrücke (1805’), at the confluence of the Bischofswieser Ache with the Ramsauer Ache. The train runs along the bank of the latter to (12 M) Berchtesgaden (1770’; Hôtel Bahnhof); the station lies to the S. of the town, near the salt-works (omnibuses for the large hotels and the Königs-See in waiting; footpath across the railway to Berchtesgaden, p. 72).

b. From Salzburg to Berchtesgaden.

14 M. STEAM TRAMWAY to (8 M.) St. Leonhard–Drachenloch in 53 min.; OMNIBUS thence to Berchtesgaden seven times daily in 1½ hr., and to Königs-See four times daily in 2 hrs. When the regular omnibuses are full, travellers must arrange for their own conveyance; the omnibuses rarely start punctually. At Berchtesgaden, the omnibuses halt in the Königs-
See road about 3/4 M. from the village and from the station for Reichenhall. Through-ticket from Salzburg to Berchtesgaden 2nd cl. 1 fl. 20 kr., 3rd cl. 1 fl.; to Königs-See 1 fl. 70, 1 fl. 50 kr., return-ticket, 2 fl. 80, 2 fl. 10 kr. Circular ticket from Salzburg to Berchtesgaden and back via Reichenhall, 2 fl. 90, 2 fl. 10 kr. For a day's excursion the best plan is to leave Salzburg at 9.30 a.m., arriving at Königs-See at 12.25 p.m., and row to the Obersee and back (3 hrs.); then from Königs-See at 3.40 p.m. to the Salt Mines (4.20 p.m.; stay of 1 hr.) and thence back to Salzburg, which will be reached about 8.15 p.m. Luggage is charged for at the rate of 25 kr. per 55 lbs. from Salzburg to St. Leonhard, and 20 kr. from St. Leonhard to Berchtesgaden; no guarantee is given that it will be forwarded at the same time as the passenger. In summer (June-Oct.) an Omnibus plies direct from Salzburg (Café Tomaselli) to the Königs-See, starting at 6 a.m., reaching the Königs-See at 9.30 a.m., leaving for the return-journey at 3.30 p.m., passing the Salt Mines at 4.30 p.m. (halt of 1 hr.), and regaining Salzburg at 5.30 p.m. (fare 1 fl., there and back 2 fl.). — Carriage from Salzburg to Berchtesgaden 5 or 8 fl., there and back 6 or 10 fl.; to the Königs-See and back 8 or 12 fl. (visit to the salt-mines included in each case; the drive from Salzburg and back, with a visit to the salt-works, occupies 8 hrs.). The salt-mine is generally visited on the return-journey, but the coachman may be ordered to drive from Salzburg direct to the (2 hrs.) mining-offices. A supply of small change in German money will be found useful. The usual halting-place on the way to Berchtesgaden is the Inn Zur Almbach-Klamm.

The Steam Tramway (‘Salzburger Localbahn’; p. 84) leads through the suburb of Nonnthal (p. 88), passes (3 M.) Hellbrunn (p. 91) and (5½ M.) Anif (p. 91), and near (6¾ M.) Grödig (*Bräuthaus; Löwe), at the foot of the Untersberg (p. 92), crosses the Alm Canal, conducted to Salzburg from the Ache, which drains the Königs-See. On the hill to the right is the old château of Glaneck (p. 91), behind which towers the pointed Hochstaufen (p. 69); on the left is the Schmidtenstein (5565'), resembling a castle. About 1½ M. to the W. is the Gosleier Fels (1870'), commanding a fine view of the valley. The line skirts the Alm Canal (cement-works) and reaches its terminus at the station of St. Leonhard (1585'; Restaurant). On the hill to the left is Schloss Gartenau, above the prettily-situated village of St. Leonhard.

From St. Leonhard we may ascend by a marked path, via Gartenau and Guralberg, to the top of the (1½ hr.) Getschen (3050), a good point of view. The descent may be made to the road from Zill to Berchtesgaden, or via the Barmsteine to Hallein (comp. p. 93).

On the right, near the (5 min.) Restaurant Drachenloch, high up in the side of the Untersberg, is the curious opening called the Drachenloch (‘dragon's hole’). A narrow defile, traversed by the Ache, between the Untersberg and the N. spur of the Hohe Göll, now leads to the district of Berchtesgaden. The boundary is formed by the Hangende Stein (1490'), a cliff rising above the Ache. The Austrian custom-station is on this side of the cliff; the Bavarian station is 1 M. farther on, near an old tower. — 9½ M. Schellenberg (1560'; *Forelle, near the church, good trout, R. 1 M.; Untersberg), with a monument to the memory of natives who fell in 1870-71. — The road follows the right bank of the Ache, and reaches the (2½ M.) *Almbach-Klamm Hotel (1660'; good trout; to the Almbach-Klamm, see p. 75), 1½ M. beyond which the road from
Hallein via Zill (p. 94) joins our road on the left. On the right rises the precipitous Graue Wand. The valley expands, and the Grosse and Kleine Watzmann, with the Watzmann Scharte and Glacier between them, suddenly become visible. Crossing the Larosbach, at the Laroswacht (p. 75), and then the Ache by the (1/2 M.) Freimann-Brücke, we ascend the slope on the left bank. (The Königs-Allee on the right bank, see p. 75.) We soon obtain (1/2 M.) the first glimpse of Berchtesgaden, with its well-built houses, delightfully situated on the slope of the mountain, and surrounded by meadows and trees. About 1/2 M. farther on, at a finger-post indicating the way to the 'Salzberg und Königs-See', a road (the direct route to the Königs-See) leads across the Gollenbach-Brücke to (1/4 M.) the Salt Mine (1742').

'Visit to the Salt Mine (easier, more expeditious, and less expensive than a visit to the Dürrenberg mine at Hallein). Ticket for the regular trips at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., 1/2 M. each; at other hours, from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., admission for one person 3 1/2 M., for each additional person 1/2 M. (tickets at the mining-offices, opposite the entrance-shaft). Visitors of each sex are provided with appropriate miners' costumes and with lanterns. 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 and prevents the risk of a concussion at the bottom of the slide. 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 'Salz-See', illuminated somewhat feebly by miners' lamps, is traversed in a boat. The party then passes through several other chambers and galleries, the most interesting of which is the huge Kaiser-Franz chamber, now deserted, and reaches 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 brakesman, and finally shoots out into the open air. Visitors may be photographed on the spot in their mining costume.

The mine lies about 3/4 M. from Berchtesgaden, to which the Bergwerks-Allee leads. — The road from Salzburg, leading straight on from the Gollenbach bridge (see above), crosses the Gernbach (on the left is the Malerhügel, a massive rock commanding a beautiful view), and ascends through the straggling suburb of Nonnthal to (1 M.) Berchtesgaden. Travellers bound for the Königs-See do not go through Berchtesgaden, but drive past the salt-works, round the base of the hill.

Berchtesgaden. — Hotels. "BELLEVUE, with baths, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1, D. 3, pension 6-8 M., omm. 60 pf.; LEUTEN or Post, R. 2-3 M., B. 80 pf., pension 6-7, omm. 1/2 M.; VIER JAHRESZEITEN, at the upper end of the village, with garden and view, R. 2 1/2, D. 3, B. 1, pens. 6-8 M.; HOTEL-PENSION & RESTAURATION DEUTSCHES HAUS, R. 1 1/2-3, pens. 5-7 M.; HÖR.-REST. BAHNHOF, at the station, pens. 5 1/2 M.; WATZMANN, R. 2 M.; KROME; SALZBURGER HOF, pens. 5 M.; NEUHAUS; NONNTHALER WIRTSCHAUS; BÄR; LÜWE; TRIEMBAKER, R. 1 M.; ZUR KÖNIGS-ALLEE, on the Salzburg road. — Pensions: GEIGER, 5-7 M. per day; BECHOF; VILLA-MINERVY, with park and view; LITFOLD; VILLA HOLZNER (Café Wald-luft), in a cool situation; WAHLHEIM; SCHWABENWIRTH; GÖHLSTEIN; FÜRSTSTEIN; WENIG; ZEICHEMSELTER. — PENS. GREGORY, with café-garden, 6-8 M.; MALTERLEHEN, HOFREIT, VILLA KÖPELECK, etc., in Schönau (see p. 75);
to Berchtesgaden. BERCHTESGADEN. I. Route 16. 73

*Moritz, Steiner, and Regina,* on the upper Salzberg (p. 75; 1½-1⅓ hr.). — Apartments to let are advertised at the fountain in front of the Neuhaus.

*Cafés.* *Förster,* near the Post, with rooms; *Deutsches Haus* (see above), beer; *Café-Restaurant Gohlstein,* near the Malerhöbel; good beer in the Unter-Briehaus ("Bräustübl"). — *Reading-Room* in the Rathaus (1st floor), adm. free. — *Summer Theatre* in the Vier Jahreszeiten Hotel (see above). — Subscription to the *Verschönerungs-Verein,* ¼ M. for four days, families 6 M. — Money may be changed at M. Grundner’s.

*Baths.* Fresh and salt-water baths at the Bellevue, the Leuthaus, and most of the pensions; *Huber,* Bahnhof-Str.; *Wilhelmsbad,* Maximilian-Str. *River Baths* in the Gernbach, ¾ M. from the town, to the left of the Salzburg road, and at the *Aschauer Weiher,* 2 M. from the town, to the right of the old Reichenhall road.

*Carved Wares* in wood, bone, and ivory, for which Berchtesgaden has been famous for centuries, are kept in great variety by S. and P. Zechmeister, Kaserer, Walch, Wenig, Huber, Grassi, and others. — Exhibition of the local *School of Carving* in the Königsssee-Str., daily in summer, 8-6, adm. free.

*Carriages.* To the *Königs-See* and back, with stay of 3 hrs., one-horse carriage 8 M., two-horse 11 M. 70 pf. (for each additional hour 1 M. more); to Ramsau 8 M. 10 or 11 M. 70, there and back (½ a day) 11 M. 10 or 15 M. 70 pf.; *Hintereise* 11 M. 40 pf. or 17 M., there and back 15 M. 40 or 20 M. 40 pf.; to *Aimbach-Klamm* 8 M. 10 and 11 M. 70 pf.; to *Vorderck* (Pens. Moritz), with two horses 11 M. 70 pf.; to *Itsoon* 5 M. 70 pf.; to Reichenhall via Schwarzbachwacht, returning via Hallthurm, 17 M. 50 or 26 M. 50 pf. Fees included, but tolls extra. — Omnibus from the station to *Königs-See* in connection with the trains (1 M.); to the Wimbachklamm Hotel (Ramsau), twice daily in summer from the station (3½ M.); to the *Hintereise* once daily in July and August (3½ M).

*English Church Service* in summer.

Berchtesgaden (1885’), a small Bavarian town with 2300 inhab., was down to 1803 the seat of an independent provostry, or ecclesiastical principality, the dominions of which were so mountainous and so limited in extent (165 sq. M.), that it was jestingly said to be as high as it was broad (interesting relief-map in the above-mentioned reading-room). One-sixth part only was cultivated, the remainder consisting of rock, forest, and water. The handsome old abbey is now a royal château. The Abbey Church possesses Romanesque cloisters, carved stalls, marble tombs of the Abbots of Berchtesgaden, and an interesting crypt. In the Baumgarten-Allee, in the middle of the town, are pleasant public gardens. To the E. of the church is the Wika-Weiher, with a fountain. The *Luitpold Park,* in front of the royal villa to the S. of the town, was embellished in 1893 with a bronze *Statue of Prince Luitpold,* regent of Bavaria. This point commands a fine view: to the left the Schwarzort, Hohe Göll, and Hochbrett, in the background the Stuhlgebirge and Schönfeldspitze, to the right the Kleine and Grosse Watzmann. In the valley, on the Ache, are situated extensive *Salt Works* and the *Station of the Reichenhall Railway* (p. 70). Berchtesgaden is a very favourite summer-resort, and the environs afford an almost inexhaustible variety of beautiful walks and excursions.

Walks (comp. the guide-book issued by the local Alpine Club). The *Lockstein* (2325'; ½ hr.) commands an admirable view of the valley of Berchtesgaden, particularly by evening-light. We turn to the right by the abbey-church and ascend the Doctorberg by the old Reichenhall road; at
the hospital we turn to the right, again keeping to the right where the path divides at the Ober-Weinfeld Farm, and proceeding through the wood to the restaurant. — A few hundred paces before the hospital, opposite the Villa Scheifter, a charming path to the left skirts the precipitous Kälbstein (see below) by the ‘Sooleisleitung’, or salt-water conduit, to the (1/4 hr.) Calvariengberg (fine view), and proceeds thence, passing above the royal villa, to the new Reichenhall road. Before reaching the Calvariengberg, we may take the Fürstenstein road, to the right, and ascend to (1/4 hr.) the Fürstenstein (formerly a summer-resort of the abbots; now a pension). Hence we may proceed to the right by the Königsweg (see below), or to the left by the road past the Villa Waldrast and Brandholzer back to Berchtesgaden. An interesting detour from the latter route leads via the Belvedere (fine view). — Another pleasant excursion may be made by following the old Reichenhall road past the hospital (see above) as far as the (1/2 hr.) Rosthäusli (2185'), and then proceeding to the right through the Rostwald to (1/4 hr.) the Aschauer Weiher (2135'), with swimming and other baths (1/4 M. to the N.E. the Restaurant Dietfeldkaser, picturesquely situated). We may return, at first through wood and then through meadows, to (10 min.) the Weinfeld Farm (see above), or to the left via the Hilgerberg to (3 M.) Berchtesgaden. — A pleasant return-route from the Rosthäusli to Berchtesgaden is offered by the Königsweg, extending for 1 1/2 M. along the wooded slopes of the Kälbstein, and joining the old Reichenhall road at the hospital (see above); or we may go on as far as the (1/2 hr.) Fürstenstein (see above). Another alternative is to follow the Hermanns-Steig (fine views) along the edge of the wood, to the S. from the Rosthäuser, and cross the Hüttenstein-Höhe (view), to the new Reichenhall road and (1 hr.) Berchtesgaden. — A very pleasant walk may be taken to Bischofswiesen (p. 70) by following the old Reichenhall road to the (3 M.) Neuwirth (3/4 M. farther on, at the station, the Brennerbacht Inn), returning by the new Reichenhall road. A fine return-route is also by the beautiful Maximilians-Reitweg, which is reached through meadows (marked path) in about 10 min. from the railway-station of Bischofswiesen. This bridle-path traverses the Rostwald, on the slope of the Untersberg, and ends at the Dietfeldkaser near the Aschauer-Weiher (see above). The Katzenstein (1/2 hr. from Bischofswiesen), to the left of the beginning of the Maximilians-Reitweg, commands a fine view. — Another excursion leads to the (1 hr.) Böckl-Weiher in the Strub (1905'; Restaurant; baths), via the new Reichenhall road as far as Reisofen, then to the left via Urbanelehen to the Bischofswieser Ache, the right bank of which we follow (from the pond to the Neuwirth, 25 min.). — The Tristram-Weg is a level path in the gorge of the Bischofswieser Ache; before the Gmund Bridge (p. 70), we turn to the right (1 hr. to the Böckl-Weiher, see above). The Schäffleibichl (1/2 hr.; 2075'), an inn with a pretty view, at the mouth of the Gerner-Thai, is reached from Nonnthal by the Hilgerberg, or from the Weinfeld farm by the Pfannhausmater; in the vicinity are the Eterschlossl, a villa belonging to Prince Urusoff, and the Eiter-Mühle, with a waterfall. A new road leads hence to (20 min.) the hamlet of Gern (2390'; Inn), with the pilgrimage-church of Maria-Gern (good ceiling-paintings and old votive tablets). About 1/4 M. beyond the church, not far from the next cottages, is a point commanding a fine view of the Watzmann and Untersberg. A new path (with red marks) ascends to the right between the school and the inn. From the (20 min.) fork, the right branch leads to the (3 min.) *Marzen-Höhe (2560'), affording a splendid view of the Watzmann, Göll, etc., while the left branch leads to the (25 min.) Gaspert, on the way to the Knäufelspitze (p. 76), by which we may return to Berchtesgaden in 1 1/4 hr. — At the foot of the sheer Untersberg, 1/2 hr. above Gern, lies Hinter-Gern (2595'), whence a dizzy descent leads to the right, via the Braunlehnen, on the N. slope of the Knäufelspitze, to the Almbach-Klamm (p. 75). To the left another dizzy route (red marks) leads via the Dürrlehnen to the (1 hr.) Theresienklause (2500), in the picturesque Almbach-Thal. Hence we may ascend to the N.E. to (1 hr.) the pilgrimage- church of Ettenberg (2120'; Inn, plain), and descend the Gatterlweg to the (1/2 hr.) entrance of the Almbach-Klamm (p. 75).
of Berchtesgaden. VORDERBRAND. I. Route 16. 75

Au (1½ hr.; red marks). We follow the Salzburg road (or the shady Königs-Allée, first on the left, then on the right bank of the Ache) to the (50 min.) Laroswacht (see below). Thence we ascend to the right, passing (20 min.) a chapel, in a commanding position, to (20 min.) the Inn of Unterau, which occupies a magnificent situation. Thence to the Dürensberg (p. 93), 1 hr.; to Zill (p. 94), 1 hr.; to Vorderleck (see below), 1½ hr.

— The route via the Laros Water Conduit (red marks) is less attractive. From the salt-mine we proceed via the Mausibichl (3½ hr.) and skirt the slope of the Salzberg, passing through two tunnels; then from the end of the conduit we ascend the ravine of the Larosbach, to the left, to (1½ hr.) Au. — The Mohlseg and the *Kleine Barmstein, see p. 93.

The Kalte Keller, a deep rocky cleft above the Herzogberg (see below), is reached by a path ascending to the left beside the shooting-range (3½ hr.; small restaurant). The return may be made via the Ottenhöhe (fine view) to the Königs-See road (1½ hr. to Berchtesgaden).

Schönau is a scattered village on the plateau between the Königssseeer Ache and the Ramsauer Ache (pensions, see p. 72). A picturesque walk leads from the station past the château of Lusheim, to the (1 hr.) Vienna Café-Garden at the Pens. Gregory and (1½ M.) the Kohlhies (Café), returning by the Unterstein road (1½ hr.) passing the Sulzberglehen, or via Tisank (p. 79; 2 hr.). Charming views of the Hohe Göll, Brett, Kahlersberg, etc.

The Ober-Salzburg (to Vorderreck or Pens. Moritz, 1½ hr.; omn. from the station to Pens. Moritz daily at 3.30 pm., 3 M., carr. and pair 11 M. 70 pf.) may be reached by crossing the Ache at the rifle-range, and proceeding by a road, shaded the greater part of the way, past (1½ hr.) the Pension Steinher. Beyond this point the road divides, the left branch leading to (1½ hr.) the forester's lodge at Vorderreck (3150'); Café, adjoining the Pension Villa Regina, the right to (1½ hr.) the Pension & Restaurant Moritz (3150), in a sheltered situation (pens. 8 M.). The pensions on the Upper Salzburg (besides those already mentioned: Bergler; Hütte; Kurz; etc.) are steadily growing in reputation as resorts for the mountain air cure. — An interesting path (red marks) leads from Pension Moritz to the (1½ hr.) Scharitzkohl (see below), running all the way through wood. — Another path leads from Pension Moritz to Vorderreck in 10 min. (above is a view-temple, commanding a splendid panorama) and (5 min. farther) the Hinterreck Inn (direct road also from Pens. Moritz), at the junction of two routes, that to the left leading to (1½ hr.) Au (see above), that to the right to the Ecker-Stattel (p. 95). Rosfeld, see p. 93; Göhstein and Hohe Göll, see p. 76.

The *Almbach-Klamm, a picturesque gorge through which the Almbach descends in cascades from the Untersberg, is an interesting object for an excursion (1½ hr.; carr. to the hotel in 9½ hr.). We follow the Salzburg road to (3½ M.) the *Almbach-Klamm Hotel (p. 71), turn to the left to (5 min.) a bridge over the Ache, descend the left bank for 5 min., and near the Almbach-Mühle ascend on the left side of the gorge. The path crosses the brook several times (rallings at dizzy places). The finest point is the Gumpe, a rocky basin with a cascade 33' high falling into a dark-green pool, about 8 min. from the entrance of the gorge. (A path is being constructed from this gorge to the Therese-Klause, see p. 74.) We may return by a path ascending among bushes on the left bank of the Ache (a few marshy places), and in 1½ hr. cross a bridge without railings, to the Salzburg road, 1¼ M. below the Freimann-Brücke (p. 72). Via Gern (for those only who have steady heads), see p. 74.

Vorderbrand (1½-2 hrs.; carr. and pair there and back 13 M. 70 pf.; donkey with attendant 10 M.). At the (1½ hr.) Wemholz, on the old Königs-See road, we diverge to the left and cross the Fuselsberg to (1½ hr.) Vorderbrand (3485'; *Inn). Thence in 20 min. to the Vordere and Hintere *Brandkopf (3795'), which afford magnificent views. From this point to the Scharitzkohl-Alp 5½ hr.; to the Wassertal-Alp (4210'; rhododendrons), 40 min.; to the Königs-See, 1¼ hr.; to the Gotten-Alp (p. 78) 4 hrs.; ascent of the Jenner (p. 76), 2 hrs., with guide; Brett (p. 76), 3 hrs., with guide.

*Scharitzkohl-Alp (3360'); 1½-2 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 3, donkey and attendant 10 M.). From the rifle-range we ascend the Herzogberg to the right, passing the Kalte Keller (see above), or diverge to the left from
the Königs-See road opposite the station, and pass the Waldhäuser. Both 
routes unite near the Schiedelhein. Or we may follow the road to Vorder-
brand (see above) till we are opposite (3 M.) the Spinnerlehen, then ascend 
to the left. The Alp (Rf.mts.) lies in an extensive meadow, surrounded 
by trees, between the Göhlsstein and the Dürrreckkopf. About 3 1/2 hr. 
farther up is the Endstal, a desolate valley at the W. base of the Hohe 
Göll, containing rocky debris and patches of snow. From the Scharitzkohl-
Alp to Vorderbrand 3 1/4 hr., to Vordersee 1 1/2 hr. (see p. 75).

**Mountain Excursions** (guides, Jos. Hausmann, nicknamed Bindersepp, 
Peter Schwager, and Nep. Waich at Berchtesgaden; G. Brandner at Salz-
berg; Joh. Kastner at Schönau; Mich. Brandner and Nik. Moderegger at 
Königs-See; Joh. Grill jun., nicknamed Köderbacher jun., Jos. Aschauer, 
Joh. Gruber, Joh. Punz, nicknamed Preisei, and W. Voit, nicknamed Ja-
ger, at Ramsau). The Knäufelspitze (3900'; 2 hrs.), the highest peak of 
the Motsenleiten (p. 74), commands an excellent view (marked path; guide, 
unnecessary, 4; donkey with attendant 10 M.). We either proceed 
via Gem (p. 74); the easiest route, or follow the Salzburg road, and beyond 
the river-baths ascend to the left, passing the villas Alpenruhe and Alde-
feld; at the latter we either go to the left by Kropfleiten and Marzen 
(better path), or to the right by Freilehen, to the (1 1/4 hr.) Gaspert Inn 
(2970'), and to (3 1/4 hr.) the top, with a small refuge-hut (view of Salzburg 
3 min. to the E.). — The Todte Mann (1455'), a spur of the Lottengebirge, 
may be ascended by Bischofsweisen (p. 74); turn to the left 1/2 M. to the N. 
of the Brennerbascht) in 2 1/2-3 hrs., attractive. The path is indicated by 
red marks (guide, 5 M., unnecessary for experts). On the top is the 
Brezl-Hütte. A descent to the S. leads in 40 min. to the Söldenkopf (p. 79), 
and to (1/2 hr.) Isank, by a marked path; another to the S.W. via Schwarzeck 
to the Zippelhäuser and to Ramsau (comp. p. 80). — Ascent of the Jenner 
(6150'), from Berchtesgaden via Vorderbrand and the Krautkaser-Alp in 3 1/2-4 
hrs. (guide 5 M.); or from Königs-See by the Königsberg-Alpe (p. 78) in 
3 1/2 hrs., attractive and not difficult. — Ascent of the Hohe Brett (7750'), 
the W. spur of the Hohe Göll, by Vorderbrand and through the Brett-
gabel in 4-5 hrs., fatiguing (guide 7 M.); edelweiss abundant. — Göhls-
stein, or Kohlstein (6015), a N. spur of the Hohe Göll, via Vordersee 
(p. 75) and the Untere and Obere Göll-Alpe in 3 1/2 hrs. with guide (5 M.), 
an attractive and not difficult expedition (path indicated by red marks). 
— The Hohe Göll or Göhl (6365') may be ascended from Vordersee (p. 79) 
by the (3 hrs.) Ecker-Alpe (4660'; night-quarters) and over the Eckerfirst 
(5340') and the Göllleiten in 4 hrs., but should be undertaken only by 
adepts with good guides (12 M.). — Comp. pp. 93, 95. Magnificent view. A 
long descent (not difficult for experts) leads via the Archelkinfpfe and the 
Breitriedel to the Alpeli and to Vorderbrand. — The Schneibstein (7485'), 
an excellent point of view, is easily ascended in 2 hrs. from the (3-3 1/4 hrs.) 
Königsberg-Alpe (p. 78; guide 8 M.). — The Kahlersberg (7705') is ascended 
from the Gotzenalp (p. 75) by the Landthallwand and Bärensuck in 4 hrs. 
(fatiguing; guide 11 M.). The descent may be made via the Seelein-Alpe 
and the Priesberg-Alpe to the Königsbach-Alpe (p. 78), and to (5 hrs.) Königs-
see. — The Wahnmann, Hundstod, and Steinerne Meer, see pp. 80, 78; 
Untersberg (Berchtesgadener Hochthron), see p. 92.

The gem of this district is the clear, dark-green **Königs-See** (1975'), or Lake of St. Bartholomeu, 6 M. long and 11/4 M. broad, 
the most beautiful lake in Germany, vying in grandeur with 
those of Switzerland and Italy. Some of the surrounding mountains, 
which rise almost perpendicularly from the water, are 6500' in 
height above the lake. The new road, opened in 1894, crosses the 
Ache near the station by an iron bridge, and gradually ascends 
along the right bank of the stream to (1 1/4 hr.) the lake.

The old high-road via the Kranzbichl is slightly longer (1 1/2 hr.). — 
At the Wemholz, 1 M. from the station by the new road, another route
diverges to the right via the Schwob-Brücke, and follows the left bank, leading past Unterein (Inn), with a château and park of Count Arco-Zinneberg (accessible in the absence of the owner; fine collection of antlers). The roads unite again about ½ M. from the lake.

On the bank of the lake lies the village of Königsee (Zum Königsee, Schifffenmeister, both on the lake), with a small bath-house.

A picturesque path on the N.E. bank of the lake leads to the (½ hr.) Malerwinkel (*View*) and to the (1 hr.) Kesslel (see below). — A splendid view of the entire lake is obtained from the (½ hr.) Rabenwand (2989'). The path (red marks) ascends to the right at the Löwenstein, a large boulder, 4 min. to the N. of the landing-stage, and threads its way among rocky debris; farther up it passes the Villa Beust.

The 'Schifffenmeister' Moderegger presides over the rowing-boats and their crews, and regulates their trips. The fares are paid to him on returning; the rowers usually receive a small gratuity. The latter are sometimes stalwart peasant-girls, the sinews of whose arms might well be coveted by heroes of the Isie or the Cam. From the middle of June to 1st Oct. there are four regular trips daily round the lake, starting at 8.30 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., and 2.30 p.m., and occupying about 4½ hrs., including ¼ hr. at the Sallet-Alp and 1 hr. at St. Bartholomä (fare for each pers. ½ M.).

Small boat (2 pers.), with one rower, to St. Bartholomä 3 M.; with two rowers (1-4 pers.) to St. Bartholomä 4½ M., to the Sallet-Alp 6½ M.; with three rowers (7 pers.) 7½ and 11 M.; for parties of 10 or upwards 1 M. and 1½ M each. The best plan is to row direct to the Sallet-Alp (1½ hr.), and call at St. Bartholomä in returning. The most favourable light is in the early morning or late in the afternoon.

**Lake Voyage.** To the left, on a promontory, is the Villa Beust; in the lake lies the islet of Christlieger, with a statue of St. John Nepomuk. The boat passes the Falkenstein, a rock with a cross commemorating the wreck of a boat with a party of pilgrims about 150 years ago. The lake now becomes visible in its entire extent; in the background rise the Sagereckwand, the Grünsee-Tauern, and the Funtensee-Tauern, and adjoining them on the right the Schönfeldspitze (3700'). On the E. bank the Königsbach falls over a red cliff (about 2525') into the lake. A little farther on, at the deepest part of the lake (616'), a long, reverberating echo is awakened by a pistol fired in the direction of the W. cliffs (Brentenwand). In the vicinity, on the E. bank, not far from the Kessel Fall, is a cavern on a level with the water, called the Kuchler Loch, from which a streamlet enters the lake (comp. p. 94). The boat touches at the Kessel, a wooded promontory on the E. bank, whence a good path, leading through the Kesselgraben, ascends to the (10 min.) pretty waterfall of the Kesselbach (bridle-path to the Gotzen-Alp, p. 78).

The boat now proceeds to the S.W. to St. Bartholomä, a green promontory, with a chapel and a former royal hunting château. At the restaurant kept by the forester good salmon-trout (*Salmo salvelinus*, Ger. Saibling) may be obtained (dear). In the cellar is a large tank for keeping the fish.

The Chapel of SS. John and Paul, ¾ M. from the inn, attracts numerous pilgrims on the festival of St. Bartholomew (24th Aug.), when the surrounding heights are lighted up with bonfires. — The Eiskapelle, a kind of glacier in a wild gully between the Bachelwand and the Waltzmann, 2755' only above the sea-level, hardly merits a visit (there and back 1½-2 hrs.; fatiguing path, dangerous in warm weather; guide desirable).
At the S.W. end of the lake the Schrainbach is precipitated into it from a rocky gorge. The Sallet-Alp, a poor pasture ½ M. in breadth and strewn with moss-grown rocks, with a villa of the Duke of Meiningen, separates the Königs-See from the beautiful *Obersee (2000'), a lake 1 M. long, enclosed on three sides by lofty precipices of limestone. To the left rises the sheer Kaunerwand; beyond it tower the Teufelshörner (7855'), from which a brook descends over the Röthswand in several arms from a height of 1800'. On the E. bank is the Fischunkel-Alp, to which a narrow path (not recommended) leads on the S. bank in ½ hr. — A good survey of the imposing Watzmann is obtained in returning.

From the Kessel (p. 77) a good path in long windings ascends to the (3½-4 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 5 M) *Gotzen-Alp (5530'), opposite St. Bartholomä. It passes the chalets of (1½ hr.) Gotzenthal and (1 hr.) Seeau, and then ascends in zigzags via the Kreuzeck, where we take the path to the right (that to the left leads to the Regen-Alp) and reach (1 hr.) the Gotzen-Alp, with three chalets, occupied in midsummer only (rustic quarters, with 5 beds, in the Springel-Kaser). Magnificent view of the Uebergoesene Alm, Steinerne Meer, Watzmann, Hohe Goll, Untersberg, etc. The view towards the N. is imperfect until we reach the (⅓ hr.) Feuerpatzen (5640') on the N.W. margin of the Alp. Somewhat beyond that point, from the brink of the rock lower down, the lake and St. Bartholomä are visible 3300' below us. Descent to the (2 hrs.) Kessel, where a boat (previously ordered) should be in waiting; or we may proceed from the (1½ hr.) Gotzenthal-Alp to the right to the (⅔ hr.) Königsbach-Alp (3900'), then cross the Königsbach, and descend to the left, crossing the Hochbahn, to the village of (1½ hr.) Königssee; or continue along the hills by the Königsweg past the Wasserfall-Alp to (4 hrs.) Vorderbrand. Thence to (1⅓ hr.) Berchtesgaden or (1½ hr.) Vorderbrand, see p. 75.

From the Gotzen-Alp to the Sallet-Alp, 4-5 hrs., for adepts only (guide from Berchtesgaden 8 M). The path leads past the Wasserkaser chalet to the (1 hr.) Königsstand on the Laafeld, and in 10 min. more to the crest of the Landthaitwand; descent to (25 min.) the Landthai-Alp and through the Landthail by a narrow, and at places rather steep and giddy path to (2½-3 hrs.) the Fischunkel-Alp (see above) and (⅓ hr.) the Sallet-Alp. The interest of the route is enhanced by the numerous deer and chamois frequently seen in this royal chasse. — A still more interesting excursion may be made from Berchtesgaden direct via Vorderbrand (p. 78) to the (3 hrs.) Königsbach-Alp; ⅓ hr. Priesberg-Alp; then through the Hirschtau and over the Gotzentauern to the Regen-Alp and the (2 hrs.) Landthaitwand (see above).

From the Königs-See to Golling (8 hrs.; guide 10 M, not necessary for adepts). Footpath (indicated by red marks) by the Königsberg-Alp (5210'), whence the Jenner may be ascended in 1 hr., comp. p. 76) and (3½ hrs.) the Torrenre Joch (5670'), between the Schneibstein and the Brett; descent to the Upper and Lower Joch-Alp and through the Blintau-Thal (passing the pretty Torrenre Waterfall), to (4 hrs.) Golling (p. 94).

Excursions in the Steinerne Meer, the wild mountain region to the S. of the Königs-See, are fatiguing (paths partly indicated by red marks, guide unnecessary for adepts in clear weather, see p. 71: to the Funtessee through the Saugasse 9 M, via Grünsee 10 M, over the Steinerne Meer to Saalfelden 16 M). A path leads from St. Bartholomä on the margin of the lake to the Schrainbach Fall (see above). Above the fall we ascend to the right through wood to (1½ hr.) the Holzstube (2900') and (1 hr.) the Untertalner-Alp (3350'). We then mount the steep Saugasse in numerous zigzags to the (1½ hr.) Oberalpner-Alp (4590'). Here a path to Trischibel ascends to the right (p. 80). The new path (passing the Gsaidkipse on the right) now ascends the Himmelsstieg, and then descends a little to the (1½ hr.) Funtessee-Hütte (5340'; club-inn in summer), which lies 5 min.
to the W. of the small Funtensee (5230'). — Another path (5 hrs.; more interesting for persons with steady heads) leads from the Salet-Alp (p. 78) up the steep Sagereckwand, with a fine view of the Königssee and Obersee, to (2 1/2 hrs.) the Sagereck-Alp (4395'), and mounts across the (1 hr.) Grünersee-Au through the finely situated Zirbenau to (1 1/2 hr.) the Funtenseehutte. To the left, below the Zirbenau lies the pretty Grünersee (4935'). (The Feld (5635'), an excellent point of view, is easily ascended from the Funtensee Hut in 1 hr.; the Viehkogl (7075') in 1 1/2-2 hrs.; also the Funtensee-Tauern (6392'; 3 1/2 hrs., fatiguing); and the Hundstod (8510'; 3 1/2-4 hrs.) via the Diesbach-Scharte (easiest ascent, see p. 80).) — Several paths (Buchauer, Ramseder, Weissbachl, and Diesbach Scharte) lead from the Funtensee to Saalfelden; the shortest (6 hrs.) and most interesting is the Ramseder Scharte (6905'; 3 1/2 hrs. from the Funtensee is the Riemenhausen, comp. p. 128).

From the Fischunkel-Alp (p. 78) rough and fatiguing routes (11-12 hrs.; guide 15 M) cross the Blühnbach-Thörli or the Mauer-Scharte (7140') to the Blühnbach-Thal and Werfen (p. 121).

To the Ramsau a road leads direct from the Königssee via Schönanu (p. 76) to (4 1/2 M) Ilsank (see below). A somewhat longer route leads through the woods to the left from Schönanu, at the base of the Grünstein, to the forester's house of Schappach (refreshments). Thence we may proceed either to the right to Ilsank, or to the left direct to the Wimbach-Klamm (see below).

From Berchtesgaden to Reichenhall (12 M.), railway via Hallthurm in 1 1/4 hr.; see p. 70. A far preferable route, however, is the road via Ramsau and the Schwarzbachwacht (20 M.; omn. daily to the Hintersee, see p. 73). The road passes the Luitpold Park and beyond the Theresien-Allee joins the new Reichenhall road. After 3 1/4 M. (direction-post) it descends to the left, crossing the (1 3/4 M.) Gmundbrücke over the Bischofsweiser Ache. At (2 1/4 M.) Ilsank (1910'; Inn, pens. 4-5 M; telephone to the Münchnerhaus, see p. 80), a brook descending about 400' works a pump by which the salt-water from the mines is forced up to the Söldenkopf, 1200 ft. higher, and over the Schwarzbachwacht to Reichenhall, a distance of 20 M.

A flight of steps ascends thence to the Söldenkopf (3100'; simple refreshments in the pump-house) thence a good path with fine views leads along the brine conduit to the (1 1/4 hr.) Zipfelhäuser (p. 80) and the (1 3/4 hr.) Schwarzbachwacht (p. 81). — From the Söldenkopf a new path leads via Boschberg to (1 1/2 hr.) Berchtesgaden. — Route from Ilsank to the Königssee via Schönanu, 1 1/2 hr. (see above).

The fine new road now runs along the left bank of the foaming Ache to the left a grand view of the Watzmann; before us rises the broad Steinberg. The *Ramsau is remarkably picturesque owing to the contrast of the luxuriant vegetation of the valley with the imposing and picturesquely-shaped grey mountains. — On the left (1 1/2 M.) a finger-post indicates the path to the 'Jagdschloss Wimbach'.

A path crossing the bridge (2050', *Restaurant) to the left, and ascending to the right by the 'Trinkhalle', leads to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Wimbachklamm. The clear blue water of the brook here forms beautiful falls in its rocky ravine, into which the sun shines about noon.

A visit to the upper Wimbach-Thal, at least for 1 1/2 hr. beyond the Jagdschloss, or still better to the Gries-Alp, is recommended. A good bridle-path leads from the upper end of the gorge at first on the left, and then on the right bank of the brook through pine-wood, and afterwards traverses the broad mass of debris from which the stream issues,
to (1 hr.) the hunting-lodge of Wimbach (3074'; Rfmts.), in 1½ hr. more we reach the Gries-Alp (4340'), and enjoy a magnificent view of the imposing mountains at the head of the valley (from left to right, the Watzmann, Hunsdot, Palfelhorn, Alpelhorn, Hocheisspitze, Hochkalter, Steinberg). A track, hewn in part in the rocks, leads to the S. from this point to the (1½ hr.) shooting-box of Trischübl (5783'; no rfmts.), whence we may ascend the Hirschwiese (6930'; 1 hr.; guide M.), which affords an admirable view of this wild region, including part of the Königs-See. From Trischübl we proceed via the deserted Sigret-Alp to (3½ hrs.) the Oberlahner Alp (Steinerne Meer, see p. 78). — The Hunsdot (6610') may be ascended from Trischübl through the Hunsdot-Grube (3 hrs., fatiguing, steady head necessary; guide from Ramsau 14 M.); better ascent from the Funtensee-Haus via the Diesbach-Scharte (p. 79).

The ascent of the °Watzmann (6-7 hrs.; guide 10 M., to the middle peak 12 M.; to the Watzmann-Haus, 6 M.), is not difficult for experts. We ascend from (1½ hr.) Isank by Schappach (Rfmts.) to the (2½ hrs.) Mitterkaser-Alpe (4570'), which may also be reached from Ramsau via the Stuben-Alp in 2½ hrs., or (less recommended) from Königs-See by the Hervont-Alpe and Kühront-Alpe in 4-5½ hrs. Thence a good path ascends in windings to the (40 min.) Fals-Alpe (5310'; abandoned) and the (2½ hr.) Watzmann-Haus on the Falsköpfl (6330'; Inn in summer, kept by the guide Köderbacher). Thence we ascend the arête to the E. of the Watzmann-Grube and over the Watzmann-Anger to the (2-½ hrs.) Watzmann-Hocheck (8700'), on which are a trigonometrical bench-mark and two crosses. The °View embraces the Gross-Glockner, Gross-Venediger, Krimmler Tauern, the vast Bavarian plain, the entire Salzkammergut and district of Berchtesgaden, with the Wimbach-Thal below, and the Königs-See and Obersee to the S. — From the Hocheck a path, protected by a rail (steady head indispensable), leads along the arête in ½-¾ hr. to the top of the Central Peak (8905'; the highest). The °Panorama from this point is still more extensive, and besides a magnificent view of the Königs-See, embraces the entire Tauern chain from the Mallnitzer Tauern to the Oetztaler Ferner, Zugspitze, etc. The ascent of the Southern Peak, or Schönfeldspitze (8900'), from the central peak in 1½ hr. (guide 20 M.), and the descent to the Wimbach-Thal are very difficult.

On the road, ½ M. above the finger-post (see p. 79), is the °Inn zur Wimbachklamm (Pens. 4-5 M.), and a little beyond it the °Inn zum Hochkalter. Then (¾ M.) Ramsau (2190'; Oberwirth, well spoken of).

A pleasant walk (diverging to the right from the road at a guide-post near the Oberwirth) leads hence through wood to (½ hr.) the pilgrimage church of Maria-Kuntersweg (2495'), thence on to (¼ hr.) the Grosse Linde, whence we ascend to the right to (20 min.) the Zpfelhäuser (3270'; Inn), on the salt-water conduit, 1 hr. from the Schwarzbachwacht and 1½ hr. from the Söldenkoipfl (p. 79; the path leading straight on up the hill goes to the Todl Mamm, p. 76). — Another route leaves the Reichenhall road at a guide-post beyond the point where the Hintersee road diverges, and ascends to the left to (¾ hr.) the Wartstein (2900'), which affords a splendid view of the Hintersee, the Blaueis Glacier, etc. A little below is the Magdalenen-Kapella (2885'), a rocky grotto containing an altar. Descent to the Hintersee, ¾ hr. — The Mordau-Alp (3900'), at the foot of the Lottengebirge, may be ascended from the Taubensee or the Schwarzbachwacht in 1½ hr.; it commands a charming view of the Hintersee, Hochkalter, the Reiter-Alp, etc. — An attractive footpath leads along the right bank of the Ache from Ramsau to the Hintersee (p. 81), crossing the boggy °Gletscherguellen by means of long narrow bridges with railing on one side only (slippery in wet weather). Before reaching the Hintersee we join the new road.

Beyond Ramsau (¾ M.) the road divides, the branch to the Hintersee and the Hirschbichel (p. 81) leading to the left. The Road
TO REICHENHALL ascends straight on (right), past the small Taubensee (2845') and through beautiful pine-woods, to the (21/4 M.) Schwarzbachwacht (2910'), a pump-house on the summit of the pass, beyond which the Brine Conduit (p. 79) runs parallel with the road (1/4 M. farther on is the small Inn zur Schwarzbachwacht). The road then descends into the deep wooded valley between the Reiter-Alpe on the left and the Lattengebirge on the right, and (3 M.) crosses the Schwarzbach. At the (1 M.) Jettenberg pump-house (1795'; Rafms.), at the end of the valley, another bridge crosses the Schwarzbach, which forms a fine cascade (Staubfall) here and falls into the Saalach immediately below. [A footpath, diverging to the left before the bridge, leads under the latter to the fall.] To the left diverges the new road to Schnaiskreut (p. 192). Our road skirts the right bank of the Saalach, passing opposite Fronau, to (41/2 M.) Reichenhall (p. 66).

The Ober-Weissbach road crosses the Ache and again forks. The new road leads to the left, partly through wood, with fine views of the Reiter-Alpe, etc., and skirting the S.E. bank of the Hintersee, to the (1 hr.) Auzinger Inn (see below), where it rejoins the old road. The latter, to the right at the fork, recrosses the Ache, and ascends to the (11/2 M.) Hintersee (2580'), the W. bank of which it follows. Not far from the N.W. end of the lake, near the small St. Antoni Chapel, is the Wartstein Inn (pens. 4-5 M.; ferry to the new road), affording a picturesque view of the Hochkalter with the Blaeuis, the Hohe Goll, etc. About 3/4 M. farther on, 1/4 M. from the upper end of the lake, are the forester's house of Hintersee (2605') and the Bavarian custom-house. Opposite is Auzinger's Inn.

Excursions from the Hintersee (guide, Jac. Gruber). A visit to the Blaeuis, between the Hochkalter and Steinberg, the northernmost glacier in the German Alps, is fatigueing but very interesting; to the Eisboden (6280') at the foot of the glacier 3/4-4 hrs. (guide 7 M.); chamois are sometimes seen on this route. — Edelweisslahnerkopf (6405'), 4 hrs. (guide 6 M.); beautiful 'Edelweiss' at the top. — The Stadelhorn (7400'); a splendid view of the Tauern may be climbed by adepts in 5 hrs. (guide 8 M.). — Hochkalter (6550'), through the Ofenthal in 5-6 hrs. (guide 15 M.), difficult, for experts only. The ascent via the Blaeuis (guide 20 M.) is very difficult.

Those who desire to proceed to Reichenhall from the Hintersee take the road to the left at the N. end of the lake, skirting the W. side of the Wartstein (ascended in 25 min.; see p. 80), turn to the left again 10 min. farther on, and in 1/2 hr. reach the Reichenhall road below the Taubensee (see above).

The beautiful valley between the Hochkalter (left) and the Reiter Alpe (Grundübelhörner, Mühlsturzhorn; right) is now ascended to the (6 M.) Hirschbichel (3780'; Inn), with the Austrian custom-house of Mooswacht.

The Kammerlinghorn (8045'), ascended from the Hirschbichel in 31/2-4 hrs. (somewhat fatigueing; guide, desirable, 5 M. from Ramsau 11 M.), is an admirable point of view (Steinerne Meer, Tauern, etc.). — Experts may ascend the Hochheisspitze (8240') in 11/2-3 hrs. from the Kammerlinghorn, partly on smooth and giddy rocks. The descent via the Hochheisspitze to the Hirschbichel, or via the Alpe Schachter (7280') to the Wimbach-Thal (4 hrs. to the Jagdschloss) is steep and difficult (guide from Ramsau, 15 M.).

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I. Route 16. OBER-WEISSBACH.

To the W. of the Hirschbichel a path (with red marks) crosses the Kleine or Loferer Hirschbichel (4100'), which affords a very fine view, to Wildenthal and (1 3/4 hr.) St. Martin on the Lofer road (p. 191).

The road ascends a few hundred paces farther to its highest point (3870'), and then descends into the Saalach-Thal (the marked footpath saves 1/4 hr.). Before us rise the imposing Leoganger Steinberge. About 2 1/4 M. from the Hirschbichel, near a saw-mill, a finger-post indicates the way to the *Seisenberg-Klamm, a profound and very narrow gorge, hollowed out by the action of the Weissbach, which dashes over huge blocks of rock below. At the (25 min.) Binder-Mühle, at the lower end of the ravine, we reach the Saalach-Thal; a road leads hence to (1/2 M.) Ober-Weissbach (2150'; *Auvogl, near the church), where we rejoin the road from the Hirschbichel (to the left). The *Inn zur Frohnwies lies 1/2 M. to the S.

About 1/2 M. to the W. of Ober-Weissbach, on the Lofer road, is the Lamprechts-Ofenloch, a large cavern with an imposing entrance, which has been made accessible, though the passage over the smooth stones and blocks of rock is anything but pleasant. — About 6 M. to the N. (carr. in 1 1/4 hr.), reached by a pleasant and well-shaded road, is the interesting Vorderkaser-Klamm (p. 191).

The road to Saalfelden (one-horse carr. from Frohnwies 4, two-horse 6-7 fl.; omnibus twice daily in summer, 1 fl.) traverses a defile (Hohlwege), 6 M. long, on the right bank of the Saalach. Near the deserted mill of Diesbach, the stream of that name forms a pretty waterfall (8 min. to the left of the road). A marked path leads hence to the right to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Passauer-Hütte (p. 128). The valley then expands, and the Tauern chain is seen towards the S. (The Brandbauer is the only point in the Pinzgau valley from which the Gross-Glockner is visible.)

9 1/2 M. Saalfelden, on the Salzburg and Tyrol Railway, see p. 127. Those who are making for the railway-station save 1/4 hr. by diverging to the right at Pabing, 3/4 M. from Saalfelden, and proceeding via Dorfheim.
17. Salzburg and Environs.

The State-Railway Station is on the N. side of the town (Pl. D, 1) about a mile from the Stadtbriicke (Steam Tramway, see p. 84). There are separate waiting-rooms (restaurant in each) for the trains to Austria (Vienna, Innsbruck) and for those to Bavaria (Rosenheim-Munich). German money is accepted for tickets to stations in Germany. The town-office of the Austrian state-railway is at the Hotel zum Stein (p. 84). — The Salzkammergut Station (p. 100) faces the state railway station.
Hotels (often full in summer; rooms should be engaged in advance). "HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE" (Pl. D, 1), at the station, with a lift and large garden, R. 1½-3 fl., L. & A. 70 kr., pens. from 5 fl.; "HÔTEL D'AUTRICHE" (Pl. a; D, 3), Schwarz-Str., R. 1-2 fl., L. & A. 80, B. 60 kr.; HOTEL NEIBÖCK (Pl. b; D, 1), R. 1½-2 fl., L. & A. 50, B. 60 kr., pens. from 4 fl.; "PITTER" (Pl. i; D, 2), R., L. & A. 1 fl. 30 kr., with good restaurant. — In the town, on the left bank: "ERZHERZOG CARL" (Pl. c; E, 4), Mozart-Platz, R. & L. 1½-3¼ fl.; GOLDENES SCHIFF (Pl. d; E, 4), Residenz-Platz, R. from 1 fl. 25, L. & A. 50 kr.; "GOLDENE KRONE" (Pl. f; D, 3), R. from 80, L. 15, B. 45 kr., pens. from 3 fl., GOLDENER HIRSCH, MÖDLHAMMERBÄU, GOLDNER HORN, R. 1-½, pens. 5-6 fl., all in the Getreidegasse; MOHREN (Pl. g; E, 3, 4), ZUR HÖLLE, Judengasse; MÜNCHENER HOF, Lederergasse. On the right bank: ELEKTRIZITÄTS-ÔTEL, Makart-Platz, new; ZUM STEIN (Pl. h; D, E, 3), on the Salzach, R. 80 fl.-1 fl. 20, L. 20, B. 35 kr.; HOT-PENS. STADT WIEN, FRANZ-JOSEF-STR. 8, near the station, R. from 80 kr.; GÄBELBRÄU (Pl. i; D, 3), R. 50 kr., TRAUBE (Pl. k; D, 3), REGENBOGEN, TIGER, moderate; BERGERBRAU, Linzergasse 17; KREBS, Mirabell-Platz; KOFLER's, all these unpretending; STEINLECHER, Birgstei-Str., 1½ M. from the station, well spoken of; STEIGLEBRAU (see below), R. from 50 kr.; SCHWARZES RÖSSEL, Berg-Str. 5; PITZINGER, near the station, well spoken of; SCHWARZ, next the Nölkö, with garden. — PENSION JUNG, near the station; KOLLE'S HOTEL GARNI (see below), Linzergasse, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.

Cafés. Tomasetti, Ludwig-Victor-Platz; Lohmayr, Universitäts-Platz. On the right bank: Café Bazar, Schwarz-Str.; KOLLE, Linzergasse (also rooms); National, Faberhaus. — Confectioner. Fürst, Ludwig-Victor-Platz.

Restaurants. "CURHAUS" (see p. 89; concerts five or six times weekly in summer, 30 kr.); "PITTER" (see above; Railway Restaurant. — WINE in St. Peter's Stiftskeller (Pl. D, 4; p. 86); at Geissler's, Dreifaltigkeitsgasse 18; at Malser's, and Keller's, in the Getreidegasse; at the TIGER, Mohren, etc. — BEER at the Steinbräu-Garten, Getreidegasse; STIEGLKELLER, Gastättengasse 8, with view; SCHANZTKELLER, outside the Kajetaner-Thor, with view; MÖDLMACHERKELLER, outside the Klausen-Thor, also with view; BRÄUSTÜBL, at Mulln (quaint rooms; not open till 3 p.m.).

Baths. CURHAUS (p. 89), with baths of every kind. WASSERHEIL-ANSTALT SALZBURG-PARSH (pp. 90, 92), with swimming-bath, restaurant, etc. Swimming Baths, near Schloss Leopoldskron, 1½ M. to the S.W. (p. 91; omnibus from the Stadt-Platz at 9.30 and 11.30 a.m., 3.15 and 7 p.m., 15 kr.). MUD, PINOCONE, and PEAT baths at the Ludwigshof and the Marienbad, 1½ M. from the town (omnibus from the Goldene Horn and Blaue Gans); at Bad Kreuzbrückl, ¾ M. to the S.W., near Leopoldskron (omnibus from the Collegien-Platz at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.; and at the Ganshof, near Margraten, 1½ M. to the N.W.

Cabs. From the station into the town, with luggage, 60 kr. or (two horses) 1 fl. at night, 90 kr. or 1 fl. 60 kr. — By time: half-a-day 3 fl. 40 kr. or 5 fl.; whole day 6 or 9 fl. — To Berchtsgaden, see p. 71. — Excursions to Aigen, Marienbad, Hellbrunn, or Klesheim, and back 1 fl. 30 kr. or 2 fl.; to Anif, Grambach, or Großgöging, and back 1½ or 2½ fl.; to Maria-Plain, 1 fl. 70, or 2 fl. 80 kr.; to Parch, from the town 70 kr. or 1 fl., from the station 1 fl. 30 or 1 fl. 80 kr., with luggage, 20 kr. extra. Waiting, each 1½ hr., 20 kr. for one-horse, 30 kr. for two-horse cabs. — Tolls and fees included in all cases.

Steam Tramway (Stadtbahnen) from the railway-station through the town hourly to (53 min.) St. Leonhard (p. 71) via (11 min.) Bazar (in the centre of the town), (21 min.) Nonnthal, and (42 min.) Hellbrunn. The stations within the town are: BIENHOF, CURHAUS, BAZAR, INNERE STEIN, and AEUSSERE STEIN (branch to Parch, p. 90), beyond which the line crosses the Caroline-Brücke to (2 M.) INNERE NONNTHAL. The next part of the line affords a succession of pretty views. Stations: AEUSSERE NONNTHAL (Leopoldskron, p. 91), Cemetery, Klein-Gmain, Morzg, (3 M.) Hellbrunn (p. 91), Anif (p. 91), Großgöging (p. 71), and (8 M.) St. Leonhard (p. 71). — Tickets at the station ticket-offices, not from the conductor; return-tickets are valid only on day of issue.
SALZBURG

1: 17,550

1. Botanischer Garten
2. Hauptwache
3. Moßbrunnen
4. Kapitelschwarme

Kirchen u. Klöster:
5. Augustiner-Kloster und Kirche
6. Benediktiner-Abbat und Stiftskirche St. Peter
7. Bürgerstiftskirche
8. Dreifaltigkeitskirche und Seminar
9. Franziskaner-Kloster und Kirche
10. Kajetaner-Kirche
11. Kapuziner-Kloster und Kirche
12. Kollegienkirche
13. Loreto Kloster u. Kirche
14. Protestantische Kirche
15. St. Eduardspitalkirche
16. St. Margrethenkapelle
17. St. Michaeliskirche
18. St. Peterstiftskirche
19. St. Sebastianuskirche
20. Ursuliner-Kloster und Kirche
21. Ursulinerinnen-Kloster und Kirche (Kornberg)
22. Kollegium-Gebäude
23. Landtags-Gebäude
24. Leichenhof St. Peter
25. St. Sebastian
26. Mariensäule
27. Mozarts Geburtshaus und Museum
28. Mozarts Standbild
29. " Wohnhäuser
30. Paracelsus-Wohnhäuser
31. Pferdeshäusle
32. Post u. Telegraph
33. Rathaus
34. Regierung u. Landgericht
35. Sommer-Realschule
36. Theater

Geograph. Anstalt von
Tramway from the station to Nonnthal, every ½ hr., via the Stadt-
Brücke, Residenz-Platz, and Kapitel-Platz. — Cable Tramway to the fortress,
see p. 57. — Lift to the Mönchsberg, see p. 88.

'Diensmann' (commissionnaire), to carry luggage not exceeding 22 lbs.
in weight to the station, 20 kr., between 22 and 110 lbs., 40 kr. — Town
Guides, 25 kr. per hr.; 2 fl. per day. The following are good guides for

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 32; E, 4) in the Residenz-Platz, entrance
to the right, by the guard-house. Branch-office in the Makart-Platz.

Art Exhibition in summer at the Künstlerhaus (p. 88). — Permanent
Exhibition of Industrial art in the Mirabell-Schloss (p. 99).

Money-Changers, Spängler, Mozart-Platz 4; Berger, Ludwig-Victor-
Platz. — Strangers' Information Office (Auskunfts-Bureau), in H. Kerber's
bookshop, Sigmund-Haffnergasse 10. — Photographs at Würthle & Spinn-
hirn's, Schwarz-Str. — Wood-Carvings at Geriner's, Mozart-Platz 5.

English Church Service in the German Protestant Church at 11 a.m.
and 4 p.m.

Salzburg (1350), the ancient Juuvum, was once the capital
of the wealthiest and most powerful ecclesiastical principality in S.
Germany, which was secularised in 1802 and converted into a tem-
poral Electorate. It afterwards became Austrian, then Bavarian,
and finally, in 1816, Austrian again. The town (27,600 inhab.;
500 Prot.) is now the seat of an archbishop and of the government
and law-courts of the district. Few German towns can compare
with Salzburg for beauty of situation. The town lies on both banks
of the Salzach, bounded by the abrupt castle-hill and the Mönchs-
berg on the left bank, and by the Capuzinerberg on the right bank.
Frequent fires have left few mediaeval buildings here. Most of the
principal edifices were built by the splendour-loving archbishops
in the 17th and 18th centuries. The houses with their flat roofs,
the numerous fountains, and the marble façades remind the trav-
eller of Italy, whence the archbishops generally procured their archi-
tects. The shady promenades on the broad quays afford charming
walks on both banks of the Salzach, from the railway-embankment
to the Carolinen-Brücke. On the right bank, near the railway-
station, a new and handsome quarter has sprung up since the de-
molition of the fortifications. The Stadt-Park and Curhaus (p. 89)
here form a favourite resort.

The older part of the town is on the left bank of the Salzach, its
central point being the Residenz-Platz (Pl. E, 4), in the middle of
which is the handsome *Hofbrunnen (Pl. 3), 46 ft. in height, ex-
ecuted in 1664 by Ant. Dario. Each of the hippocotami and
figures of Atlas is hewn out of a single block of marble. At the
summit a Triton spouts water out of a horn. On the W. side of
the Platz rises the spacious Residenz-Schloss, or Palace, erected in
1592-1724, and now partly occupied by the Grand-Duke of Tuscany.
Opposite to it is the Neugebäude, including the Government Build-
ings, Law Courts (Pl. 34), and Post and Telegraph offices (Pl. 32),
with a small tower containing a set of chimes, which play at 7, 11,
and 6 o'clock (names of the tunes on a tablet on the Palace). On
the S. side is the *Cathedral, erected in 1614-28 by Santino Solari
in the late-Renaissance style, on the model of St. Peter's at Rome
with florid stucco ornamentation. A chapel to the left of the en-
trance contains a Romanesque *Font in bronze, dating from 1321;
while the chapels of the aisles have modern statues representing
the ascent to Calvary, and ceiling-paintings by Glötzle. In the Dom-
Platz, on the W. side of the cathedral, rises a Column of the Virgin,
in lead, by Hagenauer (1772).

*Mozart's Statue (Pl. 28), in bronze, by Schwanthaler, erected
in 1842, adorns the Mozart-Platz (to the E.). The house in which the
great composer was born (b. 1756, d. 1791), No. 7 Getreidegasse
(Pl. 27), contains the interesting Mozart Museum on the third floor
(MSS., portraits, piano, etc.; open in summer daily 9-12 and 2-4,
Sun. 10-12; in winter daily 3-5; adm. 50 kr.). — Mozart's House
(Pl. 29; D, 3) is in the Makart-Platz (p. 89).

On the S. side of the cathedral lies the Kapitel-Platz, with its
handsome marble horse-trough (1732; Pl. 4). On the left side of
the Platz is the Archiepiscopal Palace (Pl. 1).

Nearly opposite, in the S.W. corner of the Platz, is the entrance
to the *Burial Ground of St. Peter (Pl. 24), the oldest in Salzburg.
The vaults hewn in the rock and the chapels attached, dating from
the period of the consecration by St. Rupert (d. 718), are inter-
esting. The late-Gothic *Church of St. Margaret (Pl. 16) in the
burial-ground, erected in 1483, restored in 1864, contains tombstones
of the 15th century. One of the modern monuments in the cemetery
(that of the Polish countess Lanckoronska, d. 1839) is by Schwan-
thaler. The Church of St. Peter (Pl. 18), a Romanesque edifice of
1131, badly restored in 1754, contains a poor monument to the com-
poser Michael Haydn (d. 1806), brother of the more celebrated Joseph
Haydn (N. aisle, 5th chapel). In the right aisle is the tombstone
of St. Rupert (see above). — The Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter
(Pl. 6) contains a library of 40,000 vols., with a collection of incunabula and
ancient MSS., a very interesting treasury, and extensive archives
(visitors admitted, generally at 1 p.m., by permission obtained
at the gate, to the left of the church-door). — At the N. entrance
to the burial-ground is the Stiftskeller (p. 84; good wine).

In the vicinity is the Franciscan Church (Pl. 9), of the 13th cent.,
with a fine Romanesque S. portal, and an elegant Gothic tower, restor-
ed in 1866. The interior is in the transition style, disfigured with
modern additions. The hexagonal choir borne by columns, with its
net-work vaulting and its series of chapels, dates from the 15th cent-
ury. On the high-altar a *Madonna, in wood, by M. Pacher (1480).
In the Franciscan Monastery opposite a performance is given daily
at 10.30 a.m. (ladies not admitted) on the 'Pansymphonicon', an
instrument invented by Father Singer, one of the monks (d. 1882).

Adjoining are the stables of the former prince-bishops, now
a cavalry-barrack, and the Summer Riding School (Pl. 35; adm.
10 kr.), with three galleries hewn in the rocks of the Mönchsberg in
1693. The **Winter Riding School** has a ceiling-painting of a tournament (date 1690).

On the N. side of the barracks, in the **Universitäts-Platz**, is a horse-trough with marble enclosure and a group of horse-tamers by **Mandl** (1670). Thence to the W. runs the *Neuthor*, a tunnel 150 yds. long, hewn in 1765-67 through the conglomerate rock (breccia) of the Mönchsberg, leading out of the town. Beyond it rises a statue of St. Sigismund, by **Hagenauer**, in memory of Archb. Sigismund, the constructor of the tunnel, a medallion of whom has been placed at the end of the tunnel next the town. There is a small stalactite cavern about 200 yds. to the left of the Mönchsberg entrance. — In the **Universitäts-Platz** rises the **Collegiumkirche** (Pl. 22; D, 4), a handsome rococo edifice with a lofty dome, built in 1696-1707 from plans by **Fischer von Erlach**.

Near the Convent of St. Ursula (Pl. 20) is the extensive and valuable **Museum Carolino-Augusteanum** (Pl. D, 3), entered from the Franz-Joseph-Quai (adm. 50 kr., on Sun. 30 kr.; daily in summer, 8-1 and 2-6, Sun. and Thurs. in winter, 1-4; good light necessary).

**Ground Floor.** In the **Vestibule** are a handsome bronze fountain of the 17th cent. and the arms of several archbishops in stone. The **Lapidarium** contains Roman mosaic floors, milestones, monuments, etc. — **First Floor.** In the **Hall of Industry** are works of the art-handicrafts and a **GUILD Room**, with master-works. **Music Room**, with a fine collection of musical instruments of the last three centuries. **Hall of Antiquities**, with prehistoric and Roman bronzes, etc. **Weapon Saloon**: weapons of the last three centuries. **Medieval Kitchen; Study; State Room** of the time of the Thirty Years' War; **Hunting Room**; **Women's Apartment**, with bay-windows and old paintings on glass; **Dining Room**; Romanesque **Chapel and Sacristy**, fitted up in the Gothic style; **Gothic Hall; Rococo Room; Renaissance Hall.** — **SECOND FLOOR. Library**, with more than 50,000 volumes. **Collection of Documents, Seals and Coins. Costume Saloon. Picture Saloon**, with original panelling from the château of Goldegg (1606). Most of the collection of natural history has been removed to the château of Mirabell (p. 89).

The houses of the adjacent **Gstättengasse** (Pl. C, 3; elevator to the Mönchsberg, see p. 88) cling to the side of the Mönchsberg like swallows' nests, with rooms and cellars hewn in the conglomerate rock. The **Klausenthor** was formerly the termination of this part of the town, lying between the hill and the river. The latter is now bordered by the broad **Franz-Joseph-Quai**, planted with trees. Beyond the gate is the iron **Franz-Karl-Brücke** (foot-bridge; 1 kr.).

Above the town, on the S.E. point of the Mönchsberg, rises the fortress of **"Hohen-Salzburg" (1780)\(^1\)**, now reached in 3 min. by a **Cable Railway**, starting in the Festungsgasse, close to St. Peter's Cemetery (Pl. E, 4; fare 30, up and down 40, including admission to the fortress and the view-tower 60 kr.). The railway is 200 yds. long and ascends at a gradient of 58:100. Halfway up is the station **Mönchsberg**, adjoining the restaurant **Zur Katz** (approach to the Mönchsberg, see p. 88). Farther on the train penetrates the wall of the fortress by a tunnel 25 yds. long and reaches the upper station in the **Hasengraben** (*Restaurant, with fine view*). The **View-
tower (82' high; platform 560' above the town) commands a splendid *Panorama, including (from left to the right) the Gaisberg, Schwarzenberg, Tennen-Gebirge, Pass Lueg (above Schloss Hellbrunn), Hohe Göll, the Steinerne Meer (in the background), the sombre Untersberg (above Schloss Leopoldskron), the Latten-Gebirge, Müllnerhorn, Ristfeichthorn, Sonntagshorn, Hochstauffen, and the château of Klessheim (on the plain). In the W. foreground rises the Mönchsberg, beyond which is the wooded Reinberg (Ofenlochberg), with its breccia quarries. To the N.W. extends the plain of Bavaria. To the N. is Maria-Plain, with the village of Bergheim below, on the Salzach. On the N.E. the Gaisberg is adjoined by the Kapuzinerberg, at the base of which, on the Salzach, lies the town. — The fortifications, now used as barracks, were founded in the 11th cent. and extended at different periods; the greater part of the present imposing pile dates from 1496-1519. The Church of St. George in the castle-yard, erected in 1502, contains statues of the Twelve Apostles in red marble. On the exterior is a relief, representing the founder Archb. Leonhard (d. 1519). The Fürstenszimmer, restored in 1851, are worth inspection. The Goldene Stube contains a fine Gothic stove of 1501.

The *Mönchsberg (1645'), a wooded hill about 11/2 M. in length, bounding the town on the W., affords charming walks with beautiful views. An Electric Elevator (200'; fare 20 kr., down 10 kr., up and down 25 kr.) runs every 10 min. from Gstätten-gasse 13 (Pl. C, 3) to the top of the plateau (*Restaurant, with frequent concerts). The Belvedere (10 kr.), 360' above the Salzach, commands a splendid panorama, more picturesque, though less extensive, than that from the fortress. The view of the town, overhung by the fortress, is especially attractive. — Forest-paths lead hence to the S. to the Bürgerwehrsölzer (Restaurant), to the W. to the *Restaurant St. Hubertus, below the St. Johann-Schloßchen (with view-terrace), and to other points.

The easiest approach to the Mönchsberg leads from the station Mönchsberg, on the wire-rope railway (see above), through an archway under the Restaurant Katz (fine view, see p. 87) and past the Ludwig-Fernsicht and the Villa Freyburg. — The most direct footpath from the town to the Mönchsberg is by a flight of 283 steps near the Summer Riding School (p. 86); another leads from the suburb of Mülln, past the Augustine Church (Pl. 5; C, 2) and through the Monica Gate; a third from the suburb of Nonnthal (Zum Rothen Hahn) through the Scharten-Thor (Pl. D, 5).

The E. spur of the hill, below the fortress, is the Nonnberg (Pl. E, F, 4), so called from an Ursuline convent situated here. The Gothic Convent Church (founded 1009, restored in the 15th cent.), with a Romanesque portal, possesses a fine winged altarpiece, a crypt with interesting columns, and in the tower ancient frescoes. The cloisters, dating from the end of the 11th cent., are the oldest now extant in Germany (no admission). Charming view from the parapet. — Outside the adjacent Kajetaner-Thor, on the bank of the Salzach, is the Künstlerhaus (Pl. F, 4), an institution for exhibitions of art (p. 85).
The Salzach is crossed in the middle of the town by the iron Stadtbrücke, 300 ft. long and 36 ft. broad. In the 'Platzl', near the bridge, on the right bank of the Salzach, is the House of Paracelsus (Pl. 30), indicated by his effigy.

The monument of this celebrated physician and empiric (d. 1541), erected in 1762 over the original tombstone, is in the vestibule of the church which adjoins the Cemetery of St. Sebastian (Pl. 25) at the end of the Linzergasse. The inscription describes him as the 'insignis medicinae doctor, qui diva illa vulnera lepram podagram hydroposim attaque insanabilita corporis contagia mirifica arte sustuli'. To the left of the path leading to the Chapel in the centre of the cemetery (erected 1597, recently restored; walls in mosaic by Castello), is the grave of Mozart's Widow (d. 1842).

In the Makart-Platz, near the house of Paracelsus, is the new Theatre (Pl. 36; D, 3), a handsome Rococo building by Fellner & Hellmer (1893). Adjacent are the Salzburg Electric Works, opposite which is Mozart's House (Pl. 29; p. 86). Farther on, in the Mirabell-Platz, stands the Mirabell-Schloss (Pl. D, 2), erected in 1606 by Archbishop Wolf Dietrich, rebuilt after a fire in 1818, and now the property of the town. The staircase is adorned with sculptures by Raph. Donner. The Mirabell-Schloss contains the natural history section of the Museum (p. 87), including a geological-mineralogical collection of 20,000 specimens and also a permanent industrial exhibition (p. 85). Behind the Schloss lies the Mirabell Garden (also entered from the Makart-Platz), laid out in the old French fashion, with fountains, marble statues, and an aviary. It is connected with the Cur-Garten by the handsome new Mirabell Steps.

Adjoining Schloss Mirabell on the N. is the well-kept Stadt-Park, containing a Curhaus and Bath-House (Restaurant; concerts, see p. 84). A building in the park contains Sattler's Cosmosrama and Panorama of Salzburg (adm. 20 kr.). — To the W., on the Elisabeth-Quai, is the Protestant Church (Pl. 14), a Romanesque edifice by Götz (1867). — The garden of the Villa Schwarz, near the railway-station, contains an excellent bronze statue of Schiller, by Meixner.

In the Linzergasse on the right bank, about 200 paces from the Stadtbrücke, opposite the Gablerbräu Inn, and recognisable by its large stone portal (r.), is the entrance to the *Capuzinerberg* (2130'). The Capuchin Monastery (Pl. 11) is reached in 8-10 min. by a 'Route de Calvaire', with 225 steps, or by the Kapuzinerstiege (Steingasse 9; also with steps). At the top visitors ring at the gate (1 kr.) and enter the park. On the left stands the 'Mozart-Häuschen', brought from Vienna to its present site, in which Mozart completed his 'Zauberflöte' in 1791 (adm. 10 kr.). In front is a bronze bust of Mozart by Hellmer. We ascend hence through the wood by about 500 steps more. After 10 min. a finger-post on the left indicates the way to the 'Aussicht nach Bayern', whence we survey the new town on the right bank and the railway-station in the foreground, to the right Maria-Plain, to the left Mülln, in the centre the Salzach stretching far into the plains of Bavaria. About 2 min. farther on, another
II. Route 17. SALZBURG. Gaisberg.

direction-post shows the way (diverging from the straight path to the restaurant) to the (5 min.) 'Stadt-Aussicht' (1985'), the finest point on the Capuzinerberg (pavilion): admirable View of the town and fortress, the Hochstauften, Sonntagshorn, Latten-Gebirge, Untersberg, Schönfeldspitze, Hohe Göll, Pass Lueg, and Tennen-Gebirge. In 5 min, more we reach the Francischi-Schlössl (or Kapuziner Schlössl), 780 ft. above the Salzach, and commanding a very extensive prospect (Restaurant). A shady path (pretty views) leads hence down the hill on the side farthest from the town, which we regain through the Linzergasse.

Aigen, a château and park of Prince Schwarzenberg, at the foot of the Gaisberg, 31/2 M. to the S.E. of Salzburg, merits a visit (railway-station, see p. 92). Morning-light the best. At the entrance to the grounds (3/4 M. from the station) is a Hotel & Restaurant, with a shady terrace. Those who are pressed for time may obtain a guide here (30 kr.). The Kanzel is the finest point.

An easy bridle-path leads from Aigen to the (11/2 hr.) Zettel-Alp (see below), passing through the park, and then, by the waterfall, to the left, through the woods, to the Steinwandtner Farms, where it merges in a cart-road. Another route leads from the Kanzel (see above) through fine woods to the hamlet of Gaisberg, whence a path ascends to the left.

About 11/4 hr. above Aigen is Count Platz's château of St. Jakob am Thurn (1700'), an excellent point of view (1/2 hr. from stat. Elsbethen, p. 93). The château is occupied by the curé (Restaurant, with fine view). From the 'Aussicht', 5 min. from the château, we enjoy a view of the mountains and the plain of the Salzach, most picturesquely grouped. The Tennen-Gebirge, the Hohe Göll, Watzmann, Hochkalter, Untersberg, and Hochstauften are especially conspicuous. In the background lies Salzburg.

The Gaisberg (4220') is the finest point of view near Salzburg. A Zahnradbahn, or rack-and-pinion railway, opened in 1887, ascends to the summit from Parsch (1410') reached by the Gisela-Bahn (p. 92) in 6 min., or by the local line in 25 min. (p. 84; 13 trains daily, stopping at the Café Bazar, Aeusser Steinh, and Aigener-Str.; from Aeusser Steinh to Parsch, 7 min.), or by 20 min. walk from the Carolinen-Brücke (Pl. F, 4) via the Aigen and Gaisberg road (cabs, see p. 84). Dr. Breyer's Hydropathic Establishment (Wasserheil-Anstalt, p. 84) adjoins the station at Parsch. The ascent of the railway, which is 23/4 M. in length, with a maximum gradient of 25:100, takes about 3/4 hr. (fares, up 2 fl. 4 kr., return-ticket 5 fl. 6 kr., including bed and breakfast at the hotel 5 fl., less for members of Alpine Clubs). The line ascends on the S.W. side of the hill, passing the station of Judenberg-Alp (2405'), to (13/4 M.) the Zettel-Alp (3270'; Restaurant), and then mounts in a wide curve towards the E., through cuttings in the rock, to the summit (4220'). A little to the W. of the terminal station is the Hotel Gaisbergspitze (R., L., & A. 11/2-2 fl.), with a view-tower (15 kr.). The View embraces the Salzburg Alps and the plain, in which seven lakes may be descried (comp. the annexed Panorama). The lights of Salzburg are picturesque in the evening.
Panorama vom Caisberg.
1180 Meter.
For pedestrians the best route (with red way-marks; shade in the morning) leads from Parsch (p. 90) to (10 min.) the Apothekerhöfe, at the foot of the hill. It then ascends to the left to the (1 hr.) Gersberg (or Zeisberg) Alpe (2615'; Inn), and thence in zigzags through wood on the N. side to the (1½ hr.) summit. [A marked path leads from Gersberg to the Judenberg-Alpe in 40 min., and one from Gersberg to Guggenthal in 1½ hr.] — From Parsch to the Zistel-Alp (p. 90), on foot, 1½ hr.; thence to the top, 1 hr. Route from Aigen to the Zistel-Alp, see p. 90.

The Nockstein (3410') a rocky eminence on the N. side of the Gaisberg, also repays a visit (2½ hrs.; marked path, guide unnecessary). We follow the Ischl road, past the Capuzinersberg, to (3½ M.) Guggenthal (see p. 101), whence the Lamberg-Steyt, diverging to the right immediately behind the brewery, ascends in easy windings to the (3/4 hr.) summit (fine view). Another path ascends from the Gersberg-Alp to the top of the Nockstein in 3/4 hr.

The imperial château of Hellbrunn, 3 M. to the S. of Salzburg (local railway, see p. 84), with gardens and fountains in the style of the 17th and 18th cent., was built by Archbp. Marcus Sittich in 1613 and is adorned with frescoes by Mascagni and others (1615). The fountains play on Sundays gratis (fee on other days 50 kr., for a party 20 kr. each). There are also a Mechanical Theatre (fee) and a Restaurant. From the garden an iron gate (fee for opening it) leads into the Park. Ascending the wooded hill to the right, we pass the Monatschüsschen (so called because built in a single month) and arrive at (10 min.) the Stadt-Aussicht, commanding a fine view of Salzburg. Thence through wood to (10 min.) the Watzmann-Aussicht on the other side of the hill, from which the Watzmann is seen to great advantage. On our way back we descend to the right, after 5 min., to the 'Steinerne Theater', hewn in the rock, where pastoral operas are performed before the archbishops. We then return by the drive, skirting the hill to the left. — About 1 1/2 M. to the S. of Hellbrunn, on the road to Hallein, is the Gothic château of Anif (Count Arco-Stephberg), with a fine park (steam-tramway, see p. 84). — From Hellbrunn to Aigen (p. 90) is a walk of about 3/4 hr. (steam-tramway, see p. 84).

To the S.W. of Salzburg (1 1/2 M.) is the château of Leopoldskron, with a fish-pond and Swimming-Bath (p. 84; Restaurant; rowing and sailing boats). From this point the extensive Leopoldskroner Moos stretches southwards to the base of the Untersberg. On the 'Moos-Strasse', which traverses the moor to Glaneck, are a group of 200 houses inhabited by peat-cutters, and the 'Moos-Bäder' or peat-baths (omnibus, see p. 84). The Ludwigbad is 3/4 M. from Leopoldskron, and the Marienbad 1 1/4 M.

Fürstenbrunnen and Marble Quarries. From the station Grödig (p. 71; steam-tramway in 3/4 hr.) a path (marked) leads at the foot of the Untersberg, past the Rosittenbruch to (21/2 M.) the old castle of Glaneck (1460'; Grüner Wald). Thence it proceeds to the (1 1/2 M.) Kugelmühle Inn, and ascending by the falls of the Glan leads to (1/4 M.) the source of the stream, called the *Fürstenbrunnen (1950'), the excellent water of which (42 Fahrt.) is now conducted to Salzburg. Immediately below are several bullet-mills. In the vicinity are the Quarries which yield the beautiful Untersberg marble (Restaurant zur Schönens Aussicht).

To the N. (3 1/2 M.), on the right bank of the Salzach, rises the conspicuous and handsome pilgrimage-church of Maria-Plain (1720'), erected in 1634. The view from the parapet is the most
extensive in the vicinity of Salzburg. Evening light most advantageous.

The Untersberg, the most conspicuous mountain in the environs of Salzburg, culminates in the Geiereck (5910'), the Salzburger Hochthron (6070'), and the Berchtesgadener Hochthron (6480'). The mountain is usually ascended from Glaneck (see p. 91; provisions necessary). The paths have been recently improved by the German Alpine Club, and indicated by red marks, so that experienced mountaineers may dispense with a guide in good weather (see p. 85; Jos. Ebner and Jos. Kühel, at the Fürstenbrunnen Inn, are recommended). For the Geiereck and Salzburger Hochthron (51/2 hrs.) an easy path leads from Grödig (p. 71) through the prettily wooded Rositten-Thal to (11/2 hr.) the Lower Rositten-Alp (2655'), which we may also reach from Grödig by a steep path over the Grödiger Thörl (3190'; 13/4 hr.). We then ascend to (11/2 hr.) the Upper Rositten-Alp (4220'; Rmts.). A few minutes farther on is a finger-post pointing to the left to the (9/4 hr.) Schellenberger-Sattel (7000'), whence we may descend to the left, via the Drachenloch and the Kienberg-Alp, to the Berchtesgaden road (to Schellenberg 3 hrs.). — From the above-mentioned finger-post the path to the right leads to a second way-post, pointing (right) to the (10 min.) *Kolowrats-Höhle, a cavern containing fantastic ice-formations, a flight of steps in the rock, protected by railings, descends to the bottom of the cavern, which is 200 ft. deep. Proceeding to the left ("Nach den Gamslöchern und Geiereck") we reach (5 min.) a third finger-post indicating the position of the *Gamslöcher, a curious series of grottoes (fine view from two openings in the largest, the 'Halle'), which lie a few paces from the path. We now ascend to the right by the Dopplersteig, boldly hewn in the rocks of the Geiereck (345 yds. long; provided with a railing and free from danger), to the (11/4 hr. from the Upper Rositten-Alp) Untersberg-Haus (5410'; Inn, bed 80 kr., members of Alpine Clubs 40 kr.), situated on the plateau of the Untersberg, whence the Geiereck (5910'; wooden cross at the top) may be reached in 11/2 hr. The route hence to the (50 min.) *Salzburger Hochthron (6070'), the finest point of view, leads mostly over grass, and passes the Jungfern-Brunnen. — Another path to the top of the Geiereck leads from Glaneck (turning, after 11/2 hr., to the right) to (2 hrs.) the Firman-Alp (3120'); then through wood, up the steep and toilsome Steinerne Stiege and past the Schafleck, to the (21/2 hrs.) Untersberg-Haus. — In descending from the Salzburger Hochthron, we may choose the interesting but fatiguing route by the (11/2 hr.) Schweigmüller-Alpe (4895') and through the Sulzenkar to (3 hrs.) Glaneck. [About 1/2 hr. after leaving the summit this route passes within 5 min. (to the right) of the Eiskeller, a large cave with ice-formations.] — The Berchtesgadener Hochthron (6480') is best ascended from the W. side (Pass Hallthurm, p. 70) by the Zehn-Kaser-Alp (4975'; 31/2-4 hrs.) or from Berchtesgaden by Gern (p. 71; 5-6 hrs.; way indicated by red marks, but guide advisable, 8 M.). The route from the Salzburger Hochthron to the Berchtesgadener Hochthron by the Milltags-Scharte takes about 31/2 hrs., and is very trying.

From Salzburg to Berchtesgaden (**Königssee), see p. 10.

18. From Salzburg to Hallein and Golling.

Comp. Map, p. 72.

18 M. RAILWAY (Gisela-Bahn, comp. R. 25) to (11 M.) Hallein in 22-41 min.; to (18 M.) Golling in 35 min.-1 hr.

The train describes a wide curve round the Kapuzinerberg (p. 89). To the left lies the handsome château of Neuhaus, belonging to Count Thun. 21/2 M. Parsch, with a large *Hydropathic Establishment (Gaisberg Railway, see p. 90); 4 M. Aigen (p. 90). The Salzach is now approached, and the precipitous Untersberg becomes more prominent, with the Watzmann and Hohe Göll adjoining it
HALLEIN. II. Route 18. 93

on the left. To the right, on the opposite bank of the river, is the château of Anif (p. 91). 6 M. Elsbethen, with a château, a monastery, and the school of Goldenstein. [St. Jakob am Thurn (p. 90) lies 1⅓ M. to the N. The Elsbethen or Todt Klammen (⅓ hr.; guide 30 kr.) deserve a visit.] Beyond (9½ M.) Puch the train passes the village of Obersalm (left), and the large brewery of Kallienhausen, to the right, on the left bank of the Salzach, and crosses the Alm.

11 M. Hallein (1450'); Stern, with salt-baths, near the station, R. & L. 70 kr.; Post or Adler; Sonne; *Auböck; Stampfbrau; Ortner, at the station, unpretending), an old town (3940 inh.) on the left bank of the Salzach, noted for its salt-works, and also making tobacco and cement.

The Dürenberg, 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. 110. About 550 miners are employed here. Those who have not yet explored a salt-mine may avail themselves of this opportunity (but the Berchtesgaden mine is preferable, p. 72). Permission is obtained at the office of the salt-works at Hallein (one pers. 3 fl., a party 1½ fl. each; gratuity 20 kr.). The route to the (½ hr.) Dürenberg ascends on the W. side of the town through a narrow lane, to the right before the church is reached, commanding several fine views. After 1½ hr. the road turns into the valley to the right, and beyond the Inn Zur Österreichischen Geman enters a gateway to the left. At the (10 min.) Wegscheid Inn, the road divides, the right branch leading to Berchtesgaden (p. 94), the left to the Dürenberg. At the foot of the hill (2620'), which is crowned by the picturesque miners' church, constructed of marble in 1588, is the mining-office, where visitors present themselves. The donning of mining attire and the mode of 'travelling in the interior' are much the same as already described (p. 72). The total length of this mine is about 13,000', breadth 4300', depth 1320'. The visit occupies 1-1½ hr. — From the Dürenberg the Raspenhöhe (2390'; view) may be ascended in ½ hr.

Excursions from Hallein (guide, Joh. Kurf. of Dürenberg). The 'Kleine Barmstein (2740') commands a magnificent view of the surrounding mountains and of the valley of the Salzach. A marked path leads from Hallein by Theresensruhe and past the ruins of Dierndl to (1½ hr.) the summit, which consists of a narrow plateau, with abrupt precipices on three sides. The Grosse Barmstein (2750'), ½ hr. from the Kleine Barmstein, is less interesting. This expedition may also be advantageously made from Berchtesgaden (p. 75; 3 hrs.), following the Zill road (see below) and on the plateau turning to the left to (2½ hrs.) the hamlet of Mehloog (view), which lies about ½ hr. from the top of the Kleine Barmstein.

The *Rossfeld (Hennenköpf; 5040'), the N. spur of the Hohe Goll, may be ascended in 3 hrs. (guide unnecessary). We follow a marked path leading vià the Dürrenberg and through wood to the (2 hrs.) Hohe Goll Inn (3880') and thence proceed vià the Rossfeld-Alp (Rfmis.) to the summit (1½ hr.). — The ascent of the Hohe Goll (3895') from Hallein is fatiguing (8 hrs.; guide 7 fl.). From the (2 hrs.) Hohe Goll Inn (see above) we proceed via the Rossfeld-Alp and the Ahorn-Alp to the (2 hrs.) Ecker-Alp (p. 95), and ascend thence to (4 hrs.) the top (comp. pp. 76, 95).

The *Schlenken (5400'), is easily ascended in 5 hrs. by a marked path vià Adnet (p. 94) and Hoheinscheid, or via Vigaum, the Sandwirth, and the Schlenken-Alp. The view resembles that from the Gaiberg. A new path leads from the Schlenken vià the 'Jaegernase' to the (½ hr.) Schmittenstein (5555'), a height resembling a ruined castle and commanding a fine panorama.

To Berchtesgaden (7 M.). The following road, recommended to walkers (steep at the beginning and end, and not very suitable for driv-
ing), is the shortest way from Hallein (and Salzburg) to Berchtesgaden. To the (25 min.) Wegscheid Inn the route is the same as that to the Dürenberg. The road here turns to the right, passes the ('1/2 M.) Austrian custom-house (2140'), and reaches the ('1/4 M.) Bavarian custom-house of Zill (2165'; *Inn). The road then traverses a hilly plateau, sprinkled with farms and picturesque groups of trees (view of the Untersberg to the right), and finally descends rapidly through the wooded Nestelthal-Graben to the (3 M.) Salzburg-Berchtesgaden road (p. 72), which it reaches at Bairische Genese Inn. — Besides this road a carriage-road runs from the Dürenberg via Au (p. 76) direct to (9 M.) Berchtesgaden or to (9 M.) Vorderneck (p. 75).

To the Almbachstrub. Road by Adnet, with large marble-quarries, aud through the Wiesthal (or Almhai) to the (10 M.) Neuhäusli (Inn). Then by the Franz-Reyl-Steig, high on the right bank, to the ravine of the Strübbach (discharge of the Hintersee), flanked with huge precipices (to the Leopoldinenklauser 1 hr.). Road thence to (11/4 M.) Faistenau (2580'; Inn), 2 M. to the S. of which is the Faistenauer Hintersee (2250'). To the E. of Faistenau an easy path leads over the (3 hrs.) Faistenauer Schafberg (5110'; fine view) and through the Tiefbrunau to (2 hrs.) Fuschl (p. 101).

The train follows the right bank of the Salzach and crosses the Taugelbach, which issues from a deep gorge, 1 M. to the E. From (16 M.) Kuchl (1525'; Neuwirth), an old village with a Gothic church, a path leads to the right across the bridge direct to the (21/4 M.) Schwarzach Fall (see below).

18 M. Golling (1530'; *Hôtel Bahnhof, in an open situation at the station; *Atte Post, Neue Post, Metzger Holzherre, in the village), lying on a hill, 1/4 M. from the station, derives some importance from the attractions of the environs. The cemetery, lading the church, commands an admirable view. On the E. side is the Bachstatt, a spur of the Rabenstein, with pleasant grounds and fine points of view. The route to the (21/4 M.) *Golling or Schwarzach Fall cannot be mistaken (one-horse carr. for 1-2 pers. 11/2, 3 pers. 2 fl.). Starting from the station, we cross the railway to the right, and then the Salzach, and walk in the direction of the white church of (11/2 M.) St. Nicolaus, on a hill. In about 5 min. we reach *Meidler's Inn, and 1/4 M. beyond it is the inn *Zum Wasserfall. On the wooded slope of the Hohe Goll the Schwarzach is precipitated from a cavern (1900' above the sea-level) and through an aperture in the rock, over a cliff 200' high, in two vast leaps. Masses of rock projecting over the abyss form a natural bridge. The Schwarzach is fabled to be one of the outlets of the Königs-See (p. 77), which lies about 7 M. to the S.W. and 78' higher. Between 10 and 11 a.m. the sunshine forms a rainbow in the spray. Easy paths, protected by railings, lead past the lower to (1/4 hr.) the point where the Schwarzach issues in a clear and copious stream from the rocks.

Pedestrians on their way to Hallein save an hour, if, instead of returning to Golling, they proceed direct from the falls to (3/hr.) Kuchl (see above), crossing the Schwarzach at the mill (see above; several finger-posts).

FROM GOLLING TO BERCHESTEAGDEN (5-6 hrs.; guide, 4 fl., unnecessary for experts). From the (7/hr.) waterfall (see above) a path (indicated by red marks) ascends the N. side of the valley (opposite are the precipices of the Hohe Goll, forming the Wilde Freithof) to the (2 hrs.) Dürrefeichten-
Alpe (4425) and the (1½ hr.) Ecker-Sattel (4700'), between the Eckerfirst and Mitterberg (view of the Hohe Göll, Tennenengebirge, Dachstein, and Salzach-Thal). Lastly we descend to (1 hr.) Vorderock (p. 75) and (2½ hrs.) Berchtesgaden. A longer (by 1½ hr.) but finer route from the Dürrfeichten-Alp leads to the right across the (1 hr.) Rosfeld (Hennenköpf, 5040), which commands a view of the Salzach-Thal as far as Salzburg; then down by As to the Laroswacht (p. 75). A third route crosses the Ahornbüschen (5280), the summit of the Mitterberg between the Ecker-Sattel and the Rossberg, which affords a good view of Berchtesgaden (2 hrs. from the Dürrfeichten-Alp to Vorderock, by the Ahorn-Alp). — The Hohe Göll (8269') may be scaled from the Ecker-Sattel via the Eckerfirst by adepts in 4 hrs. (see p. 76; guide from Golling 8 fl.; Joh. Kain, Ant. Gumpold, and Joh. Pronck or 'Jäger-Hans'). The night may be spent at the Ecker-Alpe (1660), below the saddle, to the W.

From Golling to the Königs-See by the Torrrener-Joch, 7-8 hrs., see p. 78 (marked path, guide not indispensable).

The *Salzach-Oefen, 2 M. to the S. of Golling, on the W. side of the high-road to Werfen (one-horse carr. for 1-2 pers. 1½, 3 pers. 2 fl.; halfway is the Duschen Inn), are curious and picturesque ravines, filled with huge blocks of rock heaped together in wild confusion, between which the Salzach has forced its passage for upwards of a mile. These rocks, partly overgrown with wood, and undermined by the action of the water, are rendered accessible by paths and bridges in every direction. At the N. and S. entrances to the Oefen are finger-posts indicating the approach, and not ¼ M. apart, whilst the walk through the rocky wilderness occupies ½ hr. A path leads along the left bank of the Salzach to a point of view ('der Oefen Ende') commanding the best survey of the Oefen as well as a glimpse of the Salzach-Thal, and to the Croatien-Höhle, a fortified cave on the slope of the Hagengebirge, at the entrance of the Pass Lueg. — At the S. entrance to the Oefen is the Maria Brunneck Chapel (1700'), whence the best view is obtained of the Pass Lueg (see below) and the grey precipices of the Hagen-Gebirge.

The *Pass Lueg, a grand ravine of the Salzach, 6 M. in length, between the Tennen-Gebirge on the E. and the Hagen-Gebirge on the W., forms a fitting portal from the lower to the higher Alps. (It should be traversed on foot or in an open carriage as far as Sulzau, see below; one-horse carr. 4 fl.) The pass is frequently mentioned in the records of the struggles of 1809. At the entrance, ¼ M. from the chapel of Maria Brunneck (see above), are fortifications constructed in 1836; opposite is the Croatien-Höhle, mentioned above. About ¾ M. farther on, on the left bank, are a tunnel and bridge of the Gisela Railway (see p. 121). The road follows the right bank, passing (2 M.) the unpretending Stegenwald Inn, to (1½ M.) Sulzau (station, p. 121; no inn).

Route from Golling to Abtenau and Gosau, see p. 118; the Lammeröfen are about 6½ M. from Golling, and the Aubach Fall about 9 M. (one-horse carr. for a visit to both and back, in 4-5 hrs., 4 fl., two-horse carr. 6 fl.). — From (3 M.) Scheffau (p. 118), the Schwarzberg (5190') may be easily ascended, by the Lehngries-Alp, in 3 hrs. (guide useful); fine view from the summit. — In the Blumtau-Thal (p. 78), about 4 M. to the S.W. of Golling, is the picturesque Torrrener Waterfall.
19. From Linz to Salzburg.

771/2 M. Railway. Express in 3 hrs; ordinary trains in 43/4-53/4 hrs.

Linz, see p. 418. Soon after starting, some of the abandoned forts of Linz are seen to the right; above them rises the Pöstlingberg with its church. Stations Hösching, Marchtenk.

15 M. Wels (990'; *Greif; *Bauer zum Adler; *Post; Kaiserin von Oesterreich, at the station; Rail. Restaurant), a town of 10,118 inhab., on the Traun, with an old castle of Prince Auersperg and a modern Gothic church, is the junction for Passau (see Baedeker’s Southern Germany & Austria) and of a branch-line running to the S.E. to (20 M.; 13/4 hr.) Unter-Rohr, on the Kremsthal Railway (p. 426).

The line now traverses a wooded district. 20 M. Gunskirchen. — 24 M. Lambach (1100'; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms; Rössl), a small town with several large buildings. Among these is a Benedictine Abbey (founded in 1032), containing a collection of engravings, specimens of early printing, MSS., and nine large altar-pieces by Sandrart. From a wooded height on the right bank of the Traun, below the mouth of the Ager, peeps the pilgrimage-church of Bauers, triangular in form, with three towers, and paved with marble of three different colours, founded in 1722 by an abbot of the monastery in honour of the Trinity. The Alps, especially the massive Traunstein, now become more and more conspicuous to the S.; in clear weather the snow-fields of the Dachstein are visible.

From Lambach to Gmunden, 17 M., branch-line in 13/4 hr. The line (an ill-constructed narrow-gauge line, used as a tramway from 1821 to 1855) crosses the Traun and runs towards the S., in view of the Traunstein (p. 106), the outline of which is said to resemble the profile of Louis XVI.; to the left beyond it the glaciers of the Dachstein, to the right the Höllengebirge. 8 M. Raith; 81/2 M. Traunfall, from which a path descends to the right, through wood, to the (20 min.) Traun Fall (Iam). A long, indented ridge of conglomerate extends halfway across the river towards the left bank, over and through which the clear green Traun is precipitated from a height of 45'. The fall is best seen from the bridge below it, and from the projecting rock with the railing below the bridge. On the right bank of the river is a Canal (*Der gute Fall), 400 yds. in length, constructed in 1562, with a fall of 50', which carries the salt-barges past the waterfall (twice a week, usually between 11 and 12 o’clock). For a fee of 20-30 kr. one of the miller’s men closes this canal and so causes the whole of the water to be precipitated over the rocks. The descent from Gmunden to the falls by one of the passenger-barges which leave Gmunden twice weekly (a favourite excursion; fare 11/2 fl.) is a novel and pleasant trip, quite unattended with danger; the start is usually made on Tues. or Frid. between 9 and 11 and the fall reached in 11/2 hr.; passengers (who must give notice the day before to the barge-master Lang, Schiffslände 12) disembark about 3/4 M. lower down, and return by train.

Next stations Eichberg-Steyermühle, with a large paper-mill, Lankirchen, and Oberweis. Then Gmunden (Seebahnhof, 11/2 M. from the station of the Salzkammergut line; see p. 104).

Beyond Lambach the line quits the Traunthal and enters the valley of the Ager (discharge of the Atterssee, p. 98). On the left are the Priel group, Traunstein, and Höllengebirge; between these the Dachstein is visible on a clear day. From (28 M.) Breitenschützing
a branch-railway runs to the right to Wolfsegg. 30 1/2 M. Schwanenstadt (3 M. to the N.W. of the Traun Fall, see p. 96). — 34 1/2 M. Attnang (1320'; Rail. Restaurant; Leopoldsberger’s Inn, at the station), the junction of the railway to Ischl (R. 22).

From Attnang to Scharding, 41 M., railway in 2 1/2 hrs., see Baedeker’s S. Germany. From (T.M.) Manning-Wolfsegg, the second station, a pleasant road leads to the E. to (2 M.) Wolfsegg (*Hütt, with view; Post), a small town charmingly situated on the slope of the Hausruck. The park of Count St. Julien (particularly the ‘Schanze’) commands a beautiful view of the hilly environs, with numerous villages, beyond which rise the Alps. Excursion to the (1 1/4 M.) prettily-situated Kohlguppe (coal-mine; miners’ band plays on Sundays). Another to (4 M.) the Thomasroith coal-mine (train, by Hoisleithen, in 3/4 hr.).

To the left, farther on, is the ancient château of Puchheim; in the background the Höllengebirge (p. 98). 37 1/2 M. Vöcklabruck (1430'; *Mohr; Post) is a little town on the Ager, with old gate-towers and remains of walls. On a height to the E. is the old Gothic church of Schöndorf. To the Attersee, see p. 98.

The train twice crosses the Vöckla, which flows into the Ager here. 40 M. Timelkam; 43 M. Neukirch-Gampern; 45 M. Redl-Zipf (Traummüller), with a large brewery (right); 47 1/2 M. Vöcklamarkt; 50 M. Frankenmarkt (1760’), a market-town. The railway now quits the Vöckla, and winds through the wooded hills which form the watershed between the Traun and the Inn. 54 1/2 M. Pondorf. The highest point (1970’) is near (56 M.) Ederbauer (1960’). To the left, above (58 1/2 M.) Rabenschwand-Oberhofen, we observe the overhanging summit of the Schafberg and the Schober (p. 100). — 60 1/2 M. Strasswalchen; 62 M. Steindorf (Rail. Restaurant), the junction for Braunau; 63 M. Neumarkt-Köstendorf (1805’).

The Tannberg (2570’; Inn, with view-tower), easily ascended from Neumarkt in 1 hr., is a splendid point of view (marked path). Descent to Mattsee (2 hrs.; see below).

Beyond (65 1/2 M.) Weng the train skirts the pretty Wallersee, or Lake of Seekirchen. — 67 M. Wallersee; 69 M. Seekirchen (1675’; Inn), 3/4 M. from the S.W. end of the lake.

A diligence plies daily in 1 1/2 hr. from Seekirchen to (8 M.) Mattsee (1650’; Igibräu), charmingly situated on a headland between the Ober-Wintersee and Nieder-Wintersee (the ‘Mattsee’); 11 1/4 M. to the N.W. is the smaller Grabensee. The Schloßberg (1855’; 1/4 hr.) affords a good survey; and the Buchberg (2600’; 1 hr.) one even more extensive. The key of the pyramid on the latter is obtained at the cottage a little below the summit.

The train then enters a wooded tract and crosses the deep ravine of the Fischach (outflow of the Wallersee) several times. 71 M. Eugendorf (p. 100); 73 M. Hallwang-Elixhausen. The train now turns sharply to the S. and runs through a wooded ravine into the valley of the Salzach (to the left the rounded Gaisberg, to the right the Hohe Göll, Tennen-Gebirge, Untersberg, and the Stauffen; over the last the snow-fields of the Uebergossene Alp). 75 M. Berg-Maria-Plain (p. 91). — 77 1/2 M. Salzburg, see p. 82.
20. The Attersee and Mondsee.
Comp. Map, p. 102.

Railway from Vöcklabruck to Kammer, 7½ M., in 36 minutes. Steamboat on the Attersee from Kammer to Unterach four times daily in summer in 2 hrs. (fare 1 fl. 60 or 1 fl. 3 kr.); on the Mondsee seven times daily from See to Mondsee in 1 hr. 10 min. (fare 1 fl. 10 kr.; to Scharfing four times daily in 22 min., 60 kr.). Omnibus from Unterach to See in ½ hr. (40 kr.), with long halts at both stations (walking preferable).

Vöcklabruck, see p. 97. The Attersee line diverges from the State Railway a little to the W. of Vöcklabruck and skirts the winding Ager. 1¾ M. Pichlwang. On the left, beyond the finely wooded hills, rise the Traunstein and the Höllengebirge. 5½ M. Siebenmühlen, so called from the seven mills in the Au, to the left. The train now crosses the Ager.

7½ M. Kammer, a pleasant village, with lake-baths and promenades, and a château of Count Khevenhüller, lies on a promontory at the N. end of the Attersee, and commands a charming view (*Hôtel Kammer, with baths, R., L., & A. 1½ fl.; Köck or Hofwirth; Traube, plain, well spoken of; Mittendorfer-Keller, pretty view; lodgings at the château and at several villas).

The *Attersee, or Kammersee (1525'), 12½ M. in length, 1-2 M. in breadth, and 660 ft. in depth, the largest lake in Austria (17 sq. M.), is bounded by picturesque mountains at the S. end. To the right the finely-shaped Schafberg rises immediately from the water; to the left is the broad range of the Hochleken-Gebirge and Höllen-Gebirge, stretching towards the Traunsee.

The steamer, leaving the quay near the railway-station, skirts the E. bank to Weyeregg (Post), a village on the site of an ancient Roman settlement, and then crosses the lake diagonally to Attersee (*Hôtel Attersee), charmingly situated at the foot of the Buchberg (2650'), with a pretty and conspicuous church. On the W. bank we next touch at Morganhof, Nussdorf, Daxelbach, and Stöckwinkel, and on the E. at Steinbach (Post), prettily situated at the foot of the Höllen-Gebirge.

From Steinbach to the Langbath Lakes (3 hrs.), a pleasant excursion in dry weather. The route leads round the N. side of the Höllen-Gebirge to 6½ hr. Unterfeicht and (½ hr.) the Untere Klause. Then past a lumber-shed and over the Aurachkar (2730') to the Taferl (or Aurach) Klause; thence to the right over the Spielberg-Sattel (3090') to the (1½ hr.) Hinter-See (p. 107).

The steamer now steers close to the precipitous rocks at the upper end of the lake, and touches at Weissenbach (*Post), whence a good road leads through the sequestered Weissenbach-Thal, between the Höllen-Gebirge and the Leonsberg, to (9 M.) Mitter-Weissenbach (p. 108; omnibus to Ischl daily, see p. 110). The steamer coasts the pine-clad Breitenberg to Burgau (*Loidl's Inn, with interesting fish-pond) and —

Unterach (*Goldnes Schiff; Post, with restaurant on the lake), a summer-resort, beautifully situated at the mouth of the See-Ache, which descends from the Mondsse.
A pleasant walk may be taken along the lake by the Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Allte to the (1/4 hr.) Kaiserbrunnen and the (1/4 hr.) Burggraben-Rechen, and thence to (25 min.) Burgau and (20 min.) Weissenbach (see p. 93). A finger-post near the Burggraben-Rechen points out a narrow path, hewn in the rock and protected by a railing (steady nerves desirable), which leads to the (20 min.) romantic Burgau-Klamma, with a waterfall.

Ascent of the Schafberg from Unterah (p. 103); the finest route, recommended to experts; guide, advisable for the inexperienced, 3 fl. from See on the Mondsee 2 fl. 40 kr.). We follow the Mondsee road to (3/2 M.) a guide-post indicating a path leading over a bridge to the left, and ascending the right bank of the Ache through fine wood. Where the path forks (3/4 M.), we take the branch to the left (the footpath to the right leads to the Mondsee, see below), and follow the red marks on the trees to (11/2-2 hrs.) the Eisenauer Alpe (3350'; rirms.), at the base of the steep cone of the Schafberg. Hence in 1 hr. to the Suissen-Alpe, above the picturesque little Grünsee (almost dry in midsummer); we then ascend again for about 5 min. and skirt the rocks of the Schafberg to the right by an almost level path for 25 min. (fine view of the Attersee and Mondsee). Finally, beyond the Kaiserquelle, the path ascends in zigzags and by steps cut in the rock (provided with a railing, and quite safe) to the Himunnelspforte, a passage hewn through the rocks of the Schafloch, on emerging from which we have a magnificent view of the Dachstein and Hochkönig, previously concealed. A few paces farther on we reach the (11/2 hr.) Schafberg Hotel (p. 103). Those coming from the Mondsee do not need to go the whole way to Unterah, but follow a new path ascending direct from See, which joins the Unterah route in 11/2 hr.

The road from Unterah to the Mondsee (omnibus in 11/2 hr.; preferable the beautiful path through the woods on the right bank) follows the left bank of the Ache, through the Au, passes the Hôtel Weidenau, and reaches (21/4 M.) the steamboat-station See (*Inn), at the E. end of the Mondsee (1570'). The Schafberg here rises abruptly from the lake; opposite us is the Drachenstein, and beyond it the Schober. The lake is 7 M. long and 11/4 M. broad, and is bounded on the N. by wooded hills of moderate height. The steamboat first calls at Kreuzstein, by the Kienbergwand (S. bank; Restaurant on the lake; to the Attersbach Waterfall, 8 min.), and at Pichl (*Hôtel Auhof, R. from 80 kr.), situated in a small bay on the N. side of the picturesque lake, and then crosses to Scharfing (*Wesenschau), on the E. bank, 1/2 M. from the railway-station of the same name (p. 100).

Ascent of the Schafberg (p. 102; 31/2 hrs.; guide 4 fl., unnecessary). We follow the St. Gilgen road (p. 101) to the S., ascending through wood past the small Egisee. After 1 M. (finger-post) we take the good bridle-path to the left, which leads mostly through wood, past the Elisabeth-Höhe (pretty view of the Mondsee), to the (3/4 hr.) Kessel-Alpe (rirms.), where we have a view of the Grottensee and St. Gilgen. In about 1 hr. more the path emerges from the wood, and skirts the mountain-slope to the right to the (11/2 hr.) Ober Schafberg-Alpe (p. 103).

Beyond Scharfing the steamer hugs the S. shore, along which runs the Salzammergut narrow-gauge railway. After calling at Plomberg (Hôtel Plomberg), which is also a railway-station (see p. 100), it steers obliquely across the lake. Retrospect (E.) of the imposing Schafberg, in the background the Höllen-Gebirge; to the left (S.) the Drachenstein, through which an aperture is seen near the top; then the double-peaked Schober.
Mondsee (*Krone; *Post; Weisses Ross; Traube; Adler; *Hôtel Königsbad, on the lake, 1/2 M. below the village), a thriving place (1500 inhab.), with a large church and a number of country-seats, prettily situated at the W. end of the lake, attracts numerous visitors in summer. Beautiful walks on the banks of the lake. The Maria-hilf Chapel (8 min.) affords the best survey of the lake.

**Excursions** (guides, Konr. Darmhofer and Jos. Fink). Ascent of the Kulmispitze (3590'), via the Stabauer farm in 2-2½ hrs., easy and interesting (admirable view; new belvedere). — Kollmann (or Colomans) Berg (3660), 3 hrs., ascended by a marked path crossing the Gaisberg to the (2½ hrs.) Schernthaner (3135'); fine view of the Salzburg Alps, but obstructed by trees. — The Schober (4355'; 3½ hrs., with guide) requires a steady head: steep ascent by the so-called Drahtzug to the (2½ hrs.) ruin of Wartenfels, a good point of view; then by a rocky path to the top. The descent may be made to Fuschl (p. 101) or to Thalgau (see below). — Drachenstein (3895'), from Plomberg (p. 99), in 3 hrs., with guide, rather fatiguing. — The Höllkar (3895'), easy and well worth the effort, may be ascended in 2½ hrs. (path indicated by green marks) from Wichlofen, on the road between Plomberg and Scharfling; or from Scharfling direct through the Zepezau, in 2½-3 hrs., by another easy path.

For the Salzkammergut-Lokalbahn (narrow-gauge railway) from Mondsee via St. Lorenz to (25 M.) Salzburg (1½ hr.), see R. 22.

**21. From Salzburg to Ischl. Aber-See. Salzburg.**

40 M. Salzkammergut-Lokalbahn (narrow-gauge railway) in 3 hrs. (first class 3 fl. 68, third class 1 fl. 84 kr.). This is an attractive excursion, with which the charming visit to St. Wolfgang and the *Schafer may be combined (4-5 hrs. more).

Salzburg, see p. 83. The station of the Salzkammergut line is opposite the State Railway Station (p. 83). For a time the line runs parallel to the Linz railway, with Maria-Plain to the left and the Untersberg, Hohe Göll, Gaisberg, and Nockstein to the right. We then pass under the Linz line and reach (1½ M.) Itzling (Kapellenwirth). Farther on we ascend gradually amid wood-clad hills to (3 M.) Göllheim and (5¼ M.) Eugendorf-Kalham (1830'; to the left the large village of Eugendorf, p. 97). The train then crosses the upland plain, with its meadows and farms. 3 M. Kraitwiesen. At (11 M.) Enzersberg (2040') we reach the watershed and begin to descend in windings. Beyond (18½ M.) Irlach we cross the Fischbach. — 14 M. Thalgau (1770'; Neuwirth), a prettily situated little town on the Fuschler Ach. To the E. rise the Schober, Drachenstein, Schafer, and Höllen-Gebirge. — The line follows the pleasant valley, passing Vetterbach and Teufelmühle (Restaurant, with river-baths), 17½ M. St. Lorenz (1600'; Rail. Restaurant) is the junction of the branch-line (2½ M., in 9 min.) to Mondsee (see above).

Near (18½ M.) Plomberg (Höt. Plomberg) the train reaches the lovely Mondsee (p. 99), into which the Schafer descends abruptly on the right. We ascend gradually (tunnel), first on the open hillside and then through wood, and turn to the right through a tunnel 105 yds. long. — 20 M. Scharfling (1770'). The village (p. 99), with the small Eglsee, lies nearly 1½ M. to the left, below the line. — Farther
on the line is carried along the slopes by rock-cuttings and two tunnels, one of which, the Eibenberg Tunnel (1900'), is 1/4 M. long. Beyond the wood-girt Grottensee we reach (22 M.) Hüttenstein (Batzenhäusl), with a château to the left (ascent of the Schafberg, see below). We descend at first through meadows and wood (to the left, above, the Schafberg Hotel) and then along the steep face of the hill (gradient 1:4), with a fine view of the Aber-See. 25 M. Billroth, with the villa of the late eminent surgeon of that name (d. 1894). The line then sweeps round and reaches —

23 1/2 M. St. Gilgen (Rail. Restaurant; Post, with restaurant on the lake, high charges; Kendler), an attractive village at the N.W. end of the Aber-See.

Excursions. In the wood, about 1 1/2 M. to the N.W., are the Steinklüfte, the remains of a tremendous landslip (for paths, etc., see placard at the entrance). — Falkenberg, 1-1 1/4 hr. We proceed to Fürberg (Éhner), either by steamer (10 min.) or on foot round the N. end of the lake via Brunnenwinkel (1/2 hr.). Thence, passing (10 min.) the Scheffel Monument (a pyramid, 13' high), we ascend to the (1/2 hr.) pilgrimage-chapel and hermitage of St. Wolfgang. (The path leads on, passing the Villa Frauenstein, to St. Wolfgang; 1 hr.) A marked path, starting at the precipice at the beginning of the ascent, leads to the right to (1/2 hr.) the Aber-See Panorama and (2 min.) the Scheffel-Blick, on the top of the Falkensteinwand.

Ascent of the Schafberg from St. Gilgen (see p. 103); bridle-path, 3 1/2 hrs. The best plan is to take the train (10 min.) to Hüttenstein (see above) and proceed to the E. from the Batzenhäusl, over meadows, to the (5 min.) Reithberger Inn. This point may also be reached on foot, from St. Gilgen via Winkel in 35, or from Fürberg (see above) in 20 minutes. A few paces farther on we ascend the steep path (with red marks) to the left. After 1/4 hr. a glimpse of the Abersee is obtained. Farther on the path ascends in windings through wood to the (1/2 hr.) Untere Schafberg-Alp (3180'). We then ascend in a straight direction, and afterwards again in windings through wood to the (1 hr.) Obere Schafberg-Alp (p. 103).

From St. Gilgen to Salzburg, 48 1/2 M. The road passes (4 1/2 M.) Fuschl (2170'; Mohr, Brunnenwirth), at the E. end of the small Fuschlsee (2 1/2 M. long). (From Fuschl through the Tiefbrunau to the top of the Faistenauer Schafberg (5140'), 4 hrs., interesting and not difficult. Descent to Faistenau, and thence via Wiesthal (Wallachstrub) to (7 hrs.) Hallstatt, see p. 94.) Beyond Fuschl the road ascends near the S. bank of the lake to (9 1/2 M.) Hof (2420'; Post) and then descends, passing the Nockstein (p. 91), to Guggenthal (1995'; Bräunhaus) and (18 1/2 M.) Salzburg (p. 83).

The Aber-See or St. Wolfgang-See, a greenish-blue lake (1800'), 7 1/2 M. long, 11/4 M. broad, and 370' deep, is bounded on the N. by the Schafberg, while on the S., beyond the wooded banks, rise the Sparber, Hohe Zinken, Königsberghorn, and other picturesquely-shaped mountains. The banks approaching each other above St. Wolfgang divide the lake into an Upper and a Lower Lake. A steamboat (preferable to the railway if time allows) plies in summer 8-9 times daily, in 1 hr., from St. Gilgen via St. Wolfgang to Strobl, and vice versa. The boat touches first at Fürberg (see above), on the E. bank, to the E. of which is the Scheffel Monument (see above). It then steers round the projecting Falkensteinwand. On the rocks are two crosses. The Ochsenkreuz ('ox-cross') commemorates the exploit of a butcher, whose ox became unmanageable and plunged
into the lake. The bold butcher followed, and grasping the ox by
the tail reached the opposite bank in safety. The Hochzeitskreuz ('wed-
ding-cross') is to the memory of a wedding party who were amusing
themselves on the frozen surface of the lake and were drowned
through the breaking of the ice. On the S. face of the Falkenstein,
in red letters a yard high, is an inscription in honour of the poet
Victor von Schefvel. The next steamboat-station is at the Bräuhaus
Lueg, on the W. side of the lake (railway-station, see below). The
boat then descends the lake, passing Villa Frauenstein (1.), threads
the narrows of St. Wolfgang (80 ft. across), and calls at the Station
of the Schafberg Railway and at St. Wolfgang (see below). Thence
our track lies across the Untersee (to the left the Pürglstein) to the
terminus at Strobl, 1/2 M. to the W. of the railway-station (p. 103).

The Railway leads from St. Gilgen along the S.W. bank of the
lake to (25 M.) Bräuhaus Lueg (see above) and (26 M.) Gschwandt
(Steinwirth) and then intersects the flat delta of the Zinkenbach. At
(271/2 M.) Zinkenbach we cross the stream. 281/2 M. St. Wolfgang
(Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Erzherzog Franz Karl), the station for St.
Wolfgang and the Schafberg Railway (steamer to the village in 5 min.,
to the mountain-railway in 10 min.).

St. Wolfgang (*Hôtel-Pension Peter, in an elevated situation
above the lake; *Drassl zum Weissen Ross, at the steamboat-quer;
Schader's Gasthof zum Touristen, well spoken of; Alter Peterbräu,
with baths; Kortissenbräu, at the W. end of the village; Hirsch, un-
pretending; Weisser Bär, plain) is a considerable village, prettily
situated on the narrow strip of shore at the foot of the Schafberg.
The Gothic church contains a winged *Altar-piece, carved in wood
by M. Pacher in 1481. In the entrance-court is a fountain with
good reliefs, cast at Passau in 1515.

Fine view of the lake from the (1/4 hr.) Calvienenbergh and from the
(10 min.) Lighthouse near the station of the mountain-railway (adm. 10 kr.).
— Pleasant walks to the Cyclamen-Wiese (Steins-Ruhe; 1/4 hr.), the Dietlwach-
Wildniss (20 min.) etc. — To St. Gilgen via the Falkensteinwand and Für-
berg, 2 hrs., see p. 101. — A pleasant excursion (3 1/4 hrs., with guide)
may be taken by the Holzbauser to the (1 1/2 hr.) Schwarze See, at the S.
base of the Schafberg, then across the moor to the (1 hr.) Holzstuben,
and thence either to (1 1/4 hr.) Unter-Burgau, or through the Burggraben to
(1 1/4 hr.) Unterach on the Attersee (p. 98), or to (1 1/4 hr.) Weissensh (p. 98).

The *Schafberg (5840' above the sea-level, 65' lower than the
Rigikulm), an isolated mass of Alpine limestone, rising between the
Aber-See, the Mondsee, and the Attersee, commands one of the
finest and most picturesque views among the German Alps.

A MOUNTAIN RAILWAY ascends from St. Wolfgang to (4 M.) the
top in about 1 hr. (fare 3, down 2, up and down 4 1/2 fl.). — The
railway-station (*Dépendance of the Hôtel Peter) lies 1/2 M. to the
W. of the village, in front of the lighthouse (see above). Soon after
starting, the train crosses the Dietlbach (to the right the Dietlbach-
Wildniss, see above) by a viaduct 50' high and then leads to the W.
through wood, with an average gradient of 1:10. 1 1/2 M. Station
for water and passing. The lake sinks farther and farther beneath us. In the valley to the left lies the *Dorner Alp* (3130'). Magnificent view to the S.W., embracing the Hochkönig, Hohe Göll, Watzmann, and Untersberg. Near the (*21/2 M.*) *Schaefberg-Alp* (4465'; Gasthof Oberalpe), which commands a splendid view, the train quits the wood and ascends over the bare upper slopes. Below, to the left, are seen the Grottensee and parts of the Mondsee and Zeller-See. Beyond a rocky cutting and a tunnel, 110 yds. long (windows should be closed) we reach the (*4 M.*) terminus *Schaefbergspitze* (5665'). An easy path leads hence to (6 min.) the summit (*Hotel*, R. 2 fl., bed in common room 80 kr.; advisable to order rooms in advance by telephone from St. Wolfgang).

The view from the summit of the Schaefberg is little inferior to that from the Rigi (comp. the adjoining Panorama). The mountains and lakes of the Salzkammergut, Upper Austria as far as the Bohemian Forest, the Alps of Styria and 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 sometimes presents a curious sight. The largest sheet of water visible is the Attersee, 12 1/2 M. long, at the N.E. base of the Schaefberg; to the right (E.) rises the Höllen-Gebirge, with the Hochgrenzeck, Rottenkogel, and Höllkogel; beyond them the Traunstein; then the Kleine and Grosse Priel, Spitzmauer, Hohe Schrott, Grimming, Hohenwart, Sarstein, and Hochwildstelle; then, on the lake below, the Rottenkogel, Rinnkogel, and Sparber, beyond which towers the huge Dachstein group; next come the Gamsfeld, the peaks of the Donnerkogeln near Gosau, the Radstädter Tauern, Hafnerheck, Hochalpenspitze, and Ankogel; to the S. the long, indented Tennengebirge, the Hochkönig rising above the Pass Lueg, the Steinerne Meer, the Hohe Göll, Watzmann, Hochkalter, Loser Steinberge, Hochkaiser, Untersberg, Stauffen, Gaisberg near Salzburg (with the Nockstein, a protuberance on the right), the Fuschlsee, and at the N.W. base of the Schaefberg the Mondsee with the perpendicular Drachenstein. Compare the annexed Panorama. — Pleasant walk to the *Adlerhöhe*, a cavern 120' long, 30' broad, and 30' high, 1/4 hr. from the inn (finger-posts); picturesque view from it of the Attersee, Traunstein, etc.

The BRIDLE PATH from St. Wolfgang to the Schaefberg (3-31/2 hrs.; indicated by blue marks and easily followed) starts at the W. end of the village and in 40 min. ascends to the right, keeping below the railway. 11/4 hr. *Dorner-Alp*; 1 hr. *Schaefberg-Alp* (see above); 1 hr. the summit. — Paths also ascend the Schaefberg from St. Gilgen or Hüttenstein (see p. 101), from *Scharfling* (see p. 99), and from *Unterach* (see p. 99).

The RAILWAY to Ischl leads from the station of St. Wolfgang (p. 102) along the *Untersee*. In front rise the Sparber and Rettenkogel, in the background the Todte Gebirge. — 31 M. *Strobl* (*Rail. Restaurant*). The village (*HÔtel am See*, with garden, R. & L. 1 fl. 20 kr.; *Saarsteiner*; Post or Platzl) and steamboat-station (p. 102; to St. Wolfgang 1/4 hr.) lie 1/2 M. to the N., at the E. end of the lake. Farther on we cross the *Weissenbach* and pass (34 M.) *Aigen-Voglhub* (Rest. zur Voglhub) and (left) *Weingarten*, with its paper-mill. 34 1/2 M. *Wacht* (Inn), at the mouth of the *Schiffau-Thal* (p. 110). We cross the *Ischl*, flowing from the Abersee, to (35 M.) *Aschau* and recross it to (36 1/4 M.) *Pfandl* (Linde). The train now sweeps round to the S. and penetrates the Calvarienberg by a tunnel 770 yds. long. At (33 1/4 M.) *Kaltenbach*, at the S.W. end of Ischl, we pass over the *Kalten-
barch Viaduct, 130 yds. long, which is supported by iron piers, and immediately afterwards cross the Traun (bridge 75 yds. long) and reach the main station of (40 M.) Ischl (p. 108).

22. From Attnang to Gmunden and Ischl. Salzkammergut.

Railway to (7½ M.) Gmunden in 20-40 min., to (27½ M.) Ischl in 1½-2 hrs. — From Salzburg to Ischl via Attnang (72 M.) in 4½-6 hrs.; from Vienna to Ischl via Attnang (176 M.), express in 6½ hrs., via Amstetten and Seitzthal (202 M.), express in 8½ hrs.

The "Salzkammergut (an imperial domain, literally 'salt-exchequer-property'), the sale of salt being a monopoly of the Austrian government), a mountain-region between Styria and Salzburg, about 250 sq. M. in area, with 18,000 inhab. (5000 Prot.), is characterised by picturesque green valleys and beautiful sequestered lakes. It is intersected by the Train, which connects the lakes of Hallstadt and Gmunden, and forms near Lambach the waterfall mentioned at p. 96. There is probably no district in Germany or Austria which presents such a variety of charming scenery within so small a compass, and the traveller may pleasantly spend weeks or even months in exploring it.

Attnang, see p. 97. The railway crosses the Ager (on the right Schloss Puchheim, p. 97) and the Aurach, and then follows the Aurach-Thal via (1½ M.) Wankham to (3 M.) Aurachkirchen (1525') and (7½ M.) Gmunden; the station (1575'; Buffet) lies above the town to the W., 1½ M. from the lake (electric tramway to the market-place, in 10 min., 20 kr., halfway 10 kr.).

Gmunden. — Hotels. *Hôtel Austria (Pl. a), *Belleve (Pl. b), both first-class, on the lake; *Goldenes Schiff (Pl. c), R. 1½-2 fl., L. 20, omn. 40 kr.; *Hôtel Mußa (formerly Laufhuber; Pl. d), on the lake, with garden, R. 1½ fl., L. & A. 50 kr.; Korne (Pl. e), Franz-Josefs-Platz; *Post; *Goldener Brunnen (Pl. f) above the lock of the Traun, good wine; *Goldene Sonne (Pl. g); *Hôtel am Kogl (Pl. h), 1/4 M. from the lake, fine view; *Goldener Hirsch (Pl. i), in Traundorf, plain. — Cafés. Kiosque, on the Esplanade; Nöstinger, Furstinger, both in the Rathaus-Platz; Deineinger (Goldenes Schiff); Paradise-Garten, at the end of the Esplanade; Münchener Unionbrauerei (also rooms and board). — Confectioners: in the Kiosque (see above); Hotelgasse, Esplanade. — *Cur-Salon (Pl. 1), on the lake, with restaurant, large terrace, reading-room, etc. (adm. free).

Baths of all kinds at the Belleve and Austria; Fischl's Baths, at the bridge over the Traun; Theresienbad, Elisabeth-Str. 77; Swimming Baths, by the Esplanade, for ladies and gentlemen (bath with towel, etc., 35 kr.). Hydropathic Establishment, with inhaling-room for saline and pine-needle vapour, pneumatic room, electric baths, etc., adjoining the Belleve. Trinkhalle for mineral waters, whey, etc., on the Esplanade. — Theatre (Pl. 2), from June to September, in the Graben, adjoining the Cur-Salon. Visitors' Tax. Visitors staying for some time pay a tax of 8 fl. each; additional members of the same family less in proportion. Music tax 2 fl. For short visits each person pays 20 kr. daily after the third day and 10 kr. for the music.

Carriages. Drive within the town, one-horse carr. 70 kr., two-horse 1 fl.; to the West Station 1 or 1½ fl., at night 1 fl. 30 kr. or 2 fl.; to the Villa Satori 1 or 1½ fl.; Altmünster 1 fl. 60 kr. or 2½ fl.; Baumgarten 2 or 3½ fl.; Ebenzweier 1 fl. 60 kr. or 2½ fl. (via Villa Satori 2 or 3 fl.); Traun Fall 3½ fl. 6 fl.; Kammer on the Atersee (4 hrs.) 6 or 10 fl.; Almsee (6 hrs.) 9 or 15 fl.; Langbath Lakes (whole day) 7 or 12 fl.; no extra charge for returning, and a stay of 1 hr. allowed, beyond which 50 or 70 kr. per hour is charged for waiting; gratuity 1 fl. to 1 fl. 20 kr. per day.
Boats. To Ort or Weyer with one rower 30 kr., Grüngergut 40 kr., Prillinger 60 kr., Alt-Münster or Kleine Ramsau 90 kr., Ebensweier or Hoissen- gut 1 fl., Lainausteige 1 fl. 40 (return-fare included); with two rowers, one-half more; for waiting, 30 kr. per hour; boat per hr. with one rower 60 kr., with two rowers 1 fl. — Donkey per hour 1 fl., each additional hour 60 kr., 1/2 day 2 fl. — Mänhardt's library, Rathaus-Platz.

Gmunden (1395'), the capital of the Salzkammergut, is a busy town (6500 inhab.) and favourite watering-place, charmingly situated at the efflux of the Traun from the Traunsee. The Parish Church contains an altar in carved wood by Schwanthaler, of 1656. Handsome modern Protestant Church in the English Gothic style. The shady Esplanade (band 11.30 to 12.30 and 6 to 8; Sundays 11.30 to 1 and 5.30 to 7), on the W. bank, commands a good survey of the lake: to the left is the wooded Grüngergut (3295'), then the Traunstein (5550'), rising almost perpendicularly from the lake, and the Erlakogl (5150'); farther to the right, in the background, the Wilde Kogl (6865') and the Kleine Sonnstein (3030'), apparently terminating the lake; to the right of it the Sonnstein-Höhe (3480'), then the broad Fahrnau (3940'), the Kranabet-Sattel (p. 107), and the Hölzlen-Gebirge (p. 98). Pleasant garden sand villas in the environs.

Short Walks (routes all indicated by marks). To the N.W. the (10 min.) Wunderburg and (5 min. farther) the Calvarienberg (1575'); to the W. the Kogl (1770'), with the Marienwarte (1/4 hr.); at its S.W. base the new and extensive Town Park (fine views); the (25 min.) Villa Satori, with a charming park, beautiful points of view, and a dairy; to the S.W. Ort (1 1/2 M.), with two châteaux, one on an island connected with the mainland by a bridge, 70 yds. long (adjacent a large convent school for girls). To the N.W. Rosenkranz (25 min.), to the N.E. Baumgarten (1/4 hr.), and to the E. Sieberroth (1/4 hr.), on the slope of the Grüngergut, all with restaurants. On the right bank of the Traun (footpath over the Marien-Brücke) lie the shady Kronprinz-Rudolfs-Anlagen (pleasure-grounds), with a café and a restaurant (1/2 hr.). On the height to the E. is the magnificent château of the Duke of Cumberland, with fine grounds (no admission).

Longer Walks. By the Elisabeth-Strasse, past the villas of the Grand-Duchess of Tuscany and the Duke of Wurttemberg, to (2 M.) Alt-Münster, (3 M.) Ebensweier, and (7 M.) Traunkirchen (p. 106). — Past the Villa Satori (see above), and then by a path via the Rosenhügel, indicated by finger-posts and streaks of paint, to the (1 1/2 hr.) Gmunden Berg (2700'); fine view; Inn at the top; descend to (1 hr.) the Reindl-Mühle (Inn) in the Aurach-Thal, and return by (1 hr.) Ebensweier (1/2 hrs. in all). — Descend on the left bank of the Traun to the Theresien-Thal cotton-mill, (2 M.) Altmühl, and (4 1/2 M.) Oihlstorf (Inn). — Past the Salzkammergut station (Rudolfs-Bahnhof) to Pinsdorf, the (4 1/2 M.) Dichtl-Mühle, and (6 M.) the Raben-Mühle. From the Dichtl-Mühle we may ascend the Hongar (3095'; Inn), with view of the Attersee. — The Traun Fall may be visited on foot (3 hrs.), or better by the Lambach railway (p. 96) or by one of the salt-barges mentioned at p. 96. — On the E. bank ('Miesweg'; see below) lie the Alpensteig (10 min.), the Grüngerger-Gut (20 min.), Prillinger (1/2 hr.), Kleine Ramsau (50 min.), and the Hoisengut (1/4 hr.), all with restaurants; if the traveller prefer to go one way (or both) by water, a boat should be ordered at Gmunden (see above). In the afternoon the steamer touches at the Ramsau and Hoisengut.

Longer Excursions. Across the (1 1/4 hr.) Himmlbreich-Wiese (2590'), the (1/2 hr.) Schnee-Wiese, and the (1/2 hr.) Hochgeschirr (3140'), with a view of the glaciers of the Dachstein, to the (1 hr.) Lauchach-See (2890), picturesquely situated on the E. side of the Traunstein; return either by Franzl im Holz (2 hrs.), or by (1/4 hr.) the Kleine Ramsau, and take a small boat or the steamer thence to Gmunden. Finger-posts on this route, so that a guide may be dispensed with. (Shortest route from the Kleine Ramsau to the
Laudach-See: from the landing-place ascend in 1/4 hr. to the Waldkrast; then follow the path indicated by marks on the trees, which leads to the lake in 2 hours. Return by the same route for 1/2 hr., cross a meadow to the right and ascend into the wood, and regain Gmunden by the Hochgeschirr, the Schneewiese, and the Himmelreichswiese.)

**Traunstein (5550'),** ascended in 5-6 hrs. from Gmunden, interesting (guide, necessary, 4 fl.; A. Reitter of Gmunden recommended; permission obtained in Schloß Ort or in the Forestry at Traundorf). The lake is crossed to the Lainausitte (to which also the ‘Miesweg’, a path constructed by the Austrian Tourist Club and partly guarded by a wire-rail, leads on the bank of the lake, in 2½ hrs.), whence we ascend by steps hewn in the rock (130' high) to the Laian-Thal and the (1 hr.) Kaisersitz (20 min. above which is the prettily-situated Mayralm). At this point the path, indicated by red marks, turns to the left, passes the Touristenbründl, and ascends to the (3 hrs.) plateau of the Traunstein, overgrown with underwood, from which rise the Traunkirchnerkogel, the Mitterkogel (stone monument and vane), and the Alpenspitze (the highest peak; trigonometrical signal). Magnificent view, particularly of the Priel group and the Dachstein. In the foreground, far below, lie the Traunsee (W.) and the Laudach-See (E.). From the Mayralm (see above) over the Hohe Schnarz to the Laudach-See 2½ hrs.; path indicated by marks (better in the reverse direction).

**Kleine Sonne** (3030'), a pleasant afternoon's excursion; charming view of the mountains encircling the lake, and of the valley of Ebensee (guide advisable for the inexperienced). From Traunkirchen the Ebensee road is followed for 1 M., after which the path to the right, indicated by marks, leads to the top in 11/2 hr. (last 20 min. over rocks).

The Almsee, reached by carriage in 6 hrs. The road leads by (9 M.) Mühlendorf ('Inn) in the pretty Almthal, and (3 M.) Grünau, whence the Kasberg (5720') may be ascended in 3½ hrs. (marked path), to (2 M.) the Almsee (1830'), grandly situated on the N. margin of the Todle Gebirge ('Inn kept by the forester). — From the Almsee the Hohe Pfad leads to the Offensee (p. 107) in 4 hrs. (guide from Grünau to Ebensee 5½ fl.). From the Almsee by the Weischitz, the Wilde See (5100'), and the Wildensee-Alpe to All-Aussee (p. 113), 8 hrs., fatiguing (guide to Aussee 10½ fl.). — Through the Bernerau to Stoder, see p. 427.

**From Gmunden to Ischl** (steamboat to Ebensee in 1 hr., fares 70 and 40 kr., preferable to the railway; tickets are issued available both for the steamboat and the train; views to the left). The train passes the back of the Duke of Wurtemberg's Villa, and at Altminster, with the oldest church in the district, approaches the beautiful *Traunsee or Gmunden See (1385'; 7½ M. long). — 10½ M. (from Salzburg) Ebensweier, with a château formerly belonging to Count Chambord (now a girls' school); pretty retrospect of Gmunden, with the Traunstein to the left. The scenery becomes more severe as the S. end of the lake is approached, the green slopes gradually giving place to lofty mountains. Behind the Traunstein are the Hochkogel (4865') and the fine cone of the Erlakogel (see p. 107). The express-trains all stop at (13 M.) Traunkirchen; about 1/4 M. from the station, on a beautiful bay, is the *Stein Inn, with a shady garden and terrace (R. from 80 kr.) The train next threads two tunnels and reaches (14½ M.) Traunkirchensee, the station for the village of *Traunkirchen (Post; *Burgstaller, with a terrace overlooking the lake, unpretending; *Swimming Bath), charmingly situated on a peninsula. The church contains a quaintly carved wooden pulpit in the form of a ship, with nets and fish.
Fine view from the *Calvarienberg*, especially in the afternoon and evening. On a rock jutting into the lake is the Johanniskapelle. On the opposite bank of the lake, in a cave on the slopes of the Erlakogl (see below), is the interesting Röthelsee: boat across the Traunsee 1/2 hr.; then a steep ascent of 3/4 hr. (guide with torch necessary; boat for 4 pers. on the lake). — *Sonnstein*, see p. 106. A direct path leads in 2 hrs. from the Hotel am Stein to the Kreh, in the Langbath-Thal (see below).

The train passes through a short tunnel, and then the *Sonnstein Tunnel*, 1570 yds. in length. (The road runs between the Sonnstein and the lake; its construction is commemorated by a lion hewn in stone.) The train stops at (17 M.) *Ebensee-Landungsplatz* (Post, R. 1 fl. 20 kr., indifferent; Bäckerwirth), a steamboat-station, crosses the *Traun*, and reaches (173/4 M.) *Ebensee-Bahnhof* (1395'; *Hôtel Lehr*, plain; Preimesberger; Rail. Restaurant), a prettily situated place of some importance (5680 inhab., including Langbath), with salt-works, a watch-factory, and a large ammonia-factory. The brine evaporated at Ebensee is brought from Ischl and Hallstatt (p. 114) in wooden pipes. The salt-baths are well fitted up. Good view from the Calvarienberg.

**Excursions.** Pleasant walk on the left bank of the *Traun*, along the brine-conduit, to (3/4 hr.) the *Steinkogl* (*Inn*), a fine point of view, opposite the station of that name (see below), and (1 hr.) the Fall of the *Rinnbach* (Riffis at the mill, halfway). Ferry from Ebensee-Landungsplatz to *Rinnbach*, 5 times a day (15 kr.).

The *Lakes of Langbath* (21/2 hrs.) deserve a visit (omnibus from stat. Ebensee-Langbath to the Vorderer See 1 fl., returning from the Kreh 70 kr., there and back 11/2 fl.). The road ascends the Langbath-Thal to (41/2 M.) the Kreh (2130'; *Inn*) and (1 M.) the Vorderer Langbath-See (2215'), whence a footpath leads to the smaller but finer (3/4 hr.) Hintere See (2385'). Between the two lakes is the Valerien-Aussicht (3/4 hr., with guide), affording a good view of both lakes. We may also reach the Valerien-Aussicht by crossing the Vorder See by boat (gratuity) and following the green path to the left (not the gravel-path immediately opposite), turning to the right farther on. In the wood, a little to the N. of the E. end of the Hintere See, is a spring of excellent water. A narrow ‘trail’ runs through the wood all round the Hintere See. — To the *Attersee*, see p. 98.

**Ascents** (guides, Joh. Slummer, Karl and Josef Walmer). The Kranabet-Sattel, the E. spur of the *Hollengörges*, is easily ascended from Langbath in 4 hrs. (guide 2 fl.). The *Feuerkogl* (5230'), the nearer peak, commands an admirable survey of the Salzkammergut, the Styrian Alps, and the plains of Austria as far as the Bohemian Forest; the view from the *Alberfeldkogl* (5600') is still more extensive. The usual route leads from Ebensee via the Calvarienberg and the *Gsoll* (4020'), but the ascent may also be made from the Kreh (see above; steep and stony). Accommodation at the chalets near the top.

The Erlakogl (5150'; 4 hrs.; guide), a fine point of view, is ascended from Ebensee through the *Rinnbach-Graben* and past the *Natter-Alpe* and *Müller-Alpe* (steep towards the end).

The line follows the wide Traunthal to (191/2 M.) *Steinkogl* (1435'; 1/4 M. to the E. the Marien-Gasthof, with shady walks).

The *Kronprinz Rudolf Bridge* crosses from the station to the *Steinkogl Inn*, on the left bank of the Traun. From the bridge a good and shady path, joining that from Ebensee at the *Gsoll*, leads to the (3 hrs.) *Kranabet-Sattel* (see above).

To the *Offense* (2135'; 6 M.) a road leads through the *Traunweissenbach-Thal*. The lake, with an imperial hunting-seat (no accommodation), lies picturesquely in a green basin, commanded on the S. by the *Todte*
Gebirge (p. 113). From the Offensee a path leads by the Hohe Pfad to the (4 hrs.) Almsee (p. 106; guide from Ebensee 5½ fl.); another (fatiguing) by the Wilde See (5½ fl.) and the Wildensee-Alpe to (7-8 hrs.) Alt-Aussee (p. 112; guide from Ebensee to Aussee 10½ fl.).

The Hohe Schrot (5850) is ascended from Steinakogl by the Gimbach-Alpe (road thus far) and the Dielau-Alpe in 4½ hrs. (fatiguing, guide 4 fl.; better from Ischl, comp. p. 110).

The train now crosses the Traunweissenbach. 22 M. Langwies. 24½ M. Mitter-Weissenbach (Hill; Drei Mohren; road to Weissenbach, on the Attersee, p. 98). Near Ischl the train crosses the Traun.

27½ M. Ischl. — Hotels. *Kaiserin Elisabeth (Pl. 1); *Hôtel Vormals Bauer (Pl. 2), charmingly situated on a height above Ischl, high charges; *Post (Pl. 3), R. from 1 fl., L. & A. 60, omn. 20 kr.; *Goldenenes Kreuz (Pl. 5), R. from 1 fl. 20 kr., L. & A. 70 kr.; *Höt-Pens. Rudolfshöhe, with café-restaurant (see below), finely situated at the end of the Esplanade, with baths, R. 1½-2½, pens. 3½-4½ fl.; Hôtel Austria, on the Esplanade, with garden; *Victoria (Pl. 4); Erzherzog Franz Carl (Pl. 6), high charges; the last four with garden-restaurants. — Second-class: *Stern (Pl. 7), with a good restaurant; *Krone (Pl. 8), with a garden on the Ischl; BAYRISCHER Hof (Pl. 9); Zur Neuen Welt, with garden-restaurant; *Schwarzer Adler, Drei Mohren, both at Gries, and Stadt Pfag, Egelmoosgasse, unpretending. — *Pension Flora, with sanatorium; Hôtel Garni Ramsauer; Athen; Bedlich. — *Dr. Hertska’s Hydropathic Establishment, ½ M. from the end of the Esplanade, well fitted up, pension 25-32 fl. per week.

Cafés, etc. *Cur-Salon, with café, reading-room, etc. (see p. 109). — Café Ramsauer, opposite the post-office; Walter, Esplanade; Zauner, Pfarrgasse, confectioner’s; Rudolfshöhe (see above). — *Raill. Restaurant. — Swimming Bath and ‘Gymnastische Heilanstalt’, on the left bank of the Ischl. — Mühhardt, bookseller, in the Pfarrgasse. — Theatre (Pl. 16) during the season.

Visitors’ Tax (Curtaxe). Between June 1st and Sept. 30th each visitor whose stay exceeds 3 days pays a weekly tax of 1 fl. For a stay of 22 days or more a ‘Curtaxe’ of 8 fl. (wife, 3 children 1 fl.) and a Music-tax of 3 fl. (each addit. member of a family 1 fl.) are exacted. — The band plays in the Rudolph-Garten (or, in bad weather, in the Trinkhalle) from 7 to 8 a.m.; from 8 to 9 in the Curhaus-Park or Saal; from 12 to 1 p.m. on the Esplanade; and from 5 to 6.30 in the Curhaus-Park or Saal.

Carriages. From the station to the town, with one horse 60 kr., two horses 1 fl.; at night 80 kr. or 1 fl. 40 kr.; to the station 1 or 1½ fl. at night 1 fl. 40 kr. or 2½ fl. Drive within the town 40 or 50 kr.; at night 70 kr. or 1 fl. 20 kr. — To Hallstatt (2½ hrs.), 6 fl. 10 or 10½ fl. 50 kr.; Gosau-Schmied (4 hrs.), 8½ fl. 10 or 14 fl. 30 kr.; Weissenbach on the Attersee (2½ hrs.), 6½ or 11½ fl. — Chorinsky Klause (1½ hrs.), 6½ fl. 50 kr. or 8½ fl. 20 kr. These fares include the driver’s fee.

English Church Service in the season at 10.30 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Ischl (1535), the central point of the Salzkammergut, beautifully situated on a peninsula formed by the Traun and the Ischl, first came into notice as a watering-place in 1822, and is now a highly fashionable resort. Pop. (incl. Gries) 8500. Besides the salt-baths (which contain 25 per cent of salt), there are mud, sulphur, pine-cone, vapour, and other baths, in addition to the whey-cure and the saline and sulphureous drinking-springs. Well-kept walks, with shady resting-places, intersect the beautiful valley in all directions.

The shady Bahnhof-Strasse leads from the station past the Rudolf’s-Garten, with a bust of Archduke Rudolf, and the Rudolf’sbad, to the Parish Church (Pl. 11), built under Maria Theresia, restored in 1852, and adorned with altar-pieces by Kupelwieser and with modern ceiling-paintings (from the life of St. Nicholas) by Mader.
In the Kaiser-Ferdinands-Platz, to the S. of the church, are the Trinkhalle (Pl. 12), with a covered promenade, where whey and mineral water are dispensed in the morning, and beyond it, to the right, the Wiererbad and the Giselabad. To the left are the extensive Satt Works (Pl. 13) and the Salt-Water Vapour Bath (Pl. 14).

From the Kaiser-Ferdinands-Platz the Pfarrgasse leads to the W. to the Franz-Carl-Platz, which contains a handsome bronze fountain in memory of the parents of the Emperor Franz Joseph (Archduke Franz Carl, d. 1878, and Archduchess Sophie, d. 1872), and to the Traun Bridge. On the left bank of the Traun at this point begins the Sofien-Esplanade, with its pleasant avenues, confectioner's, and cafés. — In the Wirer-Park is the Cur-Salon or Casino, with café-restaurant, reading-room, etc. To the E., in the Wirer-Strasse, is a colossal bust of Dr. Wierer von Rettenbach (d. 1844), who first brought Ischl into notice. In the grounds to the N.W. of the Casino is a small Bazaar. The Boys' School, in the Schulgasse (No. 7), contains a small Museum (adm. on Tues., Thurs., & Sat., 9-12, 20 kr.), with natural history specimens and other objects from the Salzkammergut.

Walks. The 2 Imperial Villa, with its beautiful garden and grounds (no admission during the residence of the family, usually from July to September). — The (¾ M.) Karolinen-Panorama and (1½ M.) the Neue Schmalnau, two cafés to the left of the road to Ebensee, afford good views of Ischl; we return by the (1 M.) Osttätten Inn and follow the brine-conduit to (1½ M.) Ischl. — The Sophien-Doppelblick (café; view of Ischl, the Dachstein, and the Wolfgang-Thal) may be reached in 1½ hr. This walk may be prolonged to the (1¼ hr.) *Dachstein-Aussicht and the Hohenzollern Wasserfall (usually inconsiderable); we return either to the right by Trenkelbach (1¾ hr.), or to the left through the Janzen-Thal and by the Osttätten Inn (1 hr.); or through the last (red marks) and via the Salzlau to the (2½ hrs.) Ebensee road. — Right bank of the Traun: Ascent of the *Siriuskogl or Hundskogl (1900; ½ hr.); finest view of Ischl and its environs from the Kaiser-Franz-Josef-Warte (small restaurant). Across the Steinfeld-Brücke to the (½ hr.) Rettenbach Mill (café) and the (1¼ hr.) Rettenbach-Wildnass (a pretty ravine); return by Sterzen's Abendsitz (fine view) to (¾ hr.) Ischl. — To the W. by the (1½ hr.) Calvariengberg to the (½ hr.) Akornbühl (café), and thence past the café Zur Schweizer Katz to (½ hr.) the dairy of Lindau, or (turning off to the right ¼ hr. before the dairy) to (½ hr. from Ischl) the pretty little Nussen-See (1970), with a restaurant and swimming-bath and thence to Ischl by road through the Kroisbach-Thal. — From the Esplanade through the Franzens-Allee to the Fürst-Metternich-Platz (to the right the Hof-Rest. Rudolfshöhe, p. 103), and by the Fürstenweg to the Villa Waldeck, where we diverge to the right to the (½ hr.) Kaiser-Franz-Josef-Platz; or proceed beyond the Villa Waldeck, via the Franz-Karl Promenade and past the Hydropathic Establishment (p. 108) and the fish-breeding ponds, to the ruin of (1¼ hr.) Wildenstein, on the slope of the Kater-Gebirge. Through the valley of the Traun by the shady promenade (Kaiser-Ferdinands-Morgenweg) to the Erzherzog Rudolfia-Brunnen, with pleasure-grounds, and thence by the pleasant path following the salt-water conduit to (1 hr.) Laufen ("Restaurant zum Rössl"); whence the walk may be continued, still following the conduit, by a level and beautiful path, via Gokern, Steg, and Gosauzwang, to Hallstatt (comp. p. 116). Or we may return from Steg by boat on the Traun (4 pers., with 2 boatmen, 12 fl.); — By the Ischl road and across the Pfandl Bridge into the Emritz-Thal, with the Zimitz-Wildniss (Inn) and the Zimitz-Graben (2 hrs.); returning on the left bank of the Ischl via Trenkelbach.
To the Ischl Salt Mine (Ischler Salzberg, 3170'). We follow the road to Reiterndorf (Bachwirth; Bärenwirth), and then ascend the road to the left in the Sulzthal to (3 M.) Pernegg, where the permission to visit the mine is procured at the mining-office. Opposite is Rosa's Waterfall. The mine, an inspection of which takes 1 1/2 hr., consists of 12 horizontal shafts or galleries, one above the other. During the bath-season the mine is illuminated once weekly; 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. — A marked path (keeping to the right at the small chapel) leads from the mine to the (1 1/4 hr.) "Hüttenbeck-Alp (4185'; Rfms.), which affords a magnificent view of the Dachstein, the Lake of Hallstatt, etc. Hence by the Rossmoos-Alp to the Predigstuhl (see below) in 3/4 hr. Descent by the Gschwand-Alp to (1 1/2 hr.) Gosern (p. 111).

Mountain Excursions (paths all marked with red; guides, Furtner, Grieshofer, Promberger, Putz, Reisenauer, and Seiter). Ascent of the Zimitz (Leonsberg-Zinken, 5720'), through the Zimitz-Graben and by the Schütz-Alp in 5 hrs., rather fatiguing (guide 3 fl.); *View of the Dachstein, St. Wolfgang-Sec, Mondsee, and Attersee. — The Hohe Schrott (5360'), by the (4 hrs.) Koch-Alpe (5390'), interesting but fatiguing (see p. 105; 4 1/2-5 hrs.; guide 4 fl.).

— The Hainzen (N.E. peak of the Kattergebirge; 5370'), from the Franz-Karl Promenade in 3 1/2 hrs. (3 fl.), back by the Ahornfeld and through the Schiffau-Thal to the (3 hrs.) Wacht (p. 103). — The Predigstuhl (or Thörlwand; 4185') is ascended via Reiterndorf and Obereck in 3 hrs. (1 fl. 30 kr.), or from the salt-mine via the Rossmoos-Alp in 1 1/2 hr.; view similar to that from the Hüttenbeck-Alp (see above). — The Sandling (5630') is ascended in 4 1/2 hrs. (4 fl.), via the Hüttenbeck-Alp, Raschberg, and Vordere Sandling-Alp; the descent may be made to Alt-Aussee (p. 113).

— The Hohe Kalmburg (6010') is ascended from Gosern, via Ramsau and the Trockenhorn-Alp or the Scharten-Alp in 4 1/2 hrs. (3 fl.); admirable view. Descent by the Iglmoos-Alp to Gosau, 2 hrs. — The Rettenkogel (5330'), ascended from the Wacht (p. 103) through the Schiffau-Thal in 4 1/2 hrs. (3 fl.), is a curiously shaped mountain commanding a fine view.

From Ischl to Alt-Aussee direct (6 hrs.; with guide; fatiguing). We ascend the Rettenbach-Thal (p. 109) to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Rettenbach-Alp (2090), at the S. base of the Hohe Schrott, and through the Fludergraben to the Alp of that name, whence we descend to (3 hrs.) Alt-Aussee (p. 113).

From Ischl to St. Wolfgang and the *Schafberg, a charming excursion for half-a-day (not to be missed), see p. 102 (return-ticket, 2nd class 6 fl. 56, 3rd class 5 fl. 63 kr.). — To Aussee, see R. 23; to Hallstatt and Gosau, see R. 24. — To Weissenbach on the Attersee (p. 98) omnibus daily in 2 hrs., via Mitter-Weissenbach.

23. From Ischl to Aussee.
Comp. Maps, pp. 102, 114.

20 1/2 M. AUSTRIAN STATE RAILWAY in 1-1 1/2 hr.

Ischl (1535'), see p. 108. The train (views to the right) crosses to the right bank of the Traun (short tunnel), skirts the base of the Siriuskogl (p. 109), and recrosses the Traun. 3 M. (from Salzburg) Laufen. The picturesque village (1570'; *Rössl; Krone) lies on the opposite bank, 3/4 M. to the S. The rapids of the Traun here are called the 'Wilde Laufen'. Pleasant footpath to Ischl, see p. 109. The Laufener Höhe (1 1/2 hr.; marked path) is a good point of view. — The train again crosses the Traun. 4 1/2 M. Ansenau. On the opposite bank lies Ober-Weissenbach, with extensive stores of timber.
The Chorinsky-Klause (2055'), a large dam with three sluice-gates, in the Weissenbach-Thal, about 3 M. above its mouth, is used to accumulate the water of the Weissenbach sufficiently to float timber down to the Traun when the gates are opened. This is usually done once a month, and visitors at Ischl are apprised of the day by advertisement. One-horse carriage from Ischl 4 fl. 50, two-horse 8 fl. 20 kr (13/4 hr.). — A good forest-path ascends to the left from Ober-Weissenbach to (1½ hr.) the Hochmuth (Jochwand; 2800'), which affords a charming view.

The valley expands. On the right are the Ramsauer Gebirge, on the left the Sarstein (p. 115). — 6 M. Goisern (1640'; Goiserer Mühle; Zur Wartburg; Steinmaier's Bräuhaus; Bär; rooms at Rundhammer's, etc.), a considerable village (4150 inhab.), containing the largest Protestant community in the Salzkammergut, and frequented as a summer resort. About 1/2 M. to the N. are the small sulphurous and iodine baths of Goisern, with the Marie-Valerie-Quelle.

Excursions (guides, Franz Neubacher, Johann Scheutz, M. Unterberger). The Hütteneck-Alp (4195'; p. 110) is ascended hence in 2 hrs.; the descent may be made to (2 hrs.) Ischl or (3 hrs.) Aussee (guide not indispensable). — *Kalmberg (6010'; p. 110), 3'/2-4 hrs. (guide desirable; M. Putz of Ramsau recommended). Simple refreshments at the Scharten-Alpe, to the N. of, and a little below, the summit. Descent to Gosau 2-2½ hrs. Or we may proceed from the Scharten-Alpe via the Wies-Alpe and the Hohe Knall-Alpe, and along the Jäger-Kogl (6040'), to the (4½ hrs.) Gansfeld (6640'), whence we descend via the Angerkar-Alp to (2 hrs.) Russbachsaal (p. 117).

— Predigstuhl (4150'; p. 110), 2 hrs. (guide desirable for the inexperienced).

The excursion through the Leitling-Graben to (2 hrs.) Alt-Aussee is not advisable except in dry weather (guide desirable).

From Stambach, 3/4 M. to the S. of Goisern, the old Pötschen Road ascends to the left via St. Agatha to (10 M.) Aussee (foot-path to Alt-Aussee to the left, at the Bachwirth, see p. 113). 8 M. Steg (*Goldenes Schiff, R. from 60 kr.), at the N. end of the Lake of Hallstatt (p. 114). The train skirts the E. bank of the lake, the line, 50' above the water, having been hewn at places in the precipitous rocks of the Sarstein (p. 115). On the right are the Gosauhals and Gosau Mill, and, farther on, the Plassen and the mountains at the head of the lake (the Krippenstein, Zwölferkogel, and Hirlatz). 101/2 M. Gosaumühl, opposite the hotel of that name (p. 116; ferry by small boat, in connection with all trains, 10 kr.). The train now passes through a tunnel and crosses the deep Wehrgraben by an iron bridge. 121/2 M. Hallstatt; the station is opposite the town of that name (p. 114). We then pass to the rear of the small château of Grub, with its four towers.

131/2 M. Obertraun (Zum Sarstein, at the station; Höll, Hinterer, on the lake), at the S.E. angle of the lake.

From Obertraun to Aussee, over the Koppen (2200'; 3 hrs.), a pleasant route, chiefly through wood. A visit to the Koppenbrüll-Höhle (in the Brüllerygraben, to the left below the road, 4 M. from Obertraun) is interesting in spring only, when the brook, which rushes in a subterranean course through the cavern, is swollen by melting snow (guide and torches requisite).

The line now runs, skirting the base of the Sarstein and close to the foaming Traun, through the wild and narrow Koppen-Thal, a picturesque defile resembling the Gesäuse in the Enns valley (p. 422). The train passes through a tunnel and crosses the river.
three times. The gorge expands, and we soon reach (201/2 M.) the station of Aussee (2150'; Railway Restaurant; Schober), at Unter-Kainisch (salt-works), about 1 M. to the S. of the town.


Visitors' Tax for a stay of more than a week 3, band 2 1/2 fl.

Baths of all kinds in the Kaiser Franz Josef Bade-Anstalt, Curhaus-Platz; Rasi's, Elisabeth-Promenade; in the Cur-Anstalt Alpenheim (see below), at the Bade-Hôtel Elisabeth, etc. Swimming Baths in the Traun and on the Grundsee.

Carriage from the station to the town 1 fl., with two horses 1 1/2 fl.; to the Grundsee, or to Alt-Aussee, 1 fl. 50 kr. or 3 fl.; there and back, with stay of 1 hr., 3 fl. 40 or 6 fl. 60 kr. (from the station, 4 or 6 fl.); to Gössl via Grundsee and back ('tour of the three lakes'), with stay of 1 hr., 4 fl. 30 or 6 fl. 60 kr. (from the station 5 fl. 40 kr. or 9 fl.); each additional hour's stay 60 kr. or 1 fl. These fares include the driver's fee. — Omnibus from the station to the town 30 kr.; to Alt-Aussee and Grundsee, see below.

**Aussee (2155'),** a Styrian market-town, with extensive salt-works, charmingly situated on the Traun, the three arms of which (Alt-Aussee, Grundsee, and Oedensee Traun) unite here, is much visited as a watering-place (salt-baths, etc.) and summer-resort. Close to the town are fine pine-woods, traversed by pleasant walks. The small Spitalkirche contains a good early-German winged altarpiece of 1449. A little to the N., on the road to Alt-Aussee (see below), is *Dr. Schreiber's Cur-Anstalt Alpenheim* (hydropathic establishment, with various baths; R. 1-4, board 3-4 fl.) open all the year round, and about 1/2 M. farther on is the *Bade-Hôtel Elisabeth.*

Excursions (guides, Alois Grieshofer, Stefan Hopfer or 'Krieglsteffl', Mich. Grieshofer, Franz Angerer, Joseph Grogger, and Math. Gasperl or 'Bahnmeister'; key-plan to the system of marked paths exhibited in the Curhaus). —

**Short Walks.** Cur-Park and Moccaby Promenade, adjoining the Curhaus; Wildeithen and Schwabenwald Promenade, on the right bank of the Altausee Traun; thence via the Erzherzog-Johann Promenade to the Sixleith, which affords a good survey of the environs. Elisabeth Promenade and Payer Promenade, on the way to Alt-Aussee (Café Vesco, in the Praunfalk, 20 min. to the N.). To the Tauscherin and the Dichterruhe, 3/4 M. to the S., with fine view of the Sarstein, Loser, Trisselwand, and Todte Gebirge; to the N. via the shady Cramer Promenade to the (1/2 hr.) Café Lotzten on the Obere Tressen, with fine view of the Dachstein (thence through wood to the Bärenmoos, 1/4 hr., and to the Fuchstein-Blick, 3/4 hr.); to the S.E. to (1 hr.) St. Leonhard, with its old church (remts. from the sacristan); to the W. to the (2 hr.) Wasner, to the N.W. to the (1 1/2 hr.) Schmiedgut, both with cafés and commanding views of the Dachstein.

To **Alt-Aussee (3 M.),** a drive of 1/2 hr. (carriage, see above); omnibus thrice daily from the railway-station, in 1 hr. (70 kr.). The road (the Elisabeth Promenade and Payer Promenade preferable for walking; 1 hr. 10 min.) follows the wooded valley of the Alt-Aussee Traun, which it crosses thrice, passing the Alt-Aussee Mill (Inn), to Alt-Aussee ('Seeewirth, prettily situated on the lake; Kitterwirth'), on the charming Alt-Aussee Lake (2320'; 2 M. long and 1/2 M. broad), overshadowed by the precipitous Trisselwand on the E., the Tressenstein on the S., and the Loser and Sandling on the N. A trip in a small boat (obtained at the Seeewirth) should not be omitted. The lake is skirted all the way round by the Erzherzog Franz Carl Promenade, 4 1/2 M. long. The Seeewiese (on foot 3/4 hr., by boat 1/2 hr.), at the N.E. end near the keeper's house (Restaurant), commands a good
view of the Dachstein. Thence we may proceed through wood to (1 hr.) the Gaissneckstein, affording a good view of the lake and the Dachstein.

— From Alt-Aussee to the ruin of Pfintzberg, with waterfall (150' high) of the Trattenbach and fine view, 11/4 hr.; thence down to the (3/4 hr.) Bachwirth (restaurant) in Lupitsch, on the Ischl (p. 111), and back to (1 hr.) Alt-Aussee via Lichtersberg; or by the Ischl road, past the Lenau-Hügel (view), to (1 1/4 hr.) Aussee. — To the Aussee Salt Mine at the Sandling, 1 hr.; the mine resembles that at Ischl (p. 110). The Hohe Sandling (5630') may be ascended from the mine in 2 1/2-3 hrs. with guide (3 fl.), by a good path, indicated by marks, and provided with wire-ropes at the steepest points (p. 110). The *Loser (6020'; 3 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), an admirable point of view, presents no difficulty. A marked path (red) ascends from the Seewirth via the Augst-Alp (4725') to the (2 hrs.) Lose – Hütte (4500'; Inn in summer). The summit (1 hr. more) commands an extensive and beautiful view. — The *Brauningzinken (6200'), reached in 1 1/2 hr. from the Loser-Hütte by a path (improved and marked) leading past the little Augst-See, enjoys a still more comprehensive panorama. — From Alt-Aussee to Ischl, via the Fliedergraben and the Reiteneb - See, see p. 110; via the Wildensee to the Offensee and Ebensee, see pp. 106, 108.

*To the Grundlsee (4 M.), a beautiful drive of 3/4 hr. (as far as Schramml's Inn; carriages, p. 112; omnibus from the Sonne thrice daily, in 1 hr., fare 70 hr.). The road leads for the most part through wood, skirting the Grundlsee Trunn, which it crosses at the (3 M.) Seeklause (Walcher's Inn, with fine view), and then along the lake to the (1 M.) Schramml Inn (generally crowded in summer), a charming point of view. [Walkers should follow the Grundlsee Promenade on the right bank of the Trunn (1 1/4 hr.) or the route (fine views) via the Cramer Promenade and Untertressen (1 1/2 hr.).] The road next leads past the (2 M.) Inn zum Ladner to (1 1/2 M.) Gössl (see below). The Grundlsee (2300'), 3/4 M. long and 1/2 M. wide, is enclosed by wooded mountains and abounds in fish. The background is formed by the bare precipices of the Todt Gebirge. From the Seeklause a small screw-steamer plies five times daily in summer to Schramml's Inn and to Gössl, at the upper end of the lake. From Gössl (*Veit) a path skirts the base of the perpendicular Gösslwand to (1 M.) the beautiful *Toplitz-See (2350), 1 1/2 M. long, with two waterfalls (boat across in 25 min., boatman to be brought from Gössl). About 1/4 M. farther on lies the sequestered Kamersee (2360'), in a grand situation at the base of the Todt Gebirge. This 'Drei-Seen-Tour', or tour of the three lakes, makes a very charming excursion (from the Grundlsee to the Kamersee and back, 2 hrs.; fare from Schramml's Inn to Gössl and back, including the ferry across the Toplitz-See, 1 fl., 2 pers. 1 1/2 fl.).

From ALT-AUSSEE TO THE GRUNDLSEE, direct, across the Sattelsteig, 2 1/2 hrs. (guide 1 1/2 fl., unnecessary). The path (marked) leads to the right from the Seeklause, at the S.W. end of the Alt-Aussee lake and ascends (for the most part blasted through the rock, but quite safe) the almost vertical Steigwand to the (1 1/2 hr.) Tressen-Sattel (3140'), whence we survey Aussee and its mountains. The path then descends through meadow and wood, passing Lammersberg and Eibichtl, and rejoins the road at the W. end of the Grundlsee. An easy ascent of 1 hr. leads from the saddle to the Tressenstein (3930'); equally attractive but longer (2 1/2 hrs.; path marked) is the ascent of the Trisselwand (5815'). — A still easier excursion is afforded by the beautiful walk from Alt-Aussee via the Café Loitzl (p. 112) and the Cramer Promenade to the (2 hrs.) Grundlsee (see above).

Mountains Ascents (guides, see p. 112). A path, denoted by white marks, ascends via the Wasner (p. 112) in 2 hrs. to the Pfeifer-Alm or Pfeiferin (3250'), on the E. slope of the Sarstein. — The Sarstein (6470') is ascended in 4 1/2-5 hrs. by red-marked paths leading via the Pfeifer-Alpe (see above) or from the Wasner, through the Knappenwald and over the Scharte (p. 115). — The Zinken (6950') is an attractive ascent of 3 1/2 hrs. (with guide) from the railway-station (path marked with red). — The exploration of the Todt Gebirge is interesting but attended with fatigue. From the Ladner Inn (see above), we may ascend to the Grosse Lahn-
gang-See (5100'; poor quarters in the chalets) in 3 hrs. with guide; thence past the Kleine Lahmgang-See to (1 hr.) the shooting-box in the Elmgrube and the (3/4 hr.) Elm-See (5480'); then across the plateau to (6 hrs.) the summit of the Grosse Priél (5320'; a fatiguing ascent), and down to Stoter (comp. p. 428; guide 10 fl.). — From Gossel to Hinter-Stoder over the Salzsteig (8-9 hrs.; guide 8 fl.), an interesting route: we cross the Schneckenhöhö and enter the Salzsteig to the Oedern-Alm, cross the Oedern-Thörl (5210') to the Gross-See and the Tauplitz-Alm, on the picturesque Steyrier See, and reach the Schwarze See (see p. 428), where the route joins that from Klachau via Tauplitz.

Railway from Aussee to Steinach and Selsthal, see pp. 431-429.

24. From Ischl to Hallstatt, and to Abtenau and Golling via Gosau.

Comp. Map, p. 120.

Railway to (12 1/2 M.) Hallstatt station in 40-50 minutes. — Steamboat between the station and town of Hallstatt in 10 min., in connection with each train (fare 25, return 40 kr.). Railway-tickets may be obtained including the ferry to the town of Hallstatt (railway and steamboat tickets are issued at the post-office in the Hôtel Seeauer). — Omnibus between Hallstatt and Gosau-Schmied every morning in summer in 2 1/2 hrs., returning in the afternoon; fare 1 1/2 fl., there and back 2 fl. — One-horse carr. from Ischl to Hallstatt in 2 1/2 hrs., 6 fl. 10 kr.; two-horse carr. 10 1/2 fl.; to Gosau (Brandwirth) in 3 1/2 hrs., 7 fl. 15 or 12 fl. 30 kr.; to Gosau-Schmied in 4 hrs., 10 or 14 fl. 30 kr. (driver’s ticket included). Carr. from Hallstatt to Gosau-Schmied and back, 8 fl., with two horses 12 fl., from Gosau-Mühlo or Stgr (Goldenes Schiff) 6, carr. and pair 10 fl. (ticket included). — Diligence from Gosau to Abtenau daily in 3 1/2 hrs. (1 fl. 70 kr.); from Abtenau to Golling daily in 2 hrs. (1 fl. 30 kr.); one-horse carr. from Abtenau to Golling 4 fl., and 60 kr. to the driver; two-horse 8 fl., and 1 fl. to the driver.

Railway from Ischl to (12 1/2 M.) Hallstatt station, see pp. 110, 111. The Hallstätter See or *Lake of Hallstatt (1620'), which is 5 M. long and 1/2-2 M. broad, is bounded on three sides by lofty mountains (E. the Sarstein; S. the Krippenstein, Zwölferkogl, and Hirlatz; W. the Plassen, Gosauhals, and Ramsauer Gebirge). Hallstatt (*Hôtel Seeauer, R. 1 fl. 20, L. & A. 50 kr., with garden on the lake and a dépendance named the Post; *Grüner Baum; Goldner Adler; Gstoedtner, unpretending; Inn in the Lahn, 10 min. to the S.), a long village (1400 inhab., 1/2 Prot.), lies within very narrow limits between the hillside and the lake. In the middle of the village the Mühlbach forms a waterfall. The old Parish Church contains an altar in carved wood of the 15th cent.; numerous skulls are preserved in the ossuary. The Protestant Church is modern. In the former *Gefängnisshaus*, or Prison, an old building partly hewn out of the solid rock, is a small Museum (open 10-12 and 2-5; adm. 10 kr.), with two Celtic graves and other local antiquities. A new road leads to the S. to (1/3 M.) the Lahn, a small plain formed by the alluvial deposits of the Waldbach, with the Salt Works. Hallstatt is so situated that it does not see the sun from 17th Nov. to 2nd Feb.

Excursions. — The Rudelfsturm (2800'), occupied by the manager of the mine, is reached by a good zigzag path in 1 hr. (horse 3 fl. 50, to the mine 4 fl. 70 kr.). An inscription by a bench, halfway up, dated 1504, records that the mines were visited in that year by Emp. Maximilian. The little
garden in front of the house affords a fine view of the lake. Excavations made since 1816 have brought to light an ancient burial-ground in the vicinity. The graves (of which about 2000 have been opened) are probably those of Celtic salt-miners of the 3rd or 4th cent. B. C. Numerous relics, especially bronze ornaments, have been discovered. The most important of these are now in the Nat. Hist. Museum at Vienna, and in the Museum Francisco-Carolinum at Linz; but there are also a few in the Hallstatt Museum (p. 114).

The mining-offices and the entrance to the Hallstatt Salt Mine (3675') are reached in 3/4 hr. more. A visit to the interior is more fatiguing than to that of the Ischl mine (p. 110; tickets of adm. at the offices). Robust walkers may proceed hence (with guide, 1 fl.) across the hill and down the Gangsteig (steep but perfectly safe) to the (1 hr.) Waldbach-Strub. — Path by the brine-conduit to the (1 1/2 hr.) Gosau-Zwarg, see p. 116. We ascend to the right by a path with 355 steps, beyond the Roman Catholic cemetery (1/4 hr.); or we may start from the Rudolfinthurm.

The "Waldbach-Strub (2060'), in the well-wooded Echern-That, 1 hr. to the S. W. of Hallstatt, is precipitated in three leaps from a height of 330' through a cleft in the rocks. The path leads to the right from the Lahn (p. 114), passes (1/4 hr.) Lackner’s Inn and the (10 min.) Hindewirth, and ascends to (18 min.) a point of view opposite the fall. The Schleier Fall, of about equal height, descends into the same abyss. Both are insignificant in dry seasons. — About 1 hr. farther up is the Waldbach-Ursprung (2955'), flowing from the Hallstatt Glacier, and reached by a new track for hauling timber. — A picturesque path ("Malersteig") leads along the Waldbach from Lackner’s Inn (see above) to the Lahn and back to Hallstatt.

The "Uferweg" leads from the Lahn along the S. bank of the lake through the Hirschau, passing the Hirschbrunn and the (higher up) Kessl, two periodic springs, to (1 1/4 hr.) Obertraun (p. 111). About 1 hr. above the springs is the Hirschau Alp, affording the best view of the lake.

**MOUNTAIN ASCENTS** (guides, Jos. Faber, J. Hemetsberger, Jos. Percht, A. Unterberger, Al. Wimmer, P. Zauner). Steingraben-Schneid (or Schneiderkogel, 5055'), bridle-path in 3 hrs.; guide (2 fl.) not indispensable; view of the Dachstein, the Hallstätter See, Traunthal, etc. — Plassen (6405'): ascent of 3 1/4 hrs. by a blue-marked path passing the salt-mine (guide, not indispensable, 3 fl.); magnificent view, particularly of the Dachstein range towering immediately to the S., the Alps of Salzburg and Styria, and the valleys of the Traun and the Gosau. The descent may be made by the Schrager-Alp and the Ross-Alp to (3 hrs.) Gosau. — The Hirlatz (Feuerkogel; 6430'), ascended by the Wies-Alp (p. 116) and the deserted Hirlatz-Alp in 5 1/2 hrs., and the Zwölferkogel (8490'), ascended in 5 1/2 hrs., command striking views of the Hallstatt See (guide 3 fl.). — The Sarstein (6470'); 4 1/2-5 hrs.; guide 3 fl.) is best ascended from Obertraun by the Hüttel-Alp and the (3 1/2 hrs.) Vorderer Sarstein-Alp (5510'); we then mount the broad rounded back of the mountain (Steinhüttegrat) to the (1 1/2 hr.) Hohe Sarstein-Alp, and thence to the (3 1/4 hr.) summit. View one of the most extensive in the Salzkammergut. The ascent may also be made from Steg (p. 111) via the Niedere Sarstein-Alp or Scharten-Alp (easiest route), or from Aussee (p. 113) via the Pfeifer-Alpe or the Scharte (4 1/2-5 hrs.). — Krippenstein (6901'; 6 hrs.; guide 3 fl.) another fine point. We ferry across to the Koppenwinkel, and ascend to the right to the (2 1/4 hr.) Oberer Schwecke-Alp (4430). We then proceed through the Krippengasse to the (3 1/2 hr.) Krippenbrünner (5085') and the (1 1/2 hr.) Krippeneck (5700'), turn sharply to the left, round the Niedere Krippenstein, and reach (1 1/2 hr.) the summit of the Hohe Krippenstein, which affords an excellent survey of the Dachstein range. About 20 min. to the W. of the Krippeneck lies the Gajid-Alpe (about 6800'). To the S. of it a path marked with stakes crosses the limestone plateau, the Stein, and the Feister-Scharte to the Ramsau (see p. 433; guide to Schladming 7 fl.). — Hohe Gajidstein (5140'; 7 1/2 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), another fine point: ascent from the (4 hrs.) Gajid-Alpe (see above) via the Taubenkogel and Niedere Gajidstein in 3 1/2 hrs. (or from the Simony Hut, mentioned at p. 116, in 2 1/2 hrs.).
The Hohe Dachstein (9830'), the second highest peak of the N. Limestone Alps (Parseier Spitze 9965', Zugspitze 9725'), is usually ascended from Hallstatt (9-10 hrs.; trying; guide 10, with descent to Schladming 15, to Gosau 13 fl.). Those who are not vigorous enough to make the whole ascent should, at least, go to the Simony Hut, 6-6½ hrs. (guide 5 fl.). The route (bridle-path, 7½ M. long) ascends through the Echern-Thal to the (2 hrs.) Alte Herd; here it bends to the left, passes the Tropfwand and a spring, and proceeds through the Thiergarten to the (2 hrs.) Thiergarten-Höhe. We then ascend to the right, leaving the Wies-Alpe and the Ochsenwies-Alpe to the left, to the (1½ hrs.) Ochsenwies-Höhe (6520'); fine view of the Dachstein) and through the Wildkar to the (1 hr.) Simony Hut (7240'), erected by the Austrian Alpine Club (Inn in summer). The hut lies on the margin of the Karls-Eisfeld or Hallstatt Glacier. From the hut (steady heads henceforth necessary) we cross the glacier, which seldom presents any difficulty, to the (2 hrs.) foot of the Dachsteinwand (fine view from the 'Dachsteinwarte'), follow the new path, which avoids the 'Randkluft' (formerly the most difficult point), by a circuit to the left, and lastly mount over the Shoulder by means of iron pegs driven into the rock and with the aid of a wire-ropet to the (1½ hr.) summit. Superb view, extending to the Schneeberg, Terglou, Canin, Tanern, Stubaier Ferner, and the Bohemian Forest. Ascent from Gosau, see below; from Schladming, see p. 431.

The road from Hallstatt to Gosau skirts the lake to (2 M.) Gosau-Zwang (see below), 1/2 M. to the W. of the Gosaumühl ('Inn; ferry to the station, see p. 111), at the mouth of the Gosaubach. [Pedestrians should take the more interesting Soolenleitungs-Weg (1¼ hr. longer), or path by the brine-conduit, which leads from the Rudolfsthurm along the mountain-slope, with a constantly varying view of the lake; at the Gosau-Zwang it joins the road.]

] The road now turns to the W., passes under the Gosau-Zwang (an aqueduct, 146 yds. long and 140' high at its highest part, by which the saltwater conduit crosses the valley), and ascends the narrow wooded ravine of the Gosau-Bach. Near the long village of (6 M.) Gosau (2510'; Brandwirth; Kirchenwirth) the valley expands. Towards the S. tower the barren pinnacles of the Donnerkogeln (6730').

A narrow carriage-road (shorter footpath to the left) leads from Gosau to (3 M.) Gosau-Schmied (2690'; *Inn), prettily situated. We now ascend on foot through the wood to the (3½ hrs.) beautiful green *Vordere Gosau-See (2980'), 1 M. long, 1/4 M. broad, surrounded by woods (small tavern at the sluice). To the S.E., in the background, towers the lofty Dachstein with the two Gosau Glaciers; to the left the Hohe Kreuz, to the right the Thorstein and Donnerkogeln (a splendid panorama, best by evening light). Rowing to the S.E. end of the lake (30 kr.), or walking round by the S. bank (25 min.), we next ascend by a steep and stony path, passing the Gosaulacke (3180'), to the (2 hrs.) light-green *Hintere Gosau-See (3790'), a lake about half the size of the Vordere See, grandly and wildly situated. To the left rise the slopes of the Gschlösskogl, to the right the Kopfwand, and in the background the huge Thorstein.

At the upper end of the latter lake (ferry, small fee) lies the Hintere Seehütte. Hence we ascend, in part toilsomely and steeply over 'scars' and rocky debris, to the (1½-2 hrs.) Grobgestein-Hütte (5880'), built by the Austrian Alpine Club, the starting-point for the Dachstein and the Thorstein (both difficult). Ascent of the Hohe Dachstein (9830'; 4½-5 hrs.; two guides,
10 fl. each): from the hut a laborious ascent of 2 hrs. to the Great Gosau Glacier; we then mount the snowy terraces of the glacier, in which there are several large crevasses, to the (1 1/2 hr.) Oberne Windlücke (8860'), between the Mitterspitze and the Dachstein, and follow the W. arête to the (1 hr.) summit (see p. 116). — Ascent of the Thorstein (9665'), 4 1/2 hrs. (guide 12 fl.): to the (2 hrs.) Gosau Glacier as above; here we turn to the right and ascend between the Mitterspitze and Thorstein to the (1 1/2 hr.) Untere Windlücke (8990'), where we turn to the right and ascend round the S. side of the Thorstein, by a steep and difficult route, to the (1 hr.) summit. "View remarkably imposing and picturesque. Descent by the Windleger-Scharte (about 7550') to Filzmoos or to Ramsau, very steep (comp. p. 433). — Guides at Gosau: Joh. Georg Gapp, Jos. Chr. Gapp, Gottl. and Jos. Sam. Höhenegger, and Chr. Urtöger.

From the Vordere See a somewhat toilsome but interesting path (6 hrs., with guide) leads over the Scharwand-Alpen, the Arkmäuer, and the (3 1/2 hrs.) Steigr (6900'), between the Bischofsmütze and the Gosauer Stein, down to the (1 1/4 hr.) Hofer Alp, 3 1/2 M. by road from Filzmoos (p. 434).

From Gosau to Abtenau, 13 M. From Vorder-Gosau the road ascends for nearly 3 M. to the Pass Gschütt (3185'; Inn), the boundary between Upper Austria and the district of Salzburg. View of the Tennen-Gebirge to the W., and of Gosau with the Donnerkogel to the S.E. The road now descends to (2 1/4 M.) Russbach-Sag (2660'; two Inns), at the foot of the Gemsfeld (6640'), which may be ascended hence, via the Angerhar Alp, in 3 hrs. (path marked in red; extensive view); the rocky gorge on the N. side is named the Wilde Kammer. From Russbach-Sag the road continues through the Russbach-Thal, a valley abounding in fossils, to the (5 M.) Lammer-Brücke (on the left, the road to the Handlhof, p. 118), and to (3 M.) Abtenau.

The route over the *Zwiesel-Alp (5195') is, however, far preferable to the above-mentioned road (from Gosau 3, to Abtenau 6 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 30 kr. per hr., to Abtenau 3 fl.). The bridle-path from Gosau, indicated by finger-posts and red marks, diverges to the right from the road near the church and ascends gradually, chiefly through wood. At the foot of the peak, beyond an enclosure, the path to the right leads to the (2 3/4 hrs.) Edt-Alp (4470'; Inn) and approaches the (1 1/4 hr.) summit from the N.W.; the path to the left, ascending on the E. side, is shorter and steeper. At the top are a table and bench.

From the Gosau-Schmied (p. 116) a path (indicated by red marks) ascends to the right through wood by a finger-post, 20 min. on the way to the Gosau-See, and can hardly be mistaken (2 hrs.). Or we may ascend direct from the Vordere See, passing close below the Donnerkogel (2 hrs.; this path also indicated by red marks).

"View. To the S., in the distance, to the right of the Donnerkogeln, rises the Hochalpenspitze, then the Tauern chain, and the conspicuous Gross-Glockner, with its snow-fields; adjoining it is the Wiesbachhorn; to the right, through an opening, the Gross-Venediger is partly visible. To the S.W., in the foreground, the Tennen-Gebirge; more to the left, the Übergossene Alp and the Hochköning. To the W. the Hohe Göll; to the right, rather more distant, the long Unteres. To the E., above the Gosau-Thal, rises the Dachstein, with the Gosau glaciers; far below lie the Gosaulacke and the small green Hintere Gosau-See. From the slope, a few hundred paces to the E., we also obtain a view of the Vordere Gosau-See. — The *Grosse Donnerkogel (6730') may be ascended from the Zwiesel-Alp in 2 hrs., with guide.
To the Pinzgau. Travellers bound for the Pinzgau proceed to the W. in 1/2 hr. to the three chalets below the summit of the Zwiesel-Alp. Marked path thence in 2 hrs. to Annaberg (2415'; Lurbacher; Post), whence a road leads by (6 M.) St. Martin (Inns) to (7 1/2 M.) Hüttau (p. 434). To Filzmoos (5 1/2-6 hrs.). From the Zwiesel-Alp an attractive but fatiguing path (guide advisable) leads round the W. side of the Donnerkogel to the (1 1/2 hr.) Stuhlalp (4500), which affords a fine view of the Tauern. It then crosses the Stuhlbach-Höhe (6250') to the (2 hrs.) Sulzkar-Alpe, whence we proceed via the Hacklplatten (4830') to the (1 hr.) Au-alpe and (1 hr.) Filzmoos (p. 431).

From the Zwiesel Alp to Abtenau (3-3 1/2 hrs.). The path (red marks) descends from the Edt-Alp (p. 117) to the depression on the N.W., leaving the fence to the right. Beyond the meadows straight in front, it turns to the left and follows the guide-posts, passing at first through wood, beyond which (3/4 hr.) we obtain a fine view of the Lammer-Thal, with the Tennen-Gebirge and Uebergossene Alp to the W. Then past the hamlet of Edt to a (3 1/4 hr.) bridge over the Lammer. We may now either cross the bridge and follow the Annaberg road to (4 1/2 M.) Abtenau; or, without crossing, follow the cart-track to the right to the (1 1/2 M.) *Hôtel Zwieselbad-Handlhof, with a mineral spring and baths, in a quiet and sheltered situation (carriages to Golling). The road hence descends the course of the Lammer, joins the Gosau road (p. 117), and in 3 M. more reaches Abtenau (2335'; *Post; *Ochs), a large village (3760 inhab.), at the N.E. base of the Tennen-Gebirge (p. 121).

The Bleikogl (7900'), the central summit of the Tennen-Gebirge, may be ascended from Abtenau via the Tenn-Alpe in 6 hrs. (guide; fatiguing). Excellent view. The descent may be made via the Pitschenberg-Alp to Werfen (comp. p. 121). Guides, F. Promberger, G. Scheffbänker, and Jos. Schorn of Abtenau.

From Abtenau to Golling (11 M.; diligence and carriages, see p. 114). The new road leads to the N.W. to Döllerhof and (1 1/2 M.) Mühlrain and then descends into the deep and well wooded valley of the Schwarzbach, which it crosses near its junction with the Lammer (1 1/2 M.). We then follow the left bank of the latter, passing (1 1/4 M.) the Voglau Inn, opposite the hamlet of Pichl (right bank). The valley contracts and is shut in by lofty wood-clad cliffs. 3/4 M. Finger-post indicating the way to the right across the Lammer (bridge destroyed in 1894) to the (5 min.) *Aufbach Fall, which descends over a rocky wall in three stages from a height of 230'. About 1 M. farther on, to the right, below the road, is the St. Veit's Bridge, which affords a fine view of the wild *Lammeröfen. (The path descending into the gorge is now unusable.) The road now descends to (1 M.) the Lammer-Brücke, crosses it (Brückenwirth, on the right bank), and follows the right bank to (3 M.) Scheffau and (3 M.) Golling (p. 94).
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119 M. RAILWAY in 5-7½ hrs. — The Salzburg-Tyrol Railway, or Gisela-
Bahn, an interesting line through a beautiful mountainous country, con-
structed in 1873-75, affords communication between Salzburg (and Vienna)
and Innsbruck (but longer by 28 M. than the line via Rosenheim, see
RR. 18, 34), and greatly facilitates a visit to the Tauern (RR. 25-33). —
Good railway-restaurants at Bischofshofen and Saalfelden; dinner, at a
charge of 1 fl., will be handed into the carriages at either of these places, if
previously ordered through the guard. — The end-carriage in each train on
the Austrian mountain-railways is generally an open first-class carriage,
with an unimpeded view on every side; second-class passengers may use
this carriage between any two stations by taking a supplementary third-
class ticket ("Erganzungsbillet") for that distance. For circular tours,
however, travellers are advised to take first-class tickets.

From Salzburg to (18 M.) Golling, see pp. 92-94. The railway
traverses the broad valley towards the S., passing on the right the
entrance to the Blüntau-Thal (p. 78) and on the left that of the
Lammer-Thal (p. 118). It then crosses the Lammer and Salzach,
passes through a tunnel (1000 yds. long) piercing the Ofenauer
Berg, a spur of the Hagen-Gebirge, and again crosses the Salzach by a slanting iron bridge of 105 yds. span, beyond which it enters the Pass Lueg (p. 95), a grand defile flanked with huge masses of rock, piled one above another. 24 1/2 M. Sulzau (1660'); 27 M. Concordia-Hütte (1700'; Inn), the station for the iron-works of that name on the left bank, at the entrance to the Blühbach-Thal.

A cart-track (right of way refused by the shooting tenant) leads through the Blühbach-Thal, a favourite haunt of the chamois, on the left bank of the Blühbach, between the Imlauer Gebirge on the left and the Hagen-Gebirge on the right, to the (2 hrs.) Shooting Lodge (2685'; no accommodation). From the head of the valley (Tennboden) fatigue-passes lead to the W. across the Blühbach-Thörl (6870) or the Mauer-Scharte (7140') to the (9 hrs.) Obersee (p. 79); another to the S., over the Thor-Scharte (7490), to (7 hrs.) Hintertal, in the upper Ursauer-Thal, and thence either to the right to (3 hrs.) Saalfelden (p. 127), or to the left by the Fitzen-Sattel (p. 128) to Dienlen and (5 1/2 hrs.) Lend (p. 124).

The line follows the right bank, and crosses several torrents. On the left rises the abrupt Tennen-Gebirge, with the Rauchek. To the right, farther on, romantically perched on a rock 345' above the Salzach, is the well-preserved Schloss Hohenwerfen, built in 1076, restored in the 16th cent., and now the property of Count Thun. — 28 M. Werfen (1700'). The important-looking village (*Post; Tirolerwirth) lies on the opposite bank, overlooked by the jagged rocks of the Uebergossene Alp (see below). — 28 1/2 M. Pfarr-Werfen.

The Tennen-Gebirge, the huge and precipitous mountain-mass between the Salzach, Lammer, and Fritz valleys, is best visited from this point. From the railway-station we proceed to the E., passing the prettily situated village of Werfensee, to (4-4 1/2 hrs.) the Werfener Hütte of the Austrian Tourist Club, on the Eimauer Kamm (6380'). The Rauchek (7965'), the highest summit of the Tennen-Gebirge, may be ascended hence, via the Grise-Scharte (7365') in 3 hrs. (guide), while the ascent of the Hintere Pfeberhorn (7415') takes 1 1/2 hr. (both remunerative). From the Rauchek we may descend over slopes of debris, passing the Hochpfeiler (7675'), the Windschopp (7693), and the Tirolerkopf (7590; all ascended without much trouble), to the Hintere and the Vordere Pfitschenberg-Alp (6800'), the latter with a shooting-box (no accommodation). Thence we descend the Steinerne Stiege to the Pass Lueg and the station of (3 1/2 hrs.) Sulzau (see above); or we may proceed to the E. from the Hintere Pfitschenberg-Alp over the arid plateau, passing the Bieteogl (p. 113), to the Tenn-Alp and (6 hrs.) Abtenau (p. 116).

The valley expands. The train crosses the Fritzbach (p. 434), issuing from a narrow gorge, and then the Salzach.

33 M. Bischofshofen (1795'); *Rail. Restaurant & Hotel, R. & L. 1 fl. 20 kr.; *Post, R. from 60 kr.; *Böcklinger), an old village with 2570 inhab. and three churches, is the junction for the upper Ennsthal Railway (R. 75). The (1/4 hr.) Fall of the Geinfeldbach is worth seeing. To the W. rises the Éwige Schnee ('perpetual snow') group of mountains, with the Wetterwand and Manndlwand.

On the plateau of this huge limestone group lies a glacier (Éwige Schnee or Uebergossene Alp), about 3 1/2 M. long and 2 M. broad, on the S. side of which towers the Hochkönig (9840'). The ascent (5 hrs. from the Mitterberg Inn) presents no difficulty to experts (guide 5 fl.; ign. Reich at Bischofshofen, Joh. Aigner, Ludw. Lercher, and Joh. Linschinger, at Mühlbach, or one of the Mühlbach miners; apply to the manager). A road leads from the Mitterberg station (p. 122) through the narrow Mühl-
III. Route 25. ST. JOHANN. From Salzburg
bach-Thai to (6 M.) Mühlbach (2800'; "Oberwirth), and then ascends, passing some copper-mines, to (6 M.) Mitterberg (4965'; Inn; a shorter way from Bischofshofen leads by Geinfeld, 3½ hrs. with guide). The mines have been worked from time immemorial; and various prehistoric discoveries (stone and bronze tools, etc.) are exhibited in the house of the manager. Thence in 3½ hr. to the Mitterfeld-Alp (5840'), then by the Gaisnase into the Ochsenkar, past the pinnacled Mannlweand (good echo), and between the striking Thorsdülle (5500') on the right and the Kleine Bratschenkopf (6310'), on the left, and over the Schrambach-Scharte to (3 hrs.) the glacier. Lastly an ascent of 1 hr. over snow to the summit (stone-hut, "Hochkönigkapelle").

The "Panorama is extensive and magnificent. The difficult descent to (4-4½ hrs.) Hinterthal (see p. 128) requires a steady head. — The "Hochkeil (6350', ascended from Mitterberg in 1 hr.; guide not indispensable) commands an admirable view of the Tauern and (E.) the Dachstein. — Another interesting ascent is that of the Dientner Schneeberg (6290'), from Mühlbach in 3 hrs. (guide 4 fl.).

The "Hoch-Gründeck (5990') may be scaled without difficulty in 3 hrs. from Bischofshofen by a new marked path, leading to the E. via Arzberg (easier ascent from St. Johann, see p. 123). The summit (Hochgründeckhaus, open in summer, with 30 beds, 1¼ hr. below) affords a splendid view of the entire chain of the Tauern, the Uebergossene Alp, the Hagengebirge, the Tennen-Gebirge, the Dachstein, etc. (panorama by A. Baumgartner). We may descend either on the N.E. to (2 hrs.) Hüllau (p. 431), or on the S.W. to (2 hrs.) St. Johann (p. 123).

The line traverses the broad valley, on the left bank of the Salzach; fine retrospect of the bare and jagged peaks and precipices of the Tennen-Gebirge, which form the entire background to the N. 35½ M. Mitterberg (Ausserfelden Inn), at the entrance of the Mühlbach-Thai (see above).

38 M. St. Johann im Pongau (1845'; *Pongauer Hof, at the railway-station, R. & L. from 1 fl. 20 kr., pens. 18-28 fl. per week; *Post, R. 3½-1 fl.; *Franz Prem; *Zum Andrä!, *Goldnes Kreu, the last three with gardens; *Lackner; Brückenvirth; Schwaiger, near the church, R. from 60 kr.; Hirsch, moderate; Goldner Adler, 170 yds. from the station, on the way to the Liechtenstein-Klamm, well spoken of), a large village, 3½ M. from the station, with a fine modern Gothic church and a mineral bath. The situation renders it a suitable place for a stay of some time. — A pretty walk may be taken to the Rabenkanzel (1¼ hr.).

Excursions. — To the *Liechtenstein-Klamm (on foot there and back 3½ hrs.; one-horse carr. from the station in 1 hr., there and back, including a stay of 1½ hr., 2 fl. 20 kr.; two-horse carr. 3 fl. 60 kr.; omnibus to the Inn zur Schönen Aussicht 35 kr., there and back, including a stay of 2 hrs., 50 kr.). The road from the station crosses the Salzach (way-post) and after 1½ M. the Wagrener Bach (to the right), and passes a chapel. We now follow the Grossarl road (p. 123), skirting the base of the mountain, to the village of (1½ M.) Plankenau (*Winkler's Inn, not dear, beyond the village; Zur Schönen Aussicht, 1¼ M. farther on, on the footpath to the Klamm, ½ hr.). The new road diverges here to the right, passes the deserted foundry of Oberarl, and ascends the pretty wooded valley of the Grossarler Ache. The road ceases in the (1½ M.) Leimgrubenwald (Klamm Restaurant), 3 min. from the entrance to the Klamm. Crossing the Grossarler Ache, we now enter the wild rocky gorge by a path constructed by the local Alpine Club (adm. 30 kr.). The Ache descends through the gorge in a series of cascades. The path, hewn in the rock in many places, is 6½ yds. in length from the entrance of the defile to the tunnel, and is perfectly safe, being a yard wide and provided with a railing. At the end of the first gorge is a huge caldron with rocky sides, 330'
high. The path winds round a projecting cliff and enters the second*Gorge, one of the finest in the Alps, only three or four yards broad, and apparently closed overhead. The path crosses the Ache and leads through a tunnel, beyond which the best view of the gully is obtained, to a*Waterfall, 175' in height, at the end of the gorge (1/4 hr.). From this point the path (now unattractive) leads in 1/2 hr. to the very primitive 'Bad', whence it ascends in 25 min. by flights of steps ('Sautersteig'; fine view of another gorge) to the Grossarl road, about 1/4 M. from the inn Zur Wacht (see below).

— A path to the W. of the entrance to the Klamm crosses the hill to (1 hr.) stat. Schwarzach, while a new path leads to the S. along the left bank of the Ache to Grossarl (see below).

The *Hoch-Gründeck (5900') may be easily ascended in 31/2 hrs. by a marked bridle-path, most of which is in shade (guide unnecessary; early start desirable; mule 5, up and down 7 fl.). Refreshments may be obtained at the Schuhzach-Bauer, 1 hr. from St. Johann. Comp. p. 122.

The Grossarl-Thal (20 M. long), the easternmost of the valleys stretching down from the Hohe Tauern mountain-chain to the Salzach, is traversed by a road leading to the left from (3/4 hr.) Piansenau (p. 122), and passing at a considerable elevation above the Liechtenstein-Klamm, to the (11/4 hr.) picturesque defile of Stegenwacht (Inn Zur Wacht). Thence it descends steeply to the Ache and continues at first on the left and then on the right bank to (11/2 hr.) Grossarl (3020'); *Linsinger; carriages). From Grossarl we may easily reach Dorf Gastein by the Arlthöhrl (5810') in 4 hrs.; Hof-Gastein in 51/2 hrs., with guide, by the Aigen-Alpe and the Schmidt-Scharte (7110'); and Bad Gastein in 7-8 hrs. with guide, by the Bacheralpe and the *Gamskarkogel (p. 151), or in 6-7 hrs. with guide, by the Toferer-Alpe and the Throneck-Sattel (6380'). The ascent of the Gamskarkogel (1 hr. from the saddle) may also be conveniently combined with the latter route. — The road proceeds, crossing the Ache several times, to the deserted copper-mines (2 hrs.) Hüttischlag (Inn), and to (31/4 hr.) Kardeis (3655'), at the entrance of a valley of the same name (route vià the Kardeis-Alpe and the Tappenkar-Höhe to the Tappenkar-See, 4 hrs., see below).

At Aschau, 20 min. farther on, the road ends. Thence a cart-track and a bridle-path lead past Karch, at the mouth of the Kreh-Thal (see below), and the Seogut, with a small lake, and then ascend to the left, through the Schöder-Thal to the (11/2 hr.) Stockham-Hof, the (11/4 hr.) shooting-box of Lehen am See, and the (11/4 hr.) Schöder-Alpe (4595'), below the small Schöder-See. Thence we cross the Arl-Scharte (7385') to (31/2 hrs.) the Elenz-Hütte in the Malta-Thal (p. 437; guide; Franz Gruber of Grossarl recommended). The ascent of the Kesskogel (9435'), commanding a splendid view, may be easily combined with this route. — From Aschau another route leads via the Kreh-Alp and the Mur-Thal (7425') into the upper Murthal (see p. 436; attractive as far as Mortizen, 6 hrs., with guide).

A road runs to the E. from St. Johann via (6 M.) Wagrein (2740'; Neuworth) to (12 M.) Radstadt (p. 434). Immediately to the S. of Wagrein opens the Kleinarl-Thal, the most westerly valley of the Niedere Tauern. This valley is traversed by a road leading past (11/4 hr.) Mitter-Kleinarl (3325'; *Inn) to the little Jäger-See, on which is a shooting-lodge belonging to Prince Liechtenstein. At (1 hr. farther) the innermost recess of the valley the road ends and a bridle-path makes a steep ascent to the (1 hr.) Tappenkar-Alp, on the N. side of the *Tappenkar-See (5780'; club-hut projected). A fine panorama is obtained from the Tappenkar-Höhe (6560'); to Kardeis, see above). — From Tappenkar an easy path (guide desirable) crosses to the Lungau. It ascends over grass to the Hasloch (6890'), or head of the pass, to the N. of the Königsseite (7080'; ascent in 1 hr., recommended), and then descends abruptly to (1 hr.) the Königs-See (6415'), in the Rieching-Thal, and to (4 hrs.) Zederhaus (3985'; two inns), 3 hrs. from St. Michael (p. 436).

42 M. Schwarzach-St- Veit (to the Liechtenstein-Klamm, 1 hr.; see above).

About 1/2 M. to the W. of the station lies the prettily-situated village of Schwarzach (Wallner; Satlagger), where the Protestant peasantry and
miners held their last meeting in 1731, after which Leopold, Archbishop of Salzburg, issued a decree banishing no fewer than 22,151 'heretics' from his dominions. The Wallner inn, where the peasantry solemnly ratified their league by the ancient custom of dipping their fingers in salt, still contains the table at which the ceremony took place, with a rude painting representing the event. A book lying before one of the men contains the words: 'Dilexerunt tenebras magis quam lucem. Joan. c. 3, v. 19'.

Fine view from the churchyard of St. Veit (1/2 hr.). From Schwarza a road leads to (2 M.) Goldegg (2700'; two rustic inns), prettily situated in a fertile plateau, with a small lake and an old château of Count Galen, containing an interesting room with coats-of-arms. The road then leads past the Lang-See and the Scheibling-See, and through the ravine of the Dientenbach, to (10 M.) Dienten (p. 128). From Goldegg to Lend (see below) 1½ hr. Before reaching it we obtain a view of the Fall of the Gasteiner Ache. — The Heukauer (6875'; guide unnecessary for mountaineers), ascended from Schwarza via the Thenn-Alpe in 4 hrs., commands a superb view of the Tauern, etc.

The train crosses the Salzach, and continues to follow the narrow valley, passing through a tunnel and several cuttings in the rock. It soon crosses the Salzach again and reaches —

47 M. Lend (2070'; Turri's Inn). The village (*Straubinger, R., L., & A. 1 1/2 fl.; *Post, R. 1 fl.; Baldauf; Pens. Linsinger) lies on the opposite bank. — Road to Gastein, see p. 130. Below the village (1/2 M.) a fine *Waterfall is formed by the Gasteiner Ache just before it joins the Salzach. The bridge below the falls forms the boundary between the Pongau and Pinzgau.

Above Lend the line crosses the Salzach twice, in order to avoid the Eschenauer Plaïke and the Embacher Plaïke (slopes of loose stones), and then penetrates the Unterstein, a spur of slate-rock on the left bank, by a tunnel, 352 yds. long. We then skirt the Salzach and reach (51 1/2 M.) Rauris-Kitzloch, at the entrance of the Rauris-Thal (p. 137), 1/2 M. to the E. of Taxenbach.

*Kitzloch-Klamm. A visit to this magnificent ravine (1 1/2 hr. there and back) is strongly recommended. We cross the Salzach to the Restaurant & Pension Embacher, and then the Rauriser Ache (leaving the Restaurant Tax-wirth to the left), and ascend the right bank of the latter (adm. 20 kr.). At the (15 min.) beginning of the ravine the path crosses to the left bank and leads past a small stalactite grotto to the (8 min.) Kessel, into which the Ache is precipitated in four leaps from a height of 330 ft. (Kitloch Fall). We cross the bridge and ascend in zigzags and by wooden steps, passing a projecting platform from which we obtain a good survey of the seething abyss. At the top we turn to the right and pass through three tunnels, one of which is 58 yds. long. Between two of the tunnels is 'Embacher's Schreck-Brücke', named after the constructor of the path. The bridge beyond the long tunnel (35 min. from the station) commands a striking view of the chasm, and of the Oedwandspitz in front. From the beginning of the long tunnel we return to the upper end of the wooden steps, where we ascend to the right through two short tunnels, and then descend by a good path to the (20 min.) station of Rauris-Kitzloch. (At the entrances to the tunnels are some interesting traces of shaft-cutting, attributed to the Romans.) Or we may pass through the long tunnel and follow a good path, gradually ascending on the right bank of the Ache, to the (1/2 hr.) Landsteg (Inn, primitive), about 1 hr. from the village of Rauris. Then we may either follow the new road (p. 137) to (31/2 M.) Taxenbach, or the old road, leading via Embach (3320'; from the pilgrimage-church Maria im Elend splendid view) to (31/2 M.) the station of Rauris-Kitzloch.
Immediately beyond Rauris-Kitzloch the train traverses a tunnel (297 yds.) under the Taxenbach Schlossberg. 53 M. Taxenbach (2330'); *Post; *Taxwirth; Restaurant Kitzloch, at the station). The village, on an eminence $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E., has two castles, the newer of which, below the village, on a rock above the Salzach, is the seat of the district-court.

The valley now expands. To the right, on a hill near (56 M.) Gries, is the church of St. Georgen (2705'), a fine point of view. On the left the ice-clad Hohe Tenn (p. 139) rises from the Fuscher-Thal. The train crosses the Salzach and the Fuscher Ache.

59 M. Bruck-Fusch (2475'); *Hôtel Kronprinz, at the station, R. & L. 90 kr.; *Gmachi zum Bräu; *Mayer zum Lukashansl) lies opposite the entrance to the Fuscher-Thal (see p. 139). To the N.W. ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) rises *Schloss Fischhorn (11th cent.), the property of Princess Löwenstein, tastefully restored by Schmidt of Vienna, and commanding a fine view (visitors admitted).

Excursions from Bruck (guide, Johann Klocker). The Hönikgogl (6030'), an attractive ascent, is accomplished easily by a marked path in 3 hrs. (p. 127). — The *Hundstein (6945'), ascended by a marked path viâ St. Georgen and the Brandenauer-Thal in 4½ hrs., is also easy. Splendid view from the top, where the Hundsteinhaus (club-hut) is open in summer. The descent (marked paths) may be made to the W. to the Zeller See (p. 137), to the N. to Alm (p. 128), or to the S.E. to Taxenbach (see above). — The ascent of the Drei Brüder (7175'; 4½ hrs.), by a marked path leading to the S.E. viâ the Pichberg and the Neuberg-Alp, is also attractive. — The Imbachhorn (8110'; 5 hrs.; with guide) is ascended without difficulty by a marked path leading to the S.W. viâ the Böcklen-Alp (comp. p. 139).

The train crosses the Salzach for the last time, traverses the Zeller Moos, which has of late been brought under cultivation, and reaches the Zeller See, running on an embankment partly built out into the lake.

62 M. Zell am See. — Hotels. *Kaiserin Elisabeth, on the lake, opposite the station, R. from 1½ fl., B. 50 kr., D. 2½ fl., with post and telegraph office; *Bühm's Hôtel am See, with a fine view, R. from 1½ fl., L. & A. 40 kr.; *Kronky, on the lake, R. 2 fl., L. & A. 30 kr.; *Post; *Bodingsbaier, *Leibl, *Metzger Schwaiger (D. 70 kr., pens. 2 fl.), with dépendance Villa Schmittenhöhe; Electra, restaurant and pension; Ertl zum Neuwirth; Grüne Baum; Gasthof zur Schmittenhöhe (p. 128), well spoken of. Rooms at the Villa Oliga, Villa Filz (Wenzelmühle), the Café-Restaurant Geister, with the Villa Seehof (for a long stay), and Pichler's, the confectioner.

Zell am See (2460'), beautifully situated on a peninsula on the W. bank of the lake, is a favourite summer-resort. The picturesque Schloss Rosenberg (16th cent.), near the market-place, is now occupied by the forestry authorities. During an insurrection in 1626 the Zellers remained faithful to their archbishop, who as a reward permitted them to undertake an annual pilgrimage to Salzburg, at the conclusion of which they were regaled at his expense.

The *Zeller See (2450') is 2½ M. long, 1 M. broad, and 240' deep. The water is pleasant for bathing (bath-houses; temperature 68° Fahr.). A small steamer plies on the lake, making the round eight times a day in 1 hr. (60 kr.). Stations: Thumersbach and Seehaus (Restaurant Haring), at
the N.W. end of the lake. From Zell to Thumersbach thrice daily in 10 min. (fare 20 kr., there and back 30 kr.). Small boats may be hired (ferry to Thumersbach 1 pers. 20, 2 pers. 30, 3 pers. 35, 4 pers. 40 kr.; per hour 40, 60, 70, 80 kr.). The finest *view of the environs is obtained from the middle of the lake; to the S. we obtain a striking survey of the Tauern (due S., between Fusch and Kaprun, are the Imbachhorn and the Hohe Tenn, to the left of which are the Brennkogl and Schwarzkogl, to the right the Bärenkopf, Johannisberg, Hohe Riffl, Grieskogl, Hohe Biser, and, in the foreground, the beautiful Kitzsteinhorn with the Schmiedinger Kees); to the W., above Zell, extends the broad Schmittener-Höhe; N. the Birnhorn group, the Steinerne Meer, Hundstod, Breithorn, and, in the background, the three Mühlsturshörner; E. the bald Hundstein, with its refuge-hut (see above). Evening light most favourable; the phenomenon known as the 'Alpglühen' is often witnessed. On the E. bank of the lake lies Thumersbach (Austria, Bellevue, two restaurant-pensions, with views), with the Villa Riemann (park open to the public). At a point about 1/4 M. from the landing-place, between the old maple trees on the left bank of the brook, we obtain a good survey of the environs. — Good views of the lake are afforded by the Alpenrose Inn, on the Chlumetzky Promenade, above the road to Bruck, 1/3 M. from the station, and from the Paraplüeie, a small pavilion, the way to which (1/hr.) is indicated by a finger-post at the S. end of the village. — The Rudolf's Promenade (ascent from the Fischhorn road by a finger-post on the right) and the Ebenberg-Alpe (Rfmts.), 3/4 hr. from the Paraplüeie, are also fine points of view. A promenade leads from the Hotel Elisabeth along the banks of the lake to its S.E. end, and past the Hirsch Inn (coffee, etc.) to Schloss Fischhorn (p. 125) and Bruck; another leads through the Public Park, with bust of Riemann (p. 148), to the Villa Freyberg, next the Calvareienberg, and on to the Restaurant Seebäusl (steamboat-station); whence there is a new carriage-road to Thumersbach, via Prielenau, with a fine view. — The lake and mountains are illuminated on June 23rd and Aug. 17th (worth seeing).

The *Schmittenhöhe (6455') is one of the best and most accessible points of view in the Austrian Alps (3 hrs.; guide 2½ fl., unnecessary; horse 6, there and back, with a night spent on the top, 12 fl.; carr. for one pers. 6, there and back, with stop of 2 hrs. 8, each additional hr. 1, incl. night on top 12 fl.; lower rates sometimes taken). The route leads to the W. from Zell through the Schmittener-Thal to (1/hr.) Schmitt (Café Stadt Wien; Inn zur Schmittenhöhe, with rifle-range). Here we turn to the left, and follow an easy bridle-path, practicable for light vehicles, which ascends in windings, mostly through wood, passing (1½ hr.) a bench commanding a good view (to the left is the route to the Ebenberg Alpe, see above), to the (1 hr.) Schützehütte Inn ('Mitttelstation') and (1½ hr.) Brunner's Inn zum Gross-Glockner (fine view of the Glockner group), and finally mounts the crest of the hill to the broad summit (*Haschke's Hotel, 30 beds, R. with one bed 1½, with two beds in the new house 3-4 fl., in the old 1 fl. 60 kr.; post and telephone office). The superb panorama embraces to the S. the entire Tauern range from the Ankogl to the Gross-Vendiger; to the N. the limestone Alps from the Kaisergebirge to the Dachstein; on the E. the Kleine Tauern, Hainereck, Hochalpepitze, etc.; immediately below us the Zeller See. (Comp. the Panorama.) The flora is very rich. The 'Rangelfest' (wrestling matches) celebrated on the Schmittenhöhe on the third Sunday of August is accompanied by interesting old customs. In descending avoid apparent short-cuts. — The 'Pinsgauer Spazierweg', which at places is rather indistinct, leads from the Schmittenhöhe along the crest of the hill to the (9 hrs.) Gaisstein (p. 189), and commands a series of splendid views of the Tauern. It is, however, somewhat monotonous and fatiguing. Provisions necessary; guide advisable (from Zell to the Gaisstein 8 fl.; Joh. Machreich, Jos. Nussbaumer, Joh. Haltmann, Joh. Buchner, Ant. Ullmann, at Zell, the first three recommended for mountain work). From the Schmittenhöhe (sign-post 10 min. below the summit) the path at first descends to the W. into a basin, then ascends, and follows the crest of the hill (about 5900') on the S. side, under the (5 hrs.) Sommer-Scharte (Weinacht-Scharte, 6590'), to the
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(1½ - 2 hrs.) Murnauer-Scharte (6675'). It then passes above the Bürgr-Hütte (p. 146) and ascends the (2 hrs.) Gaisstein (p. 188) from the W. side. The descent may be made by the Sintersbach-Alpe to (3½ hrs.) Joachberg (p. 188).
— We may descend direct from the Schmittenhöhe to Fürth (p. 165) by a marked path, turning to the right from the Zell path, 20 min. from the summit.

The "Bundstein" (6845'; Inn in summer) may be ascended from Thumersbach by a marked path in 3½ - 4 hrs. (guide 4½ fl., not indispensable; horse 10 fl.). The descent may be made to Bruck, Taxebach, or Alm (pp. 125, 128). — The Königsjoch (6080'; 3 hrs.; guide 3½ fl.) affords a view similar to that from the Schmittenhöhe (easy ascent; comp. p. 125).

From Zell am See to the "Kapruner-Thai", see p. 143; to Mittersill and Krimml (Ober-Pinzgau), see p. 145.

The train quits the lake at Schloss Prielau, now occupied by peasants. 64½ M. Maishofen (2495'; *Post), on the flat watershed between the Salzach and the Saalach; to the left the château of Saalhof, at the mouth of the Glemmthal, from which the Saalach issues.

A road (dilligence from Zell thrice a week) runs through the Glemmthaler Pass (18 M. long), passing Viehhofen (Oberwirth), to Saalbach (3395'; Oberwirth; Untervirth, 9 M. from Maishofen and 11 M. from Zell. The "Gaisstein" (7760') may be easily ascended in 4 hrs. from Saalbach (comp. p. 188). A road, practicable for carriages, runs to the N. from Saalbach, via the Aite Schanze (4270'), to the W. of the Spielberg (6695'; ascent of 2 hrs. from the Schanze, see p. 129; *View from the top), to (12 M.) Fieberbrunn (p. 129).

On the right Schloss Kammer (Inn), in a fine open situation. The train crosses the Saalach at (67½ M.) Gerling. A marked path leads hence in 3 hrs. to the Schwabenthal (6590'), with a magnificent view. The broad grassy valley of the Mitter-Pinzgau, with a fine view of the Steinernes Meer (see below) on the right, is next traversed. — 70 M. Saalfeldern (2380'; Ringler's Hotel & Rail. Restaurant). The village (*Neue Post, R. & L. 70, B. 30 kr.; *Dick's Inn; *Alte Post), with 2919 inhab., is prettily situated on the Ursenauer Ache, 3/4 M. to the E. of the railway, in the middle of the broad and sunny valley. Fine view from the cemetery above the village (or from the station): N. W. the Leoganger Steinberge, N. the Steinernes Meer, E. the Hochkönig (Uebergossene Alp), S. the Hohe Tenn, Kitzsteinhorn, etc. — About 1/4 hr. to the S. of the village is *Thalmayr's Bath Establishment (peat-water), with swimming-baths, restaurant, and rooms to let (pens. 2-2½ fl.).

The tower on the Kühbühel (2815'), 1/2 hr. to the S. (marked paths; r.fms., at the top), and the Huggenberg-Alp (3580'), 1/2 hr. to the W., on the flank of the Miesberg (Zell road past the station to the Bibliobauer, 2 M.; then marked path to the right, both command extensive views. —

To the N., on a spur of the Steinernes Meer, at the base of the towering Persalhorn, stands the (7½ hr.) castle of Lichtenberg (3990') adjacent (10 min.) are a hermitage, with four cells hewn in the rock, and the Chapel of St. George, with a rock-hewn pulpit (*View of the Zeller See and the Tauern). — About 3½ M. to the S.E. of Saalfeldern lies Schloss Dorfheim, and the same distance to the E. is Schloss Farmach (2490').

About 2 M. to the E. are the prettily-situated baths of Fieberbrunn (2780'; Restaurant). — From Saalfeldern a marked path leads to the Schwabenthal (see above) in 3½ hrs., and another to the top of the Bundstein (see above) in 4½ hrs.

The route from Saalfeldern to the Steinernes Meer (comp. p. 73) is shorter but steeper than that from the Königssee (guide necessary, to the Königssee 6 fl.; Alois and Joh. Moshammer, Jos. Maier). A marked path, at first partly through wood, leads past the château of Lichtenberg and the (1½ hr.)
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Riemanns-Höhe (fine view) to the (1 2/4 hr.) Steigbrunnen. Thence a grand mountain-path, provided with rings and wire-ropes, ascends to the (9/ hr.; 4-4 1/2 hrs. from Saalfelden) Ramiere Scharte (6895'). A little above the Scharte, and under the slope of the Sommerstein, is the Riemann-Haus (6990'; Inn in summer), built in a picturesque situation by the Saalfelden section of the German Alpine Club (interesting fossils found in the neighbourhood). From this point the Sommerstein (7585') is easily ascended in 1 1/2 hr. (marked path). The *Breithorn (8190'; 1-1 1/4 hr.; marked path) offers no difficulty to experts (pavilion at the top; splendid view). The ascent of the Schöneck (8085'), 1 1/4 hr., is laborious; that of the Schönfelspitze (Hochzink, 8700'), 2 1/2 hrs. (marked path), is difficult and should be attempted by experienced mountaineers only. — From the Riemann-Haus across the Steinerne Meer to (3 1/4 hrs.) the Funtensee-Hütte and thence to the Königs-See, see p. 78. — Other passes to the Königs-See are the Diesbach-Scharte (6990'), to the S. of the Grosse Hundstod (p. 79); the Weissbach-Scharte (7355'), between the Hollermashorn and the Achselhorn, and the Buchauer Scharte (7465'), to the E. of the Schönfelspitze (in each case 7-8 hrs. to the Funtensee).

A road ascends the Urslau-Thal to the E. to (3 1/2 M.) Alm (2610'; Unterberg Inn), whence the *Hundstein (6945') may be ascended via the Hofwirth-Alp in 4 hrs. (comp. pp. 126, 127), and the Seeborn (8740'; highest summit of the Steinerne Meer) via the Lugscharte in 5 1/2 hrs., the latter difficult and only for experts with guide. About 6 M. farther up the valley lies Hinterthal (3315'; accommodation at the Birnbach), at the foot of the Steinerne Meer and the Uebergossene Alp. Bad Hinterthal, 3/4 M. farther on, has no inn. The Hochkönig (9640') may be ascended hence by a club-path in 6-6 1/2 hrs., via the Schneckar and the Teufelstöcher, a fine but difficult route, to be attempted only by those whose heads are steady (comp. p. 122; guide, Joh. Herzog of Alm). Similar conditions characterize the ascent of the Hochseiler (9125'), the N.W. summit of the Uebergossene Alp, by a club-path, leading via the Thorscharte (see below; 5 1/2 hrs.; splendid panorama). From the Hochseiler across the nevé of the Uebergossene Alp (roping necessary) to the Hochkönig, 1 1/2 hr. — From Hinterthal a road leads across the Fiszen-Sattel (4240') to Dienten (Stöckelwirth) and (15 M.) Lend (p. 124). From Hinterthal across the Thorscharte (7160') to the Blühbach-Thai (to the shooting-lodge 7 hrs., with guide, fatiguing), see p. 121.

From Saalfelden via Ober-Weissbach to Reichenhall, see pp. 82, 191; to Berchtesgaden, see pp. 82-79. Diligence to Lofer every morning in 3 1/2 hrs. (1 1/2 fl., to Frohnhweis 1 fl.). One-horse carriage to Frohnhweis 4, two-horse 6 fl.; to Lofer 5 or 10 fl., including the Vorderkaser-Klamm 8 or 12 fl.; across the Hirschbichl to Berchtesgaden (including trace-horse) 24 or 40 fl. (driver extra). — The *Seisenberg-Klamm (p. 51) is within a walk of 3 1/2 hrs., or a drive of 1 1/2 hr., from Saalfelden. The Lamprecht-Osienloch (3 1/2 hrs.), see p. 82; the *Vorderkaser-Klamm (5 1/2 hrs.), p. 191.

The train now turns to the W., crosses the Saalach and the Leogang-Bach, enters the Leogang-Thal, and ascends rapidly at the base of the Leogang Steinberger to (75 M.) Leogang (2750'; Inn). About 3/4 M. to the N. are the baths of the same name (Ladstätter's Inn).

The Birnhorn (8650), the highest point of the Leogang Steinberger, may be ascended from Leogang in 5 1/2-6 hrs., with guide (difficult). The marked path passes Bad Leogang and leads through the Birnbach-Graben to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Passauer-Hütte, on the Mittags-Scharte (6660'), between the Birnhorn and the Mitterhorn. Thence a new path (easier than the old route by the S. face) ascends via the Kuchelniedere to (2-2 1/2 hrs.) the summit (magnificent view). The descent (marked paths) may be made from the Kuchelniedere direct to Bad Leogang, or from the Passauer-Hütte, via the Hoch- and the Nieder-Grub-Alp, to (3 1/2-3 hrs.) Diesbach (p. 82).

The train crosses the Weissbach and Griesenbach, and beyond Pass Griessen (2855'), which was once fortified, crosses the Tyrolean frontier. — 81 M. Hochfilzen (3170'; Inns at the station and
in the village), the highest point on the line, lies on the watershed between the Saalach and the Inn.

From Hochfilzen a carriage-road leads to the N., past Warming and the little Wiesensee (ice exported in winter), to (9 M.) St. Ulrich (see below). — A footpath runs over the Römer-Sattel (3940') to the Vorderkaser-Klamm in 3 hrs. (comp. p. 181).

The train now descends a sharp gradient (1 : 44) on the right side of the Pramau-Thal, or Pillersee-Achenthal, crossing several lateral ravines. — 87 M. Fieberbrunn (2560'; Railway Restaurant), a picturesquely situated summer-resort. Below, in the valley, lie *Obermaier's Inn, the (1/2 M.) *Hammerwirth, and the Auwirth. In (3/4 M.) the village (2600'), with mineral baths, are the *Post, Sieberer's, and Metzger's.

Excursions (guide, Raimund Waikopf). The *Hochkogl (3480') is reached in 1 hr. by ascending from the Auwirth to the right, through the Pletzer-Graben (good view of the environs; rmt.s. at the Hochkogl-Bauer's). — A highly attractive and easy ascent is that of the *Wildseeloder (6940'; 4 1/2 hrs., with guide). The marked path ascends from the Auwirth through the Pletzer-Graben. Where the valley forks, we proceed to the left, via the Zetslott-Alp, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Wild-Alp (rmt.s.) and the (3/4 hr.) Loder-Hütte (Inn in summer), above the small Wildsee (6650'; trout). Thence in 1/2 hr. to the summit, from which there is a splendid view. — The ascent of the *Spielberg (6695'; 4-5 hrs., with guide) is also fine, but somewhat fatiguing. We ascend the valley to (1 hr.) the Eisener Haus Inn, then cross to the S. side via the Spielberg-Thörl and traverse rocks and débris to the summit. The descent may be made into the Leopangs-Thal (see p. 128; E.) or to the Alte Schanze (p. 127; S.W.). — Kitzbühler Horn (6540'), via the Bärfeid-Alp and Oberreithental-Alp in 6 hrs., fatiguing and not recommended from this (comp. p. 185).

From the Eisener Haus (route hence via Feistnau to Hochfilzen 3/4 hr.) a road leads to the S. to the Alte Schanze and to (3 hrs.) Saalbach, in the Glemmthal (comp. p. 127). — From Fieberbrunn a carriage-road leads to the N. to (3 M.) St. Jacob im Haus (2800'; Riegerwirth), on the low saddle between the Pramau-Thal and the Strubach-Thal. Thence it descends via Flecken (Strasserwirth) to (3 M.) St. Ulrich, on the Pillersee (p. 190), and through the Ofen to (4/1/2 M.) Waidring (p. 110).

We next pass Schloss Rosenberg and the Pillersee iron-works (with the Loferer Steinberge, Flachhorn, Ochsenhorn, etc., on the right), and continue to descend rapidly through the somewhat monotonous valley. The Pillersee-Ache is crossed.

92 M. St. Johann in Tirol (2130'; *Post; *Bär; *Zum Hohen Kaiser, at the station), pleasantly situated in the broad Leukenthal, or valley of the Grosse Ache, which is here formed by the confluence of the Pramau-Ache, the Kitzbühler Ache, and the Reitner Ache, is commanded by the rugged Kaiser-Gebirge (p. 189) on the W. — To Waidring and Lofer, see p. 189.

The *Kitzbühler Horn (6540') is ascended hence in 3 1/2-4 hrs. by a marked path (shady early in the morning), which passes the (2-2 1/2 hrs.) Ensmann-Alp (accommodation) and then ascends steeply over rocks to (1/2 hr.) the summit. View, and descent to Kitzbühel, see p. 188.

The right bank of the Kitzbühler Ache is now followed (on the left the Kitzbühler Horn). — 95 M. Wiesenschwang-Oberndorf (*Lindner).

98 M. Kitzbühel, see p. 187; thence to (119 M.) Wörgl, see R. 36.

Diligence from Lend (p. 124) to Wildbad Gastein (15 1/2 M. ; diligence tariff for 21 1/2 M.) in summer thrice daily in 4 hrs. (3 fl. 40 kr.). Passengers with through-tickets to Bad Gastein or with circular-tour coupons (Zell-am-See-Gastein, Bischofshofen-Gastein) are conveyed by the railway company from Lend to Gastein in comfortable landaus ('Bahn-Expositur' at Gastein, adjoining the Wandelbahn). Two-horse carriage from Lend to Hof-Gastein 9 fl., to Wildbad Gastein 13 fl. (there and back 20 fl., if a night be spent 23 fl.; fee included in each case; less before and after the height of the season). Return-carriages to Lend will usually be found at Bad Gastein in the afternoon. — The Gasteiner-Thal below Wildbad is scarcely picturesque enough to repay the pedestrian. A stay of 6-8 hrs. is enough for a flying visit to Wildbad.

Lend (2070'; *Straubinger; *Post), see p. 126. The Gastein road ascends rapidly from the 'Post' past (10 min.) a restaurant; carriages require 'Vorspann', or the aid of an additional horse. In the valley on the left are the waterfalls of the Ache. Near the (1/2 hr.) Klammhöhe (2700'), at the beginning of the pass proper, stands a Chapel. The *Klamm Pass is a profound and sombre gorge in the limestone rock, which through the Ache has forced a passage. At the end of the pass the road crosses by the (20 min.) Klammstein-Brücke (2550') to the right bank and ascends along the slope of a wooded hill, crowned with the scanty remains of the château of Klammstein, which once guarded the pass. At (1/4 hr.) Brandstatt (Klammstein Inn) a view is disclosed of the green Gastein valley ('die Gastein'). To the right, from the chain which separates the Gastein from the Rauris, rises the double-peaked Bernkogl (p. 137); to the left is the Artspitz (7245'); and in the background to the S. the Tisch (8075'). We now ascend gradually, passing Mairhofen, to (1 1/2 hr.) Dorf Gastein (2740'; Edler), and beyond Harrbach and Laderding reach (2 hrs.) —

10 1/2 M. Hof-Gastein (2550'; *Moser, R. from 1 fl.; *Müller, R., L., & A. 80 kr. -3 fl., pens. from 3 fl.; *Post or Traube; Bieber zum Boten, Kaltner, unpretending; lodgings at Dr. Schneller's, Innberger's, Hampel's, etc.), the capital of the valley (800 inhab.), which in the 16th cent., when its mines still produced considerable quantities of gold and silver, was the wealthiest place in this district next to Salzburg. Most of the miners (chiefly Saxons) and many of the natives of the valley were formerly Protestants. Of the 22,151 persons exiled in 1731 by the intolerant Archbishop of Salzburg (p. 124) no fewer than 1000 belonged to this region. Several of the houses, with decorations of the 16th cent., still testify to the ancient prosperity 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 period. The Cemetery contains handsome monuments of the Strasser, Weitmoser, and other families (16th cent.).

The Kaiser-Platz is adorned with a gilded bust of Emp. Francis I., commemorating the construction in 1826 of a conduit, upwards of
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3 M. long, which brings the thermal water hither from the springs at Wildbad. The temperature of the water falls during its transit from 102° to 93° Fahr. Baths (60 kr.) at the 'Märkische Badeanstalt', the hotels, and many private houses. Reading-room at the S. end of the village. Living is less expensive here than at the Wildbad; shady walks have recently been laid out in the Cur-Garten, etc. (visitors' tax 1-6 fl.). At the end of the village is the handsome villa of Herr Hermann, a Berlin banker; and adjacent is the Military Hospital founded by him. In the Park, a meadow crossed by walks, is the Café 'Zur schönen Müllerin', with a fine view; on the hill farther on (25 min.) is the old Weitmoser-Schloss (Restaurant). About 1 M. to the W. is Pyrker's Höhe, with promenades and view; opposite, 1 M. to the E., is the pretty fall of the Rastetenbach.

CARRIAGES (not always obtainable). With one horse to the Wildbad 3, with two fl.; to the Kötschach-Thal and Böckstein 5 or 8; Dorf Gastein 3 or 5 fl.; driver's fee 60 kr. or 1 fl. extra. If the carriage is not used for returning, 1 or 1 1/2 fl. is deducted; if kept the whole day, 80 kr. or 1 1/2 fl. is added.

Excursions (guides, Josef Vienhauser, Alex. Mayer). The 'Gamskarkogl' (8085'); 4 hrs.; horse and attendant 10 fl. 50 kr.; guide, 4 fl., unnecessary for the experienced) is ascended from Hof-Gastein by a good path. After an ascent of 1/2 hr. we leave the chapel to the right; and a few paces beyond it take the less trodden path to the right, ascending through the woods in the Rasteten-Thal, to the (2 hrs.) Rasteten-Alp (6065'); refreshments. To the summit (refuge-hut) 2 hrs. more. The snow-mountains of the Ankogl, the Hochnarr, and the mountains round the Nassfeld are most conspicuous to the S.; to the W. the lofty double-peaked pyramid of the Gross-Glockner and the prominent Wiesbachhorn; N. the Uebergossene Alm; N.E. the Dachstein and the Hochgolling. Descent to Wildbad Gastein, see p. 104; to Grossarl, see p. 123. — The Türlhünd (6440'; 5 1/2 hrs.; guide 6 fl.), ascended from Hof-Gastein by the Angerthal (see below) and the Bockfeld-Alpe, commands a splendid view (ascent somewhat fatiguing). — An easier ascent is that of the Haseck (6950'), the top of which is reached from Dorf Gastein in 4 1/2-5 hrs. by a marked path via Grub and the Mairhofer Alp.

The road to the Wildbad (5 M., by carriage in 1 hr.) traverses a marshy part of the valley and then ascends on its W. side. On the right is the entrance of the Angerthal. (By the Stanz to Bucheben, see p. 137.) On the left we obtain a view of the Kötschach-Thal, commanded by the Bocksteinkogl and Tischlerkar Glacier, to the left of which rises the Gamskarkogl; on the right the Graukogl, Feuerseng, and lastly the pyramidal Kreuzkogl. We next pass the Schweizer-Hütte (Café) and the Englische Kaffeehaus.

151 1/2 M. Wildbad Gastein (3320'). — Hotels. "Straubinger, R. 1 1/2-6 fl., L. & A. 50 kr. (cheaper restaurant in the basement); 'Weismayer, adjoining the Cur-Casino; 'Badeschloss; 'Gasteiner Hof, opened in 1894 (more than 100 rooms); 'Schikhaner (Grabenswirt), opposite the lower fall of the Ache, R. 1 fl. 20, D. 1 fl. 50 kr.; 'Hirsch (1/4 M. from Straubinger's), 'Germania, both in open situations; all these with baths. — Lodging Houses, with baths: 'Elisabethhof, opposite the Cur-Casino; 'Gruber; 'Moser, with café and view of the lower fall; Oberkrämer; 'Schwaigerhaus; 'Dr. Schieder; 'Mayer; 'Höller; 'Riebler; 'Mühlerberger; 'Taxenhof; 'Bellevue; 'Solitude; 'Villa Hollandia; 'Lainer; the Curhäuser Nos. 1 & 2 of the Beamten-Baugesellschaft; Pfarrhof; Windischbauer;
III. Route 26. WILDBAD GASTEIN. Gastein

Villa Meran; Groyer; Angerer; Radlinger, with restaurant; Sabathi; Scherfler; Erzherzog Johann; picturesquely situated at the beginning of the promenade of that name; Senger; Echo (p. 133); Helenenburg; Schöpf; Wenger; Winkler; Deutsch (the last five without baths). — Post & Telegraph Office in the Straubinger-Platz. — Office (Expositur) of the State Railways, adjoining the Wandelbahn. — Visitor's Tax during the season (May-Sept.), for a stay of five days or upwards, 4fl-15 fl. according to the class in which the visitor is ranked; additional members of a family and servants proportionately less; for the poor 1 fl. Music Tax 1-10 fl. Tourists sometimes receive permission from the municipal authorities to stay more than five days untaxed.

Guides (Frz. Wurzer, Johann Niedereiter, A. Waggerl, Joh. Hacksteiner, and Joh. Schweiger at Bad Gastein; Joh. Schneeberger and Joh. Klauser at Böckstein; Peter Kogler at the Nassfeld). To Prossau, Redsee, Palfner-see, or Radeck-Alp 3 fl.; the Gamskarkogl or Graukogl 4, Mallnitz-Tauernhaus 5; Mallnitz 7; to Kolm-Saigurn over the Pochhard-Scharte 5½; the Ankogl 10; by the Stanz to Bucheben 5½; by the Riffel-Scharte and Zirknitz-Scharte to Döllach 12; by the Riffel-Scharte and Sonnblick to Heiligenblut 16; by the Elend-Scharte to Gmund 16½ fl. — Carriages. To Lend, see p. 130; one-horse carr. to Hof-Gastein 4, two-horse 7; Böckstein 4 or 6; to the end of the carriage-road 5 or 8 fl.; driver's fee included on a half-day's drive, for a whole day 1-2 fl. extra. — Horses. To the Kötschach-Thal as far as the Himmelwand 2 fl. 80 kr.; Prossau 6 fl.; Rudlofs-Höhle, Windischgrätz-Höhe 1 fl. 50 kr.; Nassfeld 5 fl. 40; Radeck-Alp 6 fl. 60; from Böckstein to the Nassfeld 3 fl. 60, the Tauernhaus 7 fl. 80 kr.; fee included in each case.

Most of the older houses of the Wildbad, built of wood, lie 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. Of recent years, however, chiefly owing to the annual visits of the late Emperor William I. (d. 1888), the Wildbad has become a fashionable and thriving place, with numerous handsome houses and villas (electric light). The chief rallying-points of visitors are the small Straubinger-Platz, between the Straubinger and Badeschloss hotels (music daily 12-1 and 6.30-8, after 1st Aug. 6-7.30 p.m.), and the Wandelbahn (at the W. end of the bridge), a long covered glass-gallery, used as a promenade in wet weather (circulating library; frequent concerts in the evening). At the W. end is the Cur-Casino, with reading-room, etc. On the right side of the valley is the new Roman Catholic Church, a handsome Gothic building, and on the left side is the Protestant Church (p. 133).

The Ache, which flows through the valley, is precipitated here through narrow gorges, forming two magnificent Waterfalls, the upper 207', the lower 280' high, vying in grandeur with those of Krimml (p. 148). The upper fall is best viewed from the bridge by Straubinger's, the lower from Moser's café-pavilion or from the bridge at the foot of the fall. In summer the falls are illuminated on Wed. and Sun. at 8.30 p.m.

The springs (77° to 120° Fahr.), known as early as the 7th cent. and most of them the property of the Emp. Francis Joseph, rise on the slope of the Badberg (the foot of the Graukogl), and yield about 770,000 gallons of water daily. They are shown to visitors in July and Aug. on Tues., Thurs., and Sat., at 3-4 p.m., the round begin-
ning with the Franz-Joseph-Stollen, behind the Badeschloss. The water, which has neither taste nor smell, contains a very small proportion of mineral ingredients, but possesses exhilarating properties, and is beneficial in cases of debility, nervous affections, gout, &c. The usual routine consists of 17-21 baths, but for some patients 11-14 suffice. The season lasts from 15th May to 30th September (May and June preferred by the better society).

*Walks. The road to Hof-Gastein on the W. side of the valley passes the Wandelbahn and the Villa Meran. Higher up, on the left, is the Bellevue (café; fine view), to which a path ascends from the Elisabethhof, and beyond it is the Villa Hollandia. The road next reaches the Solitude (right) and the small Protestant Church (service during the season on Sun. at 11 a.m., and on Thurs. at 5 p.m.). At this point, to the right, below the road, begin the Schwarzenberg Grounds, with various views of the waterfalls, while the König-Otto Belvedere here overlooks the Gastein valley. Farther on, by the Erzherzog-Johann (café and lodgings), to the left, diverges the shady Erzherzog-Johann Promenade. At the end of it (1 M.) is *Stöckl's Restaurant, a favourite afternoon-resort, with a fine view. — The road to Bockstein ascends to the left, 3 min. beyond the Protestant Church (a few paces farther on, to the right, is a finger-post to the 'Gasteiner Taufbecken' i.e. font, a large glacier-mill), passing the villas Hollandia and Bellevue, and skirting the Pyrker-höhe (see below), to three large semicircular glacier-mills (on the right) and to a (2 1/3 M.) Saw Mill, where it divides: the branch to the left leads to the Hohe Brücke and on to the Schwarze List and the Grüner Baum in the Kötschach-Thal (see below); that to the right to the 'Echo' lodging-house, and the Echo, resounding from the roar of the waterfall, then across the Schreck-Brücke to the right bank of the Ache. Here we may go on to (3 M.) Böckstein (p. 135) either by the road or by the Elisabeth Promenade (p. 134). Near the 'Echo' lodging-house, a path diverges to the right to the (7 min.) Café Pyrkerhöhe, which commands a view of the Gastein and Böckstein valleys, and the Uebergossene Alp with the Hochkönig towards the N.

On the right (E.) side of the valley a charming walk is afforded by the new *Kaiserweg, which follows the slope of the hill above the Hirsch Inn and the Church of St. Nicholas, and leads past the Memorial to the Emperor William I., with a bronze bust by Kokolsky (1889), to (20 min.) the Habsburger Hof Restaurant (fine view of Hof-Gastein and the Nassfeld Tauern) and to (25 min.) the Café zum Grünen Baum in the Kötschach-Thal (p. 134). — The Schwarze List, a café with an admirable view, on the road to the Kötschach-Thal, is reached in 10 min. by a path diverging to the right near the Habsburger Hof. — Shady paths with steps ascend to the right and left from the Badeschloss Hotel to the (6 min.) Hohe Brücke, with a view of the upper fall. — The best ascent to the (5 min.) Schiller-Höhe is from Gruber's (footpath hence to the Grossreith, on the road to the
Kötschach-Thal).—The view from the Rudolfs-Höhe is similar to that from the Schwarze Lisl, to the right of which the path to it ascends (5 min.).—The Windischgrätz-Höhe, or Schreck-Höhe (¾ hr.), on the slope of the Badberg, affords a survey of the valleys of Gastein and Böckstein, of the Schareck with the Schlapperebenkees, and of (N.) the Wetterwand with the Hochkönig. The path to it ascends from the Hohe Brücke (right bank), and an easier route leads from the Patschger (to the left), by the small chapel. — Past the church of St. Nicholas to Badbruck and (¾ hr.) Kötschach (Café Miesbichl); cross the Ache below Kötschach and ascend to the Englische Kaffeehaus (p. 131); thence back by the road (2 hrs. in all); or from Badbruck by a pretty forest-path (1½ hr.) to the Kaiserweg and the Grüner Baum.

The picturesque Kötschach-Thal, where chamois sometimes may be seen, is reached either by the Kaiserweg (see above) or by the road leading from the Schreck-Brücke, past the Grossreith, the Villa Helenenburg, and the Schwarze Lisl, and round the angle of the hill. The latter then descends between trees to the (2 M.) *Café zum Grünen Baum (fine view of the Elend Glacier), whence a bridle-path ascends the valley past the precipitous Himmeiwand, affording a good view of the Bocksteinkogl and Tischlerkarkees, with the considerable Rees Fall on the left, to (1½ hr.) Pressaun, the last Alp (4220'; refreshments). From a point 1 M. farther on ('Carl-Nero-Steig') we obtain a good view of the head of the valley. — A fatiguing pass, rarely used, leads hence to the left across the Kessel-Alp (8900') and the Kein-Elend-Scharte (8935') to the Malta-Thal in Carinthia (to the Elend-Hütte 7 hrs., see p. 437; guide as far as Gmünd 1½ fl.). — Pleasant excursion from the Grüner Baum to the *Reedsee (5915'; 2½ hrs.; with guide). Thence on to the Gamskarlsee and over the Laimkur-Scharte to the Anlauf-Thal, see p. 135.

The *Gamskarkogl (8085'); p. 131 is ascended from Bad-Gastein in 4-4½ hrs. (guide desirable, 4 fl.). Rfms at the Kohleimaster-Alp, halfway up. — The Hüttenkogl (7315'), easily ascended by a marked path via the Rothüben-Alp in 3½ hrs., is a pleasant excursion. About 1 hr. more (4½ hrs. from Wildbad; guide 4½ fl.) brings us to the Graukogl (8170'), which affords a view similar to that from the Gamskarkogl. The glaciers, however, are much nearer, and at its E. base lie the pretty Reedsee and Paflner-See. —

The view from the Tisch (8075') also repays the ascent. The route leads to the W. from the Wildbad past the Zitterauer Alpe (6130') and through the Hirschkat (4-4½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.). — The *Kreuzkogl (8800'), the highest peak of the Radhausberg, commands an extensive panorama. A bridle-path, diverging from the left to the road to the Nassfeld, about 250 yds. above Böckstein, leads to the (2 hrs.) gold-mine (Hieronymus-Stollen, 6235'), and thence in 2½ hrs. to the summit (guide 5½ fl.). An interesting pass leads hence over the Woigsten-Scharte (8010') to Mallnitz or to the Hannoversche Hütte (6-7 hrs.; p. 465). — The *Schareck (10,270') may be ascended in 4-5 hrs. from the Nassfeld by a path adapted for the steady-headed only (guide 8½ fl.; better from the Wurtenkees, see p. 139). — The Tischlerspitze (8570') may be ascended from the Pressaun-Alp (see above) by experts, with guide, in 5-6 hrs. (comp. p. 465). The 'Bärensteig', the first part of the route, consists partly of ladders; we then cross the Tischlerkarkees and the Tischlerkar-Scharte and finally pass through a 'cheminée' on the E. face.

Böckstein and the Nassfeld are two favourite points for excursions from the Wildbad. The former, a village at the head of the valley in which the baths lie, is reached by the road on foot in 1 hr., or by carriage in ½ hr. The shady Kaiserin Elisabeth Promenade, which leads to the left from the Café Bellevue over the hill and then
Valley.

BÖCKSTEIN. III. Route 26. 135

follows the left bank of the Ache, takes walkers 1/4 hr. more. The road leads from the Hohe Brücke (p. 133), following first the left, then crossing by the Schreck-Brücke to the right bank of the Ache, and passes the (1 M.) Patschger (Inn). Opposite to us rises the Kreuzkogl; to the right, the snow-clad Schareck. After 10 min. a bridge to the right leads to the Elisabeth Promenade (p. 134; pleasanter for walkers; to Böckstein 25 min.). In 1/4 hr. more another footpath diverges to the right, leading to Böckstein in 12 min., while by the road it takes 1/4 hr. BÖCKSTEIN (3700', *Curhaus, with garden, pens. 5 fl.; *Mühlberger, pens. 3-4 fl.) is situated opposite the mouth of the Anlauf-Thal (from the hill behind the Curhaus fine view of the Ankogl). Excellent drinking-water. The round building on the hill is a church, erected in 1766; near it Count Czernin has built a new château.

Anlauf-Thal. A good path, rather fatiguing at the end, leads from Böckstein past (1/2 hr.) the Anlauf-Alp, the Hierkar Fall, and (1 hr.) the Tauern Fall to the lower, middle, and (1 1/2 hr.) upper RadecK-Alp (5410'; refreshments and hay-beds), the lofiest pasture in the valley, with a fine view of the magnificent scenery at its head (Ankogl, Höllthorspitze, etc.). The ascent of the Ankogl (10,705') may be made hence via the RadecK-Scharte and Ankogl-Scharte, or via the Grubenkar-Scharte and the Kleine-Blend-Kees, in 5 1/2-6 hrs., but is very difficult (guide 10 fl.); much easier from the Hannoversche Hütte (p. 465). — An easy and attractive path, preferable to that by the Niedere Tauern, leads over the Hohe Tauern to the Hannoversche Hütte, in 7 hrs., or direct to Mallnitz (p. 465) in 8 hrs. from Bad Gastein (guide 7 fl., unnecessary in fine weather). Near the Tauern Fall (see above) we cross the bridge to the right and ascend by a new path (indicated by red marks) to the Grosse Tauernsee (6970) and the Hohe Tauern, or Korn-Tauern (8080'; 4 hrs. from Böckstein), whence a fine view is enjoyed. On both sides of the pass there are considerable remains of an ancient road, apparently of pre-Roman origin. We descend to the (1 1/2 hr.) picturesque Kleine Tauernsee (7530'), below which the path to the (1 1/2 hr.) Hannoversche Hütte (p. 465) diverges to the left, and then by the Seebach-Thal to (2 1/2 hrs.) Mallnitz (p. 465). — From the Korn-Tauern we may proceed to the right, passing the Grunecker-See and the Gamakarlispitze (S.; p. 465) and crossing the Wögstenkees, then skirt the S. side of the Tauern crest to the Wögsten-Scharte (8010'), and descend to the Nassfeld-Haus (p. 136; 6-7 hrs.). A path is to be made for this route.

An interesting but laborous path leads from the Anlauf-Thal to the Kötschach-Thal (p. 134), ascending to the left opposite the Tauern Fall to the Lainkar-Scharte (7665'), to the W. of the Höllthorkogl (9515'), and then descending past the small Gamakarl-See (7365) and the Reedsee (5915') to the Kötschach-Thal (p. 134; from Böckstein to Gasten 7-8 hrs.).

The route to the Nassfeld (from Böckstein 2 hrs., carirole there and back 6 fl., two pers. 8 fl., not recommended) is practicable for carriages to the Straubinger-Alp (3985'), about 1 1/2 M. farther on. We then ascend by a tolerable cart-road through the Aslmen, a rocky gorge about 2 M. in length, in which the Ache forms a series of cascades. At the entrance is the Kessel Fall, at the end the Bären Fall, near both of which new points of view have been opened. Below the latter the stream which drains the Pochhard-See (p. 136) falls into the ravine over a precipice 330' high, forming the graceful Schleier-Fall ('veil-fall'). By the bridge, 5 min. farther on (3 M. from the end of the carriage-road), the path enters the *Nassfeld
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(5260'), a sequestered green valley with numerous herds of cattle, 2½ M. in length and 1½ M. in breadth, through which winds the Ache, fed by the snow and ice of the surrounding mountains (from left to right, the Geiselkopf, Murauer Kopf, Sparanger Kopf, Schlappebrechspitze with the Schlappebrechspitzen, Strabelebenkopf; and the lofty, pyramidal Schareck; to the N.W. the Kolmkarspitze rising over the Siglitz-Thal). About 1/3 M. from the bridge, just below the mouth of the Siglitz-Thal, stands the Erzherzogin Marie Valerie Schutz- haus of the German Alpine Club (5121'; *Inn in summer, with 12 beds; guide, Peter Kogler).

From the Nassfeld to Kolm-Saigurn over the Pochhard-Scharte, an attractive route of 4½ hrs. (guide desirable, from Gastein 5½ fl.). From the Valerie-Haus we ascend at the entrance of the Siglitz-Thal to the right by a winding path (indicated by red marks) to (1¼ hr.) the Untere Pochhard-See (6070'), which we skirt either to the right or left. [A shorter route from Bockstein ascends to the right by the bridge ½ hr. below the Schlieren Fall, p. 135.] We then proceed (path badly marked) to the (9¼ hr.) Obere Pochhard-See (6760) and to the (½ hr.) Pochhard-Scharte (7490), marked by a cross, between the Seekopf (l.) and the Silberpfennig (r.), whence a fine view is obtained of the Rauris glaciers and the Ankogl. [A more extensive view is obtained from the Silberpfennig (9175), easily ascended from the pass in 1 hr.] We descend (path well marked) by the Fitzen-Alpe and the Durchgang-Alpe to (1½ hr.) Kolm-Saigurn (p. 138).

The Riffel-Scharte route to the gold mine should not be attempted except by those whose heads are steady (4 hrs., guide 5 fl.). From the (1¼ hr.) Moser-Hütte (5855') in the Siglitz-Thal the path ascends rapidly to the (2 hrs.) *Riffel-Scharte (7890'), a magnificent point of view. We then descend to the left by the 'Verwaltungssteig' (manager's path) on the steep slope of the Riffelhöhe to the Newbauer (p. 138) and again ascend to the (13½ hr.) Knappenhaus (p. 138), or direct to (4-4½ hrs.) the Sonnblick (p. 138; guide from Gastein to Heiligenblut 16 fl.).

From Gastein to Mallnitz over the Mallnitzer Tauern, 8½ hrs., a tolerable bridle-path; guide unnecessary in fine weather (to the Taunermhaus 5, to Mallnitz 7 fl.; horse from Bockstein to the Taunermhaus, incl. fee, 7 fl. 80 kr., to Mallnitz 10 fl. 80 kr.; the steep descent beyond the Taunermhaus is disagreeable on horseback). From the Nassfeld-Haus to the Reckhutte at the S.E. end of the Nassfeld, 3½ hr. The bridle-path, indicated by stakes and not to be missed, winds up a steep slope (good spring at the top), and then ascends less steeply through the Eselkar (behind us the Hochnarr and Pochhardsee) to the (2½-3 hrs.) Mallnitzer, Nassfelder, or Niedere Tauern (7020'), a depression forming the boundary between Salzburg and Carinthia, on which are two finger-posts. The bell on the second is rung by the wind as a guide to travellers in bad weather. The view is limited. A few hundred paces below the saddle stands the Mallnitzer Taunermhaus (7455'; Inn, damp, bed 40 kr.). From this point the Geiselkopf (9735') may be ascended in 1½-2 hrs. (see p. 465; the landlord of the inn acts as guide). Adepts may continue the walk from the Geiselkopf along the ridge of the Tauern (see above) to the Schareck (p. 138; 8-9 hrs.), a highly interesting excursion. The Sonnblick path (for the Gussenbauer-Hütte, etc.) may be reached from the Taunermhaus in 2½ hrs. by descending from the Geiselkopf direct to the S. — Farther down a limited view is obtained to the S. as far as the Terglou, and to the W. as far as the Glöckner, while the Mallnitz valley lies far below. The path passes the little Gräts-Kapelle (7285'), reaches (1 hr.) the highest chalets (Mannhard-Alp; to the right the path to the Feldsee-Scharte and the Sonnblick, p. 138), and crosses to the right bank of the brook. It then descends, at first steeply, but afterwards more gradually through wood and meadows, passing the mouth of the Seebeck-Thal (fine view of the Ankogl to the left), to (2½ hrs.) Mallnitz (p. 465). From here to Ober-Vellach and Heiligenblut, see R. 80.
27. The Rauris.
Comp. Map, p. 130.

The Rauris Valley, which opens to the S. at Taxenbach, is traversed by a monotonous route leading across the Heiligenblutter Tauern to Heiligenblut. (A more interesting route is that from the Fuscher-Thörl over the Fuscher-Thörl, p. 141.) The head of the Hüttenwinkel-Thal (p. 138), or S.E. arm of the Rauris, noted for its gold-mines, is enclosed by magnificent glacier-scenery, which mountaineers will find it well worth their while to explore (good accommodation at Kolm-Saigurn). — A road from Taxenbach to Rauris was opened in 1894; one-horse carriage to Rauris 6 fl., from Rauris to Kolm (bad road) 8 fl., returning the next-day 10 fl. 70 kr.

The new road from Taxenbach to Rauris crosses the Salzach at the railway station of Taxenbach (p. 125) and ascends in a wide sweep along the slope of the Höfer Freiweg to the height of the March (3825'), above the Kitzlochklamm. At the (41/2 M.) Landsteg (see below) it joins the old road from Lend via Embach. — The shortest and pleasantest route for pedestrians into the Rauris leads from Rauris-Kitzloch station through the Kitzlochklamm (p. 124). The path crosses the Ache by the (1 hr.) Landsteg (2920'; Inn), whence the road (see above) leads on the left bank (soon affording a view of the head of the valley, the Schareck, Hochnarr, etc.) to (3 M.) Rauris (3110'; *Bräu; *Post), the chief place in the valley, prettily situated. Telephone to the Sonnblick-Haus (p. 138).

Excursions (guides, Alex. Hutler, Math. Mayacher, J. G. Salchegger, and Jos. Trigler). The *Bernkogl (7615'; 4-41/2 hrs.; guide, 3 fl., unnecessary) commands a fine view of the Tauern, the Uebergossene Alp, etc. From Rauris the marked path proceeds to the E. into the Gaisbach-Thal, and, turning to the left in 1/4 hr., ascends the slopes of the Grubereck (6890') to the (31/2 hrs.) Bernkogl-Hütte of the Austrian Tourist Club (6890'; Inn in summer) on the saddle between the Bernkogl and the Sladinkopf. Thence by a good zigzag-path to the (11/4 hr.) summit. Marked paths also lead from Dorf Gastein (p. 130), from Lend (p. 126), and from the Kitzlochklamm (see above) to the summit in 41/2-5 hrs. (guide advisable).

At Wöhrth (3090'; Pfeifenberger, with a collection of minerals to sell), 3 M. farther on, the valley divides into the Seitenwinkel (right) and the Hüttenwinkel (left). — Over the Weischelbach-Höhe to Bad Fusch, see p. 140.

The Tauern Route (guide to Heiligenblut, 7 fl.) leads through the Seitenwinkel, with the scattered village of that name, and past the Schock-Hütten, the Maschel-Alp, and the Fall of the Spritzbach, to the (3 hrs.) Rauriser Tauernhaus (4965'; rustic Inn). It then ascends more steeply, passing the Litzhof-Hütten and the Einöder Würths-Alpe (6240'), and (guide desirable; not always to be found at the Tauernhaus), crossing tracts of slaty debris and snow, to the (2 hrs.) Fuscher Wegscheide (way-post; 7940'), where the path from the Fuscher-Thörl joins ours on the right (p. 141). Passing a deserted miners' house, we next reach the (3'/4 hr.) Hochthor of the Heiligenbluter Tauern (8440'). Descent to (2 hrs.) Heiligenblut, see p. 141.

The first place in the Hüttenwinkel above Wöhrth is (3 M.) Buchen (3475'; *Frohn Inn; guides, Victor Pelzler and Jos. Winkler). Near the lofty situated church is a second inn (tolerable).

A tolerably easy path (guide desirable, 51/2 fl.) leads hence over the Stanz (6900') and through the Angerthal to (6 hrs.) Hof-Gastein (p. 131).

The road crosses the Ache and then the Krumelbach. In front of us rises the Ritterkopf, to the left the Herzog Ernst and Schar-
check. At the (1 hr.) Bodenhaus (4020') the path ascends in wind- ings through wood opposite the Grieswies-Alp (5170'), where the head of the valley with its glaciers comes into view (on the right the Hochnarr and Goldbergspitze, on the left the Herzog Ernst), to (1 hr.) Kolm-Saigurn (5240'), with its deserted gold mines, in a grand situation (*Inn, R. & L. 90 kr.; electric light, telephone to the Sonnblick-Haus). Visitors used to ascend in 12 min. by means of the 'Aufzug', a wire-rose railway for carrying the ore, 1500 yds. long (gradient 50'), to the upper Radhaus (7140') and thence in 8 min. by the 'Rollbahn' to the Knappenhaus (see below), but owing to breakages of the rope having occurred, its use is now forbidden. The bridle-path from Kolm-Saigurn (guide unnecessary; horse 6 fl.) ascends to the left of the 'Aufzug' to the (13/4 hr.) deserted Neubau (7130'; to the right, path to the Sonnblick, see below) and to (40 min.) the Knappenhaus am Hohen Goldberg (7680'), magnificently situated on a moraine on the margin of the Goldberg Glacier, which has covered part of the old mines (no provisions kept, but they may be sent up by means of the 'Aufzug').

Mountain Ascents (guides, Christ. Fleissner, Peter Lechner, Peter Saup- per, Blasius Zraunig, etc.). The Herzog Ernst (9620') may be ascended from the miners' house in 2-2 1/2 hrs. (not difficult; guide 3 fl.). — The *Schareck (10,270), which commands a more extensive view, may be reached from the Herzog Ernst by a path following the arête (impassable after snow) in 1 hr., or it may be ascended from the mining-house via the Fraganter Scharte and the Wurtenkees, or from the Gussenbauer-Hütte (p. 467), in 2 1/3 hrs. (guide 4 1/2 fl.). — The *Sonnbliech (10,180') is ascended from Kolm-Saigurn in 4 1/2-5 hrs. (guide 4 fl.) by a new and easy path, which diverges to the right from the route to the Knappenhaus above the Neubau (see above) and crosses the rocks to the N.W. of the Goldberg Glacier. Finally it leads across the Vogelmaier-Ochsenkarkees to the Zittelhaus ('Inn), on the top, a meteorological and telephone station (the highest in Europe) inhabited throughout the year. Magnificent view (panorama by Siegl). The descent may be made via the Kleine Fleiss-Scharte (9830') and the Kleine Fleiss-Kees to the (21/2 hrs.) Stebichthaus (p. 165) and to (2 1/2 hrs.) Heiligenblut (p. 163), or by the Brestscharte (9190') to the Grosse Zirknitz-Thal and (4-5 hrs.) Döllach (p. 161). Another path leads over the Niedere Scharte (see below) and the Feldsee-Scharte (5700') to Mallnitz (6-7 hrs.; see p. 485).

The ascent of the *Hochnarr or Hohenaar (10,690'), the highest of the Goldberg group, takes 5-6 hrs. (fatiguing but well worth the trouble; guide 5 fl., or descending to Heiligenblut 8 1/2 fl.; comp. p. 166). We follow the 'Erfurter Weg' to the Hochnarrkees, and then ascend to the summit either by the Goldzech-Scharte (p. 165) or by the snow-ridge extending to the E. from the Hochnarr to the Grieswies-Schwarzkogel (*View). The passage from the Hochnarr to the Sonnblick crossing the Goldzechkopf (10,010') is difficult (4 hrs., for experienced mountaineers only).

Passes. To Fraganter by the Fraganter Scharte (Goldberg-Tauren; 9045') in 8-9 hrs. (guide 6 fl.). We ascend to the left from the (2 1/4 hrs.) Knappenhaus past some deserted shafts, then cross the Wintergasse to the (11/4 hr.) summit of the pass, between the Herzog Ernst and the Goldbergtaurnkopf (9090'). Descent over the Wurten Glacier and by a new path to the Gussenbauer-Hütte (7285') in the Wurten-Thal and to (4 hrs.) Ausser-Fragant (p. 466), or over the Feldsee-Scharte (p. 465) to (6-7 hrs.) Mallnitz.

To Heiligenblut, crossing the *Sonnbliech (8-9 hrs., guide 10 fl.), strongly recommended (see above and pp. 136, 485). To Döllach by the Niedere Scharte (8890') in 6-7 hrs. (guide 6 fl.). The pass lies to the E. of the Alteck (9640'). Descent to the right over the Wurtenkees, the Klein-Zirknitz-Scharte (8115'), and the Klein-Zirknitzkees into the Kleine Zirknitz-Thal, and to the right again,
above two small lakes (Gross-See and Kegele-See), to the (2 hrs.) highest chalets (3630'). The Kleine and Grosse Zirknitz unite at the Untere Kaser-Alp (5210'), about 1/2 hr. lower down. Thence a better path (bridle-path) past the Neun Brunnen (waterfall) to Zirknitz and (2 hrs.) Döllach (p. 161). — By the Windisch-Scharte (8945'), between the Windischkopf (9430') and the Tramerkopf (9200), or by the Brettscharte, between the Tramerkopf and the Goldbergspeitze (10,070'), descending into the Gross-Zirknitz-Thal, and to Döllach 6-7 hrs. (guide 6 fl.); both laborious. — To Heiligenblut by the Goldzeck-Scharte (7-8 hrs., guide 6 fl.), see p. 165.

Over the Pochhard-Scharte or the Riffel-Scharte to Gastein, see p. 136 (guide to the Nassfeld 3 fl.).

28. The Fuscher-Thal. From Ferleiten to Heiligenblut.


A visit to the beautiful Fuscher Valley is strongly recommended, as there is probably no other valley among the E. Alps which introduces the traveller so quickly and so easily to the grandest Alpine scenery. Carriage road from Bruck to Bad Fusch (7 1/4 M.; diligence every afternoon in summer in 3 hrs., 1 fl. 20 kr.; one-horse carr. 8, two-horse 12, from Zell am See 15 fl.) and to the Bär Inn (one-horse carr. from Bruck 4, from Zell 6, two-horse 10 fl.); thence to Ferleiten inferior road (carr. and pair from Zell 15 fl. better on foot). Those who simply make the excursion to Ferleiten and back should walk via Bad Fusch and order the carriage for the return-journey to meet them at the Bär Inn.

Bruck-Fusch (2475'), see p. 125. The road follows the left bank of the Fuscher Ache past Judendorf to (4 1/2 M.) Fusch (2645'; *Zum Imbachhorn, with baths; Riedelsperger), the chief place in the valley. Beyond the church (3 1/4 hr.) the Hirschbach forms a fine waterfall; and 20 min. to the N.E. is the picturesque Sulzbach-Klamm.

Excursions (guides, Georg Schranz, Jakob Oberhollenzer; tariff as from Ferleiten, to which the guides carry wraps, etc., without extra charge). A steep path ascends the Hirschbach-Thal, which opens here on the W., to the (3 hrs.) Hirschbach-Alpe (5605), whence the Imbachhorn (5110; 2 1/2 hrs; guide 4 fl.), a fine point of view, is ascended (descent to Kaprun, see p. 144, or to Bruck, see p. 125). At the head of the valley, which bends to the S. at the Alp, is the rubble-strewn Hirschbach Glacier, above which rises the Hohe Tenn (11,060). The ascent of the Hohe Tenn from this point (5-6 hrs., with guide) is difficult and adapted for experts only. Another route leads from the village of Fusch via the Schmaizergruben-Alpe (3645') and the slopes of the Schneealpen, and then crosses snow-slopes to the Hochkenn-Gletscherknauf (10,900') and the (7 hrs.) Hochkenn-Bergspitze (11,060'). The view is very fine. Descent to Ferleiten by the Walcher Alpe, see p. 140.

From Fusch to Kaprun by the Hirschbach-Thörl (9980'), 3 hrs. to the Rainer-Hütte (guide 6 fl.), somewhat fatiguing. From the (3 hrs.) Hirschbach-Alp we ascend by a steep route through the Zwing to the upper Hirschbachkees and to (3 hrs.) the summit of the pass, between the Brachkopf and the Hohe Tenn (fine view). Descent across debris and steep grassy slopes to the (2 hrs.) Rainer-Hütte (p. 144).

A road opened in 1893 diverges to the left just above the village of Fusch, crosses the Ache, and gradually ascends on the E. side of the valley, with fine views of the Hohe Tenn and the Wiesbachhorn, to (44/2 M.) Bad Fusch, or St. Wollgangs-Bad (4040'; *Weigiumi; *Flatscher 'zum Fuscher Hans'), a sheltered spot, with excellent drinking-water and well-kept promenades. A visitors' tax is exacted for a stay of more than 3 days.
**III. Route 28. FERLEITEN.**

From Ferleiten

**Excursions from Bad Fusch.** A pleasant walk may be taken to the (2 hrs.) *Dinzen-Hütte*, via the ‘Thallmayer-Hütte and the Marien-Hütte, returning by the *Embach-Alp* (Rfmts.). — Another point for a walk is the *Lonerger-Alpe*. — The *Kasereck* (5200'; 1 hr.; guide, unnecessary, 80 kr.) affords a fine view; steep ascent on the right bank of the brook to the *Reiter-Alpe* (Rfmts.), then to the left (W.). At the top is a refuge-hut. — A more extensive panorama, including the N. Limestone Alps, is obtained from the *Kuhkarkopf* (7480'; 3-3½ hrs.; guide 2½ fl.), ascended via the *Reiter-Alpe* and *Fletschen-Alpe* (Rfmts.). Refuge-huts (keys kept at Bad Fusch) on the top and 20 min. below it. — The *Schwarzkopf* (9065'; 4½ hrs.; guide 4, with descent to Ferleiten 4½ fl.) is a superb point of view. The route, which is somewhat fatiguing, leads to the S.E. to the *Rieger-Alpe*, then traverses a ravine, rounding the *Schwarzschüdel* to the left, passes the small ‘Blue Lake’, and ascends over debris and the broad arete to the summit. Descent to the W. by the *Durcheck-Alpe* (see below) to Ferleiten in 2½ hrs. — From Bad Fusch across the *Weichselbachhöhle* (7270') to Wörth in the Rauris (p. 137), 6 hrs., with guide (5 fl.), an easy and attractive route. — The *Fürstensaal*, a fine path with views, leads from Bad Fusch to (1½ hr.) Ferleiten, skirting the wood and then running above the right bank of the Ache (easily followed, numerous way-posts; shady before 11 a.m.)

The road to Ferleiten follows the left bank of the Ache, crosses it twice, passes *Embach* on the left, and reaches the (1¼ M.) *Bär Inn* (2690'; well spoken of), whence a rough road leads to the left to (3 M.) Bad Fusch (see above). The valley contracts. The road, now narrow and rough, ascends, at first rather abruptly, to (3¼ M.) *Ferleiten* (3775'; *Lukashanslwirth*, in an open situation on the right bank of the Ache, with post and telegraph office, R. 70 kr.—1½ fl., B. 24 kr.; *Tauern Inn*, on the left bank, well spoken of), a hamlet and chapel situated on the level floor of the valley, and commanding a fine view of the Sinnabeleck, Fuscherkarkopf, and other imposing mountains at its head.

**Excursions** (guides: *Joh. Altenhuber, Joh. and Jos. Burgsteiner, G. Embacher, Jos. Granitzer, Matth. Holleis, Joh. Hutter, Peter and Rupert Mitterwurzer, Georg Riess, Peter Scherthanner, Joh. Laimgruber, Egid. Hüttl, and Joh. Langegger*). The finest view is obtained from the upper *Durcheck-Alpe* (5585'; refreshments; 2 hrs.; guide unnecessary). A good winding path ascends from Ferleiten to it on the E. side of the valley, passing through a gate to the left 5 min. beyond the lower alp (4640'). (Ascent of the *Schwarzkopf*, and descent to Bad Fusch, see above.) — The *Räterthal* (guide desirable, 1½ fl.). We follow the road on the left bank of the Ache, passing the *Vogel-Alp* (4135'), where the imposing Wiesbachhorn suddenly comes into view on the right in its full extent, to the (2 M.) finger-post opposite the *Taubach-Alpe* (p. 141); 10 min. beyond it we diverge to the right and follow a broad cart-track across meadows (marshy at places; the narrow path ascending to the right, through wood and over grass, is drier) to the (1 hr.) *Juden-Alpe* (4880'). Passing round the foot of the *Hohe Dock*, we may now ascend the valley for a greater or lesser distance, enjoying fine views of the imposing Fuschker Eiskar (p. 141). At the head of the valley is a lofty waterfall formed by the outflow of the Bockkarkees and the Fuscherkarkees, two glaciers seen high above.

— To the (1½ hr.) *Traunert-Alpe*, on the way to the Pfandel-Scharte, see p. 142. — About 2 M. to the W., on the way to the *Wachter Alpe* (see below), are the picturesque falls of the *Ferleitenbach*, now made accessible.

**Mountain Ascents.** The *Hohe Tenn* (11,060'), via the *Wachter Alpe* and the *Wachter Glacier* by a new path in 6-7 hrs., guide 8 fl.; fatiguing (better from Fusch; see p. 139). — The *Grosse Wiesbachhorn* (11,710'), 8-9 hrs., guide 8, or with descent to the Rainer-Hütte 13 fl.; more diffi-
cult than from Kaprun. By the Vögel-\textsuperscript{a}pe to (3-31/2 hrs.) the Schwarzenberg-\textsuperscript{Hütte} of the Austrian Alpine Club (7579\textprime; destroyed in the winter of 1888; to be re-erected), and thence over the Hochgruber Glacier and the Wielinger Scharte to the (41/4-5 hrs.) summit. Comp. pp. 143, 144. — The Brennkogl (9910\textprime;), 7 hrs., guide 6, or with descent to Heiligenblut 71/2 fl.; see p. 142.

**FROM FERLEITEN TO HEILIGENBLUT** there are two passes, one over the Fuscher-Thörl and the Heiligenblutzer Tauern (81/2-9 hrs.), the other over the Pfandel-Scharte (9, or including the Franz-Josefs-Höhe, 11 hrs.).

The Tauern route affords magnificent views as far as the Fuscher Thörl, after which it becomes monotonous. Those who have not seen the Pasterze should select the Pfandel-Scharte route, especially as they thus save the day which a visit to the Franz-Josefs-Höhe from Heiligenblut would occupy. The night should be passed either at Ferleiten, or at the inn on the Trauner-Alp; thence to the Glocknerhaus 5 hrs. Guide and provisions necessary on both routes; but it should be borne in mind, that on the Pfandel-Scharte route the Glocknerhaus affords everything desirable. Those bound for Karl spend the night in the Glocknerhaus and proceed thence direct to the Leiterthal and the Berger-Thörl.

**a. TO HEILIGENBLUT OVER THE TAUBERN** (guide 6 fl.). The left bank of the Ache is followed to (40 min.) a finger-post, which indicates the way to Heiligenblut to the left. Here we cross the brook to the left, pass the three chalets of the Taubach-Alpe, and ascend to the right by a well-defined path (marked by stakes), somewhat steep at places, commanding a magnificent view of the head of the valley. The path afterwards turns sharply to the left and leads through the Untere Nassfeld to the Petersbrunnen (7010\textprime;), a clear spring, 3 hrs. from Ferleiten. From this point we enjoy a superb *View of an imposing amphitheatre of snow-clad peaks and glaciers: from E. to W., the Brennkogl, Kloben, Spielmann, Sinnabeleck, Fuscherkarkopf, Fuscherkar-Scharte, Breitkopf, Eiswandbüehel, Hohe Dock, Hochgruber Glacier, Glockerin, Bratschenköpfe, Grosse and Kleine Wiesbachhorn, and Hohe Tenn. We next ascend through the Obere Nassfeld to the (3/4 hr.) *Fuscher-Thörl (7890\textprime;), between the Brennkogl (p. 142) on the right and the Bergerkogl on the left, before reaching which the Gross-Glockner suddenly comes into view to the S.W., next to the Sinnabeleck. We now descend into a basin (with a spring) to the right, skirt the base of the Brennkogl, and then remount to the (11/4 hr.) Mitter-Thörl (7830\textprime;), a depression in the ridge descending from the Brennkogl, and over stony slopes to (3/4 hr.) the Fuscher-Wegscheide (7940\textprime;: finger-post), where the path from Rauris comes up on the left (p. 137). The path here turns to the right, past a deserted miners' house, and ascends, in some seasons over patches of snow, to the (3/4 hr.) Hochthor of the Heiligenblutzer Tauern (8440\textprime;), the boundary between Salzburg and Carinthia. View limited (to the E. the Weissenbachköpfe; to the N., in the distance, the Uebergossene Alp). A bridle-path descends from the pass to the (1/4 hr.) Samarbrunnen (7925\textprime;), a good spring, crosses the brook, and skirts the slope to the left, soon
affording a fine view of the Gross-Glockner. At the (3/4 hr.) Kasereck (6280'), where the Möllthal comes into view, the path descends abruptly to the left by an old chapel to (3/4 hr.) Heiligenbut (p. 162); or, better, we may descend to the right, about 1/4 hr. before the Kasereck is reached, to the Gutthal-Alp, and past the Mariahilf chapel.

Mountaineers may without much difficulty combine the ascent of the Brennkogl (9910') with the passage over the Fuscher-Thörl; the route ascends a stony slope to the S.W. of the Mitter-öhr (p. 141), and mounts the N.E. areté to the (2 hrs.) summit (splendid view); the descent may be made into the Gutthal (see above).

b. To HEILIGENBLUT OVER THE PFANDEL-SCHARTE (guide to the Glocknerhaus 51/2, including the Franz-Josefs-Höhe 61/2 fl.; best night-quarters at the Trauner-Alpe; riding practicable as far as the 'Frühstückstein' near the glacier). From Ferleiten to the (40 min.) finger-post, see p. 141; straight on for 20 min. more; then to the left across the brook, and up to the (40 min.) *Gasthof zur Trauner-Alpe (5055'; 14 rooms), which overlooks the Kaferthal and the majestic mountains surrounding it (see p. 141). We now cross the brook coming from the Brennkogl and ascend abruptly by a good path, enjoying fine retrospects of the Fuscher-Thal. To the right, far below, is the Pfandelbach. An ascent of 11/2-2 hrs. brings us to the N. Pfandelsharte or Spielmann Glacier, the lower part of which is steep, and in 11/2 hr. more we reach the summit of the Lower Pfandel-Scharfe (8745'), between the Spielmann (9935') on the left and the Bärenkogl (9420') on the right. Fine view in both directions: left the Gross-Glockner, right the Wiesbachhorn, N. the Steinerne Meer. We now descend across the Racherin or S. Pfandel-scharfe Glacier towards the S., and then over gravelly and grassy slopes to the (11/2 hr.) Glocknerhaus (p. 163).

In dry weather we may also descend through the Nassfeld to the Franz-Josefs-Höhe, but the better plan is to visit the latter from the Glocknerhaus. Those, however, who wish to try the Nassfeld route turn sharply to the right at the top of the pass, quit the glacier after 20 min., and descend by the lateral moraine on the right, and afterwards by a narrow and steep path over stony and grassy slopes, to the (1 hr.) Nassfeld (7850'), a level basin intersected by numerous streams, which form the Pfandel-schartenbach, descending to the Pasterz. Crossing this obliquely, we descend on the right side to the (20 min.) Schäferloch, a shepherd's hut, where the path divides: the branch to the left leads to the (20 min.) Wallner-Hütte and (1/4 hr.) the Glocknerhaus; that to the right ascends to the (1/4 hr.) Franz-Josefs-Höhe (p. 163).

From the Trauner-Alpe to the Glocknerhaus over the Fuscherkar-Scharfe, 81/2 hrs., a difficult route, for adepts only (guide 6 fl.). The route leads from the inn to the W. into the Käfer-Thal and near the (1 hr.) waterfalls of the Fuscher Ache ascends rapidly to the left through the Äusserer Bockkar, avoiding the wild and fissured end of the Bockkar Glacier, to the Fuscherkar Glacier and thence (toilsome) to the (4 hrs.) Fuscherkar-Scharfe (9245'), the opening between the Breitkof and the Fuscherkarkof. It then descends to the highest part of the Pasterz and to the (11/2 hr.) Hofmanns-Hütte. By an expenditure of 21/2 hrs. additional, experts may climb from the pass to the top of the Fuscherkarkof (10,945), by the steep N.W. areté, and descend by the S.W. areté to the Hofmanns-Hütte (guide 8 fl.; comp. p. 163). — From Ferleiten to the Glocknerhaus over the Bockkar-Scharfe (guide 8 fl.), also difficult and for experts only.
The route ascends abruptly from the (13 M.) Juden-Alpe (3890'; p. 140) to the Remskopf (3285'; the E. spur of the Hohe Dach, 10,985'), and then crosses the Hohe Gang, a horizontal ledge, to the Bockkar Glacier and the (5 hrs.) Bockkar-Scharte (9995') between the Breitkopf and the Eiswand-büchel (10,500'). Descent to the head of the Pasterze and the (2 hrs.) Hofmanns-Hütte (p. 163).

From Fereiten to Kaprun by the Obere Bockkar-Scharte or Keilscharte (10,450'; 9½-10 hrs.) or by the Bockkar-Scharte (p. 142) and the Rifflthor (10,220'; p. 163; to the Rainer-Hütte 11 hrs.), two fatiguing routes, practicable for experts only (guide 10 fl.).

29. The Kaprun Valley.

Comp. Map, p. 160.

The Kapruner-Thal, one of the grandest valleys of the Tauern, 18 M. in length, is wooded in its lower part, and contains numerous waterfalls, while the “Mooserboden at the head of the valley presents a magnificent view of glacier-scenery, which is paralleled in the E. Alps by the Pasterze (p. 163) alone. It may easily be visited from Zell am See or Bruck. A new road was constructed by the German Alpine Club in 1891 from Zell am See to the Kesselfall, whence a cart-track, practicable for small carriages, leads to the Mooserboden (road to be completed in 1895). Carriage from Zell to Kaprun 5, with two horses 8 fl.; if the horses are ridden thence to the Rainer-Hütte, a charge of 14 fl. per horse is made (including the drive to Kaprun; from Bruck 12 fl.), if kept overnight 10 fl. Guide to the Rainer-Hütte (unnecessary) 3 fl. — Those coming to the Kapruner-Thal from the Upper Pinzgau have to follow a rough road from Fürth (p. 145) to (½ hr.) Kaprun.

The new road from Zell am See to Kaprun begins at (2 M.) the so-called Wegscheide, on the Bruck and Mittersill road (p. 145), and then leads due S. across the moor, passing Prince Liechtenstein’s estates of Mayreinöden and Hinterreith, to the Mayreinöd bridge over the Salzach. Here a fine view is suddenly disclosed of the half-ruined Schloss Kaprun (Prince Leavenstein), the village of Kaprun, the Schmiedinger Glacier, and the Upper Pinzgau, while in the other direction we enjoy a good retrospect of Zell am See. We now skirt the hill crowned by Schloss Kaprun to (2 M.; 4 M. from Zell) the village of Kaprun (2465'; Mitteregger; Orgler; Kitzsteinhorn, all plain), prettily situated on both banks of the Kapruner Ache. Fine view from the church (5 min.).

The new road follows the right bank of the Ache to the (25 min.) Krapf-Brücke and winds up the Birkgogl (3155'), which forms a barrier across the valley. At the Auerkessel, 120 ft. above the Ache, it crosses to the left bank. It then passes a farm-house, recrosses to the right bank, and reaches the (1¼ hr.) Hintervaldhof in the Wüstelau (2865'). On the right are the falls of the Gruberbach (p. 144). After 1¼ hr. more, at the new Inn zum Kapruner Thörl, we enter the fine Ebenvald, and ascend gradually, passing (20 min.) a small grotto called the Käskeller (‘cheese-cellar’), to (1½ hr.) a wild gorge (Kessellkamm) with an imposing triple waterfall (Kesselfall; 3255'). Adjacent is the new Kesselfall-Hütte, opened in 1895. The broad road ends here. The narrower road (see above) crosses the Ache and ascends in windings along the slope to the
N.E. base of the Königstuhl, passing near the Schrabach-Alp (4500'). From (13/4 hr.) the top of the hill we obtain a fine retrospect, extending to the Steinerne Meer, Hundstod, Hochkalter, and Birnhorn. The route then follows the left bank of the Ache, running high above its bed for some distance, to the (20 min.) Limberg-Alpe (5145'), at the beginning of the Wasserfallboden (with the majestic Wiesbachhorn on the left), and then leads past the Bauern-Alp (on the right bank) to the (25 min.) Orgler-Hütte (good inn, bed 1 fl.) and (6 min.) the Erzherzog-Rainer-Hütte (5320'; *Berger's Inn, bed 1 fl. 20, in the garret 90 kr.). On the opposite bank is the Wasserfall-Alpe. Fine view of the Hohe Tenn, Wielinger Glacier, Fochezkopf (with the Kaindl-Hütte, high up on the arête, see p. 145), Glockerin, and Bärenköpfe. To the right, in the background, the falls of the Ache and the Ehnatbach.

The *Mooserboden (6465'), 1 1/4 hr. from the Rainer-Hütte, is the chief attraction in the Kapruner-Thal (guide from the Rainer-Hütte 1 fl., unnecessary). The new road crosses to the right bank of the Ache beyond the Rainer-Hütte and ascends in a long curve to the entrance of the Mooserboden. The footpath skirts the brook, leaving the Wasserfall-Alpe to the left, crosses the brook after 6 min. (fine waterfall), and ascends in zigzags on the left bank (after 10 min. we take the narrower path to the left) to the Mooser-Schartl (6355'), a gap in the rocks through which the brook flows out. The majestic amphitheatre of mountains and glaciers surrounding the Mooserboden, the highest part of the Kapruner-Thal, presents a most impressive spectacle. From left to right are the Hohe Tenn, Fochezkopf, Hintere Bratschenkopf, Glockerin, Bärenköpfe, Rifflthor, Hohe Riffl, Thorkopf, Kapruner Thörl, Hocheiser, Grieskogl, and Kitzsteinhorn. In the centre is the imposing Karlinger Glacier, descending from the Rifflthor. A path on the left bank of the stream leads over detritus, passing (1/2 hr.) the Kaiserstein (erected to commemorate a visit of Emp. Francis Joseph in 1893), to the (1/4 hr.) end of the glacier (6560'), where the Grosse Wiesbachhorn becomes visible next to the Fochezkopf.

A fine survey of the Mooserboden is obtained from the Hohenburg (6920'), a barrier which separates it from the Wasserfallboden (ascent to the left from the Mooser-Schartl, 1/4 hr.). The snow-clad Johannisberg (11,375') is here seen rising over the Rifflthor.

Ascents from the Kapruner-Thal (guides, Jos. Hett, Thom. Altenberger, Thom. Lechner, Joh. Mairhofer, Franz Nussbaumer, Joh. Hölzerth, G. Höller, P. Mitteregger, and Joh. Viellechner). — The Imbachhorn (8110'), a splendid point of view, is easily ascended from Kaprun, via the Riedtalpe (5855'), in 5 hrs. (guide 4, with descent to Fusch 5 fl.). Comp. p. 139. — The Kitzsteinhorn (10,510'; 8 1/2 hrs.; guide 7 fl.) is ascended without difficulty from the Wüstelau (p. 143). We ascend past the fall of the Gruberpach, and through the Grubel Valley, to the (4 hrs.) Salzburger Hütte on the Obere Häuslalm (6080'; Inn in summer), then through the Grubenalpenkar to the (2 hrs.) Schmiedinger Schirmhütte (8085') on the Tristkogel, and lastly across the extensive Schmiedinger Glacier (steep part at the end facilitated by a wire-rope) to the (2 1/2 hrs.) summit. View very striking. Descent to the Rainer-Hütte in 3 1/2-4 hrs. (ascent 4 1/2-5 hrs.), very steep. — The
Schmiedinger (9710') may be scaled in 3½ hrs. from the Salzburger Hütte (guide 6 fl.), and is also interesting.

The Grosse Wiesbachhorn (11,710') is a difficult ascent of 6½-7 hrs. (guide 10 fl.; with descent to Ferleiten 11, to the Glocknerhaus 18 fl.). From the Rainer-Hütte to the Kaindl-Hütte (945') on the Focheskopf (10,965'), a laborious ascent of 3½ hrs.; we then ascend the Kaindlgrat, a sharp arete of névé with precipitous sides, high above the Wiesbacher Glacier (a steady head necessary), to the (2½ hrs.) Wiesbacher Scharte (10,720'), between the Bratschenkofpe and the Wiesbachhorn, and lastly to the left to the (6½ hrs.) summit, which is approached from the S.W. and commands an imposing view. Descent by the Obere Bockkar-Scharte to the (4 hrs.) Hofmanns-Hütte (p. 164), or (difficult) by the Hochgrub Glacier to (6 hrs.) Ferleiten, comp. p. 143.

PASSES. Over the Rifflthor (10,220') to the Glocknerhaus (10 hrs. from the Rainer-Hütte; guide 12 fl.), see p. 165. Over the Rifflthor and the Bockkar-Scharte (9995') to Ferleiten (11-12 hrs.; guide 10 fl.), see p. 143. Both these are imposing glacier-routes, but difficult, particularly the ascent of the crevassed Kartinger Glacier. The ascent of the Johannisberg (11,375') adds 2 hrs. to the Rifflthor route (guide 13 fl.; comp. p. 161).

Over the Kapruner Thörl (8645') to the Stubach-Thal (from the Rainer-Hütte to the Rudolfs-Hütte 6½-7, to Kals 11 hrs.; guide from Kaprun to the Rudolfs-Hütte 7, to Uttendorf 10, to Kals 13 fl.), rather fatiguing. From the (1½ hr.) end of the Moorerboden we skirt the tongue of the Kartinger Glacier and proceed through the steep Wintergasse (formerly a glacier), covered with debris, to the (2½ hrs.) Thörl, a depression between the Thorkopf on the left and the Kleine Eisener on the right (fine retrospect of the Moorerboden, Wiesbachhorn, etc.). Descend to the Riffl Glacier; then to the left via the Ochseneck into the valley, across the stream, and up to the (2½ hrs.) Rudolfs-Hütte (p. 159). — Over the Geisel-Scharte (9100') to the Stubach-Thal (to the Schneider-Alm 8 hrs.), fatiguing. — Ascent of the Grosse Eisere or Hocheiser (10,520') from the Scharte laborious (3 hrs.; guide 8 fl.). The ascent from the Moorerboden by the Steilgrat and the Eiserekes is preferable.

By the Hirzbach-Thörl (9980') to Fusch, 8-9 hrs. from the Rainer-Hütte, with guide, see p. 139. — A fatiguing pass leads to Ferleiten across the Wiesbach-Scharte (9945'), between the Kleine Wiesbachhorn and the Hohe Tenn, descending via the Walcher Glacier and the Walcher Alpe (p. 140; 7-8 hrs.; guide 9 fl.).

30. From Zell am See to Krimml. Upper Pinzgau.
Comp. Maps, pp. 160, 152, 188.

3½ M. DIJIGENCE from Zell am See to Mittersill twice daily in summer in 3½ hrs. (fare 1 fl. 50 kr.); from Mittersill to Neukirchen twice daily in 1½ hr. (1 fl.); from Neukirchen to Krimml once daily in 1½ hr. (60 kr.).

— CARRIAGE from Zell to Mittersill with one horse 10, with two horses 14 fl.; from Mittersill to Krimml 6-7 or 12 fl.; carr. and pair from Zell to Krimml and back 32 fl. — The scenery of the Upper Pinzgau is somewhat monotonous, but the Krimml waterfalls are well worth seeing.

Zell am See, see p. 125. The road skirts the lake and then turns to the right. It is soon joined on the left by the Bruck and Zell road, and farther on, at the (2 M.) so-called Wegsheide, by the Bruck and Mittersill road and the new road to Kaprun. The valley of the Salzach is here upwards of 11/2 M. broad, and is swampy at places. The road leads on the N. side, skirting the mountains, to Aufhausen and (3½ M.) Fürth (old road to Kaprun, see p. 143). To the left, at the entrance to the valley of Kaprun, are the village and castle of that name, commanded by the Kitzsteine-
horn (p. 144). A path indicated by red marks leads to the right to the (3 hrs.) Schmittenhöhe (p. 126).

Farther on, at (1 M.) Piesendorf (Mitterwirth; Neuwirth), the Hohe Tenn and Wiesbachhorn come into view on the S.E. Passing Walchen, we reach (5 1/4 M.) Niedersill (Tiefenbacher's Inn 'Zum Hackl'). Near (3 M.) Uttendorf (2535'; *Birchlwirth, 1/4 M. from the village; Liesenwirth; Post or Tischlerwirth) opens the Stubbach-Thal, with the Schneewinkelkof (11,190'; route to the Rudolfshütte and over the Kaiser Taunen to Kals, see p. 157). Above Uttendorf the whole valley was formerly occupied by the river and its numerous stony islands, but much of this area has been reclaimed. The road leads by Stuhlfelden and the small sulphurbaths of Burgovies to (4 1/2 M.) —

20 M. Mittersill (2560'; *Post, on the left bank; *Schwaiger, Gruntner, Rothbacher, all three on the right bank), the principal village in the valley (600 inhab.). The well-preserved old Schloss (Herr Kaiser), on a height on the left bank, 500' above the river, is fitted up in the old-German style and commands a view to the S. extending through the Velber-Thal to the Tauerunkogel (9795').

Excursions (guides, Silvester Nothdurft, Joh. Brugger, and Alois Brunner). The 'Gaiststein (7760') is ascended without difficulty from Mittersill through the Mühlthal in 5-6 hrs. (guide necessary). The night may be spent and simple fare obtained in the Bürgl-Hütte (6560'), 1/4 hr. below the summit. Comp. p. 188. — The Pihapper Spitz (8250'), ascended by the Leinzer-Alpe (see below) in 6 hrs. (guide), is another fine point. — Road over Pass Thurn to Kitbühel, see p. 188. — Over the Velber Taunen to Windisch-Matrei, see p. 153 (a route which may be shortened by spending a night at the Schüsswinder Tauernhaus, 2 1/2 hrs. from Mittersill, or in the Tauernhaus Spital, 20 min. farther on, but travellers must bring guides with them, as none are to be found there).

The road crosses the Salzach and next reaches (3 M.) Hollersbach (2710'; Inn), at the mouth of the valley of that name.

Through the Hollersbach-Thal, a valley about 12 M. long, a path ascends on the right bank of the stream, which forms numerous fine waterfalls, to the Leinzinger Spitz (9300'), and the N.E. base of the Lienzinger Spitz (9300'). After another hour, above the Ofner-Alpe (9000'), the valley forks: through the right (W.) branch a fatiguing route leads past the Kratenberger-See (7065'; on the right is the Graukof, 9910', with the Kratenberg Glacier, and on the left the Abrederkopf, 9169') to the Plenitz-Scharte (8535'; fine view of the Venediger, Krastallwand, etc.). We may then descend to the left (steep to 2 hrs.) Inner-Gschlössl (p. 152), or (better) to the right, across the Vitrage Glacier and reach on the E. side of the Kratenkof, to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Prager-Hütte (p. 159). — In the left (E.) arm of the valley the path first ascends past the Ochsen-Alpe over the pastures of the Weissenecker Alpe, and then tolls over a stony tract to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Weissenecker Scharte (3840'), between the Dichtensoh (9270') and the Fechteberg (9400'). The steep descent past the small Dichtensee (3015') to the Velber Taunen route, where we proceed to the left to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Matrei Tauernhaus (p. 162).

Beyond Hollersbach we return to the left bank of the Salzach and reach (2 1/4 M.) Mühlbach (11n), with sulphur-mines.

Footpath to (1 1/2 hr.) Pass Thurn, see p. 188; over the Stangeng-Joch to (7 hrs.) Kirchberg, see p. 187. — A path leads from Mühlbach through the Mühlbach-Thal and the Fitzen to the Wildkofl in 4 1/2 hrs. (comp. p. 147).
$1/4$ M. Picheln, (1$1/2$ M.) Bramberg, and (1$1/2$ M.) Weierhof, with a ruined castle (Inn, with good old wood-carvings). Opposite is the mouth of the Habach-Thal, with the Habach Glacier, the Hohe Fürleg (10,750'), and the Habachkopf (9945') in the background.

A difficult pass leads through the wild Habach-Thal and over the Habach-Scharte to Gschlöss (10-11 hrs.; guide 7 fl.; Lorenz Rendi of Bramberg recommended). The path leads from Weierhof across the Salzach to the hamlet of Habach, and ascends first on the W., and then on the E. bank of the brook to the (3 hrs.) Mayer-Alp (4690'); thence through the narrow Kothgasse to the (1 hr.) Keesau, whence we ascend to the left to the (1$1/4$ hr.) Gross-Weiã-Alpe (7230'), which affords a fine view of the head of the valley. Hence across the Habach Glacier to (3 hrs.) the Habach-Scharte (9410'), between the Graukopf and the Habachkopf; then descent over the Watzfeld Glacier to (2$1/2$-3 hrs.) Inner-Gschlöss (p. 152).

On the left, beyond (3 M.) Neukirchen (2800'; *Schett; Kammerlander), is the Sulzau, at the junction of the Unter- and Ober-Sulzbach-Thal, which are separated by the Mitterkopf.

Excursions (guides, Dom. Kronbichler, Caj. Nussbaumer, Joh. Ensmann). The Rechteckbauer, on the slope of the Rossberg, 1 hr. to the N.W., affords a splendid view of the Venediger and the two branches of the Sulzbach-Thal. — A far grander view is obtained from the *Wildkogl (7290'; 4 hrs.); dilapidated bridle-path, guide advisable), particularly of the imposing pyramid of the Venediger at the end of the Habach-Thal and the Grosse Rettenstein, towering immediately to the N. (refuge-hut at the top, in bad repair).

To the Unter-Sulzbach Fall (74 hr.). The path leaves the Krimml road, turning to the left at the finger-post (20 min.), crosses the Salzach, and ascends along the left bank of the Unter-Sulzbach stream, in some places rather wet, mostly through wood, affording three fine views of the waterfall (160' high). — A steep path ascends through the Unter-Sulzbach-Thal, on the right bank of the stream, past an abandoned copper-mine, the Wagner-Alp, and the Abichel-Alp, to the (3$1/2$ hrs.) Innere Hoch-Alp or Ascham Alp (6230'; poor quarters), $3/4$ hr. below the end of the crevassed Unter-Sulzbach Glacier. The Venediger (see below) may be ascended from this point in 8-9 hrs. (arduous). Over the Unter-Sulzbach-Thörli (9400') to Gschlöss (p. 152), 8 hrs., difficult.

A tolerable path (at first practicable for riders; guide to the Kürsinger Hütte 4$1/2$ fl.) ascends the Ober-Sulzbach-Thal on the right bank of the stream, past several alps and waterfalls (one at the Weyer-Alp upwards of 300' high), to the (4 hrs. from Neukirchen) Ascham-Alp (5390'). Then a steep ascent by the Stierlahner Wand and Keeslahner Wand to the (3 hrs.) *Kürsinger Hütte (9025'; Inn in summer) in the Keeskar, Magnificent *View of the huge Ober-Sulzbach Glacier (the ice-fall of which is called the 'Türkische Zeitstadt'), surrounded by the peaks of the Venediger group: the Gross-Venediger, Grosse Geiger, Hintere Maurerkasch, Sonntagskopf, and Schiefer spitze. The ascent of the Gross-Venediger (12,010'; 4-5 hrs.) from the hut is somewhat laborious (see pp. 152, 154; guide from Neukirchen 9, with descent to the Prager-Hütte 10, to Pragraten 11, to the Warnsdorfer Hütte 12 fl.); in the Ober-Sulzbach glacier is a wide crevasse, crossed by one of the snow-bridges usually encountered here. Over the Ober-Sulzbach-Thörli or the Maurer-Thörli to Pragraten, see pp. 154, 155; over the Zwischen- and the Unter-Sulzbach-Thörli to Gschlöss, see p. 152; over the Krimmler Thörli to the Warnsdorfer Hütte, see pp. 149, 154.

The road crosses a mound of debris at the mouth of the Dürenbachgraben (view of the Venediger from the chapel to the left), passes the ruin of the Hieburg (right), and reaches (3 M.) Wald (2900'; *Strasser's Inn), where the direct route to (13 M.) Gerlos, via Ronach, diverges to the right (p. 195). Our road turns to the
left and crosses the (1 1/2 M.) Salza, which here unites with the Krimmler Ache to form the Salzach. It then leads round a projecting rock called the Falkenstein, and ascends to (3 M.) —

Krimml (3500'; *Waltl, R. 70 kr.; *Klocker, unpretending), a pleasant village, chiefly visited on account of its magnificent ** Waterfalls, the finest among the German Alps.

The Krimmler Ache, the discharge of the great Krimml Glacier, is precipitated in three falls into the valley below, a depth of about 1400'. The finest points of view have been rendered easily accessible by the German and Austrian Alpine Club (there and back 3 1/2 hrs.; guide unnecessary). A road leads from the inn in the direction of the falls as far as a (1/4 hr.) finger-post, where we go straight on (while the old Tauern path crosses the bridge to the left, see below), soon reaching the club-path, which ascends in rocky steps. In 1/4 hr. we reach the first point of view (Kürsinger-Platz'; 3410') where we gaze on the *Lowest Fall as it thunders into its basin at our feet and bedews us with its spray, in which the sun forms beautiful rainbow hues. Returning a few paces from this point, we then ascend to the (10 min.) Rogenhäusern, a pavilion which commands another and still finer survey of the lowest fall, and to (3 min.) a third point of view overlooking the same fall (good general view of the fall from a point about 10 min. to the left). We next pass a platform at the foot of the Central Fall and reach the (1 1/2 hr.) *Riennl's Kanzel (named after the late president of the Pinzgau branch of the German Alpine Club), a projecting rock with a parapet and seats above the beginning of the lowest fall, in a wild and grand situation. Passing another view of the second fall, we visit (1/4 hr.) a projecting rock which affords a fine view towards Krimml, and then ascend over the Schönangerl (refreshments at the chalet on the right bank) to the (1/4 hr.) 'Jung-Kanzel', the first point of view for the *Highest Fall, which descends in two leaps from a height of about 460'. (Those who do not care to mount to the top of this fall should at least ascend for a few hundred paces more in order to obtain a complete view of it.) About 6 min. higher is the 'Sendtner-Kanzel'. At the top of the falls, close to the brink of the rocks over which the Ache is precipitated, a bridge ('Schett-Brücke'; 4600) crosses the stream to the path on the right bank, leading to the Krimmler Tauern and the Warnsdorfer Hütte. In returning we should follow the new and well-made Tauern path on the right bank (fine view).

Other Excursions from Krimml (guides, Franz Hofer, Georg Nothdurft, Joh. Scharr, Simon Hofer, and Alois Wechselberger of Krimml, and Urban Seiter of Wald). To the (3 1/2 hrs.) Seekar-See (7360') and thence to the (40 min.) Arbeskopf (7875'; guide 3 1/2 fl.) or the (1 1/2 hr.) Seekarkopf (8658'; guide 5 fl.); fine views from both (from the latter we may descend through the Wilde Gerlos to Gerlos; 6-7 hrs., with guide). — Gernkogl (7420), 4-1/2 hrs., easy and attractive; the descent may be made to Hopfgarten in the Brixenthal (from Krimml 13 hrs.; guide 7 1/2 fl.). — Hütte-thalkopf (9720), 51/2 hrs., also easy and attractive (guide 5 fl.).

To Gerlos over the Platte, 4 hrs., bridle-path, guide unnecessary (horse to Gerlos 7, to Zell 15 fl.); see p. 195.

To the Krimmler Achen-Thal, as far as the Tauernhaus, by the direct Tauern path 3 hrs., by the waterfall route (see above) 3 1/2 hrs. (guide, unnecessary, 3 fl.); to the Warnsdorfer Hütte 6-1/2 hrs. (marked path; guide, unnecessary, 4 1/2 fl.). From the (1 1/2-2 hrs.) Schett-Brücke (see above) the Tauernweg, a bridle-path, recently improved by the German Alpine Club, leads through the Achen-Thal, which is monotonous at first, to the (1 1/2 hr.) Krimmler Tauernhaus (5350'; A. Hofer's Inn, with 8 beds, clean and moderate), on the left bank of the Ache. Guides are seldom to be found here and should be brought from Krimml. An interesting excursion may be made to the Rainbach-Thal (guide unnecessary): from the Tauernhaus we ascend to the W. to the (1 hr.) Rainbach-Alpe (6125'); the path then
ascends gently along the Rainbach or Rambach to (1/4 hrs.) the grand head of the valley, surrounded by the Gabelkopf, Reichen Spitze, Zillerspitze, Schwarzkopf, and Ziller-Scharte. A refuge-hut (ca. 7200'; for the Reichen Spitze, Schwarzkopf-Scharte, etc.) has been built by the German Alpine Club at the foot of the Mandlkarkopf. Difficult passes lead hence across the Ziller-Scharte (9845'), between the Zillerplatte and the Schwarzkopf, or (somewhat easier) over the Schwarzkopf-Scharte (ca. 9880') to the Zillergrund (p. 197); to Maishofen 9-10 hrs.; guide 7 fl.; another (interesting, and not hard for adepts) leads past the Rainbackkarsee (7910'), crosses the Rainbach-Scharte (9865'), and descends to the Wilde Gerlos passing the upper and lower Gerlos Lakes, and reaching Gerlos (p. 194) in 9 hrs. from the Tauernhaus. — The Reichen-Spitze (10,840'; guide 10 fl.), the Wildgerlost spitze (10,165'; guide 11 fl.), the Gabelkopf or Hohe Gabel (10,720'; 9 fl.), the Hohe Stajtelfkop (10,445'; 61/2 fl.), the Trisselkopf or Wildkarkopf (11,000'; 7 fl.), and other mountains may be ascended from the Tauernhaus, but none without difficulty; they should be attempted only by practised mountaineers, with experienced guides (tariff reckoned from Krimml).

From the Tauernhaus over the Krimmler Tauern to Kaser, 6 hrs. (guide advisable; from Krimml 61/2 fl.). About 20 min. from the Tauernhaus, at the Unlass-Alp (5490'), the path crosses the Ache and ascends somewhat steeply to the S.W. in the bleak Windbach-Thal. Fine view to the N. of the extensive Krimmler Glacier (see below); to the W. is the triple-peaked Windbachthalkopf (9320'). At the (11/4 hr.) cross (6660') we ascend to the left (path marked by stakes) to the (2 hrs.) pass of the Krimmler Tauern (6840'), where a splendid view is obtained, to the S., of the Dreiherrnspitze, the Rothspitze, and the Rieserferner. Rapid descent thence (poor path) to (2 hrs.) Kasern (9130'; Hofer, plain), the highest village in the upper Ahernthal (see p. 207).

Over the Birnlücke to Kaser, 7 hrs. (guide 7 fl.). From the (20 min.) Unlass-Alp (see above) we follow a marked bridle-path on the left bank of the Ache, passing the Jaitbach-Alp and the Ausserkees-Alp, to (11/2 hr.) the Innerkees-Alp (5910'), in the midst of magnificent scenery. Hence we ascend either to the left via the Warnsdorfer Hutte (see below) or to the right (S.W.), by the direct old path, with a fine view of the great Krimmler Glacier and on by a marked path (comp. p. 203) to (21/2 hrs.) the Birnlücke (5765'; splendid view). Descent by the Lahner-Alp and the Inner and Äussere Kehrer-Alp to (3 hrs.) Kasern.

From the (11/2 hr.) Innerkees-Alp (see above) an easy bridle-path (marked; guide, unnecessary, 41/2 fl.) ascends to the left to the (11/2 hr.) Warnsdorfer Hutte (6040'); Inn in summer, 20 beds), in a striking situation opposite the fine ice-fall of the Krimmler Glacier, and surrounded by a semicircle of snowy peaks (the Schieferスピッツェ, Sonnatskopf, Maurerkeeskopf, Simonyスピッツェ, and Dreiherrnスピッツェ); to the W., the mountains of the Krimmler Achen-Thal (Grossleitenkopf, Steinkarspitzen, Glockenkarkopf) and the E. Zillerthal Mts. (Reichenspitze, etc.). From this point we may ascend the Sonnatskopf (10,235'; 21/2 hrs.; guide from Krimml 8 fl.), *Schieferスピッツェ (10,795'; 31/2 hrs.; 81/2 fl.), Gross-Venediger (12,010'; 6 hrs.; 11 fl.), Grosse Geiger (11,040'; 41/2 hrs.; 10 fl.), Maurerkeeskopf (10,580', 10,775', 10,675'; 4-5 hrs.; 11 fl.), Simony-Spitzen (E. peak 11,485'; W. peak 11,445'; 5 hrs.; 11 fl.), and Dreiherrnスピッツェ (11,500'; 6 hrs.; 12 fl.). The first four of these ascents are comparatively easy, the rest are difficult. From the Warnsdorfer Hutte we may also proceed by the (11/2 hr.) Krimmler-Thörl (9230') and the Maurer-Thörl, or by the Krimmler-Thörl and the Ober-Sulzbach-Thörl to Prägraten (8 and 7 hrs. respectively; laborious but highly interesting; guide from Krimml 12 fl.; see pp. 134, 155). By the Krimmler-Thörl and Ober-Sulzbach Glacier to the Kürsinger-Hütte (31/2-4 hrs.; guide 8 fl.; see p. 147) from the Kürsinger-Hütte to the top of the Gross-Venediger 4-5 hrs., to Neukirchen 4 hrs.). From the Warnsdorfer Hutte to the Krimmler-Thörl, 11/4 hr., an easy and highly attractive ascent (splendid view; guide).

—— Across the Birnlücke to Kasern (5-6 hrs.; marked path; guide 7 fl.), see above and p. 208. The 'Gletscherweg', diverging to the left just below the hut, should not be attempted without a guide; the marked 'Moränenweg', diverging from the bridle-path lower down, is easy.
31. From Lienz to Windisch-Matrei and Pragraten.
The Iselthal.
Comp. Maps, pp. 460, 160.
Post-Stellwagen from Lienz (Traube) to Windisch-Matrei (18½ M.)
daily at 9.30 a.m. in 5½ hrs. (fare 1 fl. 50 kr.; to Huben 1 fl.) — One-
horse carr. to Windisch-Matrei (4 hrs.) 7, two-horse 10 fl.; to Huben 4
or 6 fl.; to St. Johann im Wald 3 or 4½ fl.; from Windisch-Matrei to
Lienz 6½ or 11½ fl.; to Huben 2½ or 4½ fl.

Lienz (2215'), see p. 367. The lower Iselthal is monotonous
and unattractive for walkers. The road passes Schloss Bruck (p. 368),
crosses to the left bank of the Isel, and then leads through scanty
wood, leaving Ober-Lienz on the right (in the background the
Eicham Glacier in the Iselthal is visible). Beyond (4½ M.) Ainet
(Schneeburger), the road leads straight on along the Isel, passing
Bad Weierburg, to (4½ M.) St. Johann im Wald (2400'; *Ver-
einer's Inn), where we recross the stream.

Excursions (guides, p. 368). The Weisse Wand (Rudnig; 7970'),
a good point of view, is ascended from St. Johann in 5-6 hrs. (fatiguining;
guide, 5 fl.), via the Michelbach-Alpe. — The Hochschober (10,660';
difficult; guide 8 fl.) commands a superb view. From St. Johann we
ascend rapidly to the E. to (1½ hr.) Ober-Leibnig (4070'), and thence
through the wooded Leibnig-Thal to the (2 hrs.) Leibniger-Alpe (6150')
and to the (1½ hr.) Gartel-Scharte (8570'), near the small Gartelsee,
between the Münzispitze (930') and the Hochschober. Thence we proceed towards
the N.W. to the (2 hrs.) top. The descent may be made to the Lienzer
Hütte in the Debant-Thal or through the Lesach-Thal to Kals (see pp. 368, 159).

The road passes the ruined Kienburg, 1½ M. beyond which, to
the left, 10 min. above the road (sign-board), is the *Glockner-
Aussicht, affording a striking view of the Glockner. — 3 M. In der
Huben (2630'; *Inn), a group of houses at the mouth of the De-
feregger-Valle. Thence to Kals, see p. 157. Ascent of the Rotten-
kogl, see p. 151.

The Deferegger-Thal (36 M. long) presents little attraction, with
the exception of the upper part, terminated by the Rieserferner group and
the Röthspitze. The natives are in the habit of emigrating as carpet-
dealers, and return home after having amassed a competency. Hence the
superior dress and language of many of the inhabitants. The cart-road
ascends abruptly from Huben and reaches the valley at (3½ M.) Hopfgarten
(3620'; Inn, primitive), on the left bank of the Schwarzbach (Deferegger
Ache). [From this point, with a guide, through the Zwenewald-Thal and
over the Villgrater-Joch (5570') to the Winkel-Thal, and via Ausser-Villgrater
to Sillian (p. 366), 6-7 hrs.; the pass affords an admirable view of the
Glockner, the Venediger, and the Dolomites.] The valley contracts; to the
right lies St. Veit, high above us; in the background the peaks of the
Rieserferner. Then (9 M.) St. Leonhard (4880'), situated on a mound of
debris at the broadest part of the valley, and (1½ M.) St. Jakob (4545';
*Kröll), at the mouth of the Troyer-Thal. [Passes: From St. Jakob
to the N. to Pragraten or Virgen over the Deferegger-Thörli (8-9 hrs.; guide
5 fl.), see p. 155; this route is easily combined with the ascent of the
Lasörging (p. 155). — To Pragraten over the Bachlenke (8 hrs.; guide), see
p. 155. — To the S. either via the Winkelthaler-Thörli (c. 8860'), or via the
Osttische or the Westtische Villgratner Thörli (8860', 8470') to Sillian (10 hrs.;
p. 366). — To the S.W. through the Lappthalt and over the Gsieser-Thörli
(7220'), with fine view, to (4 hrs.) St. Magdalena, in the Gsieser-Thal, and
(4 hrs.) Weissberg (p. 362).]

The village of (3½ M.) Erlsbach (5145'; Stumpfer) is the last in the
valley, which here turns towards the N.W. The cart-track passes the mouth (left) of the Staller-Thal (traversed by the route to Antholz over the Staller-Sattel, p. 982), and then that of the Patscher-Thal, at the head of which the Hochgall (p. 872) is for a short time visible, and reaches the (2 hrs.) Seebach-Alpe (6190'). To the W. rises the Fleischbachspitze, to the E. the Todtenkarspitze and the Panargenspitze. About 1½ hr. farther up (6385') the valley divides: the main branch, now called the Schwarzach-Thal, stretches towards the N. (the Affen-Thal, to the N.W., see below). [Over the Schwarzach-Thörl or the Rothenmann-Thörl to the Daber-Thal and Umbal-Thal, see p. 156; another pass crosses the Rothenmann-Joch (9055'), between the Röthspitze (p. 156) and the Kemetspitze (9865'), and descends across the Röthkees to the Lenkfjöchl-Hütte (p. 207; 4½ hrs. from Jagdhäus). These three routes are for adepts only.]

In the Affen-Thal, the N.W. arm of the valley, 20 min. farther up, lie the chalets of Jagdhäus (6590'; modest accommodation). Thence over the Klamml-Joch to the (3 hrs.) Reinthal, see p. 372; over the Merljöfchl to the Prettau, see p. 208.

The new road from Huben to (6 M.) Matrei gradually ascends through wood on the right bank of the Isel, and crosses it to —

18½ M. Windisch-Matrei (3200'; *Hamerl, with baths; Wohlgemuth, well spoken of; Schneeberger's Brewery), prettily situated, the chief village (2600 ina.) in the Iseltthal, the upper part of which beyond this point is called the Virgen-Thal. To the N. ascends the Tauern-Thal (see below). The village is protected by huge stone dams against the ravages of the Bürgerbach, which descends from the Brettewand on the E. — To the N. is the (1¼ hr.) finely situated château of Weissenstein (3410'), now a Hotel and Pension.


The °Kals-Matreier Thörl (7235'; p. 157), a splendid point of view, is ascended in 3½ hrs.; guide unnecessary (1 fl. 80; to Kals 2 fl. 80 kr.). — The °Rottenkogl (9055'; 5 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is very attractive. We follow the route to the Kals-Thörl for 1½ hr., diverge to the right, and cross the (1½ hr.) Rainer-Alp; then for 2 hrs. over detritus, fatiguing; lastly we ascend the rocky Gamsleiten to the (3½ hr.) summit. The ascent may also be made from Huben (p. 150), via Mattersberg (6 hrs., with guide).

The °Zunigkof (9055'; 5 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), the E. peak of the range separating the valleys of Defereggan and Virgen, is another fine point. — An excellent view of the Glockner, Venediger, etc., is obtained from the Nussingkogl (9900'; 6½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.). The route ascends, partly through wood, past Schloss Weissenstein and the hamlet of (1½ hr.) Stein (4545'; see below) to the (1½ hr.) Aeusse Steiner Alpe (5675'; beds). Thence by the Ober Steiner Alpe to the (3 hrs.) summit, not difficult.

To °Gschlös (there and back 11 hrs.; guide 3½ fl., needless; horse to the Tauernhaus 7, to Gschlös 9 fl.), a very fine excursion. A broad bridle-path (Pinzgauer Tauernweg, see p. 153) ascends through the Tauern-Thal towards the N., passing Schloss Weissenstein (see above) on the right, and after 20 min. crosses to the right bank of the Tauernbach, which here issues from a gorge. Beyond Proseck (fine retrospect of Windisch-Matrei; opposite us, on the left bank, the lofty °Steiner Fall and high up the houses of Stein) the path reaches (1½ hr.) a chapel and, passing through a fine valley, returns in 1½ hr. to the left bank of the Ache. About 1½ hr. farther on, the huts of Gruben (3640') are seen to the left at the mouth of the Frosnit-
Th. Thence the path gradually ascends, crossing the brook twice, to the (3/4 hr.) hamlet of Rameburg (4150) and the (1/2 hr.) Landeck-Säge (4365); "Inn, plain, good wine), at the mouth of the (E.) Landeck-Thal (p. 158), through which an interesting pass leads across the Granat-Scharte (9736) to the (6-7 hrs.) Rudolfs-Hütte (see p. 158). Then across the Landeckbach, and up the left bank of the Ache, occasionally through wood, passing the Hofer-Alp (Schilder-Alp on the right bank), to the (1 1/4 hr.) Matreier Tauernhaus (4925); *Schneeberger's Inn, unpretending). The path to the Gschloss diverges to the left at the Gänser Atp, 20 min. farther on, crosses a bridge (fine fall of the Tauernbach, with the Venediger in the background), and reaches the chalets of (1/2 hr.) Ausser-Gschloss and (3/4 hr.) Inner-Gschloss (5530); Refnts. at the last chalet on the right bank). The Schlatten Glacier, which in the last 20 years has lost much of its former magnificence, here falls into a green basin, overshadowed by the Klein-Venediger, the Gross-Venediger, the Schwarte Wand, and the Krystallwand. To the right, separated from this glacier by the Kesselkopf, is the Viftragen Glacier. The chapel hewn in a huge block of gneiss is interesting.

Excursions from Gschloss. (Guides must be brought from Windisch-Matrei, p. 161.) The Hohe, or Rothe Säule (3825; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 2 fl.), not difficult; ascent across pastures, and then loose stones; good view of the Venediger. The descent may be made to the Hollersbach-Thal (see p. 146).

The *Gross-Venediger (12,010); one guide suffices for 1-3 pers., two for 4-5 pers.; from Windisch-Matrei 11, with descent to Prägraten 11 1/2, to the Kürsinger-Hütte 13 fl., to the Warnsdorfer-Hütte 15 fl.; to the Prager-Hütte alone in one day 5, two days 7 fl.), a most interesting excursion, presenting little difficulty to proficient (comp. p. 154). Beyond Inner-Gschloss the route crosses to the right bank of the Gschloßbach, traverses the discharge of the Schlatten Glacier at the foot of the Kesselkopf, and ascends, at first over turf, and then for some distance over the lateral moraines of the Schlatten Glacier, to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Prager Hütte (8175'; Inn in summer), grandly situated on the S. slope of the Kesselkopf. A new path ascends from the hut over rocky debris to the Schlatten Glacier, which we ascend gradually towards the Niedere Zaun (10,030), a crest of rock separating it from the Viftragen Glacier. The Klein-Venediger (11,420) remains on the right. The Rainerhorn (p. 154) soon becomes visible on the S.; then, facing us, the rounded summit of the Venediger, which is reached on the S.E. side in 4-1 1/2 hrs. from the Prager-Hütte. It is not advisable to go to the extreme and highest point of the long snow-clad crest, as the overhanging masses of snow render it difficult and sometimes impossible of access. The *View, hardly inferior to that from the Gross-Glockner, comprises to the E. the Glockner (the Gross-Glockner appearing like a slender pinnacle) and Schober groups; to the S., the wild and serrated Dolomites; W., the Dreiherrnspitze, Röthspitz, Daberspitze, and Rieserferner Mts., and, in the distance, the Adamello, Ortler, Bernina, the Oetztthal, Stüba, and Zillerthal Alps; N., the Kitzbühel Mts., the Chiemsee, and the N. Dolomites as far as the Dachstein. — Descent to Prägraten: we traverse the snow of the Schlatten Glacier to the Rainer-Thörl, and cross the Rainer Glacier to the (1 1/2 hr.) Defregger-Hütte (comp. p. 154; to Prägraten, 5 hrs.). — To the Ober-Sulzbach-Thal an easy descent by the Unter-Sulzbach Glacier, the Zwischen-Sulzbach-Thörl (9440) and the Ober-Sulzbach Glacier (the last with some broad crevasses, see p. 147), at first over gentle snow-slopes, and then (for the last 3/4 hr.) across moraine and rock to the (3 hrs. from the Gross-Venediger) Kürsinger Hütte (p. 147); hence we descend by a path which cannot be missed (guide unnecessary) to the (2 hrs.) Ascham Atp and (3 hrs.) Neukirchen (p. 147). — Descent to the Warnsdorfer Hütte in the Krimmler Thal, see p. 154.

Other passes from Gschloss: over the Plenitz-Scharte or the Weissenecker Scharte into the Hollersbach-Thal (p. 146); over the Habach-Scharte to the Habach-Thal, see p. 147; over the Unter-Sulzbach-Thörl to the Unter-Sulzbach-Thal, or over the Unter-Sulzbach-Thörl and the Zwischen-Sulzbach-Thörl to the Kürsinger Hütte in the Ober-Sulzbach-Thal (see p. 147).
From the Matreier Tauernhaus to Mittersill in the Pinzgau, 7½-8 hrs. (guide to Spital advisable, from Windisch-Matrei 8 fl.). The bridle-path (marked, stakes at the head of the pass) diverges from the path to the Glössel at the Ganzer-Alp (20 min.) ascends steeply to the right, affording a fine view of the Schlatenkees and the Venediger, and then follows the left bank of the Tauernbach, through a bleak valley and past two shelter-huts, to the (2½-3 hrs.) Velber Tauern (3350'). The view here is limited, but the Tauernkogl (9795'), to the W., ascended from the Tann in 1½ hr., commands a splendid prospect. The path crosses snow and loose stones, and descends steeply to the Nassfeld, with its two small lakes (Plattsee and Lackelsee); to the left rise the Tauernkogl and the sombre Freisand. The path then runs high on the slope of the Schrankkisten, passing a shepherd's hut (the Hintersee, 4305', lying below, to the left) to (1 hr.) a cross, where it descends to the left in steep zigzags to the Velber-Val, and reaches (1½ hr.) the Tauernhaus Spital (3850') and the (1½ hr.) Tauernhaus Schlosswend (3890'; good quarters in both), 1½ hr. below which the Ammerhalter Oed opens on the right. Thence, crossing the Velber Bach several times, to (1½ hr.) Mittersill (p. 146).

From Windisch-Matrei to the Virgen-Thal. A rough road leads to (11 M.) Pragraten (horse to Virgen 3½, to Pragraten 5, porter 2½ fl.). Driving is possible, but is not recommended. The glaciers of the Venediger group are not visible from the bottom of the valley. The road crosses the Tauernbach and ascends through wood on the left bank of the Isel, via Mitteldorf, to (5 M.) Virgen (3905'; Bräu). On the hill to the right is the ruin of Rabenstein (4625'); to the left the Lasörling.

The Lasörling (10,155'; 6-½ hrs., fatiguing; guides, Joh. Mariacher and Jak. and Paul Resinger, 5 fl.) is a very fine point of view. From (1 hr.) Velzelach (see below) we proceed to the S. through the Mullitz-Thal to the (2 hrs.) Stadler-Hütte, on the Reiner Alp (ca. 5900'; Rtsms. and beds); then over a slope of detritus, and round the arete, which stretches to the S.E., to the S. base of the peak, which is attained after a laborious ascent of 3½ hrs. View imposing: N., the Venediger group; W., the Rieserfenn; E., the Glockner and Schober; S., the distant Ampezzo Dolomites. — The Deferegger-Thörli, see p. 155.

The cart-track to (6 M) Pragraten leads on the right bank of the Isel via (3 M.) Velzelach. The footpath by (20 min.) Obermauern (4260'), running high up on the N. slope, and descending through wood to (50 min.) Bobojach and (1½ hr.) Pragraten, is preferable. Obermauern is a pilgrimage-resort with an old Gothic church, where a prehistoric burial-place was discovered in 1881.

Pragraten (4270'; Stainer's Inn, below the church), a prettily-situated village.


An attractive short walk may be taken by ascending to the right beyond the Iselzt bridge and passing the Gratzbauer to (1 hr.) the Venediger-Aussicht, at the entrance to the Kleine Iseltal.

The Bergerkogl (8700'; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 3 fl.) commands a very fine view, particularly of the Venediger group. We ascend to the S., through the Zapetits-Thal, to the (2 hrs.) Berger See (7115'), and in 1½ hr. more to the top. Similar view from the Toinig (8720'; 2½ hrs.; guide 3 fl.), between the Lasnitz-Thal and the Kleinbach-Thal.

The Lasörling (10,155'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) may be ascended from Pragraten through the Lasnitz-Thal (difficult) better from Velzelach and through the Mullitz-Thal (see above).
III. Route 31. VENEDIGER.

From Lienz

The "Gross-Venediger (12,010'; guide 6 fl., with descent to the Prager Hütte 9, to the Kürsinger Hütte 10, to the Warnsdorfer Hütte 11 fl.), a most interesting ascent, and not difficult for adepts. Travellers who ascend from Prägearten spend the night at the Defregger-Hütte or the Johann-Hütte. We follow the cart-track through the valley to the W., pass the (1½ hr.) Büehl, and ascend the bridle-path to the right, and at the (1½ hr.) Obere Mayerhofer Alp (4590') turn to the right into the Kleine Iseltthal, which near its mouth forms a deep gulley. Below are the houses of Hinterbühl. On the left, the precipices of the Schlüssel spitze and the Niklaskopf. The Iseltbach with its numerous falls remains on the left, and farther on rushes through a wild subterranean gorge (the "Gumpach Fault). Near the Gumpach Cross (4625') a view is suddenly disclosed of the Gross-Venediger, Hohe Adlerl, Rainerhorn, and the Dorfer, Rainer, and Mullwitz glaciers. Then past a herdsmen's hut to (3 hrs. from Prägearten) the Johann-Hütte, on the Dorfer-Alp (6960'; Inn in summer), the property of the German Alpine Club. The Grosse Geiger (11,040'; 4 hrs.) and the Grosse Happ (10,840'; 4 hrs.) may be ascended from this point (both difficult). Beyond the hut we cross the discharge of the Mullwitz Glacier, ascend over slopes of turf, detritus, and rock, and skirt the Caprunitzachkopf (9060') towards the right (the Mullwitz Glacier lies to the right, the extensive Dorfer Glacier below, to the left) to the (2½-3 hrs.) Defregger-Hütte (9710'; Inn in summer, 10 beds at 1½ fl.; admission by day 60 kr.), built by the Austrian Tourist Club, finely situated on the Mullwitz-Aderl (10,635'), a rocky cret between the Mullwitz and Rainer Glaciers. We now descend to the Rainer Glacier, and ascend across it to the Rainer-Thörl (11,245'), between the Hohe Aderl (11,540') and the Rainerhorn (11,650'), whence we obtain a view, to the right, of the Schlote Glacier, descending to the Gschlöss. We then ascend the upper névé of the glacier to the (2½ hrs.) summit. — Descent by the Schlatenkees to the Prager-Hütte, see p. 152; to the Kürsinger or the Warnsdorfer Hütte, see p. 152 and below.

TO THE OBER-SULZBACH-THAL OVER THE OBER-SULZBACH-THÖRL (to the Kürsinger Hütte 8, to Neukirchen 12 hrs.; guide 7 or 10 fl.). From the Johanns-Hütte (see above) we cross the gradually-sloping Dorfer Glacier to the (3 hrs.) "Ober-Sulzbach-Thörl (9700') : admirable view of the N. side of the Venediger group, to the left the Sonntagskopf and Schlieferspitze, to the right the Keeskogel. (The attractive excursion from Prägearten to the Thörl and back takes 10 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) Descent, steep and fatiguing, over the Ober-Sulzbach Glacier, and then to the right, above its fall ("Türkische Zeltstadt), to the (2 hrs.) Kürsinger Hütte (p. 147); to Neukirchen (p. 147) 4 hrs. more.

TO KRIMML BY THE OBER-SULZBACH-THÖRL AND KRIMMLER THÖRL, very interesting, and free from danger (from the Johanns-Hütte 11 hrs., as far as the Warnsdorfer Hütte 6 hrs.; guide 8 fl.). From the (3 hrs.) Ober-Sulzbach-Thörl (see above) we descend to the highest névé of the Ober-Sulzbach Glacier, describe a circuit to the right of the Grosse Geiger and the Maurerkeesköpf, in the direction of the slopes of the Sonntagskopf, and thus reach the ice-clad depression of the (2 hrs.) Krümler Thörl (9230'). We descend across the Krümler Glacier, which is narrow at this point, and then across rocks and alpine pastures to the (1 hr.) Warnsdorfer Hütte (p. 140) and through the Achenthal to (3 hrs.) Krüml. — Through the Maurer-Thal to the Krümler Thörl (shorter, and not difficult), see below.

MAURER-THAL. MAURER-THÖRL. REGGEN-THÖRL. The "Maurer-Thal, to the W. of the Kleine Iseltthal (see above), and parallel with it, has hitherto been little visited, but is well worthy of notice. We follow the Iseltthal as far as (1 hr.) Streden (4510'), the last farm (p. 150), cross the Maurerbach, and enter the valley to the right; 5 min., the Maurer-Alp; cross the brook to the (10 min.) Goriach Alp (4710'); then ascend gradually on the left bank. As soon as the forest zone is quitted, a beautiful amphitheatre of snow-mountains and glaciers is disclosed: to the W., the Malham-Spitze and Gubach-Spitze, between them the Reggen-Thörl; N.W., the Simony-Spitze; N., the Maurerkeesköpf and Grosse Geiger; E., the Grosse Happ and Kleine
Happ. We next pass a cow-shed and ascend the grass-slopes to the (1 1/4 hr.) tongue of the Maurer Glacier. The route to the Maurer-Thörl (with guide and rope, safe) traverses the gradually-ascending Maurer Glacier, and finally mounts a rocky slope 100' in height, in 3 hrs. (from Streden 4 1/2 hrs.) to the Maurer-Thörl (10,155'), to the E. of the Hintere Maurerkeeskopf (10,880'). View similar to that from the Ober-Sulzbach-Thörl. Then a walk of 1 hr., free from danger, across the gently-sloping snow of the Ober-Sulzbach-Tal, to the Krimmler Thörl (p. 154), or of 2 hrs. to the Kürstinger Hütte (p. 169).

Reggen-Thörl. From the upper part of the Maurer-Thörl we ascend to the left, over the slopes of the Dellacher Keesflecken, to the Simony Glacier, and follow the left margin of the S. arm of the glacier, crossing furrowed snow-slopes, steep at places, to the (5 1/2 hrs. from Streden) Reggen-Thörl (10,030'), a pass between the Malham-Spitze and the S. Gubach-Spitze (6 1/2 hrs. from Streden). Fine survey of the Dreiherrnspitze and the Umbal Glacier. Gradual descent of 3 hrs. (little crevassed) to the Clara-Hütte in the Umbal-Thal (see below). Those bound for the Prettau may go direct from the Reggen-Thörl to the (2 hrs.) Hintere Umbal-Thörl (p. 156).

The Defereggental may be reached from Prägraten by the Defereggner-Thörl or by the Bachlenke. The path to the former (to St. Jakob 8-9 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) ascends from (1 hr.) Welzelsch (p. 153) to the S. through the Muttitz-Thal to the (2 hr.) Stadler-Hütte (5900', Inn) and along the S.E. base of the Lasörring (p. 153). It then turns to the left, crosses the brook, and ascends abruptly to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Deferegger or Virgner-Thörl (5865'), whence we obtain a fine view of the Venediger behind us, and of the Lasörring to the right. Descend into the Togisch-Thal, and to (2 1/2-3 hrs.) St. Jakob (p. 150). — The route over the Bachlenke is finer (8-9 hrs.; marked path; guide 4 fl.). From Prägraten we ascend the valley to the (1 1/2 hr.) Pebell-Alpe (see below), above which we turn to the left, cross the Isel, and mount through the picturesque Grossbach-Thal, with its numerous waterfalls, to the Untere Alp. Thence a steep ascent (on the left a fine waterfall) to the Obere Alp, and over slopes of turf and debris to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Bachlenke (or Togier-Thörl; 8860'). Shortly before reaching the top of the pass we enjoy a beautiful retrospect of the Venediger and Dreiherrnspitze. We descend, at first turning to the right, and passing a small lake on the left, into the upper Togier-Thal (opposite the Panargenspitze, 10,410'), follow the steep grassy slopes on the left side of the valley (path soon improving) to the Upper and Lower Togier-Alp (5960'), and traverse the picturesque and narrow valley to (3 hrs.) St. Jakob.

The path to the *Umbal-Thal, or highest region of the Iselthal (from Prägraten to the Clara-Hütte 4 hrs.; guide for the inexperienced 3 fl.) leads past the Bühel, crossing the Iselitzbach (p. 154) at the houses of Hinterbühl, to (1 hr.) Streden (4600'), the last farm, at the mouth of the Maurer-Thal (see above; in the background rise the Maurerkkeesköpfe). At the Pebell-Alpe (4975'), 1 1/2 hr. farther on, the path crosses the Isel (to the left the fall of the Kleinbichl, 300 ft. high; 10 min. farther on the beautiful fall of the Grossbach, see above). A steeper ascent, through wood, passing a fine fall of the Isel on the left, brings us to a higher region of the valley. After 1 hr. we cross the brook and follow a narrow path on the steep grassy slopes of the left bank, passing a (1 1/2 hr.) shepherd's hut (6240'). To the left opens the Daberthal (p. 156), at the head of which rise the Todtenkorspitze and the Panargenspitze, with their glacier; facing us is the Röthspitze. The path now crosses a rocky barrier to the (3 1/4 hr.) Clara-Hütte (6735'), a club-hut belonging to the Austrian Alpine Club. — About 1 1/2 hr. higher the
magnificent *Umbal Glacier (not visible from the hut) descends into the valley.

Excursions (guides, see p. 153). The Dreiherrnspitze (11,500'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 8 fl.) is fatiguing, and fit only for experienced mountaineers. We first cross the lower, nearly level part of the Umbal Glacier (1 1/2 hr.), then ascend the grassy and rocky slopes of the Schlaitner Keesecklen to the upper region of the glacier, and cross the latter towards the N.E., below the Althaus-Schneid. Lastly a steep ascent to a rock projecting towards the S.E., which we mount (with caution owing to its friable nature) to a snowy plateau immediately below the summit, whence we reach the top by traversing a snowy arête. View extensive, but obstructed towards the N.E. by the Venediger. The descent may be made by the Hintere Umbal-Thörl to the Lenkjochl-Hütte (p. 207) or to Kasern. (Descent over the Prettau-Kees or Lahner-Kees not advisable.)

The *Röthspitze or Welitz (11,470'; 4-5 hrs.; guide 6 1/2, with descent to Kasern 10 fl.), a very fine point of view, is also toilsome. The Isel is crossed to the W. of the Clara-Hütte, and the steep grassy slopes are ascended in zigzags, the end of the Welitz Glacier being avoided by keeping to the left. The névé of the glacier is then ascended (rather steep) to the arête (10,545) between the Daberspitze (see below) on the left and the Röthspitze on the right. We then ascend the latter, avoiding the "Scharte," and mount over rock and snow to its broad rocky summit. View little inferior to that from the Venediger. — Descent across the N. arête and the Röthkees to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Lenkjochl-Hütte (p. 207), or to the S.W. across the Schwarzach-Kees and the Rothenmann-Joch to the Schwarzach-Thal (see p. 151; for experts only).

The Simonyspitze (E. peak 11,435'; W. peak 11,445'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 8 fl.), the Gubachspitze (11,130'; 4-5 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), and the Malhamspitze (11,065'; 4-5 hrs.; guide 7 1/2 fl.) may also be ascended from the Clara-Hütte. The Daberspitze (Hohe Säule, 11,180'; 5-6 hrs.; 8 fl.) is more difficult and is better attacked from the Schwarzach-Thal.

Passes. Over the Vordere Umbal-Thörl to Kasern in the Prettau, 5 1/2-6 1/2 hrs., a remarkably fine route, somewhat trying (guide 7 1/2 fl.). From the Clara-Hütte to the Umbal Glacier 1/2 hr., then over the moraine and across the glacier (1/2-3/4 hr.), the first part only being somewhat steep. On the W. side of the glacier we ascend abruptly over debris and rock, and finally over snow to the (2 hrs.) Vordere Umbal-Thörl (9305'), to the S. of the Agner- or Ahrner-Kopf (10,010'; ascended from the Thörl in 20 min.). During the whole ascent we enjoy magnificent views of the extensive snow-fields at the head of the Umbal Glacier, and of the Dreiherrn-, Simony-, Gubach-, and Malham-Spitze; from the top of the pass the long chain of the Zillerthal Alps becomes visible to the W. Descent by the Windthal to Kasern (2 1/2 hrs.), see p. 207; or, better, by the (3 1/2 hr.) Lenkjochl-Hütte (p. 207; 3 1/2 hrs. to Kasern). — The passage of the Hintere Umbal-Thörl (9345) is also free from danger, and presents no difficulty when the ice is in good condition. We cross the Umbal Glacier and ascend a snowy slope, between the Schlaitner Keesecklen and the Agner-Kopf, to the Thörl. The descent to the Windthal, at first steep, crosses the brook in the valley, and follows its left bank to Heiligengeist and (5 1/2-6 hrs.) Kasern (p. 207). — Immediately to the S. of the Vordere Thörl is the Virgi Joch (10,200), seldom traversed.

Laborious routes (for experts only, with guide) lead through the wild Daberthal (see above) and over the Rothenmann-Thörl (9330), between the Rothenmannspitze (10,070') and the Thörlspitze (10,025'), or over the Schwarzach-Thörl (9485'), between the Thörlspitze and the Kleine Glockhaus (10,580'), to the Schwarzach-Thal and the Jagdhaufl-Alp (3 1/2-9 hrs. from Prägraten; p. 181).
32. From Windisch-Matrei to Kals and Heiligenblut.

To Kals from Windisch-Matrei the most attractive route is by the Matreit-Kaiser Thörl (see below; bridle-path, to the Thörl 3½-3½ hrs., to Kals 5 hrs.; guide not indispensable). — From Lienz to Kals, 7 hrs.; road as far as Huben (p. 150); then a footpath through the Kaiser-Thal (see below). — From Uttendorf in the Pinzgau to Kals over the Stubacher or Kaiser Tauern, 13-14 hrs., an interesting route (better in two days, with a night at the Rudolfs-Hütte, see p. 158). — From Heiligenblut to Kals by the Berger-Thörl, 7½ hrs. (see p. 160).

Windisch-Matrei (3200'), see p. 151. Above the church we ascend the pilgrimage-path in zigzags through larch-wood, go straight past the (20 min.) chapel, pass a cross, and begin to ascend to the right at (½ hr.) two houses. Then successively past two more houses, a solitary house on the right, and a large farm-house on the left, to a (40 min.) guide-post. The path now continues to ascend less steeply through woods and past a chapel, keeping above the gorge of the Bürgerbach. In 40 min. we cross the Goldriedbach, and in 25 min. more emerge from the wood at a guide-post where the inn at the Thörl comes in sight. The incline now becomes steeper, and the path, crossing two brooks, mounts in zigzags, partly through wood, to (1 hr.; 3½-3½ hrs. from Windisch-Matrei) the *Kals-Matreier Thörl (7235'; Haemerl's Inn, well spoken of, bed 80 kr.). Splendid view of the Venediger, Glockner, and Schober group. (Comp. the annexed Panorama, after J. Stüdl.) The view is much finer from the second height, to the S., with a trigonometrical column, easily reached by following the crest of the hill for 1 hr. (guide unnecessary).

The path to (1½ hr.) Kals descends towards the left, and then leads through wood. At the bottom of the valley we avoid the path to the left which leads first to the Grossdorf, a circuit of ½ hr., and cross the fields straight towards the church at the lower (S.) end of Kals (better obtain instructions as to the way before leaving the Thörl). Then, descending to the Kaiser Bach, we follow the rough track along the right bank of the brook, cross the bridge, and descend either to the right to the Unterwirth, or ascend to the left to the Oberwirth, beside the church.

From Huben (p. 150) to Kals through the Kaiser-Thal, 3½ hrs., a cart-track, hardly suitable for driving. We turn to the right beyond the inn, and traverse meadows to a (2 min.) bridge over the Isel. Then through wood, ascending to the left at a (20 min.) hut, to (½ hr.) Ober-Petschlah (3463'; the village remains to the left), where the route turns into the Kaiser-Thal. Beyond this point the track is generally good, ascending slightly, and at places skirting the profound ravine of the foaming Kaiser-Bach. Near (40 min.) Staniska (3600'), a magnificent view of the *Gross-Glockner, with the Glocknerwand and the Ködnitz and Teischnitz glaciers, is disclosed. The valley expands at (40 min.) Haslach (3730'; Inn); to the right a fine waterfall. Farther on we observe numerous traces of the ravages of mud-torrents, which sometimes destroy the path in rainy weather. To the right, at the entrance to the Lesach-Thal (p. 159), lies the hamlet of Lesach (in the background the Glödis and Ganot). Farther on the path crosses the deposits of a torrent, and soon reaches (1 hr.) Kals (p. 159).

From Uttendorf (p. 146) to Kals through the *Stubach-Thal and over the Kaiser Tauern, an attractive route of 13 hrs. (to the Rudolfs-Hütte 7 hrs.; provisions and guide to the Tauern Pass necessary, 6 fl.; guide to
Kals 10 fl.; Alois Täubl, Jos. Griessenauer, and P. Durnberger of Uttendorf. Road as far as the (6 M.) Fellerer Bauer (3140') and the (3½ M.) Schneider-Alm (Inn; horses for hire), at the base of the Teufels-Mühle (8230'); to the right opens the Dorfer Oed, at the head of which rises the Landeckkopf (9545'). From this point a bridle-path (steep and stony at places) ascends, turning to the right at (35 min.) guide-post, to (20 min.) a waterfall, beyond which it crosses the Bürchel and a bridge leading to the left bank of the Wurfbach. It then ascends across pastures to the right to the crossing of the Enzinger Boden (4760'), as this region of the valley is called, and (2½ hrs.) to the picturesque Grünsee (5575'). Farther on it passes the hunting-lodge of Franzobach (5860') and skirts the slopes of the Schafbühel (see below) to the Weiss-See (7275') and the (1½ hr.) magnificently situated Rudolfs-Hütte (1855'; Inn in summer, rather indifferent), erected by the Austrian Alpine Club. The Hintere Schafbühel (7710'; ½ hr.) commands a superb view of the Oedeminek Glacier and its imposing environs, the Eiskögele, Johannisberg, and Hohe Riffl; to the W. rises the Granatkogl group with the Sonnblick and Granatspitze. — From the Rudolfs-Hütte over the Kapruner Thörfl to the Mooseerboden, see p. 146; over the Obere Oedeminkel-Scharte to the Pasterze, see p. 165. — The Granatspitze (10,120') and the Sonnblick (10,425') may be ascended from the Rudolfs-Hütte, via the Sonnblick Glacier and the Granat-Scharte (9735'), without difficulty (each 3-3½ hrs.; guide 3½-3 fl.). Descend over the Granatspitze Glacier and through the Landeck-Thal to Windisch-Matrei (p. 151).

From the Rudolfs-Hütte the path ascends over rock and a patch of snow to the (1 hr.) Stubacher or Kaiser Tauern (8240'); view limited. There is a fine view of the Glockner and Venediger groups from the Taunerkopf (5765'), ½ hr. to the W., but caution is necessary. Then a steep and stony descent to the (1½ hr.) Dorfer-See (6330'), along the left bank of the Kaiser Bach, and across the streams draining the Laperwitz and Frusnitz Glaciers. The picturesque valley (Dorfer-Thal or upper Kaiser-Thal) contains upwards of 50 chalets. Lower down (3½ hr.) the brook runs through a narrow gorge, and the path ascends the (3½ hr.) Steigenwand by stone steps. Descent to Kals, 1½ hr. more.

Kals (4335'); *Unterwirth or Glocknerwirth, kept by Thomas Groder, with a small Alpine library and the interesting 'Glocknerbuch', containing accounts of ascents from Kals; *Oberwirth Bergrweiss 'Zum Alpenverein', near the church, good cooking), a village pleasantly situated in a broad basin, is a good starting-point for expeditions among the Glockner group.

Guides: Michael, Thomas, and Joseph Groder, Kasp. Gorgasser, Joseph, Andrä, and Johann Kerer, Sebastian Huter, Lorenz Kolter, Paul Schnell, Peter Unterberger, Rup. Enstrasser, Chr. Holaus, Karl Rogl, Joh. Figler, Joh. Payr, Joh. Unterweger. The office of the guides' society is near Groder's Inn. Tariff, see the separate excursions. For each excursion on which a night is spent in the Erzherzog-Johann-Hütte on the Adlersruhe the charge is 1½ fl. more. The guide provides himself with food, and carries 17 lbs. of luggage (overweight 2 kr. per lb. per hr.). Fee for a tour of 5 days or upwards, 4 fl. 20 per day (10 hrs. walking), for a longer day 5 fl. 20, half-day 3 fl. 20, day of rest 2 fl. 20 kr.; same rates for the return-journey if the guide is dismissed at a distance from home.

The ascent of the *Gross-Glockner (12,460') to the Stüdl-Hütte by the new bridle-path 4½ hrs., to the top 3½-4 hrs. more; guide 7½ fl., with descent by the Hofmannsweg to the Glocknerhaus 10 fl.) from Kals is shorter and cheaper than from Heiligenblut (p. 164), but is recommended to experts only. Route to (1½ hr.) Groder (6610'), see p. 160. Then crossing the Ködnitzbach, we turn to the left at (25 min.) a guide-post and ascend the Kdnitz-Thal, passing the Jürgen-Hütte (6425') and the (1½ hr.) Luckner-Hütte (7235'); to the right are the Lange Wand and the Ködnitzkees. We then ascend the slope of the Friswand to the left to the (1½ hr.) Stüdl-Hütte, on the Vanitsch-Scharte (9195'), erected by Hr. Stüdl of Prague in 1863 and
several times enlarged (Inn in summer). The Vanitsch-Scharte, a depression between the Freiwand and the arête descending from the Glockner between the Teischnitz and Ködnitz Glaciers (on which arête the 'Stüdlweg' leads to the top, see below), commands a fine View of the Ampezzo Dolomites to the S.W., beyond the Kalser-Thörl. If we ascend the Freiwand to the S., for a short distance, we obtain a view of the peak of the Glockner to the N., apparently quite near; to the N.E. are the Ködnitz Glacier and the Adlersruhe; to the W. is the Teischnitz-Thal, with the Teischnitz and Graue Glaciers, overshadowed by the Granul, Gamswitze, and Zolliaitze. Our route ascends to the N. from the Stüdl-Hütte, over detritus, to the rocky ridge between the Teischnitz and Ködnitz Glaciers (see below), and mounts the arête, which becomes steep towards the end, to the (2½ hrs.) Erzherzog-Johann-Hütte, erected in 1879-80 by the Austrian Alpine Club on the Adlersruhe (11,370', Inn: admission by day 50 kr.), where this route joins the Heiligenblut route (p. 159). Ascent from the Adlersruhe at first gradual, then more rapid, over snow and rock, to the (¾-hr.) Klein-Glockner (12,350'). On the N.W. side of this peak we descend steeply about 25' (facilitated by iron pegs and a wire-ropes) to the Obere Glockner-Scharte, a sharp ridge, 30' long and 1' wide, between the Little and the Great Glockner (descending on the right to the Pasterze, and on the left to the Ködnitz Glacier), the passage of which requires a steady head, but is facilitated by a wire-ropes. Lastly a steep ascent over rock (wire and pegs, useless when much fresh snow has fallen) to the summit of the Gross-Glockner (30-30 min. from the Klein-Glockner).

Another route, the 'Neue Kaiser Glocknerweg' or Stüdlweg, the most interesting for climbers (crampons and stout gloves necessary) ascends the rocky arête (Louisengrat) between the Teischnitz and Ködnitz Glaciers (see above) with the aid of wire-ropes and iron stanchions attached to the rocks (to the top 2½-3 hrs.). This route avoids the Klein-Glockner and the Scharte, but is impossible in certain states of the snow and is now seldom attempted.

On the summit are a wooden pyramid, used in 1879 in connection with the measurement of latitude, and an iron cross about 7' high, erected by the Austrian Alpine Club. The View is almost unrivalled in extent and magnificence (panorama in the Stüdl-Hütte). Towards the W. it extends to the Rhaetian chain and the Silvretta; on the S.W., to the Bernina and Adamello; S., to the Adriatic Sea, which is sometimes visible as a bright streak on the horizon; S.E., the Terglou; E., the Carpathians; N.E., the Moravian and Bohemian Mts.; N., the Bavarian plain, as far as Ratisbon. — Descent by the Hofmannweg to the (3½-hr.) Glocknerhaus, or through the Leiter-Thal to (6 hrs.) Heiligenblut, see p. 165. — In 1879 the Gross-Glockner was ascended by Hr. Gröger of Vienna for the first time by the N.W. arête (Untere Glockner-Scharte or Teischnitz-Scharte, about 11,780'; very difficult). The only time the direct ascent from the Pasterze to the Obere Glockner-Scharte (see above) has been accomplished was by the Marquis Pallavicini in 1870 (see p. 162). In 1891 Hr. Pillwax of Vienna ascended the Glockner direct from the Ködnitz Glacier by the W. flank.

The Romariswandkopf (11,530'; 7 hrs.; guide 6½ fl.) commands a splendid view, hardly inferior to that from the Gross-Glockner. From the (4½ hrs.) Stüdl-Hütte we ascend to the Teischnitz Glacier, which we cross in the direction of the Glocknerwand. We then cross the flat saddle on the N.E. of the Granul (10,730') to the Frusnitz Glacier, and ascend to the top without much difficulty by the snowy arête.

The Hochschober (10,660'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 6½ fl.), is reached by the Lesach-Thal, the Lesacher-Alp (5385'; night-quarters), the Schoberkes, and the Schober-Thörl (9325'); fatiguing but interesting (comp. p. 160). — The Schönleiten (9010'; 4 hrs.), the W. spur of the Schober group, between the Ködnitz-Thal and the Lesach-Thal, which presents no difficulty, affords a splendid view of the Glockner, Schober, and Venediger groups. — The Grosse Rotte Knopf (Wunschusswand; 10,819'; 8 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), the highest summit of the Schober group, is ascended via the Lesacher-Alp and the Scharte (difficult). — Rottenkogl (9050'; 4 hrs.; guide 4 fl., to Windisch-
III. Route 32. BERGER THÖRL.

Matrei (5½ fl.), see p. 154. — The Muntaniz (10,600'; 6-7 hrs.), the highest peak between the Kaiser-Thal and the Tauern-Thal, is a fine point of view, but fatiguing. — The Granatspitze (10,120'), see p. 158.

Over the *Kals-Matreier Thörl (7235') to Windisch-Matrei (4½ hrs.; guide, 2½ fl., not necessary), see p. 157. The noble *View from the Thörl amply repays a visit to it (2-2½ hrs.), even by those who do not proceed to Matrei.

FROM KALS TO HEILIGENBLUT OVER THE BERGER-THÖRL, 7½ hrs.; path marked; guide (4 fl.) unnecessary for experts. A bridle-track leads past the church, and ascends the Ködnitz-Thal to the (1½ hr.) hamlet of Groder (5640'); 25 min. farther up the path crosses the Ködnitzbach, and ascends abruptly to the right (guide-post; path to the left to the Stüdl-Hütte, p. 155) over Alpine pastures to the (2 hrs.) broad saddle of the Berger-Thörl (8695'). Admirable view: S. the Schobero, S.W. the Defereggner Mts. and the Dolomites, N.W. the Hochgall, E. the Gastein Mts. with the Hochrann, Sonnblick, etc. In descending we obtain a view of the Leiter Glacier, Adlersruhe, and Glockner to the left. The path descends steeply into the Leiter-Thal (N. the Schwert and Leiterköpfe), crosses the brook to the (1½ hr.) Upper Leiter-Hütte and (3 min.) the Lower Leiter-Hütte (6615'), on the right bank, and then descends on the left bank by the Lower Katzen-Steig, 130-160' above the Leiterbach (no difficulty). In ½ hr. we cross the Gössnitzbach (the Gössnitz Fall, in the ravine to the right, is not visible from the path), then (25 min.) the Möll, and ascend again to (1½ hr.) Heiligenblut. — The Peischlach-Thörl (3240'), to the S. of the Berger-Thörl, is not recommended.

Travellers bound for the Franz-Josefs-Höhe or Ferleiten save a day by proceeding from the Leiter-Hütten to the left, round the Vordere Leiterkopf and along the Obere Katzensteig (requiring a steady head at places), and across the Marxwiesen and the Lower Pasterze Glacier, direct to the (2 hrs.) Glocknerhaus (see p. 163; from Kals to this point 7-7½ hrs.; guide 4 fl., to Heiligenblut 5 fl. 80 kr., to Ferleiten via the Glocknerhaus, Franz-Josefs-Höhe, and Pfandel-Scharte 9 fl.).

33. From Lienz to Heiligenblut.


From the South, Heiligenblut is most conveniently reached from Döltsach in the Pusterthal by the new road via Winklern (8 hrs.). Diligence from Döltsach (27 M.) daily in summer in 7 hrs. (5 fl. 20 kr.). One-horse carriage from Döltsach to Heiligenblut and back 12 fl., two-horse carr. 20 fl. It is better to walk as far as Winklern (porter 1½ fl.) and take a carriage from there (one-horse carr. to Heiligenblut 5, to Döltsach 3 fl.). — From Sachsenburg by Ober-Vellach to Winklern, see p. 464; from Kals to Heiligenblut over the Berger-Thörl, see above.

From the North, the most attractive and frequented route to Heiligenblut leads through the Fuscher-Thai and over the Pfandel-Scharte (p. 142). —
From Rauris or Ferleiten over the Hochthor of the Heiligenblut-Rauriser Tauern, see pp. 137, 111. over the Sonnblick, see p. 136. From Gastein over the Hohe Tauern or the Niedere Tauern to the Möllthal and to Heiligenblut, see pp. 135, 136.

From Lienz to Dölsach (3 M.; by railway in 10 min.), see p. 464 (Restaurant, with beds, at the railway-station). The village of Dölsach (2350'; Putzenbacher) lies 1 M. to the N. of the station. The church contains an altar-piece (Holy Family) by Defregger (born near Dölsach in 1835). The new road (9 M. to Winklern) ascends in wide curves (a shorter, but steep and stony footpath diverges beyond the inn) to (39/4 M.) the hamlet of Iselsberg (3645'), commanding fine views of the valley of the Drave, Lienz, and the jagged crests of the Lienz Dolomites. A footpath from Lienz also ascends via Nussdorf and Debat to (2 hrs.) Iselsberg. About 1 1/2 M. farther on, beyond the Inn zur Wacht, we cross the boundary of Carinthia, and in 3 1/4 M. more we reach the summit of the Iselsberg (3950'). Thence the road descends to (1/4 M.) the *Badhaus zum Gross-Glockner (Inn), and through wood to (2 1/4 M.) Winklern (3140'; *Aichemegg, Post, both belonging to the same landlord; Geier, Fercher, both well spoken of), a summer-resort, finely situated high above the Möllthal (p. 467).

Excursions (guides, Jos. Schober, Joh. and Jos. Suntinger). The *Geiersbühl (3200'), ascended via St. Benedikt in 3 hrs., commands a view of the Schober group, the Lienz Dolomites, etc. — A still finer view is obtained from the *Ederplan (3000') which is easily ascended in 3 hrs. The bridle-path diverges to the left, after 1/2 M., from the Iselsberg road and ascends along the N. slope of the Stronachkopf to the small chapel of Zwischenbergen and the summit, with the Anna Refuge Hut (Inn in summer; comp. p. 388).

The road from Winklern to (15 M.) Heiligenblut descends into the valley and crosses the Möll. At (4 1/2 M.) Mörtschach (3160'; Inn, rustic) the Astenthal opens to the right; at (1 1/2 M.) Stampfen the picturesque Wangernitz-Thal (p. 369) diverges to the left. To the right is Sagritz. At (3 M.) Döllach (3360'; *Ortner, Post), at the mouth of the Zirknitz-Thal (p. 139), which has been impoverished by the exhaustion of its mines, rises the old castle of Gross-Kirchheim. Near the inn the Zirknitz bursts forth from a wild rocky gorge. A new path leads to the (1/2 M.) Alexisklamm, with the fine *Zirknitz Fall, 200' in height.

Excursions (guides, Joh. Zöbl, Jos. Kerschnig, G. Suntinger, Joh. Schmidöld). The *Stelzkopf (3935'), which affords a splendid survey of the Goldberg, Glockner, and Schober groups, may be easily ascended from this point, via the Astner-Hütten, in 3—6 hrs. (with guide). — The Fritzek (10,745'), the E. summit of the Schober group, ascended hence in 7 hrs. (laborious), through the Gradn-Thai and past the Gradn-Alpe (5595'; haybeds), also commands a magnificent view. The descent may be made to the Wangernitz-Thal or to the Lienzer-Hütte (p. 368). — An interesting and less fatiguing ascent is that of the Stanziwurten (3870'; 1 1/2-5 hrs.), via the Zirknitzbauer, the Kulmer-Alp, and the Riegel-Alp. — The *Sonnblick (10,170'; 6 1/4 hrs., with guide) is not difficult for experts. A bridle-path leads through the Zirknitz-Thal via the Zirknitzkasern, then through the Gross-Zirknitz-Thal via Rupetschkaser and Hochkaser to (3 1/2 hrs.) the cattle-sheds on the Brett (3789'), whence a marked path leads over the (2 hrs.) Brett- scharte (3550') to (1 hr.) the Zittelhaus (p. 138). — Over the Niedere Scharfe or
the Windisch-Scharte to the Rauris (to the Goldberg-Knappenhaus 6-7 hrs., with guide), see p. 138; over the Schober-Thört (7730') to Ausser-Fragant (p. 466), 7-8 hrs., with guide.

Beyond Döllach the road reaches (1 1/2 M.) Putschall (3470'), at the entrance to the wild Graden-Thal (p. 161), and crosses to the right bank of the Möll, returning to the left 1 1/4 M. farther on. On the left (1/2 M.) is the Jungfernsprung, a waterfall 420' high. At (1 1/4 M.) the hamlet of Pockhorn (3560'), with the Gothic church of St. Martin, the Möllthal appears to be terminated by a hill, which the road ascends in zigzags. From the top the Gross-Glockner is visible; to the left the Möll forms a fine waterfall (Zlapping), 260' high (now made accessible). The road ascends to the right and soon reaches (2 M.)

Heiligenblut (4165'); *Rupertihaus, R. 1 1/2 fl., with fine view; *Bernard's Inn, near the church, R. 1-1 1/2 fl.; Post, well spoken of), finely situated in a green Alpine valley, overlooked by the bold snow-pyramid of the Gross-Glockner. It derives its name from a phial of the 'Holy Blood' said to have been brought from Constantinople by St. Briccius. This relic is now preserved in an elegant ciborium, 42' in height, in the church here, an edifice of the 15th century, which also contains a handsome carved altar and the monument of St. Briccius (in the crypt). In the churchyard are the graves of the Marquis Pallavicini (p. 159) and Herr Crommelin, with the guides Ranggetiner and Rubesoiwer, who all lost their lives on the Glocknerwand on June 26th, 1866. The Calvarienberg (1/4 hr.) affords a good view of the Gross-Glockner; to the left the three Leiterköpfe, to the right the Romariswandkopf (p. 159), in the background the Johannisberg (p. 164).

The Obere Fleiss, 3/4 hr. to the E. of Heiligenblut, is a finer and more open point of view. The path descends to the left by Bernard's Inn, crosses the brook, and ascends to the left (route to the Calvarienberg). By the (10 min.) large house we go straight on, following the upper path (good and well-defined) at a nearly uniform level; 25 min., the chalet Zur Untern Fleiss. In 5 min. more the path descends and crosses the Fleissbach (p. 165), and then ascends to the right through wood to the (10 min.) Inn zur Oben Fleiss (plain). The Fleiss Chapel (4125'), a little farther on, is the best point of view. — A direct path (fine views) leads from the Fleiss along the hills to (2 1/2 hrs.) Döllach (p. 161), passing the scattered farms of Aprich and Mitten. The descent is steep.


The chief attraction near Heiligenblut is the view from the *Franz-Josefs-Höhe, vying with the most sublime in Switzerland. A good bridle-path (road in progress; guide, unnecessary, to the Glocknerhaus 2 fl., there and back 2 fl. 60 kr.; to the Franz-Josefs-
Höhe and back 3 fl.) ascends to the Glocknerhaus in 3 hrs.; thence to the Franz-Josefs-Höhe 1 hr. more (descent to Heiligenblut 3 hrs.). Immediately beyond Heiligenblut we descend to the left, and after 10 min. cross to the right bank of the Möll. By a (1/4 hr.) chapel, where the path to the Letterthal (p. 160) diverges to the left, we recross the stream. In 5 min. more we cross the Gutthalbach, and then ascend. To the left, on the opposite slope, is the Kessel Fall, partly concealed by pines, while the Möll, the discharge of the Pasterze, is precipitated over the rocks far below. On the height, where the path turns to the right, a fine retrospect is obtained of the Möllthal. A few paces farther on the Pasterze Glacier comes in sight. The path now ascends gradually, partly through wood, to the Sattel-Alp and the (1 hr.) Briccius Chapel (5290'), opposite the *Leiter Fall. Close by is a good spring. Then another ascent. After 40 min. the path ascends by steps hewn in the rock, called the Böse Platte, beyond which the Glockner is disclosed to view. We next mount a rocky saddle by zigzags. At the (1/2 hr.) top (the Brettboden, 6880') the path divides (the footpath in a straight direction, leading round an angle of rock, being shorter than the bridle-path to the right, but soon rejoining it). We then ascend the pastures to the (20 min.) Glocknerhaus on the Elisabethruhe (7030'), built by the Austrian Alpine Club, and affording an excellent view of the Pasterze and the Glockner (*Inn, bed 1 fl. 60 kr., in separate room much dearer; admission by day 20 kr.; telephone to Heiligenblut).

The Franz-Josefs-Höhe is reached in 1-11/4 hr. (guide 1 fl., unnecessary; mule 31/2 fl.). The path crosses the Pfandelschartenbach (p. 142) to the (1/4 hr.) Wallner-Hütte (7025'). Above the hut we ascend to the right, along the brook; at a (5 min.) spring we turn to the left, rounding an angle of the Freiwand, high above the magnificent seracs of the bluish-green glacier. In 3/4 hr. more we reach the **Franz-Josefs-Höhe (7933'), a point of view on the rock-strewn flank of the Freiwand, which commands a complete survey of the huge Pasterze Glacier (6 M. in length by 1 M. in width; area nearly 8000 acres). Immediately before us towers the Gross-Glockner, with its two peaks; to the left of it are the Adlersruhe, Hohenwartkopf, Kellersberg, Schwerteck, Schwert, and the three Leiterköpfe; to the right of the Glockner rise the serrated Glocknerwand (Hofmannspitze), Romariswandkopf, Schneewinkelkopf, Untere Oedenwinkel-Scharte, the white pyramid of the Johannisberg, Obere Oedenwinkel-Scharte, and Hohe Riff; the three rocky peaks in the upper basin of the Pasterze are the Kleine, Grosse, and Hohe Burgstall. A slab of marble on the Franz-Josefs-Höhe, protected by an iron door, is to the memory of Carl Hofmann of Munich, a distinguished mountaineer, who fell at Sedan in 1870.

Few travellers extend their walk beyond the Franz-Josefs-Höhe; but, if time permit, it is well worth while to prolong it to the Hofmanns-Hütte (guide advisable; from the Glocknerhaus, there and back, 1 fl. 30 kr.). The path descends a little, skirting and traversing the moraine, then crosses a
nearly level part of the glacier and finally ascends to the (1 1/4 hr.) Hofmanns-Hütte (5015'), in the Gamsgrube, a hollow at the base of the Fuscherkarkofp. The hut, erected by Archduke John (and formerly called Johanns-Hütte), and repaired in 1870 by Hr. Hofmann and Hr. Stüdl, is the starting-point for a number of fine excursions, although most travellers prefer to spend the night at the Glocknerhaus.

Ascents from the Glocknerhaus or from the Hofmanns-Hütte (for experts only, with competent guides; the charges given are from the Glocknerhaus, where guides are always to be found; telephone from Heiligenblut). — The Fuscherkarkofp (10,945'; guide 4 1/2 fl.), affording an excellent survey of the Glockner group, is ascended from the (2 1/4 hrs.) Hofmanns-Hütte in 3 hrs. by the Gamsgrube and the S.W. arête (steep at first). — The Sinnaback or Sonnewalleske (10,705'), the E. neighbour of the Fuscherkarkofp, is ascended from the Glocknerhaus by the E. slope of the Freiwand and the Freiwand Glacier in 4 hrs. (not particularly interesting). (From the Fuscherkarkofp to the Sinnaback, by following the sharp arête, which sinks towards its centre, 1 hr.)

The Mittlere Bärenkopf (10,920') is ascended from the (2 1/4 hrs.) Hofmanns-Hütte in 3 hrs. (guide 5 fl.). The route leads across the arm of the upper Pasterze which descends from the Breitkopf (10,550') to the (2 hrs.) Eiswandbüchel (10,400') and ascends a snow-arête to the (1 1/4 hr.) Mittlere Bärenkopf (11,020'). We may then descend to the E. to the Obere Bockkar-Scharte or Keisharte (10,400') and then ascend again to the (1 1/4 hr.) Grosse Bärenkopf (11,175'). Thence we descend to the Bockkar Glacier by the Scharte (7850') between the Grosse Bärenkopf and the Hohe Dock, and return by the Bockkar-Scharte to the Hofmanns-Hütte. — The Grosse Burgstall (9720'), reached from the Hofmanns-Hütte in 2 hrs. by crossing the upper plateau of the Pasterze, commands a good survey of the glacier. This expedition may be combined with the preceding, by going direct from the Burgstall to the (1 hr.) Eiswandbüchel (see above).

The Grosse Wiesbachhorn (11,710'; from the Glocknerhaus 9-10 hrs.; guide 9, to Ferleiten 12, to the Rainer-Hütte 14 fl.), a grand but very trying tour. From the Hofmanns-Hütte we cross the Bockkar-Scharte (p. 143) to the Bockkar Glacier; then ascend to the left to the Obere Bockkar-Scharte between the Mittlere and the Grosse Bärenkopf (see above) and skirt the latter on its N.W. side to the Gruber-Scharte (10,145), to the N.W. of the Hohe Dock. We then traverse the névé, pass the Glockerin (11,285), between the Vordere and the Hintere Bratschenkopf (11,205), and thus reach the Wielinger Scharte (p. 145), whence we follow the S.W. arête to the summit. Descent to the Kaindl-Hütte, see p. 145; to Ferleiten, see p. 141.

The Johannisberg (11,375'; from the Glocknerhaus 7-8 hrs.; guide 6 fl.). The route ascends across the middle Pasterze basin from the Franz-Josephs-Höhe, in the direction of the Kleine Burgstall (9325'); then ascends to the left to the highest Pasterze basin, traverses wide expanses of snow, and lastly ascends somewhat steeply to the summit by the E. arête. On the W. side the mountain descends in huge precipices to the Oedenwinkel Glacier in the Stubach-Thal. Splendid survey of the Glockner group, and extensive view towards the N. (Zeller See, etc.). This ascent may easily be combined with the route over the Riffthor (see pp. 165, 145).

The Hohe Riff (10,980'; 5 hrs.), from the (2 1/4 hrs.) Hofmanns-Hütte past the Riffthor (p. 165), and lastly up a steep snow-arête, is another fine point.

The Schneewinkelkopf (11,450'), from the (2 1/4 hrs.) Hofmanns-Hütte 4 1/2 hrs. (guide 6 fl.). As far as the upper basin of the Pasterze Glacier we follow the Johannisberg route (see above). Then a wide circuit to the depression between the Eiskögel (11,280') and the Schneewinkelkopf, whence the N.W. snow-arête leads to the summit. Steep descent to Kals by the Lapurweis Glacier, 6 hrs. (guide 11 fl.).

The ascent of the *Gross-Glockner (12,480'), 3 1/2-9 hrs. from Heiligenblut, is fatiguing but not very difficult for practised mountaineers (guide from the Glocknerhaus 8, with descent to Kals 9 fl.). The Klein-Glockner was ascended for the first time in 1799 by Count Salm-Reifferscheid, Bishop of Gurk, while the Gross-Glockner was first ascended the year following
to Heiligenblut. RIFFLTHOR. III. Route 33. 165

by a student named Stanig. The first ascent from Kals (p. 158) was made in 1856.

From Heiligenblut in 3 hrs., or from the Glocknerhaus (p. 163) in 2½ hrs. by the Kals path (p. 160) to the Leiter-Hütte (6615'; p. 160). We then ascend to the right to the (2½ hrs.) Salms-Hütte (9040'), on the Schoerlifod, and thence across the Leiterkees to the (1½ hr.) Hohenwart-Scharte (10,445') and the (3¼ hr.) Erzherzog-Johanns-Hütte on the Adlerstruhe (11,370'), where the route unites with that from Kals (see p. 159). Thence to the summit, 1½ hr. This route is rendered easier by spending the night in the Salms-Hütte (primitive and damp; new hut projected) or the Erzherzogs-Johanns-Hütte, and ascending thence early in the morning.

The 'Hofmannsweg is much more interesting than this (known as the 'Leiterweg'), but should be attempted only by experts, and only when the snow is in a favourable condition (6½-6½ hrs.). This route leads from the Glocknerhaus to the (1 hr.) Franz-Josefs-Höhe (p. 163), descends to the Pasterze, crosses the glacier (here in good condition), and then climbs toilsomely and steeply, via the Aeusserste Glocknerkar Glacier to the (3½-4 hrs.) Adlerstruhe and the (1½ hr.) summit.

Other Ascents from Heiligenblut. The Sandkopf (10,120), easily ascended in 5 hrs. (with guide), is a fine point of view. From the Fleiss Inn (p. 162) we ascend across the pastures of the Münsichberg, passing two crosses (7920' and 9035'). The last part of the ascent is over debris and rock. — The Brennkogl (9910') is ascended through the Gutthal in 5 hrs. (guide; comp. p. 142). — The Höchmarr (10,690') and the Sonnblick (10,180') may each be ascended from the Seebichlahaus in about 3 hrs. (see below).

Passes. From the Glocknerhaus to Kals by the Berger-Thörl (6½-7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.; provisions necessary), see p. 160.

Over the Rifflthor to the Kapruner-Thal (from the Glocknerhaus to the Rainer-Hütte 10-11 hrs.; guide 9 fl.), laborious. The Rifflthor (10,220'), between the Hohe Riff (10,980') and the Vordere Bärenkopf (10,705'), is reached via the upper Pasterze basin and past the Johannisberg. Descent across the Kartinger Glacier, keeping to the right above the ice-fall (caution necessary owing to the wide, though not numerous crevasses, which often intersect the whole glacier), to the Mooserboden and the Rainer-Hütte (p. 144).

Over the Obere Oedenwinkel-Scharte to the Stubach-Thal (from the Glocknerhaus to the Rudolfs-Hütte 10 hrs.; guide 10 fl.), also trying. The route to the Rifflthor (see above) is followed as far as the middle of the Pasterze basin. Here we turn to the left and ascend to the Obere Oedenwinkel-Scharte (10,560'), which lies between the Hohe Riff and the Johannisberg. The descent to the Oedenwinkel Glacier and the Rudolfs-Hütte (p. 153) is precipitous and difficult. — The Untere Oedenwinkel-Scharte (10,480'), between the Johannisberg and the Eiskögele, crossed by Messrs. Hofmann and Stüdl from the Stubach-Thal for the first time in 1869, is very difficult and dangerous.

From the Glocknerhaus over the Pfandl-Scharte, the Fuchserkar-Scharte, or Bockkar-Scharte to Ferleiten, see pp. 142, 143 (the first accomplished more conveniently in this direction than the other; guide to Ferleiten 7 fl., if two days be spent 8 fl.). — From Heiligenblut over the Hochthor of the Heiligenbluter Tauern to Raurs or Ferleiten, see p. 141.

Over the Sonnblick to Kolm-Saigurn (Raurs), or to the Nassfeld (Gastein), not difficult for experts (9-10 hrs.; with guide). From Heiligenblut to (3½ hr.) the Fleiss Inn, see p. 162. A bridle-path ascends hence on the right bank of the Fleissthal, which (1½ hr. farther) divides into the Grosse Fleissthal to the N. and the Kleine Fleissthal to the E. We ascend the latter to the (2½ hrs.) Seebichlahaus (3085'; Inn in summer) and the Zalm-See (5220'), a small lake in a rocky basin at the foot of the Goldzechkopf (10,010'). The Gjalldroghöhe (9780'), between the Kleine and the Grosse Fleis, is easily ascended from this point in 2 hrs. and affords a fine view of the Glockner and Goldberg groups. From the Seebichlahaus we proceed via the Seebichl and the Kleine Fleisskees, latterly climbing a steep slope of névé, to the Kleine Fleiss-Scharte (9775') and across the arête.
to the left to the (2½ hrs.) Zittelhaus (p. 138). The descent is made by
the Vogelmaier-Ochsenkar Glacier to the Neubau and (3 hrs.) Kolm-Saigurn
(p. 138), or from the Neubau via the Riffel-Scharte to (4 hrs.) the Nassfeld
(p. 136). A longer and more fatiguing, but for experts highly attractive
route leads from the Sonnblick by the Herzog Ernst (9620') and the Schareck
(10,270') to the (6-7 hrs.) Nassfeld-Haus (comp. pp. 138, 136; guide from
Heiligenblut to Gastein via the Sonnblick and Riffel-Scharte 16, via the
Schareck 17 fl.).

Over the Goldzech-Scharte to Kolm-Saigurn, 3-9 hrs., with guide, for
adepts only. From (3½ hrs.) the Seebichlahaus (see above), we pass high
above the S.E. bank of the Zirm-See, then across ice and rock to a deserted
miners' house and to the (1½ hr.) Goldzech-Scharte (9230'), lying be-
tween the Hochnarr on the N. and the Goldzechkopf on the S. [From
the pass to the summit of the Hochnarr (10,890'), an easy ascent of 1½ hr.
(from Heiligenblut 6 hrs.); view magnificent.] To the S. a fatiguing route
leads via the Goldzechkopf and the Pilatus-Scharte to the (2 hrs.) top of
the Sonnblick (see above.) We descend from the pass over the Goldzech-
kees (sometimes much crevassed) by the 'Erfurter Weg' to (3-4 hrs.)
Kolm-Saigurn (p. 138). Thence to Rauris, see p. 138; over the Pochhard-
Scharte or the Riffel-Scharte to Gastein, see p. 136.
### IV. NORTH-EASTERN TYROL. THE ZILLERTHAL ALPS.

34. **From Munich to Innsbruck via Rosenheim and Kufstein**


35. **Innsbruck and Environs**


36. **From Wörgl to Mittersill. Hohe Salve**

The Kelsau-Thal. Over the Salzach-Joch or the Filzen-Sattel to the Pinzgau, 186. — The Sperten-Thal. Grosse Rettenstein, 187. — Kitzbühler Horn. Gaisstein, 188.

37. **From Wörgl to Reichenhall via Lofer**


38. **The Zillerthal**


39. **The Ahnthal**


11, 12
34. From Munich to Innsbruck via Rosenheim and Kufstein.

Comp. Maps, pp. 44, 60, 188, 52.

109 M. Railway. Express in 4-4½ hrs.; ordinary trains in 5½-8½ hrs.

From Munich to (40 M.) Rosenheim, see R. 13. The line turns to the S. and follows the left bank of the Inn. At (45 M.) Raubling a bridge spans the river to Neubeuern (Niggl, Glaserwirth), commanded by a château on a wooded hill. About 3½ M. to the S. lie the mineral baths of Nußdorf.

49 M. Brannenburg (1550'; *Inn at the station; Schlosswirth, in the village), a summer-resort, with a château, lies at the base of the mountains, 3/4 M. to the W. (Beautiful view from the Bierkeller, to the S. of the village.)

Excursions (guides, Mart. Hölzer and Jos. Huber). Schwarzbach-Kapelle, ½ hr. to the N.W., with a fine view of the plain; Biber (1710'), a hill with pretty forest-paths and views, 20 min. to the S.E.; St. Margarethen, at the mouth of the Reindler-Thal (½ hr. to the S.); In den Grund (valley of the Förchenbach), with a fine waterfall (1½ hr.); thence through a tunnel 100 yds. long to the Taizelwurm in 1½ hr.; comp. p. 58); ascent of the Petersberg (see below), an admirable point of view, 2 hrs. (from Förchenbach 1½ hr.). — The *Ramboldplatte (1665'), ascended via the Schweigerben-Alpe and the Rambold-Alpe (Rmmts.) in 2½ hrs., commands a fine view of the Chiemsee, the Kaisergebirge, etc. — *Wendelstein (6035'), 4½-5 hrs. (marked path; guide not indispensable; provisions should be taken). The cart-road passes St. Margarethen and enters the Reindler-Thal, through which it ascends towards (2 hrs.) the Mitter-Alpe (5810') (to the left). Thence a footpath ascends to the (1½ hr.) saddle above the Reindler-Alp (4860'), which we leave to the right, skirts the W. side of the Wendelstein, and joins the Birkenstein route (p. 56) to (1½ hr.) the Wendelstein-Haus (p. 57).

At (51 M.) Fischbach (Bräuhaus) the line approaches the Inn. On a rock to the right is the ruin of Falkenstein, with a restored tower, and high above it is the pilgrimage-chapel on the Petersberg. Opposite rise the Heuberg (4490') and Kranzhorn (4485'). The train crosses the Auerbach to (56 M.) Oberaudorf (1580'); *Zum Brünntal, at the station; the village (Hofwirth; Lambacher), with the ruined Auerbach on a hill, lies 1½ M. to the S.

Excursions (guides, Isidor März Junior and Senior, Joh. Bapt. März). To the Weber an der Wand (1½ hr.); Gfaller Mühle, with a small cascade (1½ hr.; Wolfschlucht Inn); to the Taizelwurm (fine waterfall), in the Auerbach-Thal, 2½ hrs. (thence to Bärisch-Zell, see p. 58). — Kranzhorn (4485'), 3-3½ hrs., easy and attractive. We cross the Auerbach to the right to the ferry at the (1½ hr.) Zollhaus; then follow the road to the left to (1½ M.) Mühlgraben (Inn), and thence take the marked path to (2½ hrs.) the summit. — *Brünntal (5355'), an interesting ascent of 4-4½ hrs. The marked path leads via the Gfaller Mühle and Wildgrub to (2½ hrs.) the Himmelmooos-Alp (4400'; Rmmts.), prettily situated, whence it ascends to the right to the (3½ hr.) chapel on the S.E. peak (shelter-hut). Magnificent view of the Kaisergebirge, Tauern, Inn Valley, etc.; to the right, the Wendelstein. — The interesting ascent of the *Traithen (6050) may be made from the Himmelmooos-Alp in 2 hrs., with guide, via the Steifen-Alp, whence a stiff climb to the right leads to the arête and the summit (comp. p. 58). — Route to Kössen, see p. 66.

The train now crosses the Klausenbach and reaches (59½ M.) Kiefersfelden (Schrecker's Inn; Restaurant zum Kiefer), with a rustic
theatre, in which the peasants perform popular dramas (every Sun. in summer). Near the König-Otto-Kapelle, erected to commemorate the departure of King Otho of Greece (1833), the train crosses the frontier of the Tyrol, enters the Klaue (see below), a narrow defile, and approaches —

62 M. Kufstein (1600'); *Auracher Bräu; *Post, on the Inn, pens. from 2½ fl.; *Eggerbräu, moderate; Drei Könige, plain, good wine; Zur Gräfin; *Hirsch; Hôtel Gisela, R. 1 fl.; Traube, both on the left bank, near the station; Rail. Restaurant; wine at Schicke-dans's), a small town of 3767 inhab., frequented as a summer-resort for the sake of its beautiful scenery. An interesting visit may be paid to the deserted fortress of Geroldseck (1990'), the only frontier-fortress retained by the Bavarians at the end of the campaign of 1809. It was besieged in 1504 by Maximilian I. The Bavarian commandant, believing it 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 some heavy ordnance from Innsbruck, destroyed the walls, and executed the commandant for his temerity. Fine view from the Calvarienberg, ½ M. from the railway-station. To the left, near the chapel in the cemetery, is the grave of List, the political economist, who shot himself here in 1846. At the foot of the (¼ M.) Kienbichl, at the mouth of the romantic Kiengraben, are the baths of Kienbergklamm (also a Pension), well fitted up (bath 40-50 kr., very agreeable water). Lodgings may also be obtained in the neighbouring Villa Roest, with a pretty garden, and Villa Schert.

Excursions (guides: Mich. Pirkner, Ant. Schwaighofer, and A. Tavernaro at Kufstein, Jos. Auer at Schwendt, Thom. Widauer and Jos. Zintinger at Hinterstein). On the left bank of the Inn, ½ M. from the station, is the Hotel Zeller Burg, at the foot of the wooded Zeller Rain. — Crossing the railway at the station, we may proceed, past Zell and the swimming-baths (well fitted up), to the (½ hr.) Ed (*Inn, R. 40 kr.). About ½ hr. farther on a path diverging to the right from the road to Thiersee-Landl (p. 58) leads to the wood-girt Längsee (fine view of the Kaiser). — Another walk follows the high-road along the Inn to (40 min.) the Klaue (see above; *Inn, good cuisine; view). — Ascent of the Thierberg (2370'; 1 hr.). The path ascends through wood to the left below the railway-station, and passes the upper Thierberg Farm. Beautiful view from the tower on the top, which dates from the 11th cent. (key and rmts. from the 'hermit'). A forest-path descends hence on the N. side of the Thierberg, ascends to the right at the cottage, and after 20 min. descends to the left to (5 min.) the Hechsee, embosomed in wood, and affording an admirable view (from its W. bank) of the Kaiser. We now return up the hill, skirting the edge of the wood, and at the farm-houses descend to the right to the (20 min.) König-Otto-Kapelle (see above), and the (10 min.) Klaue (see above). — Thiersee-Thal, Landl, and Bairisch-Zell, see pp. 58, 57 (one-horse carr. from Kufstein to Urspring 12 fl.). An easy and well-marked route leads from Vorder-Thiersee to the top of the Pentling (5125'; 2½ hrs.). The view is interfered with by trees but is still fine. — The Duxerkopf (2420'; ½ hr.), with fine view of the Innthal, Kaiser-Gebirge, etc., is ascended by proceeding to the left from Bad Kienbergklamm over the Kienberg. — The Brandkogl or Gamsberg (4760'), the highest point of the Brentenjoch range, ascended in 3½ hrs. by the Daxer-Alpe and the Brentenjoch-Alpe, affords a splendid survey of the Kaiser-Gebirge and the Innthal (guide 2 fl.). Descent
via the Bettlersteig to (3½ hrs.) Hinterbärnbach (see below), rather trying (guide, desirable, 2½ fl.); or by the Steinberg Alp and Waller Alp to (3 hrs.) the Hintersteiner See (marked path; guide, not indispensable for experts, 3 fl.).

*Kaiser-Thal* (3½ hrs. to Hinterbärnbach; marked path; guide 1½ fl., unnecessary). A meadow-path (with direction-boards) leads to the N. to (1¼ M.) Sparchen, a mill and iron-work at the narrow mouth of the valley (guide-post to the Kaiserbad inn and baths, ¼ M.), where the Sparchenbach forms a fine fall (best viewed from the bridge). We ascend the path beyond the bridge, just behind the mill, and the steps to the right by the cross; 20 min., a bench ("Neapelbank"), affording a fine view of Kufstein, overshadowed by the Pentling, and of the Inn Valley up to the Stubaiern Ferner. Thence by a good path, high above the valley, passing the six 'Kaisersöhre', the (¼ hr.) third of which (Veitenhof) is a rustic tavern, while a chapel near the (20 min.) Pfandhof, the fourth farm, affords the best survey of the valley. [From the Veitenhof a marked path leads to the top of the Tiefelskranz in ½ hr. (steady head necessary.)]

From the (½ hr.) sixth Kaiserhof (2790), which commands a fine view of the huge precipices of the Wilde Kaiser, two paths lead to Hinterbärnbach. One (1½ hr.) descends through wood to the right to the Vordere Triftklause (2475') in the Kaiser-Thal, crosses the stream issuing from the Bären-Thal, proceeds through the Bärnbad-Klause to the left bank of the Sparchenbach, and passes the chapel of Mariahilf auf dem Stein. The other and preferable route (marked path; 2 hrs.) ascends to the left via the Böden-Alp, the Hochleit-Alp, the Bären-Thal, and the Längeck, enjoying throughout a fine view of the Wilde Kaiser, to the grandly situated Hinterbärnbach Club Hut (2725'); *inn in summer.* The Stripsenkopf (5905'), ascended from this point via the Stripsen-Alp in 3 hrs. (marked path; guide not indispensable), commands an excellent panorama of the Kaiser-Gebirge. A similar but more imposing view is obtained from the "Feldberg" (5950'), ascended from the Stripsen-Alp via Tristeck in ½ hr., or (better) from the Feld-Alpe (see below) in 1 hr. The descent may be made via the Scheibenbichlberg to (3 hrs.) Griesenau (see below). — An interesting, but difficult ascent is that of the "Elmauer Haltspitze" (7680'), the highest summit of the Kaiser-Gebirge, which may be accomplished from the Hinterbärnbach Hut in 5-6 hrs. (guide 4 fl., including descent to Elm 5 fl.), via the Untere and Obere Schartinger Boden, the Roltn Rinnscharte (wire-rope), and the Achterrinne (comp. p. 189). At the top are the open Haltspitzen Hut and an iron cross 10' high. — Ascent of the Sonneneck (7410), a splendid point of view, from the Hinterbärnbach Hut, through the Gladstai, and across the Gamskarlkopf (6705'), in 5 hrs. (guide 4 fl.), interesting, but rather fatiguing. Descent by the Wiesberg, the Kaiser-Hochalpe, and the Kaiser-Niederalpe to (3 hrs.) Bärnbachtal (p. 171), steep at first (wire-rope).

An interesting but somewhat trying pass (red and white marks; guide 4½ fl., unnecessary for adepts) leads from the Hinterbärnbach Hut across the (2 hrs.) Stripsen-Joch (5180'), between the Todtenkirchl (7995'), ascent very difficult) on the right and the Stripsenkopf (see above) on the left, to the (2½ hrs.) Griesener-Alp (Inn), in the Kaiser-Thal. Fine views of the Kaiser-Gebirge. We may here take either the road leading through the Kohlthau to Schwendi and (2½ hrs.) Kösen (p. 69), or that to the right to Gasteig (two rustic inns) and (3½ hrs.) St. Johans (p. 189). — A marked path (guide from Kufstein, not indispensable, 4½-5 fl.) leads from Hinterbärnbach via the Längeck (see above) and the (2 hrs.) saddle (4685') to the left of the Rotzen (5185'; ascent ½ hr., recommended) to the (1½ hrs.) Feld-Alpe (4250') and through the Habersauer-Thal to (3½ hrs.) Walchsee (p. 68). The "Feldberg" (see above) may be ascended from the Feld-Alpe in 1 hr.

A path, indicated by red marks and affording fine views of the Kaiser-Gebirge, leads to the left from a point about 5 min. beyond the Pfandhof (see above), via the Rietz-Alp to the (1½ hr., 3 hrs. from Kufstein) "Vorder-Kaiserfelden Hut (4550'; Inn in summer), commanding a fine view. Thence we may ascend the Naunspitze (5380'; guide from Kufstein, unnecessary, 2 fl.) in ½ hr. (good view of the Innthal as far as the Stubaiern Ferner, and the "Pyramiden spitze" (6560'; guide 2½ fl.; splendid view), the highest
peak of the Hintere Kaiser, in 3-3'/2 hrs. (via the Hinterkaiserfelden-Alp; at the top a cross 16½' high). An interesting, though toilsome path, indicated by red marks (guide advisable), leads from the Naunsptitze across the plateau of the Hintere Kaiser and past the Zwölferkogel, the saddle of Egersgrün, the Vogelbad, and the Elferkogel to (2½ hrs.) the Pyramiden-spitze. From Vorder-Kaiserfelden to the Hinterbärnbach Hut (see above), 2 hrs. (marked path; guide not indispensable).

From Kufstein to Söll (3½ hrs.). A path (marked with red) leads to the S. via Mitterndorf, passes beneath the wire-rope railway, and at (1'/2 hr.) a finger-post descends to the right to (½ hr.) Egersbach in the Glemmthal. We then pass some large cement-kilns and ascend the road leading through the Weissach-Thai to the (½ hr.) Schmid Inn in Eiberg. Then, high above the right bank of the Weissach (to the left, the path via the Steinerne Stiege to the Hintersteiner See, see below) and across it to (2 hrs.) Söll on the left bank (p. 189). — To the Hinterstein Lake (p. 189), 3 hrs., an attractive route. At the (½ hr.) above-mentioned finger-post our route ascends to the left through wood (path to the right to Glemm, see above), passes the Locherer-Kapelle and Haberg, crosses the Gaisbach, and reaches (1 hr.) the farms of Eiberg (Newberg). We then either skirt the Eiberg to the left, via Ried; or (shorter and much more interesting) follow the footpath to the right, via the Steinerne Stiege, a path hewn in the face of the cliff (without danger), to (½ hr.) Widauer's Inn, ½ M. from the W. end of the picturesque wood-girt *Hinteresteiner See (2630'), which is overhung by the steep sides of the Hintere Kaiser. [Round the N. side of the lake to (½ hr.) Bärnstatt, see p. 189.] We now return through the Weissach-Thai via Eiberg and Schmidl (see above).

67 M. Langkampfen, at the foot of the Peniling (p. 169).

A road leads from Langkampfen via Nieder-Breitenbach and through the Moosenthal to (3 M.) Mariastain (1896'; *Inn), a village on a small lake, with an old château and two churches perched one above another on a lofty rock. Thence we may go on foot over the Angerberg to (½ hr.) Angath and cross the Inn to (½ hr.) Wörgl; or follow the ridge of the Angerberg to the S.W. to (1'/2 hr.) Klein-Söll (1945'; Inn; good view), descend via Ober-Breitenbach, and ferry across to (½ hr.) Kundl (see below).

The railway now crosses to the right bank of the Inn. To the left, near (69'/2 M.) Kirchbichl (Oberreitner), is the Perlmoos Portland Cement Factory.

A road leads hence to the E., passing the cement works, to (2'/4 M.) Häring (1940'; Inn), with the frequented Francisci-Bad (water 86° Fahr.), at the foot of the Bölen. The attractive and easy ascent of the Juflinger Joch (8385') from this point takes 1'/4 hr. That of the Kleine Bölen (5115'; 2 hrs.), a fine point of view (p. 189), is more fatiguing.

The train now crosses the Brixenthaler Ache.

72 M. Wörgl (1665'; Rail. Restaurant, with beds; Rose, near the railroad-station), the junction of the Salzburg line (RR. 36, 25). The village (*Neue Post; Alte Post; Lamm) lies ½ M. to the S. Near it is the small Bad Eisenstein (Inn; bath 30 kr.) — Ascent of the *Hohe Salve, see p. 186; to St. Johann via Elmau, see p. 189.

To the left beyond (76 M.) Kundl, on the high-road, is the church of St. Leonhard, said to have been founded by Emp. Henry II. in 1019. On the N. side of the broad Inntal extends the long Brandenberger Joch (4945'). On the S. side of the old town of (30 M.) Rattenberg (*Stern; Kramerbräu; Ledererbräu; Adler) the train threads a short tunnel. We then skirt the Inn for a short time.

81'/2 M. Brixlegg (1720'; Vogl; Goldener Hirsch or Judenwirth;
IV. Route 34. JENBACH. From Munich

Herrenhaus; Schreyer; *Wolf, with restaurant, at the station), situated at the confluence of the Alpbach and the Inn, with lead and copper-smelting-works, is a favourite summer-resort. Passion-plays are performed here every few years. On the Alpbach, 1/2 M. to the S., are the baths of Mehrn.

Excursions (guides, Jos. Kirschner of Brixlegg, J. G. Hörhager, R. Laimgruber, and Joh. Nussbaumer of Kramsach). About 2 M. to the S. is the Matsen-Park, surrounding the new château of Matsen (see below; adm. on presentation of visiting-card). — To (3/4 hr.) Kramsach (Zum Glashaus, brewery and pension), prettily situated on the left bank of the Inn, at the mouth of the Brandenberger Ache, with glass-works and a large timber-loom. On the left bank of the Ache is Achernrain (Gappenhorn, with garden, well spoken of), with a château and brass-foundry. In the Achenthal, 1/4 hr. farther on, is the handsome convent of Mariatal. A marked path ascends hence to the right (N.E.), passing the Buchsee and Krummssee, to the (1/2 hr.) small and azure Rainthaler See (1820), at the base of the Brandenberger Joch. Still farther up (3/4 hr.), amid fine woods, is the small Berghalder See (fine view of the Inn valley from the hill 1/2 M. from the E. end of the lake). — To Strass, at the mouth of the Zillerthal, 1/2 hr.: the road leads past the châteaux of Matsen (see above) and Lichtenwerth to St. Gertraudi (on the right the ruin of Kropsberg, on the left the Reitherkogl, see below), and then crosses the Ziller (fine view of the valley) to Strass (p. 193). — A pleasant excursion may be made to (1/2 hr.) Reith (2080'; Inn), and (2 hrs.) the top of the Reitherkogl (4370'; guide 2 fl.). The summit is now overgrown with trees but affords a few pretty peeps. — Through the Alpbach-Thal to (2 1/2 hrs.) the prettily-situated village of Alpbach (3200'; Knollenwirth); from the head of the valley we may proceed to the W., past the Widersberger Horn (p. 193), to Fügen in the Zillerthal. — Gratlspitze (6200'; refuge-hut), by marked path from Brixlegg in 3 1/4-4 hrs. (guide 2 1/2 fl.); not difficult. Splendid view. Small inn on the Hochalpl, 1 hr. below the top. — The Machspitz (6069') is ascended from Kramsach in 3 1/2 hrs. by a marked path leading via (1 hr.) Lipparheide's Ruh (fine view), the Pletzach-Alp, and the Lados-Alp to the (1 1/2 hr.) magnificently situated Zireiner Alp, then up to the saddle past the Zireiner See (5870') and to the left to (1 hr.) the summit (beautiful view). — Another grand point of view is the Vordere Sonnwend-Joch (7295'), ascended from Kramsach via the Pletzach-Alp, and the Berg-Alp in 5 hrs., with guide. — From Kramsach to Steinberg (6 hrs., via Aschau; guide advisable), see p. 53. — Through the Brandenberger Thal to Fallepp, 9-10 hrs.; see p. 66. The high-lying church of (2 1/2 hrs.) Brandenberg (3000'; Inn) commands a fine view.

The train crosses the Inn. On the right bank, on the rocky hills between the river and road, rise the castles of Matsen and Lichtenwerth, and, farther on, the ruin of Kropsberg. 84 M. Zillerththal (ferry to Strass, see p. 193).

85 1/2 M. Jenbach (1735'; *Toleranz, R. & L. 90 kr., with dépendance Villa Toleranz; Hôtel Jenbach; *Post, R. 80 kr.; *Zum Bräu, above the village, with view from the veranda, pension 2-3 fl.; Stern; *Prantl's Restaurant, at the railway-station, with beds; good rooms also at Hr. Kastner's), a large village with smelting-works, is the station for the Achensee (p. 173) and the Zillerththal (R. 37). A fine view of the Inn valley is obtained from (5 min.) the church.

Excursions. Walks to (1 M.) St. Margarethen, on the right bank of the Inn, (1 M.) Burgneck, and (2 1/4 M.) Buch, with waterfall. — The imposing château of Tratzberg (2080'), on the hillside, 3/4 hr. to the W., has been tastefully restored by its owner, Count Enzenberg, and contains a collection of arms (castellan 40 kr.). Excellent view of the Innthal from the grounds...
above it.—An attractive excursion (from Jenbach via Tratzberg 2½ hrs.; from Schwaz via Fiecht by road, 6 M.) may be made to the pilgrimage-church of “St. Georgenberg (2935’), in the Stallten-Thal, to the W., romantically perched on a rock overhanging a wild ravine (Inn). Behind it is the picturesque Gamsgarten-Klamm, recently made accessible.

To the Achensee, 4½ M., narrow-gauge railway (partly on the rack-and-pinion system), six times daily in 36 min.; a highly attractive excursion (fare 1 fl. 53, down 1 fl. 2 kr.; return-ticket available for 10 days 2 fl. 4, including a round of the lake 3 fl. 34 kr.; reduced prices for members of Alpine Clubs). The railway ascends (10:100) in a curve round Jenbach, with a pretty view on both sides of the Inn valley, and stops at (3½ M.) Bурgeck, at the upper end of the village. Thence, with a steeper gradient (16:100); it ascends the E. side of the wooded Kasbach Valley (below us to the left is the road to the Achensee, see below), curves to the right, and passes the hamlet of Fiecht. Fine view to the right of the Inn valley as far as the Kaisergebirge, and of the entrance of the Zillerthal, with the above-mentioned castles; to the N.E. rises the Sonnwend-Joch. The highest point of the line (3180’), where the toothed rail ends, is reached at (2 M.) Eben (3160’; Kirchenwirth), a frequented pilgrim-resort, with the tomb of St. Nothburga (d. 1213). In front of us we have a view of the Achensee. From Eben to the Abtei-Alp, with fine view, 1 hr.] The line now descends slightly to Maurach (3150’), crosses the road to Achendich, and reaches the (4½ M.) terminus Achensee, beside the Seespitz Hotel, 3 min. from the steamboat-pier (p. 58). The steamers ply in connection with the trains. The trip round the lake takes 1½ hr.—The attractive Road to the Achensee (4½ M. to Seespitz), through the Kasbach-Thal, has also been recently improved and may be recommended to walkers. Comp. p. 55.

90½ M. Schwaz (1765’; Restaurant Strauss, at the station). The town (Stern; Zum Freundsberg; Post), with 5888 inhab., lies on the opposite bank of the Inn, commanded by the château of Freundsberg (2320’). The silver-mines worked here in the middle ages are exhausted, but the iron and copper mines are still productive. The Church, roofed with copper, has a fine façade, completed in 1502, and an altar-piece by Schöpf. The cloisters of the Franciscan Monastery are adorned with old frescoes. The large imperial tobacco-factory employs 1200 women. To the right, 1½ M. from the station, rises the Benedictine abbey of Fiecht (now a school), restored after a fire in 1868.

Excursions. *Kellerjoch (7690’; 5½-5¾ hrs.), by a marked path via Zinlberg and the Frosch-Alp to the (3½ hrs.) Kellerjoch Hut of the local Alpine Club (8059’) and to the (1½ hr.) summit (descent to Fügen, 3½ hrs., see p. 193).—From Schwaz to Hinter-Riss across the Lamsen-Thal, an interesting excursion of 10½-11 hrs. (with guide). The path diverges to the left from the St. Georgenberg route beyond Flecht passes the Bauhof, and ascends along the right side of the wooded Stallten-Thal to (3 hrs.) the Stallten-Alpe (4360’). Thence we ascend to the left, along the N. base of the Hochsattl, to (2 hrs.) the E. saddle of the Lamsen-Joch (6370’), between the Roth vandalism and Schafjochl, and proceed to (½ hr.) the W. saddle (6310’), between the Lamsenspitz and the Hahnkamp; whence we descend to the Bins-Alp (4730’), the (1½ hr.) Enz (3930’), and (3½ hrs.) Hinter-Riss (p. 48).—Over the Stanser-Joch to the Achensee, in hrs., an attractive route (guide necessary). From (2 hrs.) St. Georgenberg we mount rapidly over the Stanser-Alp to (3 hrs.) the Stanser-Joch (6900’; *View). Descent to the Weissenbach-Alp and through the Weissenbach-Thal to (2 hrs.) Seespitz (p. 55).

About 1½ hr. above Schwaz is the mouth (W.) of the Vomper-Thal, one of the wildest valleys of the N. Limestone Alps. A carriage-road leads from Schwaz via Vomp (‘Pelikan), diverging to the right beyond the vil-
IV. Route 34. HALL. From Munichlage, to the (4½ M.) Pfannen-Schmiede and the Vomperbach Inn (1975), at the end of the valley. Hence we ascend to the left by a marked path through wood, skirting the Walderkamm, to (1½ hr.) the Gan-Alpe (3900'), whence the path to the Walder Alpe (p. 175) ascends to the left; and then follow the toilsome 'Knappensteig', constructed by the German Alpine Club, through the Bärenkamm (wire-rope), passing (1½ hr.) a grassy slope commanding a fine view, and finally descending steeply to the (1½ hr.) Au (3525'), at the head of the valley, with a hunting-lodge belonging to the Duke of Alençon. [Au may also be reached from Vomp by experienced mountaineers in 6-7 hrs. by a difficult path constructed by the German Alpine Club on the N. side of the valley, leading via the Melanser-Alp, the hunting-lodge in the Zwergeloch (3905'), and the Katzenleiter (wire-rope).] From this point a trying route (guide indispensable) leads via the Locshütte (4080') and the Uberschall (6280') to the (4 hrs.) Haller Anger Alp (5820'); Rmsts. in the Lofatscher-Thal (p. 41) and to (5 hrs.) Scharnitz (p. 41). — The following difficult peaks of the Vomper chain may be ascended by adepts (with guide): Mittagsspitze (7665'), from Vomp via Vomperberg in 5 hrs.; Hochmiast (8355'), via Vomperberg in 6 hrs.; Lomasen spitze (8205'), from the Zwergeloch Hut in 5 hrs.; Grubenkar spitze (5735'), from the Locshütte via the Grubenkar in 4½ hrs.

From Schwaz to Lanersbach by the Geisel-Joch, 3½ hrs., guide not indispensable (path indicated by red marks). A carriage-road leads via Pill to (1½ hr.) Weerberg (2900'), whence a mule-track ascends the Weerberg valley to the (2 hrs.) Innerste Wirth (4220'), where the valley divides into the Krenz-Thal (right) and Nurpen-Thal (left). Thence across the (3½ hrs.) Geisel-Joch (7515'), with a fine view, to (1½ hr.) Lanersbach or Vorder-Tux (p. 198); — From the Innerste Wirth by the Nurpen-Thal to the *Rastkogl (9045'), 5 hrs. with guide, an interesting ascent, affording a splendid view; descent to (3 hrs.) Lanersbach (p. 198).

To the right appears the village of Vomp, with the château of Sigmundslust. The train crosses the Vomperbach and approaches the Inn. Stations Terfens (Arnolds), Fritzens (Restaurant), and Volders-Baumkirchen. On the opposite bank (bridge at Fritzens) are the villages of Wattens (*Greiderer), with a pretty waterfall, and Volders (Post). The latter lies at the mouth of the Volder-Thal (p. 175), near the castle of Friedberg. We now enter the broad basin of Innsbruck. On the left rise the Patscher Kofel and Saile-Spitze; on the right, the serrated range on the N. side of the Inn valley (p. 177).

102½ M. Hall (1835'); *Bä; *Stern, with garden; *Post; *Neuwirth; Rösle, moderate; Hirsch; *Höt. - Pens. Vorderwalderhof, finely situated ½ M. to the E., on the right bank of the Inn), a quaint old town of 5760 inhab., with salt-baths and salt-works, to which the brine is conveyed from a distance of 6 M. (see p. 175). The evaporating houses near the station contain a cabinet of models. On the S.W. side of the town, near the Residenz (palace) built by Archduke Sigismund in 1480, is a curious old tower called the Münse, a relic of the ancient 'mint' once situated here. The Casino (formerly 'Trinkstube') dates from the beginning of the 16th century. The Rathaus has a fine portal and interesting rooms. The Gothic Parish Church contains an altar-piece by Erasmus Quellin. On the outer wall is a small monument to Speckbacher (d. 1820; the companion-in-arms of the patriotic Andrew Hofer), who in 1809 succeeded
three times in storming the bridge over the Inn, the key to the position of the French and Bavarians. — Narrow-gauge railway to Innsbruck, see p. 177.

Excursions (guides, Joh. Hornsteiner at Hall, and Joh. Rathgeber at Absam). The village of Absam (3070', Bogner, with garden and view; Schwaizer Adler; Ebener), situated on a height, 1/2 hr. to the N., with a pilgrimage-church, was the birthplace of Jacob Stainer (d. 1689), the famous violin-maker, whose house is denoted by a marble tablet with an inscription. — A road leads to the S. over the Inn bridge to (41/2 M.) Judenstein (2975'; Inn), which commands a fine view. [About 1/4 M. to the E. is the Speckbacher Hof, the house of Speckbacher, marked by a memorial tablet.] Thence the walk may be pleasantly extended via Rinn (3019'; Arche) and Almdans (p. 183) to (2 1/4 hrs.) Schloss Amras (p. 183) and (3 1/4 hrs.) Innsbruck. Or we may diverge to the left about 1/4 hr. beyond Rinn and proceed via Stistrans to (2 hrs.) Lans, whence we may make our way to Innsbruck either direct (1 hr.) or via Vill (1 1/2 hrs.).

To reach the Grabenwald, the hills on the N. bank of the Inn, we follow the road to the Salzberg (see below) for 2 1/2 M., and then ascend to the right to (3 1/4 hr.) St. Martin (2930'; Hepperger, *Speckbacher), St. Michael (1 1/2 hr. : 2886), and (1 1/2 hr.) the Gunkel Inn (2865). From this point we descend to (1 1/4 hr.) the church of Maria-Lärch and (1 1/2 hr.) Terfens. A more interesting expedition may be made from St. Michael to the top of the (1 1/2 hr.) Waldner Alpe (4925'; plain rmts.; fine views from the Waldner-Joch (5465'), 1/2 hr. to the E. (to the N. the deep gorge of the Vomperioch), and from the Hinterhorn-Alp (6000'), 20 min. to the W. The descent on the N. side leads to the (1 1/4 hr.) Gan-Alp (p. 174), and hence via Ungelberg to (2 hrs.) Terfens, or to the (1 1/2 hr.) Vomperbach Inn (p. 174).

The Haller Salzberg (5 hrs.). The road ('Salzstrasse') leads to the N., past (left) Absam (the path via Absam, which joins the road in 1 hr., is preferable), and ascends the Halltal, between the Zunderkopf (8450') on the left and the Bettelwurfspitze (8450') on the right, to the (3 hrs.) little church of St. Magdalena (3200'; Inn) and to the (1 1/4 hr.) Herrenhäuser, beside the shafts of the Salt Mines (4560'; rmts., bed only by special permission). A visit to the mines is interesting (1 hr.; fee 40 kr.). The Kaiser-säule (3560'), reached via the Thauer Thörl (3280) in 1/2 hr., commands a fine view; one still more extensive is obtained from the Zunderkopf (8450'; ascended by a club-path in 1/4 hr. from the Thörl). — From the salt-mines a path ascends to the right via the Oberberg to the (1 1/2 hr.) Jet-Anger, in a wild situation. An interesting pass leads hence over the Latscher-Joch (8440') and through the Hinterau-Thai to (7 1/4 hrs.) Scharnitz (comp. p. 41); another (fatiguing) crosses the Stempel-Joch (7275') to the Gieserach-Thal (to Scharnitz 8 3 hrs.; comp. p. 41). — The Bettelwurfspitze (8940'; new hut) is ascended from the salt-mines in 3 1/2 hrs. (guide 5 fl.); an attractive but trying excursion.

The Volder-Thal. The road leads to the E. across the bridge over the Inn via (4 1/2 M.) Volderwald (Hôtel-Pens. Volderwald, see p. 174) to (1 1/2 M.) Gusleit (1800'), whence a cart-road ascends across the Windschey (3850') to the (1 1/2 hr.) Volderer Wildbad (3860'; good and cheap quarters), prettily situated in the woods. The Largats (1250'; 3 hrs.) and the *Glungezer (3780'; 5 hrs.; shelter-hut) are ascended without difficulty (the latter with guide). The descent may be made to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Kaiser Prinz Josef Hut on the Patscherkofel (marked path; see p. 183). — Across the Naviser-Joch to Matrei (on the Brenner railway), 7 1/2 hrs., easy and interesting (guide unnecessary in good weather; Ant. Angerer of Volders recommended. From the Voldererbad we follow the left bank of the brook to (2 hrs.) the Vorberg-Alpe (3880'), cross to the right bank, recross near the (1 hr.) Steinkaser-Alpe (6560'), and reach (1 1/2 hr.) the Naviser-Joch (3800), immediately to the W. of the Sonnenspitze (3450'), with a fine view of the Tux and Stubai Alps. Descent through the Navisthal to the Zehentner-Alp and the Stipler-Alp and over steep meadows to (2 hrs.) Navis (4400'; quarters at the cure's), whence a cart-track leads to (2 hrs.) Matrei or Steinach (p. 238).
The train quits the Inn and traverses the broad valley towards the W. On the right rise the Zunderköpfe, with the white Franzens-Pyramide; at their base lie the villages of Thaur, Rum, and Arzl. To the left, on the lower hills, at the foot of the Glungetzer (p. 185), is the village of Rinn, the home of Speckbacher (p. 175). Farther down is the château of Amras (p. 183). The train crosses the Inn, above the influx of the Sill, opposite Mühlau (p. 184), and traverses the valley on a long viaduct.

109 M. Innsbruck.

35. Innsbruck and Environns.

Hotels. *Tiroler Hof (Pl. a; D, 4), R., L., & A. from 2 fl., B. 20 kr., D. 21/2 fl.; *Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. b; D, 4), R., L., & A. from 1 1/2 fl., B. 60 kr., D. 2 fl.; *Goldner Sonne (Pl. c; D, 4), R. 1 1/2 fl., L. 50, B. 60 kr., pens. 3 1/2-5 fl., these three at the station. — Second-class: *Habsburger Hof ("Reform Hotel", no fees; Pl. k, D 3), with garden-restaurant, R., L., & A. from 1 1/2 fl., pens. 3 fl.; *Hôtel Kreid (Pl. m; D, 4), Margarethen-Platz, near the station, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2 fl., L. 20 kr.; *Stadt München (Pl. e; C, 4), with garden-restaurant, R. from 1 fl.; Goldner Adler (Pl. d; B, C, 3), near the Inn bridge, R. 80 kr.-1 fl.; Post, Maria-Theresien-Str., with garden-restaurant, well spoken of; Hôtel Central, Erlser-Str.; Hôtel Veldiarena (P. 1; B, 5), in an open situation, near the railway-station of Wilten. — Hirsch (Pl. f; B, C, 5); Rainer, Hofgasse 12; Krone, by the triumphal arch, well spoken of; *Goldner Lodge; *Rother Adler (Pl. g; B, 3), Seilergasse, unpretending; Grauer Bär, Universität-Str., with garden; moderate; Weisses Böse, moderate; Goldner Rose, next the Goldene Dachl; Zum Bierwastl, with garden on the Inn; Aiblinger Hof. — On the left bank of the Inn: *Hôtel-Pension Kayser (p. 184), charmingly situated 1/2 M. from the bridge, pens. from 2 fl. 70 kr., for transient guests 3 1/2 fl. (also a café-restaurant); *Pens. Schloss Weiherburg, pens. from 2 1/2 fl.; *Steen, *Pens. Edelweiss, in Mühlau (p. 184). — Second-class: Goldner Stern (Pl. h; B, 2) frequented by the Roman Catholic clergy, unpretending; Mondshein (Pl. i; B, 3), by the bridge; Mohren, Mariahilf-Str.; Furnished Rooms at Frau Junet's, Bürger-Str. 6. — In summer it is advisable to order rooms in advance.

Cafés and Restaurants. *Stadtische (Pl. 19; C, 3); Kraft (band daily). Hirschhammer, both in the Museums-Strasse; Café Central, Erlser-Str.; Kaufland, under the Lieben, Austria, Anich-Str. (frescos from Tyrolean legends); Maximilian, Maria-Theresien-Str.; Andreas Haus, by the Inn bridge; Merkur, Bahnhof-Platz; in the Hof-Garten (p. 179); Kayser (see above), with view-terrace. — Beer. Breinössl, Maria-Theresien-Str. 12, with garden; Summer, Viaduktgasse, near the station; Adambräu, Adamegasse (café-chantant); Büchsenhausen Brewery. Good wine at the Grauer Bär and Goldner Lodge (see above). — *Rail. Restaurant. — Confectioners: Jenny, Maria-Theresien-Str. 33; Rüggenmann, Margarethen-Platz.

Carriage (driver included). To or from the station, with bag, one horse 1 fl., two-horse 1 fl. 30 kr.; drive in the town, first hour 1 fl. 30 or 2 fl. 50 kr., each additional hr. 1 fl. or 1 fl. 30 kr. To the Berg Isel and back, one-horse 1 fl. 80, two-horse 2 fl. 50 kr.; Mühlau 1 fl. 60, 2 fl. 50 kr.; Weiherburg 2 fl. 50, 3 fl. 60 kr.; Weiherburg and Mühlau 3 fl. 40 kr., Amras and back (with stay of 1 hr.) 2 fl. 40, 3 fl. 60 kr.; Amras and Berg Isel 3 fl. 50, 4 fl. 80 kr.; Stefans-Brücke 3 fl., 4 fl. 80 kr.; Lans 3 1/2, 8 fl.; Lans and Igls 5 fl. 80 kr., 9 fl.; Igls via Vill 3 fl. 60 kr., 6 fl., there and back 4 fl. 80 kr., 7 fl.; Heiligwasser 5 fl. 80 kr., 9 fl.; Schönberg 5 fl. 60 kr., 10 fl. (whole day 6 1/2, 11 fl.); Neustift 10, 17 1/2 fl. Carriages and saddle-horses may be obtained from Schallhart at the Post Office.

Porter from the railway-station to the hotel for each article under 56 lbs. 15-20 kr., under 110 lbs. 30 kr., above 110 lbs. 40 kr.
Steam Tramway from Berg Isel through the town to Mühlau and Hall every hour; every 1/2 hr. in the afternoon from Berg Isel to Mühlau. The stations are Berg-Isel, Wilten, Triumphal Gate, Landhaus, Theresien-Strasse, Inn Bridge, Inn Foot-Bridge, Saggen, Dollinger (Stern, at Mühlau), Mühlau, Arzl, Rum, Thaur, and Hall (comp. the Plan). The trip from Berg Isel to Theresien-Str. takes 12 min.; thence to Dollinger 1/4 hr., to Hall 3/4 hr. The fares, reckoned in seven zones, vary from 5 to 18 kr. (e.g., from Theresien-Str. to Berg Isel or Mühlau 8 kr.). This line greatly facilitates a visit to Berg Isel, the Lanzel Köpfle, Schloss Amras, Mühlau, Hall, etc.

Railway to Munich, see R. 31; by Wörgl and Saalfelden to Salzburg, see RR. 36, 25; to Bozen, see R. 42; to Landeck, see R. 44. Porter from the station to the hotel for luggage under 33 lbs. 10 kr. for each package, under 1 cwt. 15 kr., above 1 cwt. 20 kr.

Baths. *Swimming and other Baths* in the Adamsgasse, adjoining the Margarethen-Platz, well fitted up (first-class baths, incl. dress, 90 kr.). Kaiserkrone, Herzog-Otto-Str. (restaurant); *Swimming Baths at the Gieser*, on the left bank of the Inn, above the old rifle-range; Erzherzog-Maximilians-Bad, at St. Nikolaus; at Büchsenhausen.

Theatre (Pl. C, 3), from October to Passion Week. — *Summer Theatre* (rustic comedies) at Pradl (p. 182) on Sun. afternoons; Volks-Theater, at the Löwenhaus (Pl. D, 1).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 4), Maria-Theresien-Str.; branch-office at the station. — Carved wood, photographs, etc., at F. Unterberger’s, Museums-Str., and Czichna’s, Herzog-Friedrich-Str. — Bankers. Payr & Sonvico, Landhausgasse; M. Löwe, Museums-Str. 1. — Goods Agent. H. Huescher, Margarethen-Platz 1.

Permanent Exhibition of Pictures in summer and autumn in the Stadtsäle (Pl. 19), first floor. — Permanent Art and Industrial Exhibition, Rudolf-Str. (entrance free).

English Church Service in the Redoute building at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Innsbruck (1880’), the capital of Tyrol, with 23,325 inhab., including a garrison of 2000 men, is charmingly situated on the Inn, not far from the influx of the Sill, and next to Salzburg is the most picturesque town among the German Alps. In every direction, particularly towards the N., the eye is met by striking groups of bold and fissured limestone mountains (Brandjoch, Frauhitt, Seegrubenspitzen, Hafelekars, Rumersjoch), towering above the cultivated slopes of the valley; while towards the S., above the wooded Berg Isel, rise the noble outlines of the Saile-Spitze and Waldraster-Spitze. To the S.E., nearer the foreground, above the Lanzel Köpfle, peeps the rounded summit of the Patscher Kofel.

Leaving the station (Pl. D, 4), we proceed to the right along the Rudolf-Strasse to the Margarethen-Platz (Pl. C, D, 4), where the Rudolfbrunnen (Pl, 2), in red Tyrolese marble, erected in 1863-77, commemorates the 500th anniversary of the union of Tyrol with Austria (1363). At the top is a bronze statue of Duke Rudolf IV., 10’ in height, by Grissemann, and around the basin below are four water-spouting dragons and four griffins as shield-bearers.

We next reach the Maria-Theresien-Strasse (Pl. C, 3, 4), the busiest street in the town, which contains the Landhaus, the Post Office (formerly the palace of Prince Thurn and Taxis, Pl. C, 4), and other handsome buildings of the 17-18th cent., and is embellished with the Anna-Säule (Pl. C, 4), a column erected in 1706 ‘ob hostes tam Bavarum quam Gallum A. 1703 Tyrolim inva-
dentes depulsos'. The court-façade of the Lang House (No. 18),
opposite the column, is adorned with excellent frescoes.

The Maria-Theresien-Str. is continued towards the N. by the
Herzog-Friedrich-Strasse, a street flanked with arcades ('Lauben'),
which leads direct to the Goldne Dachl.

The 'Goldne Dachl' (Pl. C, 3), a gilded copper roof, covering a
rich late-Gothic balcony constructed in 1425, belongs to a palace
which Count Frederick of Tyrol, nicknamed 'with the empty pockets',
is said to have built at a cost of 30,000 ducats (about 14,000L.) in
order to refute the imputation. The paintings on the outer wall, re-
presenting the Emp. Maximilian and his two wives, and the well-
executed armorial bearings in marble commemorate the restoration
of the balcony by that emperor in 1504. The gilding is now rather
dim. — The adjoining Stadthurm or Feuerthurm, a handsome old
tower, 230' high, commands a fine view.

Further on, to the right, we reach the Franciscan Church,
or Hofkirche (Pl. C, 3), in the Renaissance style, erected in
1553–63, in compliance with the will of Emp. Maximilian I.
(d. 1519; interred at Wiener-Neustadt, p. 397), whose sumptuous
Monument occupies the centre of the nave. Maximilian is repre-
sented, in a kneeling posture, in bronze, on a massive marble sarco-
phagus, surrounded by 28 bronze statues of his heroic ancestors,
in the guise of mourners and torch-bearers. The completion of this
imposing work occupied several generations, and the emperor him-
self ordered its execution as early as 1509; but the original plan
having been lost, the monument was not erected till the time of
Ferdinand I. and the Archduke Ferdinand, and was not finished
till about 1583. The general design is due to Gilg Sesselschreiber
of Augsburg, the court-painter. The figures were cast by Stephan
Godl, Bernhard Godl, Gregor Löffler, Hans Lendenstrech, and others;
and the famous Peter Vischer of Nuremberg, to whom the figures
of King Arthur and Theodorich are attributed, also took part in
the work. The figure of Maximilian himself is by L. del Duca.

On the right: 1. Clovis of France; 2. Philip I. of Spain, son of Maximi-
ian; 3. Emp. Rudolph of Hapsburg; 4. Duke Albert the Wise; 5. Theodor-
ich, King of the Ostrogoths; 6. Ernest, Duke of Austria and Styria; 7. Theo-
dobert, Duke of Burgundy; 8. Arthur, King of England (1519), the finest of
the series; 9. Archduke Sigismund; 10. Bianca Maria Sforza, second wife
of Maximilian; 11. Margaret, their daughter; 12. Zimbirga, wife of Duke
Ernest; 13. Charles the Bold of Burgundy; 14. Philip le Bon, father of the
last.

On the left: 15. Johanna, Queen of Philip I. of Spain; 16. Ferdinand
the Catholic, her father; 17. Cunigunde, sister of Maximilian; 18. Eleonora
of Portugal, mother of Maximilian; 19. Maria of Burgundy, his first wife;
20. Elisabeth, wife of Albert II.; 21. Godfrey de Bouillon, with a crown of
thorns; 22. Emp. Albert I.; 23. Frederick IV., Count of Tyrol, with the
empty pockets' (see above); 24. Leopold III., the Pious, who fell at Sempach;
25. Count Rudolph of Hapsburg, grandfather of the Emperor; 26. Leopold
the Saint; 27. Emp. Frederick III., Maximilian's father; 28. Emp. Albert II.

Most of these statues were cast under Ferdinand I. at the bronze foundry
of Mühlau near Innsbruck, which was established by Maximilian I.
Franciscan Church. INNSBRUCK. IV. Route 35. 179

On the sides of the sarcophagus are 24* Reliefs in marble, representing the principal events in the emperor's life. The first four are by Bernhard and Albert Abel of Cologne; the other twenty, by Alex. Collins of Malines (d. 1612), have been pronounced by Thorwaldsen the most perfect works of their kind. Many of the heads are portraits; the features of Maximilian at different periods of his life are unmistakable; and the characteristics of the different nationalities are faithfully rendered. The reliefs are covered with glass and enclosed by a railing; those who wish a closer inspection must pay 50 kr. for admission within the latter.

The steps to the right, at the beginning of the right aisle, lead to the Silberne Kapelle, so called from a silver statue of the Virgin, and embossed representations in that metal of the 'Lauretanian Litany' on the altar. On the left wall are 23 bronze statuettes of saints, cast at Innsbruck, and probably once destined for the monument of Maximilian. The tomb of Archduke Ferdinand II. (d. 1595), executed by Collins during the duke's lifetime, is adorned with four scenes in relief from the life of the deceased. The tomb of Philippina Welser of Augsburg (d. 1530), first wife of the archduke (see p. 183), is embellished with two reliefs by Collins. The old organ is said to have been a gift of Pope Julius II.

At the entrance to the left aisle is the Monument of Andreas Hofer, in Tyrolese marble, executed by Schaller, with a relief by Kiefer. Hofer was shot in 1810 at Mantua, and in 1823 his remains were brought to Innsbruck, and solemnly interred here. In relief are six Tyrolese, who represent the six districts of Tyrol, binding themselves by an oath over the lowered banner. At the sides are the tombs of Speckbacher and Hasinger, with memorial tablets. Opposite these is a monument to all the Tyrolese who have fallen in the defence of their country since 1796, with the inscription: 'Absorpta est mors in victoria'. — In this church, on 3rd Nov., 1851, Christina of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, embraced the Roman Catholic faith.

To the left, on leaving the Franciscan Church, is the imperial palace, or Hofburg (Pl. C, 3), erected in the rococo style in 1766-70. Visitors are admitted 10-12 and 2-4; the Riesensaal (with portraits) and the Chapel are worth seeing.

Opposite the Burg are the Stadtsäle (Pl. 19; Restaurant, see p. 176; Exhibition, on the first floor, see p. 177) and the Theatre (Pl. C, 3). In front of it lies the Rennweg, embellished with the Leopoldsbrunnen, with an equestrian statue of Archduke Leopold V., executed in marble in 1893 by Deininger and Fuss, who have used the original bronze figures of C. Gras (1626). — To the N. of this point is the well-kept Hofgarten (Restaurant). Farther to the N.E., in the quarter between the railway and the Inn, is the large new Orphanage (Pl. E, 1, 2), founded by J. von Sieberer, with a fine chapel. The sculptures on the façade are by Baumgartner.

Next the Hofkirche, in the Universitäts-Strasse, is the Gymnasi-um Theresianum (Pl. 5). In the same street, beyond the entrance to the Botanic Garden (p. 180), is the University (Pl. C, D, 3), founded by Emp. Leopold in 1672 and restored in 1826. A medical faculty was added in 1869. It is attended by about 1000 students and possesses the usual collections. The Jesuitenkirche or University Church (Pl. 9), erected in 1627-40 in the baroque style,
is crowned with a dome 200' high. Adjoining is the University Library (Pl. 25), a collection of 140,000 vols. (open 8-1 and 3-5).

The Botanic Garden (Pl. D, 2, 3; entrance opposite the back of the Gymnasium) contains upwards of 600 species of Alpine plants with the different kinds of rock on which they grow, arranged orographically.

The Capuchin Monastery (Pl. D, 2, 3), begun in 1592, was the first of this order in Germany. A cell built by Archduke Maximilian, Master of the Teutonic Order (d. 1618), where he annually spent some time according to the rules of the Order, still contains reminiscences of the founder (apply to door-keeper).

Near this point, in the Museums-St., rises the handsome Renaissance building of the Ferdinandeum or Tyrolese National Museum (Pl. C, D, 3), named after Emp. Ferdinand I., its first patron. Begun in 1842, it received its upper story in 1854-86 (open daily, except Sun. afternoon, in summer 9-5, in winter 10-3; admission 50, short guide 10, catalogue of pictures 15 kr.). The façade is adorned with busts of twenty-two eminent natives of Tyrol (among them Angelica Kaufmann, J. A. Koch, etc.).

Ground Floor. In the Corridor are Roman, medieval, and modern monuments in stone and bronze, including the so-called Altar of Diana from Meran; the stone coat-of-arms of Duke Sigismund from the Goldene Dachl (1452); and the tombstones of the brass-founder Gregor Löffler (d. 1565) and his wife. — The central Hall, containing portraits of the founders and supporters of the museum, is intended for temporary exhibitions. To the left are the Zoological Collection (noteworthy group of wild fowl from the Oetztal, and good specimens of steinbock, lynx, beaver, etc.) and the Geological Collection (the second room contains specimens of all minerals found in Tyrol). — On the staircase are cartoons by G. Flatz, K. Blas, etc. — First Floor. The Corridor contains plaster-casts, chiefly of Tyrolean works. — Room I.: Collection of Arms; stained-glass windows of the 16th and 17th centuries. — R. II.: Khosian, Roman, and Teutonic antiquities, including ornamented fragments of sithies from Matrei and Moritzing; articles from the grave of a Longobard chief at Civezzano, with unique iron coffin-mountings; and a gilt Merovingian fibula, resembling the fibula of the Frankish king Childeric I., formerly preserved in Paris. — R. III.: Ethnographical Collection (enamelled Persian dish of the 12th cent.; early Egyptian statuettes; Indian water-colours). — R. IV.: Geographical Collection, with Tyrolean maps of the 15-19th cent., including Peter Anich and Blas Hueber's map of 1774; globes by Anich; relief maps by Franz Keil; ancient measuring-instruments; Tyrolean herbarium. — R. V.: Collections illustrating the history of civilization; Tyrolean weights and measures, musical instruments, etc. — R. VI., a circular apartment containing patriotic and historical relics and curiosities: statue of Hofer; his tombstone from Mantua; his sabre, amulet, coins struck during his brief rule, his rifle, &c.; Speckbacher's chain, sabre, and belt; Haspinger's hat and breviary; a Neapolitan six-pounder; the flag of a Venetian volunteer corps, captured from the Italians by a corps of Innsbruck students in 1848; a mountain-gun of the same period. The Radetzky Album, a memorial of the marshal of that name, contains over 1000 autographs; the most interesting leaves are exhibited in frames on the wall. — R. VII.: Sculptures, and plaster-casts of works by Tyrolean artists; Terpsichore, Venus, by Mahlknecht; reliefs by A. Collin; wooden reliefs by Jos. Hell; crucifixes of the 13-18th centuries. — R. VIII.: Small objects of art: enamels, Venetian and German glass, stoneware, sacerdotal vestments, lace, clocks (sun-dial of Frederick III.), porcelain, etc. — R.R. IX, X: Objects of art in metal: jewel-casket said to have belonged

The Church of St. James (St. Jakob; Pl. C, 3), not far from the Goldne Dachl, re-erected in 1717, contains a picture of the Virgin over the high-altar by L. Cranach (well known from numerous copies), surrounded with a painting by Schöpf; and the tomb of Archduke Maximilian, Master of the Teutonic Order, designed by C. Gras and cast by H. Reinhart.

The handsome *Bridge (Pl. B, 3), which leads to the suburbs of St. Nicolaus and Mariahilf on the left bank of the Inn, affords the best survey of the environs. In the Inn Alley on the left bank are a pillar with a barometer, and a zinc Statue of Walther von der Vogelweide (p. 281). To the Weiberburg and Mühlau, see p. 184.

At the S. end of the Maria-Theresien-Strasse is a Triumphal Gate, erected by the citizens in 1765, on the occasion of the entry of Emp. Francis I. and the Empress Maria Theresia, to commemorate the marriage of Prince Leopold (afterwards Emp. Leopold II.) with the Infanta Maria Ludovica. The emperor died before the conclusion of the festivities.

Beyond this gate, to the right, are the Tyrolean Glass-Painting and Mosaic Establishment (Pl. 24, B 5; open on week-days 11-12 and 5-6) and the Lying-in Hospital. In the adjacent Fallmerayer-Str. stand the Imperial Law Courts (Pl. B, 4, 5), the Gymnasium (Pl. 6), and the Pädagogium (teachers' seminary; Pl. B, C, 4). The garden of the last (open 4.30-7.30 from May 1st to July 15th, 11-3 from July 15th to Sept. 15th, and at other times 11-2; adm. 30 kr.) contains a department for Alpine plants, and a large and interesting Relief Model of Tyrol (scale 1 : 7500; vertical scale 1 : 2500), by Prof. Schuler, covering an area of about 100 sq. yds., and re-
producing accurately the geological peculiarities of the different districts (see to school-attendant who explains it). In the Anich-Str. rises the State Technical School (Pl. 21); more to the S.W. are the large Public Hospital (Pl. A, B, 4, 5), with the University clinical institutions. Towards the S.W., in the direction of the Inn, is the Pathological and Anatomical Institute (Pl. A, 5).

In the same quarter lies the well-kept Cemetery, containing handsome modern monuments by Natter, Gasser, Grissemann, and other Tyrolese sculptors, and that of A. Colins, the sculptor (p. 179), in the Renaissance style. In the vestibule of the chapel are frescoes by Franz Plattner, a pupil of Cornelius (1893-1873), and sculptures by M. Stolz.

About 3/4 M. from the gate, on the Brenner road (p. 248), is the Premonstratensian Abbey of Wilten, or Willau, the Roman Veldidena. By the church-portal are statues of the giants Haimon, the traditional founder of the abbey, and Thrysus. The church is sumptuously decorated with stucco, frescoes, and gilding.

In 3 min. more the road brings us to the *Berg Isel (2065'), at the foot of which is the station of the steam-tramway (p. 177). A little farther up are the Bierstindl Restaurant and a notice indicating the way to the rifle-practice ground of the Tyrolese Riflemen ("Kaiser-Jäger"). The road sweeps to the right and ascends in 10 min. to the park-like plateau (restaurant), in the middle of which rises a *Bronze Statue of Andreas Hofer, by Natter, erected in 1893. Beyond is the rifle-range, on the side next the Sillthal (officers' practice on Saturday afternoons, with military music). The Pavilion at the N.E. angle affords a charming survey of the Innthal and the town.

Among the other monuments on the plateau is an obelisk bearing the inscription: 'Donec erunt montes et sara et pectora nostra Austriacae domui moenia semper erunt.' The dates 15th April, 29th May, and 13th August, 1809, refer to the repeated capture of the town from the Bavarians by the brave Tyrolese peasants under Andreas Hofer, whose attacks were chiefly directed against it from the Berg Isel and the hills adjoining it on the E. as far as Schloss Amras. — The smaller Pyramid of white marble records the names of Tyrolese officers and soldiers who fell in the campaigns of 1848, 1849, 1859, 1863, and 1878 in Tyrol, Italy, Hungary, and the Herzegovina. — The central block is arranged as a museum, and contains portraits of Hofer, Speckbacher, and Haslinger, trophies, uniforms, etc. (adm. 20 kr.). — By following the road leading to the W. from the Hofer Monument, past the Officers' Casino, we soon reach the Brenner road, below the Ferrarihof (café). The old Brenner road (p. 248) ascends hence to the left to the (1/4 hr.) Plateau, commanding a good view of the town. Thence a marked path leads to (1/4 hr.) the Plumesköpf (2800'), a splendid point of view.

On a spur of the Mittelgebirge, or lower hills, 3 M. to the S.E. of Innsbruck, stands Schloss Amras, the direct road to which leads by Pradl. (A shorter footpath leads to the right below the railway-station and crosses the Sill to the gas-works; here we go towards the right for a few hundred paces, and then follow a field-track to the left, which leads to the road in 10 min.) Another road via Wilten is longer, but pleasanter (steam-tramway, see p. 177). It passes to the left under the Brenner Railway at the foot of the Berg Isel, crosses the Sill (to the right are a weir, and the mouth of the first
tunnel of the Brenner line), and then leads straight to the (3/4 hr.) château along the base of the mountains (Schlosskeller Restaurant, to the right, near the entrance). — Schloss Amras, the Lanserköpfle, and Berg Isel may all be visited the same afternoon if an early start be made.

*Schloss Amras or Ambras (2070'), originally erected in the 13th cent., owes its fame chiefly to Archduke Ferdinand, son of Emp. Ferdinand I., and husband of Philippina Welser, daughter of wealthy patrician of Augsburg, whom he had met at the diet of Augsburg in 1547 and secretly married in 1557. The archduke, an enthusiastic lover of art, who became governor of Tyrol in 1563, extended the château considerably and filled it with treasures of art. His historical collection of arms and armour established here, but transferred to Vienna in 1806, is to this day one of the finest in existence, and forms the most valuable part of the Imperial Museum of Weapons. The Schloss gradually fell into decay, but when Archduke Karl Ludwig (governor of Tyrol in 1856-58) selected it as his residence, it underwent a thorough restoration. The collection of objects of art were considerably increased by contributions from the imperial collections in Vienna, and in 1882 the château was opened as a museum (open from June to Oct. daily, except Mon., 9-12 and 2-5, in winter 10-12 and 1-3; tickets of admission are obtained gratis at the Hofburg in Innsbruck, daily, except Mon., 9-12 and 2-5; see p. 179).

The outer court contains 8 Roman milestones, from the time of Septimius Severus (193-211 A.D.), found on the road from Wilten to Schönberg. The visitor is shown successively the 'Unterschloss', the 'Spanish Saloon', and the 'Hochschloss' (fee for each). In the Unterschloss ('lower castle'), two large halls to the right contain the valuable Collection of Weapons, from the 15th cent. to the present time, arranged in chronological order, At the entrance to the Hochschloss is the large Spanish Saloon, 140' long, 32' broad, and 18' high, with marble pavement, fine wooden ceiling, and artistically inlaid doors; on the walls are portraits of counts and dukes of Tyrol from 1229 to 1600. Built in 1570-71, this hall was thoroughly restored in 1866-77. — The Ground Floor of the Hochschloss ('upper castle') contains a restored Gothic chapel of the 15th cent., with frescoes by Wörndle; and a bath-chamber said to have been used by Philippina Welser. — First Floor: Rooms I-VI, Collection of furniture (in R. V. fine antique panels from Meran). R. VII: Models of stone buildings. R. VIII.: Models of wooden buildings, wax-reliefs, etc. R. IX.: Objects in metal, and textile fabrics. R. X.: Oriental and Asiatic articles. R. XI.: Marble sculptures. R. XII.: Works in wood, ivory, horn, amber, etc.; small sculptures in stone; mosaics and paintings upon stone. R. XIII.: Coral. — The Second Floor (N. side) contains a historical portrait-gallery in nine rooms. Among the portraits in BR. III. and IV. are those of the Archduke Ferdinand (d. 1595), at various ages, Philippina Welser (d. 1580), and their sons Andrew (d. 1600 as cardinal), and Charles, Margrave of Burgau (d. 1618). Room V. contains a fine old panelled ceiling. The religious and historical pictures in the last four rooms are of little value.

The pretty *Park, with its miniature waterfalls, is also accessible (entrance near the Spanish Saloon), and as the gate at the lower end is generally open, it is not necessary to return to the château. About 3/4 M. nearer the town than Schloss Amras a path with pilgrimage-stations ascends towards the S. through wood to the Tummet-
platz (*tournament-ground*), a small open space, with chapels, crosses, and votive offerings. This was the burial-place of about 8000 soldiers who perished during the wars of 1797-1805, when the Schloss was used as a military hospital.

The finest of the excursions from Innsbruck is the ascent of the *Lanser Köpfe* (3050'), accomplished from the terminus of the steam-tramway (p. 177) in 1 hr. Beyond the bridge over the Sill at Wilten, by a finger-post to the right, we ascend the *Paschberg* by a marked path passing the Bretterkeller, soon obtaining a fine view of the Inn valley; by the (12 min.) red cross, where the carriage-road via *Igls* diverges to the right (see below), our path ascends to the left round the Lanser Köpfe to the point where carriages stop. Hence we ascend from the S. side to the N.E. summit (330' above the plateau; marked by a mast 42' high, with a vane) which commands a charming *View of the valley of the Inn from the Martinswand to the Kellerjoch and Kaisergerbirge, and of the Stubaiern Ferner, Habicht, Waldrasterspitz, Saile, etc., towards the S. (see the mountain-indicator)*. We may also drive from Innsbruck to the foot of the Lanser-Köpfe and back in 4 hrs. (carr. and pair, incl. stay of 1 hr., 6 fl.). — We may return past the small and boggy *Lanser See* (2760'; rustic baths, 20 kr.) to (20 min.) *Igls* (2900'; *Iglerhof*, first-class, with baths, pens. 4-6 fl. *Altwirth; Stern*, unpretending), a finely situated summer-resort, and thence follow the road via (3/4 M.) *Vill* (2660; *Inn*) to (3 M.) Innsbruck (omnibus twice daily in 3/4 hr.); or we may proceed to the left from the S. base of the Lanser Köpfe to (1 M.) *Lans* (2835'; Traube; Wilder Mann), and follow the road (carriages, see p. 176) via *Aldrans* to (2 M.) *Amras* (p. 183; a path leading to the left immediately to the N. of Lans saves 3/4 M.).

The hill near the church of *Ampass* commands a view similar to that from the Lanser Köpfe and is much more accessible. From Amras we proceed via (1/4 hr.) *Bad Egerdach* to (10 min.) the old 'Salzstrasse' ('salt road') from Hall to Matrei (p. 183). We then ascend this road till the church of Ampass comes in sight and mount by a good path on the E. side of the hill to (5 min.) the tower on the top.

A pleasant walk may be taken on the left bank of the Inn, by *St. Nikolaus* (p. 181), the château of *Büchsenhausen* (with a brewery and bathing-establishment), and the *Pension Kayser* (p. 176), to (1/2 hr.) *Schloss Weihersburg* (2210'; Pens. and Restaur.), with a terrace commanding a fine *View of the valley of the Inn, the Glungetzer, Patscher Kofel, etc. About 800' above the Weihersburg (steep ascent of 1/2 hr.) is the farm-house of *Maria-Brunn* (the 'Hungerburg'; Restaurant), which commands a *View extending to the Stubaiern Ferner'; carriage-road back to Innsbruck via Hötting, 2 M. — We may return from the Weihersburg by (20 min.) *Mühlau* (2025'; *Stern*; *Pension Edelweiss*), a charmingly situated village, and thence to (1 1/2 M.) Innsbruck either by the steam-tramway in 17 min. (station Dollinger, near the Stern Inn) or on foot by the handsome suspension-bridge. — From Mühlau a marked
path leads past the Innsbruck Electric Works to (1/2 hr.) the wild Mühlaier Klam.

The Kranebitter Klam is well worth a visit. Taking the first turning to the left in the Höttinger Gasse, which ascends from the bridge over the Inn, we cross the Höttinger Bach, and continue straight on to (1/4 M.) a chapel. Keeping to the right of the hill, we proceed for about 2 1/4 M. between meadows and wood, and then ascend to the right to (1/2 hr.) the Kerschbuchhof, where we have a view of the Saile, the Kalkkögel, and the Taxerferner (Olperer). The Klam lies about 1/4 hr. below in the wood (in wet weather visitors should beware of the stones which occasionally fall on the path). The most convenient return-route is by railway from Völts (p. 253), which we reach by descending from the Klam to the (1/4 hr.) Hotel at Kranebitten and crossing the Inn by ferry (apply at the hotel). — A rough path (guide to Zirl 3 1/2 fl.) leads through the Klam to (4 hrs. from Innsbruck) the Solstein Hut (5375') on the Zirter Mühder (ascent of the Grossl Solstein, see p. 254), whence it descends along the Ehnbach Klam to (2 1/2 hrs.) Zirl (p. 262). — A finer route to the Kranebitter Klam is by the 'Stangensteig', which begins at the (1/4 hr.) Planitzenhof and ascends thence direct, through wood (fine views), to (1 hr.) the Kerschbuchhof (guide 1 1/2 fl.). — A walk may also be taken from the Planitzenhof, through wood, to the (1/2 hr.) solitary and most romantically situated Höttinger Bild (guide 1 fl.).

A pleasant excursion may be made by the Brenner Road (p. 248), either on foot or by carriage, to the (4 1/2 M.) Stefans-Brücke and thence to *Ober-Schönberg (see p. 248). Walkers may choose the interest route through the wild Ahren-Thal to Gärberbach. — To the (3 M.) village of Natters (2565'; Scheerhof; Stern), charmingly situated at the foot of the Saile; the carriage-road diverges to the right from the Brenner Road above the Berg Isel. In the neighbourhood is an excellent spring, known as the Bleichbrunn. — By the Arlberg Railway to Kematen (Kaiser Ferdinand Waterfalls) and to Zirl, see pp. 253, 254.

Mountain Ascents (guides, *Al. Hochwainer, nicknamed Graschler, Fr. Runngoldner, Karl Santner, Joh. and Jos. Biendl). The Patzer Kofel (7270'; 5 hrs.; guide 3 fl., not indispensable) commands a very extensive view. We take the road to Vill and (4 1/2 M.) Iglis (p. 134), cross the 'Salzstrasse' from Matrei to Hall, and ascend to the small pilgrimage-church of (1 hr.) Heiligwasser (4070', Inn). Thence a marked path, with numerous good view-points (benches), leads past the Ochsen-Alpe (good water) to the (2 hrs.) Kaiser Franz-Josef-Schützhaus (6460'; Inn; splendid view) and to the (1/2 hr.) summit. Owing to the formation of the mountain there is no single point from which the whole panorama can be surveyed, and we must make a complete circuit of the numerous small elevations of the summit. A steep path leads from the (1 hr.) Ochsen-Alpe through wood to (1 1/2 hr.) Patet (p. 237). — The Glungetzer (8790') is ascended from the Franz Josef Hut by a marked path in 3 1/2 hrs. (trying; comp. p. 179). — The Saile or Nockspitze (1860'), a toilsome ascent of 5 1/2 hrs. with guide (4 fl.), via Mutter and Kreit (p. 247), offers fewer attractions than the Patzer Kofel.

Among the limestone-mountains on the N. side of the Inn, the Hafelekars (7637') is the most interesting (5 hrs.; guide, unnecessary for adepts, 3 fl.; path marked with yellow). Passing the church of Hötting, we reach the quarries on the W. side of the Hungerburg, and then, beyond the Tatschenbrunnen (3445'), the (2 hrs.) Rossfall-Alp (5240'), about 2 hrs. below the summit. Fine view. Good spring 1/2 hr. below the top (36° Fahr.).


40 M. RAILWAY (Giselabahn, comp. R. 35) from Wörgl to (22 M.) Kitzbühel in 1-2 hrs. — DILIGENCE from Kitzbühel to Mittersill daily in summer. One-horse carriage from Kitzbühel to Pass Thurn 5 (two-horse 10), Mittersill 7, Krimml 14 fl.
Wörgl (1665'), see p. 171. The railway follows the left bank of the Brixenthaler Ache (on the other bank is the Kaiserstrasse, p. 189), to (21/2 M.) Leukenthal. Below Schloss Itter, which stands on a spur of the Hohe Salve to the left, the train enters the Brixenthaler Klause, a rocky gorge, in which, beyond a short tunnel, it crosses the Ache.

51/2 M. Hopfgarten (2030'); *Post; *Rose, R. 60 kr.; Dievwald; Restaurant at the station, with rooms; Bad Salve, with baths), a large village, the seat of the district-court, 3/4 M. from the station (omnibus 10 kr.), with a pretty Rococo church.

The *Hohe Salve (5986), the Rigi of the Lower Inntal, is one of the most popular and most accessible points of view in the German Alps. The conspicuous summit of the mountain is covered with turf, and forests and farm-houses extend more than halfway up its slopes. The ascent may be made from Hopfgarten, Brixen, Westendorf, Söll, or Itter (new path), but is easiest from Hopfgarten (3 hrs.). — Guide (unnecessary) from Hopfgarten to the top and back, including a stay of 3 hrs., 11/2 fl.; to the top and back by Brixen 2 fl. 20, back by Söll 2 fl. 50 kr. (9 kilogr. of luggage free). Horse or mule with attendant to the Tenn Inn 3, to the top 5 fl.; 'chaise-à-porteurs' 12 fl. (Same tariff from Westendorf.)

From Hopfgarten station the route proceeds to (1/4 hr.) the village, then follows the high-road and ascends to the left by the (5 min.) finger-post to (11/4 hr.) the Tenn Inn (good quarters), 11/2 hr. from the summit. The path now ascends a little to the left, and then to the right (numerous short-cuts); 40 min. the Vorder-Hütten; 25 min., the path from Söll joins ours; 1/4 hr. the summit.

From Brixen (p. 187) we ascend to the right at the W. end of the village; at the (1 hr.) chalets turn to the left; by the (7/4 hr.) chapel again turn to the left to the Alp; lastly a steep zigzag ascent to the (7/4 hr.) summit.

From Westendorf a bridle-path, with way-posts, and not to be mistaken, ascends at first through wood and then over pastures. The last part of the route is in bad preservation (porters and horses to be had at Soitner's Inn, see p. 187).

From Söll (p. 189) there is a bridle-path to the top, which cannot be mistaken. Good walkers may prefer the following route: first towards the S. to the Stampfanger Graben, passing (20 min.) a chapel on an isolated rock on the right, and ascending straight on; 1/4 hr., pass through the gate to the brook (path to the left to be avoided), and ascend steeply on the other side through wood; beyond (20 min.) the solitary house of Romsen, ascend in zigzags over pastures; 1/2 hr., a large and conspicuous farm-house with a bell, where the bridle-path is joined. Then (11/2 hr.) a spring, 5 min. beyond which the route joins that from Hopfgarten, at a point 20 min. from the summit.

At the top are a chapel and an *Inn with outbuildings (40 beds at 80 kr.; early arrival advisable in fine weather). The *View, although less varied than that from the Rigi or the Schafberg owing to the absence of lakes, is magnificent, particularly to the S., where the complete Tanern chain is visible from the Hohe Tenn and Wiesbachhorn to the Zillertaler Ferner. Due S. rises the Grosse-Venediger, to the left of which is the fantastic-looking Grosse Rettenstein in the Sperenthal; farther W. are the distant Ortler, the N. Limestone Alps with the Zugspitze, and the Steinberger Spitze, not unlike a church; to the N., the Niesing, Wendelstein, and, on the S. side of the deep valley of the Inn, the imposing, serrated ridge of the Kaisergebirge; E. the Salzburg Alps, the Loferer Steinberge, the Steierner Meer, and, in the foreground, the Kitzbühler Horn (comp. Panorama).

To the S. of Hopfgarten opens the Kelchsau-Thal (road to Kelchsau, 6 M.), traversed by two rarely-used passes: one to the right leading through
the Lange Grund to (10 hrs.) Gerlos, the other to the left through the Kurze Grund and over the Salzach-Joch (6485') to (9 hrs.) Ronach in the Upper Pinzgau (p. 195; both unattractive; guide necessary; Al. Bichler of Hopfgarten recommended). — A third route leads through the Windau-Thal (see below) and over the Fitzen-Scharte (5590') to (9-10 hrs.) Wald in the Pinzgau (with guide).

Above Hopfgarten, at Haslau (where we observe the ruin of Engelsberg on the right, at the entrance of the Kelchsau-Thal), the train crosses the Brixenthaler Ache, which here forms a waterfall, and turns to the right into the Windau-Thal, on the left side of which it ascends a steep gradient. Beyond a tunnel, 360 yds. long, the line bends back, and crosses the valley and brook to the opposite slope by means of an embankment 60' high and a bridge 75' high. A second tunnel (220 yds. long) then leads to the upper part of the Brixenthal. The train crosses the Lauterbach and reaches (12 M.) Westendorf (2490'; Soitner's Restaurant), the station for the large village of Brixen (Mairwirth; Rest. Pircher), 11/2 M. to the W. (Ascent of the Hohe Salve, see p. 186.) About 1/2 M. to the S. of the village is the Maria-Luisen-Brunnen (Inn), a chalybeate spring.

The train continues to traverse the broad valley, passing (14 M.) Lauterbach, and crosses the watershed between the Brixenthaler and Kitzbühler Ache. — 16 M. Kirchberg (2690'; Bächtwirth; Kalswirth), prettily situated at the entrance to the Sperten-Thal.

Through the Sperten-Thal a cart-track leads to (5 M.) Aschau (3280'; rustic inn), where the valley forks. The W. branch is the Untere Grund, through which an easy pass leads over the Geige (6560') to (5½ hrs.) Neu- kirchen (p. 147) in the Pinzgau; while from the E. branch, or Obere Grund, another easy pass leads over the Stange (5780') to (7 hrs.) Mühlbach (p. 146). — A fine but somewhat fatiguing excursion from Aschau is the ascent of the Grosse Rettenstein (7745'; 4½ hrs., with guide). The marked path leads through the Untere Grund and over the (1½ hr.) Sonnwend-Alpe (accommodation) to the (1½ hr.) Schönthal-Alpe, and thence, past the 'Steinerner Frauen', to (1½ hr.) the top of the W. peak, which is marked by a trigonometrical signal (imposing view).

At Klausenbach the train crosses the Aschauer or Reitner Ache, and soon passes the Schwarzsee on the left (19½ M.; station). It next crosses the Kitzbühler Ache and the Pass Thurn road, and reaches —

22 M. Kitzbühel (2420'; *Tiefenbrunner or Post; *Hinterbräu; Stern; Rössl; Amberger; Rother Adler; Schwarzer Adler, moderate; Englische Pension Pfleghof; Haas, at the station; Beer Garden, opposite the station; furnished rooms at Frau Stailer's, Pirchl's, etc.), a small town (3000 inhab.), charmingly situated on the Kitzbühler Ache, and much frequented for summer-quarters. About 3/4 M. to the S. is the Kitzbühler Bad (inexpensive), with a chalybeate spring.

Excursions. Pleasant walk to the N. E. to (½ hr.) the Griesenau, with a good view of the Kaisergebirge; S. E. to (¾ hr.) the Ebner-Kapelle, with a fine view of the Venediger, thence through fine beech-woods to (¼ hr.) the 'Schlierer-Fall' (veil-fall), in the Köttergraben, and back through the Zephrau to (1 hr.) Kitzbühel; S. W. to (½ hr.) the Ehrenbach Fall, in a romantic ravine, 20 min. above which, on a rocky bluff
is the Einsiedel Restaurant (view); N.W. to (1/2 hr.) the château of Leben-
berg and the (3/4 hr.) Schweizsee (p. 187; Inn), with baths and boating. A
new path leads through the Kaisewald to the (1 1/4 hr.) Seidel-Alp, with chalets
(rfnts.) and a fine view.

The Kitzbühler Horn (6540'; 3 1/4-3 1/2 hrs.; guide, 3 1/2 fl., unnecessary;
horse to the inn 4, to the top 5, there and back 8 fl.) is an easy climb and admira-
ble point of view. The route leads to the S. from the station, past the Hôtel Haas, and along the Ache; the (4 min.) second turning to the left is then taken, the railway crossed, and a good bridle-path, pro-
duced at doubtful points with way-posts, is ascended through wood and over pas-
tures (several good springs) to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Inn (5375'; 30 beds at 80 kr.),
above the Tratt-Alpe. The summit, on which stands a chapel, is reached in 3/4 hr. more. The view, particularly of the Tauern, surpasses that from the Hohe Salve, and is remarkable for the picturesque grouping of the valleys; to the E. are the imposing Loferer Steinberge, to the N.E. the Chiemsee. Compare the Panorama. About 10 min. from the inn is a
small stalactite cavern. — Descent on the N. side by the Enzmann-Alp to
St. Johann (p. 183); on the E. side by the Oberrheinthal-Alpe to Fieberbrunn
(p. 129; guide desirable). — From the Kitzbühler Horn to the Gais-
stein (see below), a highly interesting route, marked by the local Alpine
Club, in 3-4 hrs. The route runs along or near the ridge which stretches
to the S., crossing the Lümmersbühl, and passing the Bischof, Staffkogl,
Tristikogl, and Gamsnag. Refreshments to be had at various chalets.

The Kleine Rettenstein (7265') is ascended by a marked path in 0 1/2 hrs.
(guide not indispensable for experts). The first part of the route is by a
bride-path leading through wood and then via the Leitner-Alp to the
(3 hrs.) Blaufeld-Alp (5570'). Thence a footpath, crossing numerous Alpine
pastures, leads via the (1 1/2 hr.) Jufen (ca. 6235') to the (3 hrs.) summit,
which affords a magnificent view of the Tauern.

Railway from Kitzbühel to Zeit am See and Salzburg, see R. 25.

The Mittersill road crosses the Ache, and leads by the Kitzbühler
Bud (p. 187) and (left) Aurach to Wiessenegg (to the S. the Gross
Venediger). Then past a deserted copper-stamping mill, across the
Jochberger Ache, and up a steeper ascent to (5 1/2 M.) Jochberg
(3000'; Wagstätten; Adler, moderate).

The ascent of the Gaisstein (7760'; 4 1/2 hrs.; path marked, but guide
desirable) from Jochberg is recommended. The route ascends through the
steep Sintersbachgraben (fine waterfall) to the Lower and (3 1/2 hrs.) Upper
Sintersbach-Alpe (accommodation) and in 1 hr. more to the summit, which
affords a magnificent view of the Tauern. Descent to the Bürgli-Hütte (Stuhl-
felden or Mittersill), see p. 146; to Salbach, see p. 127; to the Kitzbühler
Horn, see above. The Pinzgauer Spatierweg to the (9 hrs.) Schmittenhöhe,
see p. 126 (provisions and guide necessary).

The road ascends gradually, crossing the Ache near the (1 1/2 M.)
Wacht Inn, and then in long windings through wood (which a path
to the left cuts off), to the (7 1/2 M.) Pass Thurn (4180'; Inn), the
boundary between Tyrol and Salzburg. The Elisabeth-Aussicht, 1 1/2 hr.
to the W., affords a fine survey of the Tauern; still finer view from the
Resterhöhe (6100'), farther up, to which a path leads from the inn in 11/4 hr. — The road now descends, passing a second (10 min.)
Inn, and affording a magnificent view of the Pinzgau and the Tauern,
and then winds down to (4 1/2 M.) Mittersill (p. 146).

Walkers on their way to Krimml save 1 hr. by taking the footpath
(marked) to the right at the bend of the road, about 200 paces below the
second inn (see above), which descends through pastures and wood direct
to (1 hr.) Mühlbach (see p. 146).
37. From Wörgl to Reichenhall via Lofer.

Comp. Maps, pp. 188, 72.

58 M. HIGH-ROAD. From St. Johann to (91/2 M.) Waidring, diligence daily in 29/4 hrs. (fare 1 fl.); from Waidring to (6 M.) Lofer mail-cart every afternoon in 1 hr.; from Lofer to (171/2 M.) Reichenhall a Stellwagen daily in 31/2 hrs. (fare 1 fl. 50 kr.); one-horse carr. 6 1/2, two-horse 12 1/2 fl.

Wörgl (1665′), see p. 171. The road (‘Kaiserstrasse’) crosses the Brixenthaler Ache near the Grattenbergl, runs along the right bank (opposite is the Giselabahn, with the Söll-Leukenthal station, p. 186), and ascends (in view of Schloss Iter) to the low saddle separating the Sölland, or valley of Söll, from the Achenthal. To the N.W. rises the Jufinger Jöcht and Bölven.

7 M. Söll (2270′; Post). Ascent of the Hohe Salve, see p. 186. The Kleine Bölven (5120′) may be ascended hence via Reit in 2 1/2 hrs. (attractive; comp. p. 171). The wooden houses in this district are interesting. The road next passes (3 M.) Scheffau, in the valley to the left, and the Plaiken Inn.

The Kaiser-Gebirge consists of two ranges separated by the Kaiser-Thal and the Kaiserbach-Thal (p. 170): the N. chain is the Hinterer Kaiser, while the S. chain, at the base of which our road runs, is called the Vordere or Wilde Kaiser. The latter and higher chain culminates in the Elmauer Halbspitze, Treffauer Kaiser, Scheffauer Kaiser, Ackerlspitze, and Maukspitze. Most of these peaks are difficult of ascent owing to the steepness of the upper parts, and should not be attempted except by adepts (guide indispensable; comp. p. 170). The easiest is the Scheffauer Kaiser (6530′); from Barnstatt by the Kaiser-Hochalpe (4655′ in 4 hrs.; guide 2 1/2 fl.). The Elmauer Halbspitze (7960′) is ascended from Elmau via the Wochenbrunner Alp and the Gutten in 6-7 hrs. (guide 5 fl.; comp. p. 170). The Somneneck (7440′; guide 3 fl.) is ascended in 4 1/2 hrs. from Barnstatt via the Kaiser-Hochalpe; see p. 170. The Treffauer Kaiser (7580′), ascended from Barnstatt in 5-6 hrs. (guide 3 1/2 fl.); and the Ackerlspitze (7600′), climbed from Elmau or Going via the Reg-Alp in 6-7 hrs. (guide 6 fl.), are both difficult.

A marked path leads from the Plaiken Inn via Scheffau (2455′) to (1 hr.) Barnstatt (Inn), 1/4 hr. from the E. end of the Hintersteiner See (see p. 171; thence by the Steinerne Stiege to Kufstein, 3 hrs.).

3 M. Elmau (2690′; *Post; *Hochfilzer) is prettily situated at the highest point of the road.

Ascents of the Wilde Kaiser peaks (Elmauer Halbspitze, Ackerlspitze, etc.), see above. A good panorama of the Kaiser-Gebirge is obtained from the Hartkäserekopf (5000′), a spur of the Hohe Salve, 1 1/2 hr. to the S. — The Gamskogel (5089′), under the Maukspitze, ascended via the Reg-Alp in 3 hrs. (guide), commands a fine view of the Tauern, etc.

The road now descends by Going and Rettenbach, skirting the Reitner Ache, and crosses the Grosse Ache.

6 1/2 M. St. Johann in Tirol (2130′; *Post; *Bör; *Zum Hohen Kaiser, at the station), a station on the Giselabahn (p. 129), lies at the N. base of the Kitzbühler Horn (p. 188).

The following route is more attractive than the monotonous high-road to Erpfendorf and Waidring: by railway to Fieberbrunn (p. 129); then walk by St. Jacob im Haus to Pillerssee and (3 1/2 hrs.) Waidring (see p. 190).

— From St. Johann to Kössen by Gasteig and Scheundl, see p. 65; over the Stripsen-Joch to Kufstein, see p. 170.

The road leads from St. Johann to the N. through the wide
valley of the Grosse Ache (Leuken-Thal), quits it at (5 M.) Erpfendorf (1990'; route to Kössen, see p. 66), and turns to the E. via Reiterdorf. On the left rises the Fellhorn, and farther to the E., above Waidring, the Stein-Platte or Kammerköhr-Platte.

6 M. Waidring (2560’; *Post), a thriving village, finely situated on the watershed between the Achensee-Thal and the Saalachtal, is a summer-resort. To the S. rise the Loferer Steinberge.

Excursions. By the Grünwald-Hütte to the (2 hrs.) Kammerköhr-Alp (5059') and through the Schwarzbergklamm to (4 hrs.) Unken, see p. 191 (guide desirable). The Kammerköhr-Platte (6130') may be ascered from the Alp in 1 hr.; view very fine. — The Fellhorn (5780'; 3½-4 hrs., with guide) is ascended by the Grünwald-Hütte and the Steinkaser-Alp to the Durchkaser (Inn), and then round the Morer-Thal to the (3-3½ hrs.) Eckentalp. The descent may be made to Reit im Winkel (p. 64).

Pleasant walk (road) from Waidring to the S. through the Ofen, a gorge of the Strubache, and past the chapel of St. Adalari to the (1¼ hr.) sequized blue Fillersee (2740'), at the S. end of which lies the (1½ M.) village of St. Ulrich (Seejirch). To the E. rise the Loferer Steinberge (ascent of the Hinterhorn, see p. 191). — From St. Ulrich by St. Jacob im Haus to (2 hrs.) Fieberbrunn, see p. 189.

The road from Waidring almost all the way to Reichenhall leads through grand mountain-scenery. The profound and picturesque valley of the Strubache, between the Hochplatte and the Steinberg, gradually contracts. In the narrowest part is the Pass Strub (2255'; Inn), the frontier between Tyrol and Salzburg, which was once fortified, and was heroically defended by the Tyrolese peasants in 1805 and 1809 (obelisk erected in 1887). The Saalachtal is entered at —

6 M. Lofer (2095'; *Post; *Bräu; *Zum Schweizer, with bath-house), a frequented summer-resort, where the Pinzgau road joins ours. The environs are beautiful, with numerous picturesque walks. On the E. is the Reiter-Alpe, with the Mühlsturzhörner; S.W. the huge peaks of the Loferer Steinberge (splendid view from the *Calvarienberg, 1¼ hr.).

Excursions (guides, M. Scholz, Joh. Wailer, and Georg Sock). Beautiful walk to the (25 min.) Gesundheits-Quelle or Exenbach-Quelle (Loferer Bründl), a spring to the S. of the Waidring road, at the entrance to the *Loferer Hochhalt, a grand rocky valley (4½ M. long; fine view about ¾ M. up), enclosed by the precipitous sides of the Steinberge (at the entrance the open Johanna Hut). From the Exenbach-Quelle a path (denoted by green marks) leads to the left across the Wechsel (3610') to (1½ hr.) Kirchenthal (see below), while another marked path (blue and white) returns via the Carolinen-Höhe to (20 min.) Lofer. — Other pleasant walks may be taken to the S. along the Saalfelden road to the (½ hr.) Hochmoos, with its moor-water baths, near St. Martin; via St. Martin to the (1 hr.) pilgrimage-church of Kirchenthal (2380'); to (1½ hr.) Wildenthal, on the right bank of the Saalachtal, on the path to the Kleine Hirschbichl (p. 89); to the N. down the Saalachtal via the Teufelssteig to the (½ hr.) Eberl (Inn), and from the Antoni-Kapelle (p. 191) to the right, crossing the Saalachtal, to the (1¼ hr.) Mairberg-Klamm, etc. — The Loferer Alpe (1795'; Postkaser, in the *Oberrett', Brätuskaser, in the *Unterrett') is another fine point, reached by a marked path (red and white) in 2½-3 hrs. (guide, not indispensable, 2½ fl.). Fine views from the Schönbühel (3320'; ½ hr.), Gants (5110'; ½ hr.), and the Grubhörndl (5730'; 1 hr.). From the Loferer-Alpe via Mitterfussthal to the Schwarzberg-Klamm 1¾ hr. (see p. 191); via Mitter-
to Reichenhall.

**UNKEN.**

**IV. Route 37. 191**

tussthal and the Kammerkühr-Alp to Waidring 3 hrs. (comp. p. 190). — Ascent of the Hinterhorn or Mitterhorn (8212'), the second-highest peak of the Loferer Steinberge, laborious (5½-6 hrs.; guide 4½ fl.). We ascend through the Loferer Thal to the (2 hrs.) Steinbergalm-Hütte (4190'; club-hut); then through the Grosse Wehrgrube (marked path) and by the Waidringer Nieder to the (3½-4 hrs.) summit (imposing prospect). We may descend by the Andert-Alm and round the Blaue Wand (for steady heads only; guide 5 fl.), or by the Lastthal-Alp to (4 hrs.) St. Ulrich on the Pillerssee (p. 190). — The Ochsenhorn (8245'; 4 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.), another fine point, is ascended from the Steinbergalm Hut through the Kleine Wehrgrube (tolisome).

To Ober-Weissbach (Saalfelden or Berchtesgaden). The road follows the Saalach as far as (1½ M.) St. Martin (*Weissbacher, Steiner; carriages to be had), with a new château, where the route via Wildenthal to the Kleine Hirschbichl, mentioned at p. 82, diverges to the left, and then leads through the Pass Luftenstein (2070'; Inn), which was formerly fortified.

About 2½ M. to the S. of St. Martin opens the Schüßlach-Graben or Schiöder-Graben, in which, 3½ M. farther up, is the Vorderkaser-Klamm, a magnificent ravine, rendered accessible in 1881. This curious defile, 3' to 20' in width, and flanked with rocks about 200' high, contains interesting water-worn cavities and several fine waterfalls. From the high-road a drive of 20-25 min. (on foot 30-40 min.) brings us to the Vorderkaser Chalet (5fms.), whence the entrance to the gorge is reached on foot in 10-12 min. more. The passage of the gorge (waterproofs advisable) takes about 10 min., the whole visit ¾-1 hr. A contribution for the support of the paths is expected at the chalet. The lower waterfall (guide-post) is scarcely worth a visit. If, as is often the case, the water is low, the traveller should have the sluice opened (fee 40 kr.). From Ober-Weissbach (p. 82) the Klamm is reached on foot in 2 hrs., by carriage (2 fl.) in 1⅓ hr. We may reach the railway-station of Hochfügen (p. 128) from the Vorderkaser in 3½ hrs., by a marked path passing the Daisen-Alp, the Römer-Sattel (5940'), and the alps of Schüßlach and Willock.

The road now passes (right) the Lamprechte-Ofenloch (p. 82),* crosses the Saalach, and reaches (3 M.) Ober-Weissbach (‘Inn). Thence to (18 M.) Berchtesgaden over the Hirschbichl, see p. 81; to (12 M.) Saalfelden, see p. 82. (About ¼ hr. to the N. of Ober-Weissbach is the interesting Seisenberg-Klamm, p. 82.) — One-horse carriage from Lofer to Frohnwies 2', two-horse 4 fl.; to Saalfelden 6½ or 12½ fl. (diligence daily at 8 a.m. in 3½ hrs., fare 1½ fl.), to Waidring 2 fl. 30 kr. or 4 fl. 30 kr.; to St. Johann in Tirol 6½ or 12½ fl.; to Berchtesgaden 18 or 32 fl. A conveyance with two seats (50 kr. each) plies daily in summer from Lofer to Unken, starting at 11 a.m. One-horse carr. 2½, carr. and pair 4½ fl.; one-horse carr. from Lofer to Reichenhall 6, phaeton 10, landau 12 fl.

The Reichenhall road leads to the N. on the left bank of the Saalach, passing the Antoni-Kapelle (p. 190), Maurach, and Hallenstein (Inn). We then pass through the Knie-Pass and reach —

6 M. Unken (1810'; *Post; Lamm), a summer-resort, about 1½ M. to the S. of which lie the baths of Oberrain (*Inn). To the right is the Reiteralp-Gebirge.

Excursions (guide, *Math. Mayrgschwendiener*). Very attractive excursion to the (2½ hrs.) *Schwarzberg-Klamm* or Unkner Klamm (guide, needless, 1½, horse 4½ fl.). A bridle-path ascends the Untenthal to the W. from Unken or Oberrain, and after 3½ hr. at the Friedl (8fms.), mounts rapidly to the left. We pass a small waterfall in a gorge to the left, and reach the (½ hr.) Ebel-Klamm. We next pass a workmen's hut (*Engstübli*; generally closed), and reach the (1 hr.) entrance to the Klamm, or gorge of the Schwarzbach, which was rendered accessible in 1830 by means of paths and bridges. This is one of the grandest ravines of the kind among the German Alps, and is especially remarkable for the screw-shaped contortions of the huge rocky sides, which nearly meet at places. At the
entrance is the inscription: ‘Gutta cavat lapidem non vi sed ssepe cadendo’, placed there by order of Lewis I. of Bavaria. The gorge, 1/2 M. long, is quitted at the upper end by flights of wooden steps leading to the Schwarzwald, a hunter’s hut, where there is an excellent spring. — Thence over the Kammerköhl-Alp (5055’) to Waidring (p. 190) in 4 hrs. (guide 3 1/2 fl.). By the Lofener Alpe (see p. 190) to Lofen 4-5 hrs. (guide necessary, 3 fl.). By the Winkelmoos-Alp to Reit im Winkel 4 1/2 hrs. (guide to the Alp desirable; see p. 64). — The *Staub-Fall (3 hrs.) is a fine cascade, especially after rain. Same road as to the Schwarzwald-Klamm for about 3/4 hr.; we then diverge to the right by the road into the Heuthal, with the Sonntagshorn rising on the N.; where the road divides, we ascend the valley to the left to the fall (620’ in height). The path leads behind the fall. (Through the Fischbach-Thal to Seehaus and Ruhpolding, see p. 64.) These two excursions may be combined, but not without a guide (3 fl.). — *Sonntagshorn (6435’; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide, not indispensable for adepts, 3 fl.). The road leads through the Heuthal to the (3 hrs.) Hochalpe, whence a marked path ascends to the (3/4 hr.) Rosskar-Sattel (5410’) and the (3/4 hr.) summit. Superb view. A shorter route, marked with red, leads from Melleck through the Steinbach-Thal and the Rosskar to (3 hrs.) the Rosskar-Sattel.

The Austrian and Bavarian frontier below Unken is guarded by the Stein Pass, a fortified gateway. The road then ascends rapidly to (2 1/4 M.) Melleck (2015’; *Inn, with fine view), the seat of the custom-houses of both countries. Here, on 17th Oct., 1809, the Tyrolese under Speckbacher sustained a disastrous defeat from the Bavarians, and Speckbacher’s son was taken prisoner. The road now passes Ristfeicht, and descends the Bodenbühl, where several engagements took place during the wars of 1800, 1805, and 1809, to (3 M.) Schneidernreut (1670’; *Inn). From this point we may proceed by the new road (better for carriages) to (2 1/4 M.) Jettenberg (p. 81) and through the Saalach-Thal to (4 1/2 M.) Reichenhall. Or (more interesting for walkers) we may follow the old road, which rapidly ascends the Weissbach-Thal, between the Mülterhorn on the right and the Ristfeichtkogel (on which chamois are frequently seen in the morning and evening) on the left; before we reach the top of the pass, the road to Inzell and Traunstein (p. 62) diverges to the left. At the summit (2120’) we meet the (2 1/4 M.) brine-conduit from Reichenhall to Traunstein and reach two pump-houses (Untere and Obere Nesselgraben). The road descends through the picturesque Nesselgraben to the (1 1/2 M.) Thumsee (1730’), a lake well stocked with fish, and then through a wooded ravine, past the ruin of Karlstein, the Chapel of St. Pancras (p. 69), and Bad Kirchberg.

3 1/2 M. Reichenhall (1555’), see p. 66.

38. The Zillerthal.

Comp. Map, p. 52.

From Jenbach (p. 172) or Brixlegg (p. 171) to Zell, 16 1/2 M., to Mairhofen 21 M. It is advisable to drive as far as Zell. — Diligence from the railway-station and the ‘Tolerance’ at Jenbach to Mairhofen twice daily in summer (to Zell in 4, Mairhofen 5 1/2-6 hrs.); fares 1 fl. 60, coupé 1 fl. 90 kr. (to Zell 1 fl. 20, 1 fl. 40 kr.). Carriage from Jenbach to Fügen with one horse 3, to Zell 6 1/2, to Mairhofen 9 fl.; carr. and pair to Zell 10, to Mairhofen 14, and fee of 1 fl. (one-horse carr. from Brixlegg to Zell 6-7 fl.). Pedestrians may ferry from the station of Zillerthal (p. 172) to (3 1/4 hr.) Strass.
The Zillerthal is at first broad and fertile, enclosed by pine-clad heights and smiling pastures. Towards Zell it contracts, and the background is formed by snow-mountains and glaciers. The clear green Ziller, seldom visible from the road, flows on the E. side of the valley. Some of the inner ramifications of the valley (Gründe; p. 196), which have been rendered more accessible by numerous paths and huts constructed by the German and Austrian Alpine clubs, are well deserving of a visit. Several of the paths, however, are still capable of improvement.

Jenbach, see p. 172. The road to the Zillerthal crosses the Inn by the Rothholz bridge, leads to the left through Schloss Turneck (an agricultural institute), and joins the Innsbruck high-road. 3 M. Strass (1700'; Holaus), at the entrance to the Zillerthal. (To the left, at the foot of the Reitherkogl, is the ruin of Kroopfberg, p. 172.) To the right, above us, is the Brettfall Chapel (2235'), a good point of view (1/2 hr.). Near (2 M.) Schlitters (Jäger; Stern) the Brandberger Kolm, the Gerloswand, and the Ahornspitze become visible in the background of the Zillerthal; behind us rises the Vordere Sonnwend-Joch (p. 55). Then Gagering, and (2 M.) Fügen (1785'; *Post; *Stern; *Aigner; *Sonne, moderate), capital of the lower Zillerthal.

The *Kellerjoch (7690'; 5 hrs., not difficult; guide, not necessary for adepts, 3½, horse 6 fl.), ascended from Fügen by a marked path via the Fankratzberg and the Gart-Alp, commands a magnificent and extensive view, embracing the Inn Valley, the N. Limestone Alps, the Zillerthal, Stubai, and Oetztal Glaciers, the Tauern, etc. Descend to the Kellerjoch-Hütte and to (3 hrs.) Schwar, see p. 173. — The Wiedersberger Horn (6965'), on the opposite (E.) side of the Zillerthal, is less interesting (1½ hrs.; guide 2½ fl.).

Beyond Kapfen we cross the Finsingbach, and next reach (2 1/4 M.) Uderns (Pachmair), Ried, and (2 1/4 M.) Kaltenbach (*Post; Inn by the bridge), a village repeatedly silted up by the Riedbach.

On the opposite bank of the Ziller (1/4 hr.) lies the pleasant village of Stumm (1830; *Inn, with veranda and view), about 1/2 M. to the N. of which is the interesting Märsklamm. — The easy and attractive ascent of the Kreuzjoch (8205') is accomplished from Stumm in 5½-6 hrs. (guide 2½ fl.) via the Kapaus-Alpe (6235'). The descent may be made to the Wilde Krimmi and Gerlos (p. 194). From the Kreuzjoch to the Thorhelm (see p. 194), 2 hrs., with guide. — Via the Wilde Krimmi to Gerlos, 8 hrs., a tiresome route, not to be attempted except by adepts with guide (4 fl.). We ascend past the Headacher-Alpen and Kapaus-Alpe (see above) to the (4 hrs.) saddle (7840') between the Kofelkof (8190') and the Kreuzjoch (8205'). We then descend into the Wilde Krimmi, pass the Langensee (7600'), and proceed through the Krummbach-Thal to (3 hrs.) Gerlos (p. 194).

We now follow the Ziller to (2 1/4 M.) Aschau and —

3 M. Zell am Ziller (1885'; *Post, *Bräu, with reading-room, Daviter, with garden, on the left bank; *Welschwirth, *Greiderer, *Neuwirth, *Tuscher, on the right bank; Café Haun, near the Post), the chief place (1200 inhabit.) of the valley, which is here broad and fertile, lies at the confluence of the Gerlosbach with the Ziller. To the E. rise the Hainsenberg (with the Maria-Rast-Kapelle on a projecting spur) and the lofty Gerlos wand (7105'), resembling a wall; S. the blunted pyramid of the Tristner (9065') and the snow-fields of the Ingent (9570'). At the foot of the Hainzenberg, 1 1/2 M. to the E. of Zell, the Gerlosbach forms a fine cascade. Adjacent is a gold-mine.

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Excursions (guides, Franz and Heinr. Schönherr and Joh. Schuenenderberger of Zell). A bridle-path leads to (1/2 hr. from the 'Post') Klöpflatauchach, a farm-house on a spur of the Zellerberg, to the W. of Zell, with a belvedere commanding an excellent view. — The Gerlosteinwand (7105'; 4½ hrs.; with guide), reached by the village of Hainzenberg (see below) and the Gerlostein-Alp, is a fine point of view, which presents no difficulty. The descent may be made to the Oetschen Inn and Gerlos (see below).

[To the E. of Zell opens the Gerlos, through which a well-trodden bridle-path leads to the Pinzgau. To Gerlos 4 hrs., from Gerlos over the Platte to Krimml 4, over the Plattenkogl 5 hrs. (horse from Zell to Gerlos 4, to the Platte 7, to Krimml 9 fl.; guide, not indispensable, from Zell to Krimml over the Platte 4 fl. 20 kr., from Gerlos 3 fl.). The route leads from Zell to the S.E. to the (1/4 hr.) foot of the Hainzenberg, and rapidly ascends this hill (roughly paved cart-track), past the (20 min.) Maria-Rast Chapel (2320'; Inn), to the village of (1/2 hr.) Hainzenberg. The view, at first limited, afterwards embraces the whole of the lower Zillerthal, with the mountains on the N. bank of the Inn in the background. At the (1/2 hr.) Oetschen Inn (3545') a small wooden platform affords a capital view of Zell. [Those bound from Gerlos to Maishofen save about 3/4 hr. by taking the club-path to Hollenzen, which here diverges to the left; see p. 196.] The hilly path, leading chiefly through wood, now skirts the Gerlosbach, which flows through a gorge on the left, passes (1/4 hr.) Marteck (two houses), and crosses the (10 min.) Schönbenger-Bach and the (1/2 hr.) Zaberbach. We next cross the (20 min.) Weissbach, the (10 min.) Schwarzbach, and the (20 min.) Wimmerbach, and immediately afterwards the Gerlosbach, and reach (5 min.) the hamlet of Gmünd, where the valley expands. The path crosses (20 min.) to the left bank of the Gerlosbach, recrosses (5 min.) to the right, and then leads across the Riederbach to the (20 min.) long village of Gerlos (4070'; *Alpenrose, at the lower end, near the church, R. 60 kr.; *Stöckl; *Kammerlander, 8 min. farther on).

Excursions (guide, Jakob Hochstafl). Up the Schönach-Thal to the (1 1/4 hr.) Iss-Asle (ca. 4790'); fine view of the head of the valley (Schönach Glacier, Zillerkopf, etc.). — From the Durlosboden (p. 195), to the right, up the Wilde Gerlos, to the (1 1/2 hr.) Trissl-Alp; at the head of the valley is the extensive Gerlos Glacier, over which tower the Reichenspitze and Wildgerlosspitze. A toilsome route leads hence past the Untere and Obere Gerlos-See and over the Rainbach-Scharte (3965') to the (9 hrs. from Gerlos) Krimmler Tuernhaus (p. 148). — The Ebenfeld-Alpe (6150), to the N.W., easily reached in 1 1/2 hr., affords a fine view of the Schönach-Thal, with the Wildgerlosspitze and the Zillerkopf. — Ascent of the Thorhelm (8179'; 4 hrs., with guide), interesting and not difficult: the route ascends the Krumbach-Thal to the N. to the end of the valley (Wilde Krimml), then turns to the right to the saddle between the Thorhelm and the Katzenkopf, and mounts the W. side to the summit (excellent survey of the Zillerthal group). — The *Kreuzjoch (8205'), easily ascended by a marked path via the Rieder-Thal in 3½ hrs., commands a similar view. — The *Brandberger Kolm (8860'; 6 1/2 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), the top of which affords a fine view of the Zillerthal Glaciers, offers no difficulty to experts. We proceed through the Schwarzbach-Thal, passing the Alp of that name, to (4½ hrs.) the Brandberger Joch (1380'), between the Thorhelm and the Brandberger Kolm, and thence to the S. to the (1 hr.) top. Descent from
the Brandberger Joch to Brandberg (p. 196), 2-21/2 hrs. — Another splendid point of view is the Wildgerlosspitze (10,760'), ascended through the Schönach-Thal, via the Schönach and Ziller Glaciers, in 7 hrs. (fatiguing; night spent at the Pastein-Alpe; guide 7 fl.). — The ascent of the Reichenspitze (10,840'; 7-8 hrs.) is difficult. We may proceed through the Schönach-Thal to the (3 hrs.) Pastein-Alpe (see above), and thence over the Schönach, Ziller, and Kuchelmoos Glaciers to (4-5 hrs.) the summit (guide 7½ fl.). Or we may ascend from the Wilde Gerlos (p. 194) via the Gerlos Glacier, spending the night at the Tristi-Hochalpe (guide 8 fl.). Descent to the Kuchelmoos-Alp (p. 197) in the Zillergrund very steep (guide 9 fl.) to the Krimml Tauernhaus (p. 148) by the Rainbach-Thal, difficult.

From Gerlos to Mairhofen, 4 hrs., by an easy and interesting club-path. At the entrance to the Schwarzach-Thal (p. 194), we ascend to the left to the Obere Schwarzach-Alp and to the Saddle (7680') between the Brandberger Kolm and the Thorhelm (View). Then we descend through the Brandberger Kar to Brandberg (p. 196) and Mairhofen (p. 196).

The bridle-path (marked) follows the right bank of the Gerlos, passing the entrance to the Schönach-Thal (at the head of which is the glacier of that name, with the Wildgerlosspitze and the Zillerkopf), crosses the (1/4 hr.) Krumbach, and ascends through wood to the (3/4 hr.) highest region of the valley, called the Durlosboden (4600'), where we pass a timber-dam. The valley bends to the S. (Wilde Gerlos), and the background is formed by the Reichenspitze (see above), with the Gerlos Glacier. The path continues to follow the N. side of the valley and crosses the (25 min.) Hollenzenbach, the frontier of Salzburg and Tyrol. About 5 min. farther on is a finger-post pointing to the left to Gerlos, and to the right to Krimml. The direct route to the Pinzgau turns to the left and ascends along the Hollenzenbach, crossing the stream twice. It then turns sharply to the N. and reaches (3/4 hr.) the flat saddle of the Gerlos Pass or Pinzgauer Höhe (4875'), beyond which it descends to (1/2 hr.) Ronach (4525'; Inn, plain), Waldberg (3/4 hr.; 3840'), and (3/4 hr.) Wald (p. 147).

A far more attractive route is the marked bridle-path crossing the Pinzgauer Platte to Krimml (guide not indispensable). The path turns to the right (S.E.) by the finger-post (see above), and ascends the N.W. slope of the Plattenkogl; it then ascends to the left to the (3/4 hr.) Mitterplatten-Alpe (5560'; Rfmts.). Proceeding towards the E., past the (1/2 hr.) Leitner-Alpe (5670'; Rfmts.), we reach (10 min.) a hut with a finger-post ('Weg nach Gerlos'), beyond which the Pinzgau and the Krimmler Thal and its cascades come in sight. The good bridle-path now descends in zigzags through wood to (1 hr.) Krimml (p. 148).

An even more picturesque route (also marked), though 1 hr. longer, crosses the Plattenkogl (guide from Gerlos to Krimml 3 fl. 60 kr., desirable on account of the marshy places). At the (3/4 hr.) Mitterplatten-Alp (see above) we diverge to the right from the above-mentioned route and ascend in a S.E. direction towards the rounded summit. At (40 min.) three chalets is a finger-post pointing E. to the (20 min.) green top of the *Plattenkogl (6690'), which commands a fine view of the Pinzgau, with the Dreiherrnspitze to the S.E., the Reichenspitze and Wilde Gerlos to the S.W., and Krimml and its waterfalls far below. We then descend past the Schwarzenberg Monument, the route (no path) at first leading in a N.E. direction
along the edge of a deep precipice (right). At (40 min.) the last of the
Handel Chalets (finger-post) we join the Pinzgauer Platte route (p. 195).]

The road from Zell to (4½ M.) Mairhofen (diligence daily at
2 p.m., returning from Mairhofen at 11 a.m., 40 kr.; one-horse
carr. 2½ fl.) follows the right bank of the Ziller, via Bühel, Eckertau,
Hollensen, and Laubühel; but the path on the left bank (1¾ hr.),
by Laimach and Hippach, passing the chapel of Burgstall, an
excellent point of view, is more attractive.

Mairhofen (2085'); *Stern, with the post-office, R. 50-70 kr.;
*Neuhaus; *Alte Post; *Krammer, unpretending; Geisler, ⅔ M.
above the village, well spoken of; rooms at Wechselberger's),
the highest village in the lower Zillerthal, is beautifully situated on a
green plateau amidst lofty mountains. The valley divides here into
four branches ('Gründe'): E. the Zillergrund, S.E. the Stillup-Thal,
S.W. the Zemmlth, W. the Tuxer-Thal.

Guides: Simon and JoseF Pankhauser, Jos. Hausberger, Thomas Holzer,
Michael Maiarl, G. and H. Moser, and Jos. Wechselberger of Mairhofen;
comp. also Ginzling and Rosshag (pp. 199, 200). Tariff: to the Stillup-
Klamm and back 50 kr., to the Karlste in the Dornauberg-Klamm and
back (3½ hrs.) 1 fl.; to the Karlste and back by the Teufelssteg (4 hrs.)
1 fl. 20 kr.; to Ginzling (3 hrs.) 1½, Rosshag (4 hrs.) 2, Breitlahner (5 hrs.)
2½, the Berliner Hütte (6 hrs.) 5, to the Dominic-Hütte (7 hrs.) 4, Olperer
Hütte (10 hrs.) 6, Riffler-Hütte (7 hrs.) 1½, Hinter-Tux (5 hrs.) 2½, Greizer
Hütte (5½ hrs.) 3 fl. 20 kr., Zell on the Ziller (2 hrs.) 1 fl. — Mule to
Ginzling 5, to Breitlahner 7, to the Berliner Hütte 10 fl.

An attractive walk of 2 hrs. (there and back) may be taken to the
Stillup-Klamm. A new marked path, diverging to the left near the (25 min.)
Schmelz-Brücke (p. 199), ascends the right bank of the Stillup-Bach (see
below), passing three waterfalls, and joins the (50 min.) old path (see below),
by which we return.

The Penkenberg (6850'), commanding an excellent survey of the
'Gründe' of the Zillerthal, is easily ascended in 4-5 hrs. from Mairhofen
via Penkenberg (p. 197) and the chalets of Im Allenstall (guide 2½ fl.). —
The *Ahornspitz (6750'); 6-7 hrs.; guide 6 fl.; not difficult), between the
Zillergrund and the Stillup-Thal, commands a magnificent view. Beyond the
(10 min.) bridge over the Zillerbach (p. 199) a path (red marks) ascends to the
left via the Fellenberg-Alpe (5230') to the (4 hrs.) Edel-Hütte in the
Fellenbergkar (7340'; Inn in summer) and to (2 hrs.) the top. The descent
may be made from the Edel-Hütte by a new path to the Pifzen-Alp (6250';
fine view of the Stillup glaciers) and to the Stillup-Thal (p. 197). The
ascent from the Vincenz-Hütte (see below) by the Popenberg-Alpe and the
Popenberg-Schmide is more fatiguing (5-6 hrs.; guide).

The Zillergrund, which opens to the E. and is drained by the Ziller-
bach, is traversed by several passes leading to the Ahnthal. The most
frequent of these is the summit to the Hundskehl-Joch (11-12 hrs. from Mairhofen
to St. Peter; guide, not indispensable for experts, 9 fl.). From Mairhofen,
a club-path ascends on the right bank of the Zillerbach to (1½ hr.) Brand-
berg (3650'; Tanner) and then to (1½ hr.) Häusling (3450'; *Kröll, plain,
at the mouth of the Bodenthal, through which the Ahornspitz (see above)
may be ascended in 6-7 hrs. (night spent at the Boden-Alp, 1½ hr.). We
next reach (1½ hr.) In der Au (3660'), opposite a shooting-box of that
name (simple accommodation). The Grundschartner (10,600'; difficult)
may be ascended hence via the Kamin-Hütte and the Kamin or Kanzen
Glacier in 6 hrs. (guide 9 fl.; splendid view). — Through the Sonder-
grund, which opens here to the S., a fatiguing route, passing several alps,
crosses the Hörmddloch (8380'; fine view) and then descends through the
Hollen-Thal to (7 hrs.) Steinhaus in the Ahnthal (p. 207; guide desir-
able; from Mairhofen 8, if a night be spent 9 fl.). The Rosawandespitze (10,380'), the Stangenspitze (10,620'), the Wollbachspitze (10,500'), and the Nagispitze (10,315') may be ascended from the Sondergrund (the Kainzen-Alp or the Schönhütten-Alp) by experts (all difficult; guides necessary). — By the Bärenbad-Alpe (4700'; opposite, on the left bank, the Sulzen-Alpe), 1 hr. farther up the Zillergrund, our path (recently improved and indicated by posts) ascends to the right through the desolate Kundskehlgund, and past the Neuhütten-Alp, the Mitter-Hütten, and the Ober-Hütte, to the (3½ hrs.) Kundskehl-Joch (8400'), with view of the Rieserferner, Dreiherrnspitze, etc., and descends thence to (2½-3 hrs.) St. Peter or St. Valentin in the Ahrnal (p. 207). — Above the Bärenbad, in the upper part of the Zillergrund ("Zillergrund") are the (1 hr.) Zillerhütten-Alpe (5650'), the (½ hr.) Kuchelmoos-Alpe (5030'), and a sterile pasture called the Höhenau-Alpe (6135'), from which a toilsome pass crosses the (3½ hrs.) Heiligengeist-Jöchl or Feld-Jöchl (8720'; — View), to (2½ hrs.) Efastern (p. 207). The ascent of the Rauchkofel (10,570'; fine view) may easily be combined with this excursion (comp. p. 207). — From the Kuchelmoos-Alp over the Ziller-Scharte to the Krummler Tauernhaus (difficult), see p. 149.

The Stillupgrund, stretching to the S.E., between the Ahornspitze on the left and the Trisntner on the right, up to the main range at the head of the Zillerthal, will repay a visit, at least as far as the (3 hrs.) Niesel-Alp (provisions should be taken). The Zillerbach is crossed at Strauss (p. 199). At the (20 min.) hamlet of Haus we diverge to the left from the main path (new route through the Stillup-Klamm, see p. 196), ascend the right bank of the Stillup-Bach, traverse the stony slope of the Fitzenberg, cross the (1½ hr.) Klammsteg (3000') to the left bank, and ascend a wild ravine, passing the chalets of the Lackner-Aste (3410'), to the upper part of the valley. We continue to follow the left bank, enjoying a fine view of the glaciers at the head of the valley, and at the (1½ hr.) fourth bridge cross to the right bank (to the left the path descending from the Fitzen-Alp, p. 196). 1 hr. Vincent-Jagdhütte (3590'). Those who merely wish a view of the valley go on for ½ hr. more to the Niesel-Alpe and turn there. Ascent of the Ahornspitze (3-6 hrs.), see p. 196. — Continuing to follow the right bank of the Stillup-Bach, we pass the Steinert-Alp and reach the (2 hrs.) Taxacher-Hütte (14035') and the (1 hr.) upper Steiner-Alp (5465'; poor accommodation), in a desolate basin at the head of the valley. From this point over the Stillup Glacier and the Keilbach-Joch (9410') to Steinhaus or St. Johann in the Ahrnal (p. 207) is a fatiguing but interesting route of 8 hrs. (guide from Mairhofen 9 fl.). The route over the Wollbach-Joch (3915'), between the Wollbachspitze and the Gfellenspitze, to (8 hr.) St. Jakob, is less attractive and even more fatiguing. The Frankbach-Joch (9400'), between the Grosse Löffler and the Keilbachspitze, offers a fine glacier-tour but is very trying (guide 9½ fl.). The ascent of the Keilbachspitze (10,155'), to the E. of the Frankbach Glacier, is not difficult (1 hr.). That of the Grosse Löffler (11,069'), to the W., is difficult (2 hrs.; see p. 207). — The route from the Taxacher Hütte over the Lapen-Scharte (8890') to the (6 hrs.) Greiter-Hütte in the Floiten-Thal (p. 199) is toilsome (guide). The ascent of the Gigetitz (p. 199) may be conveniently combined with it.

Through the Tuxer-Thal, or Dusser-Thal, the most populous of the above valleys, a well-trodden route leads from Mairhofen to (11½ hrs.) St. Jodok on the Brenner Railway (p. 239). The path crosses the Zemmmbach by the (35 min.) Untere Steg (see p. 199), and ascends to (1 hr.) Finkenberg (2755'; *Neuwirth; Eberle, rustic). [To the Karlsteg by the 'Schumann-Weg', see p. 199. In place of the old Teufelsteg, the deep ravine of the Tuxerbach is now crossed by the substantial wooden 'Persal-Brücke'.] At Freihof(3440'; Krapfenwirth), 3½ hr. above Finkenberg, the path crosses to the right bank of the Tuxer Bach (fine retrospect of the Ahornspitze, etc.), and at (1 hr.) Vorder-Lanersbach (4120'; *Kapellenwirth, good trout)
it recrosses to (1/2 hr.) Lanersbach, or Vorder-Tux (4230'; *Stock; Brückenwirth; Hauser zum Jäger, all plain).

The ascent of the *Rastkogl (9045'; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 3 1/2 fl.), which commands a fine view of the Zillerthal mountains, is not difficult. The route leads via the Lämmerbichl-Alp. — Over the Geiseljoch to Schwaz, see p. 174.

The Dornauerberg (p. 199) may be combined with the Tuxer-Thal by an addition of 1 1/2 hr. to our walk, if we follow the route described below to the Karlsteg (from Mairhofen 1 1/4 hr.) and then return along the W. side of the mountain, ascending the Schumann-Weg (see p. 199), to the (1 hr.) Persal-Brücke (p. 197); beyond the bridge, at the chalets of Persal, we proceed either to the right to (1/4 hr.) Finkenberg, or to the left to Lanersbach and (4 hrs.) Hinter-Tux.

Farther up we obtain a view of the Kasererspitze, Olperer, Gefronne Wand, etc. We next reach (1 3/4 hr.) Hinter-Tux (4900'), the highest village in the valley, consisting of a few wooden huts, a Bath-House (rustic; water 71° Fahr.), and an *Inn. Grand environs, enhanced by the Gefronne Wand, a considerable glacier, below which there is a magnificent waterfall (well seen from the Kaser Alpe or Sommerberg Alpe, 1 1/2 hr. from Hinter-Tux.

Excursions (guides, M. Stock of Vorder-Tux, Sim. Tipotsch and Mich. Kirchler of Hinter-Tux). In a picturesque situation on the E. side of the Gefronne Wand, 3 1/2 hrs. from Hinter-Tux (path steep and toilsome), is the Wery-Hütte (8310'), built by the Austrian Tourist Club, serving as a starting-point for the ascent of the Riffel (10,649'; 3 hrs.), the Olperer (11,415'; 4-5 hrs.; these two difficult), the Gefronne Wandspitze (10,756'; 3 1/2 hrs.), the Kleine Kasererspitze (10,150'; 2 hrs.), and the Große Kasererspitze (10,700'; 2 1/2 hrs). — From Hinter-Tux a fine route crosses the Riffel-Scharte (9450') and the Federbett Glacier to the (6 hrs.) Riffel-Hütte and (2 1/4 hrs.) Rosshag (p. 200; guide 6 fl.). With this route may easily be combined ascents of the Riffel (see above and p. 200; from the Riffel-Scharte via the Federbett Glacier, 1 hr.) and the Realspitze (10,000'; 3/4 hr. from the Federbett). — Over the Riepen-Scharte to the Dominicus-Hütte (8 hrs.; guide 6 fl.), see p. 202.

From Hinter-Tux the steep and stony path (marked by guide-boards and stakes; guide, not indispensable, to Kasern 2 1/2, to St. Jodok 3 fl.) ascends to the (3 1/4 hr.) bridge over the Weitenbach, beyond which we proceed to the left to the (3 1/4 hr.) guide-post, and thence straight on to the right to the (1 hr.) Tuxer or Schmirn Joch (7675'). [A pleasant detour may be made to the Frauenwand (8330'), a splendid point of view 3/4 hr. to the S.] From the cross we overlook the bleak Weitenthal to the right, which descends to the E. to Hinter-Tux. Here we turn sharply to the left (finger-post) and reach on the saddle a second cross, from which we descend to the chalet in the basin lying before us, and thence by numerous zigzags over steep and stony slopes into the Schmirner-Thal. We now descend this monotonous valley via (1 1/2 hr.) Kasern (5340'; Zingerl, plain) and (3 1/4 hr.) Inner-Schmirn (4920'; Inn), at the mouth of the Wildlahner-Thal, to (1/2 hr.) Schmirn (3560'; rustic Inn), and pass under the Brenner Railway to (1 1/2 hr.) St. Jodok (p. 239).

The Zemmthal divides at Breitlahner (see p. 200) into the Zemmgrund or Schwarzensteingrund to the left (E.; in the direc-
tion of the Ahrnthal) and the Zamser Grund to the right (W.; route over the Pfitscher-Joch to Sterzing). These strikingly picturesque valleys are now traversed by good bridle-paths and may be visited without a guide. Beyond Mairhofen, at the (10 min.) hamlet of Strass, the road crosses the Zillerbacht (to the left, red-marked path to the Edel-Hütte, p. 196), and then, beyond the hamlet of Haus, the (1¼ hr.) Stillup-Bach, which forms a fine waterfall here, by the Schmelz-Brücke (Stillup-Klamm, see p. 196). After 100 yds. more we turn to the left (to the right the path to Finkenberg, p. 197) and reach (¼ hr.) the covered bridge, known as the Hochsteg (2165'), crossing the Zemmbach, which here emerges from a wild ravine. The road then ascends on the left bank across the pastures of Lindthal, passing the Linde Inn, to the *Dornauberg-Klamm, a profound ravine, enclosed by lofty, pine-clad rocks, between which the Zemmbach is precipitated in numerous cascades (finest view from a projecting rock to the left). The Karlsteig (2820'), 1¾ hr. from Mairhofen, 1¼ hr. from Ginzling, crosses the brook which here dashes wildly over huge rocks. (The 'Schumann-Weg', ascending by rocky steps to the right, leads to Finkenberg, see p. 198.) In the background rises the snow-clad Ingent (9570'). The Zemmbach forms the boundary between two bishoprics; the farms on the right bank and the inn of Ginzling belong to the parish of Mairhofen (bishorpicy of Salzburg, green towers), while those on the left bank, with the chapel, belong to the parish of Finkenberg in the see of Brixen (red towers). Beyond this point the track ascends gradually on the right bank of the Zemmbach, passing (10 min.; on the right) a group of rocks which form a pointed vault. We next reach (1 hr.) —

Ginzling (3280'; *Kröll, 20 beds; another inn, belonging to the same proprietor, near the church, see p. 200), prettily situated on the right bank of the Zemmbach, at the mouth of the Floiten-Thal.


To the S.E. opens the wild Floiten-Thal, which is worthy of a visit (guide to the Höhenberg-Alp unnecessary; to the Greizer Hütte, 4-4½ hrs., 3 fl.). Steep ascent to the (1 hr.) Höhenberg-Alp (3230'), a little before reaching which a view of the Floiten Glacier is obtained. (Those who are not going on to the Greizer-Hütte should ascend the pastures to the left for about 300', to obtain a full view of the end of the valley.) Then a gradual ascent to the (1½ hr.) Suhlen-Alp (4265'; bed at the Fransens-Jagdhau), the (½ hr.) Bochkach-Alp (4600'), and the (½ hr.) Baumgarten-Alp (4985'). We then ascend to the left to the (1½ hr.) Greizer-Hütte (7225'), on the Griesfeld, built by the German Alpine Club and commanding a full survey of the extensive Floiten Glacier, encircled by the Löffler, Floitenstein, Schwartenstein, and Mörcnner. — The following ascents may be made from this hut: Gigelitz (10.045'), via the Lapen-Scharte (8865') in 3 hrs. (guide from Ginzling 5½ fl.), interesting and not difficult. The descent may be made through the Lapenkar into the Stillupgrund.

Schwarzenstein (11.055), via the Floiten Glacier and the Trippbach-Sattel in 5½-6 hrs. (guide 7½ fl.), fatiguing but not difficult for experts (comp.
p. 201). — *Grosse Löffler (11,095')*, across the Floitenkees and the Floitenn-Joch (9910') in 4½ hrs. (two guides, 7½ fl. each), laborious; superb panorama (descent by the Trippbach Glacier to St. Johann, see p. 207). — The Kleine Löffler (9870'; 3 hrs.), Floitenspitze (10,360'; 3 hrs.), Grosse Mörchner (10,785'; 3½ hrs.), and other peaks may also be climbed from the Greizer Hütte. — Over the Trippbach Saddle (10,020') to the Schwarzenstein-Hütte, the Daimer-Hütte and Tawfers (7-8 hrs.; guide 10½ fl.), a fine glacier-route for adepts (comp. p. 206). — A fine but trying route leads across the Mörchner-Scharte (9470'), between the Kleine Mörchner and the Feldkopf, to the Berliner Hütte (p. 201) in 6 hrs.

The *Tristner* (9065') is ascended from Ginzling in 5 hrs. (guide 4½, with descent to the Stillupgrund 5 fl.). The route ascends in a N.E. direction to the (2½ hrs.) beautifully-situated shooting-box of Wandeck (5880'; Rfmts. and beds), from which a steep climb of 2½-3 hrs. (the gamekeeper acts as guide, 2 fl.) brings us to the summit (splendid view).

To the Gunkel, 2 hrs. (guide 1 fl.; provisions should be taken). We follow the right bank of the Zemmbach to the (½ hr.) saw-mill; then ascend to the left through wood, passing (½ hr.) a fine fall of the Gunkelbach, to the (1½ hr.) Jagdhaus in der Gunkel (Max-Hütte, 4870), which affords a fine view of the environs of the valley (Feldkopf, Rothkopf, etc.). From the head of the valley an interesting, but somewhat difficult pass leads over the *Gunkelplatte* and the Melker-Scharte (5930'), between the Feldkopf and Rothkopf, to the Schwarzsee and the (5-6 hrs.) Berliner Hütte (guide from Ginzling 4½ fl.). — The Feldkopf (Baiernmontspitze; 10,120') may be ascended from the Gunkel via the Melker-Scharte and the S.E. arête (more easily reached from the Berliner Hütte, p. 201) in 4½-5 hrs. (difficult).

The path crosses the Zemmbach near the chapel of Donauberg (Inn, see p. 199), and leads past the fall of the Pitzerbach on the right to the (1½ hr.) Rosshag-Alp (3595'; *Fankhauser's Inn*, bed 50 kr.; post-office).

Mountain Ascents (guides, Franz Wechselberger, David Fankhauser). — The Gross-Ingent (9570') is ascended through the Ingentkar in 5-6 hrs. (toilsome; guide 5 fl.; better from the Gunkel through the Gunkelkar, in 5 hrs.). — Ascent of the *Riffler* (10,645'; 6½-7 hrs.), not difficult (guide 5, with descent to Hinter-Tux 6½ fl.). The bridle-path diverges to the right from the path through the valley about 20 min. above Rosshag and leads via the lower and upper Birgler-Alps to the (3 hrs.) Riffler-Hütte (7380'), picturesquely situated on a small terrace. Thence to the (40 min.) small Riffler-See (7590'), through the Birglerkar to the (1½ hr.) Federbett Glacier, and across the latter (almost no crevasses) to (2 hrs.) the summit (magnificent view). Descent either to the N. via to the Riffler-Scharte (9470') to Hinter-Tux (p. 198); or to the W. to the Wery-Hütte by the Geforne Wand (fatiguing). — From the Riffler-Hütte over the (2½ hrs.) Riffler-Scharte to (3 hrs.) Hinter-Tux, see p. 198 (guide 5 fl.); the ascent of the Realspitze (10,000'; from the Riffler-Hütte 3 hrs.) may be easily combined with this route. — The descent to Breitlahner, below the lower Birgler-Alm, leads to the right from the guide-post ('nach Breitlahner') direct to the Kaserle-Alp.

The path continues to follow the left bank of the Zemmbach, crossing the Rifflerbach (to the right red-marked path to the Riffler, see above), to the Kaserle-Alp. [The path diverging here to the left and following the right bank of the Zemmbach to Alt-Breitlahner cannot be recommended.] Our path then leads through fine wood to (1 hr.) Neu-Breitlahner (*Eder's Inn*, bed 50 kr.), finely situated at the junction of the Zemmgund with the Zamserthal. Opposite, on the right bank, lies Alt-Breitlahner (4070'; Inn, well spoken of).

[To the S.W. here opens the *Zemmgund or Schwarzenstein-grund, a highly-picturesque valley, rich in minerals. (Guides,
see above; to the Berliner Hütte, 3½ hrs., 2 fl., unnecessary.) From Breitlahner the path follows the right bank of the stream, which here forms a small ravine, and ascends slightly to the (3¼ hr.) Schwcmm-Alp (4465'), situated in a broad basin covered with rocky debris. To the right rises the Grosse Greiner (see below). The steeper ascent begins 20 min. farther on. The good path rapidly ascends the slopes of the Grauänder Schinder (passing a fine fall of the Zemmbach on the right) to (1¼ hr.) a hut where refreshments may be obtained, and (1¼ hr.) the finely-situated Grauänder-Alp (5690'), with its fine old stone-pines. Beyond this the path is narrow at places; 3¼ hr. *Alpenrose Inn (6095"), opposite the Waxeck-Alp, at the foot of the Waxeck Glacier. In 1½ hr. more we reach the splendidly situated Berliner Hütte (6725'; *Inn, 3 houses with 23 rooms and 64 beds at 1¼ - 1½ fl.; telephone to Mairhofen), erected by the German Alpine Club on the Schwarzenstein-Alp. To the S.E. the Schwarzenstein Glacier; S. the Horn and Waxeck Glaciers, overtopped by the Rothkopf, Kleine and Grosse Mörchner, Hornspitzen, Thurnerkamp, Rossruck, Mösele, Schönbichler Horn, and Grosse Greiner. The best point of view is the small Schwarzensee (8100'), 1½ hr. to the N. of the hut (path indicated by marks).

Mountain Ascents from the Berliner Hütte (guides, Joh. Huber, Matt. Fiechtl; the tariff is reckoned from Ginzling, p. 199, where the best guides are obtained; to the Berliner Hütte 3 fl.) Rothkopf (9670), 3½ hrs., interesting and not difficult (guide 5½ fl.). — The ascent of the *Ochsner (10,190'; 4 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) is a little more arduous, but the view is much finer. — The Feldkopf (Zsigmmondspitze; 10,120'), ascended by the S.W. arete in 4 hrs., should not be attempted except by adepts (guide 7½ fl.). The route runs past the (1¼ hr.) Schwarzelee to the (1¼ hr.) arete towards the Floiten-Thal, and then ascends to the left, over steep and smooth rocks, to (1¼ hr.) the summit. — The Grosse Mörchner (10,780'; 5 hrs.; guide 6½ fl.) presents no difficulty when the condition of the snow is favourable (fine view). — The *Schwarzenstein (11,055'; 4½ hrs.; guide 6½ fl.), an easy and very attractive ascent—commands a splendid panorama. The route ascends the Zemmbach and then crosses it to (1½ hr.) a 'stone man' on the Sauris editor (8265'), beyond which it ascends over debris and snow to (3¼ hr.) the Schwarzenstein Glacier and the (2 hrs.) summit. The descent may be made to the Schwarzenstein-Hütte on the Trippbach-Sattel and to the (3¼ hrs.) Daimer-Hütte (p. 206; guide to Taufers 1½ fl.), or from the Trippbach-Sattel via the Floiten Glacier to the (3 hrs.) Greizer Hütte (p. 199). — The ascent of the Berlinerspitze or Dritte Hornspitze (10,785'; 4½ hrs.; guide 6½ fl.) presents no great difficulty and is repaying. The other Hornspitzen (first peak 10,810' and second peak 10,410', above the Schwarzensteinkees; fourth peak 10,480' and fifth peak 10,530', above the Hornkees) are less attractive ascents from this side. — The Mösele (11,435') and the Thurnerkamp (11,225') are scarcely ever attempted from the Zemmgrund, as their N. sides present great difficulty (comp. p. 206). — The *Schönbichlerhorn (10,285'; 4½ hrs.; fine view) is ascended by the Berliner Weg via the Granaat-Hütte and the Waxeck Glacier (guide 6 fl.); descent to the (1½ hr.) Furtscagel-Haus (p. 202; guide 6½ fl.). — The Grosse Greiner (10,510'; 5½ hrs. from the Alpenrose Inn; guide 9½ fl.) is an interesting but difficult climb, for adepts only; the descent may be made to the Furtscagel-Haus. — Passes from the Berliner-Hütte to Taufers over the Schwarzenbach-Scharte, the Schwarzenbach-Joch, Mitterbach-Joch, Rossruck-Scharte, and Tratter-Joch, see p. 206 (each about 9-10 hrs., guide 9-10½ fl.). Over the Trippbach-Sattel to the Daimer-Hütte, see above and p. 206 (guide to Taufers 10½ fl.). Over the Meliker-Scharte to the Gunkel,
IV. Route 38. OLP E R E R-HÜTTE. Zillerthal.

see p. 200; over the Mörchner-Scharte to the Greizer-Hütte in the Floiten-Thal, see p. 200. — By the 'Berliner Weg' to the (5½ hrs.) Furtschagel-Haus, see above and p. 203.)

Over the Pfitscher Joch to Sterzing, 11 hrs. from Breitlahner, an easy route. Guide hardly requisite (from Mairhofen to St. Jacob 9, to Breitlahner 6½, from St. Jacob to Sterzing 3 fl.). The path starts from Neu-Breitlahner and ascends the Zamser-Thal rapidly on the left bank of the Zamser Bach over the Breitlahner or Zamser Schinder. Farther on it ascends more gradually, crosses several tributary torrents, and reaches the (2¼ hrs.) Dominicus-Hütte (5525'; *Inn in summer, 16 beds), situated opposite the entrance to the magnificent Schlegeisen-Thal, with its glacier-clad background. On the right bank of the stream is the humble Zamser-Alp.

A good, but at first rather steep path diverges to the right from the Pfitscher-Joch route, about 5 min. above the Dominicus-Hütte, crosses the Zamserbach, and ascends to the (2½ hrs.) OLP E R E R-Hütte (7825'), a well-equipped club-hut of the German Alpine Club in the Riepenkar, overlooking the beautiful Schlegeisen-Thal with the Furtschagel and Schlegeisen glaciers, above which, from left to right, rise the Kleine and Grosse Greiner, the Schönbichler Horn, Mösle, Mutnock, Breitnock, Weisszint, Hochfeiler, Hochfemerspitze, and Hochsteller. This hut is the best starting-point for the ascent of the *Obrero (11,415'; 4 hrs.). The route crosses the Riepen Glacier. The last part, surmounting the Olpererkamm, is a stiff climb, but presents no special difficulty to those who have steady heads, if the rocks are clear of snow or ice; stout worsted gloves should be taken (guide from the Dominicus-Hütte 6½, with descent to Hinter-Tux 7½ fl.; two guides necessary for a single traveller). The Olperer-Hütte is also the best starting-point for the ascent of the Gefronre Wandspitze (N. peak 10,795'), via the Riepen-Scharte (4½ hrs.; guide 4½, with descent to Hinter-Tux 7½ fl.), the Fussstein (10,950'; very difficult), and the Schrammacher (10,205; 6 hrs.; guide 6, with descent to St. Jacob in Pfitsch 8 fl.). — Passes.

From the OLP E R E R-Hütte over the Alpeiner-Scharte (9710), between the Fussstein and the Schrammacher, to the Geraer-Hütte in the Alpeiner-Thal and (7 hrs.) Vals (p. 239), an interesting but laborious route (guide 2½ fl.). — Over the Riepen-Scharte (10,045), between the OLP E R E R and the Gefronre Wandspitzen, to the Wery-Hütte (p. 198), 5 hrs. (to Hinter-Tux 7 hrs., to the Tuxer-Joch 7½ hrs.), an attractive glacier expedition, free from difficulty (guide to Hinter-Tux 5½, to Schmirm, 10 hrs., 8½ fl.).

The Schlegeisen-Thal well repays a visit. A good path, indicated by marks, leads from the Dominicus-Hütte (guide, not indispensable, 1½ fl., from Ginzing 3½ fl.) via the Zamser, Schlegeisen, and Hörbinger Alp, and the Bock-Hütte (5810') to (2½ hrs.) the Furtschagel-Haus (7870'; Inn in summer), at the foot of the Furtschagel Glacier, which commands a magnificent survey of the surrounding glaciers (from W. to E.: Hochfeiler, Hochfemerspitze, Hochfeiler, Weisszint, Breitnock, Mutnock, Grosse Mösle, Schönbichler Horn, Talgenköpfe, Greiner). MOUNTAIN ASCENTS (tariff reckoned from the Dominicus-Hütte): *Schönbichler Horn (10,285') in 2½ hrs. (guide 3½ fl.; comp. p. 201); Talgenkopf (10,320') in 3 hrs. (guide 4 fl.; these two not difficult). Grosse Greiner (10,510'; 5 hrs., guide 5½ fl.), the last part difficult, ascended through the Reischbergkar (descent to Waxeck, see p. 201). The ascent of the Grosse Mösle (11,435'), by the Furtschagel-kees, is difficult (5 hrs.; guide 5 fl., see p. 206). The Mutnock (10,410) and the Breitnock (10,570') are ascended via the Schlegeisen Glacier in 4½-5 hrs. (guide 4½ fl.; trying). The Hochfeiler (11,560'), ascended via the Hochfeiler Glacier (steep ice-slope, 1650' high) and the Oberberg Glacier in 8 hrs. (guide 8 fl.), and the Weisszint (11,115'), via the Schlegeisen Glacier and the N.E. arête in 7½-8 hrs. (guide 7 fl.), are both very difficult from this
side (see below). — Over the Evis-Sattel or the Schtegeis-Scharte to Lappach (9 hrs. from the Dominicus-Hütte, guide 8'/2 fl.), see p. 207; over the Schonbichler-Horn by the 'Berliner Weg' to the Berliner Hütte (6 hrs.; guide 5'/2 fl.), see p. 201. The route over the Gries-Scharte (9185), between the Hochfernerspitze and the Hochstetter, to the Oberberg-Thal (to St. Jacob in Pfitsch 9 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), is trying and fit for adepts only.

The path crosses to the right bank above the Dominicus-Hütte (to the right, path to the Operer, p. 202), and, gradually ascending, intersects the highest reach of the valley (the Lovitz-Alp is seen above us, to the left; on the right is the Stampfl Glacier, from which issues the Zamserbach). We finally ascend the Schindler to the (2'/2 hrs.) Pfitscher Joch (7375'; *Rainer's Inn), which affords a fine view, to the left, of the Rothwand, Hochferner, and Hochfeiler. In the foreground, far below, are the green Pfitschthal and the serrated ridge which separates it from the Pfundersthal, with the Pletzenhorn, Rothe Beil, and Grabspitze; at the Pfitschthal rises the Amthorspitze; and to the W., in the distance, are seen the Ortler and the Stubai Alps. In a basin to the left below the pass lie three small lakes.

The Rothwand or Rothbacher Spitze (9625'; interesting) may be ascended without difficulty from the Joch in 2 hrs. (guide 4'/2 fl.). The Höhe Wandspitze (10,775'; guide 5 fl.), the Sägewandspitze (10,590'; guide 5 fl.), and the Schrammacher (11,205'; guide 6 fl.) may also be ascended hence.

The marked path on the other side of the Joch, steep at places, now descends to (3'/4 hr.) the Bärenbach, and then through wood to (20 min.) Stein, a prettily situated hamlet, and to (1'/3 hr.) St. Jacob in Pfitsch (4760'; *Rainer's Inn, R. 60 kr., good trout).

Ascents (guides, Jacob Hofer, known as 'Holzer', Al. and Chr. Pircher, Joh. Wochselberger, and Joh. Obermüller). A path (steep at places; guide, advisable for novices, 3 fl.) leads to the E. from St. Jacob through the Unterberg-Thal to the (4'/2 hrs.) Wiener-Hütte of the Austrian Alpine Club (8745'), finely situated on a rocky knoll above the Glieder-Ferner and near the S. side of the small but beautiful Weisskar Glacier. From the hut experienced mountaineers may ascend the *Hochfeiler (11,560', 3 hrs.), the highest of the Zillerthal Alps, a superb point of view (comp. p. 205; guide 6, if a night be spent 7 fl.). About 1'/2 hr. below the summit is an open shelter-bu. — The ascent of the Weisszint (N. or highest peak 11,115'; 3 hrs.), another fine point of view, vià the Glieder-Ferner, is laborious. — From the Wiener-Hütte to Lappach over the Untere or the Oberer Weisszint-Scharte (6 and 6 hrs. respectively; guide 7 fl.), see p. 206. Over the Glieder-Scharte to (7 hrs.) Pfunders, see p. 360.

Beyond St. Jacob we may proceed through the level floor of the valley, by the footpath along the right bank of the stream (unpleasant when the water is high), crossing in 50 min. to the left bank, and recrossing near (25 min.) Wieden. Or we may follow the higher-lying and 1'/2 hr. longer track, which describes a wide circuit to the right. 1 hr. Kematen (*Hofer, rustic); 1'/2 hr. Wieden (4525'), opposite the entrance to the Grossberg-Thal (p. 204).

Ascents (guides, see above). The ascent of the *Wilde Kreuzspitze (10,280'; 6 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) is toilsome. From (20 min.) Burgum (p. 204) we proceed through the Burgumner-Thal to the (3 hrs.) Steieringer Hütte on the Burgumner Alp (about 7545'), and ascend thence over debris, ice, and rock to the (2'/2-3 hrs.) N. peak, which commands a magnificent view. The descent may be made past the finely situated Wilde See to Freienfeld.
(comp. p. 244). — The Kramerspitze (9650′), easily ascended from the Sterzinger Hütte in 2 hrs., is also a fine point of view. — From Kematen over the Schlüssel-Joch (7225′) to the Brennerbad (p. 240; 3½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.), an easy and attractive route (marked path), preferable to that to Sterzing through the valley. — The route from Wieden through the Grossberg-Thal and over the Pfunders-Joch (8445′) to (7 hrs.) Pfunders (p. 360), and that over the Sandjoch (8880′) to (7½ hrs.) Vals (p. 360; marked path) are both somewhat toilsome.

The houses of Burgum are seen on the left bank. Near (50 min.) the Wöhr or Elephant Inn (4265′) the track crosses to the left bank and descends steeply through wood, skirting the margin of the ravine, through which the brook forces its way to a lower part of the valley. Below the ravine it recrosses to the right bank; ½ hr. Afens; on the left bank remain the houses of Tulfer. Farther on we cross the stream twice. 1 hr. Wiesen (3110′; Zumkle), a considerable village with a handsome church. The track now turns to the left round a projecting hill, passes under the railway, and leads to the right to the station of (1½ hr.) Sterzing (p. 242).

39. The Ahrntal.
Comp. Maps, pp. 152, 152.

The Tauferer-Thal or Ahrntal, 35 M. in length, which opens into the Pusterthal at Bruneck, extends at first towards the N. to Luttach, and then N.E., between the Zillerthalfer Ferner and the Rieser-Ferner, towards the Tauern chain. The central part of the valley from Luttach to St. Peter is called the Ahrntal, while the upper end is known as the Prettau. Numerous passes lead from this valley to the Zillerthal and the Pinzgau on the N., and the Virgen-Thal and Deferegger-Thal on the E. — Diligence from Bruneck to (9 M.) Taufers twice daily in 2 hrs., fare 70 kr.; Omnibus daily at 7 p.m., fare 70 kr. (from Taufers at 5 p.m.); one-horse carr. 4-5, two-horse 7-8 fl. — From Taufers to Luttach in 3½ hrs. (with one horse 1 fl. 50 kr.), to Steinhaus in 1½ hr. (3 fl.), to St. Valentin in 4 hrs. (6 fl.). If necessary the traveller may drive as far as Kasern. — Guides at Taufers: Joh. and Georg Niederwieser (‘Stabete-Hansl′, and ‘Stabete-Jörgl′), Stef. Kirchler (‘Grüber-Steffl′), Jos. Auer (‘Feurerschwoeter′), Jos. Auer (‘Stockmair-Steppl′), Joh. Reden (‘Huter-Hansl′), Mart. Reden (‘Huter-Martl′), Alois Niederwieser, Joh. Fahrner, Vinc. Volgger, and F. Winkler; comp. also Kasern, p. 207, and Rein, p. 372.

From Bruneck to (9 M.) Taufers (2805′; *Post; *Elephant), see p. 370. At Mühl, 2½ M. below Taufers, the Mühlwalder-Thal opens to the W.

The entrance to the Mühlwalder-Thal (12 M. long) consists of a deep ravine, called the Aussermühlwalder Klam (10 min. from Mühl is the pretty Mühlener Waterfall, to which a path, protected with railings and without danger, leads along the water-conduit). There is a path on each side of the valley. The usual route (at first a carriage-road) leads to the S. from Taufers parallel with the post-road, for ½ M., and then ascends to the right on the N. side of the valley, passing above Mühl, which lies to the left (to the Grüner-Brücke 1½ hr.). On the S. side (‘Schatten-Seite′) another path ascends the valley from (1½ hr.) Mühl, somewhat steeply at first, to the (1 hr.) Grüner-Brücke (3070′), below which the brook forms several falls before it disappears in the gorge. Beyond the bridge the path joins the route on the N. side (see above), and follows the left bank of the stream. Near (1 hr.) Mühlwald (4065′; *Inn, rustic), with its loftily-situated church, we obtain a view of the Speikboden (p. 371) to
the right, and of the Reisnock and Stechwand in front. The track now leads up and down hill (better descend by the church and follow the path on the left bank). By a (3/4 hr.) chapel the valley turns towards the N.W. (opposite is a waterfall), and a fine view is enjoyed of its head with the snow-clad Weisszint. At (1 hr.) Lappach (4710'; Inn, primitive) the Ziesen-Thal opens to the W.; above this point the main valley, stretching to the N., is called the Neves-Thal or Evis-Thal.

Ascents. For most of the following excursions the best starting-point is the Ochsen-Hütte on the Evis-Alp (6195'), 1 hr., or the club-hut known as the Nevesjoch-Hütte (see below), 3-4 hrs. above Lappach. The Hochfeiler (11,560'), is ascended from the Ochsen-Hütte by the Obere Weisszint-Scharte (see below) in 5'/2-6 hrs. without difficulty by adepts (guide 6), with descent to Pfitsch 3 fl.; novices should ascend by the Untere Weisszint-Scharte and the (6 hrs.) Wiener-Hütte (p. 203); thence to the top in 3 hrs. more. — The Weisszint (11,115'), free from serious difficulty, is ascended from the Ochsen-Hütte in 5-6 hrs. (guide 5 fl., with descent to Pfunders 7, to Pfitsch 8 fl.). — The Ringelstein (9360') ascended from Lappach via the Lappacher Jochli (see below) in 3'/2 hrs. (3 fl.) and the Tristan spitze (9918'), ascended (more laborious) via the Lappacher Jochli in 4'/2 hrs. (guide 4 fl.), are also fine points of view. — The Mösel and the Thurnerkamp, see p. 206.

Passes. — From Lappach to Pfunders (p. 360): over the Passen-Joch or Posen-Joch (7955'), 5 hrs. (guide 3 fl.); through the Ziesen-Thal and over the Riegler-Joch (7985'), 5 hrs. (3 fl.); through the Neves-Thal and over the Eisbrugg-Scharte (8855'), 6 hrs. (4 fl.), all unattended with difficulty. — To Pfitsch: over the Eisbrugg-Scharte and the Untere Weisszint-Scharte (9610'), 8 hrs. (to the Vienna Hut 5 hrs.), or (somewhat longer) over the Obere Weisszint-Scharte (10,675'), 9 hrs. (to the Vienna Hut 6 hrs.; guide 6 fl.). — To Schlegens (p. 202): over the Schlegeisen-Scharte (10,115'), 7 hrs. from the Ochsen-Hütte to the Furtshagel-Haus, or over the Neves or Evis-Battel (9970'), between the Mutnock and Mösei, 7-8 hrs., both trying. — To Weissenebach (see below): over the Neveser Joch (7900'), with its hut and fine view of the Rieserferner, etc., 7 hrs. (3'/2 fl.); or through the Einsbach-Graben and over the Lappacher Jochli (7760'), 5-6 hrs. (3 fl.). From Mühlwald over the Mühlwalder Joch (7789), 6 hrs. (3 fl.), see below; the ascent of the Speikboden from the Joch in 1'/2 hr. is attractive (see p. 371).

Above Taufers the valley contracts. The road gradually ascends on the left bank of the Ahrnbach, below Schloss Taufers, and then (1'/4 M.) crosses to the right bank. It next passes the fall of the Poyerbach on the right, and traverses the gradually widening valley (continuous view of the Hornspitzen and the Schwarzenstein) to (1'/2 M.) Luttach (3180'; Unterstock Inn, on the road; Oberstock Inn by the church, with fine view, both plain). On the W. opens the Weissenebach-Thal.

The Weissenebach-Thal is well worthy of a visit. We cross the brook by the church and mount somewhat abruptly on the left bank, finally over meadows, to (1 hr.) Weissenebach (4300'; Inn, very primitive). The church contains a fine old carved altar (ca. 1500). To the N. opens the Mitterbach-Thal, and farther up the valley bifurcates into the Tristan-Thal on the left and the Trattenbach-Thal on the right (N.W.).

Ascents (guides, see p. 204). The Speikboden (8264') is ascended in 3'/2 hrs. (guide 3 fl.); descent to Taufers via Michelreiss, see p. 371. — Interesting excursion to the Nevesjoch-Hütte (7920'; 4'/2-5 hrs.), through the Trattenbach-Thal, via the Goge-Alp and Sitter-Alp. The hut, built by the German Alpine Club and affording an excellent survey of the Rieserferner, the Tauern, and the neighbouring Zillerthaler Ferner, lies on a rocky knoll to the S. of and about 30' above the Neveser-Joch (see above), and at the N. base of the Schaftanernock (8555'), which is ascended hence by a new path in 3'/4-1 hr. (very striking view; also ascended from Weissenebach through the Tristan-Thal in 4-5 hrs., by a good path
passing the Tristen-See). To the N. of the Nevesjoch Hut rises the Gams-
lanernock (9660') another fine point, ascended in 2 hrs. From the Gams-
lanernock to the summit of the Pfaßenmoch (9965'), 1/2 hr., difficult (guide
3'/2 fl.). — The Ringelstein (8860'); 3'/2 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), see p. 205. — The
Mösle (11,435') is reached from the Nevesjoch-Hütte in 4-5 hrs., a try-
ning ascent; the route leads from the hut across the E. Neves or Evis Glac-
ier to the E. Mösle-Scharte (10,735'), between the Mösle and the Ros-
struckspitze, and then climbs the rocks (grand view). Descent over the Waxeck
Glacier to Waxeck, or over the Furischagelkees to the Schlegelten-Thai,
difficult (guide 6, with descent to Lappach 7, to the Furischagel-Haus or
from the Nevesjoch-Hütte over the Trattenbach Glacier; guide 6 fl.) is diffi-

PASSES. To Mühlwald over the Mühlwalder Joch (7785'); 6 hrs.; 3 fl.),
an interesting route (p. 205). — To Lappach over the Lappacher Joch
(7760'; 5 hrs.; 3 fl.), or over the Neveser-Joch (7900'; 6'/2 hrs.; 3'/2 fl.), see
p. 205. — To the Berliner Hütte (p. 201) over the Rosstruck-Scharte
(10,650') between the Thurnerkamp and the Rosstruckspitze (10,885'); easily
ascended from the Joch in 1'/2 hr., with descent over the Horn Glacier,
7-8 hrs., a trying route (guide 6 fl.). Over the Tratter-Joch (9950'), between
the Thurnerkamp and Fifth Hornspitze (10,330'), in 8 hrs. (6 fl.), a fatig-
ing excursion; the Fifth Hornspitze may be easily ascended from the
Joch in 1'/2 hr. Over the Mitterbach-Joch (10,100'), between the Fourth
Hornspitze (10,680') and the E. spur of the Third Hornspitze (10,620'), to
the Horn Glacier, whence the Third Hornspitze (Berliner Spitz, 10,739'),
may be ascended without serious difficulty (comp. p. 201; to the Berliner
Hütte 9 hrs., guide 6'/2 fl.).

We cross the Weissenbach to (3'/4 M.) Ober-Luttach. In the ravine
of the Schwarzenbach (1 M. to the W.) is the fine Luttach Waterfall.

A difficult route leads through the steep gorge of the Schwarzenbach
and over the W. Schwarzenbach-Joch (about 10,200'), or over the Schwar-
zenbach-Scharte (10,170') to (7-8 hrs.) the Berliner Hütte (p. 201). The First
Hornspitze (10,610') is ascended without difficulty from the Schwarzen-
bach-Joch in 3'/4 hr.

The ascent of the Schwarzenstein (11,055'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) is very
fine and not difficult (comp. p. 201). The route ascends from Oberluttach
through wood to Brunnberg, where it enters the Rothbach-Thai, ascending by
an Alpine track to (3-3'/2 hrs.) the Daimer-Hütte on the Obere Rothbach-
Alpe (6070'; Inn in summer, primitive). Thence a new path leads to the
moraine of the Rothbach Glacier, and across it to the right to the (3'/2 hrs.)
Schwarzenstein Club Hut (ca. 9340), 10 min. below the Trippbach-Sattel
(10,020'), and then to the left to (1 hr.) the summit (magnificent view).
Descent to the N.W. by the Schwarzenstein Glacier to the (3-3'/2 hrs.)
Berliner Hütte (p. 201; guide 7 fl.); to the N.E. over the Flotten Glacier
to the (3 hrs.) Greizer-Hütte (p. 199; guide 7 fl.), toilsome.

The valley now bends to the N.E.; and the E. part of the
Zillerthal ridge comes into full view (from W. to E., the Horn-
spitzen, Schwarzenstein, Löffler, Keibachspitze, Rothwandspitze,
Napfspitze, and Wagnerschneid). The road traverses the deposits of
the Rothbach or Rohrbach, from which rise the chimneys of a copper-
foundry, destroyed in 1878, and about 1 M. farther on reaches the
lower end of the Lake formed by the floods of 1878. About 1'/2 M.
along the W. bank is St. Martin (3270'; Inn), with an ancient church.
The road next crosses the deposits of the Trippbach (the Tripp-
bachferner and Löffler rising on the left) to (3'/4 M.) St. Johann
(3315'; Inn, rustic). Fine view, from the churchyard, of the Drei-
herrnspitze to the E.
The Grosse Löffler (11,095'; 8 hrs.; guide 5½ fl. to Ginzling 7½ fl.) is trying (comp. p. 200). To the Trippbach-Alpe (6135'; poor night-quarters), 2½ hrs.; then over slopes of turf, moraines, and the extensive Trippbach Glacier to the (4½ hrs.) Floiten-Joch (ca. 9910'), between the Floitenspitze (10,980) and the Löffler, and round the W. side of the latter, across the Floitenfern, to (1 hr.) the summit. Descent over the Floiten Glacier to the Grosse Löffler (11,095') steep and difficult (guide 7½ fl.); over the Löffler Glacier to the Stilup (p. 197), very difficult.

The road now leads past the Frankbach-Thal (terminated by the Frankbach Glacier and Löffler) to (3 M.) Steinhaus (3450'; *Inn of the 'Gewerkschaft'; Newirth), a village with several substantial houses and the last post-office in the valley.

From Steinhaus over the Frankbach-Joch or the Keilbach-Joch to the Stilup (12½-13 hrs. to Mairhofen; guide 7 fl.; Martin Nothdurfter of Steinhaus), see p. 197. The ascent of the Grosse Löffler (11,095') viâ the Frankbach-Ferner (8½-9 hrs.) is difficult (see above); that of the Keilbachspitze (10,058') is also trying (6½ hrs.). — The Hibernock (9895'), climbed viâ the Bärenthal-Alpe in 6½ hrs., is toilsome but repays the exertion. The descent may be made to (3 hrs.) Rein (p. 372).

Ascending more steeply, crossing the Ahrnbach twice, and passing the entrance of the Wolfbach-Thal, we next reach (2½ M.) St. Jakob (3930'; Inn, plain), which lies on the hill to the left. Beyond (3 M.) St. Peter (4430'; rustic Inn) the valley contracts to a narrow gorge, in which there is barely room for the road and the stream. At the end of the defile we enter the Prettau, the highest region of the valley, and next reach (4½ M.) Prettau (4480'; Wieser, rustic), with the church of St. Valentin. The road ends, 1½ M. farther on, at Neuhauß, with the copper mines of the Ahrner Co., beyond which are (¼ hr.) Kasern (5330'; Hofer, rustic), the last hamlet, with the church of Heiligengeist.

Ascents (guides, Jos. Voppichler of Prettau, Peter Griesmair of Kasern). The Röththal deserves a visit (to the Lenkjochl-Hütte 3½ hrs.). By the copper-works, about 1 M. above Prettau, we diverge to the right from the road, cross the stream, and ascend by a marked path through wood, past a copper-mine (the highest ruined shafts are interesting), to the (¾ hr.) Inner Röth-Alpe (7100'; accommodation), which affords a fine view of the grand head of the valley (Röthspitze, with the glacier of that name, Kemetspitze, and Löffelspitze). Thence we may proceed over the easy Röth Glacier to the (1½ hr.) Lenkjochl-Hütte (8540'; Inn in summer), finely situated on the Pferrerkamm, about 100' above the Lenkjochl (8440'). The *Agnerkopf (10,010'; p. 156) may be easily ascended hence in ½ hr. The ascent of the Reinhardt (9480'; 1 hr.), on which grows much Edelweiss and Edeltraute, is somewhat more difficult. The Glockhaus (10,205'; 3½ hrs.) is hard. The *Röthspitze (11,470'), a splendid point of view, may be ascended viâ the Röth Glacier in 3½ hrs. (guide necessary; the last hour’s climb, over the arête, is somewhat dizzy; descent to the Clara-Hütte, see p. 166). The ascent of the Dreiherrnspitze (11,500'; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), viâ the Hintere Umbal-Thörl (p. 156), is laborious (comp. p. 156). — Over the Vordere Umbal-Thörl to Prägraten (7 hrs.; guide from Prettau 7 fl.), see p. 156. Those who already know the Vordere Umbal-Thörl may proceed from the Lenkjochl-Hütte over the (1½ hr.) Hintere Umbal-Thörl (p. 156) and the Umbal Glacier to the (2 hrs.) Regen-Thörl (10,030'), and descend thence to the Maurer-Thal viâ the Simony Glacier (comp. p. 155). This is a very interesting route for adepts, with good guide.

The Rauchkofel (10,656'), steep at places, may be ascended from St. Valentin by the Wieser-Alpe in 5 hrs. (4 fl.); admirable view of the Reichenspitze and the Venediger group.
IV. Route 39. BIRNLÜCKE.

Passes. From St. Jakob over the Hörndijoch (8380') to the Zillergrund (12 hrs. to Mairhofen; guide 7 fl.), see p. 197. Over the Wollbach-Joch (8315') to the Stillup (13 hrs. to Mairhofen; guide 9 fl.), see p. 197. — From St. Peter over the Hundskehl-Joch (8400') to the Zillergrund (to Mairhofen 12 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), see p. 197. — From St. Peter through the Hauensdhal and over the Ochsenlenke (about 8530') to Knutten (p. 372), 6 hrs., with guide, without difficulty (from Knutten to Jagdhaus or Rein, see p. 372). — From St. Valentin over the Merbjoch (9265') to the Jagdhäusse Aïpe (p. 151) in the Deferegger-Thal, 7 hrs. (4 fl.), a fatigueing route. (From the S. side of the pass we may proceed to the Klamml and Rein, see p. 372.) Over the Rothenmann-Joch (9475'), 6½ hrs. from Kasern to Jagdhaus (for experts only; 5 fl.), see pp. 151, 156. — From Kasern over the Heiligengeist-Jochl (8720') to the Zillergrund (to Mairhofen 11½ hrs.; 7 fl.), see p. 197. — Over the Krimmler Tauern (8840') to Krimml, 8½ hrs. (guide, desirable at least as far as the head of the pass, 6 fl.), see p. 149. The route ascends the valley on the right bank to a finger-post pointing the way to the Tauern (straight on the route to the Birnlücke, see below), and then more abruptly to the left to the Tauern-Aïpe (6230'), and past the Herzogsbrunnen (a good spring) to the (3 hrs.) summit of the pass (cross), which affords a splendid view of the Röthapitze and Dreiherrnspitze. Descend through the Winkbach-Thal to the Krimmler Tauernhauz and to (3 hrs.) Krimml (p. 148). — Over the Birnlücke (3765') to the Warnsdorfer Hütte and to (11 hrs.) Krimml, a marked path, preferable to the Tauern route (guide, unnecessary for adepts, 6 fl.). At the (7½ hr.) point where the Tauern route diverges (see above) our path leads straight on, passing the Aussere and (1 hr.) Innere Kehrer Aïpe (6060'), to the (25 min.) pretty, green Lahner Aïp (6505'; view of the Lahner Glacier ahead). We then ascend to the N.E. by a new zigzag path to (2 hrs.) the cross at the head of the pass. (The Leitenschneide, 10 min. above, to the S., commands a fine view of the neighbouring Dreiherrnspitze.) We now descend towards the Krimmler Kees, enjoying a magnificent view of this glacier, the Schleiferspitze, etc. At the first finger-post the shorter 'Gletscher-Weg' diverges to the right, but this should not be attempted without a guide. We skirt the moraine and at the second finger-post turn to the right and follow the bridle-path along the top of the moraine to the (2½ hrs.; 6½ hrs. from Kasern) Warnsdorfer-Hütte (p. 149).
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Comp. Maps, pp. 8, 230, 234.

76½ M. RAILWAY in 3¾-5¾ hrs. (to Innsbruck, 104 M., in 5¼-8½ hrs.). The "Arlberg Railway (Arlbergbahn), built in 1880-84 at an expense of 42 million florins (3,300,000 l.), with its numerous tunnels, viaducts, retaining walls, and protective works, is one of the most interesting examples of mountain-railway engineering, while at the same time it commands a series of magnificent views (from Bludenz to Langen the best views are to the right, from St. Anton to Landeck to the left). The steepest gradient on the W. side (from Bludenz to Langen) is 31:100 (St. Gotthard railway 26:100), and on the E. side (from Landeck to St. Anton), 26:100. — View-carriages, see p. 120; holders of second-class tickets from Bregenz to Landeck pay 1 fl. 62 kr. extra.

Bregenz. — Hotels. *OESTERR. HOF, on the lake, R., L., & A. 1¼-2 fl., B. 50 kr.; *HÔTEL EUROPA, *HÔTEL MONTFORT, HABSBURG HOF, all near the station; *WEISSEN KREUZ, RÖMER-STR., R. & A. 90, B. 70 kr.; AUSTRIA (hôtel garni with café); *KRONE; *ADLER, moderate; *SCHWEIZER- HOF; LÖWE; LAMM; TRÖLER HOF; HEIDELBERGER FASS, with garden and wine-room, moderate.

Restaurants and Cafés. *Railway Restaurant, with view of the lake from the terrace; AUSTRIA, see above; Café-Restaurant Drehsei; Rose, with garden and view. Wine at F. Kinz's, Kirchgasse: 'Old German' Wine-Room. opposite the station; Gmeinder, with rooms; Franz Ritter, at the foot of the Gebhardsberg (see p. 212). Beer at the Hirsch; Forster, with garden; Hörburger, Römer-Str.; Neue Welt; Löwe; Schützen-Garten, on the Berg Isel; Zum Engel, see p. 212.

Baths (swimming, etc.) at the harbour and on the Lindau road.

Bregenz (1260'), the capital of the Vorarlberg (district 'before the Arlberg'), the Brigantium of Strabo and Ptolemy, with 6739 inhab., lies at the base of the Pfänder, at the E. end of the Lake of Constance (Ger. Bodensee, Latin Lacus Brigantinus). The Old, or Upper Town, of irregular quadrilateral shape, situated on a hill, occupies the site of the Roman Castrum, and formerly had two gates, of which that to the S. has been removed. Above the gateway of the old inner tower in the Aurachgasse (now the house of Herr Flatz, with sgraffiti) is an ancient relief of Epona, goddess of horses. The handsome Church, with an ancient tower, is situated on another hill.
to the S. The Harbour Promenade commands a good survey of the town and lake. The Vorarlberg Museum (adm. 25 kr.) contains natural history specimens, coins, and Roman antiquities found on the Gei-

Excursions. Pleasant walk along the Lindau road, past the Schanz Inn, to the (1 M.) Klaus, the tower of which commands a charming view (evening light best). Thence to (1½ M.) Lochau (p. 7; Restaurant Bäume; Anker; Thierheimer’s Pension) and to (5½ M.) the Traube Inn (known as the ‘Zeeh’), beyond the Bavarian frontier. — To the S. the Gallus-Strasse or old road leads over the Erain and past the Villa Taxis to (9 M.) Franz Ritter’s Restaurant, prettily situated at the foot of the Gebhardsberg; ½ M. farther on is the restaurant “Zum Engel,” at the bridge over the Ach, near which is the Riedenburg, now a girls’ school. We may return either by the new road (1½ M.), which commands a pretty view of the lake; or by the village of Rieden, to Vorkloster (see below), passing the ‘Gletscherfeld,’ a tract showing interesting traces of glacier action. — To the W. a walk may be taken to (1½ M.) Vorkloster (warm sulphur-baths; omn. from the ‘Kreuz’ four times daily), and to Mererau, a Cisterian abbey, with a handsome new church in the basilica style. — To the E. is the (9½ M.) Berg Isel, a tavern and rifle-range, with a pleasing view (finer from Weissenteut, the farm-house above it). To (3½ M.) the little village of Flüh, see below.

The Gebhardsberg (1865’; ascent ½ hr.) is reached by a good road passing the church and the handsome Villa Raczyński, and traversing wood. The summit, on which are the scanty ruins of the castle of Hohen-Bregenz, now surmounted by a small church, and a Restaurant (plain), commands an extensive prospect, embracing the lake of Constance, the valleys 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 hills. — A carriage-road leads round the face of the Gebhardsberg to (2¾ M.) Kennelbach (Krone), prettily situated on the right bank of the Ach, crosses the Ach to Schloss Wolfurt (1½ M.), and ascends to the left via Rickenbach to (3 M.) Bildstein (2180’), frequented by pilgrims and affording a fine view. Return by (2¼ M.) Schwarzwach (p. 213).

The Pfänder (3465’), which commands a very striking and extensive view, is ascended by several routes. The best (1½-2 hrs.) leads past Berg Isel (see above) to Weissenteut, and then ascends to the right through wood (indicated by white marks) to Hintermoos (refreshments). Another path diverges to the right from the Lindau road beyond the barracks, ascends to the left by a finger-post, and passes a bench affording a pleasing view; it then becomes steeper, and leads through wood to the (1 hr.) Halbstation Pfänder (refreshments); 12 min., last houses of Hintermoos; lastly a gradual ascent of 20 min. to the Hôtel-Pension Pfänder (R., L., & A. from 1 fl. 40 kr., B. 50 kr., pens. 3½-4 fl.; telephone to Kin’s wine-room p. 201), 5 min. below the summit. The view (panorama at the hotel) from the top embraces the Bregenzer Wald, the Algäu and Vorarlberg Alps, the Rhätikon, the mountains of Glarus and Appenzell, and the whole of the lake of Constance. — The carriage-road, which is longer (2-2½ hrs.), leads past Berg Isel (see above), chiefly through wood, to (1¼ hr.) Flüh (2150’; Krone) and (1½ hr.) the hotel. A direct footpath leads from Flüh to the (¾ hr.) Wiratschel (p. 6). — From Lochau (p. 7) the summit may be reached by a good path (2½ hrs.) which follows the telegraph-posts as far as the Hagen-Mühle, and then ascends to the left to the hamlet of Risse and the hotel. — From the Pfänder by Möggers and Scheidegg to Röthenbach (6 hrs.), see p. 6.

The Hirschberg (3570’), 1½ hr. to the E. of the Pfänder, affords a better survey of the Bregenzer Wald, but the view is otherwise inferior (ascent from Bregenz in 3 hrs., via Flüh, Geserberg, and Ahornbach) From Bregenz via Weiler to Oberstaufen, see p. 6.

The Vorarlberg Railway skirts the Gebhardsberg (see above), crosses the Bregenzer Ach at Rieden, and at (2½ M.) Lautrach (junc-
tion for St. Margarethen, a station on the Coire and Rorschach Railway; see Baedeker’s Switzerland) enters the broad valley of the Rhine. — 5 1/2 M. Schwarza (1420'; *Hotel Bregenzervald, at the station; *Post or Lüwe) is a station for the Bregenzer Wald (p. 222). The large village lies 1/4 M. from the railway. A road leads hence via the Farnbach-Tobel to (4 1/2 M.) Alberschwende (p. 223). About 3/4 hr. to the N.E. is Bildstein (p. 212), with a fine view. — 6 M. Haselstauden (Hirsch; passengers who wish to explore the Bregenzer Wald from Dornbirn alight here).

7 1/2 M. Dornbirn (1435'; *Höt. Weiss, at the station, good wine; *Dornbirner Hof; Mohren; *Hirsch, moderate), the largest market-town in the Vorarlberg, with 10,700 inhab., is a busy, well-built place upwards of 2 M. long, situated on the Dornbirner Ach. It consists of the four quarters of Markt, Oberdorf (E.), Haselstauden (N.), and Hatterdorf (S.; the last two are railway-stations), and has four churches. The S.W. horizon is bounded by the Mts. of Appenzell, the Kamor and Hohe Kasten, the snow-clad Sentis, and the indented Churfirsten. Road to (6 M.) Alberschwende, see p. 223.

Excursions (guide, Martin Hefele; paths all indicated by marks on the trees, etc.). Fine views from the Zanzenberg, 1/2 hr. to the E., with pavilion and tavern, and from the hamlet of (3 M.) Kehlegg (Inn), reached through the Steinbach-That. — In the valley of the Dornbirner Ach, 3 M. to the S.E., lies the Gütte (1700'), with a large cotton-mill, a restaurant, and a fountain, which plays to a height of 180' (fee). About 1/2 M. farther up is the picturesque Hapenloch Gorge, through which dashes the foaming Ach, now made accessible by a wooden path. The gorge is spanned at a dizzy height by a covered bridge over which leads the route to the Hohe Freschen (see below). A marked path also leads from the other end of the bridge to a curious rocky dome known as the Kirche (1 1/2 hr. from the Gütte). From the Gütte the return may be made via the Zanzenberg (see above; 1/2 hr. to Dornbirn). — About 2 M. to the S. of Dornbirn, at the base of the Breetenberg, lies the small Bad Haslach, 1/4 M. from which is the fine Fall of the Fallbach.

From Dornbirn to the Bregenzer Wald, see p. 223 (diligence daily to Bezau and Schwarzenberg). Over the Lose (4059') to (3 1/2 hrs.) Schwarzenberg (path marked in white and blue), see p. 223; ascent of the Hoch-Äptle (red and white marks; by Kehlegg in 3 hrs., over the Lose in 1 1/2 hrs.), see p. 223. — Via Gütte and Alp Rohr to Mellau (p. 224), 4 1/2 hrs., the nearest route to the heart of the Bregenzer Wald (path indicated by yellow and red marks). — The Mörzelispitz (6010'; 5 hrs.; with guide) is another fine point (yellow and black marks; descent to Mellau 3 hrs.), comp. p. 225. — The ascent of the Hohe Freschen (6580'; 6 1/2 hrs.; guide 6 fl.; path marked red and white) from Dornbirn requires a steady head in its upper part (better from Rankweil, see p. 214).

12 1/2 M. Hohenems (1420'; *Post; Krone), a well-to-do village (4970 inhab.), with factories and a brisk timber-trade, lies at the foot of precipitous rocks, commanded by the ruins of Alt- and Neu-Hohenems. It contains the ‘palace’ of Count Waldburg-Zeil.

A new and shady path leads to (40 min.) the ruins of Alt-Hohenems (2340'). Splendid view from the plateau (small inn), and from the ‘Sätzle’, of the Rhine Valley, Vorarlberg Alps, etc. The castle of Neu-Hohenems, also called the Tannenburg (2255'), boldly perched on the precipitous Gloppe, is partly preserved and occupied. Farther to the N., on a plateau affording fine views, lie the houses of Emser-Route. — At the base of the Göttnerberg, 3/4 M. to the S. of Hohenems, is the small Bad Schwefel.
The flat alluvial plain of the Rhine is relieved at places by rocky and wooded knolls, the chief of which is the Kummenberg (2190'), on the right. 13½ M. Altach-Bauern. — Near (15½ M.) Götzis (1400'; Goldner Adler; Zum Bühnhof; beer at the Engel), with a modern Romanesque church, is the ruined castle of Neu-Montfort. To the right, near the railway, is the ruined Neuburg.

The Hohe Kugel (5390'), a fine point of view, is easily ascended from Götzis via Frazerin (2955'; Inn) in 3½ hrs. (guide), or from Hohenems via the Allpele (3930') in 4½ hrs. (guide). — The following walk or drive from Götzis is recommended: past the ruin of Montfort and the pilgrimage-chapel of St. Arbogast, and through a wooded ravine, to (2½ M.) Klaus (1870'; Adler; fine view by the church) and (4¼ M.) Weiler ('Summer), with the small château of Hahnenberg, and thence past (4 M.) Röthis ('Bad; Bösle) and (6¼ M.) Sulz (Filizetti; Krone) to (1½ M.) Rankweil. The Victorsberg (2890'; Inn), a splendid point of view, may be ascended from Röthis in 1¼ hr.

Beyond the small stations of Klaus-Koblach and Sulz-Röthis, the train crosses the Frutzbach to (20½ M.) Rankweil (1515'; Hohenfreschen, at the station; *Hecht; Zum Schützen), a village (2976 inhab.) with a picturesquely situated church, at the entrance to the Laterner-Thal, which is watered by the Frutz. Charming view from the outer gallery of the church on the Frauenberg (1690').

Pleasant excursion to the S.E. via Rheinberg to (1½ M.) Vebersaxen (2955'; Inn), a village commanding a fine view; or to the N.E. via Munitix and Batschuns to the (1½ hr.) Stöcken Inn (fine view), and to (9¾ hr.) the village of Latern (2995'; Inn), in the Laterner-Thal, above the deep gorge of the Frutzbach. At the head of the Laterner-Thal is the (2 hrs.) Winterbad. Thence over the Furka (3835') to Damüls and Au, see p. 225.

The ascent of the Hohes Freschen (6580'; 5½ hrs.; guide, not indispensable for experts, 4½ fl.; F. Barbsich and Leonhard Weber of Rankweil) is a fine but somewhat toilsome excursion (part of the path marked red). About 12 min. beyond the Stöcken Inn (see above) the path ascends to the left to the Furz Alp (Rfmts.), and farther on (numerous finger-posts) it passes the alps of Schaggen and Saluser. About ½ hr. from the top is the Freschenhaus (well fitted up). Magnificent panoramas from the summit, embracing the mountains of the Algäu, Lechthal, and Patznaun, the Silvretta, Rhätikon, Glarus, and Appenzell Alps, the Bregenzer Wald, and the Lake of Constance. The descent to Dornbirn is not recommended (see p. 213).

The train now threads a defile on the E. side of the wooded and vine-clad Ardetzenberg (2095'), where the line to Buchs diverges to the right (see p. 215), and soon reaches —

22½ M. Feldkirch (1510'; *Vorarlberger Hof, at the railway-station, R. from 80 kr., pens. from 2½ fl.; *Englischer Hof, R. from 80, B. 45, D. 1 fl. 50 kr.; *Bär, with beer-garden, R. 1½ fl., B. 40 kr., D. 1 fl.; Löwe; Schätze, well spoken of; beer at the Rössl; Railway Restaurant), a well-built, thriving town (3800 inhab.), enclosed by mountains which form a natural fortress, and commanded by the ancient castle of Schattenburg. Many of the houses have covered arcades in front of them. The 'Stella Matutina' is a large school conducted by Jesuits. The Gothic Church, erected in 1487, possesses a *Descent from the Cross attributed to Holbein and a fine pulpit; the Capuchin Church also contains a good Descent from the Cross. Adjoining the Gymnasium is a small botanical garden.
Pleasure-grounds have been laid out at the upper end of the town, near the Illklamm; and adjacent are well-equipped public baths.

The terrace in front of the (10 min.) Schattenburg (now a poor-house) is a good point of view. A pleasant walk may be taken hence along the Gfasserweg to the Waldfestplatz and the (25 min.) Kanzel, in the Steinwald; returning via Stein and the Upper Illklamm to (½ hr.) Feldkirch.

A fine view of the valley of the Rhine, from the Falknis to the Lake of Constance, and of the gorge of the Ill, is obtained from the "Margaretenkapf" (1830), a hill ½ hr. to the W. of Feldkirch, on the left bank of the Ill, with the villa and grounds of the Tschavoll family. (Ascent to the right beyond the lower bridge over the Ill; admission by cards obtained at the hotels in the town or on presentation of a visiting-card. The villa contains excellent pictures by Matt. Schmid, illustrating local legends.) — Similar views from the Veitkapf on the Ardetzenberg, on the opposite (N.) side of the gorge of the Ill (road ascending to the right on this side of the bridge; 20 min.), and from Maria-Grün (Restaurant with garden), ½ hr. to the S., reached by ascending from the lower bridge over the Ill to the left by the Letze (return by the upper bridge). The Stadtschrofen, 10 min. from Maria-Grün, affords a pretty glimpse of the town.

A pleasant excursion may be made to the S. to the prettily-situated village of Amerlügen (2540'; Schönblick Restaurant), which affords a fine view. Hence we should ascend the (1½ hrs.) Aelpele (4335'; simple fare in the chalets of Vorder-Aelpele). A more extensive view is obtained from the Rojaberg (5350'), reached from the Aelpele via the Roja-Alp in 1½ hr.

— The Drei Schwestern (8880'; guide ½ fl.) may be ascended in 5 hrs. by a good and easy path via Amerlügen, the Roja-Alp, and the Gurzella-Alp. The ascent may also be made from Vaduz via Gaflei (5 hrs.) or from Schaan via Planken. Guide, Ign. Steurer ("Rothgärtner") of Feldkirch.

From Feldkirch to Buchs, 11 M., railway in ¾ hr. The line skirts the Ardetzenberg (p. 214), crosses the Ill at Nofels, traverses the plain of the Rhine to Nendeln and Schaan (Linde; 2 M. to the S. of which is Vaduz, see below), and near Buchs crosses the Rhine (comp. Baedeker's Switzerland).

From Feldkirch to Matenfeld. About 9 M. to the S. of Feldkirch (2 M. from Schaan, see above) lies Vaduz (1525'; Löwe; Engel), the capital of the small principality of Liechtenstein (42 sq. M. in area), at the base of the Drei Schwestern (see above). The castle of Liechtenstein, or Vaduz, stands on a (20 min.) hill which overlooks the picturesque little town and affords a charming view (Inn). In the neighbourhood are the prettily situated alps of Samina, Maseesch, Gaflei, and Stieca (p. 216), all visited in summer for their fine air (cheap board). — The road continues to traverse the plain of the Rhine, skirting the mountains, and at (3 M.) Triesen (Adler) approaches the river. Beyond (3½ M.) Balzers ("Post, good wine), by the St. Katharinen-Brunnen (1805'), the boundary of the Canton of the Grisons is reached. The road now ascends between the Falknis (8420') on the left and the Fläschersberg (3645') on the right, to the (3½ M.) St. Luziensteig (2385'), a fortified pass. About ¾ M. farther on is the ancient Church of St. Lucas (2385'; Inn), beyond which we descend through beautiful woods, latterly with fine views of the Rhine valley, to (2¼ M.) Mayenfeld (1705'; Höt.-Pens, Villan, at the station), a railway-station opposite Ragatz (see Baedeker's Switzerland).

Above and below Feldkirch the Ill has forced a passage through the limestone rocks by means of the Upper and Lower Illklamm. The train passes through a tunnel below the Schattenburg, enters the Upper Klamm, and crosses the Ill. — 25¼ M. Frastanz (1670'; Kreus; Löve), at the entrance to the Samina-Thal, above which tower the jagged crests of the Drei Schwestern (see above).

The Gurtsispitze (5830), ascended by Gurts in 4 hrs., commands an admirable view (guide necessary).

A rough path leads through the wild and narrow Samina-Thal via Amerlügen (see above) and the Gaudenz-Alp, at the entrance to the Vallorsch
Valley, to the (5 hrs.) Steg Alp (4240'). An easier road leads from Vaduz (see p. 215) via the (1 hr.) Rothenboden (2950'; Inn), Triessnerberg (3115'; Samina Inn), and the (1/2 hrs.) Kufl (4780') to the same point in 3½ hrs. Beyond the tunnel on the Kufl is the Solic Aip (Inn, with 30 beds, pens. 2 fl.), a summer-resort affording a survey of the Samina-Thal from the Naafkopf to the Lake of Constance. Thence to the Steg Alp, 1½ hr. To the E. of Steg opens the Malbun-Thal (1½ hr. to the Malbun-Alp, 5655'), out of which a pass leads to the E. over the Sareiser Joch or Seres-Joch to the Gamperton-Thal (see below). The easy and attractive ascent of the Schönberg (6900') may be made in 2 hrs. from the Malbun-Alp, via the shooting-box of Sass and the Schauner Färkle (pass to the Vallorsch-Thal). The Gallinakopf (7200'), ascended in 3 hrs. via the Schauner Färkle and the Matler-Alp, is another interesting point; the descent may be made from the Matler-Alp to the Vallorsch-Thal (see above), or by the Guschgfiel-Joch to the Gymp-Alp, and through the Gallirna-Thal to Lats and (4 hrs.) Frasanz. — A cart-track leads from Steg through the upper Samina-Thal to (1 hr.) Valina (4550'), the last Alp, whence the Naafkopf (Schneckenspitze, 8440') may be ascended in 3½ hrs., by the Gitsch-Alp and the saddle of Vermates (pass to the Gamperton valley). — From Valina over the Jes-Färkle (Samina-Joch, 7795') to (7 hrs.) Scevis in the Pratigau, an attractive route.

The valley, called the Inner-Walgau, now expands. 28 M. Schils; the village, with the ruined Jagdburg, lies on the right bank of the Ill. The train crosses the Gallinabach and follows the left bank of the Ill to (30 M.) Nenzing (1655'; Sonne; Kreus; Zur Gamperdon), at the mouth of the Gamperton-Thal. On a hill 1/2 hr. to the W. is the ruin of Ramschwag (2100'; fine view).

Excursions (guides, M. Heimgärter, Chr. Mayer). The picturesque Gamperton-Thal (Gamperdon) will repay a visit. A good path leads first on the right and then on the left bank of the Münkach, which flows through the valley between the precipices of the Exköpf and Ochsenkopf on the right and some of the Fundelkopf on the left, to (4 hrs.) the Alpine village of St. Rochus (4470'; Zur Himmelsson), in a beautiful basin called the Nenzinger Himmel. The ascent of the Naafkopf (8440') from St. Rochus, via the Vermates-Alpe (ihrs.; guide), is interesting; so also that of the Fundelkopf (Martschenspitze, 7890'; 4 hrs.; with guide). The Seealp (9150') is ascended in 6-7 hrs. by the 'Straussweg' via the Pallüer-Kopf (9135'), but should not be attempted except by experts with guides (comp. p. 218). Passes: W. over the Sareiser-Joch to the Malbun-Thal and Samina-Thal (see above); E. over the Matschon-Joch and the Patuli-Alpe to (4 hrs.) Brand (p. 217); S. over the Bartämmel-Joch (7195'), to the E. of the Naafkopf, the Grosse Furka (7620'), between the Hornspitze and Ochsenberg, or the Kleine Furka (Solarue-Joch, 7420'), between the Hornspitze and Panülerschofen, to Scevis.

The train crosses the Münkach and the Ill, and reaches (32 M.) Strassenhaus, at the foot of the Hohe Frassen (p. 217).

Through the Grosse Walser-Thal to the Schröcken, 11 hrs., a fine route on the whole (guide necessary from Buchboden to the Schröcken). A carriage-road (omnibus to Thüringen twice daily) leads from Strassenhaus via Ludesch to (1½ M.) Thüringen (1800'; Hirsch; Rössl), a village with large factories, at the valley. From Thüringen, the new road ascends on the right side of the valley, in the bottom of which dashes the Lutzbach, to (1½ hr.) St. Gerold (Rmts., at the monastery) and (1/2 hr.) Bious (2975'; opposite lies Raggal). It then descends past the mouth of the Garzeiti-Tobel, crosses the Lutzbach, and remounts to (1½ hr.) Sonntag (2920'; Love; Krone), the capital of the valley. (Thence by Fontainella and over the Paschina-Joch to Damüls and Au, see p. 225.) — An excellent route for pedestrians from Bludenz to the Walser-Thal leads via Lats and Ludescherberg, and round the flank of the Hohe Frassen, to (2½ hrs.) Raggal (3350'; Rössl), at the entrance to the Marul-Thal (route to Alp Lagut,
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Formarin, etc., see p. 229); it then descends into the deep Lasanka-Tobel, whence it remounts to Plazera, Garsiella (where it crosses the Lutebach), and (2 hrs.) Sonntag. — From Sonntag we follow the right side of the valley to (1/2 hr.) Buchboden (2980'; Inn, plain), opposite the entrance to the Huttler-Thal, where the road ends. (Via the Alp Kieszena to Laguz, see p. 229.) In the Rothenbrunnen-Tobel (on the left bank of the Lutzbach), 3/4 hr. above Buchboden, are the chalybeate baths and *Inn of Rothenbrunn (3385'). Beyond Buchboden we follow the right bank for 1/2 hr. more, and then ascend sharply to the left (path bad at places), past the Alp *Jischgerney (on the left, above us), to the (3 hrs.) Schadona Pass (3970'), between the Rothorn on the right and the Künzelspitze (p. 226; ascent from the pass in 2 hrs.) on the left. Fine retrospect of the Walser-Thal, the Scesaplana to the S.W., the Kleinspitze to the S., and the pyramidal Widderstein to the E.; far below us lies the little church of the Schröcken (p. 220), which is reached from the saddle in about 2 hrs. (part of the route in the valley is uphill).

Beyond Strassenhaus the train passes Nüsiders, a small watering-place, and the ruins of Sonnenberg.

36 M. Bludenz (1905'; *Bludenz Hof, R. 1 fl., D. 1 fl. 20 kr. Scesaplana; Hôtel Artberg, R. 70 kr., these three near the station; *Eiserner Kreuz, *Post, Krone, in the town; good beer at the Fohrenburg Brewery, 1/4 M. to the W.), a prettily situated little town of 4500 inhab., dominated by the château of Gayenhofen (now government offices). To the S. is the picturesque ravine of the Brandner-Thal, with the ice-peak of the Scesaplana and the broad snowy saddle of the Brandner Glacier in the background.

Excursions (guides, Ferd. Heine, Fidel Khünz, Ang. Hoog, and Joh. Obermüller of Bludenz; Clem. Nessler of Bürs, Leonh. Beck of Bürsberg, Adam and Jacob Beck, Phil. Bitschi, Bern., Joh., and Paul Meyer, Joh. and Wolfgang Kegelin of Brand; tariff high, 'night-money' 11/2 fl.). — A good survey of the environs is obtained from the (10 min.) shooting-range above the château (Restaurant); the view is more extensive from the Ferdinand-Hübe, 20 min. higher up, towards the E. From this point wood-paths lead over the Montigel to the Hintere Ebene, whence we may descend to the W. via Obdorf or to the E. via the Halde and Rugelina, returning to the town (1 1/2 hr.) past the convent of St. Peter (p. 248).

The *Hohe Frassen (Pfannenknächt, 6480'; 3'/4-4 hrs.; marked path; guide, not absolutely necessary, 4 fl.) affords an admirable view of the Vorarlberg Alps (panorama by Waltenberger). The path leads to the N.W. to the hamlet of Obdorf, then to the left to the bridge at the mouth of the Galgentobel. Hence a bridle-path ascends in zigzags through meadows and wood, turning to the left at a small chapel and to the right by a bench (way-post), and reaches a second chapel. Beyond this it leads to the left, for a short distance through wood, passes the farms of Muttersberg (Rifmets), afterwards traverses underwood and pastures, and ascends to the (3 hrs.) Pfannenknächt-Alp (5315'; refuge-lut with rifmets. and beds) and to the (3'/4-1 hr.) top.

To the Lüner See and the Scesaplana, a very interesting excursion.

To (2'/4 hrs.) Brand there is a narrow carriage-road, thence to the (3'/4 hrs.) Douglas-Hütte a footpath. Leaving the station, we cross the Ill to (1/4 hr.) Bürs, cross the Alvierbach, and ascend to the right, through wood, to (1 hr.) Bürsberg (2250'; Genuse), prettily situated on the deep Gächtertobel, or Schesatobel. The charming *Brandner-Thal is now traversed; on our left rise the Wasenspitze (6530') and Zimbaspitze (6675); opposite us are the Seekof, Zirmenköpf, and Scesaplana, with the Brandner Glacier; to the left, below us, is the deep gorge of the Alvierbach. In 1/4 hr. we reach Brand (3960'; *Beck *Kegele, pens. 2'/2 fl.), prettily situated at the base of the Mollenkopf. (Over the Matschen-Joch to the Campentor-Thal, see p. 216.) The marked path now crosses the stream and follows its right bank to the Schattenlagant Alp. On the right are the precipices of the
Scesaplana, with several cascades, and farther on those of the Zirmenkopf or Seekopf, with large masses of debris at their base; on the left is the Saulenkopf. At the head of the valley a waterfall, the discharge of the Lünser-See, issues from the rock on the left. Here we turn to the right and ascend in zigzags over slopes of loose stones to the Seekord, the rocky saddle on the N.W. side of the picturesque dark-green “Lünser See (6475'), 4 M. in circumference, the largest lake among the Rhaetian Alps. On the W. side is the (3½ hrs.) Douglas-Hütte (Inn in summer, bed 1 fl.). A boat may be obtained here for a row on the lake.

The ascent of the “Scesaplana (9735'; 3-4 hrs.), the highest peak of the Rhaetian chain, is rather fatiguing, but without danger. (Guide, including night-fee, from Bludenz 9½, from Brand 7, with descent to Seevis 1½ or 1 fl.) The new path from the club-hut ascends over grassy slopes and debris to the (1½ hr.) Todten-Alp, covered with debris, and passes through a rather steep couloir to the arête, which we then follow without difficulty to the (2 hrs.) summit. The magnificent view embraces the whole of Swabia as far as Ulm on the N., the Vorarlberg and Alpau Alps to the N.E., the Oetztal, Stubai, and Zillerthal Alps to the E., and to the S. and W. the Swiss Alps from the Silvretta and Bernina to the Gotthard and the Bernese Alps, the Prättigau, the valley of the Rhine, the Appenzell Mts., and the Lake of Constance. — Descent to the Gampertion-Thal, see p. 216; to the Schamella Club Hut (7700') and (4 hrs.) Seevis in the Prättigau, see Baedeker’s Switzerland. — From the Lünser-See through the Retisthal or the Gauer-Thal to Schruns, see p. 231.

From Bludenz to the Montafon, see p. 230.

At the nunnery of St. Peter the *Arlberg Railway quits the Ill, which here issues from the Montafon (p. 230), enters the Kloster-Thal, watered by the Altenz, and ascends along its N. side. To the right, below, lies Stallär. A beautiful view up the valley is soon disclosed; on the left rises the Rogelskopf (7460'). 40½ M. Bratz (2315'; Railway Hotel; *Löwe; Rössl) lies below, to the right, Viaducts, cuttings, and tunnels follow each other in rapid succession. Passing under two aqueducts, traversing four tunnels, and crossing the Schanatobel Bridge (85 yds. long), the train stops at (43½ M.) Hintergasse (2700'), beyond which follow a tunnel (132 yds. long) in the Engelwäldchen (to the right the Fallbachwand, with a waterfall), a bridge over the Brunntobel, and the Engelwand Tunnel (303 yds. long). A huge viaduct, 130 yds. long and 160' high, next carries the line across the Schmiedtobel, and beyond two tunnels, another viaduct, 138 yds. long, spans the Hölletobel (to the left the Saladinaspitze, 7320').

46 M. Dalaas (3055'; Paradies, at the station), 300' above the village (Post). — To the (4 hrs.) Formarin-See, see p. 229.

From Dalaas to the Montafon over the Kristberg (6375'), an interesting route (guide unnecessary; 4 hrs. to Schruns). From the Post we ascend by a steep route through wood, past a chapel, to (2 hrs.) the top of the pass, with a crucifix; fine view of the Silberthal, Lobspitze, Sulzfluh, Scesaplana, etc. Descent to the interesting Gothic Chapel of St. Agatha, and thence by a good path to the right across pastures to the conspicuous church of (1½ hr.) Innerberg (3770'), from which we descend to the left to (¾ hr.) Schruns (p. 230).

Beyond Dalaas the line skirts the hillside at a considerable elevation, commanding a splendid view up the valley (on the left the Rhonspitze, and on the right the Albontkopf). Then across the picturesque Radona Gorge by a viaduct, 88 yds. long, and over two
smaller torrents (in the valley to the right is Wald) to (49½ M.) Danöfen (3525'; to the Spullersee and Schafberg, see p. 229). We cross the Spreubach (p. 229); looking back we obtain a brief glimpse of the Scesaplan, adjoining the dark Itonskopf. Traversing two snow-sheds, the train next crosses the Wäldlitoelb by a single-arched bridge (206' high, 140' wide); below, to the right, is (51 M.) Klösterle (3470'; Löwe), at the mouth of the narrow Nenzigast-Thal. At the head of the latter rises the Kälteberg (p. 220). The train now threads a tunnel, 550 yds. long, passing under the great land-slip of 1892. — 52½ M. Langen (3990'; Rail. Restaurant; Post).

From Langen to St. Anton by the Arlberg (10½ M.), an interesting route for pedestrians, but quite shadeless. The Arlberg road, passing the end of the great tunnel (see below), ascends through a wild and sequestered valley, and crosses the Alfenz four times in rapid succession. On the left rise the Wasenspitze and Arlberg. 3 M. Stuben (4600'; Sonne or Post, well spoken of), the last village in the valley. (Over the Fleesen-Sattel to Lech, see p. 229.) The road ascends in windings, which afford fine retrospects of the Kloster-Thal as far as the Scesaplan, with the Arzberg and Roggespitze on the left, and the Peischelkopf on the right. It then traverses a bleak valley to the (¼ M.) Arlberg Pass (5910'), the watershed between the Rhine and Danube, and the boundary between the Vorarlberg and Tyrol. Beyond the pass (¼ M.) is the old hospice of St. Christoph, with a small chapel (ascent of the Peischelkopf and Schindlerspitze, see pp. 220, 221). The road descends to (3/4 M.) the Kältenack (5555'), and then turns sharply to the left. Fine view, on the right, of the Pateriolspitze, the Faselfad Glacier, the Biffler, etc.; before us rise the mountains of the Stanzer-Thal as far as the Eisenkopf and Parseier Spitze. Then a winding descent past the Waldhaust Inn, and through the Rosanna-Thal, to (3 M.) St. Anton (see below).

The train now crosses the Alfenzbach, and, after affording us a glimpse to the left of the Arzberg and Trittkopf, plunges into the great *Arlberg Tunnel. This tunnel, 63¾ M. (or 10½ kilometres) long, 26' wide, and 23' high (3 M. shorter than the St. Gottard Tunnel) was begun in June, 1880, and was finished in November, 1883; the total cost of construction was 16 million florins (about 1,300,000L). It ascends at a gradient of 15:100 to its highest point (4300'; 1595' below the Arlberg Pass), and descends thence at a gradient of 1:50 to St. Anton. The kilomètres are marked by numbers (1-IX) on coloured lamps. The transit (very smoky) lasts 16-17 min., and the temperature is 59-64° Fahr. An obelisk, to the left of the E. end of the tunnel, bears a portrait in relief of Jul. Lott (d. 1883), the first chief engineer of the line.

59 M. St. Anton (4270'; *Post, R. 1 fl., D. 1 fl. 10 kr., pens. 2½-3 fl.; *Adler, unpretending), the highest village in the Rosannathal, which above St. Anton is called the Fervoll-Thal, and below it the Stanzer-Thal. This beautifully situated village is an excellent centre for excursions and is also frequented as a summer-resort.

Excursions and Mountain-Ascents (comp. Map, p. 234; guides, Jos. Leiner, Alois Schwarzhans, Fred. Wasil, Jos. Stroiz, Fred. Maidas). The Moosthal repays a visit (to the Darmstädter Hütte, 4 hrs.; guide, not indispensable, 5¼ fl.). The route crosses the Rosanna opposite the E. end of the tunnel, and ascends to the right on the right bank of the Moosbach, mostly through wood, to (2 hrs.) the Vordere Thaya (chalet) of the Rossfall-Alp. Near the poor huts of the Hintere Thaya (Geissler-Hütten;
6400') it crosses to the left bank of the stream and ascends (good club-path) to the (2 hrs.) grandly situated Darmstädter Hütte (7750'), built by the German Alpine Club in 1889. Fine view of the imposing head of the valley (Küchel Glacier, Rautekopf, Küchelspitze, Kuchenspitze; to the E., the Saumspitze and Seekopf; to the N. Faselfadspitze, Ausberglikopf, and Sulzköpfe). The "Saumspitze (9955'), ascended hence via the Karteil Glacier in 3 hrs. (guide 6 fl.), commands a magnificent view of the Fervall group, the Silvretta, etc. The Seekopf (10,066'; 3 hrs.; guide 8 fl.; difficult), the Faselfadspitze (9339'; 3 hrs.; guide 8 fl.; difficult), and the "Scheibler (9805'; 2½ hrs.; guide 6 fl.; not difficult for adepts) may also be climbed from the Darmstädter Hütte. The ascents of the Kuchenspitze and Küchelspitze (see below) are still harder from this point than from Fasul (guide 12 fl.). — A fatiguing pass leads hence over the Schneidjoch (9320'), between the Seekopf and the Saumspitze, to (6 hrs.) Ischgl in the Patznau (p. 236). — guide 8 fl.; descent from the pass through the Vengrösar (bad). A better route crosses the Seejochl (9179'), to the W. of the Seekopf, in 5-6 hrs. (guide 8 fl.) and descends through the Madleinhthal. From the Darmstädter Hütte over the Kuchen Glacier and the Kuchen-Joch (9205') to the Konstanzer Hütte (see below; 3½ hrs.; incl. the Scheibler 6 fl.), an attractive and fairly easy route; the descent is by a good club-path. The head of the pass commands a splendid view. The "Scheibler (see above) may be ascended from it in 1½ hr. (with guide). — The Ausberglikopf or Ochsenbergkopf (9455'; 4 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), ascended from St. Anton through the Moosthal, and the Rendelspitze (9245'; 4½ hrs.; guide 5 fl.), ascended by the Fervall-Alp, are interesting points, easily accessible.

The Fervall-Thal, or upper Rosanna-Thal (to the Konstanzer Hütte 3 hrs., guide not indispensable), is also worth visiting. A tolerable path, branching off to the left from the Arlberg road after about 1½ M. (finger-posts), ascends along the Rosanna, mostly through wood, and passing the entrance of the Maroi-Thal (p. 221), reaches (3½ hrs.) the well equipped and provisioned Konstanzer Hütte (5800'). This hut, at the junction of the Fasul-Thal with the Fervall-Thal, is the starting-point for the ascents of the Pateriol (10,035'; 5 hrs.; dangerous from falling stones in the 'Eisirine', esp. about noon; guide 9 fl.), Küchelspitze (10,310'; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 9 fl.), and Kuchenspitze (10,400'; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 9 fl.), all three difficult and fit only for experts with perfectly steady heads; and also for the ascents of the Veilamspitze (9610'; 4 hrs.; guide 7 fl.; very attractive and not difficult for adepts), the Kalteberg (see p. 221), Schönbleiskopf (9580'; guide 6 fl.), Pfinspitze (9563'; guide 9 fl.), etc. From the Konstanzer-Hütte across the Kuchen-Joch to the (3½ hrs.) Darmstädter Hütte, see above. — Another marked path leads from the Konstanzer Hütte through the wild Fasul-Thal and over the Schaufbuch-Joch (3625') to (6½-7 hrs.) Galtür in the Patznau (p. 233). — guide from St. Anton to Galtür or Ischgl 9 fl.; in ascending we enjoy fine views to the right of the Pateriol, Fasul Glacier, etc., and to the left of the Kuchenspitze and Küchelspitze, and from the top of the pass we have a grand view of the Fluchthorn.

The route to the Kafner Winter-Jochl ascends to the W., opposite the Konstanzer Hütte (comp. p. 233) — in the Schön-Fervall, or upper Fervall-Thal, a path leads on the right bank of the Rosanna to the (1½ hr.) Hintere Bramtwein-Hütte, where the route to the Stiberthal Winter-Jochl diverges to the right (7 hrs. to Schruns; see p. 232). About 1½ hrs. farther up, beyond the Ochsen-Hütte, the path quits the Rosanna and ascends to the (1 hr.) Verbelner Winter-Jochl on the Scheidegg (7660'), grandly situated: to the N.E. is the Pateriol, N. the Valschavielkopf or Albonakopf, W. the Strittkopf. Descent along the Verbellabach, with a fine view of the Hochmaderer and Litzner group, to the (1½ hr.) Inner-Gantler Atp and to (1 hr.) Patenkn (p. 233).

Route from St. Anton to Stuben by the Arlberg Pass, see p. 219. — From the (1½ hr.) hospice of St. Christoph, the Feischelkopf (7920') is easily ascended in 2 hrs. (marked path; guide, not indispensable, 4 fl.). It affords an admirable survey of the Fervall mountains, the Seesaplanas,
the Stanzert-Thal with the Valluga, the Parseierspitze, the Riffler, etc. —
The Galzig (7770'), the summit of the Arlberg to the E. of the pass, is ascended without difficulty from St. Anton by a marked path through the Stiebach-Thal (numerous flowers), in 2½ hrs. (guide hardly necessary for experts): descent to St. Christoph 1½ hr. — Another easy ascent is that of the Schindlerspitze (8550'), accomplished from St. Christoph in 3½ hrs., or from St. Anton, via the Steirbach-Thal, in 4 hrs. (guide 5 fl.): Fine view: E. the Parseierspitze, W. the Zimbalspitze and Sceaspiana. — Still finer is the panorama from the *Valluga (9220'), reached from St. Anton in 5-6 hrs. The route, which presents no difficulty to adepts, ascends for 3½ hr. across the Schindler Glacier and necessitates some climbing towards the top (guide 5 fl.). — The Kalteberg (9515'; 6 hrs., with guide), a toilsome ascent, from St. Anton through the Maroi-Thal (p. 220) or from the Konstanzer Hütte through the Pfunthal, affords another magnificent view.

Across the Almejur-Joch into the Lechthal (6½ hrs. to Steg; marked path; guide, not indispensable for experts, 5 fl. incl. the Stanskogl 6½ fl.). Leaving St. Anton, the route passes the hamlets of Nasserein and Bach, ascending at the latter to the left on the bank of the Schönbach. Then to the right through woods and across meadows to the (3½ hrs.) Almejur-Joch (7350'), on the W. side of the Stanskogl (Osteinspitze, 9500'), which may be easily ascended from the pass in 1½ hr. (fine view). We descend through the Almejur-Thal to (2 hrs.) Kaisers and (1 hr.) Steg (p. 228).

Beyond St. Anton the railway gradually descends through the Stanzert-Thal and crosses the Rosanna twice. Above, to the left, is the hamlet of St. Jacob (4250'; Löwe). In front we have a fine view of the Eisenspitze (see below); to the right is the Riffler (see below), with its precipitous glacier. — 62½ M. Pettnau (3925'); the village (3975'; *Adler, moderate; Hirsch) lies to the left, at the foot of the Stanskogl (see above).

Excursions (guides, Jakob Müller, A. Tschiderer, L. Zangerl, Heinr. Morth). A pleasant and not difficult route leads across the Kaiserjoch (7560') to Steg in the Lechthal (6 hrs.; route marked, guide not indispensable; comp. p. 228). From the (2½ hrs.) Kaiserjoch-Haus, on the top of the pass, a splendid view is obtained.

The route to Kappl in the Patzmaun, through the Matfon-Thal and over the Blankajoch (8310), is somewhat arduous (7 hrs.; guide 8, incl. Riffler 10 fl.). The summit of the pass lies between the Riffler (see below) and the Weiskogel (9335'); a little below it, on the E. side, are the small Blanka Lakes. — On the W. side of the Blankajoch, 3½ hrs. from Pettnau, on the Upper Kapplerboden, is the Edmund Graf Hut of the Austrian Tourist Club (7900'; provision depot), from which the *Riffler (10,365') may be ascended in 3½ hrs. with guide (not difficult for experts). The route crosses the (2½ hrs.) Riffler-Scharte, between the Blankahorn and the Kleine Riffler, and then ascends to the left to (3½ hr.) the summit, which affords a magnificent and extensive panorama. — The Blankahorn (10,270'; 3½ hr. from the Riffler-Scharte) is fit for practised climbers only.

The railway now crosses to the right bank of the Rosanna. To the left is Schnann (3765'; Stanzert Wirth), at the mouth of the Schnanner Klamm, a gully of the Schnannerbach. We cross the Rosanna twice more. — 67 M. Flirsch (3795'); Railway Inn); the village (*Post), 1/2 M. to the N. on the left bank, is pleasantly situated at the base of the Eisenspitze (9400'). — Over the Flirsch-Joch or the Alperschon-Joch to the Lechthal, see p. 228 (guides, Martin Draxl and Engelbert Reich of Flirsch).

The valley contracts; the rapid and brawling Rosanna forms several waterfalls. As far as Landeck the railway remains on the
right bank, crossing successively the courses of the Ganderbach, the Obere Klausbach, and the Untere Klausbach (the second is carried over the line by an aqueduct, 70' broad). — 69½ M. Strengen (3355'), 125' above the village (*Post; Traube), which lies to the left. The construction of the next portion of the railway (as far as Pians) was attended with great engineering difficulties, and its inspection well repays a walk from Flirsch or Strengen to Landeck. Straight on opens a magnificent view down the valley as far as the Innthal; in the distance rises the pyramidal Tschirgant. Beyond several tunnels, an imposing *Bridge, 250 yds. long and 180' high (central span 390'), crosses the Trisanna, which issues from the Patsnaun-Thal (p. 237) and unites with the Rosanna to form the Sanna. 71½ M. Wiesberg (3150'), with the picturesque castle of the same name (Inn), commanding a fine view (to the Patsnaun-Thal, see p. 237). The line is now conducted along the Majenwand, high above the Sanna, by a series of viaducts and cuttings; it then crosses the Ganderbach, and reaches the station of —

72½ M. Pians-Patsnaunthal (2990'). Below, to the left, on the other side of the river and at the mouth of the Lattenbach, lies the picturesque village of Pians (2795'; *Alte Post; *Nene Post, moderate); above it, on the verdant Mittelgebirge, is Grins (3230') and farther off, Stanz, at the base of the huge Parseierspitze (p. 257).

The line now descends the right bank of the Sanna at a steep gradient to (74½ M.) Landeck-Perfuchs, 1 M. to the N.W. of Landeck (p. 256; below, to the left, is Bruggen), and then crosses the rapid Inn by a bridge with nine arches (170 yds. long and 60' high). To the right we obtain a picturesque view of Landeck with its castle, dominated by the Venetberg; high up on the left rises the red church-tower of Stanz, at the base of the Brandjöchli; still farther to the left are the Ochsenberg and the Parseierspitze (with the Augsburg Hut); and behind us the beautiful pyramid of the Riffler (p. 221). A lofty embankment now carries the railway over the high-road, and the train enters the station of —

76½ M. Landeck (2670'), situated 1½ M. from the town (p. 256).

41. From Bregenz to the Schröcken.

The Bregenzer Wald.


The Bregenzer Wald, as the N. part of the Vorarlberg is called, is a diversified mountain-region watered by the Bregenzer Ach, and bounded by the Rhine, the Ill, the Lech, and the Iller. It is rich in beautiful scenery, which will amply repay the pedestrian. A distinction is made between the Vordere, or *Aeusserer (outer) Wald, a thickly-peopled hill-country, with moderate heights covered with grass and wood, and the Hintere, or Inneer Wald, which in part exhibits the characteristics of an Alpine district. Dornbirn (diligence via Alberschwende and Egg to Bezau twice daily in 5 hrs.) and Scheersbach (diligence to Alberschwende twice daily in 1½ hr.) are the best starting-points for a visit to this district. A diligence runs daily from Egg to Hittisau and Oberstaufen, and every afternoon to
Schwarzenberg (3/4 hr.). — The best pedestrian tour is to the Schröcken (about 40 M. from Schwarzenbach or Dornbirn) via Schwarzenberg or Bezau; and thence either to the Arlberg (5 1/2 hrs. to Langen, p. 219), or across the Gentschef-Joch to Obersdorf (8 1/2 hrs.).

Railway from Bregenz to (7 1/2 M.) Dornbirn in 22-30 min., see p. 213. The road ascends in windings along the well-cultivated hills, passing Haselstauden (p. 213), to (4 1/2 M.) Achrain (2230'; Inn), which affords a good view of the Rhine valley and the Lake of Constance. It then crosses the plateau, keeping almost the same level all the way, to Winsau and (3 M.) Alberschwende (2365'; *Taub, plain), a prettily-situated village, with a handsome church containing good altar-pieces by Deschwanden, where the Schwarzenach road is joined (see above), and a pleasant path, marked with green and white, crosses the Loreina (3575') to (1 1/2 hr.) Schwarzenberg (see below). The road then skirts the hillside in a wide circuit, affording a splendid view of the valleys of the Rothach, Bregenzer Ach, and Weissach, which unite far below. At the (3 M.) Krönle Inn the road to Lingenau (see below) diverges to the left. After 3/4 M. the road divides again, the branch to the right leading via Wieden and Stangenach to (3 M.) Schwarzenberg, while the high-road descends into the valley and crosses the Ach and the Schmidlebach to (1 1/2 M.) Egg (1835'; *Löwe; Post; Ochse).

Travellers bound for Oberstaufen, or Oberstdorf via Hittisau, follow the road from the Krönle inn (see above), which descends past Müselbach to the Ach, and then ascends to (6 M. from Alberschwende) Lingenau (Ochs) and (3 M.) Hittisau (2715'; 'Krone; Adler), a large village, beautifully situated on the hill between the Bolgen-Ach and Subers-Ach. [Excursions: to the Hittisberg (4350'; 2 hrs.) and the 'Hochhädrich (5155'; 2 1/2 hrs.) with fine views; through the Leckner-Thal to (1 1/2 hr.) the small Leckner-See (refreshments at the Höfer- Alpe), and across the Lehden-Alpe to the top of the (3 hrs.) Hochrat (Pahnengrat; 6170'). To Obersdorf via Sibratsgündl and Rahmooos, see p. 14.] — A road (diligence daily in 3 1/2 hrs.) leads from Hittisau towards the N. via Riefen-berg to (6 M.) Springen (custom-house) and then follows the Weissach-Thal, past Ach and Weissach, to (6 M.) Oberstaufen (p. 6). — From Lingenau to Egg (4 1/2 M.), the road descends in windings into the ravine of the Subers-Ach, and then re-ascends via Grossdorf (Drei König). A shorter path (through the Alte Tobel) diverges to the right, 1/2 M. to the S. of Lingenau (to Egg, 1 hr.).

Schwarzenberg (2275'; *Hirsch, D. 90 kr.; Lamm; Krone; Adler), charmingly situated at the foot of the Hochälple (see below), affords pleasant quarters for a prolonged stay (chalybeate spring). The church contains an altar-piece (Glorification of the Virgin) by Angelika Kaufmann (b. at Coire 1741, d. at Rome 1807), whose parents lived here, as a memorial tablet below a marble bust of the artist in the left aisle of the church records. The Angelikahöhe (10 min.) commands a charming view.

Excursions (guide, Mich. Berchtold). Footpath across the Lorena to Alberschwoende, see above. — An enjoyable, but more fatiguing path crosses the Lose (4085') to (3 hrs.) Dornbirn (p. 213), or, descending to the right beyond the pass, and skirting the wood, to (3 hrs.) Schwarzenbach. The *Hochälple (4310), to the S. of the Lose-Alp, from which it is easily ascended in 1 hr., affords a fine view of the Bregenzer Wald, the valley of the Rhine, the Lake of Constance, and the mountains of Appenzell (refuge-hut 7 min. below the top, to the W.). — The direct route from Schwarzen-
From Schwarzenberg to Mellau (6 M.). A narrow road descends to the S. from Schwarzenberg, passing the hamlet of Loch and crossing a torrent, to the Ach, which here flows through a rocky gully. The bold Bersbuch Bridge (beyond which a path leads up to the road from Egg to Bezau, see below) remains on the left. We then proceed through wood on the left bank, passing (1 M.) a second bridge. [The road to Bezau runs on the right bank; those who wish to proceed thither cross this bridge and turn to the right.] The road to Mellau, which now becomes broader, keeps to the left bank, passing (1 M.) Hof, (3/4 M.) Bayen, and (1 1/4 M.) a third bridge (to the right the conical Mittagspitze, 6860'). On the right bank lies the hamlet of Ellenbogen, whence roads lead to (left; 3/4 M.) Bezau and (right; 1 M.) Reute (see below). Our road follows the left bank, winds round the wooded Bayenberg, and leads past Klaus, where the footpath from Reute joins the road on the left, beside the covered bridge (see below), to (3 M.) Mellau.]

From Egg to Bezau. The road follows the right bank of the Ach to (1 1/2 M.) Andelsbuch (2000'; Taube, Brühlaus), 1/2 M. to the E. of which are the chalybeate baths of that name (moderate; adjacent is *König's Hôtel-Pension). Then past Büchi and Bersbuch, and round the projecting Bezegg (see below) to (6 M.) Bezau (2090'; *Post; *Gams; Engel; Restaurant Bär, prettily situated on the Bezegg route, 1/2 M. from the village), the chief place of the Innere Wald. A private house (Hr. Kaufmann) contains nine pictures by Angelika Kaufmann, which are shown to visitors (fee).

A path (shorter than the road) leads from Büchi across the Bezegg (3165') to Bezau in 1 1/4 hr. On the top (halfway) a Gothic column has been erected as a memorial of the wooden house, in which the 'popularly elected Landammann and Council of the Innere Bregenzer Wald' managed the affairs of the community for several centuries, and which stood here till 1807.—A few min. to the S. of this point is a fine mountain-view.

From Bezau to Schofenau (12 M.; diligence to Au daily in 2 hrs.). The road crosses the Ach at Ellenbogen (see above). About 3/4 M. to the S., in the pleasant Bizauer-That, are the small chalybeate baths of Reute (plain), whence a path, affording pretty views, crosses the Hebung (2425') to Hinter-Reute, and to the Klaus-Brücke over the Ach (to Mellau in 1 hr., see above). Mellau (2356'; *Bär, with chalybeate baths, pens. 2 fl. 40, bath 30 kr.; *Sonne; Adler, unpretending), charmingly situated in a finely-wooded valley, is recommended for a prolonged stay. To the S.E. rise the precipitous walls of the Canisfluh (6695'); on the
to the Schröcken. AU. V. Route 41. 225

W. opens the narrow Mellenbach-Thal, between the Hohe Koien and Guntenhang, with the Hohe Freschen in the background.

Excursions (guides, Matthias and J oh. Mich. Wüster). Ascent of the Mürzelspitze (6010'), through the Mellenbach-Thal, 3½ hrs. (view limited towards the S.). — The Hohe Freschen (6550), 5-6 hrs., with guide (4½ fl.), very attractive. Descent to Rankweil (p. 214). — The Canisfluh (6695'), 4½ hrs., with guide (4 fl.), rather fatiguing (better from Au, see below); the route crosses the Hofstätten-Alp and the Canis-Alp, and ascends steep grassy slopes to the summit (admirable view).

The road crosses the Ach, skirts the wooded slope of the Gopfberg, with the long ridge of the Canisfluh on the right, and leads via Hirschau to (3½ M.) Schnepfau (2415'; Adler, unpretending).

From Reute (p. 224) to Schnepfau, a shorter path in 1 hr. by Bicua and the Schnepegg (2915'). At the top, near the St. Wendelins-Kapelle, we enjoy a striking view of the Canisfluh, Mittagssfluh, etc.

The road follows the right bank of the Ach, between the Canisfluh on the right and the Mittagssfluh on the left, while the Kinzelspitze faces us. — 3 M. Au (2580'; *Krone, good beer; *Rössle, beyond the bridge; Taube; Bür), pleasantly situated in a broader part of the valley.

Ascents (guide, Menzer). The interesting and not difficult ascent of the Canisfluh (6695'; see above) may be made from Au by a marked path via Argenstein and the Vorsass-Hütten in 3½ hrs. (guide). — A pleasant route leads to the Grosse Walsers-Thal, through the Damülser-Thal, which ascends towards the S.W. Skirting the right bank of the Argenbach as far as the Hinterboden-Alp, we there turn to the left to the Faschina-Joch (4920'), and descend to Fontanella and (6 hrs.) Sonntag (p. 216). — The path to (9 hrs.) Rankweil is also interesting. First ascends the valley towards the Faschina-Joch, then ascends to the right to (3 hrs. from Au) Damül (4655'; Inn, rustic), a loffily-situated village, from which the *Mittagsspitze (6660') may be ascended in 2-2½ hrs., with a guide (trying near the top, but remunerative. The route then leads via Ober-Damül (4820') and the (1½ hr.) Furka (5805') into the Laterner-Thal, and to (4½ hrs.) Rankweil (p. 214).

Walkers need not return from the 'Rössle' to the high-road, but may follow the left bank until opposite (20 min.) Lungen, where a bridge crosses the Ach. The road (short-cut by a path through the meadows to the right) ends at (1½ hr.) Schoppernau (2730'; *Krone; Adler), the birthplace of F. M. Felder, the peasant-poet (d. 1869), to whom a monument has been erected in the churchyard. To the S. rises the imposing Kinzelspitze (7570'), and to the left, in the foreground, the pyramidal Uenschellerspitze (6675').

To Mittelberg via the Starzel-Joch, see p. 10.

A good bridle-path ascends gradually from this point, past the shooting-lodge of Mr. Maund, on a wooded hill, to the (1½ hr.) small sulphur-baths of Hopf/ren (3350'; *Inn, with pension). Thence it ascends rapidly to (1½ hr.) the *Schröcken or Schrecken (4135'; *Ochs, R. 70, B. 30 kr.), a little village in a green basin, surrounded with mountains which rise to a height of 7000-8000 ft., covered with forest and pasture at their bases, and snow on their summits (Juppenspitze, Mohnenfluh, Rothhorn, Kinzelspitze).

Mountain Ascents. *Widderstein (8320'), 4-4½ hrs. from the Schröcken, not difficult for experts. Starting from (1½ hr.) Hochkrummbach (p. 226) with a guide (2 fl.; Peter Paul Schwarzmann, the host of the inn), we follow the path to the Gentschel-Joch (p. 226), turn to the left from the pass,

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and ascend through a rocky basin on the S. side of the mountain (path recently improved) to the aître and (2½ hrs.) the summit. Magnificent "View of the Algäu and Lechthal Alps, the Tauern, the Ötztal and Rhaetian Alps, the Ortler, the Brenner, the Glarus and Appenzell Alps, and the Lake of Constance. — *Kinzelspitze (7570'), 5 hrs. with guide, over the Schadona Pass (p. 217), fatiguing; Mohnenfluh (8355'), also fatiguing. — Klein spitze, or Braunartenspitze (8695'), by the Hochgletscher Alp in 6 hrs., with guide, difficult.

PASSES. To Oberstdorf over the Gentschel-Joch (8½ hrs.), an interesting route, but the descent is rather steep. A tolerable bridle-path ascends past the small Kalbi-See to (1½ hr.) Hochkrammbach, or Krummbach ob Hoiz (5620'); "Schwarzmann's Inn, R. 70 kr.), a scattered group of houses in a barren valley, inhabited in summer only. Hence we ascend to the left by a zigzag path across steep pastures to (1 hr.) the wooden cross on the summit of the Gentschel-Joch (6400'), at the S.E. foot of the Widderstein (see above); fine retrospect of the Aarhorn, Mohnenfluh, etc. The descent (to the right) is by a steep, stony, and neglected path to the Upper Gentschel-Alp (6500'), beyond which the route runs high up on the left side of the picturesque Gentschel-Thal (to the right the precipices of the Liechlkopf and Zwölferkopf), passing at one point along a sheer wall of rock, where it is protected by a low parapet, and leads to the Lower Gentschel-Alp (2470'). The path remains on the left bank of the brook, passes the hamlet of Böden, crosses the Breitach, and reaches (2 hrs.) Mittelberg (3980'; "Krone), the principal place in the Kleine Walser or Mittelberger Thal. Carriage-road from this point to (12 M.) Oberstdorf (diligence daily in 3½ hrs.; comp. p. 10). — To Oberstdorf via the Haldenwanger Eck or the Schröcken Pass, see p. 14.

From the Schröcken to the Arlberg (to Stuben 5 hrs.; guide unnecessary). A good but steep bridle-path ascends the right side of the deep defile of the Auenfeld-Tobel, at first through wood. On quitting the wood (20 min.) we obtain a striking view of the Jupenspitze and Mohnenfluh, and, farther on, of the lofty Klein spitze (Braunarlenspitze, 8695') with its glacier. After 1¼ hr. we reach the Aepele (refreshments), traverse a broad basin between the Jupenspitze on the right and the Aarhorn on the left, where the Bregenzer Ach takes its rise, and ascend gradually to the Auenfeld-Alp (6625'). [Travellers in the reverse direction keep to the right as far as the first chalet, then to the left to the Ach, cross in 5 min. to the right bank, and descend along it.] We now descend to the right, cross (½ hr.) a bridge, and ascend a wooded hill, on the other side of which we descend into the Lechthal (our path being joined on the left by that from Warth, p. 229), and cross the Lech to (40 min.) Lech (p. 229). Hence to (2½ hrs.) Stuben, see p. 229. — From the Schröcken to the Upper Lechthal (to Reutte 16 hrs.), see R. 42; to Bludenz across the Schadona-Pass and through the Grosse Walser-Thal, see p. 217.

42. From Reutte to the Arlberg through the Lechthal.

Carriage-road (poor at places) to (31 M.) Steg (diligence daily in 11 hrs.), beyond which the route proceeds by cart-tracks and bridle-paths. The lower part of the valley is monotonous and offers few temptations to linger (driving preferable to walking), but the uppermost part (Tannberg) is picturesque and well worthy of a visit (more conveniently reached from the Arlberg or Schröcken, see above and p. 229).

Reutte (2770'), see p. 19. The road crosses the Lech to Aschau, and follows the left bank of the river via (2½ M.) Höfen (Lilie; Krone) to (3½ M.) Weissenchach (2990'; Löwe), with an interesting church. The road from the Pass Gacht (p. 25) here joins ours on the right; to the left (E.) is the Thaneller (7685').
A carriage-road leads to the E. to (1 1/4 hr.) the Ehrenberger Klause (p. 20), via Rieden (Inn) and across the saddle (3340') between the Schlossberg and Thaneller. — Through the Rothlech-Thal to Nassereit (3 hrs.), a fatiguing and not very interesting route. A cart-track runs through the wooded gorge of the Rothlech-Thal to (2 hrs.) Rünen (3935'; Inn, poor), whence the *Thaneller (7685') may be ascended via the high-lying village of Berwang (3995'; *Rose) in 4 hrs. (fine view and open refuge-hut on the summit; guide, Martin Riml at Berwang, 2 fl.). Beyond Anrauth and (1 hr.) Mitteregg (4830'), the last village, the route traverses the ravine of the Rothlechbach to (2 hrs.) the Lower Tarenton-Alp (6050'), where the valley turns to the E. Crossing the level watershed (6185'), at the N. base of the imposing Heiterwand (9065'), we then enter the bleak Tegenthal, and follow a narrow path along the stream to (3 hrs.) Nassereit (p. 22); or we may ascend to the right of the watershed, round the Alpstock (p. 268), and passing the mines of Dirstentritt and the pilgrimage-chapel of Sinnesbrunn, reach (4 1/2 hrs.) Imst (p. 235).

The road returns to the right bank of the Lech. 3 1/2 M. Forchach (2970'); 3 M. farther on, beyond the narrow opening of the Schwarz- wasser-Thal (p. 25), is Stanzach (3115'; Post; *Krone, plain).

To the left opens the monotonous Namlos-Thal, with the hamlet of (2 hrs.) Namlos (8870'; two rustic inns), whence the Namloser Wetterspitze (8880'; fine view) may be easily ascended in 3 1/2 hr. via Fallerschein and the Sommerberg-Joch (6729'; path marked red). The descent may be made to Bachlabs or to the Grubegg (see below). — Easy passes lead hence eastwards via Kelmen (4490') to (2 hrs.) Anrauth (see above), and southwards via the Grubegg (6100') and the Steinjoch (7215'), with a fine view, to the Hahntenn-Sattel (see below; to Imst 6 hrs.).

On the left bank of the Lech, at the mouth of the Hornbach-Thal (p. 14), is Vorder-Hornbach, and farther on Mortenaun, at the foot of the Gimmspitze (8075'). — 3 M. Elmen (3125'; Post, rustic).

Across the Hahntenn to Imst, an interesting expedition of 7 1/2-8 hrs. (guide not needed by proficient; Franz Weirather of Elmen recommended). Bridle-path through the Bachlabs-Thal (opening 20 min. to the S.), passing Bachlabs (accommodation at the cure's), Boden (Inn, rustic; guide, Lech- leitner), and Pfafflar, to the (4 1/2 hrs.) Hahntenn-Sattel (6250'), to the N. of the Muttekopf (p. 258). We descend via Alp Maldon and through the Salwesen-Thal, at the S. base of the massive grey Heiterwand, to (3 1/2 hrs.) Imst (p. 256). The Muttekopf may be ascended from Boden through the Fundes-Thal in 4 1/2 hrs. (difficult; steady head necessary).

We next pass the Rautherof, said to be the oldest house in the valley, and, recrossing the Lech at Unterhöfen, reach (31/4 M.) Häselgehr (3310'; Bräuhaus), at the mouth of the Gramais-Thal.

Excursions (guide, Erhart Wolf). A marked path leads high above the gorge of the Otterbach to (2 hrs.) Gramais (4325'). Thence (an attractive expedition) we may proceed via the Vordergufel-Alp to the (4 hrs.) Gufel- gras-Joch (7840') and descend through the Starkenbach-Thal past the Al- futz Alp to Starkenbach and (3 hrs.) Schönwies, in the Inn Valley (p. 256). — From Gramais to the Memminger-Hütte, 5-6 hrs., an interesting route. From Vordergufel (see above) a path, marked blue, leads to the W. over the Mintsche-Joch (7665') and the Aliblith-Joch (7340'), and runs to the left through the upper Röth-Thal, skirting the Leiterspitze, to the Oberlahms-Joch (8220'), whence we descend to the Memminger-Hütte (p. 228). — The Lichtspitze (Kreuzspitze; 7740') is ascended from Häselgehr by a marked path in 4 hrs. (fatiguing but attractive; admirable panorama).

Beyond Häselgehr we pass the entrance of the short Griesthal, with its deposits of debris, and then Koglen. 2 1/4 M. Elbigenalp (3400'; *Post), a large village pleasantly situated at the mouth of the
Bernhards-Thal (interesting gorge). *View from the Calvarienberg (to the S. the Sonnenkogl, Wetterspitze, and Fallenbach Glacier).

Farther on are the hamlets of Unter-Giebeln (*Hirsch) and Ober-Giebeln, at the latter of which Joseph Koch, the painter, was born in 1768. We cross the Lech once more to reach (3 M.) Bach, or Lend (3460'); *Traube or Post, plain, at the mouth of the Madau-Thal.

Excursions (guides, Al. Knittel, Joh. Schiffer, and Ant. Schuler of Elbigenalp, Ans. Klotz of Stockach, Apollo Scheidler of Ober-Giebeln, Ign. Kapeller of Bach, Jos. and Otto Knittel and H. Lampier of Holzgau, Franz Watch of Steeg). A bridle-path leads from Lend along the left bank of the Alperschonbach to (41/2 M.) the hamlet of Madau (4095'), where the valley divides into the Röth-Thal to the E., the Parseier-Thal to the S., and the Alperschon-Thal to the S.W. We follow the Parseier-Thal to (5/4 hr.) the Ochsen-Alpe (4750'), whence we ascend to the left (marked path; shady in the morning) to the (21/2 hrs.) Memminger Hütte, in a grand situation near the Lower Seebich-See (7370'). The Seekogl (7910'; 1/4 hr.) and the Ober-Innspitze (5725', 2 hrs.) may easily be ascended from here. Over the Oberlaks-Joch and Altbiith-Joch to (6-6 hrs.) Gromlat, see p. 227. — Two passes lead hence to the valley of the Inn, the shortest, indicated by red marks, to the E. by the (11/2 hr.) Seescharte (8535') to the (11/2 hr.) Oberloch Alp (5860') in the Patrol-Thal and past the (1 hr.) Unterloch Alp (5650') to (21/2 hrs.) Landeck (p. 256). More interesting is the way (Spielweg) by the Augsburger Hütte (10 hrs., with guide; for mountaineers only). From the Memminger Hütte we ascend by a rocky path (indicated by blue marks) past the Untere, Mittlere, and Obere See to the Wegscharte (8430'), to the E. of the Hintere Seekogl; then descend over the Mittelstricken (about 8460', wire rope to the Patrol Glacier, and ascend again (falling stones to be looked out for) to the (11/2-5 hrs.) Patrol-Scharte (9350'), and to (11/2 hr.) the top of the *Gatschkopf (9670'; see p. 237; attractive); finally we descend to the (1 hr.) Augsburger Hütte and (3 hrs.) Fians (p. 257). — Other paths to the valley of the Inn ascend by the Röth-Thal and the Grossberg-Joch (8190'), descending through the Patrol-Thal to (9 hrs.) Landeck (p. 256); from the Alperschon-Thal across the Flarschjoch (8320') to (51/2 hrs.) Fürsch (p. 221); and over the Alperschon-Joch (Kühjoch, 7630') and through the Schnanner Knamm to (8 hrs.) Schnann (p. 221).

Above Stockach we recross to the left bank of the Lech to (41/2 M.) Holzgau (3635'; *Hirsch; *Post; *Bräu; Bär), a thriving village, picturesquely situated (between the Mädle-Joch and Oberstdorf, 8-9 hrs., see p. 18). The carriage-road passes Hägerau and ends at (41/2 M.) Steeg (3680'; Post; Löwe).

To the S. opens the Kaiser-Thal, watered by the Almeurbach. At the village of (31/2 M.) Kaisers (4930'; Adler, poor), the valley divides into the Kaiser-Thal, to the left, and the Almejuir-Thal, to the right (via the Kaiser-Joch or the Almejuur-Joch to the Arlberg Railway, see p. 221).

The valley now contracts. The bridle-path, at first on the right bank, crosses the Lech beyond Elbogen, and then, rising high above the profound gorge of the stream, passes the mouth of the Hochalpen-Thal (p. 14), and reaches (9 M.) Lechleiten (5045'; Felder's Inn, 10 min. from the village), situated among green meadows at the foot of the Biberkopf (5515'; over the Schrofen Pass to Oberstdorf, see p. 14). A fine view opens here of the upper Lechthal with the Omeshorn and Schafberg to the S.W., and the Warthorn and Widderstein to the W. The path now descends rapidly, crosses the Krummbach, a tributary of the Lech, and again ascends to (31/4 hr.) Warth (4900'; Rössle, poor), prettily situated at the base of
the Warthorn. From this point we may either turn to the right, to (3 M.) Hochkrunnbach (p. 226); or follow the good path to the left, leading round the slope of the Warthorn, through the deep gorge of the Lech, and passing below the high-lying village of Bürstegg (5625'), to —

4 1/2 M. Lech or Anger (4745'; *Krone), the chief place in the Tannberg, picturesquely situated at the foot of the Omeshorn (8440'). Path hence via the Auenfeld-Alp to the Schröcken, see p. 226.

Across the Flexen-Sattel to Stuben, 2 1/2 hrs. A cart-road leads from Lech along the right bank of the Zürsbach, between the Omeshorn and Rigispitz, past (1 1/4 hr.) Zürs (5640'; Inn, rustic), to (1/4 hr.) the Flexen-Sattel (5775'), which commands a view to the S. of the Katle Berg (9515') and the Wildebene-Fernser. The road next descends on the right side of a deep and narrow valley, in which the Stubenbach forms a series of cascades, to Stuben (p. 219).

From Lech by the Formarin-Alp to Dalaas, 6-7 hrs., interesting (guide unnecessary; provisions should be taken). The track follows the left bank of the Lech to (7/4 hr.) Zug, where the path to the Spuller-See across the Bratzer Staffel diverges to the left (see below), and to the (1 hr.) Aelpele (4185'), with a large cheese-dairy, situated on a broad expanse of meadow-land; on the left rises the Schafberg (see below), and facing us are the Johanneskopf and Hirschenspitze. After 1 1/2 hr. the path ascends to (10 min.) the Tannleger-Alp (5380'; fine retrospect); on the left opens the Käfer-That, through which runs another path to the (3 hrs.) Spuller-See, via the Spullers-Alp and Dalaaser Staffel. In 1 1/4 hr. more we reach the Formarin-Alp (6150'); 10 min., the green "Formarin-See (6880'; refuge-hut), at the foot of the towering Roth Wand (see below). We then skirt the E. side of the lake to (1/2 hr.) the Raühe Joch (6345'), which affords a view of the Rhaetikon, Sulzfluh, etc. The descent (marked path) leads by (1/2 hr.) the Raühe Staffel Alp, 5 min. below which is an excellent spring; thence in numerous windings to (1/4 hr.) the Mosrin-Alp, on the right bank, and to the left to (1 hr.) Dalaas (p. 218). — To the Walser-Thal and Bludenz. A rugged path leads to the N.W. from the Formarin-See across the saddle In der Eng (6880'), at the W. base of the Roth Wand, to (2 hrs.) the Laguts-Alp (6060'), and then to the W., along the slope of the Breithorn, to Gusfül (2 hrs.) Marul (Inn) in the Marul-Thal: opposite rise the wooded slopes of the Hohe Frassen (p. 217). The Marul-Thal unites about 1 hr. lower down with the Grosse Walser-Thal (p. 217; via Gavella to Sonntag, 2 hrs.). The route to Bludenz leads to the left across the deep Marul-Thal to (1 hr.) Ragagl (3330'; Inn), and winds round the W. side of the Hohe Frassen to (2 1/2 hrs.) Bludenz (comp. p. 216). — Ascent of the Roth Wand (6878') from the Laguts-Alp in 4-5 hrs., with guide, difficult; shorter and easier from the Kiesenza-Alp, 1 hr. to the N. of Lagutz, in the upper Hutler-Thal (2 hrs. from Buchboden, p. 217), which may be also reached from Tannleger (see above) direct, in 2 1/2 hrs., by crossing the Johannes-Joch (6680'), between the Rothe Wand on the left and the Hirschenspitze on the right.

From Lech to Klösterle by the Spuller-See, 5 hrs., also interesting. At (3/4 hr.) the hamlet of Zug we cross the Lech to the left, and ascend the bank of the Stierlochbach to the Stierloch-Alpe, whence we cross the Bratzer Staffel (6615') to (2 1/2 hrs.) the grandly-situated "Spuller-See (5910'). To the N. rises the imposing "Schafberg (8780'), the summit of which is easily reached from the lake in 3 hrs. (path recently improved; guide required); splendid view. The descent may be made either to the left through the Blisadona-Tobel to (1 1/2 hr.) Klösterle (p. 219), or to the right through the Spruebach-Tobel to (2 hrs.) Danöfen on the Arlberg railway (p. 219). The latter route is preferable for those who wish to go on by railway, as few trains stop at Klösterle.
43. The Montafon and Patznaun Valleys.

See also Maps, pp. 210, 234.

Diligence from Bludenz to (31/2 M.) Schruns twice daily in 11/2-2 hrs. (fare 80 kr.); from Schruns to Gaschurn post-gig (three seats) daily, at 2.50 p.m., in 31/2 hrs. (fare 1 fl. 20 kr.). One-horse carriage from Bludenz to Schruns (in 1 hr.) 3 fl. 60, two-horse 5 fl. 50 kr.; from Schruns to Gaschurn (13/4 hr.) 5 or 6 fl.; one-horse carr. from Schruns to Patenen (21/4 hrs.) 6 fl. From Galtür carriage-road through the Patznaun as far as Pians; omnibus from Ischgl to Pians daily in 41/2 hrs.

The Montafon (davo, ‘behind’), or Upper Illththal, a well-wooded green valley, is inhabited by a race of Rhätian origin, as the names of many of the places still indicate, though German only is now spoken. This valley, which is separated on the S. from the Frälgau in the Grisons by the Rhätikon Chain, affords a number of attractive excursions, for which Schruns and Gaschurn form the best headquarters. The Patznaun, a wild and narrow valley, with beautiful Alpine pastures, is wilder and grander than the Montafon; the S. lateral valleys (Jamthal, Fimber-Thal) are especially interesting.

Bludenz (1905'), see p. 217. The road into the Moutafon intersects the Arlberg railway at the hamlet of Brunnenfeld, beyond St. Peter (p. 218), and crosses the Alfenzbach above its junction with the Ill. It then traverses the defile of Stebösi, crosses the Ill, and reaches (21/4 M.) Lorüns. (Road on the left bank to Vandans, see below.) We then follow the river (walkers by the old road on the left bank) to the (21/4 M.) Schäfle Inn (good wine), belonging to St. Anton (2140'; Adler), a village on a hill of debris at the base of the Davenna (6180'). The road then follows the right bank (opposite are Vens and Vandans, at the mouth of the Rellsthal, commanded by the bold Zimbaspitze, see below), past the Inn Zum Kalten Brunnen and the Capuchin monastery of Gauenstein, to —

31/4 M. Schruns (2260'; *Löwe, at the upper end of the village, R. 80 kr., D. 1 fl. 10, pens. 2 fl. 50-2 fl. 70 kr.; *Taube, with beer-garden, R. 80 kr.-1 fl., D. 1 fl. 20 kr., pens. 2 fl. 80 kr.-3 fl.; *Stern, with baths, pens. 21/2 fl.; Krone, good wine; Schäfle; Rösle; * Pension Gauenstein, 3/4 M. to the W., with a fine view; private lodgings), the chief place in the Montafon and a favourite summer-resort, charmingly situated in a broad part of the valley, on the Litzbach, which descends from the Silber-Thal.

Walks. To the W. to the (20 min.) monastery of Gauenstein, with a charming view from the garden. — To the S.W. to (3/4 M.) Tschagguns (Löwe), on the left bank of the Ill at the mouth of the Rosafeibach, which descends from the Gauer-Thal. Hence we may ascend to the right via Landschau to (9/4 hr.) Ober-Landschau (3170'), with a fine view of the Sulzfluh, Drei Thürme, Drusenfluh, etc.; or on the right bank of the Rosafeibach to the top of the (1 hr.) Ziegerberg, which also offers a good view. On the W. slope of the Ziegerberg, in the Campadel-Thal (p. 234), is the simple Bäde (Inn), 11/4 hr. from Tschagguns. — Vandans (31/2 M.) may be reached either via Tschagguns and along the left bank of the Ill, or by following the high-road to (11/2 hr.) the Inn Zum Kalten Brunnen (see above), crossing the Ill there, and taking the pretty woodland path to the village (Sonnen), which is prettily situated at the entrance of the Rellsthal. A pleasant path leads on, chiefly through wood, via Vens, to (6 fl.) St. Anton, returning via Batschib and Gauenstein (see above; in all 3-31/2 hrs.) — To (11/4 hr.) Bartholomäberg (3560': we cross the Litzbach (see above), ascend
to the right by the guide-post, and then take the first path to the left, which leads past the Inn zum Grünen Wald to the high-lying church (Adler, plain). Good view of the Rhätikon chain, the Illthal, and Silber-Thal. Thence to the Relliseck, on the slope of the Monteneu, in 1½ hr., a pleasant walk. To (1½ hr.) Innerberg and over the Kristberg to (3 hrs.) Dalaas, see p. 218. — To the "Silber-Thal we follow the pretty new road on the left bank of the Litbach, which descends in innumerable waterfalls, and after about 1½ hr. cross the stream. (To the village of Silberthal, 40 min. more, see p. 232.) From this point we enjoy a fine retrospect of the Mittagspitze, Drusenfluß, Scesaplana, etc. — Another pleasant promenade is afforded by the shady road running to the E. into the Ill valley, along the base of the Kapell-Joch, to (1 hr.) the hamlet of Gampritz, just on this side of the Land-Brücke over the Ill (see p. 232).

Mountain Ascents (guides, Christ. Zuderell, H. Durig, Franz Vergut, and Josef Both; high charges). Monteneu (6110), an easy and attractive ascent, via Bartholomäberg in 3½-4 hrs., with guide. — Itonskopf (6829'; 3-4 hrs., with guide), via Innerberg, only slightly more difficult. — The Kapell-Joch (7820'; 5 hrs.; guide $4½ fl.) is not difficult and commands a highly picturesque view. The route ascends in windings past the School-House to (3½ hrs.) the Vordere Kapell-Alpe, and thence through the depression between the Kapell-Joch and the Hochjoch, first to the N. peak and then to the slightly higher S. peak. The Hochjoch (6278'), which affords a still more extensive view, may be reached via the Kreuzjoch (6380') in 1½ hr. from the S. peak. The descent may be made on the N. side via the Hintere Kapell-Alpe to Silberthal (p. 232), or on the S. (steep and toilsome) through the Zamangjöbel to St. Gallenkirch (p. 223). — Mittagspitze (7115'; 4 hrs.), via the Ziegemberg and Alp Alpilla, somewhat fatiguing; Schwarzhorn (8015'; 6 hrs.), toilsome. — Zimbaspitze (8675'; 8-9 hrs.), from Bludenz via the Brandner-Thal and Sarotta-Thal, very difficult, and fit for adepts only.

The ascent of the "Sulzfuß (9200'; 7½-8 hrs.; guide 8, if kept overnight 9 fl.) is very interesting and not difficult. The route leads from Tschagguns to the left via Ziegerberg to (2½ hrs.) the Gangadél-Alice in the Gampadal-Thal. Beyond the Alp we turn to the right, ascend the meadow straight on for 10 min. (following the red marks), and again strike a path, leading along the slope of the Schwarzhorn (below to the left lies the Walser-Alp) to a rocky barrier, beyond which is (2 hrs.) the Tilisuna-Hütte (7255'); Inn, bed 1 fl.), lying above the small Tilisuna-See (6895'). Thence to the left to the Verspatagrat, then over a broad rocky plateau, and lastly across the uncrevassed Sporer Glacier, to the (2 hrs.) summit, which commands a magnificent panorama. The descent from the Tilisuna hut into the Gauer-Thal is interesting; there is first a steep ascent to the Bitkengrat (8029'), and then an easy descent to the (1½ hr.) Obere Sporer Alp (see below).

The "Lünersee is reached by a route through the Rellisthal (from Vandans a steep ascent on the left bank of the Rellisbach) to the Lüner Alpe, and over the Schafgafall-Joch (Lüner Krine) to the lake (6 hrs. to the Douglas-Hütte, see p. 218). A far preferable route (7 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.) ascends from Tschagguns via Landschau to the saw-mill on the Gegenspor, and thence across the Rosafibach and along its right bank to the Gauer-Thal, passing the Mittagspitze and Schwarzhorn on the left, with a fine view of the imposing head of the valley (Sulzfuß, Drei Thürme, Drusenfluß). We next reach the Lower and the (3 hrs.) Upper Sporer-Alp, a group of forty huts in a basin on the S. side of the Geissiptzli (7660'). Then a steeper ascent through the Ofentobel, and past a few patches of snow, to the (1½ hr.) Oefen or Sporer Pass (about 7830'; view of the Scesaplana on the W. and the Patznaun Mts. on the E.). The path now descends, past the imposing "Schweizer-Thor (peep of the Grisons, see p. 232), ascends again to the (1½ hr.) Alp-Vera-Jöchl (7550'), and lastly descends to the left to the (1 hr.) See-Alpe and on the S. bank of the Lüner-See to the (1½ hr.) Douglas-Hütte. Ascent of the Scesaplana, and ascent through the Brandner-Thal to Bludenz, see p. 218.

To the Prättigau, several passes. Through the Rellisthal and over the
Schweizer-Thor (7055') to (10 hrs.) Schiers (steep descent). — From the Douglas-Hütte across the Gafall-Joch or Cavell-Joch (7350') to Schiers or Seewis, 6 hrs., fatiguing. — From Tschaggen through the Gauер-Thal and over the Drusen-Thor (7220') to Schiers, 9 hrs., toilsome. The pass lies between the Sulzfluh and the Drei Thürme. — Through the Gampadel-Thal to the Titisuna-Alpe (6300') and over the Partnun or Gruben Pass (7350'), or over the Plasseggen-Joch (7730'), to Kübitis in 8 hrs., two attractive routes. On the Partnun Staffel (Swiss side), below the small lake of that name, is the Hotel Sulzfluh, finely situated (5865').

To St. Anton on the Arlberg through the Silber-Thal, 10½-11 hrs. (guide 12½ fl.). We ascend the left and then the right bank of the Litzbach by a new road to the scattered village of (1¼ hr.) Silberthal (2800'; Hirsch, well spoken of), with a bathing establishment. On the E. rises the Lobsitze (6560'; ascent through the Wasserstubentobel in 5-6 hrs., fatiguing). The valley now contracts; the path ascends, generally through wood, first on the right and then on the left bank of the rapid Litzbach to the (2 hrs.) Alp Gieseln (4355'), where the valley bends to the E., and (½ hr.) the Alp Unter-Kaftuna (4569'), at the mouth of the Kaftuna-Thal (see below). To the right rises the jagged Pizsegler Grat, farther on the Valschwuiler Maderer (see below). The path through the Silber-Thal crosses to the right bank of the Litzbach and ascends through wood to the Fresch-Hütte and the little Schwarzensee, and then to the E., past the Pfannensee, to the (2½ hrs.) Silberthaler Winter-Jochl (6540'), between the Trostberg on the left, and the Wannenkopfe on the right; fine view of the bold Pateriol (p. 220) to the E. Descent to the Schön-Ferral and (3 hrs.) St. Anton (p. 219). — The route through the Kaftuna-Thal (see above), and over the Kaftun-Winter-Joch (7159') to (12 hrs.) St. Anton, is fatiguing and devoid of interest.

Above Schruns the valley contracts; on the left is the Zamangspitze (7840'), on the right the Gweiljoch (7900'). The road crosses the Ill by the Land-Brücke, and ascends rapidly through the Fratte, a defile which divides the Montavon into the Ausser- and Inner-Fratte. At Kreuzgasse a route diverges to the right to the Gargellen-Thal (see below), whence the Saggadinbach issues, with the Madriser (9075') in the background. Crossing this stream at Gallenwil, farther on, we recross to the right bank of the Ill, pass a small cascade formed by the Vermielbach on the right, and reach (6 M.) St. Gallenkirch (2730'; *Adler; *Rössle, moderate; Kreus; Stern), situated on a hill at the mouth of the Zamangtobel. To the E. rises the Vallülaspitze (p. 233).

Excursions (guide, J. A. Kessler). Zamangspitze (7840', 4-5 hrs., with guide), by the Livina-Alp, toilsome but repaying. — A cart-track leads through the smiling Gargellen-Thal to Reute and (3 hrs.) Gargellen (5460'; *Hotel zur Madrisa, kept by F. Schwarzhanna, 50 beds, pens. 2 fl. 70 kr.), a prettily-situated hamlet, which can be recommended as a mountain health-resort. To the S. are the Schmalberg, the Rietzspiritspe, and the Madriser, with a small glacier. About ½ hr. farther up the valley divides into the Vergaldner-Thal on the left and the Valsfenz-Thal on the right. A much-frequented route (guide not necessary, but advisable in the beginning of summer after snow; J. J. Tschofen of Gargellen may be recommended) leads from Gargellen to the W. across the St. Antonien-Joch (7665') to (6 hrs.) Kübitis; another to the S. over the Schlapiner Joch (7100') to (6 hrs.) Klostere in the Frättigau. The *Heimsipitze (9095'; 4½ hrs.; guide), ascended by the Vergaldner Alpe, and the Madriser (9075'; 5½ hrs., guide), are two fine points (the latter fit for experts only). — Over the Vergaldner-Joch (8380') to the Ganera-Thal and Gaschurn, 7 hrs., rather fatiguing.

The hilly road follows the right bank, passing Gurtepohl, to (3½ M.) Gaschurn (3120'; *Rössle or Post, R. 70, B. 40 kr., D. 1 fl.
and Patzenau.

PATENEN.

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pens. 21/2 fl.; *Krone, pens. 2 fl. 30 kr.), a summer-resort, prettily situated, with the last post-office in the valley.

Excursions (guides, Rud. Klaboth, Vinc. Salmer, Em. Rudiger). To the N. into the Valschavel-Thal as far as the Valschaveler-Geite (2 hrs.), at the foot of the Maderer (see below). — To the S., by a well-kept path, via (1/4 hr.) the Ganeu-Alp, to (1/2 hr.) the solitary Ganera Lake in the picturesque Ganera-Thal. About 1/2 hr. beyond the lake is the Ganera-Alp, whence an arduous route leads across the Ganera-Joch (8160') to (6 hrs.) Klosters in the Pragiau. From the Ganera-Thal across the Vurgaldener Jochl to Gargellen, 4 hrs., see p. 232. — Mountain Ascents. The *Versailspitze (5065'), ascended via the Ibaun-Alp in 5 hrs., commands a splendid view of the Fervall group (Pateriol), the Silvretta group (Fluchthorn, Buin, Litzner, etc.), the Sulzfluh, and the Scesapiana. The descent may be pleasantly made to Gaschurn via the Verbell-Alp and Tavamont, or to Patenew via the Verbell-Alp. The Schafbodenberg (7700'; 31/2 hrs., via the Ganeu-Alp), and the Matschuner Kopf (5075'; 4 hrs.) also present no difficulty. Among the more important ascents is that of the *Hochmaderer (9250'; 6 hrs., via the Ganera-Alp), which is trying but very remunerative. The Valschaveler Maderer (Klein-Maderer, 9090'), ascended by the arête between the Valschavel-Alp and the Netzen-Alp in 7 hrs., should not be attempted except by experts with steady heads. — Vallula, see below.

From Gaschurn to St. Anton over the Gaschurner Winter-Jochl, 11-12 hrs., with guide, an interesting expedition. The route ascends by the Valschaveler-Alp and Maduen-Alp to the (5 hrs.) Gaschurner Winter-Jochl (7645), between the Strittkopf and the Albonakopf, with six lakelets and fine views of the Pateriolspitze and Maderer, and descends via the Schön-Ferwall to (6-7 hrs.) St. Anton. An easy and attractive route diverges at the Gaschurner Winter-Jochl, and skirts the Strittkopf to (1 hr.) the Verbellen Winter-Jochl on the Scheidsee (p. 220); thence back to Patenen.

21/4 M. Patenew or Partenew (3435'; Sonne, well spoken of), the last village in the Montalon, lies in a sequestered basin.

Excursions (guides, Pfefferkorn and Tschofen). The Vallula, or Flammenspitze (9220'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 9 fl.), fit for experts only, is ascended by the Vallula-Alp (or from the Madlererhaus in 41/2-5 hrs., see p. 234). View strikingly grand.

From Patenew to St. Anton, on the Arlberg Railway, over the Verbellen Winter-Jochl (10-11 hrs.; guide 12 fl.), see p. 220.

From Patenew to the Patzenau, two passes. The shorter crosses the Zeinis-Jochl (4 hrs. to Galtür; path marked, guide not indispensable). Beyond the last houses we ascend to the left, following the right bank of the Verbellenbach and then (1/2 hr.) crossing to the left. Then a steep ascent to the Aswer and (1 hr.) Inner Ganeu Alp, where we recross the stream. At (20 min.) the last house we once more cross to the right bank (on the left a fine waterfall) and ascend in steep zigzags, past a (1/4 hr.) finger-post (to the left the path to the Verbellen-Thal, p. 220), through the Hächeln, a number of curiously weather-worn crags, to the shrine on the (40 min.) Zeinis-Jochl (Althöch, 6075'), between the Platthöch (5970') and Fandler spitze (5915) on the W., and the Baltun spitze (5750') on the S. side. (The Fandler-Spitze, with a fine view, may be ascended from the E. side of the pass in 21/2-3 hrs.; guide desirable.) The path then descends past the (11/2 hr.) Zeinis-Alp (5970'; refreshments), crossing a moor and passing a large rock, to Wirl in the Patzenau-Thal. Then across the Vermuntbach to (11/4 hr.) Galtür (p. 235). — The longer, but much more interesting route leads over the Bielerhöhe (61/2-7 hrs. to Galtür; path inadequately marked; guide to the Madlererhaus desirable). Above Patenew (10 min.) it crosses the Ill; in 10 min. more it returns to the right bank, and then ascends the Gross-Vermunt-Thal to a steep rocky barrier (Cardatscha), over which the Ill is precipitated in an imposing double fall (Süßer Fall or Hütt). To visit the fall (path indicated by marks), we cross to the left bank, 40 min. from the second bridge mentioned above, and ascend rapidly to the (33 min.) top of the rocky barrier, from which we may look down into
the abyss (guarded by a railing). The path returns to the right bank 1/4 hr. farther up, near the huts of Schweizer-Vermunt, and regains the direct route to the pass. View hence of the picturesque Litznerguppe (Plattenspitze, Stechorn, Klein-Litzner, Gross-Litzner, and Lobspitzen) to the S., the Hochmaderer to the W., and the Cresperspitze to the E. The path, marshy at places, ascends gradually through the upper Vermunt-Thal, which soon turns to the E. (view, to the right, of the Cromer-Thal with the Litzner glaciers), passes the Alp Gross-Vermunt, and reaches the (1 1/2 hr.) Madlenerhaus (6495'; "Inn in summer), 20 min. below the Bielerhöhe (6710'), which affords a survey of the grand environs (best on this side of the cross). On the right rises the Lobspitzen, on the left the pyramidal Hohe Rad; between the two lies the Ochsen-Thal with the Gross-Vermunt Glacier, the source of the III; beyond, the Grosse and Kleine Buin, to the right the Eckhorn, Silvrettahorn, and Signalhorn; to the left of the Hohe Rad is the serrated chain between the Vermunt-Thal and the Jambthal. Descent on the left bank of the Vermuntbach through the wild Klein-Vermunt-Thal (to the left the Vallüla, to the right the Hochmähder-Spitze), and past two small lakes to (2 1/4 hrs.) Wirli and (3 1/4 hr.) Galtür (p. 235).

Mountain Ascents and Passes from the Madlenerhaus. The *Piz Buin (Gross-Buin; 10,900'; 6 hrs., with guide), the highest peak in the Vorarlberg, a fatiguing ascent. We follow the Ochsen-Thal to the Vermunt Glacier, and ascend on the W. side over its moraine and terraces, avoiding the precipices of the Silvrettahorn (beware of falling ice and stones), to the uppermost neve and the (4 1/2 hrs.) Buinlücke (10,050'), between the Kleine and the Grosse Buin. Thence we ascend to the N.E., over rock and snow, to the arête and (1 1/2 hr.) the summit. The *View is magnificent. We may descend to the S. from the Buinlücke to the Plan Rat Glacier and through the Val Tuoi to Guarda; or to the W. over the Fuji della Costana and the Silvretta Pass to the Silvretta Club Hut (see below); or to the E. to the Jamtal-Hütte (p. 235). — The *Hohe Rad (9660'), affording an admirable survey of the Silvretta group, is ascended by a club-path in 3 1/2-4 hrs., with guide (trying). — Vallüla (9220'; 4 1/2-5 hrs.), see p. 238. — Gross-Litzner (10,200'), through the Cromer-Thal in 6-7 hrs. (very hard). — The Gross Stechorn (10,245'; 5 1/2-6 hrs.) is difficult, and better approached from the Swiss side.

Over the Vermunt Pass to Guarda, in the Engadine, 7 hrs. (with guide), a fine route. We follow the right bank of the III, passing the deserted 'Vellliner Hüsi' and the entrance to the Kloster-Thal (see below), and ascend through the Ochsen-Thal to the (2 hrs.) Source of the III (7800'), at the end of the extensive Vermunt Glacier. Then we toil up along the E. edge of the glacier, over the debris of its moraine, and across the glacier itself (2 hrs.) the Vermunt Pass (9180'), between the Dreiländer spitze (10,350') on the E. and the Piz Buin (10,900'), ascended from the pass in 3 hrs., see above and p. 235) to the W. Descent through the Val Tuoi or Val Glözza to (2 1/2 hrs.) Guarda; see Baedeker's Switzerland.

Over the Kloster Pass to Klostertal, in the Prättigau, 8-9 hrs. from the Madlenerhaus, with guide, not very difficult. We ascend the Klosterthai, which branches off to the left, on the left bank of the III, and crossing a small glacier descending from the Gross-Litzner (the large Klosterthai Glacier lies to the left) reach (4 hrs.) the Kloster Pass (9150), between the Gross-Litzner and the Thälihorn. A steep descent takes us in 3-4 hrs. past the Silvretta Ait and Sardasca to (4-5 hrs.) Klostertal.

Over the Rothe Furka to Klostertal, 9-10 hrs., laborious. We cross the Klosterthai Glacier, and in 5 hrs. reach the Rothe Furka (8780'), between the Klosterthai Glacier and the Rothorn; descent in 4-5 hrs. to Klostertal, across the Silvretta Glacier and past the Silvretta Hut.

To the Jamtal-Hütte the shortest way from the Madlenerhaus (5 hrs., with guide; fatiguing) leads through the Bielbach-Thal and across the Bielbach Glacier to the Todtenfeld-Scharte. In descending (steep) we traverse the Todtenfeld Glacier, turf, and (farther down) the lower Jamtal Glacier, and cross the Jambach to the club-hut (p. 235). — Over the Vermunt Glacier and the Ochsen-Scharte (7 hrs. with guide), see p. 235.
At Wirl, the highest village in the Patznaun-Thal, the routes from the Zeinis-Joch and the Bielerhöhe unite. A bridle-path leads through the sequestered valley, surrounded by lofty mountains, and across the Vermuntbach to (3/4 hr.) Galtür (5040'; Rössle or Post), at the entrance to the Jamthal.

Ascents and Passes (guides, Gottlieb and Ignatz Lorenz, Johann and Benedikt Walter, and Alois Zangerle). A good path (marked red; guide not indispensable) leads through the narrow and deep Jamthal, passing the Schnapfenhaja, to (3 hrs.) the Jamthal-Hütte (7240'; well fitted up by the German Alpine Club), in a picturesque situation above the junction of the Futschölbach and the Jambach, commanding a magnificent view of the great Jamthal Glacier, surrounded by the Dreiländerspitzen, the Jamthalferner Spitze, the Augenstein, and (E.) the majestic Fluchthorn. The hut is the starting-point for the Gamshorn (9175'; marked path, in 2½-3 hrs.), easy and attractive; the Fluchthorn (11,420'), by the Fluchthorn Glacier in 4½ hrs., fatiguing but not difficult for experts (guide from Galtür 8 fl., with descent to the Heidelberg Hütte 10 fl.; *Augenstein (10,595') over the Chalais-Scharte in 4½ hrs.; 6 fl.); Hintere Jamthalferner-Spitze (10,350'), over the Jamjoch in 3½ hrs.; 6 fl.); Grenzeckkopf or Piz Fatschaff (10,430'), via the Futschölbach in 3 hrs.; 4½ fl.). — The ascent of the Piz Buin (10,900'; 6½-7 hrs.; guide 10 fl.) is only for experts (comp. p. 234). The route crosses the Jamthal Glacier (steep) to the (3 hrs.) Ochsen-Scharte, under the N. shoulder of the Dreiländerspitze (10,350'), and then traverses the Vermunt Glacier, passing the Vermunt Pass (p. 234), and toils up (difficult) the rocky N. ridge of the Piz Buin to the uppermost snow basin. We finally climb on the N.W. side to the Buinlücke and to (3½-4 hrs.) the summit.

From the Jamthal-Hütte over the Futschöl Pass (9105'), between the Augenstein and the Grenzeckkopf, to Ardez or Fettan in the Lower Engadine, 6 hrs., with guide (8 fl.). The descent is through the Val Urschali (caution necessary in crossing the bridges) and the Val Tasna. A more interesting pass leads over the great Jamthaler Glacier (to which a path has been made) and the (3 hrs.) Jamjoch (9350') between the Vordere and Hintere Jamthalferner-Spitze (see above); the latter easily climbed from the pass in 3½ hrs.; descending thence steeply to the Val Tasna and to (3½ hrs.) Guarda (guide 8½ fl.). — To the Madlenerhaus (5 hrs.) over the Todtenfeld-Scharte, see p. 234; to the Heidelberger-Hütte, see p. 238.

The route from the Jamthaler-Hütte over the Vermunt Pass to Guarda (6-7 hrs.; guide 8½ fl.) is more interesting than that from the Madlenerhaus but also more difficult (across the Ochsen-Scharte to the Vermunt Pass 3½ hrs., see above).

From Galtür over the Schafbuch-Joch to the Konstanzer Hütte, see p. 220.

The road through the Patznaun descends gradually along the Trisanna, past Tschafein, to (3 M.) Mathon (4760'; Inn, very primitive), at the mouth of the Larein-Thal, with its glaciers. At the hamlet of Patznaun we cross the stream to (3 M.) Ischgl (4515'; *Walschwirth or Sonne; Post; Adler), a well-to-do village and frequent summer-resort, finely situated on a green hill at the entrance to the Fimber-Thal. The best viewpoint is the Calvarienberg (10 min.). To the N. is the Madlein-Thal, with the Seekopf (9970').

Through the Fimber-Thal to Samnaun and Stuben, 10-11 hrs., an attractive route (provisions should be taken; guide, advisable for novices, 8 fl.; H. Ganaüi and Frz. Osterser in Ischgl). The path ascends the steep Calvarienberg, and then through a wooded valley, after 40 min., crossing the Fimberbach and passing a chapel. By the (20 min.) Fürschtig-Alp, the huge Fluchthorn (see above) comes in sight at the head of the valley; on the right is the Bergierkopf (9445'). In 3½ hr. more we reach Im Boden (3950'; rustic *Inn), a meadow on the left bank of the stream, where we cross the Fimber-
to the right above us and keeping to the right bank of the Vesibach. At the head of the valley, the Vesil-Hütte remains on the right. The path turns sharply to the left and leads over grass to the (2 1/4 hrs.) Zebles-Joch (5390'; Swiss frontier), between the Vesibach (Piz Vadret, 10,220) on the right and the Pellenkopf (9340) on the left. Fine View of the Oetzthal Glaciers, the Fluchthorn (to the S.W.), the Stammerspitze (S.E.), and (as we descend) the Mulltler and the Piz Mondin. We descend rapidly (keeping to the left) over a patch of snow, loose stones, and turf, cross the brook after 1/2 hr., and follow the left side of the valley. At the bottom of the valley we return to the right bank and cross pastures to (1 1/2 hr.) Samnaun (6010; Jenal's Inn), the first village in the Samnaun-Thal, a Swiss valley. To the S. rise the Mulltler and Stammerspitze. Then on the left bank of the Scherengenbach by Raveisch and Plan, and past the villages of Loreth and Compatsch (5590'; Inn, rustic), which remains above us to the left, to the (1 hr.) Spisser Mühle (5330), the boundary of Tyrol, with the Austrian custom-house. The valley now becomes a wild, wooded ravine, in which the Scherengenbach or Schalkbach forms a series of cascades. The path crosses the stream repeatedly, then ascends on the left bank through wood to the (1 1/2 hr.) hamlet of Noglis (Rfms.), opposite the imposing Piz Mondin (10,380'), and descends to the left to (2 hrs.) Stuben (p. 272). Or we may descend through wood, turning sharply to the right, to the (3 1/4 hrs.) Schalkilof and follow the interesting Norellensteig (the going very bad in certain conditions) to (2 hrs.) Martinsbruck (p. 272).

In the Fimber-Thal, 2 1/4 hrs. from the Boden Inn (see above), is the Heidelberger Hütte (3850'), a starting-point for the Fluchthorn (11,120), the ascent of which is more difficult hence from the Jamthal-Hütte (p. 235); the Gambletskof (5895'), via the Ritzenhjoch in 3 hrs.; the Vesispitz (10,220), via the Rotzkof in 3 1/2 hrs. (better from the Zebles-Joch route through the Vesil-Thal, see above); and other peaks. Interesting glacier-routes lead to (6 hrs.) the Jamthal-Hütte over the saddle between the Fluchthorn and Zahnspitz (10,125), and over that between the Zahnspitz and Kron (10,410). Attractive routes lead from the Heidelberger-Hütte over the Fimber Pass (Engadiner Joch, 8545) to (6 1/2 hrs.) Remis, or over the Tanna Pass (Fettane Joch, 9430) to (8-9 hrs.) Trived or Fettian, in the Lower Engadine.

A pass leads from Ischgl through the Madein-Thal and over the Seejoch (1975) to the Darmstädter Hütte and (5 hrs.) St. Anton (p. 230).

Below Ischgl the road recrosses to the left bank, and passes the hamlets of Platt, Ulmich, Sinsen, Wiesen, and Höfen. To the left, above the road, is (M.) Kappl (4125'; Löwe; Hirsch, at the roadside, unpretending), the chief place in the Ausser-Patznaun.

From Kappl over the Blankajoch (8810) to Pettineu (p. 221), 7 hrs. (guide, Gottfr. Schranz or L. Tschiderer of Kappl), a toilsome route. The *Rißer (10,365) is easily scaled from the Edmund Graf Hut (7800), on the W. side of the pass, in 3 1/4 hrs. (comp. p. 221). — The Pettiner Spitz (9370'), ascended from Kappl via Langesteihe (see below; 5 hrs.; guide), is easy.

Fatiguing passes lead to the S. from Kappl through the Visnit-Thal and the Grubele-Thal to the (6 hrs.) Spisser Mühle in the Samnaun (see above).

About 2 1/2 M. farther on, the road crosses to the right bank of the Trisanna. On the slope of the Pettiner Spitz (see above), to the left, lies the village of Langesteihe (4890'). On the right are passed the mouths of the Flath-Thal (Rösse im Wald Inn, below, well spoken of) and the Istalanz-Thal, the latter above the village of See (3470m; *Lamm, 1/2 M. to the right of the road, plain).

From See (1 1/2 hr. from Wiesenberg station, p. 222) a path affording fine views leads to the S. over the Medrig Atp and the Furka (9000), between the Furgler (3865) on the right and the Blankakopf (3950) on the left, to Serfaus and (7 hrs.) Ried in the Inn valley (p. 271). From See the
*Rothbleiskopf (9640') may be ascended without difficulty in 4½ hrs. with guide. Passing through the wooded valley of the Schaderbach, and leaving the Vereing Alp to the left, we reach (2½ hrs.) the Kübelgrund Club Hut (7220') and (2 hrs.) the summit, from which there is a magnificent view of the Oetztal, Ortler, Bernina, Silvretta, Fervall, and Lechtal groups, as well as of the Inn Valley as far as the Martinswand. The descent may be made through the Urgthal to the Altenzoll (p. 270). — From the Kübelgrund a new path leads over the Medrigrat (8380') to the (2½ hrs.) Furka (p. 236).

Beyond See the road recrosses to the left bank, descends through the wild *Gföll-Schlucht to the (1½ M.) Gföll Inn (Zur Sonne) and opposite the castle of Wiesberg crosses the Trisanna, which here issues from the Patznaun valley, joins the Rosanna, and forms the Sanna. We pass under (1½ M.) the huge viaduct of the Arlberg railway (*Inn), and along the right bank of the Sauna, until the road divides: to the left across the river to the (3 M.) village of Pians (from here to Landeck by the Arlberg road, 3½ M.); to the right up the hill to the (3 M.) Pians-Patznaunthal Station (p. 222). Pedestrians may turn to the right before reaching the Trisanna viaduct, and reach in ¼ hr. the Wiesberg Station (p. 222).

44. From Innsbruck to Botzen by the Brenner.

Comp. Maps, pp. 192, 248, 286.

83 M. RAILWAY. Express in 4½-4¾ hrs., ordinary trains in 6-6½ hrs. Good refreshment-room at Franzensfeste. Best views to the right as far as the Eisak bridge below Sterzing; beyond it, generally to the left. View-carryages, see p. 120.

The Brenner (4490'), the lowest pass over the main chain of the Alps, is traversed by the oldest of the Alpine routes, once used by the Romans, and rendered practicable for carriages in 1772. The railway, opened in 1867, one of the grandest works of the kind (30 tunnels: 60 large, and many smaller bridges), is the shortest route between Central Germany and Italy. The steepest gradient, 1:40, occurs five times between Innsbruck and the summit; and thence to Sterzing the gradient is 1:44. The total cost was 32,000,000 fl. (2,500,000£.). The most interesting parts of the line are between Innsbruck and St. Gassensass, where Hochwieden should be visited (p. 241). — A Walk from Innsbruck to Sterzing by the Brenner road is also repayable.

Innsbruck (1880'), see p. 176. The train passes the abbey of Wilten (right), traverses a tunnel 750 yds. long under Berg Isel, and then the Sonnenburg Tunnel (270 yds.), and crosses the Sill by a stone bridge, 78' in height. Further on it runs through the narrow Wipptal, high above the brawling river. On the left bank is the high-road; to the S. rises the beautifully-formed Waldraster-Spitze (8920'). Two more tunnels follow before (4½ M.) Unterberg; opposite is the bold Stefans-Brücke, across which runs the Brenner road (p. 248). Beyond three other tunnels we reach (6 M.) Patsch (2570'); the village (3285') lies on the hill to the left, and is not visible from the line. To the W., beyond the Sill, is the wooded Burgstall, concealing the mouth of the Stubai-Thal.

From Patsch to the Stubai-Thal (comp. R. 45). We descend from the station to the Sill, which is crossed by a bridge and ascend the steep left bank (good path) to the Brenner road. We then either follow this road
to the left almost as far as the (1¼ M.) Schönberger Hof (p. 248) and proceed to the right by the old road to (1½ M.) Ober-Schönberg (comp. p. 248). Or we may cross the Brenner road and ascend the forest-path in a straight direction (1½ hr.; keep to the right at the top).

Three more tunnels, including the Mühlthal Tunnel (960 yds.), the longest on the line. Near Matrei the line penetrates the Matreier Schlossberg. On the right, close to the railway, flows the Sill in its artificial rocky channel. The train crosses the Sill to (12½ M.) Matrei (3240'; *Krone, good beer; *Stern; Kreus; Lamm, moderate; Restaurant, opposite the station), a beautifully situated village, with the château of Trautson, the property of Prince Auersperg. On the small Teben See, in Arnholz, 1 M. to the N.E., is the finely situated *Pension Kraft (3610'; pens. 2½-3 fl.).

Excursions (guide, Jos. Steiner). An easy route leads from Matrei to the W., either through the village or direct from the station (guide desirable), to (1½ hr.) the pilgrimage church of Maria-Waldrast (5355'; Inn & Pension), charmingly situated on the N.E. flank of the Waldrast Spitze (line view of the Olperer, etc.). A more extensive view is obtained from the Waldralter or Gietnser Joch (6060'), to the N., ascended by a bridle-path in 1½ hr. — Ascent of the Waldralter or Series-Spitze (8920'; 3½-4 hrs. from Maria-Waldrast by a marked path), see p. 237. From Maria-Waldrast we may descend to (1½ hr.) Mieders (p. 248) or (less attractive) to (2½ hrs.) Neustift in the Stubal-Thal (p. 249). A direct footpath (red and white marks), parts of which are steep and marshy, leads to Ober-Schönberg (p. 248).

The Mieslkopf (Pfons-Joch, 8610'), easily ascended from Matrei by Pfons in 4½-5 hrs., with guide, is an interesting point; as also is the Blaser (7360'; 3½-4 hrs.; see below). — Through the Navis-Thal to the (3 hrs.) Volderbad, see p. 175.

The railway and the road follow the valley of the Sill. To the left is the church of St. Katharina, at the mouth of the Navis-Thal. The Sill is again crossed. — 15¼ M. Steinaoch (3445'; fine view from the station). The village (*Steinacherhof, opposite the station, pens. 2-2½ fl.; *Post; *Steinbock, moderate; Wilder Mann; beer in the Karlsbad, with shady garden), visited as a summer-resort, lies on the left bank of the Sill, at the mouth of the Gschnitzthal. The church contains frescoes by Martin Knoller (d. 1804), and the house in which he was born is marked by a memorial tablet.

Excursions (guides, Karl Partaller of Steinach, Alois and Joh. Pfitzracher of Gschnitz). Walks to the Calvarienberg (5 min.); to the Quelle and on to the Herrenwasserl (1½ hr.); to the Padaster-Thal (to the upper Alp 3 hrs.; via Nasslach to (2 hrs.) Gries (p. 239) or (3½ hrs.) Vinader (see p. 239; shady ascent, view of the Schmirner-Thal and Valser-Thal). — The Blaser (7360) and Pendelstein (7945') are easily ascended from Steinach (each 3½-4 hrs.; paths marked). Edelweiss grows freely on the Blaser.

The Gschnitzthal is worthy of a visit (comp. Map, p. 245). As far as (3 M.) Trins (3885'; 'Heidegger), a pleasant village at the S. base of the Blaser (see above; ascended from this point in 3 hrs.), we may follow either the road along the ridge (stony and sunny, but commanding beautiful views) or the 'Moosweg' through the valley (marshy at places). The (5 min.) Calvarienberg commands a fine view of the glaciers at the head of the valley. Beyond Trins we pass the picturesque château of Schneeberg in the narrowing valley, and reach (1¾ hr.) Gschnitz (4075'), quarters at the Curé's, at the base of the Kirchdachspitze (9345'). To the S. rises the Tribulaun (10,175), to the N. the Habicht (10,760'), and at the head of the valley the Feuerstein and Schneespiztze with the Simmking Glacier. The pilgrimage church of St. Magdalena is worth visiting (1½ hr.). About
to Botzen. 

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1/2 hr. farther up the valley (in which we pass a fine cascade on the left) is the highest Alp, Lapones (4830'), 2 1/2 hrs. from the foot of the Simming Glacier. From the Alp over the Nürnbinger Scharte to the Nürnbinger Hütte, or over the Simming-Jochl, the Lauterer Seejoch, or the Traufjoch to Ranaú in the Stubai-Thal, see p. 250. — From Gschnitz over the Pinniser-Joch to Neustift (7-8 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), and ascent of the Habicht (from the Innsbrucker Hütte 3 hrs., with guide), see p. 249. — A toilsome but repaying route leads from Gschnitz to the S. through the Sandes-Thal and over the Pferscher Pankel (about 8200'), to the W. of the Goldkappel (9100'), to (7 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) Inner-Pfersch (p. 241). — The Pferscher Tribulaun (10,175') may be ascended from Gschnitz via the Sandesjoch (9200') in 7-8 hrs. (guide 8 fl.; very difficult); descent to the Tribulaun-Hütte, see p. 241.

The train now begins to ascend rapidly on the E. side of the valley and then, near the village of Stafflach (3610'; *Lamm), which lies on the Brenner road below, to the right, it enters the Schmirner Thal. (Above us, on the other side of the valley, is seen the mouth of a tunnel through which the train afterwards passes.) To the right opens the Valser-Thal, with the glaciers of the Tux Alps in the background. — 18 1/2 M. St. Jodok, the station for the village of that name (3695'; *Post; Lamm), which lies to the right.

Schmirner-Thal and Valser-Thal. A cart-track (red marks) leads through the Schmirner-Thal to (4 1/2 M.) Schmirn (4665'; Inn at the church, rustic); 1 1/2 M. Inner-Schmirn (4760'; Inn), where a view is obtained to the right of the Olperer (p. 202), rising from the Wildlahner-Thal; and (2 1/4 M.) Kasern (5340'; Inn, plain; guide, F. Zingerle). From Kasern over the (1/2 hr.) Tuxer-Joch (7600') to (2 hrs.) Hintertux (marked path; guide not indispensable), see p. 198. To reach the Wery-Hütte (p. 198) we turn to the right beyond the saddle (from the saddle to the hut 3 hrs.). From the Wery-Hütte over the Riepen-Scharte to the Dominicus-Hütte (6-7 hrs.; shortest way from the Brenner Railway to Breidlahner), see p. 202. — In the Valser-Thal, about 5 M. from St. Jodok, lie the last farms of Inner-Vals (4250'), where the valley forks, the branch to the right being known as the Tscheischalp-Thal. Hence through the Alpeiner-Thal and past the Kasern-Alp (4810') to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Geraer-Hütte (ca. 5200'; to be opened in 1895) and over the Alpeiner-Scharte (9710') to the (3 hrs.) Olperer-Hütte, see p. 202. The Schrammacher (11,205'), Fusstlein (10,900'; very difficult), and Olperer (11,415'; difficult) may all be ascended from the Geraer-Hütte by adepts (comp. p. 202).

The train sweeps round the village, crosses the Schmirner Bach, penetrates the hill between Schmirl and Vals by means of a curved tunnel, and crosses the Valser Bach (view of the Valser-Thal now to the left). The train next ascends the S. slope of the valley (to the right, 225' below, lies the route already traversed), regains the Still-thal through another curved tunnel, and runs towards the S., high on the slope of the Padaunerkogl. After another tunnel —

22 M. Gries (4115'). The village (3810'; *Aigner; *Rose; Post), a summer-resort, lies below on the road, at the mouth of the Oberberg-Thal.

Excursions (guide, Joseph Spörr). A road leads through the picturesque Oberberg-Thal, skirtimg the Seebach and passing (1/2 hr.) Vinadens (4190'; accommodation at the Guschelbauer's), to (1 hr.) the prettily situated village of Oberberg (4570'; *Spörr); and a footpath (red marks) runs thence by the little Untere See and past the Rains-Alpen to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Oberbergsee (5220'), beautifully situated at the foot of the Oberberg-Thalau (Grosser Tribulaun 9550'; Kleiner Tribulaun 9105'). Milk, etc., may be obtained at the See-Alp, near the S. end of the lake. An easy and attractive route leads from the lake over the Santig-Jöchli (7090') to (3 1/2-4 hrs.)
Schelleberg (see below); a more toilsome route, indicated by marks (but guide advisable; 3½ ft.), leads over the Port-Joch (7020') to the (4 hrs.) station of Pfersch (see p. 241). From Obergur over the Schneethal-Scharte (3695') to (7½ hrs.) Inner-Pfersch, laborious. The Gschnitzer Tributain (9700') may easily be ascended from the pass.

The *Padaunerkogl (6735'), a splendid point of view, is ascended from Gries (or from Stafflach) without difficulty in 3 hrs. (with guide). From Gries we follow the Brenner road for 3/4 hr. and then ascend to the left to the (1 hr.) Padauner Sattel (5180'; view of the Olperer, etc.); thence to the (1½ hr.) top a climb over moss-grown rocks and steep grassy slopes. The descent may be easily made from the saddle to (35 min.) *Auster-Vals (p. 239) and (3/4 hr.) St. Jodok.

The line describes a long curve, high above the Sillthal, passing the small green Brenner-See (4300') and crossing the Vennabach. To the left rises the Kraxentrager, with a small glacier. The Sill, which rises to the E., at the foot of the Wildseeespitze, is now crossed for the last time, and we reach the station of (25 M.) Brenner (4490'; *Buffet), in a valley devoid of view, forming the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic. At the railway-station is a memorial to K. von Etzel (d. 1867), builder of the Brenner Railway. The Eisak forms several falls to the right of the station. On the road opposite is the *Brenner Post Hotel (R. 1 fl., D. 1 fl. 40., pens. 2 fl. 70-3 ft. 50 kr.), with a tablet to commemorate the visit of Goethe in 1786 and a marble bust of the poet in relief by Kopf of Rome.

Excursions (guide, Jos. Planck). Pleasant walks may be made to the (20 min.) Brenner Lake; to the Wofen Inn and the (40 min.) Brennerbad; to the Venna-Thal, as far as (1 hr.) Venn, with its marble-cutting works (farther up a view of the Kraxentrager, with its glacier). — The ascent of the Kraxentrager (9650'; 4½ hrs.; marked path, but guide desirable), through the Venna-Thal, and that of the *Wolfendorn (9055'); via the Lueger-Alp or Wolfen-Alp and the Brennermäuerle in 4½ hrs., or (less easy) via the Post-Alpe in 4 hrs. (path in each case very imperfectly marked), are very interesting and free from difficulty. — The Hühnerspiels (6923') is also ascended from the Brenner; from Pontigi (Alpenverein Inn, good wine), 1/2 M. from Schelleberg by road, a good forest-path leads to the (2 hrs.) Antheier-Hütte (p. 231).

From the Brennerbad over the Schlüssel-Joch (7315') to Kematen in the Pflerschthal (p. 203), marked path in 4½ hrs. (guide not indispensable). The Schlüssel-Joch may also be made the goal of a special excursion from the Brennerbad, as it commands a splendid view of the Pfierschthal, with the Hochfeiler, Wilde Kreuzspitze, and (in the other direction) of the Habicht, Tribulaun, Pfierschthal, etc. A good path leads to (1½ hr.) Bad-Alpe, whence the saddle is easily reached in 1½ hrs. via the Leitner-Alp or Flachtr-Alp. Rich flora.

The train follows the course of the Eisak, at first traversing a level, grassy valley to the (271/2 M.) Brennerbad (4390'; *Stenzinger Hof or Wildbad Brenner, R. 1-11/2, D. 11/2, pens. 3½-4 fl.; Badhaus, with rooms; Vetter's Inn., unpretending), with indifferent thermal springs (68° Fahr.), and then descending rapidly by means of a long embankment and two tunnels to (301/2 M.) Schelleberg (4070'). One of the most curious parts of the line is between this point and Gossensass, which lies 580' almost perpendicularly below Schelleberg. The line turns suddenly to the right into the Pfierschthal, which opens here, gradually descends on its N. slope, enters the side of the valley by the curved Aster Tunnel, 840 yds. long, and
emerges lower down, but in an opposite direction. A fine view of the Pflerschthai glaciers, and of the Feuerstein, Schneespitze, etc., is obtained to the left on entering, and to the right on emerging from the tunnel. 331/2 M. Pflersch (376') — 36 M. Gossensass (3440'; *Hôtel Gröbner, with three dependencies, D. 1 fl. 40 kr., A. 80 kr., board 2 fl. 20 kr.; *Aukenthaler, unpretending), often crowded with summer-visitors. The small Barbara-Kapelle above the parish church deserves a visit.

Excursions (guides, Joh. and Jos. Kral and Dav. Seidner, of Gossensass, Joh. Teissi, Ant. Mühlesteiger, Jos. Rainer, and Dav. Aukenthaler of Pflersch). Pleasant walks may be taken to the (11/4 hr.) Redwitz-Platz; via the Quelle and the Dittlplatz to (11/2 hr.) Hochwieden (*Restaurant; fine view of the glaciers of the Pflerschthai); to (11/2 hr.) the castle of Strassberg (p. 242; Inn in summer) and on to the (11/2 hr.) Lorchbauer. — The *Hühnerspiel (Anthörspitze, 9025'; 41/2 hrs.; guide not indispensable). A marked bridle-path ascends through wood to (2 hr.) the Anthör-Hütte (6000'; Inn in summer, good wine), whence the ascent continues over turf to the (21/2-3 hrs.) summit. Splendid *View. Rocky paths (guide necessary) lead from the Hühnerspiel to the Weissespitze (9910') on the S. and to the (1 hr.) Rollspitze (9119') on the N. (good view). From the Rollspitze a rocky path (guide necessary) leads to the N. to the (11/2 hr.) Schlüssel-Joch (p. 240). On the W., an easy descent (guide not indispensable) leads through the Daxthal and past the Dax-Alp to (21/2 hrs.) Pontigl (p. 240).

In the Pflerschtal (comp. Map, p. 248), a cart-track leads from Pflersch via Anichen to (11/4 hr.) Boden or Inner-Pflersch (4100'; Inn; good quarters also at the Cure's), at the foot of the massive Pflerscher Tribulaun (10,175'), which may be ascended hence in 7-8 hrs. (difficult; guide 8 fl.). From Stein (see below) we ascend to the right to the (31/2 hrs.) Tribulaun-Hütte (7545'), splendidly situated on the small Sonnen-See, whence we proceed over the Sandesjoch (p. 239) to the (31/2-4 hrs.) summit. — A bridle-path, crossing the brook at the chalets of Er!, leads to (51/2 hr.) Stein (4455') and then ascends steeply past the Hütte (grand waterfall) to the (11/2 hr.) shepherd's hut on the Furt-Alp (5420') and to the (2 hrs., 61/2 hrs. from Gossensass) Magdeburger Hütte (7145'; well provisioned), on the verge of the plateau next the Stuben Glacier, and near the small Rocholl-See, commanding a magnificent view. The ascent of the Schneespitze (10,420'; 21/2-3 hrs., with guide) from this point by the Stuben Glacier is remunerative and easy. That of the Weisswandspitze (9885'), by the Schneesumpf in 9 hrs., is fatiguing. Aglispitze (10,440), by the Stuben and Feuerstein Glaciers in 4-41/2 hrs., not difficult; Oeltischer Feuerstein (10,700'; 4 hrs., with guide), over the Pferscher Hochjoch, laborious but interesting. The descent from either of the last two may be made to the Teplitzer-Hütte (p. 243). — Over the Pferscher Hochjoch to Stubai (7-8 hrs. to the Nürberger-Hütte), see p. 251; over the Pferscher Pihl to Gschmitl, see p. 239. — From Inner-Pflersch to Ridnaun over the Allris-Bach (3265'), between the Wetterspitze (3915') and the Maurerspitze (6830'), or over the Furrnbeil-Joch (3340'), between the Maurerspitze and the Ellosspitze (6620'), two easy routes (marked paths). More interesting, but also more difficult is the Agis-Spitze and the Lorenspitze (3440'), affording a fine survey of the great Unterlenthal Glacier. Descent past the Furrn-See either to the right to the Grohmanns-Hütte (p. 242) or to the left to the Obere Agis-Alp and to Ridnaun-Mayr (p. 242). — From the Magdeburger Hütte to the Becherhaus over the Magdeburger Scharte (10,235'), the Hangende Glacier, and the Wilde Freiger, 6-3 hrs. (comp. p. 243; from the Becherhaus to Sölden 6-7 hrs., to St. Martin am Schneeberg 5-6 hrs.).

The train crosses the Eisak at the influx of the Pflerschbach, follows the old bed of the river for some distance, while a tunnel now conducts the river through the projecting rocks, and then leads high up on the left side of the narrow wooded valley. To the left,
above, is the ruin of Strassberg; below, the village of Ried. We now enter the broad basin of —

40 M. Sterzing (3110'); *Rose, R. 60, pens. 2 fl. 30 kr.; Goldner Greif or Alte Post; Schwarzer Adler; *Krone; Neue Post; Mondschein; Stoetter's Hotel, with restaurant, at the station; beer at Thaler's; swimming-bath at the station). The clean little town (1400 inhab.), with its picturesque old buildings, arcades, balconies, and turrets, lies ½ M. from the station, on the right bank of the Eisak, which is confined between strong embankments. The town owes its prosperous appearance to the mines formerly worked here; marble-polishing is still actively carried on. The interesting *Church (16th cent.) has a Gothic choir and nave and aisles restored in the rococo style, adorned with ceiling-paintings by Adam Mölckh (1753).

Excursions (guides, Georg Krausinger and Alois Steiner). A good view of the valley is obtained from the hill to the W., behind the Capuchin Monastery (fine old stone-pines in the garden); also from the castles of Sprechenstein (3½ hr.) and Reifenstein (5½ hr.), the latter of which is well-preserved and worthy visiting (key to be brought from Sterzing). — More extensive views, embracing the Dolomites, Tribulaun, and the Tux and Stubai glaciers, are afforded by the Rosskopf (7190), reached without difficulty by Ramings in 3 hrs. (path, marked white; new shelter-hut near the top; guide, unnecessary, 2½-3 fl.), and especially by the *Zinseler (Stifser Joch; 7915'), ascended via Gupp in 4½ hrs. (red-marked path; guide 4 fl.). — The Hühnerspiel (9025') may be ascended from Sterzing by a marked bridle-path in 5 hrs. (guide 4 fl.); see p. 241. — Wilde Kreuzspitze, see pp. 203, 241. — Over the Penser Joch to Botzen, see p. 285 (to Asten 5 hrs.); over the Pflerschthal or to the Zillerthal, see p. 204 (to Mairhofen 14 hrs.; over the Jänfer to Meran, see p. 278 (to St. Leonhard 7½ hrs.).

A good road leads through the Ridnaun-Thal, which opens here to the W., to (2½ M.) *Wiedner's Hotel (in the vicinity the *Gilfenklamm or Marmorklamm: ½ hr.) and (2½ M.) Mareith (3525'; *Stern), with the picturesque château of Wolfsthurn. Thence a marked bridle-path, passing the little church of St. Magdalena (1660'; fine view of the head of the valley, with the Botzer, Sonklar, and Freiger), ascends to (1½ hr.) Ridnaun (4430'; *Steinbock, *Sonklarhof). A pleasant walk or drive may be enjoyed on the well-made Erzstrasse (ore road); 9 M. long, which begins about 350 yds. above Mareith and is connected with it by a 'Bremsbahn' for the transport of the ore. The Erzstrasse ends at Mayrn (see below); thence to St. Martin am Schneeberg, see p. 243. — The Hohe Furse (8750') is easily ascended from Ridnaun through the Valtieler-Thal in 2½-3 hrs. (guide 3½ fl.). The descent may be made via the Hochspitze (7970') and the Wuzel-Alp to the Erzstrasse or through the Staudenberg Graben to Mayrn. The ascent of the Wettspitze (8880'), which commands a grand view of the Pflerschtal and the Tribulaun, is more trying.

To the Uebenthal Glacier, a very interesting excursion (comp. Map, p. 248): to the Grohmanns-Hütte 3½ hrs., Teplitzer Hütte 4½ hrs., Becherhans 8 hrs.; guide 2½, 3, 6 fl.; Josef Koffler, Peter Koffler, Josef and Stefan Mader, Jos. Feisenauer, Joh. Wurzer). We proceed to (¼ hr.) Mayrn (3560'; Inn, rustic) either by the Erzstrasse (see above) or across the meadows. At the (¼ hr.) stamping-mill (shown to visitors on application) a marked path ascends to the right through the pretty Burgtal-Waale, to the ridge below the Agla-Boden. We cross (1¼ hr.) the Mareith Alp, traverse the desolate Agla-Boden, and ascend on the left side of a deep gorge, through which flows the torrent descending from the Uebenthal Glacier (fine waterfalls, accessible only with a good guide and great care). We thus ascend the slope of the Hochirog to the (2 hrs.) Grohmanns-Hütte (7275'), splendidly situated on the Blosse Bürger, opposite the end of the great
*Uebenthal-Ferner. Best survey of the grand environs from the *Ippeleskogel (7780'; there and back 4 hrs.; guide 1½ fl.) The *Botzer (10,695'; 5 hrs.; guide 6 fl.), Hochgewand (10,525'; 4 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), Moarner Weisse (9740'), Schwarzseespitze (see below), etc., may be ascended from here. From the Grohmanns-Hütte over the Eget-Joch to Schneeberg 4½ hrs., or, including the Schwarzseespitze, 6½ hrs., a fine route and not difficult for adepts (guide 3, with the Schwarzseespitze 5 fl.). The route crosses the flat tongue of the Uebenthal Glacier (Ebener Feme) and leads through the Sonner-Egten-That, passing the Truben-See, to the (2½ hrs.) Eget-Joch (8830). We descend past the Egeten-See (7950) to (2 hrs.) Schneeberg (see below); or we may ascend to the right from the Eget-Joch, over the Sonner-Egten or Schwarzsee Femer, to the (1½ hr.) top of the Schwarzseespitze (9713'; splendid view), and descend thence, past the Schwarzsee (8620), to (2½ hrs.) Schneeberg.

About 1 hr. above the Grohmanns-Hütte, on the Beisttoin, near the Hangende Femer, is the Teplitzer-Hütte (8695'), with a magnificent view, the starting-point for the Agglipitze (10,440'; 2½ hrs.; guide 2½ fl.), the Ostliche Feuerstein (10,710), Westliche Feuerstein (10,700'; each 3½ hrs.; guide 4½ fl.), Geiswandspitze (7950'; 1½ hr.; guide 4 fl.), etc. Passes lead to the Nürnberg-Hütte (p. 250) over the Teplitzer-Scharfe (8900'; 9½ hrs.; guide 3 fl.), the Rothe Grat-Scharfe (9757'; 4½ hrs.; 4 fl.), or the Enge Thurt (9470'; 3½ hrs.; laborious; guide 3½ fl.); to the Magdeburger Hütte (p. 241) over the Magdeburger Scharfe or the Feuerstein (p. 241; 6½ hrs.; guide 6 fl.); to Schönau (p. 278) over the Schwarzwand-Scharfe (10,159') or the Hohe-Stellen-Scharfe (10,025'; see below); to Schneeberg over the Botzer-Scharfe (9770'; see p. 244). — On the Becher (10,170), 4 hrs. from the Teplitzer-Hütte, is the new Kaiserin Elisabeth Schutzhau (inn in summer, with 30 beds), the starting-point for the following ascents: a Wilde Freyger (11,340'; club-path in 1 hr.; guide from the Teplitzer Hütte 4 fl.); b Sonklarspitze (11,451'; 2 hrs.; guide 6 fl.); c Wilde Paff (10,930'; 1½ hrs.; guide 4½ fl.); d Zuckerhütli (11,920'; 2½-3 hrs.; guide 6 fl.; for experts with steady heads); Botzer (10,695'; 3 hrs.; guide 6 fl.); Königshofspitze (10,315'; 3 hrs.; guide 4½ fl.); e Hofmannspitze (10,230'; 3 hrs.; guide 4½ fl.). A fine pass to the Oetztal leads via the Wilde Paff (club-path), the upper Sulzenau Glacier, and the Pfaffner Glacier to the Windach-That (to Sülten 6-7 hrs.). The Zuckerhütli (see above) may be ascended from the Sulzenau Glacier in ½ hr. by adepts. The route via the Sonklarspitze or the Sonklar-Scharfe (10,819') is longer and more difficult (8-10 hrs.; guide 10 fl.).

An easy pass leads to St. Martin am Schneeberg via the Botzer-Scharfe (9770) and the Schwarzsee-Scharfe (9155'; club-path; 5-6 hrs.); another leads via the Schwarzwand-Scharfe (10,159') and the Gurtsel-Scharfe (see p. 245; 6-7 hrs.); — To the Nürnberg-Hütte over the Wilde Freyger (3 hrs., see p. 251. — To the Dresdner-Hütte over the Pfaffenmieder (see below), the Sulzenau Glacier, and the Peitjoch (p. 250) 4½ hrs. To the Magdeburger-Hütte via the Uebenthal Glacier, Hangende Femer, and the Magdeburger-Scharfe 5 hrs. (see p. 241). To Pfiersch (railway-station; p. 241) via the Hangende Femer, Pfursee, and Geinges-Femer 6-7 hrs. — On the Pfaffenmieder, ½ hr. to the W. of the Becherhaus and serving as another starting-point for the same tours as the latter, is the Müller-Hütte (ca. 10,500), built of slabs of cork (room for 6-8 pers.).

By the stamping-mill ½ hr. above Mayrn (p. 242) a bridle-path ascends to the left through the Lazzacher-That, passing four 'Bremsberge' ('break-hills') used for the transport of ore, to the (2½ hrs.) Kasten-Alpe (8265'; accommodation), and the (¾ hr.) Kaindl (7610), a shaft 300 yds. long pierced through the crest of the Schneeberg. A light is necessary for the passage of this tunnel (10 min.). The traveller had better get a miner from the Kasten to propel him through the shaft on one of the trucks called 'Hunde'. When the mine is being worked the shaft is not passible, in which case the traveller must cross the Schneeberg-Scharfe (8835'; ¾ hr. longer), but the View repays the trouble. From the shaft we follow the cable-tramway to (½ hr.) St. Martin am Schneeberg (7730'; poor inn), grandly situated. The mines (zinc and lead), which were known in the 15th cent., are again actively worked. The Schwarzseespitze (9713'; 2½ hrs.; with guide) and the
Botzer (10,695'; 5 hrs.; with guide, last part very steep), two fine points of view, may be ascended from St. Martin. — From Schneeburg a direct path leads along the slope, on the right bank of the brook, passing Schönau, to (2½ hrs.) the Timmloch (2830'). Or (longer, but a far finer route) we may ascend from Schneeburg to the N.W. to the (1 hr.) Gürtel-Scharte (1635'), which affords a capital survey of the Timmler Mulde and its grand surroundings. We then descend to the Timmler Alp (7700') and cross the Schönauer Alp to the (2½ hrs.) Timmloch. From Schneeburg we may follow the valley down to (1½ hr.) Rabenstein (p. 278; guide desirable). — A grand and not over-fatiguing route leads from St. Martin over the Schwarzees-Scharte and the Botzer-Scharte to the (5 hrs.) Kaiserin Elisabeth Haus (p. 243).

The train crosses the Pfitscher Bach (p. 204), and runs between river and rock, close under the castle of Sprechenstein. On the opposite bank rise the castles of Thumburg and Reifenstein (p. 242; the latter a good specimen of a mediaeval stronghold), at the mouth of the Ridnaun-Thal (p. 242), at the head of which rise the lofty snow-clad Botzer, Sonklarspitze, and Freiger. The line traverses the marshy Sterzinger Moos by a long embankment and reaches (42½ M). Freienfeld (3060'; *Neu-Gasthaus, pens. 2½ fl.; Lener). On the hill to the left lies the village of Trens, and on the other side Stifles and the little watering-place of Möders.

The ascent of the *Wilde Kreuzspitze (10,280'; 6½-7 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) from this point is difficult (better from the Pfitschthall, p. 203). We proceed through the Senges-Thal to the (2½ hrs.) Senges-Alp (5470') and the crest facing the Vaiser-Thal, behind which nests the picturesque Wilde See. Then over steep grassy slopes, debris, and snow to the (4-4½ hrs.) summit (comp. p. 303). Descent to the (2 hrs.) Sterzinger Bütte, see p. 203.

The train crosses the Eisak and the Eggerbach, which descends from the Penser Joch (p. 285), passes the ruin of Wolfsberg. 45 M. Mauls (2940'); the village lies on the opposite bank, at the mouth of the Maulser-Thal (over the Vaiser Joch to Vals, see p. 360). The train now enters a narrow defile, in which lie (47½ M.) Grassstein (2745') and (50 M.) Mittelwald (2625'; Post). Marshal Lefebvre was defeated here by the Tyrolese under Haspinger and Speckbacher in 1809. At Oberau (2480') 550 of his Saxon troops were taken prisoners, and the pass is still called the Sachsenklemme.

The mouth of the defile, called the Brixener Klausen, near Unterau (2510'), was strongly fortified in 1833-35. These works (Franzensfeste), which are very conspicuous when seen from the S., command the Brenner route and the entrance to the Pusterthal. 52½ M. Franzensfeste Station (2450'; *Rail. Restaurant, D. with wine 1 fl. 20 kr.; Zum Reifer; Hofer, below the bridge, both unpretending) lies upwards of 1 M. to the N. of the fortress. For the Pusterthal Railway, see R. 65.

To the left in the valley below, beyond the hill, is the Augustine monastery of Neustift, founded in 1142 (the general effect of the exterior, and the interior of the church, richly decorated with stucco, are remarkable). To the right, near (57½ M.) Vahrn (stat.), opens the Schaldener-Thal (p. 245). The vegetation assumes a more southern character, and vineyards and chestnuts begin to appear.
to Botzen. BRIXEN. V. Route 44. 245

59½ M. Brixen (1870'; Railway Restaurant, with rooms; *Elephant, next door to the post-office, ¾ M. from the station, R., L., & A. 1 fl., good cuisine; *Stern; Sonne; Kreuz; *Adler, all in the town; swimming-bath outside the town), for nine centuries the capital of a spiritual principality, which was suppressed in 1703, and now an episcopal see, still exhibits traces of its ecclesiastical period. Pop. 5530. It contains several churches of the last century, with altar-pieces by Tyrolean masters. The Cathedral, with its two copper-roofed towers, was rebuilt in 1754. To the right of the portal is the entrance to the Cloisters, containing old mural paintings of the 14-15th cent. (sadly damaged) and numerous tombstones, the best preserved of which are under the main portal. In the inner court, between the Cathedral and the Church of St. Leonhard, is the tombstone of the minstrel Oswald von Wolkenstein (d. 1445), opposite which is an excellent small relief in copper of the Resurrection in memory of Hans Kessler, coppersmith (d. 1654). At the S.W. end of the town is the Episcopal Palace, with a colonnaded court and an extensive garden, to which visitors are admitted. By the handsome Widmann-Brücke we reach the Pleasure Grounds between the Eisack and the Rienz. At the N. end is Dr. von Guggenberger's Sanatorium.

Excursions (guide, Josef Reifer). A good view is obtained from the garden of the Villa Seeburg (2000'; Dr. Guggenberger), reached via Krakofel in 25 min.; the return may be made by a new path along the Rienz. Another good view is obtained from Köstlan (Bräunhaus), an ascent of ½ hr. to the E., more extensive from St. Andrä (1¼ hr.; see below). — Pleasant walk to the N. to (¼ hr.; railway in 14 min.) the charmingly-situated village of Vahrn (2200'; *Pension Mayr, pension 3 fl., often full; *Waldsacker, R. 90 kr.), with its fine old chestnuts, commanded by the ruin of Salern, and through the richly-wooded Schalderer-Thal to the (1½ hr.) Schalderer Bad (3635'). Thence over the Schalderer Scharte, 7660', to Durnholz, 5 hrs., see p. 285.) — Interesting excursion to the S.W., via Tschöttsch (2460'), birthplace of the Orientalist Fallmerayer (d. 1861), to (½ hrs.) Velthurns (2715'; Gemeinde-Wirthshaus), with a château of Prince Liechtenstein (rooms with fine panelling in the Renaissance style, of 1550), thence down to the (½ hr.) high-road, or (with guide) via Leitach and the nunneries of Säben to (1½ hrs.) Klausen (p. 246). — The Afers (6220'; 5 hrs.; guide not indispensable) commands an admirable survey of the Oetztal and Ortler Alps, the Dolomites, etc. The easy and interesting ascent (marked path, shaded in the morning) leads by (1½ hrs.) the small baths of Burgstall (3440'; Restaurant), or via Milland and (1½ hrs.) St. Andrä (3150'; accommodation at the Niederrutzner Farm, 20 min. farther on), to (½ hr.) the farm of Platbon, from which there is a fine view of the valley of the Adige. We then ascend through wood and over pastures to the (2½ hrs.) Plose-Hütte (6035'; inn in summer), and (1½ hr.) the W. peak (Fröllspitze or Telegraph; 8220'). A still more extensive view is obtained from the highest peak (Gabler, 8400'), which may be reached from the Plose-Hütte in 1 hr. by a marked path, via the Pfann-Scharte. Easy descent to (1½ hr.) Afers (accommodation at the curé's), whence a steep and stony path (red marks) leads via Milland (see above) to (2½ hrs.) Brixen. Or we may descend from the Gabler (guide advisable) to (2½-3 hrs.) Untermoi (p. 374).

The Eisak is again crossed. To the right, on the hill, lies the village of Tschöttsch (see above). To the left rises the handsome château of Pallaus, and farther on, at the entrance to the Aferser
Thal, stands the church of (61 M.) Albeins (2025'; Obermayr; Unter-
mayr). At (64 M.) Villnöss (1770') opens the Villnöss-Thal.

The Villnöss-Thal, 15 M. in length, deserves a visit for the sake of its Dolomites (comp. Map, p. 286). A road, diverging to the right from the Brixen road at the Schmelz, ascends the ravine (passing Gußdaun on the right, above us, and Theiss on the left) to the (3 M.) custom-house of Mileins (Inn). In the woods above, on the right, is the small Bad Froi
(3695'; good accommodation). The road now leads past Pardell (the Flits-
thal, with a mineral spring, lying to the right) and the churches (on the hill to the left) of St. Jakob and St. Valentin, to (4½ M.) St. Peter, or Villnöss
(3770'; *Zellenwirth; *Kubeswirth; guide, Gottfr. Hunter), the chief place
in the valley, frequented as a summer-resort. Easy and attractive passes
(marked) lead hence to the E. over the Kofeljoch (6120') and the Würzjoch
(6680') to (6½ hr.) Untermo (p. 374), and to the S. over the Flitzer-Scharte
(3630'), between the Inner and Ausser Raschötz, to (5 hrs.) St. Ulrich in the
Grödener-Thal (p. 289). The Ausser Raschötz may be ascended from the
Flitzer-Scharte in 1 hr. (route marked). — The road in the Villnöss-Thal
ends at (9½ M.) St. Johann (4435'), grandly situated. To the S.E. tower
the wild and lofty Geislerspitzen (p. 260); to the S. is the Raschötz. From
this point to the Enneberg via the Kreuzjoch (7690') to Campill (p. 874,
5 hrs.), an interesting route. Attractive roads lead via the Brogles-Alp
(6705') and the saddle (7070') between the Inner-Raschötz and the Aschklere-
Alp to St. Ulrich (p. 289; marked path; 5 hrs.), and from the Brogles-Alp
over the Pana-Scharte (Joch-Scharte, 8035'; fine view) to the Regensburger
Hütte, or to the right direct to Oberwinkl and St. Ulrich (comp. pp. 290, 289).

65 M. KLAUSEN (1715; *Lamm, with a garden on the Eisak,
pens. 1 fl. 70 kr.; Gans), consisting of a single narrow street, and
lying in a defile, as its name imports, has always been regarded as
an important military point. The Benedictine nunnery of Säben
(2350'), crowning the cliffs on the right, was successively a Rhätian
fortress, a Roman castle (Sabiona), an episcopal residence down to
the 10th cent., and a baronial castle. A painted crucifix on the tower
projecting to the N. was placed there in memory of a nun who was
pursued by the French in 1809 and threw herself from the battles-
ments. The Loretto Chapel, adjoining the Capuchin Monastery
(where visitors apply for admission), contains a curious collection
of ecclesiastical treasures, presented by the founder of the monastery
(1699), who was confessor to the wife of Charles II. of Spain. Some
of the objects are attributed to Benv. Cellini (?).

Excursions (guide, Ant. Karbon). Pleasant walk to (1 hr.) the château
of Fonteklaus, a fine point of view, (½ hr.) Gußdaun (2400'; *Stern), with
the picturesque château of Sommerburg, and (1½ hr.) Hof Gnoll, three
summer-resorts; then back direct, or through the Villnöss-Thal (see above)
to (1 hr.) Klausen. Others along the right bank to (1½ hr.) Villanders, and
via Säben to (2 hrs.) Velthurns (see p. 245). — A new road leads through
the ravine of the Thynbach to the (1½ hr.) Garnstein Pochwerk (stamping-
mill), with the restored château of Garnstein, and mounts rapidly thence
to (1 hr.) Latzfons (3815'; Inn), from which we may ascend in 3 hrs. (marked
path) to the Latzfoner Kreuz (7550'; Inn), and (½ hr.) the Kassianspitze
(8475'), an admirable point of view. Descent from the Latzfoner Kreuz
over the Lüeki (Latzfonser Joch, 7790) to Reinswald and (3½ hrs.) Astfeld,
in the Sarnthal (p. 286).

99 M. WAIDBRUCK (1545'; *Krone, R. 70 kr.; *Sonne, with
dépendance Wattersheim; Lamm) lies at the mouth of the Grödener
Thal. To the left, high above it, rises the Trostburg (2040'), the
property of Count Wolkenstein.
To the Grödener-Thal, see p. 288; via Kastelruth to the Seiser-Alp, see p. 291 (horses at the Krone). — A tolerable road leads past Lengstein and the "Erdpyramiden" to (4 hrs.) Klorenstein (p. 284).

From Kollmann, on the right bank of the Eisak, 3/4 M. to the S. of Waiderbruck (deserted by an inundation in 1891), a tolerable cart-road, steep at the beginning only, leads via Barbien to (2 hrs.) Bad Dreikirchen (3630'; pens. 2½ fl.), charmingly situated in the woods, with a fine view. There is a steep footpath by which it may be reached in 1½ hr., turning to the right from the Eisak bridge. To (4 hrs.) Atzwang Station there is a beautiful path along the slope of the hill, past St. Verena, with fine views of the Schlerm (boy to show the way desirable).

The train crosses the Grödener Bach, and then the Eisak, in a defile of porphyry rock, called the Kunersweg (after the supposed constructor of the road in the 14th cent.). 71 1/2 M. Kastelruth, the station for the village of that name (3395'), situated high up on the left bank (p. 291; 2 hrs.). From (71 1/2 M.) Atzwang (1220'; Post, in Unter-Atzwang), a steep road ascends to the right to (2 1/2 hrs.) Klorenstein on the Ritten (p. 284). — To Seis, Rajzes, and Völs (ascent of the Schlerm), see pp. 291-93.

Again crossing the Eisak, passing through several tunnels, and crossing the Mühlbach at stat. Steg (Inn; to the left, high up, the château of Prössel (2345'; in the background the Schlerm), we next reach (78 M.) Blumau (1020'; Tierser Hof), at the mouth of the Tierser-Thal (p. 287). On the right bank, beyond the next tunnel, begin the vine-clad slopes of the Botsener Leitach. 81 M. Karzalou, at the mouth of the Eggen-Thal (p. 288; to the left, the castle of Kornbeid). The train now crosses the Eisak, and enters the broad and luxuriant basin of Botzen (Botsener Boden), which resembles a vast vineyard. Botzen, with its fine Gothic tower, is visible in the distance.

83 M. Botzen, see p. 280.

45. The Stubai-Thal.

Comp. Map, p. 238.

The Stubai-Thal, the main valley of the Stubai Alps, belonging to the Oetzthai group, presents within a small compass a series of superb Alpine scenes. Road to a point 6 M. beyond Neustift. Diligence from Innsbruck to (11 M.) Mieders daily during Aug. and Sept. in 3 1/4 hrs., starting at 7.30 a.m. (fare 1 fl.; returning, at 6 p.m., in 2 1/4 hrs.). Stellwagen to Fulpmes daily in 3 1/4 hrs., starting from the Rothe Adler at 2 p.m. (fare 30 kr.; returning from Fulpmes at 8 a.m. in 3 1/4 hrs., fare 20 kr.). One-horse carr. from Innsbruck to the Stefans-Brücke 2 1/2 fl., two-horse 4 fl.; to Schönberg 4 1/2 or 7 fl., Fulpmes 7 or 10, Neustift 9 or 13 fl. The telegraph wires extend as far as Neustift.

Pedestrians should take the Brenner Railway to (20 min.) Patsch and walk thence, by the route described at p. 237, to (1 1/2 hr.) Ober-Schöberg, which is about 7 M. from Innsbruck by the Brenner road (p. 248; via Ober-Schöberg to Fulpmes 4 1/2 hrs.). A shorter route to Fulpmes (marked path; no view) diverges to the right on this side of the (4 1/2 M.) Stefans-Brücke (p. 248), and then ascends along the left bank of the Ruthebach, via the Galtloch, to (2 hrs.) Fulpmes (p. 248); or we may go by train to the station of Unterberg-Stefansbrücke (only two trains daily) and proceed thence across the Sill to the (1 1/4 hr.) Stefans-Brücke. — Another interesting route (road as far as Mutters) ascends to the right from the Gärberbach Inn (p. 248) to (1 1/2 hr.) Muters (2720'; Inn), and leads along the slope of the Saile (p. 189), via Kreit (3245'; Tanzer), and through fine larch-wood, with beau-
tiful views of the Waldraster-Spitze, Habicht, Sulzenau Glacier, etc., to (2 hrs.) Telfes (3235'; Inn) and (½ hr.) Fulpmes (see below). Those who wish to ascend the Bildstock-Joch, Schaufelspitze, etc., should spend in the night in the Dresdner Hütte (p. 251).

Innsbruck (1870'), see p. 176. The Brenner road ascends the Berg Iset in long windings (p. 182; the old road, to the left at the first bend, is shorter), and then leads high up on the left side of the deep Sillthal (in which, to the left, below us, runs the Brenner Railway with its tunnels), past the (2½ M.) Gärberbach Inn and the *Schupfen Inn (the headquarters of Andreas Hofer in 1809), to the (2½ M.) Stefans-Brücke, which in a bold span of 140' crosses the Rutzbach, descending from the Stubai-Thal. [A pleasant walk leads from Gärberbach through the romantic gorge of the Ahrenthal and past the railway-station of Unterberg to the Stefans-Brücke, ¾ hr.] Beyond the bridge, at the Stefansbrücke Inn (½ hr. from the rail. stat. Unterberg), which belongs to the hamlet of Unter-Schönberg (to the right), the road divides. The New Brenner Road winds to the left round the slope and ascends in windings through the Sillthal to the (4½ M.) *Schönberger Hof (3280'), a picturesquely situated bath-establishment, 4½ M. from Patsch and 3 M. from Matrei. The old road joins this from the right, ½ M. from Ober-Schönberg. The Old Brenner Road (on which there is a marble tablet with a Latin inscription giving a history of the road since the Roman times) is shorter and more interesting for the walker. It ascends somewhat steeply to the right from the Stefans-Brücke to (3 M.) Ober-Schönberg (3325'; *Domanig's Inn; *Jagerhof Restaurant). From the *Witting-Warte (3365'), 13' high (with mountain-indicator), we obtain a fine *Survey of the Stubai-Thal, with the Sallespitze on the right, the Waldraster-Spitze and the Habicht on the left, and the ice-crowned background (Wilde Pfaff, Zuckerhütl, Sulzenau Glacier, Apere Pfaff, Schaufelspitze).

From Domanig's Inn the Stubai road descends gradually to the W. to (2½ M.) Mieders (3190'; Höt.-Pens. Lerchenhof; *Post, with baths; Sewald; Kreuter), the capital of the valley, prettily situated at the foot of the rugged Waldraster-Spitze.

Excursions (guide, Jos. Danler). Route viâ (2 hrs.) Maria-Waldraast to (1½ hr.) Matrei (guide, not indispensable, 2½ fl.), see p. 238. — Ascent of the Waldraster-Spitze, or Serles-Spitze (6929'; 5½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.), viâ Maria-Waldraast, laborious but not difficult for adepts (club-path, with wire-ropes); splendid view.

Crossing the Rutzbach, and passing the village of Telfes on the right, we next reach (3 M.) Fulpmes or Vulpmes (3065'; *Pfurstscheller; *Lutz; Post; Platzwirth), on the Schlickerbach, with busy iron manufactories.

Excursions (guides, Andr., Hupfau and Ant. Siller). The Hohe Burgstall (5770'; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), an admirable point of view, is ascended without difficulty either viâ the Froneden-Alp and through the Schlicker-Thai to the (2 hrs.) Schlicker-Alp (6300'; hay beds, Alpine fare), finely situated at the foot of the Kalkkögel (p. 249), and thence from the N.E. over the saddle between the Kleine and the Hohe Burgstall; or by the Froneden-Alp and the Kaserstatt-Alp (6180'; fl.) to the (3½-4 hrs.)
saddle of the Haslerrgrube (7310'), and then from the S. by a steep ascent to the summit (1 hr.). Descent to the Bärenbad, or from the Haslerrgrube direct to Neustift (see below).

On the W. and N. the Schlicker-Thal is fenced by the rugged chain of the Kalkkögel. Most of the ascents are difficult and should be tried by experts only. The most remunerative is that of the Marchreisenspitze (9605'); 3 hrs.; guide), accomplished by a marked path leading from the Schlicker-Alp through the Marchrise, between the Marchreisenspitze and the Kleine Ampferstein. More difficult and subject to danger from falling stones is the Schlicker Seespitze (9210'), ascended from the Schlicker-Alp via the Schlicker-Scharte and the Seejochi in 5½ hrs. (guide).

From Fulpmes the road follows the left bank via Medratsch (small baths; *Wery's Inn) and the hamlets of Kampfl and Neder (Inn), at the entrance to the Pinnis-Thal (see below), to (4½ M.) Neustift (3255'); *Zum Salsburger; *Hofer; Volderauer), the last village in the valley. At Milders (3400'), ¾ M. farther up, the valley forks into the Oberberg on the right and the Unterberg on the left.


— Two attractive ascents are those of the Brennerspitze (9455'), accomplished via the Milderaun-Alp and the Hühnerspiel-Alp in 5 hrs. (guide; not difficult), and the Kerachspitze (9575'; 5½ hrs.; guide), the last part of which is trying.

Over the Pinnis-Joch to Gschnitz, an interesting and easy pass (8-9 hrs.; guide 4 fl.). From (½ hr.) Neder (see above) we ascend the Pinnis-Thal, passing the Herzeben (4165'), Issenanger (4360'), and Pinnis Alps (5115'), to the (2½ hrs.) Kar-Alp (5800'; accommodation), whence a good club-path ascends to the (1½ hr.) Pinnis-Joch or Alpe-Joch (7710'), with fine view of the Tribualln, etc. On the S. side is the Innbrucker Hütte of the Austrian Tourist Club. Descent to (2½ hrs.) Gschnitz (p. 239).

— The ascent of the *Habicht (10,780'), a famous point of view, may be accomplished from the Innbrucker Hütte by experts in 3-3½ hrs. (path recently improved; guide 6, with descent to Gschnitz 3 fl.).

The Oberberg (Alpeiner Thal) is worthy of a visit (to the Alpeiner Glacier 4 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 3 fl.). The path follows the right bank of the Oberbergbach to the (1 hr.) Bärenbad (4105'), a very primitive little bath. (Ascent of the Hohe Burgstall, 4 hrs., see above.) Then past the Seeduk-Alp to the (1½ hr.) Stöckler-Alp (5220'; four beds) and the (1½ hr.) Ober-Iss-Alp (6725'), finely situated. [Over the Hornthal-Joch to the Lisenser Thal, see p. 253.] Lastly a steep and stony ascent, with the wild gorge of the Oberbergbach (waterfall) on the left, to the (¾ hr.) Alpeiner Alp (6756'), and the (½ hr.) Franz-Benn-Hütte (7130'), a club-hut, finely situated on a spur, 1 hr. from the end of the grand Alpeiner Glacier. A good survey of the magnificent environs is obtained from the (2 hrs.) Sommervand (9660'). The Franz-Benn-Hütte is the starting-point for the ascents of the Oxtliche Seespitze (11,220'), *Ruderhofspitze (11,390'), *Schrankskogl (11,480'), Wilde Thurn (10,775'), Wilde Hinterberg (11,070'), *Hinterer Brunnenkogel (10,910'), Fernekogel (10,825'), Hohe Villerspitze (10,180'), etc. A fine, but toilsome route (guide necessary; to Längenfeld 9 fl.) leads hence over the Alpeiner Glacier, the Schwarzenberg-Joch (10,280'), and the Schwarzenberg Glacier to the (6 hrs.) Anderger Hütte (p. 259) in the Sulzthal. Another, shorter but more difficult, crosses the Brunnenkogel-Scharte (10,565'), between the Wilde Hinterberg and the Brunnenkogel, and descends steeply into the Schrankur and to the Vordere Sulzthal-Alp (p. 259).

Through the Unterberg, or main valley, a road, fit for driving as far as Falbeson, ascends on the right bank of the brook, pass-
ing Schaller, Kressbach, and Gasteig, to (3½ M.) Volderau (3695'; to the left there is a pretty fall of the Mischbach, which comes down from the Habicht). It then crosses the Rutzbach, recrosses it near Falbeson, and rounds a projecting rock to (3½ M.) Ranalt (4130'; Inn), the last hamlet in the valley, finely situated.

Excursions (guides, see p. 249; not always to be met with at Ranalt). Interesting excursion to the Pfandler Alp (7035'; rmts.; 2½ hrs.; guide 2 fl.). The path ascends steep grassy slopes on the left side of the valley. Beyond the alp it leads to the W. to the (9½ hr.) Daumühel (8055'), affording a superb view of the Stubai Mts., the Wilde Freiger, Sunklarspitze, Zuckerhütt, etc.; directly opposite is the Sulzenau waterfall. We descend to the (1½ hr.) Schellergrübl-Alp (7360'), whence the Scheebühel (8315'; *View) may be ascended in 3½ hr. We then proceed either to the left to the Tschöngelar Alp (p. 251) or to the right, via the Scheebühel Alp and Grabanock Alp to (2½ hrs.) Mutterberg (p. 251).

The Falbeson-Thal also deserves a visit. On the right bank of the Falbesonbach the path ascends rapidly, passing the (1½ hrs.) Ochsen-Hütte, to the (1½ hr.) Hohe Moos-Alp (7500'), with a fine view of the head of the valley (Hohe Moos-Fern, Ruderhospitze, Seespitzen, Kränlspitze, Knotenspitze, etc.). Keeping to the right and skirting the Moosalp, we next reach the foot of the Hohe Moos Glacier, and ascend rapidly on the right side to the (2½ hrs.) Grabagrubennieder (9450'), where we obtain a fine view of the Pfaffen group, etc. Descent either to the left to Tschöngelar and (2 hrs.) Ranalt, or to the right to the Alp Grabanock and Mutterberg (p. 251). — The Ruderhospitze (11,360'), ascended from Schellergrübl or Grabanock in 5 hrs. (difficult; guide from Ranalt 7 fl.), commands a magnificent view. The first ascent of this peak was made in 1864 by Karl Baedeker and A. von Rüthner.

[About 20 min. above Ranalt diverges the Langenthal, which is well worthy of a visit. A good path ascends on the right side of the valley, high above the Langenbach, here flowing in a deep ravine, to the (1 hr.) Busch-Alp (5130') and then on the left bank to the (2 hrs.) Nürnberger-Hütte (7535'; Inn in summer), at the foot of the Gamsspitze (9140'), ½ hr. from the end of the extensive Grübals Glacier. Fine view of the head of the valley.

Ascents and Passes (guides, see p. 249). A pleasant walk may be taken to (1½ hr.) the outlook (Aussichts-Bank; 9020') on the Maiterspitze (9125'), which affords an excellent view of the main Stubai range. — From the Nürnberger-Hütte to the Dreßner-Hütte, an attractive expedition of 6-7 hrs. (guide). From the Aussichts-Bank on the Maiterspitze (see above) a marked club-path descends to the Sulzenau (p. 251); it then passes below the Wilde Freiger Glacier, crosses the Sulzenau Glacier to the Pelzjoch (saddle of the Apere Paffengrat, 5773'), and descends thence to the Dreßner Hütte (p. 251). — The *Wilde Freiger (11,240'), ascended via the Grübals Glacier and the Freiger-Scharte (p. 251) in 3½-4 hrs., presents no difficulty to adepts. Descent to the (½ hr.) Becherhaus, see p. 243.

To Gschchnitz over the Nürnberger-Scharte (8586'), an attractive but toilsome route (5½-6 hrs. to Lapones, the highest alp, p. 239). A club-path ascends to the (2 hrs.) Scharte, at the S.E. base of the Apere Feuerstein (9095'; ascent easy and attractive). Thence we descend to the Simming-Jochl and across the Simming Glacier to the (3½ hrs.) Obere Lapones-Alp. Other fatiguing passes from Ranalt to Gschchnitz (guide necessary; 5-9 hrs. to Lapones) lead over the (old) Simming-Jochl (9100'), between the Innere Wölterspitze and the Apere Feuerstein, over the Lauterer Seejoch (9115'), between the Innere and Äussere Wölterspitze, and over the Trauljoch (9140'), between the Südliche Röthenspitze and the Äussere Wölterspitze. — To the Pflerschthal over the Pflerscher Hochjoch (10,380'), grand but difficult (from the Nürnberg-Hütte over the Grübals
Glacier to the head of the pass, with its superb view, 2-3 hrs.; descent thence to the Magdeburger Hütte, 2-3 hrs.; p. 241. The Oestliche Feuerstein (10,735') may be ascended from the pass in 1/2 hr. — To Kridnaun (p. 243). An easy route crosses the Teplitzer-Scharte (9900'), between the Hoch-Grindl (9980') and the Rothe-Grat-Spitze (10,180'), and descends to the (31/2 hrs.) Teplitzer Hütte (p. 243). The passage of the Rothe-Grat-Scharte (9875'), to the S.W. of the Teplitzer-Scharte, is likewise easy. That of the Enge Thürl (9470'), between the Feuerstein peaks and the Hohe Wand, is somewhat trying. Over the Freiger-Scharte (9590'), lying to the E. of the Wilde Freiger, to the (41/2 hrs.) Becherhaus, see p. 243. This route is generally combined with an ascent of the Wilde Freiger (p. 250). — To the Passeier. Over the Uebenthal Glacier and the Botzer-Scharte or the Schwarzer-Scharte to (9-9 hrs.) St. Martin am Schneeberg (p. 243), a grand glacier-tour, see p. 243 (Becherhaus).

The main valley (Mutterberger Tal) bends to the W. The path crosses to the left bank and leads past the alps of Tschöngelar (4585') and (11/2 hr.) Grabra (5030'; opposite the imposing *Sulzenau Fall, 460' high) to the (31/4 hr.) Mutterberger Alp (5670').

The Sulzenau. From the Alp Grabra (see above) a steep path ascends the wooded slope on the left of the waterfall to the (1 hr.) Sulzenau-Alp (6060'), in a rock-girt basin (on the left the Aper Freiger, on the right the Aper Pfaff). In the background two glacier-streams form cascades. — A trying route leads hence over the Sulzenau-Ferner (large crevices at the upper end) and the Pfaffennieder (10,400'; above, to the left, the Müller-Hütte, p. 249) to the Uebenthal-Ferner (5 hrs. to the Becherhaus, p. 243).

Over the Mutterberger Joch to Längenfeld, 31/2 hrs., toilsome (guide 6 fl.). From Mutterberg we ascend abruptly to the W. to the Mutterberger Oberlager (5855') and through the Glammergrube (the small Mutterberger-See, 8145', lying above us on the right); then mount a fatiguing slope of snow to the (4 hrs.) Mutterberger Joch (5900'), between the Mutterberger Seespitze (10,820') on the right and the Hintere Daunkopf (p. 259) on the left. View limited. The path now descends a steep icy slope to a large expanse of detritus, crosses the Sulzthal Glacier (in view of the magnificent Schrankogl, p. 259), and leads down the left lateral moraine into the Sulzthal, to (2 hrs.) the Amberger Hütte, (11/2 hr.) Gries (5180'; quarters at the Widum or parsonage), and (1 hr.) Längenfeld (p. 259).

Beyond Mutterberg a new bridle-path ascends to the (11/2 hr.) Dresdner Hütte, in the Obere Fernau (7570'; *Inn in summer).

The Eggessen Grat (9635'), to the N. of the hut, ascended without difficulty by a marked path in 3/4 hr., commands the best survey of the magnificent environs. To the S. is the Pfaffenkamm with the Apere Pfaff and Zuckerhüt, more to the right the Schaufenalpe, W. the Bildstock-Joch and Daunkopf, N. the Höllthalwinkel, Ruderhofspitze, etc.

The *Zuckerhütli (11,520), the highest peak of the Stubai Alps, may be scaled from the Dresdner Hütte in 6-51/2 hrs.; a laborious ascent, fit for experts with steady heads only (guide 7, from Neustift 9 fl.; better from the Becherhaus or the Müller-Hütte, p. 243). The route leads over the Fernau Glacier and the Lange Pfaffennieder (10,015'), in the Apere Pfaffengrat, to the Upper Sulzenau Glacier, and to the Pfaffen-Scharte (11,090'), between the Zuckerhütli and the Wilde Pfaff; then a steep climb to the left to the top. View very imposing. [The Wilde Pfaff (11,390) is easily ascended from the Pfaffen-Sattel in 20 min.]. Another route leads from the Dresdner-Hütte over the Fernau Glacier to the Schaufenalpe (Fernau-Joch; 9975'), between the Schaufenalpe and the Apere Pfaff; then a steep climb to the top. View very imposing. We have ascended the Sulzenau Glacier to the Pfaffen-Scharte, and ascend thence to the top as above. Descent to the (2 hrs.) Becherhaus, see p. 243.

A fine 'high-level' walk, which may be accomplished by adepts in favourable conditions of the snow in 11-12 hrs., may be taken from the
Dresdner Hütte via the Zuckerhütte and Wilde Pfaff to the Becherhaus, and thence over the Wilde Freiger to the Nürnberger Hütte.

Over the Bildstöckl-Joch to Sölden, 7 hrs., a very interesting pass, and not difficult (guide from Neustift 9, via the Schaufelspitze 10 fl.). The route ascends from the Dresdner-Hütte to the right over grassy slopes, then over moraine-deposits and rocky debris to the Schaufel Glacier, which is crossed to the (3 hrs.) Bildstöckl-Joch (10,290'), a rock-strewn ridge between the Schaufelspitze (see below) on the left and the Stubaiere Wildspitze (10,960') on the right. Fine retrospect of the N. Stubai group, the Ruderhofs spitze, Schwarzenberg, etc.; below, the Mitterberger-See. We now descend slightly to the left, passing a small ice-tarn, to the W. side of the Joch (the best resting-place), affording a striking view of the main Oetztal group (Wildspitze, Weisskugel, Hintere Schwärze, etc.). The route next descends to and crosses the Windach Glacier (in 1/2 hr.; caution necessary on account of the crevasses; the rope should be used), and then leads down a steep water-course, over several patches of snow, and lastly over grassy slopes (a long and steep descent), to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Windacher Ait (5600'); Fleigl's Inn, 12 beds, in the Windach-Thal; then through wood, with the stream in a deep gully on the left, to (1 1/2 hr.) Sölden (p. 260). — The Schaufelspitze (10,935') may be ascended without much difficulty from the Dresdner Hütte in 4 1/2 hrs. via the Isidor-Nieder (10,280'; to the E. of the Bildstöckl-Joch) and the Gaiskars-Ferler (guide necessary). Superb view.

From the Dresdner Hütte to the Nürnberger Hütte (6 hrs. with guide), see p. 260. — Over the Dawnjoch (3875') to the Sulzthal (5-6 hrs. to the Amberg Hütte), see p. 259; with this it will be well worth combining the ascent of the Hintere Dawnjoch (10,590). — To the Becherhaus, 5 hrs. The route leads from the Apere Pfaffengrat (Peiljoch, p. 250) to the Sulzenau Glacier, and across this (to the left the Apere Freiger, 10,705) to the (4 1/2 hrs.) Müller-Hütte, on the Pfaffsnieder, and to the (1/2 hr.) Becherhaus (p. 243).

46. From Innsbruck to Landeck.

Comp. Maps, pp. 16, 238, and 234.

45 1/2 M. RAILWAY in 1 1/2-2 1/2 hrs. Best views to the right.

Innsbruck, see p. 176. The line diverges to the right from the Brenner railway and approaches the Inn in a wide curve. On the slope to the left rises Schloss Mentelberg, the property of the Duke of Alençon. 4 1/4 M. Vöts, among orchards, with the St. Blasienkirche on a projecting hill (to the Kranbitter Klammer, see p. 185). Then across meadows, with a view of the massive Martinswand (p. 259) to the right. Before we reach (7 M.) Kematen (2000'; *Tiefenthaler; Weiss), the Sellrain-Thal, with the Lisenser Glacier in the background, opens on the left.

About 11/2 M. to the S.E. of the station are the *Kaiser Ferdinand Waterfalls, formed by the Sendesbach, in a picturesque gorge made accessible in 1835. An excursion is also recommended to (1 hr.) Ober-Pefjuss (2870'; *Inn), the church of which contains the tomb of Peter Anich (d. 1766), the famous Tyrolese mathematician, prettily situated, with fine views; from here to Sellrain 1 1/4 hr., via Kammerland.

The shortest way for pedestrians into the lower Oetztal leads through the Sellrain-Thal. A carriage-road leads from Kematen through the picturesque ravine of the Melach to (6 M.) Sellrain, or Rothenbrunn (2880'; Baths, with accommodation; another *Inn farther on), with a chalybeate spring. At a considerable elevation to the N. is the St. Quirinus-Kapelle (4080'), which enjoys a wide prospect. Ascent of the Rosskogl (6870'; 4 hrs.; marked path), interesting (guide desirable for novices; A. Rofner
of St. Sigmund). — At (3½ M.) Gries (4060'; rustic Inn) the Sellrain-Thal divides into the Lisenser-Thal (see below) to the left and the Sellrainer Oberthal to the right. We ascend the latter to (1½ hr.) St. Sigmund (4915'), hence through the Gleiirsch-Thal and over the Gleiirsch-Joch (3975') to Umhausen in the Oetzthal 8-9 hrs., fatiguing (guide 4 fl.). Beyond St. Sigmund the path in the Oberthal leads via Haggen (5400'; Inn, fair) and the Zirlalp (5200'; at the junction of the path from the Kreuzjoch, p. 255) to the flat saddle of the Stockach-Alpe (6615'), a little beyond which (2½ hrs.) Küttaal (5450'; Hütte's Inn), finely situated, with an imperial shooting-box. Picturesque excursions hence to the Finsterthal Lakes (7330), 1 hr.; the Fländertie Lakes (6330), 1 hr. (both containing trout); to the top of the Birchkogl (5250'), 3 hrs., with guide; etc. — We may now either descend via (2 hrs.) Ochsengarten (5040'; Inn, plain) and by a pleasant forest-path along the Stübenbach, as far as the mill, where the path divides: to the left direct by Au to (2½ hrs.) Oetz, to the right (with blue marks) to the Auer Klamm or gorge (p. 258) and by Ebene to (3½ hrs.) Oetz; or (better; guide to Umhausen 6 fl.) from Küttaal past the Finsterthal Lakes and across the glacier of the same name to (2 hrs.) the Finsterthal-Scharte (3429'), on the W. side of the Kraspeppspitze (3650'), with a view of the Sulzthal glaciers. Then descend by a steep path through the Weite Kaar to (1½ hr.) the Zieselbacher Alp (6315') and along the Hortlach to (1½ hr.) Niederthei (4430'; accommodation at the Cure't). Hence we either proceed over the Fräschmann-Brücke (p. 258) to (1 hr.) Umhausen, or via Lehen and Wiesle (5270') to Au and (2 hrs.) Längenfeld (p. 259).

Ascending along the Melach through the Lisenser-Thal (see above) from Gries, we pass the Alpenverein Inn (4310'; well spoken of) and reach (1½ hr.) Praxmar (5355'; *Inn), a summer-resort, and (3¼ hr.) the finely situated Alpine farm of Lisens (St. Maria Magdalena, 5375), the property of the convent of Wilten (no accommodation). At the head of the valley is the imposing Lisenser Glacier, commanded by the Fernerkogl (see below); a good view of it is obtained from the Längenthaler Alp (6500'; rustic quarters). 3/4 hr. above Praxmar. The route hence across the Winnebach Ferner and the Griesjoch or Winnebach-Joch (9201'), and down past the Winnebach-See (7770) to (6-6 hrs.) Gries (p. 259), is attractive on the whole. Another pass (marked path) leads to the S.E. from Lisens to the Hornthaler Joch (Villers-Scharte, 9220'; fine view), and then descends abruptly to the (5½ hrs.) Stockten Inn in the Alpeiner-Thal (p. 249). — The *Fernerkogl (10,326'), which may be ascended from the Längenthaler Alp in 6 hrs. (guide 7, with descent to the Franz-Senn-Hütte 10 fl.), commands a superb view (laborious ascent). — The *Hintere Brunnenkogl (10,910), ascended from the Längenthaler Alp by the Längenthaler-Joch and the Brunnenkogl-Scharte (p. 249) in 6½ hrs., is also toilsome. — The Hohe Villerspitze (10,180'), from Praxmar in 6-7 hrs. via the Hornthaler-Sattel, a difficult climb (descent to the Franz-Senn-Hütte, p. 249). Guide, Ant. Röser of Praxmar.

The train crosses the Melach in view of the broad valley of the Inn, with the Hochmunde in the background.

91/2 M. Zirl (1955'; Zur Martinswand, at the station; Regenbogen, on the way to the village). The village (2035'; *Löwe; Post or Stern) is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Inn, 1 M. to the N. High above is the castle of Fragenstein (route to Scharnitz, see p. 42).

Excursions (guide, Frz. Schnaiter, locally called Hirser). Beautiful view from the (1½ hr.) Calvarienberg: to the S. are the jagged peaks of the Sellrain, Tuxer Ferner (Olperer, Fusstein), etc.; to the N. is the huge gorge of the Ehnach, descending from the Solstein. The gorge is best reached by going to the foot of the Calvarienberg, and taking a workman from the cement-works there as guide.

About 1 M. to the E. of Zirl is the Martinswand (3650'), rising 1660' perpendicularly above the valley. In 1493 the Emp. Maximilian, having lost his way while pursuing a chamois above the Martinswand,
missed his footing, and rolled down to the brink of the precipice, where he clung to a projecting rock, but was unable to move from the spot. His peril being observed from below, the pastor of Zirl, with 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, according to tradition, an angel suddenly came to the rescue of the exhausted monarch, and conducted him by unknown paths to a place of safety. The 'angel' was a chamois-hunter, who was afterwards ennobled under the name of Hollauer. The scene of the emperor's perilous adventure is marked by a cross in a small cavern 900' above the Inn, accessible since 1888 by a safe and easy path (1 1/4 hr. from the station). A bust of the emperor, by Klotz, was placed in the cavern in 1884.

The ZGrosse Solstein (8330'; 5 1/2-6 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is ascended from Zirl by the Ersattel (p. 41) without much difficulty. Extensive and striking view. The direct ascent from Innsbruck is fatiguing; a marked path leads through the Kranebitter Klamm (p. 185) to the (4 hrs.) Solstein-Hütte on the Zirlr Mähder (5375'; Inn, 10 beds), then, difficult in places (wire-rope), to the (3 1/2 hrs.) summit. — The ascent of the higher Kleine Solstein (8659') is more difficult.

At (10 1/2 M.) Inzing (Klotz) the Hundsthal opens on the left, with the Peiderspitze, Köflerspitze, and Rosskogl in the background; to the right the Hochmunde and the Mieminger Hochplatte. 12 1/2 M. Hatling; 13 1/2 M. Flauftling (2000'), at the entrance of the valley of the same name, above which rises the Grieskogl (9470').

16 1/2 M. Telfs (2045'; *Seiser's Inn & Pension, at the station); the village (Post, moderate; *Löwe; Traube; *Schöpf's Inn, prettily situated near the bridge), with 2700 inhab. and an extensive cotton-factory, lies 1 M. to the N., on the left bank. The corner-house opposite the 'Löwe' is embellished with a marble bust of Joseph Schöpf, the painter (d. 1822), who was a native of Telfs.

Excursions (guides, *Ant. Greder and Michael Spiegler). The chapel of St. Moritz on the Calvarienberg, 1/2 hr. to the W., affords a beautiful view. Other fine points are the pilgrimage-church on the Birkenberg, 3/4 hr. to the N., and the ruin of Hörtnerberg, 40 min. from the station (beyond Pfaffenhofen). — From Telfs a marked path leads by Oberhofen and the Oberhofner Alp to the (3 3/4 hrs.) Hocheder-Hütte (6710'), a fine point of view, and the starting-point for the *Hocheder (9165'; 2 1/2 hrs., with guide), the Grieskogl (9470'; 5 hrs., see below), etc. (Over the Flauringer Scharte (7835') to Haggen (p. 255) 3 1/2 hrs., or to Kühli (p. 253) 4 hrs.); guide advisable. — The Hochmunde (8730'; 5 hrs., guide 5 fl.) is ascended on the E. side from Telfs via Buchen and the Moos-Alpe (laborious; comp. p. 40).

From Telfs to Nassereit, see p. 22 (carr. and pair 10 fl., with fee of 1 fl.; also recommended to pedestrians). — Marked paths lead to the N. from Telfs via Buchen to (hrs.) Leutasch, and via Mösern to (3 hrs.) Serfeld (p. 41). — Over the Niedermunde-Sattel (6770') to the (5 1/2 hrs.) Tiffuss-Alpe in the Gaisthal, and thence to (6 hrs.) Lermaus (guide 5 fl.), see p. 21. — To the top of the Zugspitze (11-12 hrs. from Telfs, with night at the Knorr-Hütte; guide 7 1/2 fl.), see p. 55. The Alpehaus (p. 22) is reached from Telfs via St. Veit in 4 hrs.

20 M. Rietz; on the slope to the left is the village (haas) and above rises the Church of St. Anthony, with a charming view.

An easy route leads through the Klauswald to (4 hrs.) the Peter Anich Hut of the Austrian Tourist Club, on the Untere Seben- Alpe (6695'), whence the Hocheder (9165') may be ascended in 2 1/2 hrs., and the Grieskogl (9470') in 3 hrs. with guide. Descent to the Hocheder-Hütte, see above.

28 M. Stams (2190'; Speckbacher). In the village, 1 M. to the
S., is an extensive Cistercian monastery, founded in 1271 by Elizabeth, mother of Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen. The library contains manuscripts, incunabula, coins, etc.

The Stammers Alpe (6145'; *Inn), ascended from Stams by a bridle-path in 3½ hrs., affords a good view of the Inn Valley and of the N. Limestone Alps. Thence to the Birchkogel (3285'; 3 hrs., with guide), easy and attractive (descent to Kühtai, see p. 253); to the Grieskogel (9470'; 3½ hrs.), via the Kreuzjoch (8450'; pass hence to Hagen, p. 253), another easy expedition (see p. 254). A good path leads to the S. from the Stammers Alp to (1½ hr.) Ochsenkargarten (p. 253), via the Feldringerboden (6955').

A bridge across the Inn leads from (23 M.) Mötz (*Kaiser, near the station and the Inn, moderate) to the village of Mötz and to Ober-Mieming (footpath to Obsteg, see p. 22). — 24½ M. Silz (2130'; Railway Inn; *Post or Steimbock, *Löwe, in the village, ¼ M. distant), with a handsome modern church. To the left is the imperial château of Petersberg; to the right rise the sheer cliffs of the Tschirgant (p. 256). Beyond (27 M.) Haiming we traverse sparse fir-woods to —

28½ M. Oetzthal (2290'; Sterzinger Hof, at the station, with carriages for hire), the station for the Oetzthal (R. 47). The line is carried by a long embankment over the huge masses of debris with which the Oetzthaler Ache has here strewn the valley of the Inn, and crosses the former river by a bridge, 65' high (central span 260' wide). To the left, fine view of the Oetzthal with the Achertkogel; to the right the Weisses Wand, with its masses of debris.

Beyond (31 M.) Koppen (2315'; Klocker; carr. to the Oetzthal, see p. 257) begins the most striking part of the line, which is here sometimes carried along the sheer precipices of the S. bank by means of galleries, and sometimes supported by works projecting into the stream. The train crosses the Pitzbach by a boldly-constructed bridge (to the right the high-lying village of Karres, with its slender Gothic church-tower) and reaches —

34½ M. Imst (2310'; Rail. Restaurant). The station occupies a site on ground reclaimed from the Inn; the large village (2715'; *Post; *Lamm; Krone; Sonne, moderate; Hirsch; Dialek's Brewery), situated 2 M. to the N., on a terrace on the N. side of the Gurgler-Thal, is divided by the Malchbach into the Obermarkt and Untermarkt. The (¼ hr.) Calvarienberg affords the best view of the neighbourhood: to the N. the Muttekopf, Plateinogl, Heiterwand, Rauchberg, and Wanneck; to the E. the Tschirgant; to the S. the Oetzthal mountains, and the Pitzthal, lying between the Wildgrat and the Venetberg. — Swimming Bath, 20 kr.

The road from the station to the village (omn. 30 kr.) passes (5½ M.) Brennbichl, where, at *Mayor's Inn, Frederick Augustus, King of Saxony, died on 9th Aug., 1864. The spot where the king was thrown from his carriage and received a fatal kick from one of the horses is marked by a small chapel with a green roof just beyond the bridge over the Inn.

Excursions (guides, Alois Dialek, Martin and Peter Paul Walch). Good views are obtained from the Sirebuil, from the Pavilion ¼ hr. to the S.W., and from Gunglgrun, above the Landeck road, ½ hr. — To the *Rosen-gartl-Schlucht, beyond the Calvarienberg, to the W. Passing the Johannis-
kirche we follow the path, partly hewn in the rock, over four bridges to (10 min.) a waterfall (30' high); thence to (20 min.) the Katzenabdeckle, a fine point of view, returning by Sirébitz (p. 255). — To the N. by (11/2 hr.) Tarrenz (p. 23; Post, Sonne) to (3/4 hr.) Schloss Starkenberg (Brewery and Restaurant); from here through wood on the right bank of the Salvesenbach, the valley of which soon contracts to a wild gorge, to the (1 hr.) "Klamm Bridge, 320' above the narrow rocky channel of the stream; returning on the left bank past the ruins of Gebratslein and Alt-Starkenberg to (1 hr.) Tarrenz, or better on the right bank to Neur-Starkenberg and (11/2 hr.) Imst.

The "Tschirgant (7770'); 51/2-6 hrs.; guide 3 fl.) is easily ascended from Imst. A marked path leads to the Karresser Alp, via Karrossien, in 21/2 hrs.; thence to the summit 3 hrs. more (no water on the route except a scanty spring, 1/2 hr. above the Karresser Alp). The striking view comprises the Oetzthaler and Pitulat glaciers, the N. Limestone Alps, and the Innthal from Landeck to Innsbruck. — The *Muttelskopf (9590'; 51/2 hrs.; marked path; guide, desirable after freshly fallen snow, 5 fl.) is another very fine point of view. We ascend the Matchbach to the (2 hrs.) finely situated Obermarkt-Alpe (rfmts.) and the (11/2 hr.) Muttelskopf Hütte (6400'), near the Pettselstein; thence over turf and rocks to the (2 hrs.) top. The difficult descent to Boden and Simen in the Lechthal (p. 227) may be made with the help of a wire-rope to the N. over the steep sides of the Kübel and through the Fundeis-Thal. — The *Elpleskopf (7410') may be ascended in 41/2-5 hrs. (guide desirable) via Tarrenz (see above), Ober-Tarrenz (11/4 hr.), and the pilgrimage-chapel of (11/4 hr.) Simmersbrunn. Thence we cross the Gafelins-Thal and ascend to the (21/2-3 hrs.) summit either via Diristenbröt or by a new club-path to the left. View both extensive and picturesque.

From Imst to Nassereit (omnibus from the station 11/2 fl.) and over the Fern Pass to Reutte, see R. 3; over the Hahnten to the Lechthal, see p. 227. Walkers from Imst to the Oetzthal (p. 252) follow the Innsbruck road to Brennbichl and (21/4 M.) Karres, whence a footpath leads to the right to (2 M.) Koppen (p. 255).

The train now traverses alder-grown meadows to (371/2 M.) Imsterberg, passing Mills (on the right), with a waterfall of the Larsenbach. — 391/2 M. Schönwies (2380'; Kölle), in a fertile expansion of the valley. On the right opens the Starkenbach-Thal, through which a path leads over the Gufelgras-Joch (7840') to Gramais and (9-10 hrs.) Häuselgehr in the Lechthal (see p. 227). Then once more through a defile, and beneath the ruins of Kronburg (3485'), situated on a high cliff (1 hr. from Schönwies; beyond it, a convent and a rustic inn), to (431/2 M.) Zams (2540'; Gemse), with a large nunnery of Sisters of Charity.

451/2 M. Landeck (2670'; *Rail. Restaurant, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.). The large village (*Post, R. from 1 fl., A. 20, B. 50 kr.; Schwarzer Adler; Goldner Adler; Zum Schrofenstein, mediocre; Beer Cellar, on the left bank, with view), 1 M. to the S.W., consists of the parishes of Perzchucks on the left, and Angedair on the right bank of the Inn, the latter commanded by the ancient Schloss Landeck (now a penitentiary). The river here forms several rapids. Fine views from the loftily-situated Parish Church, which dates from 1471, and from (10 min.) Schloss Landeck: to the N. the Stanzerwand and Silberspitze; to the N.W. the Parseierspitze; to the W. the Riffler; to the S.W. the Thalsspitze; to the E. the slopes of the Venetberg.

Excursions. A pleasant walk may be taken up the Inn (see p. 270). — The Lötzer Klamm (3/4 hr.) may be reached from Landeck-Perfuchs, on the left bank of the Inn. Or we may turn to the left just before
reaching the (1 M.) station, and cross the bridge to Perjen (Inn zum Nassbaum). Thence a path leads along the left bank of the Inn to (1½ M.) the hamlet of Lötz, at the back of which, in a wild ravine, is the picturesque fall of the Lötzerbach (key at the mill, 10 kr.). An alternative way back (1½ hr. longer) leads via the village of Zams (p. 256). — The Lötzter Thal ("Zamser Loch") is the name given to the deep gorge at its mouth) divides at the (2½ hrs.) Untertal-Alp (5000'), into the Mediol-Thal to the right and the Patrol-Thal to the left (routes across the Seescharte to the Memminger Hütte or over the Grossberg-Joch to Lend in the Lechtal, see p. 228).

The village of Stanz, beautifully situated at the foot of the Brandföhlit, above Perjen, commands a splendid view. The path thither ascends to the left from the Lötz road beyond Perjen (1½ hr. from Landeck), or from Landeck by Bruggen in 1 hr.; from Stanz to the ruin of Schroffenstein (3295') 20 min., to Grins (see below) ¾ hr.


— The "Venetberg (3230'; 6 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), another fine point, is easily ascended via St. Georgen, Schaterberg, and the Gogles-Alpe. The descent may be made to the W. via the Gogles-Alpe to the (1½ hr.) Pillerjoch (p. 268), or via the Larcher-Alp and Larchach to (2 hrs.) Wenns, in the Pitztal (p. 268). — The Parseierspitze (9365'; 7½ hrs.; guide 7 fl.; Jos. Neuner, Nik. Waldner, and Al. Staggl of Grins, Karl Reich of Pians), the highest peak of the N. Limestone Alps, is difficult. From Grins (3320'; Hirsch), about 3 M. to the W. of Landeck, we follow a club-path to the (4 hrs.) Augsburger Hütte (7630'; Inn in summer), in a grand situation; thence through the Gassl ravine, which is filled with debris, and by the Grinner Glacier, climbing over rocks for the last hour, to the (3 hrs.) summit. Very striking view. — The ascent of the "Gatschkopf (9670') from the Augsburger Hütte by a marked path in 2 hrs., is attractive. The view is similar to that from the Parserspitze. From the Gatschkopf via the Patrol-Scharit (9300') to the Memminger Hütte (p. 228) 4 hrs., an interesting route for adepts.

From Landeck to Wenns in the Pitztal via Fies and the Pillerjoch (5110'), 3½ hrs., see p. 288.

From Landeck over the Arlberg to Bludenz, see R. 40; via Finsternins to Meran or to the Stelvio, see RR. 49 and 53.

47. The Oetzthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 238, 248, and 260.

Diligence from the Oetzthal station twice daily to Oetz (¾ hr.; 70 kr.), to Umhausen (3½ hrs.; 90 kr.), and to (15 M.) Längenfeld (5½ hrs.; 1 fl. 40 kr.). An Omnibus also plies every afternoon from the same station to Oetz (¾ hr.; 40 kr.). Diligence from Längenfeld to Sölden daily in 3 hrs. (fare 1 fl.). — Carriage with one horse from the Oetzthal station to Oetz 1 fl. 80 kr., to Umhausen 1 fl. 20 kr., Längenfeld 7, Huben 8, Sölden 11 fl. Carr. and pair to Oetz 3½, Längenfeld 8, Sölden 16 fl. (similar charges from Roppen). Good road from Oetzthal to Oetz; tolerable road from Oetz to Sölden. — Distances. From Oetzthal station to Oetz 3½ M. (from Roppen 4 M.), Umhausen 9½, Längenfeld 16, Sölden 25½, Zwieselstein 26½ M.; from Zwieselstein to Vent 4, to Gurgl 3 hrs. (from Gurgl over the Ramoljoch to Vent 7 hrs.); from Vent over the Hochjoch to Unser Frau 8, over the Niederjoch 7 hrs.; from Unser Frau to Naturns 4 hrs. — Guides, see the different excursions. Horse from Sölden to Vent or Gurgl 4½ fl., to the Hochjoch Hospice 8½, Hochjoch 10½, Neu-Ratteis 16, Sanmohr-Hütte 8, Ramolhaus 9½ fl., from Vent to the Hochjoch Hospice 6 fl.; sledges from the Hospice over the Hochjoch Glacier (if the state of the snow permits; previous application necessary), 1 pers. 3 fl., 2-3 pers. 2 fl. each.

The "Oetzthal, the longest lateral valley of the Inn, well watered, and remarkable for the varied charms of its scenery, is broad and fertile.
in the lower part, contracts higher up to a number of wild ravines
and in its highest region branches off in several arms towards the S.,
terminating in a vast expanse of snow and glacier. Fields of flax
and maize alternate with fine larch-woods, and near Oetz chestnuts and even
vines flourish. 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 Manrach, the latter occurring
in the higher regions in winter and spring only. The roads have lately
been much improved, but even in summer they are liable to be damaged,
so that enquiries should be made beforehand as to their condition. Where
there are no inns, accommodation may be procured at the houses of the curés.

Oetzthal Station (2290'; Sterzinger Hof), see p. 255. The road
(shorter footpath to the left over the hill) ascends through fir-wood
(finger-post indicating the 'Albert-Aussicht'), approaches the Oetz-
thaler Ache, and leads along the right bank, past Brunnau and across
the Stuibenbach, which here forms a pretty waterfall, to the hamlet
of Ebene (on the opposite bank of the Ache, the large village of
Sautens), and to (3½ M.) Oetz (2690'; Kasslwirth, R. 60, D. 90 kr.,
pens. 2½ fl.; Stern; guides, Jos. Plattner, Jos. Griesser, and Peter
Paul Jäger), a thriving village, visited as a summer-resort, amidst
fields of maize, at the base of the Acherkogel (9875').

Before reaching Oetz this road is joined by the carriage-road from
Roppen (p. 256) via Sautens (5 M.; the best route for walkers entering
the Oetzthal from Inst). — WALKS FROM OETZ: to the Schlössl (20 min.);
to the Kohlstatt-Quelle (¾ hr.); to Schlott (¾ hr.); to Pipurg and on to
the Haderbach Fall and the Ritzlerbauer (1 hr.). An easy path leads to the
(¾ hr.) Pipurger See (3000'), on a plateau on the left bank of the Ache
(restaurant and bathing). A round may be made via Habichen to the lake,
passing the falls of the Ache, traversing lime-tree woods, and leading back
to Oetz in about 3 hrs. — Another pleasant excursion may be made to the
Auer Klamm, at the end of the Oechsengarten-Thal (p. 259), in which the
Stuibenbach forms a series of cascades (club-paths). — The attractive ascent
of the Wetterkreuzkogel (3440') may be made in 4½ hrs. (guide 4 fl.). De-
scent through the Wörgel-Thal to Kühltai (p. 258). — Route by Kühltai to
Sellrain (guide, needless, 4 fl. 40 kr.), see p. 253.

At Habichen we cross the Ache and ascend the road wind-
ing along the Gsteig. Fine retrospect of the rich valley and the
rugged slopes of the Tschirgant (p. 256). Near the first houses of
(2½ M.) Tumpen (3070'; *Achenkogl Inn), a prettily situated vil-
lage on the left bank, we return to the right bank.

Shady walks may be taken to the Mühbach Waterfall (¼ hr.), the
Tumpen Lakes (½ hr.), the Habicher See (1½ hr.), the Pipurger See (1 hr.;
see above), and other points.

Farther on we ascend gradually under the almost perpendicular
Engelswand to (6 M.) Umhausen (3400'; *Krone, good wine; Gabl,
well spoken of).

EXCURSIONS (guide, Matth. Schmid). Pleasant walk to the (¾ hr.)
'Stuiben Fall' (guide unnecessary). We ascend the right bank of the Hor-
lachbacht from the church, after ¼ hr. cross the stream (fine larch-wood),
ascend for ¾ hr. more, and arrive opposite the imposing cascade, which
is precipitated from beneath a natural bridge of rock in two vast leaps,
together 460' in height. A marked path, constructed by the German Alpine
Club, ascends on the left side of the waterfall, crosses the brook above it by
the Frischmann-Brücke, and returns to (1 hr.) Umhausen. — Travellers
proceeding to Längenfeld need not return to Umhausen, but may descend
(marked path), at the bridge below the fall, to the left by the conduit
and through meadows and fields of flax to the carriage-road on the bank of the Ache. — Route across the Gleiersch-Jöchl to St. Sigmund or over the Finsterthal-Scharte to Kühla, see p. 253 (guide 4 fl. 40 kr.).

In the Fundus-Thal, 3½ hrs. to the W. of Umhausen, above the small Fundus-Seek (6425'), is the Frischmann-Hütte (7220'), whence the *Feiler (10,105') a splendid point of view, may be ascended in 2½ hrs. (marked path; guide from Umhausen 4, from Oetzthal 5 fl.).

We now enter the wild defile of Maurach, an old moraine with dreary slopes of clay and loose stones, and cross the Ache twice. After a short ascent between blocks of rock, scantily clothed with pines, the road enters a broad green plateau of the valley, in which lie the hamlets of Au and Dorf, and, farther on, Längenfeld and Huben. In the foreground rises the Hauerkogl (8180'); farther back the Hailkogl, Perlerkogl, and (left) Gamskogl (see below). By a chapel at the end of the Maurach a short-cut diverges to the left, which rejoins the road beyond Au.

6½ M. Längenfeld (3860'); Unterwirth Gstrein or Hirsch, good wine; Oberwirth or Goldner Stern) lies at the mouth of the Sulzthal, from which the rapid Fischbach issues. About ¼ M. from the Hirsch are the Längenfeld Sulphur Baths.

Excursions (guides, Franz Gstrein, Sigm. and Valentin Guder, Frz. Karlinger, Engelb., Georg, and Oswald Schöpf, Gottfried Rimmel, and Jos. Kuprian of Längenfeld, Joh. Brugger, Quir. Grietsch, Joh. Kuprian, and Ferd. Schöpf of Gries). The *Sulzthal is worthy of a visit. Good footpaths ascend from Längenfeld on both banks of the deep ravine of the Fischbach and unite after about 1 hr. (good view of the Schrankogl from the bridge). The path finally becomes level and reaches the village of (½ hr.) Gries (4960'; accommodation at the 'Widum' or parsonage), with the church of the valley, finely situated at the foot of the Winnebachspitze, beside which towers the Schrankogl. To the right is the Rockkogl. The Gamskogl (9235'), a fine point of view, is easily ascended from Gries in 4 hrs. by a marked path (guide 3 fl.). The Breite Grieskogl (10,805'; 5 hrs.; guide) and the Winnebachspitze (10,495'; 4½-5 hrs.; guide) are both more fatiguing. — About 20 min. above Gries we cross to the left bank and ascend along the Fischbach through wood to the (1½ hr.) Vordere Sulzthal-Alp (8225'), on the right bank, occupied in spring and late-summer only. We then pass the (¾ hr.) Hintere Sulzthal-Alp or Gries-Alp (6535') and traverse the deep gorge of the Fischbach to the (1¼ hr.) Amberger Hütte (7035'), which commands a fine view of the Grosse Sulzthal-Ferner at the head of the valley. (A pond near the hut contains lukewarm sulphur water.) The Schrankogl (11,480'; 4-4½ hrs. two guides. 9 fl. each, with descent to the Franz-Senn-Hütte in the Alpeiner-Thal 11 fl.) is ascended from this point (laborious and for experts only; magnificent view). The Ruderhofspitze (11,390'; 5 hrs., comp. p. 230) and the Mutterberger Seespitze (10,820'; 5 hrs.) may both be ascended from the Amberger Hütte, and are also tiresome. The Hintere Daunkopf, see below. — From the Sulzthal over the Mutterberger-Joch to the Stubai-Thal (guide 4 fl.), see p. 251; over the Schwarzenberg-Joch (club-path) or the Brunnenkogl-Scharte, see p. 249.

— Over the Daunjoch (975') to the Dresden Hut, 6-7 hrs. with guide, interesting but fatiguing; over the Sulzthal-Ferner by a new club-path to the (4½-5 hrs.) summit of the pass between the *Hintere Daunkopf (10,590'), easily ascended in ½ hr. from the pass, magnificent view) and the Westliche Daunkopf (10,840'), descending by the Daunkoglv-Ferner to the (1½-2 hrs.) Dresden Hut (p. 251). — An attractive club-path (guide) leads over the Roskars and Ackerkar (9665) to the Kaisers-Alp and to (6 hrs.) Griesen. — From Gries via Winnebach to Sellrain (guide 4 fl.), see p. 253.

From Längenfeld or Huben to the Pitzthal a somewhat laborious route crosses the Hundsbacher or Breitlehner Jochl (8660') to Trenkwald

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SÖLDEN. 
Oetzthal.

(p. 268) 7 hrs.; guide 4 fl. 40 kr. (guides, Adalbert and Engelbert Schöpf).
— From Huben over the Loibis-Joch to Pößnös, see p. 268.

At (2 M.) Huben (3915'; good quarters at the Cure's) the Hohe Geige (11,140') appears on the right, beyond the Hallkogl. (Pedestrians may follow the field-path which diverges to the left 1-4 1/4 M. beyond Längenfeld, and, leaving Huben to the right, follows the right bank of the Ache to the second bridge beyond Huben, where it rejoins the road.) Above Huben the valley contracts. Beyond the (3 1/2 M.) Aschbach Inn (4110'), at the Brand, we cross the Ache and ascend through wood; we then descend to the stream again, cross it twice, and reach (3 1/2 M.)—

Sölden (4515'; *Grüner zum Alpenverein, near the church; *Unterwirth Gstrein; *Oberwirth Rimmel), a village charmingly situated on the slope to the right. To the S. rises the Nöderkogl (10,385'), separating the Gurgler-Thal from the Venter-Thal.

Excursions (guides, Alois and Ehrenreich Falkner, Alois Fiegl, Kasp. Klotz, Franz Kneisl, Vincenz Schöpf, Zachäus, Wendelin, and Alois Gstrein, Vinc. Rimmel). To the Edelweisswand (2 hrs.; guide 1 1/2 fl.), on which there is abundance of edelweiss. — The ascent of the *Brunnenkogl (9615'; 4 hrs.; guide, 2 fl., not required by adepts) is interesting (stony at places). A marked path crosses the Oetzthaler Ache and the Windach (p. 252) and ascends steeply through wood to (1 1/2 hr.) the Falkner Inn (6475'; well spoken of); thence over pastures, detritus, and rocks (path marked with red) to the (2 hrs.) Brunnenkogl-Haus (9000') and the (25 min.) summit, which affords a fine panorama. — The Grieskogl (9550'; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 3 fl.) and the Gaislachkogl (10,010'; 4 1/2-5 hrs.; guide 3 fl., with descent to Heilkgreuz 4 fl.) are also interesting points. — To the Stubai-Thal over the Bildstockg-Joch (3 or 9 hrs. to the dressner Hütte, guide 6 fl.), from this side fatiguing, comp. p. 252 (to the Fiegl Inn 2 hrs.). — To the Pittoth by the Pitzthaler Joch, as far as Mittelberg 7 hrs., see p. 269 (guide 4 fl. 40 kr.). — A pleasant excursion may also be made via the Rettenbach Alp to the (3 1/4 hrs.) Rettenbach Glacier (p. 269).

Beyond Sölden the road becomes rougher. It soon crosses the brook and ascends through a grand rocky ravine of the Ache, called the Kühreiten. At the (3 M.) hamlet of Zwieselstein (4830'; Unterwirth Prantl, indifferent; Traube, moderate), at the foot of the Nöderkogl, the valley divides into the Gurgler-Thal (p. 266), which ascends to the left, and the Venter-Thal to the right.

Besides the cart-track through the valley, another path, about 1 hr. longer but commanding a series of fine views, leads from Sölden to Heilkgreuz via Gaislach (about 6500'). Over the Gaislachkogl (7-8 hrs. to Heilkgreuz), see above. — Ascent of the Nöderkogl (10,385'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 3 fl.; Alois Santer) from Zwieselstein rather fatiguing. Descent to (3-4 hrs.) Gurgl (p. 266) steep and toilsome.

The path into the Venter-Thal turns to the right, by a finger-post, before the first houses of Zwieselstein are reached, crosses the Ache, and follows a stony slope on the left bank of the Venter Ache to (2 hrs.) Heilig-Kreuz (5375'; accommodation at the Cure's), the white church of which rises conspicuously on a precipitous height. Down the valley we have a fine view of the Söldenkogl and Nebelkogl, with the Stubai glaciers (Schaufelkogl, Daunkogl, etc.). Above Heilig-Kreuz we cross the brook by the second bridge to the hamlet of Winterstall on the right bank, and soon return to the left bank,
which we follow to (2 hrs.) Vent (6250'); Tappeiner, bed 70 kr.;
good quarters at the Guré's), an Alpine hamlet at the foot of the
Thalleitspitze (11,175'), which divides the valley into two branches.
The route to the Hochjoch leads through the Rofen-Thal or W. arm,
that to the Niederjoch through the Nieder-Thal or E. arm.

Excursions and Ascents. (Guides: Joh. Falkner, Alois and Quirin
Fieggl, G. Praxmarer, Jos. and Joh. Scheiber, and Jos. Spechtenerauer; the
other Oetzthal guides are also usually to be found at Vent. Here and at
Gurgl the guides will not start on Sundays till after mass. A single
traveller usually takes two guides for glacier-tours. One guide often
suffices for two travellers, or two for three.)—Fine view from the Feld-
kögele, on the Bühl (6225'), ½ hr. to the N. An interesting excursion
(guide, 2 fl., recommended to the less experienced) may be made to the
W. by a well-made path over the steep mountain-pastures of Stablein to
the (2½ hrs.) Breslauer Hütte (9345'), built and well fitted up by the
German Alpine Club, in a magnificent situation at the foot of the Oetzthal-
Urkund (ascent of the Wildspitze, see below). A similar but wider view is
enjoyed from the *Wilde Mannle (9855'; 3 hrs., via Stablein; guide,
unnecessary for experts, 2 fl. 20 kr.), the S. spur of the Wildspitze. Fine
views may also be obtained from the Mutboden (8725'; 2½ hrs.; guide 2 fl.
20 kr.), a terrace of the Muttkogel (10,850') on the W. side of the valley;
from the Langlebene (1½ hr.; guide 1 fl. 40 kr.); and from the Mutteck
(7665'; 2 hrs.; guide 1 fl. 40 kr.), on the E. side, at the foot of the Ramol-
kogel; also from the *Hörnele (8350'), a spur of the Thalleitspitze to the S.
of Vent (2 hrs.; guide 1 fl. 40 kr.). — To the Samnoar Hütte (2½ hrs.), see
p. 263. — Via the Rofenhütte to Plattei (8940'; guide 2 fl.), with a good
survey of the Grossvernagt Glacier, 2 hrs.; the descent may be made through
the Vernagt-Thal and via Rofenberg to the Hochjoch Hospice (p. 264).

The ascent of the *Kreuzspitze (11,335'; 5 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is one of
the finest and easiest (except in deep snow) of the longer excursions from
Vent. From the (2½ hrs.) Samnoar-Hütte (p. 263) we ascend steep grassy
slopes to the (1½ hr.) Prützer Hütte (9610'; no accommodation for the night),
and thence over debris and rocks to the (1½ hr.) summit. Magnificent
panorama of the Oetzthall Alps, with a distant view of the Zillertaler
Fernon, Tann, Dolomites, Adameilo, Ortler, Bernina, Silvretta, etc. —
Descent to the Hochjoch Hospice (2 hrs.), first by the S. W. arête, then across
the Kreuz Glacier (much crevassed, caution advisable; two guides necessary
when the snow is in bad condition), lastly over stony slopes to the inn.

The *Grosse Ramolkogel (11,650'; 5 hrs., guide 4, with descent
to Gurgl 7 fl.), another magnificent point of view, is best ascended from the
Ramoljoch (p. 267). The ascent from the W. side is more difficult: from
the Ramol route we diverge to the left, after 2 hrs., into the Rothe
Kaarlo, whence we traverse slabs of rock and loose stones, and lastly
mount the arête to the (3 hrs.) summit. View similar to that from the
Kreuzpitze, but more open towards the E.

The *Wildspitze (12,380'; 6½ hrs.; two guides, 7 fl. each), the highest
peak of the Oetzthal Alps, presents no unusual difficulty to experts.
From the (2½ hrs.) Breslauer Hütte (see above) a new path crosses the
Mitthkar-Fernon to the Mitthkar-Joch (11,360') and ascends by the upper-
most ice-slopes of the Taschach Glacier from the W. side to the (3 hrs.) S.
peak (12,364'), which is connected with the N. peak (16 higher) by a narrow
arête (where the overhanging masses of snow necessitate caution). The
distant view is magnificent. Descent over the névé of the Taschach Glacier,
the Mittelberg-Joch (10,400'), and the Mittelberg Glacier to the Breunschweiger
Hütte (p. 265), or (more difficult) along the steep sides of the Taschach Glacier
and across the lower part of it to the Taschach-Hütte (p. 265). To the
Gepatsch-Haus (p. 271) direct, via the Vernagt Glacier, Taschach-Joch (p. 262),
Sechseigerten Glacier, and Oelgruber-Joch (p. 269), a fine glacier excursion,
advisable only when the snow is in good condition (1½ hrs. from the
summit, 2 guides necessary, from Vent to Gepatsch 14 fl. each).
The "Weisskugel (12,290'; fatiguing), the second of the Oetzthal Alps, is ascended from the Hochjoch Hospice in 5½ hrs. (two guides at 8 fl., with descent to Kurzras 11 fl., to Matash or Langtaufers 13 fl.). [Shorter ascent from the Karlsbader-Hütte, see p. 275.] The route first crosses the steep tongue of the Hochjoch Glacier, rounds the Obere Berg, and crosses the Hintereis Glacier (to the right the Hintereisspitzen, the Hochvernagt-wand, and the Langtauffer-Spitze) to the (3½ hrs.) Hintereis-Joch (11,370'), between the Innere Quellspitze (11,885') and the Weisskugel. Thence to the right by the snowy arête (wire-rope) of the Weisskugelkamm to the (1½ hr.) summit. The View is of surpassing grandeur. Descent to (4½ hrs.) Kurzras (p. 265), to the (3½ hrs.) Karlsbader-Hütte (p. 275), or to the (3½-4 hrs.) Weisskugel-Hütte (p. 273).

The "Similaun (11,855'); two guides at 6 fl.), ascended in 4 hrs. from the Sanmoar Hut, see p. 264. The Mutmspitze (11,520'; guide 5 fl.), in 4 hrs. from the Sanmoar Hut. The "Schalkkogl (11,515'; 5½-6 hrs. from Vent; guide, 5 fl.; comp. pp. 263, 266); the Fluchtkogl (11,630'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.; comp. p. 263); the Hochvernagtspitze (11,585'; 7 hrs., via the Grossvernagt Glacier; guide 5 fl.); the Hintere Brockkogl (11,930'; 2½-3 hrs. from the Breslauer-Hütte; guide 5 fl.); and the Finatspitze (11,530'; 4 hrs. from the Hochjoch Hospice; guide 6 fl.) are also fine points. More difficult is the Hintere Schwärze (11,920'; 5 hrs. from the Sanmoar Hut, by the Marzell-Ferner; two guides at 6½ fl.).

From Vent over the "Ramolflouch to (7-8 hrs.) Gurgle, see p. 267 (guide 4 fl., 40 kr.).

Over the Taufkark-Joch to Mittelberg in the Pitzthal, 8-9 hrs. (two guides at 8 fl.), a rather fatiguing route, but free from danger and very grand. We follow the path towards the Breslauer Hütte (p. 261) for 1 hr. Then to the right, past the Wilde Mändle and over fragments of rock and glacier-deposits, to the (2½ hrs.) Taufkar Glacier, which we cross; lastly a steeper ascent to the left to the (1 hr.) summit of the "Taufkar-Joch (10,550'), between the Taufkarkogl (11,030') on the left and the Weisske Kogl (11,195') on the right (both of which may be ascended from the pass without difficulty). Admirable view of the E. Oetzthal Mts. (Ramolkogl, Firmianspitze, Schalkkogl, Hintere Schwärze, Thalliespitze; immediately to the left; the imposing Wildspitze). We descend across the extensive snow-fields at the head of the large "Mittelberg Glacier (on the left the Hochwände and Rechte Fernerkogl), then skirt the Linke Fernerkogl and traverse the crevassed lower part of the glacier. Above the ice-fall we cross it to the right to the Karles Glacier (observing on the right the Hangende Ferner, with its fantastic ice-formations), and reach the (2½ hrs.) Braunschweiger-Hütte, on the Karlesköpfe (9050'; Inn in summer), affording the finest View of the huge Mittelberg Glacier and its imposing ice-fall. To the W. are the snow-clad mountains separating the Pitzthal from the Kaunser-Thal, and the green Riff, see at the base of the Verpallspitze; far below lies the Pitzthal. We descend to the right by a new and steep path skirting the ice-fall, over rock, debris, and steep stony slopes; nearer the valley it crosses the lofty moraine, traverses the flat tongue of the glacier, and leads along the bank of the Pitzbach (crossing to the left 5 min. before reaching the inn) to (2 hrs.) Mittelberg (p. 268). — This tour may be very pleasantly prolonged by crossing the Oelgruben-Joch to the Gepatsch-Haus (p. 270), and thence over the Weissee-Joch to Langtaufers (comp. p. 271).

To the Pitzthal over the Grossvernagt Glacier and the Sexten-Joch (10,635'; 9 hrs. to the Taschach Hut; two guides at 7 fl.), a fatiguing route. The pass lies between the Hochvernagtspitze (11,585'; ascent from the pass, see above) and the Hochvernagtwand (11,245'). The descent may be made to the Schoeggarten-Ferner, whence we may ascend to the left to the Oelgruben-Joch and the Gepatsch-Haus (pp. 269, 270), or descend to the right to the Taschach-Hütte (p. 288). — The Taschach-Joch (10,690'; 9 hrs. to the Taschach Hut; two guides at 7 fl.), between the Hochvernagtwand and the Petersenspitzen (11,525'), is difficult but very fine. — An attractive but toilsome route leads over the Setier-Joch (10,030'; to Mittelberg 8 hrs.; two guides at 7 fl.), between the Innere and the Äussere Schwarze Schneide,
to the Rettenbach-Ferner, and thence over the Rettenbach-Joch (9835') to the Karles-Ferner and the Braunschweiger-Hütte. — The Tiefenbach-Joch (10,640'; 7-8 hrs. to Mittelberg; guide 7 fl.), between the Innere Schwarze Schneide and the Tiefenbachkogl, is fatiguing.

To the Kaunser-Thal over the Gepatsch-Joch (10,640'; 10 hrs. to the Gepatsch-Haus; two guides at 8½ fl.), a difficult route; better over the Kesselwand-Joch (9-10 hrs.; two guides at 8½ fl.). From the Hochjoch Hospice we cross the Hintereis-Ferner to the Hintereis-Wände; then, skirting the grand ice-fall of the Kesselwand-Ferner, ascend steep grassy and stony slopes to the flat upper part of the glacier, and thus reach the (3 hrs.) Kesselwand-Joch (10,650'), between the Vordere Hintereis spitze (11,290') and the Kesselwand (11,245'), where we obtain a survey of the huge Gepatsch-Ferner. The direct descent over the 'Sumpf', or fissured surface of the glacier, is hazardous; we therefore make a circuit to the left, in the direction of the Weisssee-Spitze, and then turn to the right, skirting the Grosse Rauhe Kopf to the (2-2½ hrs.) Rauhenkopf-Hütte (9860'); from here to the (2 hrs.) Gepatsch-Haus, see p. 271. — Another route leads from Vent via Platei, Hintergrast, and the Guslar-Ferner to the Guslar-Joch (10,910'), between the Kesselwand spitze (11,190') and the Fluchtkogl (11,530'); ascended from the Joch in 3½ hrs.; "View", and then across the Kesselwand-Ferner to the Kesselwand-Joch (see above). — A good path leads also from the Brestauer Hütte (p. 261) to Platei and the Vernagt-Ferner, commanding magnificent views of glacier-scenery (guide to the Hochjoch-Hospice 3 fl.).

To Langtauferer over the Langtauerer Joch (10,390'), difficult (to Hinterkirch 9-10 hrs.; two guides at 9 fl.). From the (2½ hrs.) Hochjoch Hospice we cross the Hintereis-Ferner and the Langtauerer-Joch-Ferner to the (3 hrs.) pass, which lies between the Vernagelwand (11,025') and the Langtauerer Spitze (11,580'). Descent over the Langtauerer-Ferner to the Weisskugel-Hütte and to (3 hrs.) Hinterkirch (p. 273).

To the Matscher-Thal over the Oberetten-Joch (10,710'), the shortest passage from the Oetzthal to the upper Vinschgau, a comparatively easy route (from the Hochjoch Hospice to the Karlsbader Hütte 6 hrs.; two guides at 8 fl.). The route diverges to the right from that to Kurzras beyond the Hochjoch (p. 264), follows a club-path along the Teufelseck (7305') to the Steinschlag-Ferner, which it crosses to the Joch (p. 275), and descends across the Oberetten-Ferner to the Karlsbader Hütte (p. 273). — Over the Hintereis-Joch (11,370'; the highest pass of the Oetzthial), a fatiguing but grand expedition (from the Hochjoch Hospice to the Karlsbader Hütte 7 hrs.; two guides at 8½ fl.); comp. Weisskugel (p. 262). — To Kurzras over the Steinschlag-Joch (10,675), 6 hrs. from the Hochjoch Hospice (two guides at 8½ fl.), a fine glacier-route. We cross the Hintereis-Ferner to the Joch, to the E. of the Inners Quellspitze; then a very steep descent to the Steinschlag-Ferner and to Kurzras (p. 255).

The Route over the Niederrjoch (to Unser-Frau 7 hrs.; guide 5 fl. 40 kr.; early start necessary, to secure firm snow on the glacier) crosses the Niederthalser Ache and ascends its left bank, passing the Ochen Hütte (7000'), to the (1½ hr.) Schäfer-Hütte or Klots-Hütte (7370'). It then mounts more steeply, above the tongue of the Marzell-Ferner, to the (1 hr.) Sanmoar-Hütte (8280'; Inn, 20 beds at 1 fl.), splendidly situated opposite the great Schalf-Ferner and the Mutmal-Ferner, which unite with the Marzell-Ferner below, encircled by the Marzellspitzen, Mutmalspitze, Schalfkogl, and Diemkogl.

The Sanmoar Hut is the starting-point for the Kreuzspitze, the Mutma spitze, the Similaun, the Hintere Schwärze, and the Schalkkogl (11,515'). The route to the last (comp. p. 269; guide from Vent 5, to Gurgl 7½ fl.) ascends the Schalf-Ferner to the (3 hrs.) Schalffkogl-Joch, between the Schalkkogl and the Lückeittenspitze (11,530'), and then mounts by the narrow arete to the (1 hr.) summit. A shorter but steeper ascent is over the Diem-Scharte (10,580') between the Hintere Diemkogl (11,160') and the Schalkkogl (the ascent from Vent over the Diem-Ferner, also crosses the Diem-Scharte).
We now cross the Niederjoch Ferner to the (13/4-2 hrs.) Niederjoch (9990'), between the Finailspitze and the Similaun, with a view of the Ortler chain. We then descend by a narrow path, over steep rocky slopes, into the Tisen-Thal, to the Tisener Hof (good wine), and reach Ober-Vernagt and (21/2 hrs.) Unser-Frau (p. 265).

The "Similaun (11,835'; guide 4 fl., or with descent to Unser Frau 7 fl.) may be ascended from the Niederjoch in 21/2 hrs. (steep at places). The best route ascends the snowy slopes to the left before the Niederjoch is reached. The grand view extends E. to the Gross-Glockner, S. to the vicinity of Verona, W. to the Bernese Alps. Other passes from the Sanmoar Hut to the Schnals-Thal (all toilsome and fit for proficients only) are the Similaun-Joch (11,130'), between the Similaun and the W. Marzellspitze; the Ronsberg-Joch (11,155'), to the E. of the Hintere Schwärze; and the Fanats-Joch (11,125'), between the Fanatspitze and the Karlesspitze.

Most travellers prefer the easier route from Vent across the Hochjoch (to Unser Frau 8 hrs.; guide 6 fl. 70 kr., to Kurzzras 5 fl. 50 kr.; mules, see p. 257). From Vent we traverse pastures to the (1/2 hr.) Rofenhöfe (6605'), where Frederick with the Empty Pockets (p. 178) found an asylum with the families of Klotz and Gstrein. When this prince re-established his authority, he exempted the hamlet from taxation, a privilege which it enjoyed down to 1849. Above the Rofenhöfe (5 min.) the path crosses the Ache and ascends slowly on the right bank, passing (1/4 hr.) a memorial-stone to Cyprian Granbichler, a guide who lost his life here in 1868. Just beyond this, on the left, is the pretty fall of the Eisfernerbach. In 1/2 hr. more we reach the moraine of the Gross-Vernagt-Ferner, which we cross in 1/4 hr. A small part only of the glacier is seen high up on the opposite side.

The Gross-Vernagt Glacier, which has receded greatly of late, has frequently advanced rapidly (as in 1677, 1680, and 1770) so as to fill the whole valley and dam up the discharge of the Hintereis and Hochjoch glaciers. A lake called the Rofensee was thus formed, the overflow of which caused great devastation on several occasions. The last disaster of the kind occurred in 1845, when the ice in the valley was no less than 650' in thickness. At the upper Rofenhof a small borer is still shown which was sent from Vienna in 1772 to tap the glacier!

An ascent of 1 hr. more (with view of the Wildspitze and the Weisskugel) brings us to the Hochjoch-Hospiz (8030'; bed 1 fl.), situated on the brink of the Hochjoch Glacier. To the right are the Hintereis and Kesselwand Glaciers, with large moraines.

Ascent of the Kreuzspitze (3 hrs.), see p. 261 (better from the Sanmoar-Hütte); Finailspitze, see p. 262; Weisskugel, see p. 262; Kesselwand-Joch, see p. 263; Langtaufener Joch, Hintereis-Joch, Steinschlag-Joch, Oberen-Joch see p. 263. Over the Finail-Joch (10,265') to Unser-Frau, 5 hrs., laborious, but interesting.

Beyond the hospice we cross the moraine for 1/4 hr. and reach the glacier, which is traversed without difficulty in 11/2 hr. from E. to W. The Hochjoch (9465') lies near its S. end. Retrospect of the Wildspitze; to the E. the Kreuzspitze and Finailspitze; to the S.W. the Schnals-Thal with the Salurnspitze, Schwemser, and (left) part of the Ortler chain; N.E., the Stubai glaciers.

We reach the end of the glacier in 20 min. more and descend
on the right side of the Oberberg-Thal by a good bridle-path, which winds down to (1 1/2 hr.) Kurzras (6590'; rustic *Inn at the Kurzenhof, with horses for hire), the highest cluster of houses in the Schnalser-Thal, splendidly situated. Those who make the Hochjoch tour in the reverse direction should spend the night here.

Excursions (guides, Joh. Garber, Ant. and Wend. Nitschler, Johann and Seraphin Gurschler). Over the Langgrub-Joch (9980') or the Bildstück-Joch (10,225') to the Matscher-Thal (to the Karlsbader Hütte 6 hrs.), fatiguing, see p. 275 (guide 5 fl. 40 kr.). — From Kurzras an easy route (7 1/2 hrs.; bridle-path, marked; guide 5 fl., unnecessary in midsummer; horse to the pass 2 fl. 40 kr.) leads to the S. over the Taschel-Joch (9080'), affording a fine view, and then descends, passing the Kortscher-See (8270'; chalets), into the Schlandernaun-Thal and to Schlanders (p. 276; shortest way from the Oetzthal to the Martell-Thal). — The Weisskugel (12,290') may be ascended from Kurzras in 6-7 hrs. (guide 10 fl. 80 kr.), via the Steinschlag-Joch and the Hinterreis-Joch; very fatiguing (better from the Matscher-Thal; comp. pp. 262, 275).

A path leads from Kurzras on the left bank of the Schnalser Bach, through meadows and larch-wood, affording a fine retrospect of the Weisskugel, to (1 1/2 hr.) Ober-Vernagt (5330'), where it unites with the Niederjoch route (on the left the Finalispitze and Similaun, on the right the Salurnspitze), and thence to (1 1/2 hr.) Unser Frau (4910'; *Mitterwirth zum Adler; Kreuz).

The *Lefetzberg (7480'), easily ascended past the waterfall of the Mariaunbach in 2 hrs. (guide not indispensable), affords an admirable survey of the entire Oetzthal range from the S. Immediately opposite is the Graf Glacier, commanded by the Similaun.

The valley contracts. After 1 hr. the path crosses to the right bank of the brook, and ascends to (1/4 hr.) Karthaus (4355'; Weisses Kreuz, Rose, both moderate, unpretending), an old monastery. To the E., far below, is the mouth of the Pfossen-Thal. The church of Katharinenberg (4070') is seen on a steep rock on the opposite bank.

A bridle-path leads through the deep Pfossen-Thal, passing the chalets of Vorderkaser, Mitterkaser, and Rablstei, to the (3 hrs.) Eisjoch (6810'; accommodation), the highest farm in Tyrol, at the foot of the Fatschungs spitze (across the Gurgler Eisjoch to Gurtel, see p. 267). An arduous pass (guide 5 fl.) leads hence over the Eisjoch am Bild (Grubjoch; 9475'), between the Hohe Wilde (11,405') and the Hohe Weiss (10,770'), and descends steeply over ice and rocks to Lazins and (5 hrs.) Plan (p. 278), in the Pfelders-Thal.

From Karthaus we follow the club-path along the slope, passing the church and traversing a larch-wood, with a view of Katharinenberg, and then descend to (1 hr.) Neu-Rateis (3085'; Flora's Inn), where the new road begins (Stellwagen to Naturns at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. in 1 1/2 hr., fare 1 1/2 fl.; one-horse carr. 3 1/2 fl.; driving unpleasant for the nervous). It crosses the stream below (1 M.) Alt- Rateis (2645'; Inn) and leads through the wild and picturesque defile, where it is frequently hewn in the rock or supported by embankments of masonry, to the (3 1/2 M.) Viutschgau post-road (p. 277), reaching it 1 1/4 M. from Naturns (1860'; *Post). Thence to (9 1/2 M.) Meran diligence twice daily and Stellwagen twice daily in 1 1/2 hr.; one-horse carriage 4 1/2, two-horse 6 1/2-7 1/2 fl.
The Gurgler-Thal, beginning at Zwieselstein (p. 260), is the S. ramification of the Oetzthal. Crossing the Gurgler Ache at Zwieselstein, the path ascends abruptly on the left bank, leaving the church to the right, and (1 hr.) above the mouth of the Timmlbach (p. 278) returns to the right bank. We again cross the stream twice, pass the chalets of Pillberg and Königrain or Unter-Gurgl, and reach (2 hrs.) Ober-Gurgl (6265'); *M. Scheiber's Inn, 24 beds; quarters also at the Cure's), the loftiest village in Tyrol, situated in the midst of imposing scenery (to the S. the Gurgler Ferner, Falschungspitze, Firmanschneide, etc.).


To the Gurgler Ferner, 2½ hrs., interesting (guide, advisable, 1 fl. 80 kr.; to the Steinerne Tisch 3 fl.). The Gurgler or Grosse Oetzthaler Ferner, until lately formed a barrier across the mouth of the Langthal and dammed up the discharge of the Langthal Glacier. A lake 1650 yds. long and 660 yds. broad was thus formed, the Langthaler Eissee, which, like the Rofensee (p. 264), formerly caused disastrous inundations. Owing to the glacier having retired, the lake has now disappeared. The path (guide advisable) ascends from Gurgl to the left, crossing the torrents issuing from the Geissberg-Ferner and Rothmoos-Ferner, to the Grosse Gurgler Alpe (7400'; occupied by cattle from Schnals), and then, rounding the Langthaler Eck, high above the tongue of the Gurgler Ferner, enters the Langthal. A small part only of the Gurgler Ferner (3580 acres in extent) is seen from this point; a better view is obtained by descending to the end of the glacier and ascending its E. side (guide necessary, 3 fl.) to the (1½-2 hrs.) Steinerne Tisch (9460'). A good survey of the Gurgler Glacier and the Eissee is obtained from the Ramol route (see below).

A walk to the Geissberg-Ferner is recommended (3½-4 hrs. there and back; guide 1 fl. 80 kr.). Beyond the bridge over the Geissbach (see above) we ascend to the left to the glacier (7750'), which may be safely explored from the N. lateral moraine (garnets are found here). Grand surroundings (Granatenkogl, Säberspitze, Kirchenkogl, etc.; in the opposite direction the ridge separating Gurgl from Vent).

The Hohe Mutt (8730'; 2 hrs.; guide 1 fl. 80 kr.), which rises between the Geissberg-Thal and the Rothmoos-Thal, affords an excellent survey of these valleys with their glaciers. Beyond the bridge over the Geissbach the path ascends the grassy slope to the right. — The Hangerer (9900'; 4 hrs., via the Gurgler Alpe; guide 3 fl.), rising more to the S., between the Rothmoos-Thal and the Langthal, commands a very much more extensive prospect.

The ascent of the *Schalkskogl (11,515'; 6-6½ hrs.; two guides, 7½ fl. each), with the descent to Vent (10-11 hrs.), is recommended to good walkers. From the (3½ hrs.) Ramolhaus (see p. 267) we diverge to the left and ascend over grass and rocks, and then over snow, passing the Firmanspitze (11,485'), and thus reach (2½-3 hrs.) the summit from the N. side. Admirable survey of the Oetztal Alps. Descent over the Schalkskogl-Joch and across the Schalk-Ferner to the (3½ hrs.) Sanmqar-Hütte (comp. p. 263); or via the Diem-Scharte and the Diem-Ferner to (4½ hrs.) Vent.

The Hohe Wilde (11,405'; 8-9 hrs.; two guides at 8 fl.); the Kärlesspitze (11,390'; 7-8 hrs., two guides at 6½ fl.), the Hohe First (11,190'; 7-8 hrs.; two guides at 5½ fl.), the Säberspitze (10,850'; 5-6 hrs., guide 5½ fl.), and the Liebener Spitze (14,160'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.) are all laborious and fit for adepts only.

*Over the Ramöl-Joch to Vent, a magnificent route, free from difficulty but somewhat fatiguing in deep snow (7-8 hrs.; guide 4 fl. 40 kr., or including the Ramolkogl 7 fl.; mule to the Ramolhaus 5 fl.). Crossing the Ache about 10 min. above the 'Widum', or parsonage, we ascend by a
tolerable path (best for riding in the early morning) on the left side of the valley, enjoying an admirable view of the Gurgler and Langlehler Glaciers and of the former bed of the Eissee (p. 266). We then mount more rapidly over rock and debris to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Ramolhaus on the Köflte (9850'); "Inn, kept by M. Scheiber, rustic), and again for a short way over loose stones to the Ramol Glacier, which we ascend without difficulty to the (3 hrs.) Ramol-Joch (10,450), a sharp ridge strewn with rocky debris, between the Kleine Ramolkggl (10,935') on the right and the Hintere Spiegelkogl (11,255') on the left. Beautiful view towards the E., embracing the vast expanse of nevé at the head of the Gurgler and Langlehler glaciers, over which tower the Hohe Wilde, Falschungspitze, and other peaks, while the Gross-Glockner is said to be visible in the distance; to the W. is the majestic Wildspitze (from the Ramoljoch to the Ramolkggl, see below). We descend over the Spiegel Glacier and the moraine on its right side, and then by a better path over grassy slopes high up on the right side of the Nieder-Thatl. Fine view, to the left, of the Niederjoch glacier, as far as the Niederjoch, to the right of the dazzling Similaun; more to the right is the Kruenpispitze, and facing us is the Thalreitspitze. The path then descends in zigzags to the Ramol-Alp, and through pine wood, finally crossing the Venter Ache, to (3 hrs.) Venta (p. 261). - The ascent of the Grosse Ramolkggl (11,600') may be made by a new path from the Ramoljoch by the Kleine Ramolkggl in 1 1/2 hr. The view is magnificent (com.p. 261). - A steep and fatiguing descent may be made by the W. arête into the Rothe Karte, and by the Ramol-path (see above) to (3 1/2 hrs.) Venta. The direct route from the Ramoljoch through the Diamdhal to the Sannmoar-Hütte is not recommended (guide from Gurgl 6 fl.).

To the Passier over the Timmel-Joch (2820), 3-4-6 hrs. from Gurgl or Zwieselstein to Schönau, see p. 278 (guide 4 fl.); from Schönau over the Schneeberg to Sterzing, see p. 244. — Over the König-Joch (about 9100), to the N. of the Königsjoch (9550), to the Sibertal and Schönau (5-7 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), fatiguing. — Over the Rothmoos-Joch (9350) to (1 1/2 hrs.) Plan in the Pfelders-Thatl (p. 278), laborious (guide 5 fl.). — A fine but tiresome route leads over the Langlehler Joch (ca. 10,170') to Lasins in the Pfelders-Thatl (1 1/2 hrs.); two guides at 5 1/2 fl. each. From the (2 1/2 hrs.) Langlehler Eck (p. 266) we cross the Langlehler Glacier to the (3 1/2 hrs.) pass, between the Langlehlerjoch-Spitz (10,350) and the Hohe Wilde (11,405), whence the descent to (2 hrs.) Lasins (5880), at the head of the Pfelders-Thatl, is very steep. From Lasins we may either descend the valley to (1 1/2 hr.) Plan (Inn) and (2 1/2 hrs.) Moos in the Passier-Thatl (p. 278) or ascend (with guide) to the right through the Laisins-Thatl to (3 hrs.) the Spronser-Joch (8730) and past the Spronser Lakes (p. 302) to Dorf Tirol and (6 hrs.) Meran (p. 266).

To the Schnalsler-Thal over the Gurgler Eisjoch (10,290), a difficult route, to Karthaus 10-11 hrs. (two guides at 6 1/2 fl.). The route crosses the whole of the Gurgler or Grosse Oetzthaler Glacier (p. 266) to the (6 hrs.) pass, between the Falschungspitze (11,000') on the W. and the Hohe Wilde (11,405') on the E. View limited. Descent, very steep and disagreeable, to (2 1/2 hrs.) Bischof (6310') in the Pfossen-Thatl, and thence down the valley to (2 hrs.) Karthaus (p. 265).

48. The Pitzththal.


A visit to the Pitzththal, a valley running parallel to the Oetzthal on the W., is recommended not only to mountaineers, who will find many attractions here, but also to less ambitious travellers who desire to obtain a glimpse at the Oetzthal glacier-region. A cart-track (road in progress) leads as far as Mittelberg, about 30 M. from Imst (horses or mules may be hired at Imst, Wenna, and St. Leonhard); but travellers will avoid the necessity of accomplishing this long distance in one day, if they arrange so as to spend a night at Wenna or St. Leonhard.
PITZTHAL.

Stat. Imst (2310'), on the right bank of the Inn, 21/4 M. to the S. of the village, see p. 255. A cart-track ascends to the left from the station to (11/2 M.) Arzl (2895'; Inn), picturesquely situated on a terrace at the foot of the Burgstall (3440'). To the left runs the Pitzbach in its deep ravine. We now ascend the smiling valley, enlivened by numerous farms, past (21/4 M.) the little Bad Steinhof (Inn; fine view from the garden), which lies 1/4 M. to the right of the road, to (11/2 M.) Wenss (3195'; Zum Ochsen, well spoken of; *Post; Kuprian, unpretending), a prettily-situated village.

Over the Piller-Joch to the Innthal, 4 hrs., an easy route. Good path via the village of Piller (4425'; Hirsch, clean) to the (1 hr.) Pillerhöhe on the Gache Blick (5110'), the top of the pass, on the brink of the deep Innthal. Descent by Fließ to the (11/2 hr.) Attensoll (p. 270). — The Venetberg (5245'), from which there is a grand view, may be easily ascended from Piller in 31/2 hrs. with guide (comp. p. 257). Guides, Jos. Gastl and Tob. Kuprian of Arzl.

The road now descends to the left, crosses the Pillerbach, and ascends the narrow valley of the Pitzbach (passing Jerzens, on the left, above) to the (31/2 M.) Inn Auf der Schön (to the right the Stuibenbach forms a picturesque fall). It again crosses the brook several times and leads past the hamlets of Ritsenried, Wiesen (Inn), Zauenhof, and Scheibrand to (71/2 M.) St. Leonhard (4580'; Sonne or Lisele; Alte Post, at Piömsös, 31/4 M. farther on). On the right is the fall of the Fischbach, descending from the Rofelewand; to the left (S.E.) rise the Hohe Geige (11,140') and the Puikogl (10,960').

Excursions (guides, Alois Rauch, Alois Neururer, and Alois Gstrein). The Rofelewand (10,670'; 5-6 hrs., with guide; difficult), ascended via the Arzlertal-Alp and the Todtenkar-Ferner, commands a striking view. — Over the Loibis-Joch to Huben 6-7 hrs. (guide 4 fl. 40 kr.), repaying, and shorter than the Breitlehner Jochl (p. 259), but for proficients only. From Piömsös the path ascends the steep terraces of the E. slope of the valley, and then traverses snow to the Loibis-Joch (about 9840'), to the S. of the Reiserkogl (10,140'). Steep descent to the Breitlehner-Alp and to Huben (p. 260). — Over the Niederjoch or the Wallfahrt-Jochl to the Kaunser-Thal, see p. 270.

Passing the fall of the Lekebach (on the right) and the hamlets of (3 M.) Neurur (4775') and (31/4 M.) Trenkwald, we next reach (3 M.) Plangeross (5300'; Inn) and (3 M.) Mittelberg (5690'; Kirschner's Inn), the last village, beautifully situated within view of the imposing *Mittelberg Glacier (p. 262). A visit to the glacier is interesting (to the end of it, 31/4 hr.).

Excursions from Mittelberg (guides, Joh. Jos. Ennemoser, Alois & Domin. Schöpf, Alois, Franz. & Jos. Dobler, Engelbert, Franz, Jos., & Alois Kirschner, Jos. Santeler, Hiernon. & Josef Eiter). — A new club-path (guide not indispensable for adepts) leads to (3 hrs.) the Braunenschweiger Hütte on the Karlesköpf (9050'; Inn in summer), which commands a splendid view of the Mittelberg Glacier, the Wildspitze, etc. For the ascents and tours made from this hut, see p. 269. — To the *Taschach-Hütte (3 hrs.; guide 3 fl.; a most interesting excursion when combined with a visit to the Riffisee, see p. 269). The route leads to the S.W. from Mittelberg, on the right side of the Taschach-Thal, to the (11/4 hr.) end of the Taschach Glacier, and traverses the arched tongue to the left lateral moraine (caution necessary, as deep crevasses are sometimes encountered). The path then ascends grassy slopes to the (11/4 hr.) Taschach-Hütte (7930'), a club-hut
of the German Alpine Club on a spur of the Pitzthaler Urkund, affording a fine view of the Taschach Glacier, with its imposing ice-falls and its environment of glistening snow-peaks (on the left the Hintere Brockkogl, 11,930'; on the W. is the Sechssegerten Glacier (see below). — To the Rifflsee (7320; 2 hrs.; guide 1½ fl.), attractive. The path ascends abruptly from the Taschach-Alp. The height to the E. of the lake (Am Mutten, 7675') affords a fine survey of the Mittelberg and Taschach glaciers, and of the Hohe Geige, Puiogl, and other peaks. We may descend into the upper Taschach-Thal (fine views of the Taschach and Sechssegerten glaciers), reach the path to the Taschach-Hütte (see above) near the end of the glacier, and return by it to Mittelberg. — The Mittagskogl (10,715'; 4½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.), ascended by a club-path via the Griesen, affords a fine survey of the three glaciers.

The ascent of the Wildspitze (12,350') from the (3 hrs.) Braunschweiger Hütte (p. 268) by the Mittelberg-Fern, the Mittelberg-Joch and the nevé of the Taschach Glacier takes 4-5 hrs. (two guides at 8 fl., to Vent 10 fl.), and is very laborious (for adepts only). Descent to the Breslauer Hütte, see p. 261. — The Karleskogl or Rettenbachfernerkogl (10,190'), ascended from the Braunschweiger Hütte in 1¾ hrs., with guide, is not difficult, and gives the best survey of the Mittelberg Glacier. — The Hintere Brunnenkogl (11,255'), from the Braunschweiger-Hütte over the Mittelberg Glacier in 3 hrs. (guide 5½ fl.), fatiguing. — The Blickspitze (11,150), from the Taschach-Hütte over the Mittlere Eisgasten Glacier in 3½ hrs. (guide 6 fl.), not difficult, and well worth the ascent. — The Puiogl (10,870'), from Mittelberg through the Wasserthal in 5 hrs. (guide 5½ fl.), is not very difficult. — The Hohe Geige (11,140), from Plangeros in 5-6 hrs. (guide 5 fl.), rather difficult; as is the Verpeilspitze (11,245'), from Plangeros by the Plangeros Glacier in 6 hrs. (5½ fl.); a fatiguing descent may be made by the Madatsch-Joch (see below) into the Kaunser-Thal.

PASSES. To Sölden over the Pitzthaler Joch (9830'), 7 hrs. (guide 5 fl.). The club-path ascends from the Braunschweiger-Hütte (p. 263) through the Silbergrubenkar, over steep slopes of grass, debris, and rock, to the pass, at the upper (S.) end of the Polles-Fern. Descent to the right over the Rettenbach Glacier (caution necessary) and through the Rettenbach-Thal to Sölden (p. 260), or to the left over the Polles-Fern and through the Polles-Thal by a new club-path to Huben (p. 260). — To Vent over the *Taufkars-Joch (comp. p. 250; 8-9 hrs.; two guides at 8 fl.), a much finer route. The night may be spent in the Braunschweiger-Hütte (p. 268). — The Rettenbach-Joch (Seiter-Joch), Tiefenbach-Joch, Sexten-Joch, and Taschach-Joch, see p. 262 (the last two grand but trying). — The Hundsbacher or Breitlahmer Joch (8660'; 6-7 hrs. from Trenkwald to Huben), see p. 260.

To the Kaunser-Thal over the Oelgruben-Joch, 7½ hrs., a fine route, and not difficult (guide 7 fl., incl. the Hintere Oelgrubenspitze 8 fl.). To the (3 hrs.) Taschach-Hütte, see above. We descend on the W. side of the hill to the left to the Sechsegerten Glacier, which we ascend without difficulty (enjoying, farther up, a fine retrospect of the Wildspitze and the lofty crest of névé stretching from it towards the W.) to the (2½ hrs.) Oelgruben-Joch (9835'), a flat snow-saddle between the Vordere (v.) and the Hintere or Innere Oelgrubenspitze [the latter (11,710') easily ascended from the Joch in ¾ hr.; superb view]. View limited; to the left, below, is the Hintere Oelgruben Glacier, with its huge moraines. Descent by an improved path, over debris and grassy slopes, to the (2 hrs.) Gepatsch-Haus (p. 270). — Other passes into the Kaunser-Thal: the Madatsch-Joch (about 9300'), between the Watzekopf and the Schneidenkopf (from Plangeros to Feuchten 6-7 hrs., fatiguing; guide 5 fl.); the Verpeil-Joch (Neururer-Joch; 9300'), between the Verpeilspitze and the Sonnenkopf (from Neurur to Feuchten 7 hrs., not difficult; guide 4 fl. 40 kr.); the Wallfahrts-Joch (Gaiteucher-Scharte; 9143'), between the Gaiteucherkopf and the Feuschelkopf (from St. Leonhard to Kaltenbrunn or Feuchten 7½ hrs., trying; guide 4 fl. 40 kr.); the Niederjoch (7835'), from Wiesen to Kaltenbrunn, past the Krumpensee, in 6 hrs. (somewhat fatiguing; guide 4 fl. 40 kr.).
49. From Landeck to Meran.

Comp. Maps, pp. 234, 260.

80 M. Diligence (landaus with four seats) daily in 15 hrs. (fare 12 fl. 90 kr.), to Mals in 9½ hrs. (fare 6 fl. 90 kr.); diligence also daily from Landeck to Nauders, in connection with the Swiss diligence to Schuls-Tarasp. Steilwagen daily from Landeck to Mals and from Mals to Meran. Another Steilwagen plies every morning from Schlanders (Kreuz) to Meran in 4 hrs. Extra-Post with two horses, without changing carriages, from Landeck to Nauders 23 fl. 81, to Mals 35 fl. 86, to Eyrs 43 fl. 9, to Meran 64 fl. 75 kr.; from Meran to Naturns 10 fl. 23, to Eyrs 26 fl. 29, to Mals 33 fl. 52, and to Landeck 68 fl. 58 kr. (these charges include all fees, etc.). A railway from Schlanders to Meran is projected.

Landeck (2670'), see p. 256. — The road passes the castle and skirts the right bank of the Inn; on the left are the slopes of the Venetberg (8280'). The river forces its way through a narrow gully and forms several rapids; in the background rise the peaks of the Kauns Alps. On the left bank is a waterfall of the Urgbach, high above which lies the village of Hochgallmig. To the left are Fliess and Schloss Piedenegg. (Over the Pillerjoch to the Pitzthal, see p. 268.) The road ascends to Altenzoll (3005'; Inn), and descends to the (6 M.) Pontalser Brücke (2820'), where the Tyrolean 'Landsturm' nearly annihilated the Bavarian invaders in 1703 and 1809.

On a precipitous rock, to the right, above Prutz, stand the ruins of Schloss Laudeck, near which is the village of Ladis (3900'), 1 hr. from Prutz, with sulphur-baths. About ¼ hr. higher lies Obladis (4545'), a well-organised bath-house, with famous mineral and sulphur springs (R. 1, pens. 2 fl.), beautifully situated in the woods at the foot of the Schönjoch (8180'; easy and repaying ascent of 3 hrs.; shelter but at the top).

9 M. Prutz (2840'; Post or Rose; Kreuz; guide, F. Kathrein), where the road returns to the right bank, lies in a marshy plain, at the entrance to the Kauenser-Thal, the mountains of which have been visible for some time.

The Kauenser-Thal runs to the E. as far as Kaltenbrunn, then towards the S., parallel with the Pitzthal, to the central mass of the Oetzthal Mts. (6½ hrs. to the Gepatsch-Haus). As far as Feuchten (7½ M.) a narrow road ascends through the wooded valley, at first on the left and then on the right bank of the Faggenbach (at the Alpenrose Inn a footpath diverges to the left to Kaltenbrunn). At Nufels this road joins the bridle-path. The latter, which is longer but affords much freer views, leads over the hill formed by the deposits of the Faggenbach at its exit from the valley, crosses the stream near the church of Faggen, and ascends on the right bank to (½ hr.) Kauns (3455') and (1½ hr.) Kaltenbrunn (4140'; Eckhardt), a prettily-situated resort of pilgrims. (Over the Niederjoch or the Wallfahrt-Joch (4) to the Pitzthal, see p. 268.) The path then leads (fine view of the Weissseespitze, p. 271) past Nufels and Vergötzen (on the left the fire falls of the Gsattbach) to (1½ hr.) Feuchten (4175'; Hirsch), the last village in the valley. (Over the Verpeil-Joch or the Madatsch-Joch to Plangeros, see p. 269.) Farther up, the route crosses the brook twice, and then follows the right bank, passing the chalets of Wolfkehr, Platt, and Riefenhof (occupied in summer only). Above the Rostitz-Alp we cross to the left bank, then return to the right by the second bridge, and ascend by the Gepatschloch to the (3½-4 hrs.) Gepatsch-Haus (6325'; Inn, 18 beds), picturesquely situated on a hill clothed with Alpine cedars, opposite the
imposing "Gepatsch Glacier, the largest in Tyrol (upwards of 7 M. long). About 20 min. farther up, on the left bank of the Faggenbach, which forms three falls before reaching the glacier, is the extensive Gepatsch-Alp (6230’).

Excursions (guides, Jos. Kathrein of Prutz, Jos. Alois Praxmarer, Sen. and Jun., Joh. Praxmarer, Mich. Auer, Thomas and Albert Mark, Franz & Joel Gfall, Ser. Lentsch, J. J. and Carl Pens of Feuchten and Gepatsch).—To the Rauhenkopf-Hütte (3 hrs. with guide). From the Gepatsch-Haus we proceed in a S. direction to the (9/4 hr.) end of the glacier, and thence by a new club-path via the Schaf-Alp and along the slope of the Wonnettel (10,190’), until in about 1 hr. we are opposite the Kleine Rauhenkopf (8240’); the route then crosses the glacier, which presents no difficulty here, to (9/4 hr.) the Rauhenkopf-Hütte (8960’), with a fine view of the imposing environment (grander still is the view from the Grosse Rauhenkopf, 9790’) easily reached from the hut in 1/2 hr.). — The "Vordere or Auessere Oelgrubenspitze (11,135’); 4-1/2 hrs., with guide; not difficult), a splendid point of view, is ascended by following the route to the Oelgruben-Joch (p. 269) for 11/2 hr., then diverging to the left by a narrow path, farther on traversing detritus, snow (steep at places), and finally rocks to (21/2-3 hrs.) the summit. Magnificent panorama of the Oetztal mountains. Still easier is the Hintere Oelgrubenspitze (10,770'), ascended with guide via the Oelgruben-Joch in 4 hrs. (comp. p. 269), while the descent may be made via the S.E. arête to the Wonnettel Glacier and the Rauhenkopf-Hütte (see above; to Gepatsch 3 hrs.). — The Weissseespitze (11,595’; 5 hrs.; guide 7 fl.) is best ascended from the (3 hrs.) Rauhenkopf-Hütte (see above) in 3 hrs. over the W. Gepatsch Glacier, and is somewhat fatiguing, but offers a grand view. The descent may be made on the S.W. side across the Falgin-Ferner to the Langtauferer-Thal and the Innere Schafberg-Alp, and then either to the right to Hинтерkirch or to the left to the Weisskugel-Hütte (p. 273). — The Glockthurm (11,010’; 41/2-5 hrs.), fatiguing. Ascent through the Krumgangen-Thal to the ridge of nève between the Habicht and the Glockthurn; then to the left to the top. Descent by the Riffel-Ferner and Riffel-Joch (10,310’) to Raduschel (p. 272), or by the Krumgangen-Schartt (8870’) to Langtaufers.

Passes (comp. Map. p. 260). To MITTELBERG in the Pitztal over the Oelgruben-Joch (3885’), 7-8 hrs. (guide 7 fl.), see p. 269. — To VENT (p. 261) over the Gepatsch-Joch (10,640’), 9-10 hrs., difficult (two guides at 91/2 fl.; see p. 263); better over the Kesselwand-Joch and Guslar-Joch (p. 263). The night may be spent in the Rauhenkopf-Hütte (see above). — To Langtauferer over the Weisssee-Joch (6 hrs.; guide 6 fl.; mule to the Joch 4 fl.), a fine route, free from difficulty. From the Gepatsch-Alp we ascend to the right of the Nöderberg and through the Krumgangen-Thal and traverse the moraine of the Weissser Glacier to the (2 hrs.) Weisssee (8515’), at the foot of the beautiful Weissseespitze (11,595’). Our route now ascends abruptly to the right over turf and debris, and then traverses the Seefoch Glacier to the (11/2 hrs.) Weisssee-Joch (7475’), to the N.W. of the Wiesjockelkopf (10,285’). We descend by a steep path over rocks, debris, and turf (3/4 hr., a good spring) into the Malag-Thal, commanding a good survey of the mountains enclosing the Langtauferer-Thal (p. 273). Above the hamlet of Malag we either proceed to the left to (31/2 hrs. from the Joch) the Weisskugel-Hütte (p. 273) or descend to the right to (21/2 hrs. from the Joch) Hинтерkirch, in the Langtauferer-Thal (p. 273), and to (2 hrs.) Graun (p. 273). — To the RADUSCHEL-THAL through the Kaiser-Thal and over the Kaiser-Joch (9680’), laborious and unattractive (to the Raduschel-Haus, see p. 272, 5 hrs.; guide 31/2 fl.). The Riffel-Joch (10,310’), to the N. of the Glockthurn, and the Glockthurm-Joch (10,040’), to the S. of it, are both fatiguing and seldom used (6-7 hrs., with guide; see p. 272).

91/2 M. Ried (2875’; Post; Maass), a thriving village, with the castle of Sigmundstried, the seat of a district-court.

Excursions. A fine view is obtained from the Belvedere (93/4 hr.), whence we may go on by a pretty forest-path to the (9/4 hr.) Wiener-Hütte and so back to (11/2 hr.) Ried. Pleasant walks may also be taken to (11/2 hr.)
**Route 49. PFUNDS. From Landeck**

**Fundels (4450'), to the (1 hr.) Schneiderloch (interesting cave), and other points.** — On the left bank of the Inn we may go via Frauns, behind which opens the gorge of the Beutelbach, to (2 hrs.) Serfaus (4680'; Inn), a high-lying village with an old church, and (1 hr.) Fiss (4710'; wine at Fulgens's). The direct distance from Fiss back to the Inn bridge is about 3 M. From Serfaus we may ascend the Hexenkopf (9965'), the highest point of the Anti-Rhätikon, via the Arrez-Joch (3495'), in 5 hrs. (guide; interesting but fatiguing). Over the Furka (9120'), between the Furgler and Blankakopf, to (5-6 hrs.) See in the Pattnaun, see p. 236.

The road now ascends gradually over the extensive alluvial deposits at the mouth of the Stalanzer Bach. To the right, the ruined church of St. Christina. It then descends to (41/4 M.) Tönsens (3055'; Wilder Mann), crosses the Inn again at (1/2 M.) Bruggen, passes (1/4 M.) the Tschupbach Inn, and next reaches (41/4 M.) —

181/2 M. **PFUNDS (3185'), picturesquely situated at the entrance to the Radurschel or Pfundser Thal, and consisting of two villages: Stuben (*Traube, R. 50-80 kr.), on the high-road on the left bank of the Inn, and Pfunds (*Post), on the right bank. To the S.W. towers the Piz Mondin (10,375'), belonging to the N. Engadine chain.**

**Excursions** (guides, Frz. Jennewein, Aug. Oberhofer, and Joh. Patscheider of Pfunds). The Radurschel-Thal, at first a narrow ravine, expands higher up into a beautiful Alpine valley with luxuriant pasturage and wooded slopes. In the background to the S.E. rises the lofty Glockthurn (11,010'). A good path, steep at the beginning only, leads through wood on the left side of the valley, past the mouths of the Pfundser Tscheythal (left) and the (11/2 hr.) Saderer-Thal (right); then on the right bank (passing after 3/4 hr. a shooting-lodge on the left bank, at the entrance to the Nauderer Tscheythal) to (1 hr.) the beautifully-situated Radurschel-Haus (6200'; Inn in summer). About 11/2 hr. farther up is the fine Alpet Fall, formed by the Radurschelbach. — From the Radurschel-Haus to the top of the Glockthurn (11,010'; 6 hrs.; with guide), over the Rift-Joch, very laborious but repaying (comp. p. 271). — From the Radurschel-Haus over the Kaiser-Joch (9660'), the Glockthurn-Joch (10,040'), or the Rift-Joch (10,310') to the (5 hrs.) Gepatsch-Haus, see p. 271. Other passes lead from the head of the valley to the S. over the Radurschel-Schartl (9420') to Hinterkirch in Langtaufers (see p. 273); from the Nauderer Tscheythal to the S., over the Tscheyer-Schartl (9200') to Langtaufers, and to the W. over the Tschey-Joch (8750') to Nauders; and from the Saderer-Thal over the Saderer or Labauer Joch (7570') to Nauders (6 hrs. from Pfunds, easy and interesting; the ascent of the Schmalzkopf (p. 273) may easily be combined with this pass).

From Stuben or Finstermünz to Samnaun and across the Zehles-Joch to the Pattnaun valley, see p. 236.

Above Pfunds (11/2 M.) the road crosses the Inn by the Cajetan-Brücke, and gradually ascends on the right bank, being hewn in the perpendicular rock at places, and passing through three tunnels and two avalanche-galleries. Picturesque views of the narrow valley of the Inn. One of the finest points is at (23 M.) Hoch-Finstermünz (3630'; Hotel, R., L., & A. 1-11/2, pens. 3-31/2 fl.), a group of houses on the roadside, 420' below which is Alt-Finstermünz, with its old tower. Opposite is the Piz Mondin; to the left, the Piz Lat and other mountains of the Engadine. — The road now quits the Inn and enters (to the left) a small lateral valley leading to Nauders. Farther on, a fine waterfall is passed. The end of the defile is guarded by small fortifications (Fort Nauders). The road then ascends in a long bend (old road shorter for walkers) to (41/4 hr.) —
27 M. Nauders (4470'; *Post, R. 70 kr.; Löwe, moderate; Mond-
schein), a large village, almost rebuilt since a fire in 1880, with the old
Schloss Naudersberg, the seat of the local authorities. The Cemetery,
on a hill about 1/4 M. to the E., commands a fine view of the Ortler.
High-road to the W. to the Engadine via Martinsbruck, see Baedeker's
Switzerland. The Piz Lat (6920'; 4 hrs.; with guide), the highest point of
the range separating our route from the Innthal, the base of which is
skirted by the road, affords a fine view of the Engadine Mts. Another good
point is the Schmalzkopf or Labauer Kopf (8880'; 4 hrs.; Jos. Patscheider of
Nauders recommended as guide), to the N.E. (see p. 273).

The road gradually ascends on the right bank of the Stille Bach
to (4 M.) the Reschen-Scheideck (4900'), its culminating point,
the watershed between the Inn and the Adige. A little beyond the
village of (1/2 M.) Reschen (4890'; *Stern, rustic), which lies near
the small green Reschen-See, a striking ** View is disclosed. The
background is formed by the snow and ice-fields of the Ortler
chain; on the left the Laaser Spitze and the Tschenglser Hochwand,
farther distant the Cervedale, then the lofty pyramid of the König-
spitze, and lastly, to the right, the Ortler (p. 317), forming the
central point of the picture the whole way to Mals. About 1/4 M.
farther on, on the lake, is the hotel *Villa Fischersheim.
The Etsch, Ital. Adige, rises near Reschen, flows through the
lake of Reschen, and afterwards through the Mittersee and Haider-
sec. We next reach (1 1/2 M.) Graun (4880'; *Traube or Post;
Adler; *Lamm or 'Doctor-Wirthshaus'), a village at the entrance to
the Langtauerer-Thal (in the background the Weissseespitze).
A pleasant excursion may be made to the S.E., over pastures and
through woods, up to the (21/2 hrs.) lonely Grauner-Alp and to the Jagl,
the highest point of the arête, commanding a magnificent view of the
Oetzthal, Engadine, and Ortler Alps.

The pretty Langtauerer-Thal is traversed by a good track on the
right bank of the Carlinbach, passing Bedross and Kapron, to (2 hrs.) Pratsen,
or Hinterkirch (6150'; Nagler's Inn, 5 min. below the church, rustic). At the
hamlet of Malag (6260'), 1/2 hr. farther up, the magnificent glacier-girt head
of the valley (Langtauerer Spitze, Weisskugel, Freibrunner spitze, etc.)
is disclosed to view. From Malag we ascend to the left to (1 hr.) the shep-
 herd's hut, and then along the slope for 1 hr. more to (2 1/2 hrs. from
Hinterkirch) the Weisskugel-Hütte (8225'; well fitted up, but no provisions),
finely situated on the right side of the Langtauer Glacier. — Ascents
(guides, Christian Hohenegger of Hinterkirch and Ant. Stecher of Kapron).
The Weisskugel (12,290') may be scaled in 4 1/2-5 hrs. from the Weisskugel-
Hütte by the Langtauer Glacier, the Weisskugel-Joch (11,000'), and the
Hintersteis-Joch, a laborious ascent (comp. p. 262). The direct route between
the Weisskugel-Joch and the summit is steep and difficult, and should
not be selected for descending. The ascent via the Bärenbart Glacier and
the Bärenbart-Joch (10,580') is still more toilsome and is now rarely made.
— The ascent of the Weissseespitze (11,595'), accomplished from the Weiss-
kugel-Hütte via the Falgim Glacier in 4 hrs. (guide), is highly attractive
and not hard for experts. Fine views of the Weisskugel are obtained on the
way. The descent may be made to the Rauhenkopf-Hütte and the
Gepatsch-Haus (comp. p. 271). — The Freibrunnerspitze (11,060'), ascended
from Hinterkirch by the Malager-Alp, the Langgrub Glacier, and the Planat-
Scharte (10,145') in 5-6 hrs., is also difficult; magnificent view. — Schafkopf
(9845'), to the N.W. of Hinterkirch, in the direction of Radurschel, 3 hrs.,
repaying, and not difficult. — Danzewell (10,315'), from Kapron through
the Kühtal in 5-6 hrs., fatiguing; magnificent view. The descent may be
made through the Planalt-Thal (see below) to (4 hrs.) Mals. — PASSES.
Over the Weisssee-Joch to Geisbach (7-8 hrs. from Hinterkirch), see p. 271.
— Over the Langtaufen-Joch to the Hochjoch-Hochpis (5 hrs. from the
Weisskugel-Hütte; fatiguing), see p. 283. — To the Malscher-Thal over
the Planalt-Scharte (10,145') and the Malscher Joch (10,455'), between the
Freibrunnerspitze, and the Rabenkopf, or over the Bärenbart-Joch (p. 271)
to the Karlsbader Hütte, 7 hrs., trying glacier-tours (p. 275). — To Ra-
durschel, see p. 272.

The road crosses the Carlinbach, here confined by embankments,
and leads past the Mittersee to (3½ M.) —
37 M. St. Valentin auf der Haid (4695'; Post, 1/2 M. to the
S.), formerly a hospice, situated between the Mittersee and the
Haidsee. Below the latter lake begins the monotonous Malscher Haide,
which the road traverses, still commanding a view of the majestic
Ortler. On the left opens the Planalt-Thal. To the right, at the foot
of the hills, lies the village of Burgeis (3985'; Kreuz), with its red
spire and the castle of Fürstenburg, once a summer-seat of the
bishops of Coire, now occupied by poor families. Farther on, the
Benedictine abbey of Marienberg lies on the hill to the right.
42 M. Mals (3440'; *Post, or Adler, R. & L. 1 fl.; Bär, well
spoken of; Hirsch), a village of Roman origin, in the Upper Vintsch-
gau (Ital. Val Venosta, so named from the Venosti who once inhabited
the valley). The church contains a good picture by Knoller, represent-
ing the Death of Joseph.

The mountain-slope to the E. (opposite the Post, 5-10 min. ascent)
has been laid out as Pleasure Grounds, with benches, etc., and commands
a fine view of the Vintschgau; immediately in front rises the wooded
pyramid of the Glurnser Köpf, to the right the entrance of the Münster-
Thal, and to the left the snowy dome of the Ortler, the Tschenglser Hoch-
wand, the Lasser Spitze, etc. — There are various other good points of
view in the neighbourhood, e.g. near the mill, 5 min. from the Post
(through the old ruin and past the tower). — The Hohe Joch (8600'), ascended
from Mals to the N.E. via the Spitzige Lün (7625') in 4 hrs., is somewhat
tolism but commands a superb view of the Ortler Alps. The descent
may be made to Matsch (p. 271).

About 1 M. to the W. of Mals lies Schleis, at the entrance of the
Schlinig-Thal, through which an easy pass (guide advisable) leads over
the Schlinig-Joch (7540') to the Swiss Val d'Uina and to (8-9 hrs.) Schuls
(see Baedeker's Switzerland).

Pedestrians on their way to Prad and Trafoi may avoid the sunny
and fatiguing route through the Valley of the Adige from Mals to Prad
via Sponding by proceeding southwards from Mals to (1½ M.) Glurns
(see below), crossing the artificial bed of the Adige, and skirting the base
of the mountains to (4½ M.) Lichtenberg (°Inn), charmingly situated amidst
fruit-trees, and commanded by a castle of the same name (p. 276), to
(1½ M.) Agurns, a village with a ruined castle, and lastly to (9¼ M.) Prad.
— Glurns (2975'; °Sonne; °Krone), a small town enclosed by walls, with
an ancient church, and an extensive old castle, partly restored and oc-
cupied, is the chief place in the Upper Vintschgau and the starting-point
for several interesting excursions. (Guides, Alois Blaas and Jos. Plangger.)
Ascend of the °Glurnser Köpf (7850'; 3½ hrs.; guide 3, with descent to
Gomagoi 4 fl.), not difficult; splendid view of the Vintschgau, the Ortler,
and the Oetzthal snow-mountains. The Ciavalsch (9665'; 6 hrs.; guide
5, with descent to St. Maria in the Münster-Thal 5½, to Gomagoi 6 fl.)
affords a striking view of the Ortler. Other ascents: Piz Maspitsch (10,380';
7½ hrs.; 5 fl.); Piz Seesenna (10,570'; 8-9 hrs.; 6 fl.), etc.

To the Münster-Thal. A good road leads from Glurns first on the
right, then on the left bank of the Rambach, to (5 M.) Tauer (4040); *Post, plain), a lofty-situated village with three churches and overlooked by three ruined castles (Stellwagen twice daily to St. Maria and to Schlunders via Giurns). About 3/4 M. farther on is the Swiss frontier and beyond it (3/4 M.) Münster, Rom. Muotair (4100); *Münsterhof; *Piz Gianvalatsch; Hirsch), the first Swiss village, with a large Benedictine abbey-church. The road now descends and crosses the Rambach, passes the Aua da Pichi, a fine waterfall in a wooded ravine on the left, and leads via Siusio to (1 1/2 M.) St. Maria (5500); *Weissen Kreuz; *Piz Umbrail), a large village, at the entrance to the Val Muranze, which is traversed by the path to the Wormser Joch (p. 307). From this point over the Ofen Pass to Zermate and through the Val da Scari to Schuls, see Baedeker's Switzerland.

On quitting Mals we pass the venerable tower of the Frölichesburg. The road leads through Tartsch (3530'; Hilpold, well spoken of) to (3 1/4 M.) Schluderns (3015', Schweizerhof, moderate charges), at the mouth of the Matscher-Thal. To the left rises the Churburg, a château of Count Trapp, containing a valuable collection of armour.

The Matscher-Thal. Fair cart-roads lead from Tartsch (see above, 1 1/2 hr.) and from Mals (2 hrs.; porter to Matsch 1 1/2, to the Karlsbader-Hütte 4 fl.) to Matsch (5130'; *T. Thanei Zur Stadt Karlbad', provision-depot; M. Telsier; guides, Mat. Tschöggefri, Jos. & Math. Heinisch, Ser. Thanei, and Franz Guntisch), prettily situated on a mountain-terrace, with a fine view of the Vintschagon, Ortler, etc. About 1/2 M. below, on a rocky knoll above the ravine of the Salurnbach, are the ruins of Ober-Matsch and Unter-Matsch (charming walk hence along the aqueduct to Schluderns). Among the easy ascents made from Matsch are the Hohe Joch (5500'; 3 hrs.; guide 3 fl.; comp. p. 274), the Remsapitz (10,515'; 5 hrs. 4 fl.), the Lünerspitze (10,510'; 5 hrs. 4 fl.), and the Hohe Kreuzjoch (9790'; 4 1/2 hrs.; 3 1/2 fl.). The ascent of the Hochall (10,770'), accomplished from the Glieshöfe in 4 1/2 hrs. (guide 4 1/2 fl.), is fatiguing but interesting. From Matsch the track traverses pleasant pastures to the (2 hrs.) prettily situated Glieshöfe (5530'; simple accommodation), whence a new bridle-path ('Höllerweg') leads to the (3/4 hrs.) Innere Matscher-Alpe (5560'), where a good view of the grand head of the valley is obtained: to the N. the Matscher Glacier with its imposing ice-fall, the Freibrunnspitze, Bärenbartkogl, Weiskugel, etc. The path then ascends over mountain-pastures to the (2 hrs.) Karlsbader Hütte (7800'; provision-depot), at the foot of the Oberetten Glacier.

Ascents from the Karlsbader Hütte. The *Weiskugel (12,290), over the Oberetten Glacier, the Höller-Schart (10,810), the Matscher Glacier, and the Hinteres-Joch in 4-5 hrs. (guide 5, with descent to the Hochjoch Hospice 7, to Langtaufers 11 fl.); shortest route for this ascent, but toilsome (comp. p. 269). — Freibrunnspitz (11,060'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 4 1/2, or with descent to Langtaufers 7 fl.); Schwemser (11,340), over the Oberetten Glacier in 3 1/2 hrs. (guide 5, with descent to Kurzzras 7 fl.); Innere Quellspitze (11,530'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 4 1/2 fl.); Aëussere Quellspitze (11,010'; 3 hrs.; guide 4 fl.); Selmarspitze (11,270'), from the Innere Matscher Alpe over the Langruber and Salurn Glaciers, 3 hrs. (guide 5 fl., with descent to Kurzras 7 fl.); Lagaunspitze (11,280'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 5 1/2, with descent to Kurzras 7 fl.); six laborious ascents, fit for adepts only.

Passes. Over the Matscher-Joch or the Bärenbart-Joch to Langtaufers, see p. 274; over the Hinteres-Joch to Vent, see p. 263 (to the Hochjoch Hospice 6 hrs.; guide 6 fl.). — Over the Langrub-Joch (9990) to Kurzzras in the Schnalser-Thal (5 1/2 hrs.; guide 5 1/2 fl.), a fatiguing route. A preferable route leads from the Karlsbader Hütte over the Bildstöckel-Joch (10,225), to the S. of the Schwemser (from the Karlsbader Hütte to Kurzzras 5 hrs., guide 4 1/2 fl.). The shortest route from the Karlsbader Hütte to the Hochjoch leads over the Oberetten-Joch (10,710'), between the Aëussere Quellspitze and the Schwemser; descent across the Steinachlag Glacier, whence a path to the left leads along the Teufelseck to the Hochjoch route (comp. p. 263; to the Hochjoch Hospice 6 hrs.; guide 6 fl.).
In the distance to the right, beyond the Adige, rises the ruined castle of Lichtenberg (p. 274). At (4 M.) Neu-Spondinig (2900'; *Hirsch, charges rather high), the Stelvio road (p. 304) diverges to the right. To the S.E. are the glaciers of the W. Ortler range. — Then (2 1/4 M.) —

51 1/2 M. Eyrs (2960'; *Post or Hirsch; Lamm; Krone). Opposite is Tschengls, with an old castle, commanded by the Tschenglser Hochwand (11,060'). In the vicinity are the small baths of Schgums. —

3 M. Laas (2850'; *Hirsch; Sonne; Adler; Krone), with extensive marble-works, in which the fine marbles of Laas and Göflan are prepared for sculptors and architects. The Laaser-Thal here opens to the right. To the S. rise the Pederspitzen and Hohe Angelus, with the Angelus and Ofenwand glaciers.

Mountain Excursions in the Laaser-Thal (guides: Joh. Tscholl and Franz Tappeiner). — To reach the new Troppau Hut (see below), we cross the Adige and at the mills ascend to the right. passing the chapel of St. Martin (3355'). After 1 hr. we cross to the right bank of the Laaser Bach (above. to the left, are the marble-quarries, at the N. base of the Jonnewand, 9580') and ascend along it to (1 hr.) the Lower Laaser-Alp (5555') and the (9/4 hr.) Troppauer Hütte (6890'). This is now the starting-point for the ascents of the Laaserspitze or Orgelspitze (10,835'), accomplished via the Schluder-Scharte (see below) in 4 hrs. (guide 6, with descent to Gand 7 fl.); Schluderspitze (10,600'; 7 hrs.; guide 6 fl.); Lyfs spitze (10,990'; 5 hrs.); Außere Pederspitze (11,170', 6½ hrs.). — Passes. To Sulden over the Zayjoch (ca. 10,660') or over the Angelus-Scharte (10,990'), two easy routes (to the Dusseldorf Hut, 5-5½ hrs.; guide 6 fl.); over the Rosim-Joch (10,920'; to Sulden 7 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), fatiguing. The ascents of the Hohe Angelus (11,600') and of the Vertainspitze (11,615') may be conveniently combined with the two last-mentioned passes (comp. p. 320). — The route to Martell (p. 313) over the Schluder-Scharte (9825'); to Gand 6 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) is not difficult (Laaserspitze, see above); that over the Laaser Scharte (10,260'; to the Lower Martell-Alm 6½ hrs.; guide 7 fl.) is toilsome; the ascent of the Lyfs spitze (see above; from the pass in 3½ hr.; guide 1½ fl. extra) may be incorporated with this route.

The road crosses a large mound of debris (the top of which commands an extensive view over the Vintschgau, and of the Laas Mts. with the Hochofenwand and Hohe Angelus on the S.) and then descends to Kortsch (2575') and (4 1/2 M.) —

59 M. Schlanders (2315'; *Post or Stern; Weisses Kreuz, well spoken of; Widder), a large village with a handsome Gothic church, at the entrance to the Schlanndernaun-Thal (p. 265; guides, Joh. Gruber and Engelbert Nollet), where, on the slopes facing the S., vineyards begin. At Göflan (2340'), in the vicinity, are quarries of white marble. The road crosses (2 M.) the Adige above Goldrein (with the château of that name on the right), and then the rapid Plima, which descends from the Martell-Thal (p. 312) on the S. In the background rises the Zufrittspitze (11,270'). Opposite, on the N. slope, is the ruin of Annaberg, high above which stands the pilgrimage-church of St. Martin am Vorberg (5695'). Beyond (2 M.) Latsch (2090'; *Hirsch) the road recrosses the Adige, and runs high above the narrow and rocky bed of the river, to (21 1/4 M.) Kastelbell (1960'; Mondschein). To the left, on a rock near the
road, rises the picturesque ruined chateau of Kastelbell, which was burned down in 1842. The road now traverses a broad, and at places marshy valley, to Tschars, Bad Kochenmoos (opposite Tabland), with a sulphur spring (good but plain accommodation), and (3 1/2 M.) Staben (1815'; Adler), at the foot of a barren slope. High above Staben is the ruined castle of Jufahl (2995'), past which the route into the Schnals-Thal formerly led (p. 265).

Below Staben the road passes the narrow mouth of the Schnals-Thal (on the left bank of which runs the new road to Neu- Rateis, p. 265), and leads to (2 M.) —

71 M. Naturns (1855'; *Post, R. 60 kr.), with a ruined castle. On a hill on the opposite bank is Schloss Dornberg. Beyond (33/4 M.) Rabland (1740') the valley contracts. A saddle, called the Töll (1660'), separates the Vintschgau from the Adige district. The road passes an Inn (to the N.W. of which lies Partschins at the base of the Tschigotspitze; in the valley, the Partschins Waterfall, p. 301), and soon crosses the (1 1/2 M.) rocky bed of the river, which forms several rapids lower down. On the right bank of the Adige are the small baths of Egard. The road now descends the slope of the Marlinger Berg (p. 301) in a wide curve, affording a striking view of the beautiful Valley of Meran, which resembles a vast orchard of vines, chestnuts, and walnuts, enlivened with villages, churches, and castles, and enclosed by beautifully-formed porphyry mountains. At the foot of the hill (1 M.) we pass on the right the Forst Brewery, 1/4 M. beyond which is Schloss Forst on the left (p. 301). The road here crosses the Adige, and soon reaches (2 1/4 M.) —

80 M. Meran (1050'), see p. 296.

50. The Passeier-Thal.

Comp. Map, p. 270.

From Meran to St. Leonhard 5, thence over the Jaufen to Sterzing (p. 242) 7 hrs. — From Meran via St. Leonhard to Moos 7, thence (with guide) over the Timm-Joch to Sölden in the Oetzthal (p. 260) 9 hrs.

The Passeier-Thal is intimately associated with the memory of Andreas Hofer, the Tyrolean patriot (b. 1767, shot at Mantua 1810; see p. 179). The lower part of the valley presents few natural attractions.

Meran, see p. 296. The new road, partly hewn in the rocks, begins at the Passeier Gate, above the Gilf Promenade, and passes the Zenoburg (p. 299), ending for the present about 2/3 M. farther up the valley (to Dorf Tirol, see p. 299). We then follow the old road, past the narrow entrance of the Sproser-Thal (or Fineleloch, p. 300), and across the Finelebach, to Kuens and (1 1/2 hr.) Riffian (1770'; high up on the opposite bank stands the castle of Schönna, p. 300). It then descends to (1/2 hr.) Saltaus (1560'; *Inn in the old Schildhof), where the vineyards terminate. In rainy weather the torrents descending from the E. slopes sometimes dissolve the crumbling soil of the Kellerlahn, a fissured slope near St. Martin,
and thus give rise to dangerous mud-avalanches ('Lahn'). 2 hrs. St. Martin (1930'); *Unterwirth), above which are the Pfandlerhof, Hofer's asylum in 1809, and \( \frac{3}{4} \) hr. higher, the Pfandler-Hütte or Hofer-Hütte (4700'), where he was captured in 1810, with a memorial tablet. We next reach the (\( \frac{1}{2} \) hr.) Sandhof (Inn; purchased by the Tyrolese 'Adelsgenossenschaft'), in which Hofer was born, and mementoes of him are shown. Adjacent is the new Hofer-Kapelle.

Above (\( \frac{1}{2} \) hr.) St. Leonhard (2130'; *Strohblwirth, R. 50 kr.; *Brühlwirth), the chief village in the valley, rises the Jaufenburg, a ruin on an isolated green hill (view). The Tyrolese peasantry stormed the churchyard in 1809, and drove out the French.

Passes (guides, Joh. and Alb. Oetli of St. Leonhard, Seb. and Ign. Pizner, and Jos. Danler of Pfelders, Seb. Pfister and Joh. Gadner of Rabenstein). — Over the Jaufen to Sterzing, 7 hrs., bridle-path (guide useful, \( \frac{4}{10} \) fl.; riding not recommended). The path leads through the Waltelen-Thal, to the E. (pretty retrospect of the glaciers of the Pfelder-Thal), to (\( \frac{3}{4} \) hrs.) the little village of Waltlen (Inn, poor), and ascends rapidly to the summit of the Jaufen Pass (5670') in 2 hrs. more (Passeier Jaufenhaus, poor; Sterzinger Jaufenhaus, two Inns, one on each side of the pass). Several splendid views of the Oetztal snow-mountains. Descent through the Jaufen-Thal, or by the regular Jaufen route on the S. slope of the Ratschings-Thal via Kalk to Gasteig (p. 212) and (3\( \frac{1}{4} \) hrs.) Sterzing (p. 212).

From St. Leonhard to Sölden in the Oetztal (10\( \frac{1}{2} \) hrs.; guide to Zwieselstein 6 fl.; Jos. Gözela and Joh. Oetli at St. Leonhard, Seb. Pfister and Seb. Pizner at Pfelders, Joh. Gadner in Rabenstein). The Passeier-Thal turns to the W. above St. Leonhard. The Grafeiweg, a good bridle-path, leads on the left bank of the turbulent Passer, past the toll-house of Grafei, where a small toll is exacted. (2 hrs.) Moos (3340'; Hofer). Opposite the village is the fine Plattfall, formed by the Pfelderer Bach, above which is the hamlet of Platt. (About 3 hrs. up the Pfelders-Thal (tolerable path) lies the hamlet of Pfelders or Plan (5460'; *Inn), and \( \frac{1}{2} \) hr. farther up is Lasins (5680'), the last farm; to the right rises the precipitous walls of the Gurgl-Passeier Kamm. Passes over the Eisjoch to the Pfossen-Thal, over the Langthaler-Joch or the Rothmoo-Thal to Gurgl, and over the Sproner-Joch to Meran, see pp. 267, 302.)

At Moos the Passeier-Thal turns to the N. The path first traverses a stony chaos on the bank, then crosses to the right bank, skirting the rock by means of a gallery, ascends a steep slope, and descends to the (\( \frac{1}{2} \) hr.) Seeahaus (Inn, tolerable). The Kummersee, formed by landslips in 1844, frequently devastated the valley by its overflow, but was drained in 1774 and is now a pasture.

The next villages are (\( \frac{3}{4} \) hr.) Rabenstein (4495'; Inn; via Schneeberg to Ridnaun, see p. 244) and (1 hr.) Schönau (5520'; *Inn), at the mouth of the Säuer-Thal (over the Königs-Joch to Gurgl, see p. 267). The path ascends to the right to the (\( \frac{3}{4} \) hr.) Schönauer-Alpe (3910'), to which the route from the Timmler-Alpe descends (p. 244); it then crosses the Passeier-bach to the left and ascends steeply through the Moosthal over debris to the (2 hrs.) Timml-Joch or Timmer-Joch (8230'; view limited). Descent at first steep, over rock. After 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) hr. we cross to the left bank of the Timmlbach, recross to the right bank in \( \frac{3}{4} \) hr., and then follow the hillside, on the right bank of the Gurgler Ache, to (\( \frac{3}{4} \) hr.) Zwieselstein and (1 hr.) Sölden. Travellers bound for Gurgl descend the slope by the path diverging to the left before the second bridge over the Timmlbach, and at Pillberg (p. 266) join the route to (3\( \frac{1}{2} \) hrs. from the pass) Ober-Gurgl (p. 266).
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51. Botzen and Environs.
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Restaurants. Schwarzer Greif, Kräutner, both on the Johann-Platz; Schrager (Pl. i; C, 1), with shady garden; Bozner Hof, at the foot of
the Calvarienberg; *Forsterbräu*, Laubengasse 10; *Vilpianer Bierquelle*, to the S. of the station; *Tschugguel*, Dominikanergasse; *Larcher*, Binder-gasse; *Seidner's Biergarten*, Schizzer-Str. 14, Neustadt; *Bräuhaus*, at Gries, opposite the Badl. — Wine ("Magdalener", "Kreuzeüchler", etc.): *Alois Wolf*, Silbergasse; *J. Maier*, Dominikanergasse; *Löwengrube* (with rooms), Batzen-haus (interesting paintings), Zollgasse; *Pfau*, Binder-gasse, R. 60 kr.; *Kupelwieser's Weinstube* at Magdalena, 1/2 M. from Botzen; *Greif* (p. 280), etc. — WINE MERCHANTS: *Tschurtzschenthaler*, Obst-Platz; *Wolf*, see above.


Baths at the Hôtel Greif; at the Badl and the Hôtel Austria at Gries, etc. — *Swimming-Baths* at Gries, below the Talfer-Brücke.

Theatre in the rear-building of the Kaiserkrone (p. 280); performances twice weekly in winter.


Carriages. To Gries one-horse 1 fl. 30, two-horse 2 fl. 30 kr., there and back, stopping 1 hr., 2 and 3 fl.; to the Mendel and back, two-horse carriage for two persons 18, for three 18, for four 20 fl.; to the waterfall in the Eggen-Thai and back 5, to Birchabruick 7, back 8. Welschnofen 9 fl., to Runkelstein 2 fl., there and back, stopping 1 hr., 2 1/2 fl.; to the Zoll Inn in the Tierser-Thai 8 1/2 fl.

Omnibus (*Stellwagen*) to Kaltern (p. 294), twice daily in summer, in 2 1/4 hrs. (fare 80 kr.), starting from the railway-station and the Mondschein. — To the Mendel, see pp. 295, 333.

Botzen, Ital. *Bolzano* (880'), a town with 11,740 inhab., was the chief depot of the traffic between Venice and the North in the middle ages, and is now the busiest commercial town in Tyrol. It is charmingly situated at the confluence of the Talfer, which descends from the Sarntal on the N., and the Eisak, which falls into the Adige 3 M. below the town. The E. background, beyond the Eisak-Thai, is formed by the picturesque and fantastic dolomite peaks of the Schler and the Rosengarten, while to the W. the view is bounded by the long ridge of the Mendel, stretching from Mt. Roën to the Gantkofel and rising above the castled hills of Uebertisch. Fine view of the environs from the Talfer bridge. In summer, when the heat in the basin of Botzen is very oppressive, the Wassermauer on the Talfer affords a cool walk after sunset (approached from the Talfer-Brücke, to the right, or from Zwölfsmalgreien, the N. suburb). In July and August the wealthier citizens retire to their country seats on the Ritten, at Kollern, Jenesien, etc., returning to Botzen in September.

The Bahnhof-Strasse leads through the attractive *Public Park* to the *Johann-Platz* (Pl. C, 2), in which in 1889 a monument was erected to the poet *Walther von der Vogelweide* (probably born about 1160 at the Vogelweidhof near Lajen, see p. 288), by H. Natter (d. 1892).

The Gothic *Parish Church* (Pl. 3; C, 2), of the 14-15th cent., has a W. portal with two lions of red marble, in the Lombard style, and
an elegant open tower (205'), completed in 1519. On the pulpit (15th cent.) are some interesting reliefs. The marble altar dates from 1716; the altar-piece (Assumption) is by Lazzarini, a pupil of Titian.

The gateway on the E. side, with the inscription 'Resurrecturis', leads to the Cemetery (Pl. C, 3), surrounded by arcades. In the S.W. corner is the vault of the Giovanniell family, with a Madonna under a Gothic canopy, designed by Schnorr. In the middle, to the right, is the small enclosed Protestant churchyard.

The traffic of the town centres in the Laubengasse, with its arcades and shops, and the adjoining Obst-Platz. In the former the chief buildings are the Rathaus and the Merkantil-Gebäude, with a hall for exhibitions.

The Museum in the Spitalgasse (Pl. 10, B, 2; open daily 9-12, 3-5, Sun. 9-12; 20 kr.) contains a miscellaneous collection of curiosities, natural history objects, Tyrolese costumes, etc.; among the pictures an original portrait of Andreas Hofer by Altmutter.

The Franciscan Monastery (Pl. 1, C, 1) possesses a finely-carved old German altar (in a chapel to the N. of the choir). Fine cloisters; in the fore-court (to the right) is a reproduction of the grotto of Lourdes. — Horticulturists should visit the gardens of Dr. Streiter, on the Ober-Botzen Berg, of the late artist Moser in the Raingasse (now belonging to the Kaiserkrone), and of Count Sarnthein, Franziscanergasse 2. In the last is an ancient Roman marble memorial.

ENVIRONS. — With the exception of the high road in the bottom of the Eisak valley, the roads in the neighbourhood of Botzen and Meran are little better than bridle-paths, and can be used only by low-built carrioles ('Sarnthalwagen' or 'Frischfuhrwerke'), which cannot be recommended for strangers. — Mountain guides: Joh. Bologna, Rob. Palaoro, Isidor Widmann. Tarif 3 fl. per day.

The *Calvarienberg (950') commands a fine view of the town and its W. environs (25 min.; turn to the left from the high-road by the Botzener Hof beyond the Eisak bridge, cross the railway, and ascend to the right). The oratories on the path to the summit contain curious life-size groups in wood.

A more extensive view is obtained from the new 'Belvedere at the hamlet of Virgi (1770'), 20 min. farther up (path marked with red and white), to which also a direct path, diverging to the left from the Eisak bridge, ascends in 1/2 hr. — Another walk follows the road to the right of the Eisak bridge, turning off after about 1/4 hr. by a footpath (red and white marks) and ascending via Haslach to the (1/2 hr.) partly preserved *Haselburg, or castle of Kühhach (1365; Restaurant), picturesquely situated on the brink of a precipice, and commanding an excellent view of the valley of the Adige (best seen from the rocky height 2 min. beyond the castle).

The footpath continues to the S. beyond the Haselburg and in 1/4 hr. divides at a moss-grown rock (1570). The right branch leads to the (1/4 hr.) Stallerhof (refreshments) and descends via St. Jakob to (1/4 hr.) the high-road, beside which it runs through meadows to (1/4 hr.) Botzen; the left branch rapidly ascends the Lange Wand to (1 hr.) Seil (2815), crosses the ridge of the Kollerer Berg, and leads through fine wood to (1/4 hr.) Bauernkolterm (3740); 'Baumgartner'), and thence via Badi back to (3 hrs.) Botzen. The direct road to Badi (Bad St. Isidor; 2990; red and white waymarks; horse 3 fl.) ascends to the left on the bank of the Eisak immediately beyond the Eisak bridge (see above), turning to the right at the cross-roads, and mounting to (1/4 hr.) Kampenn (2080), with a small château. Thence it again ascends to the right to (1/4 hr.) a finger-post indicating the way to the 'Badi', which it reaches in 1/2 hr. more ('Tun). St. Isidor and Kollern (Herrenkoltern 3705, Bauernkoltern 3740), sit-
uated 3/4 hr. farther up, are favourite summer-quarters (horse from Botzen to Badl 4, to Kollern 6 fl.). Beautiful wood-walks and charming views. Marked paths ascend hence to (1 1/4 hr.) the Tütschen (Stadlegg; 5310') and (1 1/4 hr.) the Rothwald (1945'), both commanding splendid views. — A descent may be made direct from Badl to the Baden-Mühle in the Eggental (p. 286), but it is necessary to proceed on the same level for some time, as the first paths diverging to the left lead only to impracticable rocks (it is advisable to have a boy to show the way).

**Gries. — Hotels.** *Austria;* °Sonnenhof, °Bellevue, °Grieser Hof, these four first-class, with gardens; °Badl, beyond the Talfer bridge, with baths; °Kreuz. — Pensions. °Trafoner; Hablsburg; Beau-Site; Ober; Gruber; Wenter; Frick; Guntschna; Obersee; Victoria; Bavaria; Edelweiss, etc. — Dr. Navratil’s Sanatorium, with the Pension Mon-Séjour. — Hotel Omnibus and Diligence meet the mail-trains at Botzen; one-horse Cab, 1 1/2 fl., Visitors’ Tax, 2 fl. for the 1st week, 1 fl. each week extra, 10 fl. per season.

**Gries (395'), a village on the right bank of the Talfer, lies 3/4 M. to the W. of Botzen, in a sheltered situation at the base of the Guntschna-Berg, and is frequented in winter by persons with delicate chests, the mean temperature being 41/2° Fahr. higher than that of Meran. The Curhaus contains a café-restaurant, reading-rooms, etc. (music three afternoons a week). The Stiftskirche contains frescoes by Knoller. Fine view of the Dolomites from the Cemetery. The *Erzherzog Heinrich Promenade,* which ascends the slope of the Guntschnaberg in easy windings, affords a charming walk.

Botzen and Gries are arranged for the ‘terrain-cure’; i.e. the walks and paths in the neighbourhood are classified and marked according to their gradients, so that sufferers from defective circulation, fatty degeneration of the heart, etc., may gradually strengthen the heart-muscles and regulate their breathing-process by a systematic course of walks, gradually increasing in steepness.

The Guntschna-Berg, the S. buttress of an extensive plateau similar to the Ritten, lies between the valleys of the Talfer and Adige and extends nearly as far as Meran. Its surface is sprinkled with villages (Jenesien, Flas, Möllten, etc.) and farms, among which Jenessien, occupying a lofty and pleasant situation 6 M. from Botzen, a summer-resort of the townspeople, is worthy of a visit (path marked in red and white). From Gries we proceed to the N.E., crossing the Fagenbach, to Trojenstein, pass the Gschetthie (round) Thurm (said to be of Roman origin), and ascend in windings to the 1 hr. village of St. Georg (1930'; charming view near the church). Jenesien (3570'; °Oberwirth; Unterwirth), 1 1/2 hr. farther on, is not visible until we are close to it. A little before reaching it we pass a barren hill on the left (the ‘Krumme Bühl’) which commands a splendid view of the Dolomites. — An excursion to Glaning and Greifenstein is also interesting. From the old parish-church of Gries we ascend by a steep track to the village of (1 1/2 hr.) Unter-Glaning (2495'; Messner Inn), lying on a spur of the Alten (see below) and affording a picturesque view. We then descend to the (1/2 hr.) ruin of Greifenstein or Sausschloss (2420'), perched on a rock high above the Adige, and then either return as we came, or descend (very steep and rough) to (9/hr.) Sieben- schick and follow the Meran road (p. 295) to Moritzing and (1 1/2 M.) Botzen. — The °Altenberg or Glaning (4020'), which commands a splendid view, is easily ascended from Glaning in 1 1/2-2 hrs., or from Gries by a path (red and white marks) via the Trattnerhof in 3 hrs.

The Ritten, a lofty and extensive plateau to the N.E. of Botzen, between the Talfer and the Eisak, is a favourite summer-resort. The chief villages are Oberbotzen and Klobenstein. The old road to
(2 hrs.) Oberbotzen diverges to the left from the Rentsch road (p. 286), about 1/4 M. to the E. of Botzen, and ascends steeply and for the most part destitute of shade via St. Magdalena. The new bridle-path (shady in the morning; horse to Oberbotzen 3, to Oberbotzen and Klobenstein 6½ fl.) is preferable. This (red and white marks) leads by (25 min.) St. Anton (p. 285) and ascends to the right to St. Peter. Here we turn to the right and ascend first by a paved path through vineyards and then by a marked path through woods of chestnut, ftr, and larch to a (3½ hr.) finger-post showing the 'Nesselbrunnsteig nach Oberbozen'. Hence ascending to the right, we pass a projecting rock with a fine glimpse of the Sarntal and reach (1½ hr.) a farm house with an excellent spring; then past the Nesselbrunnen to the (40 min.) edge of the plateau, and by a carriage-road to (35 min.) Oberbotzen (3915'; Inn, unpretending), which commands a fine View of the Dolomites from the Latemar to the Geislerspitzen. Mens's Aussichtswarte, or belvedere, affords an admirable view towards the W. (Ortler, Oetztal Alps). From (1½ hr.) Maria-Schnee (Unterhofer, tolerable) a picturesque road (with varying views of the Schlern, etc.) leads to (3½ hr.) Wölfgrobben (3945'), with its small lake, and (1½ hr.) Klobenstein (3770'; *Höt.-Pens. Staffler, pens. 2½-3 fl.), the busiest and most beautifully situated village on the Ritten, with a magnificent view of the long chain of the Dolomites. The best point of view is the Belvedere, 1½ hr. to the E., to the left of the road to Lengmoos, which is now almost a part of Klobenstein. About 1½ hr. farther to the N., in the valley of the Finsterbach, are the curious *Earth Pyramids, columns of the debris of an old moraine, worn into their present shapes by the action of rain-water, and preserved from farther destruction by stones or trees on their summits. A road from Lengmoos crosses the ravine by a wooden bridge (the path through the ravine being closed as dangerous) to (3½ hr.) Mittelberg, whence we may proceed to Lengstein (3195'; Schweiger) and Waidbruck (p. 246; 3 hrs. from Klobenstein). — The direct route from Botzen to Klobenstein (3½-4 hrs.) is by a rough road (not suitable for driving; horse 4 fl.), via Rentsh, Kleinstein, and Unterinn. From Klobenstein to Atzwang (p. 247), or to Steg (p. 247), a steep bridle-path (2 hrs.).

The *Rittnerhorn (7420'; guide 2 fl., A. Lobis, alias 'Spängleroni', of Klobenstein; horse 4 fl.), ascended from Oberbotzen or Klobenstein by a marked path in 3½ hrs., is an admirable point of view. The route from Klobenstein ascends gradually to (1½ hr.) Pemmern (5025'; inn, poor; Bad Süss, 1½ hr. to the E., better), and thence by the Rittner-Alps to the (2 hrs.) summit, on which is the new Rittnerhorn-Haus (inn in summer). Extensive survey (panorama by Seelos): to the E. the Dolomites from the Peitlerkofel to the Mts. of the Fleims-Thal; to the S. the Alps of Trent, Monte Baldo, Brenta, Adamello, Presanella Alps; to the W. the Ortler and the Oetztal Alps; to the N. the Stubai and Zillertal snow-mountains, and the Taurin as far as the Gross-Glockner. Descent, if preferred, via the Villanderer Alp and Villanderer to (3½ hrs.) Klausen (p. 246); or vià Barbian to (3 hrs.) Waidbruck (p. 246); to Sarnthein (p. 285) through the Tanacbich-Thal or over the Sarner-Scharte (3075'), fatiguing.
Sarnthal (one-horse carr. to Runkelstein 3 fl.). To the N. of Botzen opens the Sarnthal, a deep valley intersecting the porphyry mountains, watered by the Talfer, and sometimes contracting to a wild ravine. The road, which was much damaged by a flood in 1891, has been temporarily patched up, while a new road is being made (to Sarnthein, 43/4 hrs.). The route leads from the Obst-Platz through the Franziskanergasse (or from the Talfer bridge via the Wassermauer) to the (11/4 M.) spinning-mill of St. Anton and Schloss Klebenstein. On the right, above, is the church of St. Peter, and on the left the Gescheibe Thurm (p. 283). The road to the left over the bridge leads to Gries (p. 283; wine at the Sand Inn, on the right bank). Our road, however, keeps to the right, following the left bank of the Talfer, and passes below (1 M.) Runkelstein (1350'), a castle presented in 1893 to Botzen by the Emperor of Austria, built in 1237 and thoroughly restored in 1884-88 (adm. daily, 10-12 and 4-7, Sun. 10-12). It is adorned with curious medieval frescoes (refreshm.). To the left, farther on, rises Schloss Ried (*Staffler's Inn), on a rock on the right bank of the Talfer. Beyond this, also to the left, are the Sarnerhof Inn, and then the scanty ruins of Schwatzenstein and, high above the road, the ruined Rabenstein or Sarner Schloss (2130'), with a curious wine-press of 1565 (1 hr. from the Sand Inn). On the hill to the right is the ruin of Langegg. Passing the (11/4 M.) inn Zum Sarner Zoll (toll 2 kr.), we enter (1 M.) the Mackner Kessel (1405'), a wild rocky chaos, beyond which rises the Johanneskofel, a nearly perpendicular porphyry rock, 330' high, on which is perched the Chapel of St. John. Then, passing the Mayr Inn, we reach the (1 hr.; about 21/2 hrs. from Botzen) Inn zur Post Halbwegs, beyond which the scenery loses in interest, and proceed past the (1 M.) Tourist Inn (2200') to (11/2 hr.) Sarnthein (3170'; *Gänsbacher zur Post; *Schweizer; Braunwirth), the chief place in the valley, pleasantly and healthily situated, and much visited in summer. To the E. rise the ruins of Reineck and Kranzelstein, to the N. the Kellerburg.

Excursions (guide, Joh. Aichner). Attractive passes lead from Sarnthein to the W. over the Auen-Joch (6240') and Hafling (p. 302; 6 hrs.), and over the Kreuzjoch (6345') and by St. Katharina in der Schart (p. 302) to Meran (7 hrs.; guide in each case 5 fl.). From Aberstücki (see below) to Meran via the Missensteind-Joch, see p. 302.

At Astfeld (3290'; Inn), 3 M. above Sarnthein, the valley divides: the right (E.) branch is named the Durnholzer-Thal, the left (W.) branch the Penser-Thal. In the former lies (3 hrs.) the hamlet of Durnholz (5150'; quarters at the cure's), with a small lake; the route to it passes Reinswald, on the slope to the right, by which the path from the Latzfonser Joch descends (p. 246; from Durnholz over the Schalderv-Scharte to Vahrn, see p. 245). — A tolerable road ascends the Penser-Thal, passing Aberstücki (4010'), situated in a side-valley to the left, at the base of the Hirzer (p. 302), and (7 M.) Rabenstein (4090'; Inn), to (2 M.) Ausser-Pens (4340'; Inn) and (5 M.) Pens (4780'; poor Inn). From Pens a marked path leads by Asten to the Penser-Joch (7250') and through the Seitenberg-Thal and Jaufen-Thal to (6 hrs.) Sterzing, or through the Egger-Thal to (6 hrs.) Mauls (p. 241), uninteresting (guide from Sarnthein 5 fl.).
Eggen-Thal. (Carr. with one horse from Botzen to the waterfall and back 5 fl.; to Birchabruck 7, Welschnofen 10 fl. ; mail-carriage from Botzen to Birchabruck every evening; returning in the morning.) We drive to (2 M.) Kardaun (950'; p. 247), following the Brixen road to Rentsch (Lamm), and there crossing the Eisak and the railway. Here we turn to the right through a gateway (toll 2 kr.) into the narrow ravine, watered by the Karneidbach. On a precipitous rock to the left rises the picturesque castle of Karneid (1525'). Below, to the left, is the Eggenthaler Hof, to the right is the Florkeller (beer). After 2 M. the road passes through two short tunnels; under the bridge before the first of these the Karneidbach forms a picturesque fall. This is the finest point in the valley, which expands higher up. To the right is the Baden-Mühle (p. 283). On the slopes to the left are several 'earth-pyramids' (p. 284). 6 M. (10 M. from Botzen) Birchabruck (2895'; *Post), charmingly situated, with a superb view of the Latemar to the right, and the Rothe Wand and Rosengarten to the left. The valley ramifies here, the Welschnofener Thal diverging to the left, and the Eggen-Thal to the right.

In the Eggen-Thal a road ascends among the scattered houses of the village of Unter-Eggenthal to (1½ hr.) the upper Church (4440). Thence we proceed to the (2 hrs.) Reiter-Joch (6530'), with remains of old trenches, between the Cima della Valsorda (8236') on the left, and the Zangenberg or Pala di Santa (8180') on the right, the latter (splendid view) ascended in 1¼ hr. We then either descend to the right, through the Val di Siana, to (2½ hrs.) Tesero, or ascend to the left to the (3½ hrs.) Battel-Joch (Passo Fondo; 6965'), and descend thence by the Val Gardena to (1½ hr.) Predazzo (p. 333). — A pretty path leads along the foot of the Latemar from the church in Unter-Eggenthal to the (1¼ hr.) Unter Kerer-See (p. 287). — Comp. the Map, p. 333.

On the plateau between the Eggen-Thal and the Etschthhal, 6 M. to the S.W. of Birchabruck, lies Deutschofen (4445'; Adler; Rössl, etc.), a considerable village, prettily situated. It may also be reached from stat. Lefers (p. 320) in 3½ hrs., via the Branten-Thal. Charming excursion from Deutschofen to the beautifully-situated monastery and pilgrimage-church of (1½ hr.) Weissenstein (4935'; *Inn), and thence to (6 M.) Radon (p. 322), or gradually down to the S.W., with admirable views of the valley of the Adige and the mountains beyond it, to (1½ hr.) Aldein (Inn) and (1½ hr.) stat. Auer (p. 320). — The *Weisshorn (7590'), an excellent point of view, may be ascended without difficulty from Weissenstein in 2½, from Deutschofen in 3, or from Aldein in 3½ hrs. (guide advisable). The descent may be made to the S. to the (½ hr.) Grimmjoch (6550'; *Inn), between the Weisshorn and Schwarzhorn, and thence either to the W. by the Grimm-Alp and Radon (*Zirmerhof Inn, p. 352) to Fontana Fredda (p. 353), or to the E. over the Lavaze-Joch (5930') and through the Val Gambia (cart-road) to (3½ hrs.) Cavalese (p. 333). — The Schwarzhorn (Cima di Rocca; 8056'), to the S. of the Weisshorn, commands a more extensive view (from the Grimmjoch, 1¼ hr.; from Cavalese by the Lavaze-Joch, 4 hrs., comp. p. 335).

To the E., a road (diligence daily in summer) ascends from Birchabruck along the Welschnofener Bach to (3½ M.) Welschnofen (3865'; *Rössl; Krone, well spoken of), known in the Fassa as Nova Italiana, and occupying a fine open situation. To the right rises the serrated ridge of the Latemar, to the left the imposing Rosengarten (best survey from the Zischgl-Alp; 1½ hr., by a marked path). The
old road from Birchtbruck, diverging after 1 1/4 M. to the left at the bridge, is shorter.) From Welschnofen over the Costalunga Pass to Vigo 4 1/2 hrs. (guide 3 fl., unnecessary, Joh. Kaufmann or Ant. Dejori of Welschnofen recommended). The route (bridle-path; road being made) ascends gradually past several farms, and enters the wood. At a (3/4 hr.) saw-mill we cross the brook and pass the (3/4 hr.) *Unter Karer-See (5030'), picturesquely situated in the wood at the base of the Latemar. The path then ascends the Puckel-in Valley to the (1/2 hr.) *Alpenrose Inn, on the Costalunga Alp (large new hotel being built), and to the (1/4 hr.) Costalunga or Karersee Pass (5765'), between the Latemar (3990') on the right and the Rothwand (9200') on the left. Opposite are seen the Dolomites of the Fassa; to the W., in the distance, are the Ortler and Oetztal Alps. We may now either descend to the right, through the Costalunga Valley, to (1 1/4 hr.) Moëna (p. 353), or by a good path to the left to Vallonga and (1 1/2 hr.) Vigo (p. 354).

The Tierser-Thal, which runs parallel with the Eggen-Thal on the N., descends towards the W. from the Rosengarten to the Eisak-Thal at Blumau (p. 247). A road (carr. at the Tierser Hof in Blumau) ascends along the Breambach to the (3 1/2 M.) Zoll Inn, and then to the left to the (6 1/2 M.) village of Tiers (3940'; *Rose; Krone). From this point to the Costalunga Pass there is a marked path by the Nigger (4 1/2 hrs.), another to Welschnofen by the Wolfgruben (4955'; 2 1/2 hrs.) — From Tiers an attractive and not difficult route leads over the Tiers-Alpl to Campitello, in 6 1/2-7 hrs. (guide advisable), 3 1/2 fl.; Alois Villgratiner known as Lüsenlois, Joh. Villgratiner II. or Löwenhansl, recommended for difficult ascents; Joh. Damian or Messerhansl, Alois Ratschigel, all of Tiers). A tolerable path ascends the Tschanin-Thal, passing the chapel of St. Cyprian and the (1 hr.) unpretending Weisstahnhad (3855), to (1 1/2 hr.) the Rechte Leger or the Ochsen-Alpe (chalets), at the mouth of the wild Bletschen-Thal (p. 293), where we obtain a fine view of the Rosengarten chain, and to the (3 1/4 hr.) imposing cauldron of the Bärentoch (way-post). Thence to the left we ascend the Alpigruben via the Stiege, a rocky cliff rising in successive ledges like a staircase, by a path recently repaired to (1 hr.) the Tierser-Alpl (3855'); *View), between the Rosszahn on the left and the Molignon on the right (ascent of the Rotherdspitze and the Schern, see p. 295). We descend through the Duron-Thal to (2 1/2-3 hrs.) Campitello (p. 354).

There are several other passes between Tiers and the Val di Fassa, crossing the Rosengarten Chain. The Grasleiten Pass (9-10 hrs. to Vigo, guide 4 fl.) is the least arduous. From the (3 1/4 hrs.) Bärentoch we ascend to the right through the wild Grasleiten-Thal to the (5 1/4 hr.) splendidly situated Grasleiten-Hütte (7100'; Inn in summer) and to the (20 min.) grand head of the Grasleiten-Thal, then over aces to the (1 1/4 hr.) Grasleiten Pass (5580), between the Kesselkogel (9830) on the left and the Kleine Valbonkogel (9080) on the right. We may descend either to the right via the (1 1/2 hr.) Gardenia Chalets and the Sozial Chalets in the wild rocky Vajoler-Thal, to (1 1/2 hr.) Ferra (p. 354); or from the Grasleiten Pass to the S.E. round the Kesselkogel to the Lasso-Pass, between the Kesselkogel and the Sciliarcrestispitze (Ohme di Larsec; 9460), down to the Antermoja Lake (p. 304) in the Antermoja-Thal, and thence over the Donna Pass to the Duren-Thal and to Campitello (from Tiers 11 hrs.; guide 5 fl.). — The Kesselkogel (9830'), the highest peak of the Rosengarten group, may be ascended from the Grasleiten-Hütte in 3 hrs. by a snow-couloir on the N.W. side (laborious; guide 6 fl.; more difficult from the Antermoja-Thal in 2 1/2-3 hrs.); very fine view. — The Antermojakogel (9610'), the Molignon (N.W.; peak 9140'),
central peak 9275'), the Grosse Valbonkogl (9290'), the Kleine Valbonkogl (9090'), the Western (9250') and Eastern Grasleiten spitze (difficult), the Scalieretta-spitze (Cima 'di Larsec, 9460'), the Vajollet-Thürme (highest peak, 9255', Winklerthurm, to the S.E., very difficult), the Coronelle (9175'), etc., may also be ascended from the Grasleiten-Hütte. Ascent of the Rosengarten spitze (9385'), see below; of the "Schlern," see p. 293.

From the 'Grasleiten-Hütte to Gröden,' the shortest route (to St. Ulrich 5½ hrs., path marked but difficult, guide advisable) leads over the Molignon Pass (about 8200'), between the Molignon and the Grasleiten spitze, and thence via the pastures of Meierhofen to the Mahlknecht-Joch (p. 292) and across the Seiser Alp to St. Ulrich (p. 289). Another attractive and easier route leads via the Bärenloch, the Tierser-Alpl (p. 287), and the Mahlknecht-Joch. — The shortest route from the Grasleiten-Hütte to Campitello (4-4½ hrs.) also crosses the Molignon Pass and descends the Duron-Thal.

From Tiers to Vigo over the Vajollet Pass, 7½ hrs., difficult (guide 5 fl.). We turn to the right at the chapel of St. Cyprian (p. 287), ½ hr. from Tiers, and ascend on the right bank of the Furjametsbach through wood to (1½ hr.) the Falzgger-Schwaige. Steep stretches of debris and snow lie between this point and the (2½ hrs.) Vajollet Pass (8920'), between the Tschaminsspiten and the Vajollet-Thürme. Magnificent view. Thence a steep descent to (1½ hr.) the Gardecia Chalets and (1½ hr.) Perra.

The Santner Pass (10 hrs. to Vigo) should be attempted by expert climbers only. From the (2 hrs.) Falzgger-Schwaige (see above) we turn to the S., and proceed, at first through wood and then over stony meadows, to the sheer rocky face of the Rosengarten, which we ascend by an exceedingly steep and difficult climb to the Garl, a scree-slope that from Botzen looks like a patch of snow, and then to the (4½-5 hrs.) Santner Pass (about 9180'), immediately to the N. of the Rosengarten spitze (see below). A very steep descent leads down to (2 hrs.) the Gardecia Chalets and (1½ hr.) Perra. — The Rosengarten spitze (Cateneccio, 9835'), a difficult ascent which should be attempted only by steady climbers (guide 9 fl., descending to Vigo or Campitello 10 fl.), may be surmounted from the Garl in 1-1½ hr., or from the Grasleiten-Hütte over the Grasleiten Pass and the rocky precipices bounding the W. side of the Vajollet-Thal in 5 hrs.

Farther to the S. are the easy Tschager-Joch (8910') and the Coronelle Pass (9020'), both to the N. of the Coronelle, and the Vajolone-Joch (Forcella di Vael, 8310'), between the Tscheinerspitze and the Rothwand (p. 354), which may be crossed in 7 hrs. from Welschnofen or Tiers to Vigo.

Grödner-Thal. Seiser-Alp. Schlern (comp. Map, p. 286). The narrow Gröden Valley (Romantic Goerdeina, Ital. Gardena), 18 M. in length, traversed by the brook of that name, consists of bright green meadows flanked with dark pine-forest. The N. slopes are thickly sprinkled with neat dwellings, and the background towards the E. is formed by huge Dolomites. The dialect of the valley as far as St. Ulrich is German, beyond that 'Ladin' (comp. p. 374). The road (8 M. to St. Ulrich; diligence from Waidbruck thrice daily in 3½ hrs.; one-horse carr. 3½, two-horse 6 fl.) ascends the narrow valley to the left from Waidbruck (1545'; p. 246). On the height to the N. is Lajen, with the Vogelweidhof (2545'), said to have been the home of the poet Walther von der Vogelweide (p. 281; a pleasant walk of 50 min. from Waidbruck). Before the (6 M.) *Bräuhaus St. Peter (3070'; R. 60 kr.), the Langkofel comes in sight. Farther on we pass Pontives and the valley of the Pufier Bach to the right, above which is the village of Pufels, at the foot of the Puflatsch.
1½ hr. St. Ulrich (4055'; *Rössl or Post; *Adler; *Mondschein; rooms also at the Marienheim; beer at the Engel), Ladin Ortisei, the chief village (1320 inhab.) in the valley, is frequented as a summer-resort. The interior of the Church (1793-96) is beautifully decorated; in the sacristy is a *Madonna in marble by Andrea Colli, a pupil of Canova (sacristan 20 kr.). The tastefully restored chapel of St. Anthony contains a fine altar-piece by Deschwanden. In the Grödner-Thal as many as 2500 persons are employed in wood-carving (figures of Christ, toys, etc.). Near the church is Purger's dépôt of carved wood.

Excursions: (guides, Franz Fistil, Eustach Daupant, Bap. Vinatzer, J. Pescosta, J. A. Rifesser, Al. Stuflesser, Franz Lainoga, of St. Ulrich; Wendelin Kaslatter, Al. Demetz, of Wolkenstein). A new road leads to the E. to (½ hr.) St. Jakob (5140'), with an ancient church and a good view of the Langkofel. (By St. Jakob to St. Christina, 1½ hr., a far finer route than the road in the valley.) A marked path hence ascends the Pfitschberg (7780'; 2½ hrs.; fine view); and a picturesque route leads to the (2½ hrs.) Regenburger-Hütte in the Cisles-Thal (p. 290). — The *Raschötz (7490'), from which there is a splendid view, may be ascended in 3-3½ hrs. (guide, unnecessary), from the church over the bridge to the N., and thence either by the (½ hr.) direct path ascending to the left vià Palus, or by the path that diverges to the right, passes the houses of Oberwinkel, and continues through wood to the Col de Luca and (left) the (2½ hrs.) Saltner-Hütte, whence it ascends to the W. to the (½ hr.) Heiligrüse-Kapelle (7210') and the (½ hr.) summit, on which is a refugee-hut. Both routes are steep and stony. — Another marked path leads to the N.E. via Oberwinkel and the (2½ hrs.) Kuka Saddle (7155') to the *Aschklers-Alpe; fine view from the (1 hr.) Seceda (5270'; best point above the cross). A marked path skirts the arête to the E. from the Seceda to the (1½ hr.) Pana-Scharte (to Villnöss, see p. 246) and descends past the Piaera Longia (7605'), a rock that has fallen from the Fermeda-Thurm, to the (1 hr.) Regenburger-Hütte (p. 290). — To the S. the *Puflatsch (7140') may be ascended in 3 hrs. by a bridle-path (Schnittsteig) leading past Pufels to the cross (7035'), and then along the arête to the top (guide, not indispensable, 2½ fl., with descent to Kastelruth ¼ fl. 40 kr.); return by the Heissböck-Scharte (see below; descent by the Seiser-Alpe, and by a rough paved path to Kastelruth or Ratze, not pleasant; see p. 292). — The Schlerl (8415'; not difficult) may be ascended from St. Ulrich by Pufels, the Heissböck-Scharte, and the Provstiner-Scharte in 6 hrs. (see p. 292; guide 4 fl.). — From St. Ulrich to Villnöss vià the Flitzer-Scharte or the Brogles-Alpe, see p. 246; to Kastleruth (p. 291) via Runggardisch and St. Michael in 2½ hrs. (marked path). — One-horse carriage from St. Ulrich to St. Christina 1½, two-horse 3 fl.; to Wolkenstein 3 and 5 fl.

We next reach (1 hr.) St. Christina, in the Gröden dialect Dla-it (4685'; *Doses Inn, at the E. end of the village, which is 1½ M. long). On the left towers the huge Langkofel, and farther on, to the right, is the château of Fischburg, now a poor-house.

The mountain-pastures above St. Christina to the N. afford a good survey of the grand environs: to the N. the Raschötz, Aschklers-Alpe (Seceda), Geislerspitzen; E. the Col dalla Pières and the Rothspitzen; S.E. the Sella group; S. the Langkofel and Plattkofel; S.W. the Puflatsch, and the more distant Rosengarten and Schlerl.

Mountain Ascents: (guides, see above). The Langkofel (Sas Long, 10,425') may be ascended from St. Christina in 8-12 hrs. via the Langkofel-Joch (p. 290); difficult, for experts only, with good guide, 1½ fl., in unsettled weather two guides required; danger from falling stones near the top. — The S. peaks of the Langkofel group are still more difficult.
VI. Route 51. WOLKENSTEIN. Botzen

viz. the Grohmannspitze (10,205'; vià the W. flank or from the back), Zahnkofel (9835'), Innerkoflerthurn (Punta de Pian de Sas; about 10,070'), and Fünfingerspitze (9830'; the most difficult). — The Plattkofel (9710'; 6 hrs.; guide 4, with descent to Campitello 5 fl.) is laborious but not difficult. We proceed through the Waldinser Wald to the Zaltinger-Alp (Etmts.) and the (3½ hrs.) Fassa-Joch (p. 355), and then ascend to the left, across the sloping rocky plateau, to the (2½ hrs.) summit. — An attractive new route leads through the Langkofel-Thal (Danser Sasch), passing the Grohmann Glacier, to the (4 hrs.) Langkofel-Joch (8800'; new club-hut), between the Langkofel and the Fünfingerspitze, and thence down over scree to the (1½ hr.) Sella-Joch (p. 281).

A pleasant path, marked with red, ascends the Cisles-Thal, to the N. from St. Christina to the (1½ hr.) Regensburger-Hütte (6900'), finely situated on the Cisles Alp, at the base of the rugged Geislerspitzen (see below). The return may be made by ascending the grassy slope to the right from the hut (red marks) to the cross on the hill (7235'; fine view of the Langkofel, Marmolada, etc.), and thence descending steeply, across the Aschklerbach, and along the slope (fine views) to St. Jakob (p. 289) and (3 hrs.) St. Ulrich. — The Geislerspitzen (highest peak, Sas Bigata, 9930'), a laborious ascent, but not very difficult for experts, is made from the Regensburger-Hütte over debris (Mittagscharte, 8570') and crumbling slopes (wire-ropes) in 3 hrs. (guide 6 fl.). The Gabel (Furquetta; 9930'; guide 8 fl.), more difficult, and the Forneda-Thur (9240'; guide 14 fl.) is still more so. The Col della Piëres (9050') is an attractive ascent of 2½ hrs. from the Regensburger-Hütte via the Stervia-Alp (7420-8700'), or of 3½ hrs. from Wolkenstein through the Lange-Thal. — Over the Mittagscharte (see above) to Villnoss, 4½ hrs. from the Regensburger-Hütte to St. Peter (p. 246), rough descent; better via the Aschkler-Alpe and the Pana-Scharte (8035') to the Brogler-Alpe (p. 246). though in this case also the descent is laborious. — Over the Furcella de la Roa (8810'), between the Geislerspitzen and Putzspitzen, to Campitello (p. 374) 3½ hrs., marked path (guide 5 fl.), steep descent over debris. — From the Regensburger-Hütte over the Furcella de Forciis de Sielles (8810'), to the N.E. of the Col dalla Piëres, to the Lodina-Hütte (p. 376), 4 hrs. with guide, somewhat laborious. — To Campitello over the Fassa-Joch, 5 hrs. from St. Christina, with guide, see p. 355.

The road crosses the Cislesbarch and leads over a hill (fine glimpse of the head of the valley) to (2½ M.) St. Maria in Wolkenstein, in the Gardena dialect Selva (*Hirsch or Post, near the church), at the mouth of the Lange-Thal.

From St. Maria to Corvara over the Grödner-Joch, an easy and pleasant route (4 hrs.; guide, hardly necessary, 2½, horse 6 fl.). Road to (1½ M.) Plon (6290'; Lamm). Here we ascend to the left, at first steeply through wood, and then more gradually across pastures (Ferrara or Freas Alpe; with the huge rocky walls of the Sella on the right, and the Rothspitzen and Tschierspitzen on the left), to the (1½ hr.) Grödner-Joch (7010'). Descent to (1½ hr.) Colfosco (p. 375), and (½ hr.) Corvara (p. 375). Thence to St. Cassian (p. 375) 2 hrs. (before reaching Stern we descend to the right and follow the Corvarabach, cross it above its influx into the Sorèbach, and ascend on the left bank of the latter).

From St. Maria to Corvara via Kedul and Crespeina (5½-6 hrs.; guide, from St. Ulrich 4-5 fl., convenient, though the path is marked), more attractive than the preceding route, though also more fatiguing. Starting from the Hirsch, we pass below the church and enter the Lange-Thal, on a cliff to the left in which is the scanty ruin of Wolkenstein, birthplace of Oswald von Wolkenstein (p. 245). Before reaching (1 M.) the Chapel of St. Sylvester we ascend steeply to the right to the upland valley of Kedul and proceed between the Rothspitzen and Tschierspitzen on the right and the Mt. de Souna on the left to the (2½ hrs.) Crespeina-Joch (Schoenof de Crespeina; 9335), which commands the best view of the curiously rifted plateau of the Crespeina and Putz Alps. To the W. is a good retrospex of the Ortler and Oetzthal Alps. The descent leads past the little
Crespeina Lake to (1 hr.) the rocky saddle of the Gabel (Chiampe-Joch; 7895'), where our route is joined by the paths from the Lange-Thai and the Ladonia-Hütte (see below). Beyond the saddle the path descends steeply to the small Chiampatsch Lake (7210'; almost dry in summer), at the base of the Sass Soner (p. 376), whence we reach Colfosco and (11/4 hrs.) Corvara (p. 375).

From St. Maria to Corvara via the Ladonia-Hütte (51/2 hrs.), less interesting than the preceding route. We ascend the Lange-Thai as far as (1 hr.) Pra da Ri (6925'), where we diverge by a steep marked path, to the left, to the Pute-Alpe and the (2 hrs.) Ladonia-Hütte (8880'; p. 376). Thence another marked path leads to the (11/4 hr.) Gabel (see above) and down to Colfosco and (11/2 hr.) Corvara (p. 375).

To Campitello over the Sella-Joch (31/2-4 hrs.; path marked; guide, including the Rodella, 31/2 fl., unnecessary). From (11/2 hr.) Pfan (p. 290) the bridle-path ascends to the right to the (11/2-2 hrs.) Sella-Joch (7275'; Valentini's Inn, 7 beds, well spoken of), with a splendid view of the Marmolada, the Sella group on the left, and the Langkofel, Fünfingerrspitze, and Grohmannspitze on the right (still finer from the Rodella, 8155', to the S.W. of the Sella-Joch, easily ascended in 9/4 hr.). From the pass we descend to the left by a well-trodden path through the grassy valley (to the right is the path to the Rodella, which ascends gradually; after a few minutes we may diverge either to the right to (11/2 hr.) Campitello (p. 354), or to the left to (11/4 hr.) Canazes (p. 355).—Those who ascend the Rodella (see above) do not require to return to the Sella Pass, but may descend direct to Campitello by a path (steep and rough at places; guide advisable) on the S.W. side.

The highly attractive ascent of the Boë-Spitze (10,340'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), not difficult for mountaineers, is made from Wolkenstein via the Sella-Joch and the Mortitsch-Thal (Vai della Stries). Near the top is the Bamberger Hütte, opened in 1894. The descent may be made to Campitello (p. 354), Arabba (p. 389), or Colfosco (p. 375).

The Seiser-Alp is a lofty and undulating grassy plateau, 12 M. long and 8-9 M. broad, bounded by the Eisakthal on the W., the Grödner-Thai on the N., the Schlen and Rosszähne on the S., and the Langkofel and Plattkofel on the E. side. It is the largest pasture in Tyrol, and is sprinkled with about 70 chalets and 365 hay-sheds. The greater part of it belongs to the parish of Kastelruth (see below). The margin of the plateau (on the N.W. the Pifatsch, 7140', Pitzberg, 6920'; on the S. the Mahlknecht-Joch, 7180') is considerably higher than the centre (5900'). Guide desirable, particularly before the hay-harvest. (From Kastelruth over the Mahlknecht-Joch to Campitello 4 fl.; ascent of the Schlern 3, or with descent to Campitello 51/2 fl.)

The Seiser-Alp is approached from the stations of Atzwang, Kastelruth, or Waidbruck. From Waidbruck (see p. 246; diligence to Kastelruth twice daily in summer in 21/4 hrs., from Kastelruth in 11/4 hr.) a road gradually ascends along the E. slope of the Eisak valley, passes a Toll-House and Inn (toll 2 kr.), traverses a tunnel (110 yds. long) below Tisens, and finally leads in windings through wood to (21/2 hrs.) Kastelruth (3590'; *Lamm; Rössel), with 3100 inhab., the seat of the district-court, in a fine open situation, with pleasant views, attracting many summer-visitors. The direct road to Seis (p. 292) diverges to the right at the apex of the wide curve before Kastelruth; but another road (also a footpath to Ratzes)
VI. Route 51.  RATZES.  Environs

leads from Kastelruth to Seis in $3/4$ hr.  Seis (3286’; *Seiser Hof, with fine view, pens. 2 $1/2$–3 ft.; *Unterer Wirth) is beautifully situated opposite the majestic Schlern, on the slope of which is the Hauenstein Forest, with the ruins of Salegg and Hauenstein, once the home of the Minnesinger Oswald von Wolkenstein, to whom a memorial tablet was erected in 1890. The road then ascends to the left to $(3/4$ hr.) Bad Ratzes (3950’; *Inn., D. 1 fl. 10, S. 90 kr., pens. from 2 $1/2$ ft.), in the wild and wooded ravine of the Frötschbach, with a spring containing iron and sulphur. From here to the Schlernt, see below; by the Prosliner-Steig to the Seiser-Alp, 2 hrs. to the Prosliner-Schwaige, 3 hrs. to the Mahlknecht, see below.

From the Station Kastelruth (p. 247) the Eisak is crossed by the covered Tergold Bridge, whence a steep paved bridle-path ascends to (2 hrs.) Kastelruth.

From Atzwang (p. 247) a steep and stony bridle-path, turning to the left after $3/4$ hr. (the path to the right goes to Völs, see p. 248), leads to (1 $1/2$ hrs.) St. Constantin (2980’; Gaslids Inn), frequented as a summer-resort (in the woods is the Völser-Weihner), and thence by Strasser (Inn, rustic) to $(1/4$ hr.) Seis. (Travellers bound for Ratzes need not go as far as Seis, but ascend to the right through the Hauenstein Wood by a finger-post, 55 min. from St. Constantin and 1 hr. from the baths. In the wood lies a small, sequestered lake.)

A rough cart-road, paved at places, leads from Kastelruth to the (2 hrs.) Seiser-Alp. As we enter the Alp there is a hut (Selas) with refreshments; to the right is the (1 $1/2$ hrs.) Prosliner-Schwaige (6150’), a hut with 5 beds, at the foot of the Schlernt (from here to the Schlernt 2 $1/2$ hrs.). On the plateau we enjoy a fine view: to the S. the Schlernt and Rosszähne, and to the S.E. the Langkofel and Plattkofel. A still finer point is the (1 hr.) *Pufatsch (7140’): to the N. a picturesque peep into the Gröden Valley, to the W. the Ritten and Rittnerhorn, in the distance the Ortler, to the N. the Zillerthal Alps, to the E. the Dolomites of the Enneberg and the Fassa. (Descend to St. Ulrich, see p. 288.) — The path now ascends gradually towards the S.E., rounding the N.E. spur of the Rosszähne, to the (2 hrs.) Mahlknecht-Senne (6720’; Alpine fare), and in $1/2$ hr. more to the Mahlknecht-Joch (7180’), which commands a view of the Fassa Dolomites, the Marmolada, etc. Descent to the Sorcia-Alp and through the Duron Valley to (2 hrs.) Campitello (p. 354), or via the Tierser-Alp to the Bärenloch and thence to (2 hrs.) the Grasleiten-Hütte (p. 287; reached also by a more difficult route over the Moliogn Pass in 2 $1/2$–3 hrs., see p. 288).

On the S.W. the Seiser-Alp is bounded by the huge dolomite mass of the *Schlernt (8415’), which may be ascended from Kastelruth, Seis, Ratzes, Völs, Campitello, or Tiers (comp. the Map, p. 286). The best starting-point is Ratzes (see above; guide, 2 $1/2$–3 ft., not indispensable; Jac. Fill, or ‘Larmjockl’ of Ratzes, Paul Scherer and Jos. Schmuck or Tokele of Seis, and R. Leitner, A. Gostner, and M. Guggenberger of Kastelruth), whence we ascend by the Touristensteig (bridle-path; avoiding the path to the left at the marble tablet, $1/2$ hr. farther on) through the ravine of the Frötsch-
bach, passing the mineral springs supplying the baths, to (3 hrs.) the Schlerne plateau and (1/2 hr.) the Schlerne-Haus (8050'); *Inn in summer, bed 1 fl.; adjoining, the new Schlerne Inn, well spoken of), 20 min. below the rocky summit. The highest summit is called the Alt-Schlerne or Pets (8415'), the N.W. peak the Junge-Schlerne (7840'); to the N., is the Burgstall (8250'), with the rocky pinnacles of the Euringerspitze and the Santnerspitze (7620').

The shortest way from Atzwang (better from Steg) leads via (1 1/4 hr.) the finely situated village of Völs (6980'); *Weisses Kreuz; *Wenzerwirt; guides, Chr. Rassler, Franz Baumgartner, Franz Flözer) to the (2 1/2 hrs.) entrance of the Völs ravine (Peterfrag). Thence (marked path, but guide advisable at first) it crosses the brook to the Untere and (2hrs.) the Obere Schlerne-Alp (near the restored Chapel of St. Cassian, 7680'), whence an easy walk of 1 1/2 hr. brings us to the Schlerne-Haus (see above). — From Tiers several routes ascend through the Tschanind-Thal (p. 287) to the Schlerne, one by the Bärenfälle, another by the Jungbrunnen-Thal (with ladders, etc., but sometimes impassable), and a third by the Bletschen-Thal. These routes (each 5 1/2 hrs. to the Schlerne-Haus) should not be attempted except by experts, with guides (3-3 1/2 fl.). A better route ascends from the (3 1/2 hrs.) Bärenloch (p. 287) via the *Stiege' to the (1 hr.) Tierror-Alp (p. 287), to which also the approach from Campitello through the Duron-Thal leads; thence to the left past the Rotherdspitze (see below), and along the whole of the Schlerne ridge (guide necessary for the less experienced) to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Schlerne-Haus. [This is a pleasanter descent to Campitello than the route via the Maiknecht-Joch.] — The summit commands a magnificent *Panorama: on the W., far below us, is the valley of the Adige with the long ridge of the Mendel, beyond which rises the Ortler group; to the right of the Ortler are the Oetztthal, Stubai, Zillertal, and Rieser Ferner, and the Tauern (Venediger): N.E. the extensive Seiser-Alp, and the wild Geisslerspitzen and other Enneberg Dolomites towering over the pine-forests of the Grödner-Thal; E. the Plattkofel, Langkofel, and Boe, and farther back the Antelao and Pelmo; in the foreground the serrated Rosszähne, above which are seen the snow-fields of the Marmolada; S.E. the Rosengarten chain with the Kesselkogl, Catenaccio, and Rothwand; S. the Latemar, Zang, Weisshorn, and Trentine Alps, the Brenta, Adamello, and Prenserella (panorama by Siegl). — A few paces to the W. of the summit we get a view of the wild Schlerne-Klamm, with the rocky walls of the Schlerne-Aim on the left, the broad back of which is also visible from Botzen. — A still finer and more comprehensive view than that from the Schlerne is obtained from the *Rotherdspitze (8840'), ascended in 2 hrs. from the Schlerne-Haus by a path diverging to the left from the route to the Tierror Alp (see above; guide advisable for the inexperienced).

Ueberetsch. Kaltern. (Stellwagen, see p. 281.) Beyond the Talerf Bridge the road diverges from the Meran road to the left, traverses vineyards and fields of maize and reeds, crosses the Meran Railway near (3 M.) stat. Sigmundskron (p. 295), and is carried across the Adige by a new iron bridge. On a rock to the left rises the conspicuous and still partly-preserved castle of Sigmundskron or Formigar (1155'), founded in the 9th cent., rebuilt by Duke Sigismund in the 15th, and now used as a powder-magazine. (A path, marked with red, ascends to it in 20 min.; adm. only by permit from the military authorities at Botzen; good view.) The road forks at the Ueberetscher Hof (Inn). The new road (to the left) ascends gradually via the Katsenleiter to (3 M.) Girlan (1415'; Rössl) and (2 1/4 M.) St. Michael (p. 294). The branch to the
right leads to the S. to the (1/2 M.) hamlet of Frangart (see below); it then turns to the right, skirts the foot of the hill, ascends to the left at the Pillhof, and again forks, one arm leading to the left through the Wart-Thatl (new Mendel road, p. 339) to (41/2 M.) St. Michael, and the other running to the right through the Paulsner Höhle, passing the ruins of Wart and Allenberg, to (31/2 M.) St. Pauls (1285'; *Adler), a large village, with a handsome Gothic church. The tower, which contains a fine peal of bells, commands a beautiful survey of the vine-clad environs, of the rich basin of Botzen, and of the Adige valley or Etschthal up to Meran.

Pleasant walk (path marked with blue and white) via the castle of Korb (left), the ruin of Botmont (left), and the village of Missian (right) to the beautifully-situated ruin of (11/2 hr.) Hoch-Eppan (2070'), the ancestral seat of the counts of that name. — Ascent of the Gantkofel (6120') from St. Pauls, via the Buchhöfe and Remel-Scharle (6810'), interesting (6 hrs.; with guide); the view from the top resembles that from the Mte. Roën (p. 339).

The road now leads to the S. across a lofty and fertile plain to (11/4 M.) St. Michael in Eppan, usually called Eppan (1345'; *Eppaner Hof; *Sonne; *Rössl; Traube), a well-built and thriving village, with 5000 inhabitants. — Mendel Road, see p. 339.

The *Gleifkapelle (1810'), above the village, to the W. (11/2 hr.), commands an admirable survey of the valleys of the Adige and the Eisak. — An interesting excursion (11/2 hr.; path marked with white and red) may be made via Bad Pigeno (*Inn) and Schloss Gandegg to the Eingraben (1890'), on the Gondberg. These 'ice-caverns,' formed by overthrown masses of rock, are remarkable for the lowness of their temperature (rhododendrons in the neighbourhood). The walk may be prolonged along the Mendel road (p. 339), or to Ober-Planitzing and (11/4 hr.) Kaltern.

The road next leads by Unter-Planitzing and past the Calvarienberg (on the left) to (3 M.) Kaltern (1390'; *Rössl; Café Spitaler), the capital of Ueberetsch, with 4063 inhab. and a considerable wine-trade. The churchyard-wall at the back of the church, and the terrace of Baron Dipauli's villa of Windegg (admittance on application), command a charming view of the Kalterer See and the environs. Count Enzendorf's old château of Campan contains a small collection of antiquities.

Pleasant excursion to (11/2 hr.) the Montiggl Lakes. By the Calvarienberg we descend to the right (path marked with red, but guide useful), bear slightly to the left by the wall, and at the (1/4 hr.) cross go straight on (avoiding the ascent to the left). After 20 min. more we ascend to the left through wood to (25 min.) the village of Montiggl (1620'; Inn). About 10 min. beyond the village, in the midst of wood at the foot of the Mittelberg, which separates the lofty plain of Eppan from the valley of the Adige, is the Great Montiggl Lake (1660'), and 1/4 hr. higher up is the Small Montiggl Lake. [From Sigmundskron a path, marked with red, ascends direct across the Schreckbichl to the larger Montiggl Lake in 21/2 hrs.] A steep path (marked with blue and yellow) leads across the Mittelberg from Montiggl to Pfatten and (1 hr.) Branzoll (p. 320).

To the Railway from Kaltern there are two carriage-roads. One on the E. bank of the Kalterer See (710'), passing the ruin of Leuchtenburg (1900') on the Mittelberg (to the left), goes to (2 hrs.) Gmünd, crosses the Adige by a ferry, and leads along the railway to (1 M.) stat. Auer (p. 320). The other road leads on the W. side of the lake to (21/2 hrs.) Tramin (p. 320), famous for its wine, and then crosses the plain of the Adige to (2 M.) stat. Neumarkt, which is about 1/4 M. from the village of that name on the left bank of the Adige. A pleasanter route, but 3 hrs. longer,
skirts the hills on the right bank of the Adige, by Kurtatsch and Marg-reid, and reaches the railway at Saturn (p. 330).

Mendel Route, see p. 339. — The Mendel Excursions form a most enjoyable and convenient expedition for a day from Botzen (finest in the afternoon). An omnibus (open vehicle) plies three times daily in summer from Botzen over the Mendel Pass to Fondo and back (starting twice from the Hôtel Greif, once from the Europe); to the Mendel Pass in 5½ hrs., thence to Fondo in 1 hr., back from Fondo to the Mendel in 1½ hr., from there to Botzen in 3½ hrs. (from Fondo on to Malè, see R. 59). Fares from Botzen to Mendel 2½, to Fondo or Cavareno 3; return-tickets from Botzen to Mendel 3½, to Fondo 4 fl. 20 kr. Luggage to Mendel 3 kr., to Fondo 4 kr. per kilogramme (2½ lbs.). One-horse carr. (two pers.) from Botzen to the Mendel Pass and back 14, carr. and pair (five pers.) 24 fl.; to Fondo 18 and 30 fl. — The part from the Mendel to Fondo is uninteresting; those who wish to give one day only to the excursion are recommended to drive only as far as the Mendel, ascend the Penegal (p. 339), and return to Botzen by the afternoon omnibus.

52. From Botzen to Meran.
Comp. Map, p. 270.

20 M. Railway in 1-1½ hr. (no second class).
Pedestrians who prefer the picturesque route to Meran over the hills on the right bank of the Adige (3-9 hrs., rough at places) should take the train (see below) to (10 M.) Vilpian, there cross the Adige to (1½ M.) Nals (1085); Sonne; Löwe, and ascend to the left through the ravine of the Prissianer Bach (waterfalls), passing the château of Falburg, to (1 hr.) Prissian (2020), charmingly situated, and (1½ hr.) Tisens (2060); Adler, lying amidst fruit-trees at the foot of the wooded Galt. Fine view from the little church of St. Christoph (1665), on the brow of the hill, ½ hr. to the E.; still more extensive from the chapel of St. Hippolyt (2400), ½ hr. to the N., on a conspicuous rocky hill. From Tisens a bridle-path gradually descends past Naraun, the ruin of Leonburg, and the châteaux of All- and Neu-Brandis, and through a beautiful chestnut-grove, to (1½ hr.) Niederlana (1895), with its interesting Gothic church. We may now regain the railway at (1½ M.) stat. Lana (p. 296); or we may follow the Brandis conduit on the hillside, passing the Schwarze Wand and the ruin of Braunsberg, to (1½ M.) Oberlana (see below). The pleasant road vià Völlan is ½ M. longer: from Tisens it crosses the plateau to the N.W., leaving the chapel of St. Hippolyt (see above) on the right, and leads through the ravine of the Völlaner Bach to (3 M.) Völlan (2350), with the ruined Mayenburg on the right), from which we descend by a roughly paved road to (2½ M.) Oberlana (880); Rössl oder Theisswirth, Weisse Rose, both near the bridge; Adler, Weisses Kreuz, at the entrance to the Utlen-Then (p. 302). Pleasant walk from Oberlana into the Gaul, the wild gorge of the Falschiert torrent, which descends from the Utlen-Then (there and back ½ hr.). — From Oberlana a road leads to the E. to (2½ M.) stat. Lana (p. 296); another to the N., vià Tscherms to (5 M.) Meran (the Marlinger Steig, to the left at the bridge over the Adige, is a short-cut).

The train crosses the Talfer and ascends towards the W. on the bank of the Eisak through vineyards and then through fields of maize and reeds to (3½ M.) Sigmundskron (Sigmundskron; Mendelhof, good wine; Ueberetscher Hof, on the other side of the Adige). We next traverse embankments on the left side of the Adige or Eisich. On the hillside to the left are the ruins of Boimont and Hoch-Eppan (p. 294), and farther up the Gantkofel (p. 294). To the right, on a precipitous rock, rises the ruined Greifenstein (p. 283). Beyond Siebeneich (right) is the ruin of Neuhaus or
Maultasch, on a low rocky hill to the right, a castle which once completely commanded the valley. To the left, beyond the Adige, lies the village of Andrian with the ruin of Felsenstein.

8 M. Terlan (805'; *Oberhauser; Rail. Restaurant, good white ‘Terlaner’), famous for its wine, has a Gothic church of the 14th cent. with remains of old frescoes. — 10 M. Vilpian (Post; Rail. Restaurant), with a brewery, on the Möltner Bach (fine waterfall). Beyond the Adige we observe the large village of Nals (p. 296) and the hills of Tisens, overtopped by the wooded summit of the Gall (5350'); more in the background, the Laugenspitze (p. 302).

The train next traverses maize-fields and woods on the bank of the Adige. Beyond (12 1/2 M.) Gargason we cross the Aschler Bach, which by the Treaty of Verdun (843) was constituted the boundary between Germany and Italy, and in 1810-13 separated Bavaria from Italy. From (15 M.) Lana-Burgstall a road crosses the Etsch to the left to Oberlana (p. 295), at the mouth of the Ulten-Thal (p. 302). The line traverses the old bed of the river. To the right, the castle of Katzenstein and the lofty Fragsburg (p. 301); to the left rises Schloss Lebenberg (p. 300); in the background are Meran and Schloss Tirol. 13/4 M. Untermais (p. 300), immediately below the Marling bridge (p. 300). The train quits the Adige, traverses a high embankment, crosses the Passer, and enters the station of (20 M.) Meran, on the right bank of the Passer. Omnibuses and cabs at the station, see p. 297.

Meran. — Hotels. *Habsburger Hof, R., L., & A. 1 1/2-2, D. 1 fl. 60, S. 1 fl. 20 kr., pens. 3 1/2-5 fl.; *Tiroler Hof, R. from 1 fl., L. 20 kr., D. 1 1/2, pens. from 3 fl., both at the station; *Post or Erzherzog Johann, in the Sand-Platz, with garden, R., L., & A. 1 1/2-5, D. 1 1/2, pens. 3 1/2-7 fl.; *Meraner Hof, on the left bank of the Passer, opposite the Curhaus (closed in summer); *Hassfurter, near the Lower Winter-Anlage, good cuisine; *Graf von Meran, Rennweg 82, with the Hôtel Victoria als dépendance; Hôtel Mendelssohn and Hôtel Austria, with the Hôtel Imperial als dépendance, at Untermais (closed in summer); in these, R. from 1 fl., B. 50 kr., D. 1 1/2-2, pension 3 1/2-5 fl.; *Hôtel Europa, *Hôtel Walder, Habsburger-Str., R. from 80 kr.; *Hôtel Forsterrław, with garden-restaurant, R. 1 fl.; Stadt München, Cur-Promenade (closed in summer); Andreas Hofer, Meinhardt-Str., near the station, R. 80 kr.-1 fl.; Ortstein, in the Tappeiner Weg; Rainer, in Untermais; *Maiserhof, in Untermais—near the Spital-Brücke; *Sonne (R. 70 kr.), Engel, Stern, Kreuz, etc., in the town.

Pensions. Passerhof, Neuhaus, Euchta, Radetzky, all in the Gisela and Stefanie Promenades (the best situation); Deutsches Haus, Edelweiss, Tschner, all in the Anlagen (promenades); Speckacher; A. Holzeisen, both in the neighbourhood of the station. At Obermais (see p. 299): Weinhart, Mazegger, Villa Regina, Warmegg, Aders, Rolandin, Tanneh, Freihof, Lichteneck, Martscher, Niedl, Leichterhof; at Untermais: Stefani, Glückauf, etc. Pension in all these, 3-4 fl. per day; R. with a S. aspect, without board. from 20 fl. a month (R. to the E. or W. 12-18 fl.). Less expensive (from 2 fl. per day): in the town, Holzeisen; at Untermais, Villa Maja, Traubenheim, Berthasheim, Flora, Frühaufl, Hermann; at Obermais, Petersburg; to the W. of the town, on the road to Forst and Gratsch, Villa Claudia, A. Holzeisen. The châteaux of Trautmannsdorf, Rametz, Labers, Maur, Lebenberg, Winkel, Pats, Josefsberg, etc., are also fitted up as pensions, usually open in spring and autumn only. — Curhaus Eggerhof, 3 1/2 hrs. from Meran, see p. 301.
A number of villas are let to families. When a stay of some time is contemplated it is of importance to have all the arrangements with the landlord reduced to writing.

Cafés. Curhaus (see below); Café Gilf, on the Gilf Promenade; Orten-sela, above the last, with pretty view; Meran, Pfarr-Platz; Schönnbrunn, Habsburger-Str.

Restaurants, at the above-mentioned hotels. Wine at Jos. Marchetti's, Laubengasse. Beer: *Curhaus (see below; on the ground-floor); Raffl, Pfarr-Platz; Försterbräü (p. 296), with a garden.

Curhaus (closed in summer) in the Gisela Promenade, with handsome Curasaal, café and reading-room, restaurant (table d'hôte at 12.30 p.m., 1 fl. 50 kr.), baths, pneumatic apparatus, etc.; subscription 1 fl. per week, 3 fl. per month, 7 fl. per quarter, 12 fl. per half-year; members of a family at reduced rates; season-tickets (1st Sept. to 1st July) 15, for a family of two persons 20, of more than two 25 fl. (tickets sold by the attendant at the casino). — Visitors’ Tax for a stay of more than 1½ days 1 fl. weekly for the first 12 weeks' stay during the season (Sept. 1st to June 15th), children under 12 half-price. — Post and Telegraph Office in the Sand-platz; the diligences start from the Sonne Inn. — Hydropathic estab-lishment *Hygiea (Dr. J. Schreiber) in Obermais, open from Oct. to May, pens. 4½-6 fl. — School-Sanatorium (W. Maassen) in Obermais; Fürstenstein Sanatorium, both for boys and youths. — Public Baths, with swimming-basin, at the end of the Stefanie Promenade, open June 1st to Sept. 30th.

Carriage from the station to the town, with one horse 60 kr., two horses 1 fl.; to Obermais 1 or 2 fl. From Meran to Schönna and back 4 fl. 70 or 7 fl. 70 kr.; to Forst and back 2 fl. 70 or 4 fl. 50 kr., or returning by Marling 3 fl. 90 or 6 fl. 60 kr.; to Töll and back 3 fl. 20 or 5 fl. 80 kr.; to Lana and back 3 fl. 90 or 6 fl. 60 kr. (these charges include halt of 2 hrs., and fees and tolls). By time: in the town, 1½ hr. 30 or 60 kr., 1½ hr. 60 kr. or 1 fl. 20 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. 5 or 2 fl. 10 kr.; each addit. ¼ hr. 20 or 60 kr.; double fares at night. Outside the town: 2½ hr. 70 kr. or 1 fl. 40 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. 40 or 2 fl. 80 kr., etc. — Horse to Schloss Tirol, Schönna, Goyen, Lebenberg, Josefsberg, Töll, Partschins, or Hallbauer, 2 fl.; fee to attendant 40 kr.

Rustic Dramas, outside the Vintschgauer Thor, in spring and autumn.

English Church Service in the Church of the Resurrection.

Meran (995'), with 7176 inhab., the ancient capital of Tyrol, occupies a delightful and sheltered situation at the base of the vine-clad Küchelberg, on the right bank of the Passer, 1/2 M. above its confluence with the Adige, and is much frequented in winter by persons with pulmonary complaints on account of its mild and equable climate (‘terrain' cure, see p. 283). There are also a whey-cure in spring and a grape-cure in autumn. On the opposite bank of the Passer lie the villages of Untermais and Obermais (the latter higher and cooler), with numerous villas, old castles, and vineyards. The business quarter of Meran is a long street intersecting the town from E. to W., flanked with arcades (‘Unter den Lauben'). In this street, in the court of the ‘Magistratesgebäude', is situated the Burg, once the residence of the Counts of Tyrol, dating from the 15th cent., and containing old frescoes, armorial bearings, etc.; it has been restored and deserves a visit (adm. 30 kr.). — The Gothic Church (14-15th cent.) contains a good painting by Knoller (d. 1804), representing the Assumption. — A tablet, placed in 1884, marks the house in the Rennweg (No. 28; ‘Graf von Meran'), in which Andreas Hofer spent the last night before he was taken to Mantua (1810).
The Gisela Promenade (smoking prohibited), with its fine old poplars, the chief rallying-point of visitors, lies on the broad embankment on the right bank of the Passer. Adjoining it is the handsome Curhaus (see p. 297), in front of which a band plays in winter, and farther on is the Stefanie Promenade, with the new Protestant Church. Above the Spital-Brücke there are tasteful pleasure grounds on both banks of the river, united by means of the Tap-

peiner Steg. On the right bank are the Untere and the Obere Winter-Anlage, in the former of which is a new covered walk, with a bust of Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria (band in the morning). On the left bank are the Untere and Obere Sommer-Anlage, or 'Maria-Valerie-Garten', where the band plays in the evening in spring and autumn. These grounds extend along both banks, beyond the Steinerne Steg, to the Elisabeth-Garten at Obermais, on the left bank, which contains a large covered promenade and a café-pavilion (band twice weekly), and to the new *Giff-Anlage, with its luxuriant
vegetation and the Café Gilf, on the right bank. The platform at the upper end of the latter affords a charming glimpse of the gorge of the Passer, at the foot of the Zenoburg. Easy walks lead uphill, crossing the Passeier road, to the Café Ortenstein (fine view). — Another pleasant promenade may be taken along the Tappeiner Weg, which gradually ascends on the S. slope of the Küchelberg. On this path is a marble bust of Dr. Tappeiner, by J. Steiner.

The mountains visible from Meran (best seen from the bare summit of the Segenbüchel; panorama by F. Plant) are, to the N.W., the Mutthspitze, Rotherhspitze, and Tschigatspitze; then the Zielspitze, Texelspitze, and Gfällwand; to the E. the Hirzer and Iffinger, to the right of which is the loftily-situated little church of St. Katharina in der Scharte; from the Etschthal rises the precipitous Gantkofel and in the distance is the Cima d’Asta, one of the Alps of Trent; to the S.W. the Marlinger Berg and the mountains of the Ulten-Thal.

Pleasant walk from Obermais towards the E., past Schloss Rub ein with its cypress-avenue, and across the Naif (two cafés by the bridge) to the (20 min.) church of St. Valentin, which commands a charming view; then back by Schloss Ramets (p. 300), or to the S. by Schloss Trautmannsdorf (*Restaurant at the foot), with a park and a terrace at the back, which is another fine point of view. (A direct and attractive route leads hence to the Weissplatter, on the way to the Fragsburg, p. 301.) — The most interesting of the numerous old châteaux of Obermais are the ivy-clad Planta and Schloss Rottenstein, the latter belonging to the Archduke Karl Ludwig (garden generally open to the public). The garden of the Schillerhof (visitors admitted) contains a bust of Schiller, by Zumbusch.

Excursion to Schloss Tirol (there and back 3-3½ hrs.). Three paths, paved at places, and affording little shade, ascend to the castle. The easiest route is by the road which leads through the N.E. town-gate (Passeierer Thor; footpath to left, passing the Café-restaurant Küchelberg, is a short-cut), past the Zenoburg, with its curious Romanesque portal, and then ascends to the left to (55 min.) Dorf Tirol (1960'); Zum Rimmel, with a terrace affording a beautiful view; Zum Andreas Hofer; Sonne). We next (1/4 hr.) pass through the 'Knappenloch', a tunnel 100 paces long (passing the picturesque ruin of the Brunnenburg in the ravine to the left), and in a few minutes more reach the entrance to the castle. — Another and longer route (13/4 hr.), rough at places, but level for the first 1/2 hr., passes through the N.W. town-gate (Vintschgauer Thor), diverges from the high-road to the right opposite the convent (the middle path), and ascends by the village of Gratsch (wine at the *Wessobrunn Tavern), the old château of Durnstein, and the church of St. Peter, to the castle. This route is recommended for the descent (1½ hr.; fine view of Schloss Tirol). — The shortest route to Dorf Tirol ascends from the back of the Pfarrkirche on the S.W. side of the Küchelberg. This path is steep and destitute of shade.

*Schloss Tirol (2095'), situated on the N.W. side of the Küchelberg, was the earliest residence of the Counts of Tyrol, who poss-
essed considerable power as early as the 12th cent. and gave their name to the whole country. It is now in a dilapidated condition, having been partly destroyed by a landslip. The only ancient parts of the building are a porch and the two interesting marble portals of the Rittersaal and the chapel, the latter, with a representation of the Fall of Man, being particularly rich. Magnificent *View from the windows of the Kaisersaal, best by evening-light, embracing the valley of the Adige to a distance of 20 M., bounded on the left by a chain of porphyry mountains extending to Botzen, and on the right by the cliffs of the Hohe Mendel and the Ulten–Thal Mts.; to the W. stretches the luxuriant valley of Meran, with the falls of the Adige (which descends 600' from the Töll to Meran); in the background the Laaser Ferner (fee 20–30 kr.).

About 1½ M. to the N.E. of Dorf Tirol is the well-preserved old château of Auer, below which the Fenterbach issues from the deep Spronser-Thal (p. 302).

The château of *Lebenberg (1740'; now a pension, 3 fl. per day; Rfrnts.), charmingly situated in the midst of rich vegetation 5 M. to the S. of Meran, is still in excellent preservation, and some of the rooms are adorned with paintings illustrative of its history. Shortest route by the ‘Marlinger Steig’, which crosses the fields to the (1½ M.) Marlinger Brücke, above the station of Untermais (p. 298). Beyond the latter we follow the road to the left to the (1½ M.) bridge over the Lebenberger Graben, ascend on the other side by the field-path past several mills, and then by the road to the (40 min.) castle. The short-cuts through the vineyards are barred in autumn, but a payment of 5 kr. to the mediaevally-attired watchers (‘Saltner’), with their grotesque feathered caps, will generally secure permission to pass. — In returning we may choose the charming route along the hillside by St. Anton and Marling.

Among the numerous old castles visible from Meran, that of *Schöenna (1925’), at the entrance to the Passeier, built in the 12th cent., and containing a collection of old weapons and other curiosities, is one of the most interesting and picturesque. Of the different routes to it the easiest is the carriage-road by Obermais (3½ M.; finger-post by the fountain near the ‘Erzherzog Rainer’). A shorter but steeper route is the ‘Stickle Gasse’. Or the Lazag-Steig, ascending by the Passer to the left from Pension Mazegger, may be followed to (1 hr.) Dorf Schöenna (*Brumer’s Inn; *Schlosswirth, fine view). The Gothic *Chapel, on a platform of masonry near the church, contains the tomb of Archduke John and commands as fine a *View as the castle itself (fee to the steward for castle and chapel 60 kr.–1 fl.).

The walk may be very pleasantly prolonged as follows (best by morning-light). From Dorf Schöenna we return by the road to the (10 min.) Unterdorf, then ascend to the left to the (5 min.) Oberdorf, and follow the hillside, shaded by fine chestnuts and affording charming views of Meran, to the beautifully-situated château of (½ hr.) Goven (1900'; no admittance). We next descend by a long curve into the Naif-Thai, beyond which we remount through wood to (½ hr.) Schloss Ramets, now a pension. We may now either return to Meran via Obermais in ½ hr.; or again ascend
by the ‘Freiberger Weg’, which passes the Stegerhof and the Weissplatter. After 1 hr. the track divides, the branch to the right leading to the (10 min.) Hallbauer, that to the left to the (40 min.) Fragsburg (2410'; no admittance). In a gorge, 20 min. farther on, is a fine waterfall of the Sinachbach (visitors to which must have a written permission from Hr. Erwin, the proprietor of the castle).

From the saw-mill by the approach to the castle a steep path descends to the (1/4 hr.) Hallbauer. Hence we may make a circuit by the (20 min.) castle of Katenstein, and descend to the Rametz-Brücke over the Naif. We may now return to (2 M.) Meran by the Botzen road, or ascend to the right on the left bank of the Naif, past Schloss Trautmannsdorf (p. 299), to the upper Naif bridge, and reach the town via Obermais (1 hr.).

The Vintschgau road leads from Meran to the W. (passing on the right, just outside the gate, the pleasant walk 'Unterm Berge' to the sanatorium of Martinsbrunn, 1/2 hr.), to the (13 1/4 M.) bridge over the Adige, immediately beyond which, on the right, is the château of Forst or Vorst (1125'), recently restored and decorated (visitors admitted); 1/2 M. farther on is the *Forster Brewery. The small château of Josefsberg lies 1/4 hr. higher up (1860'; pension 21/2-3 fl.). The road gradually ascends to the (1 M.) saddle of the Tsill (1660'; Inn), from which the Adige descends in a series of rapids (p. 277).

Bridge-path from this point to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Patschsins Waterfall, passing Patschsins (2055'; 'Zur Stiege'), and ascending the Zielthal by a somewhat steep path (continued to the Lodner Hütte, see p. 302). — From the Töll we may return to Meran by the picturesque Old Road ('View of the falls of the Adige), or along the Patsch Aqueduct on the hillside to (1 hr.) Algund and (3/4 hr.) Meran.

Excursion to Ober-Lana (*Gaul) and the 'Mittelgebirge' of Völ-lan and Tisen, see p. 295; the Ulen-Thal, p. 303; the Passeier, p. 277.

Ascents from Meran (guides, Jos. Buchenstein, Joh. Atmberger). The finest expedition for a whole day is the ascent of the "Vigiljoch (5870'; guide, not indispensable, 3 1/2 fl., with return via St. Pancras 4 1/2 fl.). The route leads over the Marling bridge (p. 300) to (1 hr.) St. Felix (1645'), ascends to the right by a somewhat steep, but good and unmistakable path to the N.E. angle of the Marlinger Berg, and then winds up to the (2 hrs.) finely situated *Curhaus Eggerhof (4210'). Or we may follow the Vintschgau road as far as the (1 1/4 hr.) Töll (see above), then ascend to the left by a carriage-road to the Quadrat-Hofe (2740'), and thence by a good path through wood, to the (2 1/4 hrs.) Eggerhof. The path now ascends gradually to the S.W., through wood, to the (2 hrs.) old Vigil-Kapelle on the Vigiljoch, adjoining which is the Jocherbauer (Rfms.; better night-quarters at the Gambhöf, 5 min. farther to the S.). The view is very grand: to the N. the Oetzthaler Ferner form the background of the Schnalser-Thal; to the W. is the Vintschgau, bounded on the S. by the Lasser-Ferner and the Ortler, and close to us rise the peaks enclosing the Ulen-Thal (Hasenohr, etc.); to the S. are the Langenspitze, the Mendel as far as Monte Roen, and the Etschhal as far as Sigmundskron; to the E. the Dolomites, from the Peitlerkofel and the Geisslerspitzen on the N. (Langkofel, Plattkofel, Marmolada, Rosengarten, Latemar, Schwarzhorn, Weisshorn) to the vicinity of the mouth of the Avisio, beyond which the peaks of the Trentine Alps may be described; to the N.E. are the Ifinger, Hirzer, and, beyond the Jaufen, the Tuxer Ferner. A more extensive view is obtained from the Larchbühel (5975'), 20 min. to the E., and a still finer point is the *Rauhe Bühel (6390'), 3/4 hr. to the S.W. — We may return by the Lebenberger Alp and Schloss Lebenberg (3 1/2 hrs. to Meran), or by the longer route past the scattered village of Pawitl, with its picturesque church, to (1 1/4 hr.) Ausserhof in the Ulen-Thal (p. 303), and thence by Tschemns (p. 295) to (2 1/2 hrs.) Meran. — The ascent of the Hochwart (6550') from the Rauhe Bühel will amply repay the fatigue (2 hrs.; guide from Meran 6 fl.).
The Rothsteinkogl (Rothstein, 5160') is interesting (4 hrs.; guide 3-3/2 fl.). We ascend by Katzenstein (p. 301) and across the Sinchbach, past the Frogsburg Waterfall, to the (1 1/2 hr.) Hochplatte, the highest farm-house belonging to Meran (2285'; Rfmts.). On the margin of the Vöran plateau we diverge to the left from the path to Vöran, and soon reach the summit, distinguished by its girdle of sandstone. The view embraces the Tschalthal, the Dolomites, Ortler, etc. We return either by Vöran (3970'; Lecer's Inn) and Vitipan (p. 298), or by Hafing and Katharina in der Scharf (see below).

The Mutspitze (7300'; 5 1/2 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is less interesting: from Dorf Tirol to the Mutthöfe, then a fatiguing ascent, partly through wood.

To the Sproner-Thal, with its ten lakes, a fatiguing but attractive expedition (there and back 13-14 hrs.; guide 3 1/2, or with descent to Plan 5 fl.). The path ascends by Dorf Tirol and Schloss Auer to the (3 hrs.) farm of Langfall (3570') in the Sproner-Thal; thence over the Langfall-Alpe (4820') to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Kaserser (7210', to the left of which is the Pfitschsee), and past the Grünsee (7580') to the (7/4 hr.) Meran Club-Hut, magnificently situated near the Langsee (3045'), the largest of the lakes (1 1/2 M. in circumference). The ascents of the Tschigotspitze (9835'; 2 hrs.; with guide) and the Bolchspitze (9655'; 2 1/2 hrs.; with guide), via the Sproner-Joch and Lazinser-Kern, are interesting expeditions from this point; descents to the Lodner-Hütte, see below. — Instead of returning to Meran by the same route (5-6 hrs.) from the Meran Hut, we may cross the (7/4 hr.) Sproner-Joch (8820'; *View of the Gurgler glaciers) to (3 hrs.) Plan in the Pfelders-Thal (comp. p. 278), and return to (9 hrs.) Meran via Moos and the Passeier.

The "Gfallwand (10,140'; 1 1/2 day; guide 6 1/2 fl.; Mich. Geringer or Seb. Moosmüller of Partschins), between the Zielthal and the Schnalser-Thal, is the finest of the loftier peaks near Meran. In the afternoon we ascend the Zielthal, via (1 1/4 hr.) the Toll (p. 271) and past the Partschins Waterfall (p. 301), to (1 1/4-5 hrs.) the Lodner or Zielthal Club-Hut on the Rosseten (7230'); thence to the (2 hrs.) summit, with a refuge hut and fine view.

— The Lodner Hut is also a starting-point for the ascents of the Tschigotspitze (9835'; see above), Bolchspitze (9655'; see above), Lodner (10,720'; 3 hrs.), Hohe Weisse (10,765'), Trübboad (10,720'), Rotbeck (10,930'), and Tesselspitze (10,990'); the five last-named for adepts only.

The Sproner (6275'; 6 hrs.; guide 3 1/2-4 fl.), fatiguing. The path leads by Gogen and Allfreid (to the 3 1/2 hrs.) Gleiwer-Hof (4525'; Alpine fare), then a toilsome ascent over the Ochsenboden and the Rothwand to the (3 hrs.) nearer peak, a fine point of view. (The farther and higher peak, Bifinger, is very difficult of access.) Descent to (1 hr.) the Naifer Pass (6670'), at the head of the Naifaithal; thence to the S.W. to (1 1/2 hr.) St. Katharina in der Scharf (9880'; Sulfner Inn), and by the Eckerbauer and Ramete (2 hrs.) Meran, or to the N.E. by the Mittenstein Pass (6990') to (3 hrs.) Abersütück in the Penser-Thal (p. 288; pleasant detour by the Kratesberg-See); or S.E. by the Scharfboden (6450') to (3 1/2 hrs.) Sarnthein (p. 285).

The ascent of the "Hirzer (Presispitze, 9135'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) is a much finer excursion. A good bridle-track leads by Schöna to (2 hrs.) Verdis (2690'; Inn), a small 'Bad'. Crossing the romantic Masul-Schlicht, it next leads to (1 1/2 hr.) Obertall or Prenn (4590'; Inn, rustic), and ascends to the (1 1/2 hr.) Hirzer-Hütte on the Taller-Alp (5510'), from which a somewhat toilsome path leads to the (2-2 1/2 hrs.) summit. The superb *Panorama embraces, to the N., the Oetztal, Stubal, and Zillerthal Alps, the Hohe Tauern as far as the Glockner, E. the Dolomites, S. the Brenta and Pressnella, and W. the Ortler (panorama by F. Plant). Steep descent to Aberstüch (p. 288) in the Penser-Thal; better by Videgg (5010') to Schöna, or by a marked path by the Pfandler-Alp to St. Martin in Passeier (p. 278; ascent thence to the Hirzer Hut, 4-5 hrs.).

The "Laugen Spitze (7980'; guide 6 fl.), a famous point of view, is best scaled from the Ulter Mutterbad (p. 303; bridle-path, 4 1/2-5 hrs.), from Platters (2 1/2 hrs. from Lana; in 3 hrs.), or from Unser Frau im Walde (p. 340; 3 hrs.). About 10 min. below the summit is the Laugen Club Hut. Splendid and extensive view (panorama by Plant).

From Meran to the Baths of Rabbi, through the Ulten-Thal (15 hrs.),
an attractive route. At (41/4 M.) Tscherms (p. 295) the ascent begins with the Eichberg; Oberlana (p. 295) lies below, to the left. The road passes beautiful groups of old chestnuts, and commands fine views of the Enteral and the opposite heights, the Fragsburg, the Ifinger, etc. The first house in the Ulten-Thal is (11/4 hr.) Ausserhof (reached direct from Oberlana in 3/4 hr.); 5 min. farther is the Buchenhof. The route now ascends along the N. slope bounding the valley, and passes through pine and fir-woods to the farm of Klaus, beyond which it descends via the farm of Abbret and the ruins of Eschenloch (on the left) to the valley of the Kirchenbach. 11/2 hr. St. Pancras (2412'; *Inner-Wirth; guide, Matth. Gamper), a picturesquely situated village with a pretty Gothic church. We then skirt the left bank of the Falschauer, and crossing the (3/4 hr.) third bridge (Marawin-Brucke; 2510), ascend the Kalkthal, watered by the Marawinbach, to the (1/2 hr.) Mitterbad (3190), a little watering-place with a chalybeate spring and a good bath-house, whence the *Laugenspitze (p. 302) may be ascended without difficulty via the Laugenhof in 41/2-5 hrs. (guide 31/2 fl.). Over the Hofmahd (5850) to Proveis, 4 hrs., see p. 340. — The road in the Ulten-Thal leads from the Marawin-Brucke past the Innerbad or Lotterbad to (11/4 hr.) St. Walburg (Eck Inn); then via (11/4 hr.) Kupplstein (3720'; Inn) and (11/4 hr.) St. Nikolaus (3120) to (11/2 hr.) St. Gertraud (3830'; rustic Inn). (Passes to the Martell, see p. 314; guide, Joh. Trafoier at St. Nikolaus.) Thence by a bridle-path to the S.W. through the Kirchberger-Thal to the (2 hrs.) Lach-Alp (7090) and the (1 hr.) Kirchberger Joch or Rabbi Joch (5130), near the Corvo Lake, where a view of the mountains of the Val di Sole is disclosed. Descent by a stony path to the (11/4 hr.) Malga Patu de Caldes, the path to the right before which must be avoided. Lastly via Pazzola di Rabbi to the (11/4 hr.) Baths of Rabbi (see p. 311). — The alternative route via the Falsau-Joch or Schwaerzer-Joch (9380') is preferable, though about 11/2 hr. longer. A bridle-path leads to the W. from St. Gertraud through the Falsau or Falschauer-Thal, passing the Weissbrunn-Alp and the Lang-See (7145'), and finally ascends steeply to the pass, which commands an impressive view of the S. Ortler group. The *Gleckspitze (8680'), to the S. of the pass, whence it may be ascended in 3/4 hr., commands a still finer view of the Adamello and Presanella. — The descent from the Falsau-Joch leads down to the Sante-Alp and the Baths of Rabbi in the Val di Rabbi; or we may descend to the E. from the Gleckspitze to the Rabbi-Joch (see above) and thence in 21/2 hrs. to the Baths of Rabbi.

From Meran over the Gamben-Joch to Cla, see p. 340; over the Auen-Joch or the Kreuz-Joch to the Sarntal, see p. 285.

53. From Eysr (Landek, Meran) to Colico on the Lake of Como. Stelvio Pass.

Comp. Maps, pp. 270, 314, 320.

99 M. Diligence from Landek to Mals (43 M.) daily in 91/4 hrs.; to Eysr (52 M.) daily in 103/4 hrs.; from Meran to Eysr (281/2 M.) daily in 6 hrs. STELLWAGEN from Landek to Trafoi daily at 6.15 a.m., arriving at 7.40 p.m. (fare 8 fl. 50 kr.). An omnibus, in connection with the diligence from Landek, plies daily in summer from Mals to Trafoi in 41/4 hrs. — Diligence from Eysr to Bad Bormio over the Stelvio (31 M., pay for 41) in summer (1st July to 15th Sept.) daily in 111/2 hrs. (8 fl. 40 kr.; comfortable open vehicles); and another from Eysr to Trafoi daily in 31/2 hrs. — Italian Diligence from Bormio to Sondrio (41 M.) twice daily in 8 hrs.; RAILWAY from Sondrio to Colico (26 M.) in 1 hr. 35 min. — Carriage from Eysr to Comagoi, one-horse 7, two-horse 8 fl.; to Trafoi 10 and 111/2 fl. (extra horse for the ascent, when more than 66 lbs. of luggage, 4 fl. 60 kr.); to Fransenhöhe 15 and 17 fl.; to Bormio 32 and 34 fl. (extra horse 10 and 14 fl.); from Mals to Comagoi carr. and pair for two pers. 8, larger vehicle 121/2 fl.; to Trafoi 11 and 17 fl.; to Fransenhöhe 16 and 23 fl.; to Bormio 32 and 48 fl. EXTRA-POST with two horses from Mals to Trafoi 121/2 fl.; from the Baths of Bormio to Trafoi 65, to Sondrio 86 fl.
VI. Route 53. PRAD. From Eyrs

The route over the "Stelvio (Giogo di Stelvio, Ger. Stilfser-Joch), the highest carriage-road in Europe, 9055' above the sea-level, constructed by the Austrian government in 1820-25, is exceedingly interesting, and gradually carries the traveller 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 vegetation of the banks of the Lake of Como. The finest scenery is on the Tyrolese side of the pass, whereas the construction of the road itself is an object of interest on the Italian side.

Pedestrians crossing the pass are strongly recommended not to take any short-cuts, as the road affords the finest view. The following times should be allowed for the various stages on foot: from Prad to Trafoi 3; Franzenshöhe 21/4; Stelvio Pass 2; St. Maria 1/2; Baths of Bormio 3 hrs.; back to S. Maria 4; over the Wormser-Joch to St. Maria in the Münster-Thal 4; Münster 3/4; Taurers 1/2; Mals 1 1/2 hr.

From Landeck or Meran to Eyrs, see R. 49. The Stelvio road crosses the Adige to the left at (1 3/4 M.) Sponding (2905'; *Hirsch), and then runs straight across the valley, which is rendered marshy by the inundations of the Trafoier Bach. At —

31/2 M. Prad (2950'; *Neue Post; *Alte Post; good ice-axes at Dialer's), a small village at the entrance to the Trafoier-Thal, the road is joined on the right by the direct route from Mals via Glurns and Lichtenberg (p. 274). At the Schmelz (3050'; Inn) the road begins to ascend, the valley contracts, and the brawling Trafoier Bach forms several waterfalls. On the slope to the right lies the poor village of Stilfs, Ital. Stelvio (4300'), whence the route derives its name. A little farther on we cross the stream, and soon obtain a fine view of the Trafoi snow-mountains (see below). To the N. towers the broad snowy pyramid of the Weisskugel (p. 262). Near —

71/2 M. Gomagoi, Ger. Beidewasser (4475'; *Reinstadler's Inn, unpretending), with a small fort (sketching not allowed), to the S.E., opens the Sulden-Thal (p. 314).

To Sulden (carriage-road to St. Gertrud, 2 3/4 hrs.), see p. 314. A direct path, constructed by the German Alpine Club, leads from Gomagoi to the (4 1/2 hrs.) Payer-Hütte (p. 319). This route diverges to the right from the Sulden road immediately beyond the bridge over the Trafoier Bach, leads mostly through wood, and joins the Trafoi path after about 3 hrs. (p. 306).

The road ascends more rapidly and crosses the Trafoier Bach four times. As we approach (3 1/2 M.) Trafoi, the broad Monte Livrio (10,225') first becomes visible, and adjoining it on the right the Naglerspitze (10,740'). A magnificent panorama is soon disclosed: to the left the huge Ortler (the summit itself is not visible); to the right of it the Untere Ortler-Ferner and the Trafoier-Ferner, separated by the Nashorns spitze (8810'), and crowned by the Trafoier Eiswand (11,660'); next, the black Vorder Madatschspitze (10,175'), the Madatsch-Ferner, and the Geisterspitze (11,405').

10 1/2 M. Trafoi (5080'; *Neue and *Alte Post. R. 80 kr. - 1 fl., B. 30 kr. ; *Zur Schönen Aussicht), a small village, is grandly situated.

to Colico.

TRAFOI.

VI. Route 53. 305

'Alte Post', runs at first below the pine-wood and then through it, crosses the three arms of the brook, which afterwards unite, and reaches the 'Three Holy Springs' (5240'). Under a wooden roof are three rude figures representing Christ, the Virgin, and St. John, from whose breasts flows the ice-cold 'holy water'. Adjacent are a chapel and a house used as a tavern when a pilgrimage takes place. Opposite rises the huge and nearly perpendicular Madatsch, from the dark limestone cliffs of which two brooks are precipitated from a great height. To the left, above us, are the ice-masses of the Trafoi and Untere Ortler Glaciers, overshadowed by the Trafoier Eiswand. The whole scene is very picturesque and impressive.

— A steep and toilsome footpath (not recommended), diverging to the right shortly before the Three Springs, ascends to the Franzenshöhe (p. 306).

An admirable survey of the Ortler group is obtained from the Tartscher Alm (6905'), 1/4 hr.; guide, unnecessary, 1 fl.), reached by a path ascending to the right, 20 min. from the Weisse Knott (see below). Still more extensive views are afforded by the Schwarze Wand (7555'), 2 1/2 hrs., and by the Korspitze (9615'), 4 1/2 hrs. from Trafoi (same way to both; good path almost to the top; guide 3 fl.). — From the Korspitze across the Seeljoch (9555'); a toilsome pass leading to the Münster-Val, less attractive than the Wormser-Joch) to the Kötheispitze 3/4 hr., and descent to the Stelvio Pass 1/2 hr., very interesting, see p. 307. — The Kleinvelden (6890'; 2 hrs.; guide 1 1/2 fl.) affords a fine view of the Ortler, Stelvio, Oetzthaler Ferner, etc.

The ascent of the 'Ortler (12,300'; 8-9 hrs.; guide 10 fl.; with descent to Sulden 1 1/2 fl.) should be attempted only by experts (comp. p. 317). The night is spent at the Fayer-Hütte (guide to this point unnecessary). The route crosses the Trafoier-Bach at the mill and ascends by a good path through wood, and then over grass, and after about 2 hrs. is joined on the left by the path from Gomagoi (p. 304). Thence we proceed over debris through the Tabaretta-Val to the Tabaretta-Joch, where we join the path from Sulden (p. 319), and to the (4 1/2 hrs.) Fayer-Hütte (8940'). Hence to the summit, see p. 319. — The first ascent of the Ortler (comp. p. 319) was made in 1804 from Trafoi, by 'Passierer Josele' (see p. 306), via the Untere Ortler-Ferner and the Hintere Wanderlin, a route followed in 1854 by Dr. Tauscher, accompanied by his wife. In 1864 Mr. F. F. Tuckett made the ascent from the Heilige Dreii Brunnen via the Hohe Eistirne and the Obere Ortler-Ferner, and in 1872 M. von Décuy chose the route, first attempted by Ruthner in 1859, via the steep snow-couloir known as the Stickle Plats. All these difficult ascents may be begun from the Borg-Rütte (6230'), a small refuge-hut erected by Dr. Arning of Hamburg (d. 1886) above the Holy Springs, 2 1/2 hrs. from Trafoi.

Other ascents are described under Franzenshöhe and the Stelvio Pass, pp. 306, 307.

Over the Hochleiten-Joch to Sulden, with the ascent of the Hochleitenspitze (9175'), 6 1/2-7 hrs. (guide 5 1/2 fl.). We follow the Payer-Hütte to the point where it is joined by the path from Gomagoi (see p. 304), and 1/4 hr. higher up ascend to the left over abrupt slopes of grass and detritus, to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Hochleiten-Joch (8805'), from which we ascend the rocky arête to the (1/4 hr.) summit without difficulty. Magnificent view of the Sulden Alps: from left to right, Tschengelser Hochwand, Kleine and Hohe Angeluspitze, Vertainspitze, Plattenspitze, Pederspitze, Schöntaufspitze, Madritschspitze, Cevèdale, Suldenspitze, Schröterhorn, Kreilspitze, and finally the huge Ortler, which seems quite near. Far below, to the E., is the Sulden-Thal; to the W. the Trafoi-Thal, with the Stelvio road and the sombre Madatsch; N. the Upper-Vinschau, with Mals and the lakes of the Adige. — Descent (fatiguing) partly over steep and crumbling rocks, overgrown with creeping-pines, and lastly through wood and meadows to (2 1/2-3 hrs.) St. Gertrud (p. 315).

By the Payer-Hütte to Sulden (6 hrs.; guide 5 1/2 fl.), see p. 316.

The road ascends in bold windings on the left side of the valley. As the best views are obtained from some of the bends, the shortcuts should be avoided. The finest point is (31/2 M.) the *Weisse
VI. Route 53. FRANZENSHÖHE. From Eyrs Knott (6110'; rfmt.-hut), a platform with a marble obelisk (erected in 1884) to the memory of Josef Pichler ("Passeier Jesele"), who, in 1804, made the first ascent of the Ortler. Facing us is the sombre Madatsch, to the right the Madatsch Glacier, and to the left the Trafoi and Untere Ortler glaciers, separated by the Nashornspitze and overlooked by the snowy summits of the Eiskögel, Fernerkogel, Thur-wieserspitze, Trafoier Eiswand, and Hintere Madatschspitze. More to the left, in the foreground, is the Pleishorn with the Hohe Eisrinne (p. 305), above which rise the snowy slopes of the Ortler. Far below, amid dark pine-trees, lies the chapel of the Three Holy Springs. About 1/2 M. farther on is the spot (indicated by a marble tablet) where Madeleine de Tourville, an English lady, was thrown down the slope and murdered by her husband, a Walloon, on 16th July, 1876. Farther on, opposite the superb Madatsch Glacier, is the (3/4 M.) Cantoniera del Bosco, which was destroyed by irregular Italian troops in 1848. The zone of trees is now quitted, and stunted dwarf-pines only are occasionally seen. At (2 1/4 M.) —

15 M. FRANZENSHÖHE (7180'; Blaas-Wallnöfer's Inn), the highest peak of the Ortler becomes visible for the first time.

An easy path ascends, to the right of the inn, on the slope of the Vordere-Grat, towards the Madatsch Glacier, which may be traversed higher up without danger. A splendid view, particularly striking by evening-light, is obtained hence of the precipitous glacier with the Ortler above it, the Trafoi-Thal, and the Oetzthaler glaciers. The view is still finer from the Untere Signalkuppe (8205'; 4 hr. fr. from the inn) and from the Signalkogel (9090'; 2 hrs.). — Franzenshöhe is one of the best headquarters for MOUNTAIN ASCENTS in the W. Ortler district (guides, Alois and Johann Theiner, and Math. Fahrner of Prad). The Geisterspitzen (11,405'; 4 hrs.), see p. 307. Other easy peaks are the Grosse Naglerspitze (Cima Vitelli, 10,740'; 4 hrs.; guide 31/2 fl.), the Payerspitze (11,140'; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 41/2 fl.), the Tuckettspitze (11,385'; 5 hrs.; guide 41/2 fl.), and the Hohe Schneide (10,640'; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 5 fl.). Adepts only should attempt the Madatschspitzen (Vordere, 10,175'; Mittlere, 10,855';Hintere, 11,260') or the Cristallospitze (11,360'; 5 1/2 hrs.; guide 5 fl.). Still more difficult are the Grosse Schneeglocke (11,215'; 6 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) and the Grosse Eiskogel (11,710'; 7 hrs.; guide 6 fl.). Very difficult are the Trafoier Eiswand (11,660'; 8-10 hrs.; guide 12 fl.), first ascended by M. v. Döchle in 1882, and the Thurnwieserspitze (11,945'; 8-10 hrs.; guide 14 fl.), first ascended by Herr Th. Harprecht in 1889.

PASSES. To STA. CATERINA over the Ortler Pass (11,000'), between the Ortler and the Grosse Eiskogel, 8 hrs. to the Milan Club Hut in the Val Zebriu (p. 309), difficult. The Thurnwieser-Joch (11,385'), between the Grosse Eiskogel and the Thurnwieserspitze (9-9 hrs. to the Milan Hut; 9 fl.), is also difficult. Other fatiguing or difficult passes are the Glocken-Joch (10,990'), between the Trafoier Eiswand and the Grosse Schneeglocke, 7 hrs. to the Milan Hut or to the Maija Frato Beggino in the Val Zebriu (guide 51/2 fl.); the Trafoier-Joch (10,840'), between the Kleine Schneeglocke and the Hintere Madatschspitze (7 hrs.; guide 51/2 fl.); the Tuckett-Joch (10,985'), between the Hintere Madatschspitze and the Tuckettspitze (8 hrs.; guide 51/2 fl.); and the Madatsch-Joch (10,960'), between the Tuckettspitze and the Cristallospitze (6 hrs.; guide 51/2 fl.). The Geister-Pass (Passo di Sasso Rotondo, 10,685'), between the Geisterspitze and the Payerspitze, is difficult.

— To SULDEN over the Ortler Pass and the Hochjoch (11,600'), between the Ortler and the Mtn. Zebriu (14 hrs.; guide 12 fl.), very difficult, see p. 320.

The road ascends in long windings on slopes of tuff-slate, passing the 'Casetta', a road-menders' hut (8290'), to the (11/2-2 hrs.)
Stelvio Pass (Stilfser-Joch, or Ferdinandshöhe, 9055'). In the Drei-
sprachen-Hütte is a good restaurant (4 beds). A column to the left
marks the boundary between Austria and Italy (the height given on
the column is wrong).

A path from the Dreisprachen-Hütte, traversing mica-slate, ascends to
the right in steep zigzags to the (1'/4 hr.) *Dreisprachenspitze (9327'),
a rocky spur which commands an imposing view, particularly of the Ortler,
the snow dome of which appears quite near. Below, in the foreground,
are the gorges of the Stelvio road. — The barren red Monte Pressura
(Röthelspitze, 9940') may be ascended in 3'/4 hr. more, with guide (from
Franzenshöhe direct in 2'/2 hrs.; view similar to that from the Umbrail).
The *Geisterspitze (11,405'), a very fine point, may be ascended from
the pass in 3, or from Franzenshöhe in 4 hrs. (guide 4 fl.). The route
ascends gradually across the Eben Glacier, between Monte Livrio on the left
and the Naglerspitze and Hohe Schneide on the right, to the W. base of
the snow-clad ridge. Then a steep ascent to the narrow arête at the top
(steady head necessary), which commands an admirable view of the Ort-
er, etc. Far below lies the green Val Furva.

To the left is the Eben Glacier. The road is seldom entirely free
from snow except in warm seasons; snow 6-8' deep is sometimes
seen by the roadside in July, and long icicles frequently hang
from the roofs of the galleries. The road then descends in windings,
which may be avoided by short-cuts, to (2 M.) —

21 M. S. Maria (8160'; C. Gobb's Inn, tolerable), the fourth
Cantoniera and the Italian custom-house.

A bridle-path, formerly the only route between the Vintschgau and
Val Tellina, diverges from the Stelvio route to the right near the Can-
toniera S. Maria, crosses the Wormser-Joch (8240'), or Giogo di S. Maria,
and descends (in 3 hrs., ascent 4 hrs.) through the Muranza Valley to the
Swiss village of St. Maria in the Münster-Thal (p. 275).

The ascent of the *Piz Umbrail (9945'; 1'/2 hr. from S. Maria; guide,
advisable, 5-6 fr.) is recommended. We diverge by the Dogana to the left
from the road into the Münster-Thal, and ascend first a grassy slope and
then a stony zigzag path to the jagged summit (the Umbrail Glacier remains
to our right). Magnificent *View. To the E., towering above the red Monte
Pressura, is seen the Ortler, with its series of snowy peaks, Zebrù, Thrur-
wiserspitze, Trafoier Eiswand, Tuckettspitze, Monte Cristallo, Geisters-
pitze; to the S. the distant Adamello, then the Alps of the Val Tellina
(Cima di Piazzì, Cima di Lago Spalmo, Corno di Dossè, etc.); W. the
Bernina; N. the Alps of the Lower Engadine (Piz Linard, Piz Buin, Fluch-
horn), then the Oetztal Alps with the Weisskugel, Similaun, and, in the
background, the Venediger and Glockner. A good panorama by Faller
may be seen at the cantoniera. — Those approaching from Bormio ascend
the Umbrail from the third cantoniera (see below); the route (no path)
diverses to the left from the road, near a post on the right, about 1/4 M.
above the cantoniera, and ascends the hillside to (1 hr.) a small lake,
whence it climbs over rocks to the (1 hr.) top. Descent to the 4th Cantoniera.

We next reach the (1 M.) third Cantoniera al Piano del Braulio
(7590'; Inn), near a chapel, and then the Casino dei Rotteri di
Spondalonga (7100'), a house occupied by road-menders.

The road descends in numerous windings, which the pedestrian
can generally cut off. (In the gorge to the right are the *Falls of
the Braulio, precipitated over rocky terraces.) We cross by the
Ponte Allo the brook descending on the left from the Val Vitelli,
and reach the (second) Cantoniera al Piede di Spondalonga (6495'),
which was destroyed by the Garibaldians in 1859. To the right rises the abrupt Mte. Braulio (9775') and Mte. Radisca (9745'). The road skirts the mountain slope and is carried through the Diroccamento (Wormser Loch) by covered galleries. Farther on is the (first) Cantoniera di Piatta Martina (5585'), beyond which the Adda dashes forth from the wild Val Fraele on the right and unites with the Braulio. Beyond the last gallery but one the valley and the road turn towards the S., and a beautiful view is disclosed of the valley of Bormio as far as Ceppina, especially fine towards evening. To the S.W. rise the Corno di S. Colombano (9915'), the Cima di Piazzesi (11,280'), and the Cima Redasco (10,300'); to the S.E. are the Mte. Sobretta (10,810') and the ice-pyramid of Piz Tresero (11,820'). The Bagni Vecchi (4760') or Old Baths of Bormio, now come into view, perched on the rocks below the road. Before the last tunnel (Galleria dei Bagni) is reached, a road descends to them direct (good accommodation; R. 2, pens. from 6 fr.). About 1/2 M. farther down are the —

31 M. *New Baths of Bormio, or Bagni Nuovi (4380'); also a hotel, R. 3-4, L. & A. 1 1/2, B. 11/2, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr.; post and telegraph-office), a handsome building on a terrace, commanding a fine view of the valley of Bormio and the surrounding mountains.

The ascent of the Monte delle Scale (8210'; 3 1/2 hrs.; with guide) is recommended. The route descends to the W. from the Baths, crosses the Adda at Premadio, and ascends by a good bridle-path on the N. slope of the Val Viola (edelweiss abundant) to the two towers of the (2 hrs.) Scale di Fraele (6370'), a well-known pass in the middle ages, commanding a fine view of the Piz Tresero, Cima di Piazzesi, etc. About 1/4 hr. farther on is the beautiful little Lago di Scale (6345'; Chalet, Etsms.), where the bridle-track ends. From this point a climb of 1 1/2 hr., the last 1/2 hr. steep, brings us to the plateau of the Monte delle Scale, with its two peaks. Magnificent view from the E. peak of the Ortler group, the Val Viola, Val Furva, and Valle di Sotto, while far below us are the gorge of the Adda and the Baths of Bormio.

33 M. Bormio, Ger. Worms (4020'); *Posta or Leone d'Oro; *Alb. della Torre, Piazza Cavour), an antiquated little Italian town at the entrance to the Val Furva, with many dilapidated towers.

Mountain Ascents (guide, Mass. Longa). The Corno di S. Colombano (9915'; 5 hrs.) and the Monte Valacccetta (10,325'; 5 1/2 hrs.) are both interesting ascents, presenting no difficulty. The difficult ascent of the Cima di Piazzesi (11,280'; 7-8 hrs.) should be attempted by adepts only.

From Bormio to Sta. Caterina, 9-10 M. (diligence twice daily in 2 hrs.; one-horse carr. there and back 12 fr.). The road leads through the pretty but monotonous Val Furva, along the Furdofo, via Uzza, S. Nicolo', and (3 1/2 M.) S. Antonio (4390'), at the mouth of the Val Zebrù (p. 309), which is terminated by the precipices of the Cristallo, to (6 M.) Sta. Caterina (5700'; Stabilimento Clementi, generally full of permanent Italian guests in summer, and so apt to be inconvenient for passing tourists; Alb. Tresero; Café Cavour), a bath of some repute, with a spring impregnated with carbonic acid. Sta. Caterina is very finely situated between the Monte Confinale on the N., the Mte. Tresero on the E., and the Mte. Sobretta on the S., and is a good starting-point for exploring the S. side of the Ortler.

Excursions (guides, P. and G. B. Compagnoni, L. Bonetti, Batt. Confortola, Fil. Cola, and P. Pietrovigevanna). To the Forno Glacier, a beautiful walk (3 1/2 hrs. there and back; guide unnecessary). We follow the right bank of the Furdofo, the path being level at first, and then ascend the wild
Val Forno, which contains remarkably fine Alpine cedars, to the (2 hrs.)
Batte del Forno (7600'; r.mts.), situated opposite the huge "Forno Glacier,
which descends to the valley in an imposing ice-fall. The glacier is sur-
rounded by the finely-shaped Piz Tesero, Punta di S. Matteo, Punta
Taviesa, etc. To the Val di Cedeh and the (3 hrs.) Cedeh Hut of the Italian
Alpine Club (8200'), see p. 320. — A fine but difficult glacier-expedition,
which should be attempted only by experts with guide, leads from the
Forno Alp across the Forno Glacier to the (4-5 hrs.) Col degli Orsi (10,840'),
whence the Mts. Giumella (11,810') may be ascended in 1 1/2 hr., the Punta
S. Matteo (12,110'; see below) in 2 hrs., and the Punta Cadini (11,550') in
1 hr. (three attractive ascents). We may descend from the pass over the
Vedretti degli Orsi into the Val del Monte and to (5-6 hrs.) Pego (p. 341).
— From the Cedeh Hut across the Col della Mare (11,315') to the Cedevale
Hut (p. 342), 6-7 hrs., difficult.

Very interesting and moderately easy is the ascent of "Monte Con-
finale (11,055'), 5 hrs.; with guide), to the N. of Sta. Caterina, via the Val
Pausquale. The summit commands an admirable survey of the Ortler chain;
W. the Bernina and Piz Linard, S.W. the Monte della Disgrazia, S. the
Presanella. The descent may be made on the E., past the small Lago
della Manzina (5155'), to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Cedeh Club-Hut. — The Pizzo Tesero
(11,580'; 5 1/2 hrs.; last part steep) is ascended from Sta. Caterina via the
Val Gavia and over the Tesero Glacier; the Punta S. Matteo (12,110';
6 hrs.) via the Val Gavia and over the Dosegù Glacier (descent to the Forno
Glacier, see above); the Palon della Mare (12,155'; highest summit of the
S. Ortler group) is ascended in 6 hrs. from the Cedeh Hut over the Rosole
Glacier. All these ascents should be attempted by experts only.

From Sta. Caterina to the Val Zebra (10-11 hrs. there and back;
guide necessary), attractive. From the (3 hrs.) Batte del Forno (see above)
we ascend on the W. side of the Val del Cedeh, over grass, debris, and
snow, to the (2 1/2-3 hrs.) Passo del Zebra (3925'). Fine view of the König-
spitze, Zebra, Thurwieserspitze, and Mte. Cristallo. Descent over the Castelli
Glacier to the (1 1/2 hrs.) Baita del Pastore (7285') in the Val del Zebra, and
thence to the (2 1/4 hrs.) Malga Prato Bighino (6315'), and via (2 hrs.) S. Gott-
taro back to (2 hrs.) Sta. Caterina. On the edge of the Zebra Glacier,
2 hrs. above the Pastore Alp, is the Milan Hut (Capanna Milano, 9440')
of the Italian Alpine Club, the starting-point for the ascents of the Mts. Zebra
(12,255'; over the Hochjoch in 4 hrs.), the Thurwieserspitze (11,915'; 5-6 hrs.;
either from the S. or via the Thurwieser-Joch), the Königspitze (12,655';
over the Colle Pale Rosee in 6-7 hrs.; see p. 318), and the Ortler (12,800';
by the Hochjoch in 8-9 hrs.; see p. 319). All these ascents should be attempted
only by experienced mountaineers, with steady heads and good guides.

From Sta. Caterina over the Langenferner-Joch to Sulden, and ascent
of the Cedevale, see R. 55; to the Marlet-Thal, see p. 313; over the Madatsch-
Joch, Ortler Pass, etc., to Trafoi, see p. 306.

From Sta. Caterina to Ponte di Legno, over the Gavia Pass, 7-8 hrs.,
easy and interesting (guide advisable). A steep path (poor at places) ascends
on the W. side of the Val Gavia, crosses the stream by the (1 1/4 hr.) Ponte
delle Vacche (6590'), and again ascends to (1 hr.) the top of the E. side of
the valley. On the left are the precipices of the Pizzo Tesero (11,520'). Farther
on, the path crosses, by the Ponte di Pietra (7890'), the discharge of the
Dosegù Glacier, which descends on the left from the Punta S. Matteo (good
view of the glacier from the hill to the left beyond the bridge). We then
trace across a more level valley, following the right bank of the stream (way
marked by crosses and heaps of stones), pass the Lago Bianco, and reach
the (2 hrs.) summit of the Gavia Pass (3455'), between the Corno dei Tre
Signori (11,030') and the Monte Gavia (10,575'); fine retrospect of the Ortler
group. On the other side of the pass the Lago Nero (7865') lies on the
right. The path descends to the left, past a spring ("Acqua Benedetta";
marble tablet with inscription of 1619), to the (2 hrs.) small baths of S.
Apoliomi (5190'; good but dear), in the Val delle Messi, from which a
 carriage-road follows the bank of the Oglio, passing Stilis to the right
and Pego on the hill to the left, to (3 M.) Ponte di Legno (p. 342).

From Sta. Caterina to Pejo, over the Sforzellina Pass (3860'; 9 hrs.;
VI. Route 53. BOLLADORE. From Eyrs

with guide), without difficulty. The route is at first identical with that to the Gavia Pass; above the Ponte di Pietra, where the more level valley begins, we diverge to the left, and cross loose stones and the small Sforzellina Glacier to the (2 hrs., from S. Caterina 5 hrs.) pass between the Punta della Sforzellina (10,123') on the left, and the Corno dei Tre Sogni (p. 306) on the right. The summit of the pass affords little view. Then a rapid descent into the small Val Bormina, watered by the Noce, a rough walk of 2 hrs. through the valley to the prettily wooded Val del Monte, and thence to Pejo (p. 342) in 2 hrs. more.

From Bormio over the Val Viola Pass to Pontresina, and over the Foscagno Pass to Livigno, see Baedeker's Switzerland. — An easy and attractive expedition may be made through the Val Viola to the mouth of the Val Verva, and up the latter to the (6 hrs.) Passo di Verva (7590'), between the Cima di Piazz (11,280') and the Pizzo di Dossè (10,760'), then down to (1 hr.) Eita (5575'; new club-hut near the church), and through the picturesque Val Grosina to (3 hrs.) Groso (see below). The Casa d'Eita is the starting-point for the ascents of the Sasso di Conca (10,310'), Punta Sassi Rossi (10,255'), Pizzo di Dossè (10,760'), Cima di Piazz (11,280'), Cima Redasco (10,300'), etc. — Farther up, the Val Dossè diverges to the left from the Val Viola. Through this valley and crossing a small glacier we reach (7-8 hrs. from Bormio) the Dossè Club-Hut (Capanna Dossè), on the Passo di Dossè (9350'), from which we descend through the Val Vernela and Val Grosina to (6 hrs.) Grosio. The Capanna Dossè is the starting-point for the ascents of the Cima Sasso (10,720'; 3 hrs.; with descent to Foschiavo 8 hrs.), Cima Viola (11,000'; 3 hrs.), Corno di Dossè (10,605'; 4 hrs.), etc.

The road, which will repay pedestrians as far as Bolladore, crosses at (1 1/4 M.) S. Lucia the muddy Frodolfo, which falls into the Adda below the bridge, and then turns towards the S. The broad green valley (Piano) of Bormio ends at (3 M.) Ceppina (Osteria Piccagnoni), beyond which we pass the hamlet of S. Antonio, and then Morignone, in the green Valle di Sotto, with its church on the hill above. The Serra di Morignone, a defile 31/2 M. in length, here separates the district of Bormio, the 'Paese Freddo', or 'cold region', from the Val Tellina, which belonged to the Grisons down to 1797, 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 great damage, and its slopes yield excellent red wine. The Ponte del Diavolo was destroyed by the Austrians in 1859. Near the end of the defile, on the right, are the ruins of a fort. To the left lies Le Prese (3100'), at the mouth of the Val di Rezzo; then Mondadizza. On the slope to the N. rises the church of Sondalo.

45 M. Bolladore (2840'); *Posta or Angelo; Hôtel des Alpes.

Below (1 1/2 M.) Tiolò the road crosses to the right bank of the Adda. At (2 1/4 M.) Grosio (2170'), a bridle-path diverges to the left and leads over the Passo dei Mortirolo to Edolo (p. 343). Between Grosio and (1 1/2 M.) Grosotto (2035'; Albergo Pini), the attractive Val Grosina opens on the left (to the Casa d'Eita, 31/2 hrs., Capanna Dossè, 7-8 hrs., see above); at the entrance to this valley, on the left, are the conspicuous and well-preserved ruins of the castle of Venosta.

At (1 1/2 M.) Maszo (1840') the road recrosses the Adda. To the W. rises the precipitous Mte. Masuccio (9140'), a landslip from
which in 1807 blocked up the narrow channel of the Adda, and converted the populous and fertile valley into a large lake. The road then descends by Tovo, Lovero, and Sernio to —

56½ M. Tirano (1475 ft.; Posta; Italia, with the post-office, high charges; Hôtel Stevio), a small town which has also often suffered from the inundations of the Adda, with old mansions of the Visconti, Pallavicini, and Salis families.

About ¾ M. farther on, on the right bank of the Adda, lies Madonna di Tirano (*S. Michele, R. 3, B. 1 fr.), a small village with a large pilgrimage-church built in the 17th century. (The road which diverges here to the right leads to Poschiavo, and across the Bernina to the Upper Engadine; see Baedeker's Switzerland.) —

The road next crosses the Poschiavino, which descends from the Bernina glaciers. At (63 M.) Tresenda (1220'; Ambrosini) the Aprica road diverges to the left (comp. p. 343; pedestrians turn to the left about 11½ M. beyond Madonna di Tirano for the Belvedere of Aprica, 2½ hrs., via Stazzena). To Barbellino by the Caronella Pass, see p. 346. On a hill to the N. rises the old watch-tower of Teglio (2945'), which gives its name to the valley (Val Teglio).

73 M. Sondrio (1140'; *Posta; *Maddalena; Ristoratore Marino, Piazza Vitt. Emanuele, with rooms, well spoken of), the capital (7000 inhab.) of the Val Tellina, with a considerable wine-trade, is prettily situated on the Malero, an impetuous torrent.

The easy ascent of the Corno Stella (6665'; 7½ hrs.; with guide) is made from Sondrio via the Val del Livrio; fine view from the top.

The beautiful Val Malenco, which opens here to the N., deserves a visit. A tolerable road leads on the right bank of the Malero via Torre to (10 M.) Chiesa (3295'; *Hôtel Oliver; guides, Mich. and Enrico Schenatti), the chief place in the valley, very finely situated (N. the Bernina, W. Monte della Disgrazia). Thence over the Muretto Pass (6390') to the Maloja (8 hrs.), or over the Canciano Pass (6360') to Poschiavo (9-10 hrs.), see Baedeker's Switzerland. Picturesque walks in the vicinity: to the Lago di Patù (6300'), beautifully situated; via Lanzada to the waterfall at the head of the Val Lanterna; to the Pirto Lakes (6890'), etc. — The Monte della Disgrazia (12,050') may be ascended from Chiesa in 11 hrs. (not difficult for adepts). The previous night may be spent in the Capanna Corna Rossa of the Italian Alpine Club, on the Corna Rossa Pass (8850'), between the Val Malenco and the Val di Sasso Bissolo, 7hrs. from Chiesa. Hence the summit may be attained in 4 hrs. (magnificent view); ½ hr. from the top is the small Capanna Maria (12,005'). The ascent from the Val Masino (see below) is scarcely shorter. The route leads from Cataeggio (guide 30 fr., P. Scetti), 1½ hr. from the Bagni del Masino, via the Val di Sasso Bissolo and the Preda Rossa Alp, to the (5 hrs.) Capanna Cecilia (8440') of the Italian Alpine Club, whence the top is reached in 5 hrs. The descent through the Val di Mello to the (7 hrs.) Bagni is easy and attractive.

The Railway skirts the hill of Sassella, producing a well-known wine, on the right bank of the Adda. 76 M. Castione; 79½ M. S. Pietro-Berbenno; 84 M. Ardenno-Masino.

The road in the Val Masino ascends to the right from the station, via Masino, Poda, and Cataeggio, at the mouth of the Val di Sasso Bissolo (see above), to (7½ M.) S. Martino (3755'), where the valley divides: to the right is the Val di Mello, to the left the Valle dei Bagni. In the latter lie (1½ M.) the Bagni del Masino, with a good Bath-house (9230'). The valley, called the Val Porcellizza above this point, now turns to the
N. At its head (3½—4 hrs. from the Bagni), and at the base of the precipitous Badile group, is the Badile Hut (3280'). The E. peak (Piz Cengalo, 11,060'; 3 hrs.) presents no difficulty to experts with good guides. The central peak (Piz Badile, 10,850') is very difficult (guides, Giulio and Giov. Fiorelli, of S. Martino; Pietro Setti of Categgio; B. Sartori).—Passes to the Val Bregaglia (Bondo Pass, Forcella di S. Martino, etc.), see Baedeker's Switzerland.

The train crosses the Adda above its junction with the Masino. 88 M. Talamona.—90 M. Morbegno (850'; Regina d'Inghilterra), noted for its silk-culture, lies at the mouth of the Val del Bito, through which a bridle-path leads over the Passo di S. Marco (5995') to Piazza S. Martino (Val Brembana) and to Bergamo. —90⁴/₃ M. Costo-Traona. 94 M. Delebio. The lower part of the Val Tellina is made marshy and unhealthy by the inundations of the Adda.

99 M. Colico (700'; Albergo Piazza Garibaldi, on the lake; Isola Bella) is situated at the N.E. end of the Lake of Como; see Baedeker's N. Italy, or Baedeker's Switzerland.

54. The Martell-Thal.

The Martell-Thal, or Mortell-Thal, the longest valley in the Ortler Alps (20 M.), affords the shortest route from the lower Vintschgau to Sulden. The lower part of the valley (as far as the Marteller Alp) is rather monotonous, but the glacier-scenery at its head is magnificent. In the years 1888, 1889, and 1891 the valley was devastated by the overflow of the lake formed by the Zufluss Glacier; a new but inconvenient road, with many hills, has been constructed by the local authorities. —Guides: Paul and Math. Kobald, Joh., Jos., Math., and Mart. Eberhöfer, and Jos. Gluderer of Gand (see also Sulden guides, p. 315).

At the mouth of the valley lies the village of Morter (2285'), reached in 20 min. from Goldrein (p. 276), or in 40 min. from Latsch (p. 276). The path from the latter quits the village on the S.W. side, to the right, crosses the Plima or Flimbach after 30 min., and in 5 min. more reaches the road up the valley, at the upper end of the village of Morter. On a hill to the left are the ruined castles of Unter- and Ober-Montan (2750') and the ancient Chapel of St. Stephen. The road (10 min.) crosses the brook and begins to ascend rapidly (there is also a marked path somewhat shorter from Latsch to Martell, leaving the castles on the right, skirting a conduit through shady woods, and joining the main road about 1½ M. before Salt). Beyond some large marble quarries we reach (1½ hr.) Salt (3765'; Inn), a small mineral bath. To the right, on the hill on the left bank, lies Martell, or Thal (4330'), a scattered village, with a church. We next cross the Plima to (¾ hr.; 3 hrs. from Latsch) the long village of Gand (4125'; Eberhöfer, good and unpretending), injured by floods in 1891, traverse wood (on the right the precipitous Schluderhorn, 9030'), and pass the solitary chapel of (1¾ hr.) Maria in der Schmels (5100'). We then (½ hr.) recross the stream and traverse pastures, with numerous chalets and hay-sheds. High up, on the left, is the Untere Zufritt-Ferner. At the end of the
Alp (¼ hr.) the path again enters the wood and ascends, skirting a projecting spur, beyond which the two snowly peaks of the Cevedale are suddenly disclosed; this magnificent picture, however, soon disappears. We next reach the (½ hr.) Untere Marteller Alp (5995'), on the right bank, and the (10 min.) Obere Marteller Alp (5995'), finely situated on the left bank.

The path now undulates through wood on the left bank, crosses the (1 hr.) Pederbach, and ascends abruptly to the right. On the first buttress of the mountain (where the route to the Madritsch-Joch diverges; see p. 314), we turn to the left, cross the Madritsch-Joch, and ascend to the (3½ hr.; 4-4½ hrs. from Gand) Zufall-Hütte (7180'; Inn in summer), prettily situated on a grassy hill. To the W. the imposing Zufall Glacier descends in two arms into the valley (left, the Fürkle-Ferner; right, the Lange-Ferner). On the left is the Hohe Ferner with the Veneziaispitze (11,000') and Schranspitze (9635'). About 25 min. above the hut are an embankment and tunnel, constructed in 1892-93 to prevent a recurrence of the inundations.

Ascents (guides, see p. 312; the charges given are from the Zufall-Hütte; guide from Gand to the hut 2½ fl.). The ascent of the 'Cevedale (12,380'; 5½-6 hrs. from the Zufall-Hütte; guide 6, with descent to Sulden 8½, to Sta. Caterina 9½ fl.) is troublesome, but most interesting (comp. p. 318). From the hut we ascend to the W. on the slope of the Mutispitze (9550'), crossing the Butzenbach, to the foot of the Hintere Wandin; then across the Langen-Ferner to the Langenferner-Joch (p. 314), and thence to the left to the top (p. 317). — The Innere Pederspitze (10,775'), which commands a splendid view of the Ortler, is ascended from the Zufall-Hütte in 4 hrs. (rather toilsome; guide 3, with descent to Sulden 6 fl.). The Plattenspitze (11,210'; 4½ hrs.; guide 3 fl.), the Aeussere Pederspitze (11,170; 5 hrs.), the Mittlere Pederspitze (11,340'; 5 hrs.), and the Schchilds spitze (10,350'; 4½ hrs.; 2½ fl.) may also be ascended from the Zufall-Hütte. — *Hintere Schönau spitze, see p. 316. — The ascent of the Zufrittspitze (11,270') from the Untere Marteller Alp is laborious but interesting (6½ hrs.; guide 6 fl.). The same remark applies to the Veneziaispitze (11,000'), ascended from the Zuffall-Hütte by the Hohen-Ferner in 5 hrs., and to the Hintere Rothspitze (10,975'), reached from the Zufall-Hütte by the Schnan-Ferner and Gramsen-Ferner in 4 hrs. (guide 4½, with descent to Pejo over the Careser Glacier 9½ fl.). — Laaserspitze (10,837') and the Stelerspitze (10,600') are both comparatively easy (from Gand 6½ hrs.; guide 4 fl., with descent to the Troppau Club-Hut and Laas 6½ fl.); comp. p. 276.

Passes. To Pejo (p. 341), from the Zufall-Hütte, either over the Hohenferner-Joch (10,470), on the W. side of the Cima Marmotta (10,950') and down across the Marmotta Glacier and past the Lago Lungo to the Val Grande and (9-10 hrs.) Pejo (guide 8 fl.), or over the Fürkle-Scharte (9940) to the E. side of the Cevedale (to the Cevedale hut 5 hrs., thence to Pejo 5 hrs.; guide 7½ fl.). Both are fine but fatiguing routes; the ascent of the Veneziaispitze (see above) may be conveniently combined with the former. — To the Barns or Rassi (p. 341) from the lower Marteller Alp over the Sällent-Joch (9840'), between the Gramsenpitz and the Sällentispitze, 8-9 hrs., laborious (guide 8 fl.). — To St. Gertrud in the Ulten-Thal (p. 303), several passes. From the lower Alp over the Zufritt-Joch (10,050'), between the Zufrittspitze (see above) and the Weissbrunnspitze (10,680), down the rocky slope called 'In der Neuen Welt', and past the Laisensee to the Weissbrunner Alp, laborious but interesting (6-9 hrs.; guide 7½ fl.). From Gand to St. Gertrud over the Suojoch (9915'), to the N.E. of the Zufrittspitze, 7½ hrs., or over the Flimjoch (9450'), to the W. of the Hasenohr, 7 hrs., two routes free from difficulty (guide 6 fl.). — To Sta. Car-
VI. Route 54. MADRITSCH-JOCH.

Rina over the Langenferner-Joch (10,730'), a grand glacier-tour of 8 hrs. from the Zufall-Hütte (guide 7 fl.), with which the ascent of the Cevedale may be combined (3-4 hrs. more; comp. p. 317).

To Sulden over the Madritsch-Joch, 10 hrs. from Salt, a somewhat fatiguing route, but highly interesting when combined with the ascent of the Hintere Schönauzspitze (guide 7½ hr., including the Schönauzspitze 8 fl.; from the Zufall-Hütte 6 and 6½ fl.). From the Upper Marteller Alp to the (1 hr.) bridge over the Pederbach, see p. 313. We then ascend to the right through wood and across pastures in the Madritsch-Thal, and lastly over a steep slope of debris to the (2½-3 hrs.) Madritsch-Joch (10,230'), between the Madritschspitze, on the left, and the Hintere Schönauzspitze, on the right. From the pass a splendid view is disclosed of the mountain-giants of Sulden, all apparently within gun-shot. The *Hintere Schönauzspitze (10,905') immediately to the N. of the pass, and easily ascended in 1½ hr., commands a still grander and more extensive panorama (see p. 316). Descent from the pass over the Ebenwald-Fern, which presents no difficulty, to the (1¼ hr.) Schauchbach-Hütte and to (1½ hr.) Sulden (p. 315). — If the night has been spent at Salt, the long ascent through the valley to the Joch is fatiguing, the more so as the steeper portions must be faced during the midday heat. The traveller may therefore prefer to spread the walk over two days, spending a night in the Zufall-Hütte. — In the reverse direction (from Sulden, and still more easily from the Schauchbach-Hütte) a good walker may cross the Madritsch-Joch, climb the Schönauzspitze, and reach Latsch (p. 276) in one day.

To Sulden by the Eissee Pass, another grand route (from the Zufall-Hütte 7 hrs.; guide 6½ fl.). We follow the Cevedale route as far as the nèvé of the Langen-Fern (p. 313), and then proceed to the right to the (3½ hrs.) Eissee Pass (10,230'), commanding a magnificent view of the Sulden-Thal. Descent over the Sulden Glacier to the (1½ hr.) Schauchbach-Hütte and (1¼ hr.) Sulden.

55. The Sulden-Thal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 270, 320.

The imposing *Ortler Group of mountains, situated between the sources of the Adige and the Adada, and notable for their boldness of form, great height, and magnificent glacier-scenery, present a most interesting field to the mountaineer, and have accordingly attracted numerous visitors in recent years. The best starting-point for excursions is Sulden (St. Gertrud; post-offices at the Hôtel Eller and Sulden Hotel), beautifully situated 9½ hrs. from Gomagoi; but the hotels are generally so crowded at the height of summer, that only those who are prepared to put up with makeshift accommodation should omit to secure rooms several weeks in advance. — A new road was made in 1891-92. Diligence from Eyr to Sulden, 7½ hrs., twice daily from July 1st to Sept. 1st. Omnibus from Meran (from the Sonne or the Graf Meran Hotel) daily at 7 a.m. from June 20th to Sept. 20th, reaching Sulden at 7.30 p.m. (inconvenient; frequent change of vehicles). Carriage and pair for two pers. from Mals; 16 fl. in the forenoon, 20 fl. in the afternoon, landau 24 or 30 fl.; one-horse carr. from Gomagoi 6, two-horse 12 fl.; from Landeck (two days), 30 or 40 fl.; two-horse carr. from Meran 30, landau 44 fl. Porter from Gomagoi 1 fl. 90 kr.

At Gomagoi (p. 304), on the Stelvio road, the *Sulden-Thal, a valley 9 M. in length, opens to the E. The new road ('Leopold Hofmann Strasse') descends to the left by the inn (toll 2 kr.), crosses the Trafoier-Bach in its narrow gorge, and then ascends again into the wooded Sulden-Thal (to the right the 'Prager Weg' to the Payer-Hütte, p. 319), passing an obelisk in memory of L. von Hofman, the promoter of the road. In ¼ hr. more we cross the Suldenbach (4280'), beyond which the road ascends in wide curves.
Ortler District. SULDEN-THAL. VI. Route 55. 315

through wood (footpath to the right saves $\frac{1}{2}$ M.), then on the open hillside. We soon come in sight of part of the Königspitze and of the majestic pyramid of the Ortler (to the right), which remains in view for the rest of the way; on the top of the Tabaretta ridge the Payer Hut (p. 319) is visible. At the (40 min.) Unter-Thurnhof (6205') the road makes another bend (shorter footpath to the right), and farther on it passes the Ober-Thurnhof to the right, and the Gandhof with its chapel (5330'), above us, to the left. Crossing the Rasoibach we reach (20 min) the Lagandahof Inn (5520'), finely situated, and in 10 min. more cross the Suldenbach (5640'). The road ascends steeply on the left bank, traversing wood and crossing the old moraine of the Marlt Glacier (p. 319), and commands a beautiful view of the mountains bounding the Sulden- Thal on the E. (from right to left: Vordere and Hintere Schöntauf- spitze, Pederspitze, Plattenspitze, Schildspitze, Vertainspitze). On quitting the wood (25 min.) we come in sight of the houses of Sulden. At a gate, 3 min. farther on, a footpath diverges to the left to the Ortlerhof and the Sulden Hotel, but the road goes on to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; 2-2$\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from Gomagoi) the *Hôtel Eller (pens. 3 fl.), beside the church and parsonage of Sulden or St. Gertrud (6050').

The E. summits of the Ortler group (see above) and the Ortler itself (to the W.) are well seen from this point. On the wooded slope near the hotel is the Payer Monument, unveiled in 1892, consisting of a marble portrait in relief of Julius Payer, the explorer of the Ortler (1865-67), inserted in a rock. — We now descend, cross the Suldenbach, and re-ascent (short-cut to the right) to the (8 min.) Ortlerhof Inn (Angerer; R. 70 kr., well spoken of), beyond which the road is almost level. We cross the Zaybach at the Ofenwiesenhof, pass the Pichlhof on our right, and at the Gampenhöfe ascend to the left to the (25 min.) *Sulden Hotel (6160'; R., L., & A. from 1$\frac{1}{2}$ fl., B. 70 kr., luncheon 1 fl. 20 kr., S. 2, pens. from 4 fl.), a large establishment finely situated at the edge of the wood. The Sulden Glacier is scarcely visible from the valley; but the imposing amphitheatre of mountains that encloses it is now full in view (from left to right: Suldenspitze, Schrötterhorn, Kreilspitze, Königspitze, Zebrù, and Ortler).

Excurions. Guides: Peter and Joh. Dangl, Johann, Alois, Joseph, and Hans Sepp Punggara, Vic. Friedr., and Peter Reinsädler, Josef, Alois, and Joh. Angerer, Alois Schöpf, Alois Tembl, Simon Reinsädler of Gampenhof; Jos. Reinsädler of Putzenhof; Jos. and Friedr. Reinsädler of Völlensteinhof; Joh. Reinsädler of Pichlhof; Franz, Jos., and Joh. Jos. Zischy, Alois Kunter, and Christ. Mazzag. Comp. p. 305. On Sundays the Sulden guides do not start before mass (6.30 a.m.). — To the Rosimboden, 1$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (guide 1 fl. 75 kr., unnecessary; horse 4$\frac{1}{2}$ fl.). We may either follow the marked path (ascending along the wood to the left of the Sulden Hotel), or (starting from the Hôtel Eller) ascend through wood, to the left at the Ofenwiesen (see above). Where the wood terminates we reach a height called the Kansel (7800'), which affords a magnificent view of the Ortler, with the small End-der-Welt Glacier.

To the *Schaubach-Hütte (8440'; 2 hrs.; guide 2$\frac{1}{2}$ fl., unnecessary), a very fine excursion. The bridle-path from the Sulden Hotel leads to
the S. over the Rosimbach, and beyond a refreshment-hut ascends the Legerwand; to the right are the huge moraines of the Sulden Glacier, which has much receded. After about 1 hr. the path mounts the old E. lateral moraine, and finally, bending to the left, ascends in zigzags over grassy slopes, to the Schaubach-Hütte, on the Ebenwand, splendidly situated in view of the Sulden Glacier. Opposite to us rises the imposing Königspitze; to the right are the Zebrù and Ortler, to the left the Königjoch, Kreilspitze, Forno Pass, Schrötterhorn, and Suldenspitze. The hut (inn in summer, bed 60 kr.-1 fl., S. 1 fl.) is the best starting-point for the Königspitze, the Cevadale, Hintere Schönauferpitze, Eisseen Pass, etc.

The Düsseldorf Club-Hut (8830'; 2-2 1/2 hrs.; guide, 3 1/2 fl., unnecessary). An easy bridle-path leads from the Sulden Hotel, at first through wood, and then through the Zaythal, enclosed by the slopes of the Vertainspitze and the Schönaufer, to the Düsseldorf Club-Hut (inn in summer), which commands a splendid view of the Ortler, Zebrù, Königspitze, etc. Ascents from the hut (Tschenglser Hochwand, Hohe Angelus, Vertainspitze, etc.), see below. — The return via Vorder-Schönaufer (see below) is recommended (ascent from Sulden via Vorder-Schönaufer to the hut, 3 1/2 hrs.).

The Baecckmann-Hut (8760'; 2 hrs.; guide 3 1/2 fl., not indispensable). We follow the Schaubach-Hütte route as far as the Legerwand (see above), whence an easy path, constructed by the Sulden guides, leads diagonally across the front moraine of the Sulden glaciers, and then up stony and grassy slopes to the (1 hr.) small Grat-See (8730'), at the foot of the Hinterer Grat. On the N. bank of this lake is the small but well-fitted hut, built in 1892 by Herr Baecckmann and presented to the Sulden guides (night-quarters 1 fl.). Fine view of the Sulden Glacier, Königspitze, etc. This hut is the starting-point for the ascents of the Ortler via the Hinterer Grat and via the Hochjoch (p. 319), the Mts. Zebrù, etc. We may return by the old path on the slope of the Schönauferkopf (1/2 hr. to the Sulden Hotel).

The ascent of the Vorder-Schönaufer (9005'; 2 1/2-3 hrs.; guide 3 horse 7 fl.), by a marked path (defective at places, but not to be missed), may be conveniently combined with the excursion to the Düsseldorf Hut (see above).

To the Payer-Hütte (3840'; 3-3 1/2 hrs.; path marked with red; guide 4 fl., see p. 319; recommended even to those who do not intend to ascend the Ortler. Descent to Traföi (guide 5 1/2 fl., see p. 305. — Hochleiten- spitze (5175'; 3 hrs.; guide 4 fl., with descent to Traföi 5 fl.), a fatiguing ascent owing to the precipitous slopes covered with loose stones. — Tabaretaspitze (10,250'), from the Payer-Hütte in 1/2 hr. (guide from Sulden 4 1/2 fl.); strikingly grand view of the Ortler.

The ascent of the Vertainspitze (11,615'; 3 1/2 hrs. from the Düsseldorf Hut; guide 6 1/2 fl.) is somewhat laborious. We may ascend either via the (2 hrs.) Angelus-Scharte (p. 320) and the N.E. arête and then by a narrow snow-ridge to the (1 1/2 hr.) summit (not difficult for experts); or by the direct route via the N.W. arête and the Harpprechet-Kuppe (about 3 1/2 hrs.; difficult, perfectly steady head necessary). The former ascent via the Rosimboden and Rosim-Ferner has been rendered difficult by the advance of the glacier, which has partly destroyed the path. — Descent over the Laaser-Ferner to the Laaser-Thal (guide 11 fl.), see p. 276.

The Tschenglser Hochwand (11,080'; guide 6 fl.), ascended in 2 hrs. by a club-path from the Düsseldorf Hut, is not difficult. The fine view from the top embraces the Ortler group, and the Etschthal, the Engadine, and Oetztthal Alps. — The Hohe Angelus (11,630'; 2 1/2-3 hrs.; guide 6 1/2 fl.), ascended from the Düsseldorf Hut via the Zay-Ferner, is also easy and attractive. — The Hochofenwand (11,260'; 3 hrs. from the Düsseldorf Hut; guide 8 fl.) offers an interesting climb for adepts free from dizziness. We cross the Zay-Ferner to the S. base, then ascend by a couloir intersecting the entire side of the mountain, to the N. side, and finally follow the N. arête to the top (splendid view).

The Hintere Schönauferpitze (10,905'; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 4 1/2 fl., not indispensable for experts) is another admirable point, free from difficulty. The route leads from the Schaubach-Hütte (p. 315) over grass and moraine debris and across the Ebenwand Glacier to the (2 hrs.) Madritsch-Joch (10,230'),
Panorama from the Hintere Schöntau Spitze (10,903').
and thence to the left by the arete to the (1/2 hr.) summit. Magnificent "View (comp. the panorama, p. 317). The ascent is generally combined with the passage of the Madritsch-Joch to the Martell-Thal (comp. p. 344).

— The Innere Federspitze (10,775'; 5 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), the Plattenspitze (11,240'; 5 hrs.; 5 fl.), the Madritschspitze (10,720'; 4 1/2 hrs.; 4 1/2 fl.), the Schießspitze (11,380'; 5 hrs.; 5 fl.), and the Mittlere Federspitze (11,540'; 5-6 hrs.; 6 fl.), are also occasionally ascended.

The *Monte Cavedale (Zufallspitze, 12,380'); 7 hrs., or from the Schau- bach-Hütte 4 1/2-5 hrs.; guide 8 fl.), a magnificent point, is easy for adepts. To the (4 1/2 hrs.) Eissee Pass, see p. 319. We ascend gradually across the Langen-Ferner, leaving the Langenferner-Joch (p. 319) to the right, and mount the steep Cavedale ridge, where steps must sometimes be cut, to the saddle between the central and the S. peak, whence we follow the arete to the (2-3 hrs.) S. and highest peak. (The Cavedale consists of three peaks: the N. 12,195', the central 12,340', and the S. 12,350'). The *View vies with that from the Ortler, and is by many preferred, the Ortler group itself being seen to much greater advantage. To the S.W. the Adamello, Presanella, and Brenta Alps are conspicuous. At our feet lie the Val Furva, Val della Mare, the Martell-Thal, and the Upper Vintschgau.

— Descent by the Langenferner-Joch to Sta. Caterina, see p. 320 (5 hrs.; guide 12 fl.), by the Langen-Ferner to Martell (4 1/2-5 hrs. to the Zufall-Hütte; guide 10 fl., see p. 344). By the Vedretta la Mare to the Cavedale Hut (p. 342) and to Trafoi (7 hrs.; two guides at 15 fl.).

The ascent of the Königspitze (12,656) is difficult, and fit for experts only (from the Schaubach-Hütte 5-6 hrs.; guide 12 fl., with descent to Sta. Caterina 14 fl.). From the hut we cross the Sulden Glacier to (1 1/2 hr.) the foot of the Königjoch (10,810'), which we ascend in 2-3 hrs. (very steep and difficult; worst part of the route; caution necessary on account of the falling stones). At the top we turn to the right to the (1/4 hr.) Schultet, a projection of the S.E. arete of the Königspitze, whence a stiff climb of 1 1/2-2 hrs. over snow and ice, and finally over rocks and detritus, brings us to the summit. The *View is magnificent, particularly of the Ortler, and towards the S. — The ascent on the S. side is rather easier. From the Capanna Milano in the Val Zebri (p. 309) we cross the Zebri and Mini era Glaciers to the Colle Pales Rosse (10,950'), and then ascend direct to the left to the Schultet (see above; 4 1/2-5 hrs. to the top). — The ascent was first made in 1864 by F. F. Tuckett from the Cede Glacier via the Schultet; in the same year Specht ascended the E. side from the Sulden Glacier; in 1879 Meurer and Pallavicini reached the summit from the W. via the Suldengrat, and in 1879 Minigerode ascended on the N.E. side.

The ascent of the Monte Zebri (12,255'); from the Baeckmann-Hütte by the Hochjoch in 5-6 hrs.; guide 14 fl.) is also difficult, but interesting; the descent may be made to the Capanna Milano (p. 308). — The Sulden- spitze (11,100'); from the Schaubach-Hütte over the Eissee Pass in 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 6 fl.), and the Schrotterhorn (11,090'; from the same hut via the Forno Pass in 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 6 fl., with descent to Sta. Caterina 10 fl.), present no difficulty. — The Kreisspitze (11,120'); 3 1/2 hrs. from the Schau- bach-Hütte; guide 6 fl.) is difficult. — The Thurwieserspitze (11,947'); from the Baeckmann-Hütte over the Hochjoch in 5-6 hrs.; guide to Trafoi 20 fl.) is very difficult (comp. pp. 306, 309).

The *Ortler (12,800'), the highest of the Eastern Alps, may be ascended in 7-8 hrs. (3-4 hrs. from the Payer-Hütte; guide 10, with descent to Trafoi 10 1/2 fl.). The ascent is fatiguing, but when the snow is in good condition presents no great difficulty to experienced mountaineers. The preceding night is generally spent in the Payer-Hütte. — The Ortler was ascended for the first time by the Passeir hunter Joseph Pichler (see p. 306) from Trafoi in 1804; in the following year Dr. Gebhard scaled it from Sulden via the Hintere Grat; in 1826 M. Schebelka, an officer of engineers, and in 1834 Thurwieser again made the ascent from Trafoi. No successful ascent was again made till the summit was attained in 1864 by Mr. Tuckett, also from Trafoi. In July, 1885, Dr. v. Mojsisovics discovered the easier route from Sulden, which was first successfully followed by Julius Payer in Sept. of that year, and since then ascents have been frequent.
Ortler District. ORTLER. VI. Route 55. 319

About 3 min. from the Hôtel Eller the route to the Payer-Hütte (3-3½ hrs.; riding practicable to the foot of the Tabaretta rocks) ascends gradually to the left through wood; after ¼ hr. it crosses the broad moraine of the Marlt Glacier, turns sharply to the left, and ascends in steep zigzage through wood, afterwards over debris and (to the right) over slopes of turf to the (1½ hrs.) Martl-Schneid (3315'), a grassy arete on the left side of the Marltthal. Here we turn to the right, cross a steep slope of debris, and ascend the apparently vertical rocks of the Tabaretta-Wand by a narrow but safe path, which finally leads up a flight of steps in the rock (wire-ropes) to the (1 hr.) Tabaretta-Joch (9460'), between the Bärenkopf and Tabaretta-spitze, where our route is joined by the path from Trafoi (p. 306; splendid View to the W. and N.). We then follow the crest to the left to the (20 min.) Payer-Hütte (9940'); Inn in summer, with a large new building; accommodating 90 persons), with a view to the E. as well as to the W. From the hut we cross the Tabaretta Glacier to the right to the (¼ hr.) 'Scharte' below the Tabaretta spitze, whence a magnificent view is obtained of the Ortler, on this (N.) side entirely covered with snow. We now round the shoulder of the Tabaretta spitze, and follow a path ('Hamburger Weg') made by the German Alpine Club, with steps at places, to the (¼ hr.) Upper Ortler Glacier, which descends to the right into the valley of the Hohe Ettroinne. Here we ascend to the left over the glacier, at first steep (beware of the stones which occasionally fall), to the Tscherfneck; then over the crest of névé, steep at places, to the highest plateau, passing to the right of the peak, and afterwards ascending it to the left, from the S. side. The summit (3-4 hrs. from the Payer-Hütte) lies at the N. and highest point of a sharp arete of snow, 50 yds. long. The View is most imposing, embracing the Ortler group, the Tauern chain, the Alps of the Zillerthal, Stubai, and Oetztal; E. the Dolomites with the Marmolada and Pala di San Martino; W. the Silvretta, Bemina, and Valais (Weisshorn) groups, the Bernese Alps, and the Tödi; S. the Adamello and Pressanella.

Gebhard's route (comp. p. 318) to the summit from Sulden, via the Hintere Grat, was again brought into notice in 1872 by Theodor Harpprecht, and is now occasionally followed; difficult, but recommended to adepts (6-6 hrs. from the Baekermann Hut, p. 316; guide 18 fl., with descent to Trafoi 16½ fl.). - The Ortler has also been scaled in 1873 by Harpprecht from the Sulden Glacier via the Harpprecht-Rinne; in 1875 by Otto Schuck via the Hochjoch (see below) and the Hochjoch-Grat; in 1879 by Schuck from the End-der-Welt Glacier via the Schuck-Rinne; in 1878 by Prof. Minnigerode from the Sulden Glacier via the Second, and in 1881 via the First Lawinen-Rinne; and in 1889 by a party from Vienna, via the Marlt-Grat. All these ascents are difficult and even dangerous. The finest is that via the Hochjoch (guide 18 fl., with descent to Trafoi 19½ fl.). - The direct descent to Trafoi leads via the Stickle Pleis (p. 305), but is not recommended; it is better to return to the Payer-Hütte, and descend from there, comp. p. 305.

Passes. To the Martell-Thal over the Madritsch-Joch (7 hrs. to the Zufall-Hütte), see p. 314. The route from this side is less fatiguing, but in the reverse direction it is more striking, the view of the Ortler group being then new to the traveller. Guide to the Zufall-Hütte 6 fl., to Gand or Salt 7½ fl., to Latsch 9 fl.; with ascent of the Schontalafspitze or Madritschspitze 50 kr. more. - Over the Eissee Pass (8 hrs. to the Zufall-Hütte; guide 7 fl.), see p. 314.

From Sulden over the Eissee Pass and the Langenferner-Joch to Sta. Caterina in the Val Fora, 9 hrs., a most interesting expedition, with which the ascent of the Cevedale (p. 318) may easily be combined (guide 9, including the Cevedale 12 fl.). From the (2 hrs.) Schaubach-Hütte (p. 315) we descend to the left over grassy slopes and moraine debris to the Sulden Glacier, with its numerous crevasses, on which we then ascend, the last ½ hr. being steep, to the (2½ hrs.) Eissee Pass (10,290'). Immediately to the right rises the huge Königspitze, beside which the Ortler and Zebu look insignificant. Beyond the pass we cross the névé of the Langen-Ferner, which descends to the Martell-Thal (p. 314); with the Sulden spitze, 11,100', on the right), and reach the (9½ hr.) Langenferner-Joch or
Cevedale Pass (10,730'), from which a view of the S. part of the Ortler group and of the Bernina and Val Tellina Alps to the W. is enjoyed. The S. side of the Königspitze, and of the whole Ortler group, consists of precipices of black rock. (The summit of the Cevedale is attained from the pass in 1½-2 hrs.; see p. 318.) Descent over a steep slope of debris and across the Cedeh Glacier, passing the small Laghi di Cedeh (9830'), to the (1½ hr.) Capanna di Cedeh (club-hut of the Ital. Alpine Club; 8220'); then on the right side of the sequestered Val del Cedeh, enclosed by grand mountains and glaciers, to the (40 min.) Baite del Forno (p. 309; with the splendid Forno Glacier on the left, p. 308) and (1½ hr.) Stia. Caterina (p. 308). — To the Milan Hut over the Hochjoch (7½ hrs. from the Baecckmann Hut; guide 14 fl.), difficult; see below and p. 309.

To Pejo over the Eissee Pass and the Fürkelle-Scharte (8-9 hrs. to the Cevedale Hut), a fine glacier-expedition, not difficult, when the snow is in good condition; see p. 342. This is the shortest route from Sulden to Campiglio (guide to Pejo, 15 fl.). — Over the Cevedale, see p. 318.

To Trafoi by the Payer-Hütte (7 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.) see p. 316. — Over the Hochjoch (11,000') and the Ortler Pass (11,000'; 11-12 hrs. from the Baecckmann Hut; guide 13 fl.), a very difficult route, advisable only when the glacier is in a favourable condition.

To the Laaser-Thal (p. 276) over the Zayjoch (about 10,660'; 8-9 hrs. to Laas; guide 10 fl.), attractive and not difficult. From the Düsseldorf Hut we cross the Zay Glacier to the ridge between the Kleine Angelus and the Hochofenwand, and thence descend by a new club-path over rocks, debris, and grass to the Lower Laaser Alp (p. 276). — Over the Angelus-Scharte (10,880'; 6-7 hrs. from the Düsseldorf Hut to Laas; guide 10 fl.), more fatiguing, but also interesting. — Over the Rosin-Joch (10,620'; 9 hrs. to Laas; guide 10 fl.), between the Vertainspitze and the Schildspitze; difficult, especially the ascent over the Rosin Glacier to the pass. The descent is made over the Laaser Glacier and Ofenwand Glacier. The ascents of the Vertainspitze and Hohe Angelus may be combined with the last two routes (p. 318).

56. From Botzen to Verona.

Comp. Map, p. 323.

94 M. Railway. Express in 3½-4½ hrs., ordinary trains in 5½ hrs.

Botzen (870'), see p. 280. The train crosses the Eisuk, which falls into the Etsch, or Adige, 3 M. lower down. 4½ M. Leifers. The village of that name lies to the left, at the mouth of the Branten-Thal (to Deutschnofen, see p. 286). We approach the Adige near (6 M.) Branzoll (Kreuz), where the river becomes navigable. On the right stretches the long porphyry ridge of the Mittelberg (p. 294), which separates the Eppan plateau from the Adige valley. At Gmünd, beyond (10 M.) Auer (Rose; Elephant), the train crosses the river; to the right is the Kalterer See, with Kaltern (p. 294) above it. — 13 M. Neumarkt-Tramin (700'). The village of Neumarkt (Post, well spoken of; Krone; Engel), with 1550 inhab., lies on the left bank of the Adige, 1 M. from the railway. Road to the Val Fiemme, see p. 352. On the slopes to the right (comp. p. 294) lie the villages of Tramin (915'; *Adler; Löwe), Kurtatsch (*Rose), and Margreid (*Greif; Hirsch). — 15½ M. Margreid Station. — 19½ M. Salurn (735'; Adler), the last German village, lies on the left bank. Behind the church is a picturesque waterfall, below the ruined Haderburg, situated on an apparently inaccessible pinnacle.
24 M. S. Michele, or Wälsch-Michael (750'; plain Inn at the station), with an old Augustinian monastery, is the station for the Val di Non, which opens on the right (p. 338).

The line recrosses the Adige. Near (27 M.) Alle Nave is the Nave S. Rocco, a very ancient ferry over the Adige, crossing to the road from the Val di Non. — 28½ M. Lavis. The village lies 1 M. to the left, on the Avisio, a torrent descending from the Val di Cembra (p. 352), which, with its ramifications is crossed above its influx into the Adige by a curved bridge 1000 yds. long. — 32 M. Gardolo.

35 M. Trent. — Hotels. At the station: *Grand Hôtel Trento (Pl. a; B, 1), R., L., & A. 1½-2 fl., B. 60 kr. — In the town: *Europa (Pl. b; C, 2), Via Lunga, with garden-restaurant, R. & A. 1 fl. 40 kr. — Second-class: Aquila Bianca, near the castle; Agnello d'Oro, Via degli Orbi; Due Conti, Via S. Marco. — Restaurants. *All' Isola Nuova, near the station, with garden and a few bedrooms; Löwenbräu, Via Larga; Frassoni, by the theatre; Rebecchino. — Cafés. Europa, Specchi, both in the Via Lunga; Nones, Piazza Macello Vecchio; Porta Nuova; Alta Terrazza, on the left bank of the Adige, with pretty view. — Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Via Calepina. — Swimming and other Baths on the Fersina. — English Church Service in the Hôtel Trento.

Trent (640'), or Trento, Lat. Tridentum, with 21,571 inhab., once the wealthiest town in Tyrol, founded according to tradition by the Etruscans, and mentioned by Strabo, Pliny, and Ptolemy, possesses numerous towers, marble palaces, and broad streets, and, despite many traces of dilapidation, still presents all the characteristics of an important Italian town. — A large monument to Dante, designed by Zocchi, is to be erected in the square outside the station in 1895.

The *Cathedral, begun in the 11th cent., completed in the 15th, and restored in 1882-89, is a Romanesque basilica, surmounted by two domes. At the N. portal, as at Botzen, is a pair of lions (p. 281). The ornamental arcades and windows with twisted columns supported by winged griffins at the back of the choir, on the outside, deserve notice. The flights of steps in the aisles are peculiar. In the S. transept (by the wall) is the porphyry tombstone of the Venetian general Sanseverino, whom the Tyrolese defeated at Calliano in 1487. — In the Piazza del Duomo, which is embellished with the pretty Neptune Fountain (1769), are the Palazzo Pretorio (now military offices) and the Torre Grande or Clock Tower (Pl. 11).

S. Maria Maggiore (Pl. B, 3; early 16th cent.), where the celebrated Council of Trent sat in 1545-63, contains a picture on the N. wall of the choir with portraits of the members: 7 cardinals, 3 patriarchs, 33 archbishops, and 235 bishops. The fine Renaissance organ-loft contains an excellent organ. Adjoining the S. side of the choir a column dedicated to the Virgin was erected in 1845.

The finest of the old palaces, whose elaborate façades conceal but imperfectly their dilapidated interiors, are the Palazzo Galasso, Via Lunga (now Zambelli; Pl. 4, C 2), built in 1581, now a savings-bank; the Casa Geremia (now Podetti; Pl. 8; B 2, 3), Via Larga 29;
the Casa Cazzuffi (now Pernetti), Via del Teatro 12, and the Palazzo Tabarelli (Pl. 6; C, 3), Via del Teatro 4, said to have been designed by Bramante, and containing a fragment of the old Roman town-wall. In the Palazzo Salvadori, Via Lunga 29, is a small picture-gallery, with examples of Morone, Bassano, etc. — The Museum, in the Palazzo Municipale (Pl. 2; B, 2, 3), contains Roman and other antiquities, natural history objects, coins and medals, etc.; the Library, in the same building, has 43,000 vols.

On the E. side of the town rises the Castello del Buon Consiglio (Pl. D 1, 2), with remains of ancient frescoes, once the residence of the Prince-Bishops, now a fortified barrack. The huge circular Torre di Augusto is said to be of Roman origin (fine view; permission to enter at the commandant’s office). There is also a good view of the town from the terrace of the Capuchin monastery above the castle. To the S. of the Porta Nuova are the handsome new Law Courts (Palazzo della Giustizia; Pl. D, 4).

The fortified rocky hill of Verruca or Doss Trento (950’), on the right bank of the Adige (here spanned by the handsome new Ponte S. Lorenzo), affords a fine view (permission from the commandant, in the Palazzo Pretorio, behind the cathedral). — A pleasant promenade, affording picturesque views, leads along the Val Sugana road (p. 348) to (3/4 hr.) Pontaito, with a fine fall of the Persina (140’ high), in a sombre rocky gorge to the right, which supplies the motive power for the electric lighting of the town. From the garden of the Osteria ‘alla Gran Cascata’ a path cut out of the rock and partly underground leads under the fall (30 kr.).

Mountain Excursions (guides, Gius. Scoz, etc.). On the left bank of the Adige: the Monte Selva (3275’), ascended via Ponte and the Roncogno Saddle in 2/2 hrs. (path indicated by yellow marks); magnificent view of the Brenta group. Descent from the saddle to (1/2 hr.) Roncogno (Osteria alla Stella) and (35 min.) Pergine (p. 349). — The Marzola (3700’), to the S.E., via Villazzano and the Maranza (path indicated by red marks) in 4/4 hrs., easy and attractive; admirable view of the Brenta group and the mountains of the Val Sugana. An interesting walk may be taken along the ridge to the N. to the (1/4 hr.) Terrarossa (5685) and the (3/4 hr.) Chegol (4825), and thence down through wood to the (1/2 hr.) Roncogno Saddle (see above). — The Corno di Scanupia (Becco di Filadonna; 7055’), via Val sorada and Malga Derocca (path indicated by red and white marks) in 6/4 hrs. with guide, fatiguing. — Kalisberg (Mie. Caliisto, 3539), to the N.E., by Martignano and Lo Specchio (red way-marks) or by Villamon tagna (blue way-marks) in 3 hrs., easy and attractive. — On the right bank of the Adige: Monte Bondone (Palon; 6359), to the S.W., either by Sardagna (blue marks) in 6 hrs., or more easily by Sopramonte (yellow marks) in 6 hrs. with guide (3 fl.), fatiguing. Splendid view. — Cornetto del Bondone (7150’), by Ravina and Garniga Vecchia in 6 hrs. with guide (red and white marks), difficult; also from Rovereto via Cej and the Becca (yellow marks) in 9 hrs. — Monte Gazza, see p. 330.

From Trent to Venice through the Val Sugana, see p. 60; through the Val Sarca to Riva, see p. 330; to Giudicaria, see p. 53. — By Pergine to Lavaron and Luserna, see p. 349. — To the Val Pian (drive of 3 hrs. to Lavara, back in 1 1/2 hrs.), see p. 349.

Below Trent, on the right bank, is the village of Sardagna, with a considerable waterfall. Then Ravina, at the mouth of a gorge
descending from Mte. Bondone, Romagnano, and Aldeno. 39 M.
Matarello. On a hill to the left near (45 M.) Calliano (610'; Aquila;
Posta) rises the large château of Beseno (1420'), the property of
Count Trapp (route to Lavarone, see p. 350). The lower valley of
the Adige, rich in fruit, and yielding excellent red wine, is called
Val Lagarina as far as the Italian frontier. At the foot of the mount-
ains to the left is the ancient Castel Pietra (785'). — 461/2 M. Vo-
lano; 48 M. Villa Lagarina.

50 M. Rovereto (690'; *Hôtel Gira, with garden; Agnello), a
busy town with 9000 inhab., on both sides of the Leno, is noted for
its silk-culture. The old Castello is interesting. Sacco (2300 inhab.),
1 M. to the W., has a large tobacco factory.

Monte Stivo (Zobiana; 6750') may be ascended from Rovereto in
7 hrs., via Villa Lagarina, Castellano, the Bordola Alp, and the Spia-
sina. The summit commands a magnificent view of the Lago di Garre,
the valleys of the Sarca and the Adige, the Tedici Comuni, Adamello,
Presanella, Dolomites, etc. Descent to Arco (31/2-4 hrs.), see p. 325.
A good road leads to the S.E. from Rovereto, via Vallarsa (2670', Inn)
and the Piano della Fugazza (3880'; Italian frontier), to (23 M.) Schio (690';
Croc d'Oro; Stella), an industrial town with 9500 inhab. on the Leogra. Rail-
way from Schio (in 1/4 hr. to (20 M.) Vicenza, see Baedeker's Northern Italy.

The railway crosses the Leno. On the right bank of the Adige
is Isere (Aquila), with vineyards, villas, and a waterfall. On the
left bank, to the E. of the railway, near Lizzana, is a castle (Castello
Dante; 1005') in which Dante resided about the year 1302, when
banished from Florence. The line follows the left bank of the Adige.
521/2 M. Mori (570'; Railway Hotel, Italian, well spoken of, R.,
L., & A. 1 1/4 fl.) is the junction for Arco and Riva (p. 324).

Near (531/2 M.) Marco are the Lavini di Marco, probably
deposited by a glacier in the ice-age, but according to some, the
remains of a vast landslip, which overwhelmed a town in 883, and
is described by Dante (Inferno xii., 4-9). At (561/2 M.) Serravalle,
the ancient fort guarding the defile, the valley contracts.

611/2 M. Ala (415'; Hôtel Ala; Cervo; Rail. Restaurant), a
considerable place (4650 inhab.), where luggage is examined. —
621/2 M. Avio (Due Spade) is the last Austrian station.

69 M. Peri (410'), the first Italian station, is the starting-point
for the ascent of the Monte Maggiore. Above, to the right, is the
pilgrimage-church of the Madonna della Corona (p. 327). To the
right of the line is a new fort. The train now enters the celebrated
Chiusa di Verona, a rocky passage which the Adige has forced through
the limestone mountains. To the left is the new fortification of In-
canale, commanding the defile. On a height on the right bank lies
Rivoli, which was stormed several times by the French in 1796 and
1797 under Masséna, who derived his ducal title from this village
in 1807. 751/2 M. Ceraino; 801/2 M. Domeglià; also a station on
the Verona and Caprino line (p. 327); 831/2 M. Pescantina; 87 M.
Parona. The train crosses the Adige.

94 M. Verona, see Baedeker's Northern Italy.
57. From Mori to Riva. Lago di Garda.

Comp. Map, p. 323.

15½ M. Local Railway in 1½ hr. (fares 1st cl. 1 fl. 28 kr., 2nd cl. 77 kr., return-ticket 1 fl. 36. 1 fl. 14 kr.). The narrow-gauge line (maximum gradient 28:100), which coincides with the road only in a few places, is free from dust and affords a series of pretty views.

Station of Mori (580'; Railway Hotel), see p. 323. — The local railway crosses the Adige to (2 M.) Mori-Borgata, the station for the long and straggling village of Mori (Aquila). It then traverses the broad green valley to (4½ M.) Loppio, with a château of Count Castelbarco of Milan, passes the pretty Lago di Loppio (720') with its rocky islands, and ascends in windings amid rocky debris to the summit of the pass beside the Chapel of S. Giovanni (915'). The line then descends, amidst rich vegetation, to (8 M.) Nago (705'; Inn), a village situated on the brink of a ravine, with the ruins of the castle of Penegal to the left (road to Riva via Torbole 3 M., see p. 326. The line now descends to the right along the hillside, affording fine *Views of the Lago di Garda, with the mouth of the Sarca and of Arco and the broad, fertile Sarca valley, with its imposing mountains. Beyond (10 M.) Oltresarca, the station for Vignole, Bolognano, Massone, etc. (see p. 325), we cross the Sarca to —

12½ M. Arco. — Hotels (the larger hotels, with the exception of Strasser's, are closed until October). *Curaehaus, with garden (and once or twice daily), baths, whey-cure, and a covered promenade, and containing 80 rooms, of which 40 have a S. aspect, pens. 3½-5 fl. per day; *Schweizerhof (Cur-Casino), opposite, pens. 4-5 fl.; *Hotel Olivo, R. from 1 fl., L. & A. 40 kr., D. 1 fl. 30 kr.; *Hotel-Pension Strasser (café, see below); these four in the prettily laid out Cur-Platz; *Hotel-Pension Arco, ½ M. to the W. of the Cur-Platz; *Hotel-Pension Archiduca Alberto, in Chiaramo (p. 325), 1 M. from the Cur-Platz; these two in well-sheltered situations, pens. from 2-3 fl. Corona, in the town. — Boarders are taken 'en pension' at the hotels, and in the Pensions *Bellaria (well situated), *Rainalter (D. 1 fl. 20 kr.), Aurora, Olivenheim (in a lofty situation on the edge of olive-woods), and Menrepos (3½-5 fl., L. and heating extra). — Private Apartments in the Villas Anna, Consolini, Emilie, Schider, Steigerwald, Pilosi, Gager, etc. (R. 20-50 fl. per month, according to the aspect). — Beer at Scheibmayer's, Cur-Platz; wine at Giov. Povoli's. — Café Strasser (see above; also confectioner). — Well-appointed Establishment near the Cur-Casino, with saline inhalations and hydro-pathic appliances.

Carriage to Riva and back, with one horse 1½, two horses 3 fl.; to Castel Toblino and back 3½ or 6 fl.; to Trent 7½ or 12 fl. — Donkeys, 50 kr. the first hr., 30 kr. each addit. hr.; ½ day 1 fl. 60 kr., whole day 2 fl., and fee. — Vistriona's Tax 2 fl. per month; music tax, 1½ fl.; subscription to the reading-room 2 fl.

Arco (300'), an ancient town with 3785 inhab., situated in a beautiful valley, almost perfectly shut in on the N., E., and W. by lofty mountains, and protected from the S. winds blowing in March by Monte Brione (p. 326), is a favorite winter-resort for consumptive and nervous patients (also 'terrain-cure', see p. 283). The vegetation resembles that of Lago Maggiore; vines, olives, cedars, magnolias, cypresses, and oleanders flourish. The town is supplied.
with good drinking-water from Monte Stivo, by means of an aqueduct over 1½ M. in length. The château of Archduke Albert (d. 1895) has a fine winter-garden (custodian 50 kr.). Near the handsome Renaissance church is the old town-palace of the counts of Arco, with allegorical frescoes. To the N., on a precipitous rock (390'), rises the Castle of Arco, destroyed by the French in the Spanish War of Succession, with a beautiful garden (key at the Curhaus or the Schweizerhof; fee).

Excursions. To the N. to the Castel Arco (see above; 25 min.); to the Casa Bianca, Veduta Maria, and the 'Holm Oak' (all in ¾-1 hr.; paths indicated by marks). By the romantic "Via di Prabi, to the left before the bridge, between the castle-rock and the Sarca, past some huge fallen rocks, to (1 hr.) Ceniga (p. 331); or past the small Laghel Lake (dry in summer), over the hill by a stony path to Ceniga, and back by the right bank of the Sarca, a pleasant round of 3 hrs.

A pretty walk of 4 hrs. leads by the road ascending on the right of the château through groves of fine olive-trees to the village of (1½ hr.) Chiurano (*Hôtel Arciduca Alberto, see p. 324), with a fine orangery and a charming view, and past Vigne to (1½ hr.) Varignano. Thence we may either proceed to the left to (1½ hr.) Varone, or ascend to the right by a road, the picturesque ness of which makes up for its roughness, to (1½ hr.) village and château of Tenno (p. 326). We descend by Cologna to (40 min.) Varone (p. 326) and thence through the plain back to (1 hr.) Arco. — Another excursion may be made over the Sarca bridge to (1½ M.) Oltrasarca, (1 M.) Massone, (⅔ M.) Bolognano, and (1½ M.) Vignolo, where a fine view is enjoyed, including the castle-hill of Arco. — A good and level but sunny road leads to the S. to (4 M.) Riva (railway, see below).

To the Monte Brione (p. 326; 1½ hr.). We ascend from the Villa Lutti beyond La Grotta (p. 326) and descend to Fort S. Niccolò, returning thence via Torbole and the Nago road (evening-light best), or by Riva. — To the Fall of the Ponsale, the Val di Ledro, etc., see p. 326.

Mountain ascents. Monte Stivo (6750'; 6-7 hrs.; guide not required by adepts), via Bolognano, S. Giacomo, and the Stivo Alp (5765'), attractive and not difficult; comp. p. 323. — Mt. Tenera (7060'), from Arco in 7 hrs., by Franzo and the Bocca di Trett, see p. 327. — Mt. Baldo (6790'), see p. 326.

The railway now runs through the broad and fertile valley, Mte. Brione being visible to the S., and Tenno (p. 326) on the hill to the right, via (13½ M.) S. Tommaso, to —

15½ M. Riva. — The Railway Station (Restaurant) is about ½ M. from the steamboat-pier. — Hôtels. Hôtel Imperial al Sole d'Oro, with a terrace on the lake, E. & A. 1 fl. 20-1 fl. 40, L. & A. 40, B. 50 kr.; Hôtel-Pension du Lac, ¾ M. to the E., on the Torbole road, with a large garden and bath-house, R., L., & A. ½ fl. 40, B. 40 kr., pension 2½-8 fl.; Hôtel-Pension Riva (F. Witzmann), with view of the lake, R. & A. 1 fl. 20 kr.; Baviera; Giardino S. Marco, outside the Porta S. Michele, Italian, pension 2½ fl.; Musch, Gallo, Alb. del Popolo, all three moderate. — Dr. von Hartungen's Pension, under medical supervision (120-150 fl. per month). — Beer: Musch; Giardino S. Marco, outside the Porta S. Michele (see above); Birreria Kräutner, outside the Porta S. Marco. — Café Andreis, at the harbour. — Baths in the lake, at the Lido della Spalletta, to the E., beyond the barracks. — Money-changer: Vinc. Andreis. — Small boat, 40 kr. per hr. — Engl. Church Service in the Hôtel du Lac.

Riva (230'), a busy town and harbour with 6556 inhab., is charmingly situated at the N. end of the Lago di Garda, close to the foot of the steep Rocchetta. On the hillside, high above the town, are the ruins of the round keep of a castle, which is said to have been built by the Scaligers. On the lake, to the E., is the old castle of La
Rocca, now a fortified barrack. At the entrance to the town from Arco is the Church of the Minorites, erected towards the end of the 16th cent. in the florid rococo style. The Parish Church contains modern pictures and frescoes. Riva is suitable for a prolonged stay. The climate is healthy, and the heat in summer is tempered by the lake.

Excursions. To the Fall of the Ponale, by boat (2-3 fl.), 1½-2 hrs. there and back; or we may go by boat and return on foot (steep ascent; 3-4 hrs. there and back). The waterfall itself, which the Ponale forms shortly before it falls into the lake from the ravine of the Ledro, is insignificant, but its surroundings are picturesque. We disembark at the point where the disused bridle-path from the Ledro valley reaches the lake, ascend a few paces, cross the old bridge, and reach the best point of view just below the fall (small fee to the ‘custode del Ponale’). — The walk to the fall by the Ledro Road (p. 327) is also 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 beautiful views (shade after 3 p.m.). At the point (½ hr.) where it turns to the right into the valley, the old bridle-path (see above; fee of 10 kr. usually solicited), descending to the left, leads to the waterfall. — From the highest point of the road we reach in 1 hr. a hill, marked with a cross, near Pregasina (2130'), where we obtain a fine view of the lake, the valley of the Sarca, etc.

Torbole (Bertolini; boats from P. Tamanini, to Riva 1, Ponale Fall 1½ fl.) may be visited either on foot (½ hr.) or by boat (1½ fl.; see p. 325). Boats pass Fort S. Niccolò at the foot of the Mte. Brione, and enter the mouth of the Sarca (good trout-fishing, and interesting fish-breeding establishment). Here we have a splendid view of the lake, the surrounding mountains and valleys, and of the valley of the Sarca as far as Arco. Above Torbole are olive-groves. On the mountain-slope to the N.E. ascends the picturesque road to Nago (p. 324).

The Monte Brione (1235'), 1 hr. to the E. of Riva, affords a fine view of the whole lake (best from the rifle-range). It is most easily ascended from the hamlet of La Grotta (Inn), 1½ M. to the N.W. of Riva, but the upper road requires a military permesso.

Interesting excursion to the N.W. to (2 M.) Varone (400'), where there is a wild and picturesque Gorge with a fine waterfall (fee 20 kr. for each person; ring at the mill). Thence either by road direct to (5 M.) Arco, or on foot by Cologna to (2 M.) Tenno (1310'), with an old castle (charming view), and along the richly-cultivated slopes to Varignano and (4½ M.) Arco. — Another pleasant excursion may be made from Riva to (2½-3 hrs.) Campi (small restaurant, good wine), returning by (½ hr.) Pranso (p. 352).

The ascent of the Monte Baldo, a range 40 M. long, between the Lake of Garda and the valley of the Adige, is interesting but rather fatiguing (later than June the heat is generally too great for the attempt; rich spring flora). It consists of two distinct ranges separated by the depression of the Bocca di Navene (4680'), one culminating in the Altissimo on the N. and the other in the Cima Val Dritta (7275') and the Monte Maggiore on the S. The easiest route to the Altissimo (6790') ascends on the E. side from Mori (p. 323) to (2 hrs.) Brentonico (2245'; Aquila Nera); thence with guide (Nap. Togni, G. Malfatti, or O. Mozzi) over the Alpine pastures of (1½ hr.) S. Giacomo (3825'; Inn) to the (3 hrs.) summit (refuge-hut). Magnificent view of the mountains, the Val Sarca, Riva, and the N. end of the Lago di Garda. The Altissimo may also be ascended from Nago or Torbole by a steep path passing the Malga Casina in 5-6 hrs. with guide (G. Guettini, alias Pumeilla, of Torbole). About 5 min. beyond the Alp are the only springs in the neighbourhood. — We may continue our tour from the Altissimo via the Bocca di Navene and the Artigione Alp (5160') to the Monte Maggiore. The direct descent from the Bocca di Navene to Malcesine (p. 325) is very steep (better to proceed farther S. to the Bocca Tratto Spini and descend thence via the finely-situated Malga Piombi (3800'; p. 328).
The ascent of the *Monte Maggiore (7220') is preferable. From the railway-station *Peri (p. 323) we proceed by a steep path (in shade in the afternoon) to the (11/2 hr.) celebrated pilgrimage church of *Madonna della Corona and thence via *Spiazzii (2660'; two Inns), a village commanding a splendid view of the S. end of the Lago di Garda, the plain of the Po, and the Apennines, to (1 hr.) *Ferrara di Monte Baldo (2800'; *Inn, plain and moderate). This point may also be reached by a good road from *Garda (p. 323), via *Costermano, *Pezina, and *Caprino, three stations on the Verona and Caprino railway (omnibus to Ferrara in connection with the trains). Thence we go to *Pazzone, whence the road ascends in steep windings to Spiazzii (see above). Starting from Ferrara at an early hour, with a guide (P. Zanoli or G. Tonini; 3 fr.), we reach the top via *Cambrige in 4 hrs. The **View, one of the grandest in the S. Alps, embraces almost the whole of S. Tyrol, the Italian and Swiss Alps as far as Mte. Rosa, the plain of the Po, and the Apennines; in clear weather the Adriatic is visible to the W.; at our feet almost the whole expanse of the Lago di Garda is seen. From the summit it is best to return to Ferrara (see above).

To the *Valle di Ledro, another beautiful excursion (one-horse carriage to *Pieve and back 4, two- horse 8 fl.; diligence daily to *Pieve in 31/2 to Condino in 6 hrs.). Beginning of the road as far as the fall of the Fos nale, see p. 326. It then turns a corner high above the waterfalls, enters the valley to the W., and leads via *Biacesa and *Molino to the pretty Lago di Ledro (2150'), on the N. side of which is *Mezzolago and (9 M.) *Pieve di Ledro (2183'; *Albero Alpino). At *Bezzoca, 3/4 M. farther on, the *Val Conei, in which lie the villages of (1 M.) *Enguiso and (1 1/2 M.) *Lenzumo (2370), opens to the N. From *Lenzumo the *Mte. Tenera (7060'; 41/2 hrs.; with guide) may be ascended for the sake of the splendid view (see p. 425; from *Lenzumo to *Bondo over the *Gaverdina Pass, see p. 337). From *Bezzoca the road leads to *Tiarno, and through the sequestered *Val Ampola to (9 M.) *Storo (1340'; *Cavallo Bianco, mediocre), in the *Val Buona (p. 337). Near the *Fort Ampola, which was destroyed in 1866 (3 M. before *Storo is reached), the wild *Val Lorina opens on the left; through this valley a rough path leads to *Magusa in the *Val Vestino, surrounded by lofty mountains (more easily reached from *Toscolano, on the Lago di Garda, or from *Bondoni, on the Lago d'Idro, p. 338).

From Riva to *Tione, in Giudicaria, see p. 332.

The *Lago di Garda (213'), the *Lacus Benacus of the Romans, 34 1/2 M. long, and 2-11 M. broad, is almost entirely in Italy, a small part near Riva alone belonging to Tyrol. The lake is rarely perfectly calm, and Virgil's description (Geor. II., 160), 'Fluctibus et fremitu adsurgens Benace marino', is sometimes vividly recalled. In fine weather the S. wind usually makes the water rough in the afternoon, so that the morning is the best time for boating. The mountains at the N. end are lofty and abrupt, but slope gradually towards the S. until they are lost in the great plain of Upper Italy. The water of the lake is of a striking azure blue. The fish include the *Carpione (salmon-trout), *Trota (trout; sometimes 25 lbs. in weight), *Anguilla (eel), and *Luccio (pike).

VI. Route 57. LAGO DI GARDA. From Trent
should be obtained on the spot. Some of the steamboats are inferior to those on the W. lakes; their motion is apt to be unpleasant in rough weather; the cuisine is mediocre. Fares are paid in Italian currency.

Steamboat Trip. — E. Bank. The first station is Torbole (p. 326), at the mouth of the Sarca. Then we skirt the steep slopes of the long Mte. Baldo to Malcesine (accommodation at R. Toblini's, opposite the chemist's), a good harbour on the E. bank, with an ancient château of Charlemagne (restored), for sketching which Goethe once narrowly escaped being imprisoned as a spy. A pleasant expedition may be made hence to (3 hrs.) the Malga Piombi (p. 326), with fine view. — Beyond it rises the rock of Isotto dell'Olivo, then Cassone, and farther on the small island of Trimelone. Then stations Assenza, Macugnano, Castelletto, Pai, Torri. The promontory of San Vigilio, with the Villa Brenzoni, extends far into the lake, and is the finest point on the E. bank. The surrounding hills are planted with vines, olives, fig, and other fruit-trees. The village of Garda (Tre Corone, indifferent), in a bay at the influx of the Tesino, has a château of Count Albertini. Fine views from the (3/4 hr.) Punta di S. Vigilio (see above; plain Osteria) and from (3/4 hr.) the Rocca, with the ruins of an ancient German imperial castle; on a wooded hill opposite are the hermits' cells of S. Eremo.

The next places on the E. bank are Bardolino and Lazise. The steamer finally stops at the small fortress of Peschiera, at the efflux of the Mincio, at the S.E. angle of the lake, 1/2 M. from the railway-station (Rail. Restaurant, poor; omnibus 35 c.).

To the W. of Peschiera, extending into the lake from the S. bank, is the narrow promontory of Sermione, 2 1/2 M. in length, to which a pleasant excursion may be made by boat (time dependent on the wind) or by carriage (6 fr.; in 3 hrs. from Peschiera or Desenzano and back). From the tiny fishing-village (Promessi Sposi Inn), which lies beside the ruins of a castle built by the Scaligers, a walk of 20 min. over the olive-clad hill, past the small and ancient church of S. Pietro, brings us to the extremity of the cape (fine view). Here the remains of baths and of a building projecting into the water are said to represent the villa in which the poet Catullus composed his poems ("Sirmio, peninsularum insularumque oecet"). The tower on a hill to the S. marks the battle-field of Solferino.

At the S.W. angle of the Lake of Garda, to the W. of the peninsula of Sirmione, lies the busy little town (4500 inhab.) of Desenzano (Mayer's Hôtel Royal; Due Colombe, well spoken of), another station on the Milan and Verona railway (see Baedeker's N. Italy; omnibus from the quay to the station 50 c., luggage 25 c.).

W. Bank. Near the W. bank, to the N. of Desenzano, and opposite the above-mentioned promontory of S. Vigilio, lie the small Isola di S. Biagio (St. Blasius) and the beautiful crescent-shaped Isola di Garda, the property of the Duca De Ferrari. In a bay to the W. lies Salò (*Hotel Salò, on the lake, pens. from 6 fr.; Europa, well
to Riva.  

LAGO DI GARDA.  

VI. Route 57. 329

spoken of), a town with 4600 inhab., in a luxuriantly fertile district, with several manufactories of Acqua di Cedro, a good liqueur.

Charming prospect by evening-light from the Monte S. Bartolommeo (1865), the shortest way (1½ hr.) to which leads to the left through a farmyard, beyond the N. gate of Salò (descent to Gardone, 1½ hr.). Steam-tramway to Tormini and Brescia 5 times daily in 2½ hrs.; to Vestone (change cars at Tormini), see p. 338.

At this point begins the Riviera, a part of the banks distinguished for its warm climate and the luxuriance of its vegetation, and dotted with numerous villages and country-houses. Gardone-Riviera (*Hôtel-Pension Gardone-Riviera, closed from 15th May to 15th Sept., pens. from 7½ fr.; *Albergo Gigola, in Fasano, 1 M. to the E., pens. 6 fr.; Pens. Hübelin, pens. from 6 fr., well spoken of; *Pens. Aurora; lodgings moderate), in a sunny and sheltered situation, at the foot of the hills and close to the lake, is a favourite autumn and winter resort of patients suffering from pulmonary and nervous affections. The climate, the warmest in Upper Italy, is midway between that of S. Tyrol and the Ligurian Riviera. The luxuriant vegetation is wholly southern in character. Groves of olives, cypresses, and camellias, magnolias, and palms grow unprotected in the gardens.

Excursions. To the Barbavana Ravine, ¾ hr., and back by Morgnaga and the 'Little Rigo'. — To Gardone di Sopra (pretty view from beyond the church), with the fine garden of the Villa Cargnacco, and to the left of the latter to Fasano, 1 hr. — To S. Michele (1325), a high-lying church, affording a fine view of the lake, 1 hr.; in returning we may skirt the Mte. Lavino, via Sopiane and Gardone di Sopra, 1½ hr. — The charming excursion (2 hrs.) to the romantic and profound Toscolano Ravine, with its papermills, may be made by carriage, the return being made via Gaino (1000'), the church of which commands excellent views (carriage to be ordered to proceed to Toscolano). — By boat (1½ hr.; 7 fr.) to the promontory of Manerba (view of the whole lake). — By boat (¾ hr.; 3 fr.) to the Isola di Garda (see p. 328). — By steam-tramway to the Lago d'Iseo (p. 338).

Ascents. *Monte S. Bartolommeo (1865), ascended in 2 hr., see above. — Other good points of view are Mte. Roccoto (1600'; 1½ hr.), Monte Lavino (2975'; 2½-3 hrs.), and Monte Pizzocolo (5195'; 4-5 hrs., with guide).

On a promontory formed by the alluvial deposits of the Toscolano lies Maderno (rooms at Rigoletti's), with an ancient church (Roman inscriptions on the wall), at the base of the Monte Pizzocolo (see above). Then Toscolano, Cecina, and Bogniaco, with the large country-seat of Count Bettoni of Brescia. Next, Gargnano (*Cervo), a large village (1124 inhab.) surrounded by lemon and orange-plantations. (Omnia buses run in connection with the Salò and Brescia tramway.)

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 lemons are less delicate than those of Sicily, but keep better. The yield, however, has greatly fallen off of late owing to a disease that has attacked the trees; the annual product, which amounted to 16-18 millions in 1862, is now estimated at about 3 millions.

The Riviera ends here. The mountains become loftier. Muslone, Piovere, Tignale, and Oldese, four small places on the W. bank, follow each other in quick succession. Tremosine, hardly visible, lies high above the lake; the path to it, ascending a precipitous rock,
is not easily distinguished. Farther on, in a bay, appear the white houses of Limone, amid lemon and olive plantations. We next pass the mouth of the Ledro Valley, with the Fall of the Ponale (see p. 326), and the new road (p. 326) on the face of the cliff high above the lake, and at length reach Riva.

58. From Trent to Pinzolo. Giudicaria.

Comp. Maps, pp. 320, 332.

Diligence from Trent (railway-station) to (38 M.) Pinzolo, twice daily in summer in 9 hrs., fare 2 fl. 70, coupé 3 fl. 30 kr.; from Pinzolo to Campiglio, twice daily in 3 hrs., fare 1 fl. 60 kr., coupé 2 fl.; from Tione to Condino and from Condino to Vestone daily (passing the Lago d'Idro by night). Steam-Train from Vestone to Brescia by the high-road via Tormini and Giavardo, and from Tormini to Salò (p. 329). — Carriage and pair from Trent to Campiglio in 10-12 hrs. (change of horses at Comano and Pinzolo), 30 fl. and 2-3 fl. gratuity; from Riva to Campiglio and vice versa same fares. — Omnibus from Botzen across the Mendel to Dimaro and mule-path thence to Campiglio, see p. 340.

The Val Sarca, to the S. of and parallel with the Val di Non (R. 59), consists of four different regions. The lowest, from Sarca to the mouth of the Sarca near Torbole, is broad, and in its lower half luxuriantly fertile. At Sarca the valley turns to the W.; the Sarca emerges from a profound ravine, which expands above Comano and contracts again at Stenico. This is the second region. The third begins at Tione, where the valley turns to the N.; it is fertile and well-peopled, and called Val Rendena. Lastly, near Pinzolo, the valley turns again to the W., being here named Val di Genova, and assumes a very imposing Alpine character, terminating among the rocky wilds of the Adamello-Fresanelia Alps. — The short valley of the Arno, the upper Val Chiese, and the Valle di Ledro, with their ramifications, also belong to Giudicaria.

Trent, see p. 321. The road crosses the Adige, skirts the S.W. side of the Doss Trento (p. 322), and ascends through a series of wild ravines, called the Buco di Vela, the (3 M.) upper end of which is guarded by a fort. The road now ascends in a wide curve past Cadine (1555') to the summit of the pass (1640'), and then, turning sharply to the S.W., gradually descends. To the right in the valley lies Terlago, with its little lake, at the base of Monte Gasza.

Over the Monte Gazza to Molveno, 5½-6 hrs., an attractive route, presenting no difficulty. A carriage-road, diverging to the right about 5 min. beyond the summit of the pass, leads round the S. end of the lake to Terlago (1485'). Thence a bridle-track (red marks) leads via (½ hr.) Covelo (1910”; guide, P. Giosafette) to the (3 hrs.) Passo di Giovanni (about 5575), between the two summits of Mte. Gasza (N. peak, 6515'; S. peak, 6015'), where a magnificent View of the Lago di Molveno and the striking Brenta group is unfolded. Descent to the N.W. (keep to the right) through meadows and wood to (1½ hr.) Molveno (p. 331). Water is scarce all the way. The N. summit of Mte. Gasza (6515') may be ascended from the pass in ¾ hr. (easy); thence to the top of the Doss Negro (Lora; 6580') 20 min., and on to the Mte. Paganelta (6955'), 1½ hr. (red way-marks); all excellent points of view.

The road descends past (1½ M.) Vigolo to (3 M.) Vezzano (1265'; *Stella d'Oro, *Croce, both with good wine) and (1½ M.) Padergnone, at the entrance to the Val Cavèdine, where olives begin to appear, and then crosses the narrow strait between the little
Lago di S. Massenza (to the right), and the Lago di Toblino. The picturesque château of that name, the property of Count Wolkenstein, stands on a tongue of land in the latter (Signor Gottardi, the castellan, keeps good ‘vino santo’). At (21/4 M.) Sarche (860'; Villa Sommadossi Inn, good wine) the Sarca emerges from a deep gorge.

The Road from Sarche to Arco (7 M.; omnibus daily in 2 hrs.) crosses to the right bank of the Sarca and runs between the mountains and the river, traversing the debris of old landslips. 21/4 M. Pietra Murata. Near (11/2 M.) Drò (Inn, good wine) the Sarca is again crossed; on a rocky eminence to the left rises the ruined castle of Drena. Beyond Ceniga (Inn) an extremely fertile district is traversed to (3 M.) Arco (p. 324).—Pedestrians to Riva are recommended to avoid the somewhat monotonous road through the lower Val Sarca by taking the road from Sarche to Giudicaria (see below), as far as (5 M.) Comano and proceeding thence to the left through the charming mountain scenery of Giudicaria, via Campo, Fiave, Bellino, and Praneo, to (6-9 hrs.) Riva.

The road crosses the Sarca and ascends in long windings, commanding a retrospect of the lake and castle of Toblino (see above), surrounded by finely-shaped mountains. The Sarca has forced its way through deep and narrow ravines, while the road follows the windings of the stream, high above it, on the S. slope. The road then descends to (5 M.) the small sulphur-baths of Comano (1160'), frequented by Italians, and crosses the Duina (Albergo all'Opinione; Nazionale) to (1 M.) Ponte delle Arche (1300'; Malecarne's Inn).

To the right, a road ascends in windings to (2 M.) Stenico (2190'; Albergo Simondoni, well spoken of), the chief village of Lower Giudicaria, finely situated, and commanded by a château of the same name ('View). Near it is a picturesque waterfall. On the W. side a steep bridle-path ascends to the high-road, 11/2 M. from the Tre Arche.

From Mezzolombardo to Stenico, 27 M., a fine route on the whole; an early start should be made on account of the heat. About 1 M. to the N. of Mezzolombardo (p. 358) the road (suitable only for mountain-vehicles without springs) diverges to the left from the Val di Non road, and ascends in windings (at the S. end of the village is a steep short-cut through a wooded gorge, to the left by the cemetery), affording fine retrospects. Beyond (6 M.) Pai (3150'; Inn), prettily situated in a fertile plain, the road goes on for a short distance towards the S. and then bends to the right, skirting the deep ravine of the Valmasara and affording a beautiful view of the valley of the Adige as far as Trent. Traversing a wooded defile, and passing (11/2 M.) the Santel chapel (3360') on the left, the road again skirts the slope of the Mte. Paganella (p. 390), now affording a beautiful view of the Val di Non, lying far below, with its numerous villages, and of the huge rocky peaks of the Brenta to the W. We next reach (31/2 M.) Andalo (3420'; Inn), with the small lake of that name below us on the right (dry in summer). The road descends a little, crosses the Lambin brook, and leads through wood. As we approach (3 M.) Molveno (2839'; *Alb. alle Dolomiti, at the upper end of the village; Alb. Cima Tosa, both unpretending), a charming view is suddenly disclosed of the considerable lake of that name (2899'), beautifully situated between the Brenta and Mte. Gazza, and enclosed by picturesquely-shaped mountains. (The churchyard wall is an excellent point of view.) Thence over the Monte Gazza to (11/2-5 hrs.) Terlago, see p. 330; over the Bocca di Brenta to Pinzolo, 10 hrs. (guide 61/2 fl.), a grand but fatiguing route, see p. 334. Bonif., Mateo, and Giov. Nicolussi of Molveno are good guides. — Beyond Molveno the narrow road skirts the W. side of the lake (boat across 2 fl.), passes the small Lago di Nembia (2655), and divides at (1 hr.) the mills of S. Lorenzo. On the right bank of the brook begins the carriage-road to the Val
Sarca via Dorsino, Tavodo, and Villa di Banale, to (10 M.) Comano or (12 M.) Stenico (p. 331); on the left bank a footpath (guide advisable) leads along the mountain slopes, soon rises high above the Sarca, and, lastly, descends abruptly to (2½ hrs.) Sarche.

From Stenico to Pinzolo, 6½-7 hrs., a bridle-path ascends rapidly through the wooded Val Dalgone, passing a glass-work, to (4 hrs.) the saddle (6055') to the S.E. of the Dosso del Sabbione (6890'). We then either cross the latter (ascent from the pass in ½-1 hr., see p. 333), or proceed through the Valagola, past the small lake of that name (5215'), and descend into the Val Nambino and to (2½-3 hrs.) Pinzolo (see below).

The Tione road ascends the right bank of the Sarca, passes below Stenico, and enters a deep and romantic gorge, where it crosses the river twice (a tunnel and two galleries). The valley expands. On the opposite bank opens the steep Val Dalgone (see above), and farther on are the villages of Ragoli and Precore. We pass through Saone, and cross the Arno to (9 M.) Tione (1850'; Cavallo Bianco; Corona), prettily situated at the confluence of the Arno and the Sarca, the principal village in Upper Giudicaria (2000 inhab.). From Tione to the valleys of the Arno and Chiese, see p. 337.

From Riva to Tione by the Durone Pass (6½-7 hrs.), a beautiful route but without shade (practicable for mountain-vehicles; railway projected). The road (good way-marks) leaves the town by the Porta S. Marco on the N., and gradually ascends a luxuriantly fertile slope (short-cuts for walkers). To the right we enjoy a fine survey of the extensive and fruitful valley of Arco, and at intervals a charming retrospect of the Lago di Garda. Farther on, the road bends into the Val Varone (p. 336; high on the opposite slope of which lies Tenno, with its castle), ascends rapidly to (4 M.) Pranzo, and skirts the deep ravine of the Varone. Near the (1½ M.) pretty, green Lago di Tenno a road to Tenno diverges on the right. The small village of (3 M.) Ballino (2455'; Inn, unpretending) is situated on the watershed. About 1 M. farther on the direct route to Tione diverges to the left from the road to Fiave and Fonte delle Arche (p. 331), and skirts the slope, at the same level, affording a fine view of the Brenta group. After ½ hr. we descend, cross the Duino, ascend again to (20 min.) Cavrasto (2333') and (keeping to the left) to the (1 hr.) Durone Pass (3390') which commands an admirable view of the S.E. peaks of the Adamello: to the right is the lofty Carè Alto with the Vedretta di Lares; at our feet lies the Val Sarca. The path now descends gently to (½ hr.) Zucè and (1½ hr.) Bolzeno, and crosses the Arno to (½ hr.) Tione.

The Val Sarca here turns towards the N., and this part of it is called the Valle di Rendèna. At (2½ M.) Villa di Rendena the Val di S. Valentino opens on the left, through which a fatiguing route leads over the Passo di S. Valentino (9080') into the Val di Fumo (comp. p. 337). Javrè, Darè, and Vigo, the next villages, are close together; then (2½ M.) Pelugo (2150'), at the mouth of the Val Borsago, at the head of which the Vedretta di Lares (p. 337) is visible for a short time. The road passes a mortuary chapel with old frescoes. The next villages, Borzago, Spiazza, and Mortaso, belong to the parish of Pieve di Val Rendena. Beyond Trembo and Cadersone the road crosses the Sarca and leads by Giustino to (6 M.) Pinzolo (2525'; *Hôtel Pinsolo, R. 1½, B. ½ fl.; *Corona, R. 80 kr., pens. 3 fl.; Aquila Nera, plain). The valley of the Sarca (now called Val di Genova) turns here to the W., and the Val Nambino ascends to the N.E.
Val Sarca. CAMPIGLIO. VI. Route 58. 333

Excursions (guides: Ant. Dalla Giacoma, nicknamed Fusion, Giacinto Collini, Pio Botteri, Vittore Clementi, A. Ferrari, L. Predi, A. Sauda, Liberio and Amancio Collini, and Ognibene Bonapace). — On the road to Campiglio (see below), 3/4 M. to the N. of Pinzolo, is the interesting mortuary chapel of S. Vigilo (2560'). On the exterior of the S. wall is a Dance of Death of 1539, with Italian verses; traces of still older frescoes are visible where the whitewash has fallen off. In the choir are scenes from the life of St. Vigil, bordered with arabesques in the best Renaissance style; above, the Apostles, Evangelists, and Law-Givers of the Church. — The "Dosso del Sabbione (Sabion, 6890'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 3 fl.), easily ascended via the Gocca Alp, affords a splendid survey of the Brenta, Adamello, and Fressanelle Alps. On the top is a club-hut. The descent may be made into the Val Badgone or through the Valalonga to Campiglio (comp. p. 332).

From Pinzolo via Campiglio to the Val di Sole, an attractive route (to Dimaro 61/2 hrs.); carriage-road to (7 M.) Campiglio (diligence twice daily in 3 hrs.; one-horse carr. 1 pers., 3, 2 pers., 4 1/2 fl.; two-horse 6 fl.); thence bridle-path. The road passes the chapel of S. Vigilo (see above; Carisolo lies to the left), and follows the left bank of the Sarca di Campiglio to the (2 M.) bridge above the mouth of the Val Nambrone (2840'). It then ascends (footpaths shorter) to (2 M.) S. Antonio di Manignola (3700'; Inn). Still gradually ascending, we follow the N. side of the Val Nambino (opposite rises the Brenta chain, behind us the Laiers glacier), to (6 M.) Madonna di Campiglio (4970'), an old monastery, now the *Grand Hôtel des Alpes (R., L., & A. 4 fl., B. 60 kr., D. 2, S. 1 1/4; board 3 fl.), a pleasant summer-resort, situated on a grassy plateau among fine fir-woods. Here also are the *Pension Rainalter (R., L., & A. 1-1 1/2 fl.), the Albergo Dante Alighieri, and (1 1/2 M. before the Grand Hotel) the Hôtel-Pension Romeo (R. 1 fl., pens. 31/2 fl.).

Excursions. Pretty walks lead to the (1 1/2 hr.) Elvira-Platz and the (1 hr.) Malga Ginevra; by the "Archduke Albert Walk, commanding beautiful views of the Brenta chain and the Laiers group, to (1 1/2-2 hrs.) the three *Waterfalls in the Vallesinella, and back by the *Pfeiffer Walk. The chief excursion is that to the "Monte Spinale (6650'; 1 1/2-2 hrs.; marked path, guide, 2 fl., unnecessary), which affords a fine view of the Brenta and Adamello (20 min. below the top is a refuge-hut). Other walks to the Lago di Nambino (6805'; 1 1/2 hr.); to the Lago Ritorto (6750'; 2 1/2 hrs.); to the Lago di Malghetto (6550'; 2 3/4 hrs.); over the Passo Campo (see below) to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Passo del Grostè (8005'; Rifugio Stoppani), with fine view from the Signal, 20 min. to the S. (ascent hence of the Cima del Grostè, 11/2 hr., see below; to Cles, p. 339). — Ascents. Mte. Ritorto (7000; 3 hrs.; guide 3 1/2 fl.); Mte. Nambino (8770'; 4 hrs., guide 4 fl.), with a trigonometrical pyramid and a fine view; Mte. Strofel (9165'; 4 hrs., guide 4 fl.); Cima del Grostè (9050'; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 4 1/2 fl.), via the Passo del Grostè; Cima Brenta (10,360'), direct from Campiglio in 7-8 hrs. (guide 8 fl.), difficult. From the Rifugio Stoppani the following may also be ascended: Pietra Grande (9630'), Rocca di Vallesinella (Cima Falkner, 9805'), Dente di Sella (9649'), Rocchetta di Val Persa (Cima Roma, 9275'), etc.; see p. 335.

From Campiglio to Dimaro in the Val di Sole, 4 hrs. A bridle-path (road projected), leads to the (1 1/2 hr.) Passo Campo, now sometimes called 'Campos Carlo Magno', but without any historical reason, with a few chalets (6405'), and then descends, past a brandy distillery (rfmts.) and through the wooded Val Selva, first on the left, afterwards on the right, and then again on the left side of the Meledrio, to (3 1/2 hrs.) Dimaro (p. 341), whence there is a road to Malè and over the Mendel to Botzen (p. 339).

From Campiglio to Cles over the Passo di Nambino, 10-11 hrs. (guide 8 fl.), see p. 339. — To Fucine over the Passo di Nambino (8260'; 8 hrs.;}
VI. Route 58. BOCCA DI BRENTA.

Val Sarca.

guide 8 fl.), fatiguing but attractive. Passing the Lago di Nambino (p. 333), we ascend to the (3½ hrs.) summit of the pass, between the Mte. Nambino and the Cima Gilada, and descend through the Val Giada and Val Fasson to Pelizzano and (1½ hrs.) Fucine (p. 331). — To Fucine over the Passo di Lago Nero (8590'; 8½ hrs.; guide 8 fl.), another fatiguing route. We ascend past the Lago di Nambino, Lago di Serodoli (7710'), and Lago Nero (7850') to the pass, to the W. of the Cima Giada (8770'), and descend through the Val Basegna and Val Fasson (see above). — To Fucine over the Passo di Scarpa (8580'; 10 hrs.; guide 9 fl.), laborious. From (1½ hrs.) S. Antonio di Mavignola (p. 333) we ascend the Val Nambron to the N. to the (3 hrs.; from Campiglio 4½-5 hrs.) Laghi di Cornisello (6395'), and thence to the (1½ hrs.) pass, which lies to the N.W. of the Cima Giner (9085'). We descend through the Val Piano to Ovona and (3½ hrs.) Fucine.

From Pinzolo to Molveno over the Bocca di Brenta, 10 hrs. (from Campiglio 9 hrs.), a fatiguing but grand route (guide 7 fl.). To (4 M.) S. Antonio di Mavignola, see p. 333. A marked path here leads through the meadows to the right, crosses the Sarca di Campiglio by the saw-mill, and ascends through wood to the (1½ hr.) Lower Brenta Alp (4160'). This point may also be reached from Campiglio by a direct path via the Kaiserin-Friedrich-Platz (4200') in 1½ hr. The superb and beautifully-wooded Val Brenta consists of three vast terraces, which the path to the Bocca ascends. The lower region of the valley (Brenta Bassa) ends in a basin enclosed by precipices which seem to defy farther progress. A steep and narrow path ascends hence on the left side of the valley, behind a rocky slope, to the (1½ hr.) Alp Brenta Alta (5485'), a well-watered and partly wooded plateau enclosed by huge rocky peaks: to the left the massive Campante di Brenta (8635') and Torre di Brenta (9920'), to the right the immense rocky mass of the Crozzen di Brenta (10,245'), and behind it the Cima Tosa (see below). From the end of the terrace we make our way with difficulty through the remains of a landslip of 1882, and then ascend to a rock-girt basin, filled with debris, beyond which we mount a long, steep, and fatiguing snow-slope to the (2½ hrs.) Bocca di Brenta (3875'), a gap between the Cima Brenta Alta (9735'); ascended in 2 hrs. from the Tosa Hut on the left and the Cima Brenta Bassa (9210') on the right. View to the E. limited; to the N. the Ortler chain is visible. — We descend over snow (behind the rocky saddle to the right is the Tosa Hut, see below), and by a rough and toilsome path over steep slopes of debris and grass, to the Baito dei Massodi (6910'), a poor shepherd's hut, then through the Val delle Seghe, passing imposing rocks, especially the Croz Attissimo (7735') at the entrance to the Val Persa, on the left. Farther down we enter the wood. The path improves, crosses the Massodi brook, and ascends high above a deep ravine on the left. It then descends (in view of the Lago di Molveno), crosses the brook, and again ascends to the left to (3½ hrs.) Molveno (p. 331).

From the snow-field at the E. base of the Bocca (see above) we ascend to the right to the (10 min.; from the Bocca 20 min.) Tosa Hut (wine and beer), lying on a broad rocky saddle (7965'), above the hollow known as the Pozza Tramontana. From here the Cima Tosa (10,420'), the highest peak of the Brenta group, may be ascended by mountaineers (3-3½ hrs.; fatiguing; guide from Pinzolo 8 fl., with descent to Molveno 10 fl.; from Molveno 7, with descent to Pinzolo or Campiglio 10 fl.). The path leads to the right from the hut, skirts the inner side of the Pozza Tramontana, and then crosses the Tosa Glacier, mounting from the lower to the upper glacier by means of a 'cheminée' (about 100' high; not difficult for experts). The summit commands a magnificent view, particularly of the huge rocky pinnacles of the Brenta group; to the W. are the Adamello and Presanella groups, the Bernina, and Silvretta; to the N. the Ortler and the Oetztal and Stubai Alps; to the N.E. the Zillerthal Alps and Tauern; to the E. the Dolomites; and to the S. part of the Lago di Garda and the Italian plain.

The Cima di Brenta (10,360') may be ascended from the Tosa Hut in 5-6 hrs. (difficult, suited for adept only; guide from Pinzolo 8 fl.), via the Bocca d'Armi (9050') and the Vedretta dei Fulmini. This mountain was ascended for the first time in 1871 by Messrs. Freshfield and Tuckett.
from the Vallesinella across the upper Brenta glacier. Mr. Tucket's ascent (1872) from the Bocca di Tucket has not been repeated.

From Campiglio to Molveno over the Bocca di Tucket (S715') between the Cima Brenta and the Dente di Sella (9145'), and down through the Val Persa, fatiguing (10-11 hrs., guide 9 fl.) Over the Passo Grostè (8009', p. 333) and the Bocca della Vallazza (8000'), between the Bocchetta di Val Persa and the Gagliarda, or via the Passo della Gagliarda (7435'), the Malga Spora Grande, and the Passo del Clamer (7100); 9-10 hrs. (guide 7½ fl.), not difficult. The ascent of the Cima del Grostè (9505'), Dente di Sella (9545'; guide, 6 fl.), Rocca di Vallesinella (Cima Falkner, 9805'; guide 7 fl.; attractive), Rocchetta di Val Persa (Cima Roma, 9275'; guide 6½ fl.), or Gagliarda (6635'; guide 6½ fl.), may be easily combined with the latter route.

The *Val di Genóva, a beautiful, wild Alpine valley, 13 M. in length, ascends from Pinzolo to the W. into the heart of the Adamello-Presanella Alps (carriage-road as far as the Osteria Ponte Laris; guide, unnecessary, to Bedole 3, to the Mandron Hut 4½ fl.). The road leads from Pinzolo to the N.W. through the broad valley to the (1 M.) chapel of S. Maria de' Poveri. Here we ascend to the right, by a pilgrimage-path, to the (10 min.) church of S. Stefano (2815'), on an eminence commanding a fine view. The exterior and interior are embellished with interesting frescoes of 1519 and 1534.

We next reach (10 min.) a saw-mill at the beginning of the lowest part of the valley, called the Pian di Genova. To the right are massive rocks, with the cliffs of the Presanella rising above them; in front is the Crozzen di Lares, with the Corno di Cavento adjoining it on the left. To the right (1/2 hr.) is the *Cascata di Nardis, 3200' high, the discharge of the Vedretta di Nardis (to the Presanella hut, see p. 337). The road now ascends to a higher part of the valley. On the left, 1/2 hr. farther on, opens the narrow Val Seniciaga, with a small cascade descending from the little Lago S. Giuliano (6335'), where St. Julian is said to have once done penance. The Sarca forms some foaming rapids at this point. We proceed past the (10 min.) Fontana Buona (good water) to the (1/4 hr.) small Osteria del Ponte Laris (rfmts.; beer), a few yards beyond which is a bridge over the Sarca (from here to the Lares Hut, 2½ hrs., marked path; see p. 337). Our road continues along the left bank, opposite the Lares Falls, the discharge of the Vedretta di Lares (p. 337), descending in three leaps, crosses the Sarca after 1/4 hr., and ascends a steep hill to the (25 min.) Malga Ragada, whence a fine retrospect is obtained. To the left is the Faryorida Fall. The Sarca is again crossed to the Alpine hamlet of Todesca (4210'), beyond which we once more ascend to (1/2 hr.) the Malga Caret (4625'), with a large saw-mill. On the right bank is the finely situated Muta Alp. Our path now rounds the wooded Mte. Menicigolo (8810'); on the right tower the formidable precipices of the Presanella. To the left is the Cascata del Pedrùc, another fine waterfall formed by the Sarca. Beyond the corner a view is disclosed of the fine Mandron Glacier and of the broad valley of (1 hr.) Bedöle (5145'), at the (10 min.) farther end of which is the Casina Bolognini (5280'; Inn, R. 1 fl.).
A fine view of the Madron and Lobbia glaciers is obtained from the path to the Zenzia Alp (red marks); ascend to the (20 min.) point where the Sarca, issuing from these glaciers, descends through a rocky cleft. The path goes on to (9/4 hr.) the Matterott Alp (5657'), at the base of the Lobbia glacier. — A still better view of the glaciers is obtained from the path to the Mandron Hut (see below), above the limits of the wood (1/2 hr.). — The Busizza (10,920') may be ascended from the inn in 6 hrs. with guide, but only by practised climbers.

A good bridle-path (guide unnecessary) ascends by the Bolognini Hut, at first through wood, and then steeply above the Ronchina Ravine, to (2 hrs.) the Mandron or Loipsic Hut (3010'; Inn in summer), grandly situated above the small Mandron Lakes (7900'). Facing it are the Mandron and Lobbia Glaciers, above which tower the Lobbia Bassa and Lobbia Alta, the Crozzon di Fargorida, the Crozzon di Lares, the Corno di Cavento, and the Mt. Mandron.

Excursions. The "Monte Adamello (11,640') may be ascended with no great difficulty by active mountaineers from the Mandron Hut, via the Mandron and Adamello Glaciers, in 5'/4-6 hrs. (guide from the Mandron Hut 5'/2, by the Corno Bianco 6 fl.). Superb view from the top. The descent may be made on the S. (3 hrs.) Rifugio di Saliorno (7800') and (5 hrs.) Cedeogo (p. 344), or over the Passo dell'Adamello (10,650') to the Val Millter (p. 344); on the E. over the Passo dell'Adamé (10,260'); Passo della Lobbia Alta, and Passo di Lores to the (5-6 hrs.) Lores Hut (comp. p. 337); or on the N.W. round the Corno Bianco to the Passo d'Avio (Passo del Briosio, 10,330'; Payer's Passo di Mandron), a gap in the Corni del Confine, and then by a steep descent over rock, snow and debris to the (4-5 hrs.) Rifugio Caritadi in the Val Venerocolo and through the Val d'Avio to (5 hrs.) Ponte di Legno (comp. p. 342); or on the N. from the Mandron Glacier, over the Passo della Tredicesima (10,570'), between Mt. Venerocolo and Mt. Narcanello, across the Vedretta di Pisgana, and down through the Val Narcane to (6-9 hrs.) Ponte di Legno. — The Lobbia Bassa (9705'; 3 hrs., guide 4 fl.); the *Lobbia Alta (10,485'; 3'/2 hrs., guide 4'/2 fl.); the Monte Mandron (10,705'; 4 hrs., guide 4 fl.); the Monte Venerocolo (10,835'; 3'/2 hrs., guide 4 fl.); and the Corno Bianco (11,265'; 5 hrs., guide 5 fl.), may also be ascended from the Mandron Hut.

Passes (paths generally marked). Over the Passo del Lagoscuro (9735') to Ponte di Legno, 7 hrs., with guide, fatigueing. The route ascends from the Mandron Hut, past the small and sombre Lago Scuro (3785'), to the (1'/2-2 hrs.) top of the pass, between the Corno Lagoscuro (10,290') on the right and the Cima di Payer (10,005') on the left, where we enjoy a striking view. We then descend through steep and difficult snow-coulors and over extensive slopes of detritus into the Val Narcane or Narcanello, which we follow to (4 hrs.) Ponte di Legno (p. 342). — The Passo Pisgana (Passo del Lago Inghiacciate, 9625'), between the Monte Pisgana (10,170') on the right, and the Corno di Bedole (10,705') on the left, is equally laborious (to Ponte di Legno 6-7 hrs.). On the E. side is the small Lago Inghiacciate. — A less troublesome route is the "Passo Fresena (9760'); from the hut to the Tonale Pass 7 hrs. or to Ponte di Legno 7'/2 hrs.). It ascends from the Mandron Hut to the N.E., up the slope of the Cima del Zigolon, latterly over steep slopes of detritus and snow, either to the (2'/2 hrs.) Passo di Mucuro (9760'), to the W. of the pass proper, or in the same time to the Passo Fresena itself (9850), close to the Cima Fresena (10,070'; 20 min. from the pass, well worth the ascent). It then descends across the easily-passable Fresena Glacier to the Laghi Fresena (5500' and 8455') and either to the right (marked path) to the (4'/2 hrs.) Tonale Pass, or to the left over a steep rocky slope (where a steady head is required) to the W. slope of the Tonale and (3 hrs.) Ponte di Legno. Guide for each of these three passes 7 fl. — Over the Passo Cercen (9955') to Pizzano in the Val Vermiglio 8 hrs., guide 8 fl., difficult (p. 342). — Over the Passo della Tredicesima and the Passo del Venerocolo to the Val d'Avio, see p. 342.
For the E. peaks of the Adamello, the best starting-point is the Lares Hut (6930'), at the foot of the Vedretta del Lares, 5 hrs. from Pinzolo (guide 3'/2 fl.). 2'/2 hrs. from the Osteria del Ponte Laris (p. 335). The ascents made hence include the Crozòn di Lares (11,000'; 4 hrs.; guide 5 fl.); the Corno di Cavento, 11,155; 4'/2 hrs.; guide 5 fl.); the Càrè Alto (11,370'; 5'/2 hrs.; guide 6'/2 fl.), etc. Over the Passo di Larès or di Cavento (10,480') and the Passo della Lobbia Alta (9960') to the Mandron Hut (3 hrs., guide 6 fl.), a fine glacier excursion, with which the Crozòn di Lares or Corno di Cavento may be combined. Over the Passo di Larès, Passo della Lobbia Alta, and Passo dell' Adamè to the Rifugio di Salarò (8-9 hrs., guide 10 fl.), see p. 345.

Towards the N., a high ridge of rock connects the Adamello with the lofty Presanella range. The ascent of the highest peak, the *Cima Presànella (11,800'), presents no difficulty to experts, and amply repays the trouble (guide 9 fl.). From Pinzolo we proceed to (1 hr.) the guide-post, 10 min before the Nardis Fall (p. 336), then ascend to the right through fine woods of beech and pine to the (1'/4 hr.) Malga Nardis (4850'), the (1'/4 hr.) Malga Fiori (6410'), and the (5'/4 hr.) Rifugio Presanella (7230'); thence to the summit 3'/2-4 hrs. (best direct over the Nardis Glacier, but the Italian guides usually ascend the rocks to the right). View, most imposing, of the Adamello, Ortler, and Brenta groups. The descent may be made by the Frestfield Saddle (from which the Mt. Gabbio, 11,400', may be ascended in 1'/2 hr.) to the Passo Cercen (pp. 336, 342); then by a fatiguing path either to the N. across the Presanella Glacier to Pizzano (p. 342), or to the S.W. to Bedòie or the Mandron Hut (p. 336).

The road through Southern Giudicaria ascends from Tione (p. 332) on the left bank of the Arno, and crosses the river near (3 M.) Bondo (2760'), where it issues from the Val Breguzzo, opening on the right. An easy path leads hence to the E. through the Val Gaverdina, and over the pass of that name to Lensumo and Pieve di Ledro (p. 327). Between Bondo and (1'/2 M.) Roncone (2750') we cross the watershed between the Sarca and Chiese, and descend via Lardaro and Strada to (4'/2 M.) Creto (1685'; Croce d'Oro), on the Chiese, which issues from the Val di Daone (W.).

The only village in the Val di Daone is Daone (2515'; Osteria del Tirus, tolerable), 9'/4 hr. from Strada, but 2'/2 hrs. farther up is the Malga Boaço (9953'; hay-beds). The highest part of the valley, enclosed by huge mountains and glaciers, is called the Val di Pumo. Over the Passo di S. Valentino to Val Rendena, see p. 332. To the Val Camonica an attractive route leads from Boazzo by the Lago di Campo over the Passo della Forcella (Passo del Campo, 7515'), between the Re di Castello (9460') and the Mt. Campelio (9210'), and descends by the Lago d' Arno (5880') to the Val di Saviore and to (7-8 hrs.) Cedegolo (p. 344).— Over the Passo della Rossola, Passo della Monoccola, etc., to Breno, see p. 345; over the Forcella Rossa and the Passo della Porta to the Val Adamè, see p. 345.

The road next leads through the pleasant valley to Cimego and (4'/2 M.) Condino (1445'; *Torre di Londra; *Ab. Baccoli), the chief village in the Val Buona, or upper valley of the Chiese. At (3 M.) Dasio the road to the Valle di Ledro (p. 327) crosses the river to the left. The valley expands; 1 M. Darzo; 1 M. Lodrone (1245'), with the ruins of two castles of the family of that name, situated on the Caffaro, which forms the Italian frontier. The Cima Spessa (5950'), on the E. side of the valley, easily ascended in 4'/2 hrs., affords a fine survey of the environs. — About 3 M. up the Val Caffaro, which forms an inaccessible ravine at its mouth, lies the large village of Bagolino (2335'; Ab. Ciappana, very fair), whence a cart-
track leads to the N.W. over the Croce Domini Pass (6215') to (9 hrs.) Breno, in the Val Camonica (p. 345).

About 11/2 M. lower down, the road reaches the Lago d'Idro (1200'), 6 M. in length, 3/4-1 M. in width, and skirts its W. bank. Above, to the left, lies the hamlet of Bondone. (To the Val Vestino, see p. 327.) Then (31/2 M.) Anfo, with the mountain-castle of Rocca d'Anfo. On the opposite bank, to the S.E., lies the village of Idro. At (3 M.) Lavenone, 1 M. from the S. end of the lake, begins the picturesque Val Sabbia, of which the chief village is (3 M.) Vestone (Agnello; Italia). The tramway-line begins here. At (3 M.) Barghe the road divides: the branch to the W. leads by Preseglie and through the Val Garza to (15 M.) Brescia; that to the E. by Sabbio, Vobarno, and Tormini (junction of the Brescia line, change cars for Salò), to (12 M.) Salò, on the Lago di Garda (p. 328).

Comp. Maps, pp. 332, 320.

a. From S. Michele to Malè via Cles.

From Mezzolombardo to Malè (23 M.) a diligence runs by Tajo and Cles twice daily in 61/4 hrs. (1 fl. 90 kr.); also once daily by Denno to Cles (16 M. in 41/4 hrs.). — One-horse carriage from Mezzolombardo to Cles 6-8 fl.; carriage and pair to Rabbi 24, to Pejo 30 fl.

The Val di Non and Val di Sole, the Anaunia of the Romans, are among the most interesting valleys in S. Tyrol. Although bearing different names, they are in reality a single valley, about 30 M. in length, watered by the Noce, and occasionally broken by narrow ravines. The slopes enclosing the Val di Non are gradual, and cultivated nearly to the summit, while the Val di Sole displays a more varied outline, and in places a thoroughly mountainous character. The language and character of the natives are Italian, except in a few German communities in the extreme N. ramifications of the valley (Unsere Frau im Walde, Proveis, Laurein, and St. Felix).

S. Michele, see p. 321. The road crosses the broad valley of the Adige to the W. (omnibus 15 kr.) to (11/2 M.) Mezzolombardo (865'; *Hôtel Victoria), a large village on the right bank of the Noce. (Route to Fai and Molveno, see p. 331.) On the opposite bank, 11/2 M. to the N., is Mezzotedesco (*Martinelli), at the foot of huge precipices, in which there is a large cavity containing the ruined castle of Kron-Metz. Below is a modern château.

Above Wälsch-Metz the rocks soon approach each other so as to form a defile, called the Rocchetta, protected by a fort built in 1880, through which the road passes. To the left diverges the old road to (151/2 M.) Cles, via Denno, Flavon, Terres, and Tuenno. We gradually ascend on the left bank of the Noce, past the conspicuous château of Thun (1645'), on the right, and reach (9 M.) Tajo (1700'; *Posta; *Corona), a prettily situated village.

About 31/2 M. to the N.E. of Tajo lies Corredo (2800; 1 mn), frequented in summer by Italians; fine views.

From Tajo to Fondo, 11 M., diligence twice daily in 31/2 hrs. (1 fl.). The road leads via (11/4 M.) Dermullo (see below) to (31/2 M.) Sanzeno (2100';
Rizzi), with a large Romanesque church. [About ½ hr. to the E., in the wild Romedio Ravine, is *S. Romedio (2520'; Inn), with its hermitage on a precipitous rock, and five chapels, one above the other, much visited by pilgrims. Hence to the (3½ hrs.) Mendel, see p. 340.] — The road continues by Romeno and Cavarenza (Corona; Chiave) to (11 M.) Fondo (p. 340).

At (2 M.) Dermullo the new road to Cles turns to the left, crosses the deep rocky chasm of the Noce by the bold *S. Giustina Bridge (1740', 470' above the stream), and ascends in windings to (1¼ hr., 13 M. from Mezzolombardo) Cles (2150'; *Aquila Nera; Corona), the capital of the Val di Non (2750 inhab.), situated high above the confluence of the Novella and the Noce. The Doss Pez, 5 min. to the N. of the church, is the best point of view. On the slope below the village stands the well-preserved château of Cles, built in the 16th century. Cles possesses a school for wood-carving, the products of which are not expensive.

To Campiglio by Groste, 11 hrs. (marked path, but guide advisable, 8 fl.). From Cles via Tuenno and the Val di Tovel, watered by the Tere-senga, to the (4 hrs.) little Lago di Tovel (3810'); then through the Val Flavona, and by an ascent to the W. to the (4 hrs.) Passo del Groste (8005'), on which is the Rifugio Stoppani (p. 333). We then descend past the Mte. Spinale (p. 333) to the Passo Campo and (3 hrs.) Campiglio (p. 333).

The road ascends to the (3½ M.) village of Dres, and then descends to the (3 M.) Mostizzoll Bridge. From here to (5 M.) Malè, see p. 341.

b. From Botzen by the Mendel and Malè to Tirano.

100 M. Omnibus (open carriages, see p. 295) from Botzen to Fondo (23 M.) in summer three times daily in 7 hrs. (3 fl.); from the Mendel to Dimaro once daily (1894 a 5.30 a.m.) in 6 hrs. (4 fl.); one-horse carriage from Fondo to Malè 9, two-horse 14 fl. From Malè to Fucine (10½ M.) Post-Omnibus twice daily in 2½ hrs.; from Fucine over the Tonale to Ponte di Legno (15½ M.) daily in the morning in 6 hrs.; from Ponte di Legno to Edolo (9 M.) in 3½ hrs. (order beforehand); from Edolo to Tirano (24 M.) daily in 6 hrs.

The *Mendel Road (a military road constructed in 1880-85) diverges to the left from the road to St. Pauls, beyond the Pillhof (p. 294) and ascends through the Worh-Thal past the ruins of Worh and Altenberg to (7½ M. from Botzen) St. Michael (p. 294). It then winds up the Gonsberg to (3¾ M.) the Matschacher Hof (2730'), with Baron Dipauli's Villa, and climbs, still in a serpentine course, the precipitous slope of the Mendel, with a magnificent view of the Dolomites to the E. of the Adige, the Schlern, Rosengarten, Latemar, Schwarzhorn, Weisshorn, and of Ueberetsch and Kaltern with its lake deep below. 5¾ M. (16½ M. from Botzen) Mendel Pass (4475'); ¼ M. beyond is the *Mendelhof Hotel (4440'; pens. 4 fl.), well situated, with view of the Brenta, Presanella, and Southern Ortler peaks. Woods in the vicinity.

From the Schöne Aussicht (¼ hr.) there is a charming view of the Adige valley and the Val di Non. — From the inn the *Penegal (5685') may be ascended (easy path; red marks) in 1½ hr. ; on the top is an open hut (rftms.); admirable view. — *Monte Roën (6940'), the highest point of the Mendel, may be ascended by the Roën-Alp (Malga di Romeno; 5805') in 2½-3 hrs. (marked path as far as the Alp, and beyond that stakes; guide 1½ fl., not necessary, mule 3 fl.). The view includes to the E. the
VI. Route 59. FONDO. From Botzen

Dolomites as far as the Tauern, to the S. the Brenta, Adamello, and Presanella, to the W. the Ortler, to the N. the Oetztal and Stubai Alps.

An excursion from the Mendelhof to (3 hrs.) S. Romedio (p. 339) is well worth making, by Cavareno and Romeno (p. 339); the route via Ambiar and Don, in 2½ hrs., is inferior, as parts of the path have been destroyed by floods. There is also a direct descent from the Mte. Roën to S. Romedio (guide as far as the Malga di Sanzeno advisable). — To Cavareno from the Mendelhof there is a direct footpath (1½ hr.), turning to the left from the road at the inn, and descending to (2½ hr.) Rufrè, just before which a narrow path descends to the left to a (10 min.) saw-mill, then across the stream, and along the right side of the valley through the woods to (½ hr.) Cavareno (see below). — A marked club-path leads from the Mendelhof, past the Penegal, to (4½ hrs.) St. Felix (see below) and the other German communities in the Val di Non.

The ridge of the Mendel is the boundary between the two languages; almost all the places beyond are Italian. The road gradually descends past (1 M.) the *Aquila d'Oro (4320'; R. from 70 kr.) along wooded slopes (below lies Rufrè, see above) and divides about 3/4 M. beyond (4⅔ M.) Ronzano (3555'; short-cut to the right): to the left to (1½ M.) Cavareno (p. 339), to the right by Sanzeno and Malosco, with its castle, to (13/4 M.) —

25 M. Fondo (3240'; *Post, R. 60 kr.; Albergo Fondo), a considerable market-town with 2171 inhab., on both banks of the Rivo di Fondo, which here forms a sombre ravine, 130' deep, known as the Burrone del Sasso (1/2 M. from the Piazza del Municipio; adm. 20 kr.). An admirable view of the Val di Non and Val di Sole as far as the Presanella may be obtained from the garden of the Post Inn, or from the chapel of Sta. Lucia (3315'), 1/2 M. to the W.

From Fondo an interesting excursion may be made to Laurein and Proveis, two German villages. From (11/2 M.) Castelfondo (p. 341) a bridle-track (guide advisable) leads over the Joch (4500') to (2½ hrs.) Laurein, Ital. Launseg (3300'), and thence to the high-lying (11/4 hr.) Proveis (4640'; Inn, rustic; quarters at the curé's), finely situated on the E. slope of the Gampen (5900'), high above the Pescara. There is a school for lace-making at Proveis, where cheap specimens of the work may be bought. The inhabitants, who are civil and obliging, are said to be of Saxon origin. The following ascents may be made from Fondo: the *Laugen-spitze (7980'; 4 hrs.), by a bridle-path over the Hofmahd (see below; comp. p. 302); the Limenspitze (8710'; 4 hrs.; with guide), a rocky climb, for experts only; the Hochwart (8920'; 5 hrs.; with guide); etc. — About 4 M. to the S. of Proveis are: the small baths of Mocenigo (3445'), whence a road runs via Livo to the (2½ hrs.) Mosistzoll Bridge (p. 341). A footpath leads from Proveis over the Laurein Alp (Malga di Laurengo) to (3 hrs., with guide) Unsere Frau im Walde, and to the N. a bridle-path leads over the Hofmahd (5900') to (3 hrs.) the Itiener Mitterbad (p. 303).

From FONDO TO MERAN OVER THE GAMPEN-JOCH, 9 hrs., attractive. A cart-track leads via Tret and St. Felix (4115'; Inn) to (2½ hrs.) Unsere Liebe Frau im Walde, Ital. Senale (4405'; rustic inn by the church), whence the Laugen spitze (see above) may be easily ascended in 3 hrs. A rather difficult pass (steep descent) leads hence to the W. over the Gaisner Scharte (5270') to (6 hrs.) Tielan (p. 296). The ascent of the Gantkofel (p. 294) may be conveniently combined with this route. — Another hour brings us to the top of the Gampen-Joch (5060'). We descend by Bad Gfrill (8465'; *Inn), Tisens (p. 295), and Lana (p. 295) to (5½ hrs.) Meran.

From Fondo by Sanzeno to Ces and Mezzolombardo, see p. 338; omnibus daily in 3½ hrs. — For pedestrians the nearest way from the Mendel to Malè leads by (11/2 hr.) Cavareno (see above) and then by Dambel, crossing the Novella, to (21/4 hrs.) Revò (p. 341).
The road to Malè descends in wide curves into the valley, leaving Castelfondo with its château to the right, crosses the picturesque ravine of the Novella (160 ft. deep), and winds gradually down the slope of the Osol (4975') by Brez, Arsio, Clos (Corona), and Romallo, to the (81/2 M.) prettily situated village of Revò (2375'; *Fellini's Inn). To the left, on the hill, is Cles, with its castle (p. 339). We now descend to the right to (1 M.) Cagno (*Rosa) and thence in windings to the Pescaia Valley, where we cross the Ponte Schiava. On the other side we ascend again, skirt the valley of the Noce high above the river (with Livo, p. 340, above us on the right), and finally once more descend in windings through the stony Val Bresimo to the (11/2 M.) Mostizzoll Bridge, high above the foaming Noce. From here to (33/4 M.) Cles, see p. 339.

The road continues along the left bank of the Noce, through the rather monotonous valley of the Sulzberg or Val di Sole, by Bozzana, Bordiana, Tossaga, and Cassana. Beyond (31/2 M.) Caldes, with two old castles, we cross the Rabbies Brook to (11/2 M.) —

41 M. Malè (2420'; *Albergo Malè, plain; carriages to be had of G. Cristoforetti), the chief village in the Val di Sole.

In the Val di Rabbi, to the N.W., 8 M. from Malè (diligence daily in 21/2 hrs., via Pracorno and S. Bernardo), are the Baths of Rabbi (4000'; Grand Hôtel Roma; Hôtel Rabbi; Hôtel Pangrazzi; Corona), the most important in Tyrol, the water of which, strongly impregnated with iron, resembles that of Selters. The season extends from 15th June to 15th September. — From the Baths (guides, C. A. Dallaserra, Sim. Pangrazzi, and A. Mengon) through the Ulten-Thal to Meran, see p. 303; over the Ställent-Joch (9810') to the Martell-Thal, see p. 313. — An attractive route leads over the Cercona Pass (3600') to Pejo in 6-7 hrs. (guide 4 fl.). The pass commands a splendid view. Descent through the Val della Mare to Pejo (see below).

From Malè the road runs at nearly the same level through the broad valley via Croviana and Presson, crosses the Noce, and then recrosses it. Dimaro (2510'; Corona; Rosa), 3 M. from Malè, lies to the left, at the mouth of the Métedrio, and on the route to Campiglio (p. 333). — Farther on the valley is wider. On the S.W. rise the lofty granite buttresses of the Presanella. We next pass Messana and Castello, both on the right, high above the road, and reach Cusiano (3090'); to the right a beautiful glimpse of the Val di Pejo, with lofty ridges of ice in the background (Mte. Taviela, Vioz, Cevedale, etc.). The road then crosses the Noce to (71/2 M.) —

611/2 M. Fucine (3135'; Zanella, Leone or Posta, both good). To the left lies Ossana, with its large ruined castle.

The Val di Pejo, from which the Noce issues, is traversed by a road as far as Pejo, and divides at (4 M.) Cogolo (Moreschini). To the W. runs the Val del Monte, at the mouth of which (11/4 M.) lie the small baths of Pejo (4430'; Hôtel Olva, well spoken of; Antica Fonte; Ravelli; Dalbas). The baths are in the valley; the village on the N. slope, 3/4 hr. higher. The lofty peaks of the S. Ortler region (Paion della Mare, 12,155'; Punta San Matteo, 12,110'; Mte. Vioz, 11,955'; Punta Taviela, etc.) may be ascended from Pejo by mountaineers. (Guides, A. Caseroti, G. Groaz, Antonio and Ign. Veneri of Cogolo.) The Cima di Vioz (8210'), ascended without difficulty from the village of Pejo in 3 hrs., and the *Redival (9750'), on the S. side of the Val del Monte, ascended from the Baths via the Sorgente
Mineral and the Malga Palu in 4-5 hrs., afford a good survey of the grand environs. — Through the Val del Monte and over the Sforcellina Pass or the Col delggi Orsi (difficult) to S. Caterina, see p. 309. — To the N. is the Val della Mare, through which a tolerable route leads from Cogolo (provisions should be brought from Fucine) past (2½ hrs.) the Malga Ponte Vecchio (5785') to the (1 hr.) Malga la Mare (6695'; 2 hrs. direct from the village of Pejo), thence ascending the steep Scala di Venezia in the bleak Val Venezia to the (2 hrs.) well-equipped Gevedale Club Hut (8550'), opposite the Vedetta la Mare, a good starting-point for the Gevedale (5-6 hrs.), Palon della Mare (4½ hrs.), Cima Venezia (4½ hrs.), etc. Across the Füreke-Scharte or the Hohenferner-Joch to the Zufall Hut, see p. 313. We may also cross the Eissee Pass to Sudden from the Füreke-Scharte, or descend across the Langenferner-Joch to Sta. Caterina; comp. p. 314. — A trying glacier-route leads over the Col della Mare (11,315'), between the Mts. Rosole and the Palon della Mare, to Sta. Caterina in 6-7 hrs. (see p. 309).

From Fucine to Campiglio over the Passo di Nambino, Passo di Lago Nero, or Passo di Scarpacò, see p. 334.

Near Fucine the road quits the Noce, and ascends to the S.W. through the Val Vermiglio in long windings. Towards the S. we enjoy a series of splendid views of the jagged and ice-girt crests of the Presanella, the highest peak of which is repeatedly visible. 2 M. Pizzano (4000'; *Alb. Panizza, plain), the Austrian custom-house.

From Fucino to the Mandron Hut through the Val Stavel and over the Passo di Cercen (9985'), 11 hrs. with guide (6 fl.), difficult (path marked as far as the Presanella Glacier). From the Cercen Pass the Cima Presanella (11,690') may be ascended by the Freshfield Saddle in 2-3 hrs.; see p. 337.

Beyond (3 M.) Strino (5110'), an Austrian fort built in 1866, and the (3 M.) Locatori Inn (6065'; plain), the road ascends past a poor Austrian Cantoniera to the (1 M.; 60½ M.) Tonale Pass (6180'), the boundary between Tyrol and Italy.

From the Tonale over the Presena Pass to the (6 hrs.) Mandron Hut, see p. 336 (marked path). Mosconi and Kessler of Pizzano, though not authorised, may be recommended as trustworthy guides.

The road descends, passing the mouth of the Val Narcane (left; p. 336), and then forming several long bends to the right (the steep footpaths, though shorter, are not recommended), to —

67 M. Ponte di Legno (4140'; Alb. Battistazza, Alb. delle Alpi, both mediocri; Trattoria Baratieri, R. 11½ fr., tolerable), in the Val Camonica, which is watered by the Oglio.

Over the Gavia Pass to Sta. Caterina (guide advisable, 12 fr.), see p. 309; to the Val di Genova, see p. 336. — To the N. an easy route crosses the Forcellina di Montozzo (8335') to (7 hrs.) Pejo (p. 341).

At Temè (see p. 343), 1 hr. below Ponte di Legno, the attractive "Val d'Avio diverges to the S. A bridle-path, steep at first but afterwards more gradual, ascends this valley to the Malga Caldea (6195'), and past three pretty waterfalls and the picturesque Lago d'Avio (6170) to the (3½ hrs.) Malga Lacedole (6700'; hay-beds), which commands a splendid view of the impressive head of the valley (from right to left: Mts. Avio, Cornu Balton, Cima Premassone, Cima di Plem, Cornu Miller, Adamello, and Corni del Confin). Thence a path leads to the left through the Val del Venerocolo to the (1½ hr.) Rifugio Garibaldi of the Italian Alpine Club (8335'), beneath the small Venerocolo Lake (now drained), which is the starting-point for the ascent of the Adamello (p. 336; 7-8 hrs.; difficult) via the Passo d'Avio (Passo di Mandron; 10,329'). A fine glacier-expedition, presenting little difficulty to experts, leads over the Passo del Venerocolo (10,430') and the Passo della Tredicesima (10,570') to the (6-6 hrs.) Mandron Hut (p. 336); the ascent of the Mte. Venerocolo (10,885') may easily be
combined with this expedition. — The Fantano d'Avio, or highest part of the Val d'Avio, 1¼ hr. from Lavedole, was formerly the bed of a lake. Thence over the Passo Premusone (6010') to the (5 hrs.) Capanna Baitone, see p. 344. — Guides, G. Maria Bastinzì, Martino Bastinzì, and Em. Sassì, at Ponte di Legno.

From Ponte di Legno (one-horse carriage to Edolo 10 fr.) the road follows the Oglio to Pontagna, Temù (p. 342), Stadolina, Vezza (at the mouth of the Val Grandè), Incudine, and —

76 M. Edolo (2260'); *Leone d'Oro, high charges; Gallo, well spoken of; Due Mori, ½ M. to the W., on the Aprica road; beer at Carminati's, in the market-place), a picturesquely situated little town (1700 inhab.), commanded on the E. by Mt. Aviolo, and forming a single parish with Mù, on the left bank.

Excursions. The difficult but interesting ascent of the Monte Aviolo (9450'; 6-7 hrs.; with guide) is made via the Val Moia and the Conca della Foppa; fine view of the Adanello, Bernina. Disgrazia, Ortler, etc.

To the Val Tellina over the Passo del Mortirolo (6335'); 6½ hrs. to Groso; guide not required by adepts, but advisable in the opposite direction as far as the pass), an easy and attractive expedition. A bridle-track, diverging to the left 40 min. above Edolo and before Incudine, ascends the Val Mortirolo past Monno to the (3½ hrs.) modest Osteria della Fontana, just on this side of the pass. Descent, with fine view of the Val Tellina, to (2½ hrs.) Groso, 1¼ M. below Bolladore (p. 310).

From Edolo to Brescia through the Val Camonica, see R. 60.

The Road to Tirano (24 M.; one-horse carriage in 6 hrs., 25 fr.) ascends gradually on the N. side of the Val di Corteno, commanding fine retrospects of the Val Camonica, with the snowy peaks of the Adanello in the background. It passes (4 M.) Corte nedolo (2975'), Galleno (1½ M.; 3290'), and the hamlet of S. Pietro, and reaches the (5½ M.) Passo d'Africa (3875'). About 3/4 M. beyond the pass, near the poor village of Aprica, stands the *Hôtel Africa, with a post and telegraph office.

A view of the Val Tellina, with Sondrio in the background, is soon disclosed. The broad gravelly bed of the Adda (p. 310), with traces of the devastation caused by the river, is well surveyed. Several of the snowy spurs of the Bernina come into view towards the N.; on the lower mountains above Tresenda rises the square watch-tower of Teglio (p. 311). On the road (1¼ M.) is the Belvedere d'Africa (3010'; *Inn; over the Passo di Venerocolo to Schìpario, see p. 345). The road now descends through chestnut groves, describes a wide circuit by La Motta, and penetrates the rock by two cuttings. Before (4½ M.) Tresenda (p. 311) the Adda is crossed.

Pedestrians may quit the high-road a few hundred paces beyond the point where it bends to the W. by a path, somewhat steep at first, which crosses a brook near the hamlet of Stazzone, passes through an opening in a wall, and leads (to the right) to Madonna di Tirano (p. 311) in 1½ hr.; or the embankment of the Adda may be followed direct to (1½ M.) Tirano (p. 311).

From Tresenda to (6½ M.) Tirano, see p. 311. Travellers bound for Sondrio (p. 311) need not go to Tirano, unless to hire a carriage, as conveyances are seldom to be had at Tresenda.
60. From Edolo to Brescia. Val Camonica. Lago d'Iseo.

Comp. Maps, pp. 332, 320.

To Pisogne, 34½ M., Diligence daily in 7 hrs.; from Pisogne to Iseo, Steamboat in 1½ hr.; from Iseo to Brescia, 15 M., Railway in 1½ hr.—The Val Camonica is watered by the Oglio. The upper part is narrow and enclosed by chestnut-clad slopes; the lower part is fertile and well-cultivated, and its chief products are silk and iron-wares. The valley is visited by mountaineers on account of the easy excursions to be made thence to the S.W. side of the Adamello region and to the Bergamasque Alps. The snow-peaks of the Adamello group are not seen from the valley, but are visible from the Lago d'Iseo, which adjoins it on the S.

Edolo (2260'), see p. 343.—The road runs to the S.E., skirting the chestnut-clad slopes of Mts. Aviolo (p. 343), to (1½ M.) Sonico, where it crosses to the right bank of the Oglio.

From Rino (2105'; Osteria Mutinelli, very fair; guide, Angelo Cauzzi), 1½ M. to the S. of Sonico, a pleasant excursion may be made to the E. up the Val Malga, vià the (3 hrs.) Malga Premassone (6215'), and thence to the left past the Malga Bailone to the (2½ hrs.) beautiful Lago Bailone (7370') and the (¾ hr.) Capanna Bailone (7995'), on the Lago Rotondo di Bailone. This club-hut is a starting-point for the ascent of the Cima di Plem (10,465'; 4½-5 hrs.) via the Bocchetta di Plem (Passo del Cristallo, 9450') and the S. slope; also for the ascents of the Corno delle Granate (10,390'), Rocca Bailone (10,980'), Corno Bailone (10,930'), Cima di Premassone (10,070'), etc.—A tolerably fatiguing route leads to the N.E. over the Passo di Premassone (9340'), between the Cima di Plem and the Cima di Premassone, to (6 hrs.) the Malga Lavedole (p. 342) in the Val d'Avio. Easy and attractive routes lead to the W. over the Forcella Bombia (9125') or the Passo delle Granate (10,020') to the Val Rabbia and (6-7 hrs.) Rino.

To the E. in the Val Malga, 20 min. above the Premassone Alp, lies the Malga Frino (5575), whence we may ascend the Pian della Regina (8620'; 3½-4 hrs.; fine view), to the S.W., vià the Passo del Coppetto (8290'; or from Sonico or Malonno vià Garda in about 6 hrs.).—From Frino a steep path ascends to the E. up the Scale del Miller to the high-lying Val Miller, in which are situated the Malga Miller (6790') and the (2 hrs.) Cà di Cevo (7220'; poor), at the foot of the glacier-girt Corno Miller (11,070'). Thence we may ascend the Adamello (p. 336; 5-6 hrs., with guide), via the Passo dell'Adamello (10,630'), difficult. Over the Passo del Miller (9270') to the Rifugio di Salarno (see below), 4 hrs., with guide, fatiguing.

The road skirts the right bank of the Oglio, and below (5 M.) Malonno (1770') crosses to the left bank. It then passes the Forno Nuovo, a large iron-foundry at the mouth of the steep Val Piaisco, and, leaving Demo on the left, descends to (9½ M.) Cedegolo (1335'; Albergo all'Adamello; Caffè della Posta, with rooms, fair). To the E. opens the Val di Saviore, watered by the Poglia.

A pleasant excursion may be taken hence up the Val di Brate, diverging to the N.E. from the Val di Saviere, via Cévo (3115') and (2½ hrs.) Saviore (3970'; Albergo Tiberete, clean; guides, P. Brizzi, G. Tomaselli, F. Boldini), to the picturesque Lago di Salarno (6835') and the (3 hrs.) Rifugio di Salarno (7400'), grandly situated at the foot of the Corno Miller and the Adamello Glacier. The Adamello (11,610'; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 30 fr.; see p. 336), the Corno Miller (11,070), etc., may be ascended hence. A fine but fatiguing glacier-expedition, suitable for adepts only, with guide, leads from the Rifugio to the Pian di Neve of the Adamello Glacier, and thence over the Passo dell'Adamè (10,260'), Passo della Lobbia Alta (9900'), and Passo di Lares (10,480') to the (8-9 hrs.) Lares Hut (p. 337). The ascent of the Corno di Cavento and the Croszon di Lares may be conveniently made en route. — Over the Passo del Miller to the Val Miller and Rino, see above; over the Passo di Poglia to the Val Adamè, see p. 345.
A road from Cedegolo ascends the Val di Saviore as far as the (2½ hrs.) village of Valdavviore (3640'; no inn), shortly before which a route diverges to the right to the Lago d'Arno and over the Passo della Forcellina to the Val di Daone (p. 337). The path in the valley goes on, passing several challets, to the (1½ hrs.) Malga Lincino (5260'), then ascends the steep and rocky Scale di Adamè to the (1 hr.) Malga Adamè (9320'), the last hut, whence the laborious Forcella Rossa (8886') leads into the Val di Daone (p. 337). Several passes lead out of the Val Adamè, which is closed by the beautiful Adamè Glacier: to the N.W. over the Passo di Foglia (Passo di Val Salarno; 9320') to the Rifugio di Sanaranna (p. 344); to the N. over the Passo dell'Adami (10,260') to the Mandron Hut (p. 336); to the E. over the Passo della Porta (9215') to the Val di Fumo (p. 337).

The road then crosses the Poglia and the Oglio and leads past Sellero, on the slope to the right, through a broad pastoral valley, returning to the left bank of the Oglio over the Ponte S. Rocco.

— 13 M. Capo di Ponte (1185'; Albergo Ceseretti; Alb. S. Antonio, plain; Apollonio's Osteria, very fair).

A bridle-path ascends hence to the W. through the Val Glegna, finally across pastures up to the (4 hrs.) Passo di Campellii (6200'), on the N. slope of the Cima Bivone (7780'), with View of the Adamello and Presanella groups to the E. Descent by the Valle di Scale, watered by the Dezzo, to (2 hrs.) Schilpario (3720'; Alb. Alpino; guide, Tom. Mai), with smelting houses; in the church is a monument of Cardinal Mai, who was born here (d. 1855). From here a badly kept path leads over the Passo di Venerocolo (1590') and through the monotonous Valle di Belviso to the (5 hrs.) Belvedere di Aprica (see p. 343). The Pizzo Tornello (5830') will repay the ascent, 4½ hrs. with guide. — 3½ M. down the valley by carriage-road is a lateral valley in which lies Vilminone (3420'; Alb. Bonicelli, good wine; guide, G. Magri), whence an easy path leads over the Passo della Manina (3890') to (5 hrs.) Bondione (p. 316). The road continues to Dezzo (2640'; Inn), where on the right the road from Clusone (p. 346) comes in, and by the grand ravine of the Valle d'Angolo, through which the Dezzo flows, passing Angolo and Gorzone, to the (10 M. from Dezzo) Casino di Boario (p. 346).

Another attractive detour leads to the E. from Capo di Ponte via Pasparo or via Cimbergo to the Malga Tredenu (6320') in the Val Tredenu, then over the Passo di Mezzanmalga (7870'), between the Pizzo Badile (see below) and the Cima Tredenu (9180'), to the Case di Paghera in the Val di Dois, whence we proceed through the Val Paltobla to (10 hrs.) Breno.

The road continues to follow the left bank of the Oglio, leaving Ceto to the left, at the foot of the Pizzo Badile (see below), and reaches (19½ M.) Breno (1080'; Italia; *Osteria al Fumo, plain), with a ruined castle and several churches.

Excursions (guides, B. Bettoni, P. Putelli). The Pizzo Badile (7990'), a difficult peak, for adepts only, is ascended in 6 hrs. (guide 6 fr.) from Ceto (1470'; Osteria Beatrici), 1½ hr. from Breno. — The Monte Frerone (6770'; 7½-8 hrs. difficult, is ascended from Breno vià Santello di Degna, Piano d'Astro, and the N.W. arâte; splendid view.

At the head of the Val Paltobla, about 4 hrs. to the N.E. of Breno, are the humble Case di Paghera (3740'; Alpine fare, hay-beds). Difficult routes lead hence over the Passo della Rossola (8515'), the Passo della Monoccola (8530'), or the Passo del Listino (8645'), to (5-6 hrs.) the Malga Boasso (Alpine fare, hay-beds) in the Val di Daone, whence a cart-track goes on to (3 hrs.) Ceto (p. 337). Over the Passo Mezzanmalga to Pasparo, see above.

Over the Croce Domini Pass to (9 hrs.) Bagolino, see p. 397.

The Oglio here flows through a rocky defile. The road crosses to the right bank. To the E. towers the bold Mte. Frerone (see above). Beyond the defile, on the left bank, lies the village of Cividate, over which rise the ruins of a monastery. The valley expands. Beyond
the (26 M.) Casino di Boario (*Hotel and baths), at Corna, the road to Darfo and (34½ M.) Pisogne (p. 344) crosses the stream to the left.

33½ M. Lovere (*Albergo Lovere; S. Antonio; Italia), a busy harbour, is prettily situated at the N.W. end of the Lago d'Iseo, near the influx of the Oglio. The handsome church of S. Maria in Valvendra, built in 1473, contains frescoes by Ferramola, Moretto, and Andrea da Manerbio, and an altar-piece by Fr. Morone. In the Palazzo Tudini is a collection of ancient paintings.

A picturesque excursion may be made from Lovere to the Val Seriana, the easternmost of the main valleys of the Bergamasque Alps. A carriage road leads through the rich pastures of the Val Borlizza by Sovè and Cerete to (8½ M.) Clusone (2165'), *Gambero; Alb. Reale), the chief locality of the lower Seriana valley, with 4000 inhab., 3 M. to the N.E. of Ponte della Selva (*Inn), the terminus of the railway to Bergamo (17 M., in 1½ hr.). From here a road to the E. leads by Rovetta, Castione, and the Giogo (4225'; fine view into the grand ravine of the Dezzo), at the S.E. foot of the imposing Presolana (3210'; ascent by mountaineers in 4-5 hrs. with a guide, from the Cantoniera on the summit of the pass), to the Valle d'Angolo and (5 hrs.) Dezzo (p. 345). — From Clusone the road continues by Ogna and Ardesio to the (4 M.) Ponte di Bricatò, where it joins the road from Ponte della Selva (see above) on the left bank of the Serio; then by (2½ M.) Gromo (2200'); *Ostaria dei Terzi; guides, Is. Bonetti, Il. Zamboni, A. Scacchi) and (3½ M.) Flumenero (2560'; Inn) to (3 M.) Bondione (2920'; *Albergo della Cascata, above the village; guide P. Bonacorsi), the last place in the Val Seriana (to Vilmorin over the Manina Pass, see p. 345). Bridle-paths lead from here on both sides of the Serio (that on the left bank preferable), past some fine gorges and waterfalls (Goi di Fonco, Goi del Ca) to the (2 hrs.) grand *Cascata del Serio (about 1000' in height), which is broken into three parts. The best view is obtained from the *Belvedere, protected by iron railings (½ hr. from the club-hut). Above the falls on the Pian del Barbellino (6170'; 3 hrs. from Bondione), is the Ricovero del Barbellino of the Italian Alpine Club, in a splendid situation, from which the Mte. Gione (3460') may be ascended in 3½-4 hrs., the Pizzo di Coca (10,010') in 5 hrs., and the Pizzo del Diavolo (9600') also in 5 hrs. From here to the Val Tellina over the Passo di Caronella (1559'), 2½-3½ hrs. with guide: past the small Barbellino Lake (7000') and the source of the Serio to the (3 hrs.) summit of the pass, to the left of Mte. Torrena; then descending through the Val di Caronella to (3 hrs.) Carona (3870'; accommodation at the cure's) and (1½ hr.) Treseono (p. 311).

The *Lago d'Iseo (Lacus Sebinus, 620'), 15 M. long, 1-3 M. broad, and 1000' deep in the middle, vies with the Lago di Garda in the loveliness of its banks, which are luxuriantly clothed with vegetation, while to the N. rises the snow-clad Adamello group. In the middle of the lake lies a picturesque rocky island, 18½ M. long, culminating in the Mont' Isola (1965'), with the fishing-villages of Peschiera Maraglio and Siviano. Steamboat twice daily from Lovere to Sarnico (*Cappello), at the S.W. end, in 2½-3½ hrs.; stations, Pisogne (*Glisoni), Riva di Solto (W.), Marone (E.), Sale Marasino (E.), Sulzano (*Inn), Peschiera Maraglio, Tavernola (W.), Iseo (*Leone; railway-station for Brescia, see below), Predore, and Sarnico (admirable view from the Villa Montecchio).

Railway from Iseo, in 1½ hr., to (15 M.) Brescia, and from Paratico (on the left bank of the Oglio, opposite Sarnico), in 2½ min., to Palazzolo, a station on the railway from Lecco to Brescia (to Bergamo about 1 hr.); comp. Baedeker's Northern Italy.
VII. SOUTH-EASTERN TYROL. PUSTERTHAL AND THE DOLOMITES.

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61. From Trent to Bassano (and Venice) through the Val Sugana.
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57 M. Omnibus (railway under construction) from Trent to (21 M.) Borgo thrice daily in 4-5 hrs. (starting from the railway-station and the Albergo ai Conti; fare 1 fl. 20 kr.); from Borgo via Primolano to (36 M.) Bassano daily in 8½ hrs. (fare 2½ fl.). Railway from Bassano to Padua in 1½ hr., from Padua to Venice in 1-½ hr., see Baedeker's N. Italy. — One-horse carriage from Trent to Levico, including fee, 4½, carr. and pair 9 fl.; there and back, in one day, 7 or 13 fl.; from Levico to Borgo 6 fl.; carr. and pair from Bassano to Levico, with change of horses, 50 fr.

Immediately beyond Trent the road ascends, and soon enters the ravine of the Fersina, being at places hewn through the overhang- ing rocks. To the right is the Ponte di Povo (to Pantè, p. 322), and farther on is the Pontatto (*Fall of the Fersina, see p. 322). At the narrowest part of the valley the road is defended by the Fort Cantanghel; farther up to the left, near Civezzano, is a larger fort. At the Osteria della Mochena, 4½ M. from Trent, the road to the Val Pinè diverges to the left.

The pretty Val di Pinè, formerly inhabited by Germans, is worth a visit (a day's trip from Trent; carr. and pair there and back 10 fl.). The road passes Maso Bantelet (to the left the road to Civezzano, see above), and ascends to the left bank in windings to (2½ M.) Nogare (3225'). Farther on it passes Fornasce (left) and the old church of S. Mauro and leads via Trestlìa and Basslìa to the (4 M.) pretty Lago della Serraia (3195'; *Alb. al Favone and Alb. alla Tea, in Serraia, at the lower end). Passing the
smaller Lago delle Piatze (3320'), we next reach (1½ M.) the hamlet of La Varda (3345'; two inns), at the mouth of the Val Regnano (see below). From this point an easy pass leads to the S.E. via Regnana and the Passo del Redebus (4800') to (2 hrs.) Paleò, in the Val Pierozzo (see below). — A cart-track leads to the N.W. along the side of the Val Regnano to (2 hrs.) Segonzano, with its interesting slate-pyramids (comp. p. 284; Inn at Stedro), whence we cross the Avisio to (1½ hr.) Rover. Road hence via Cembra (3470'; Lanzinger), Lagnano, and Verla to (9 M.) Laws (p. 321).

The road crosses the Sila and reaches Cirè; on the right is Fort Roncogno or del Cimirlo. At the Osteria della Stanga we cross the Fersina to (3 M.) —

7½ M. Pergine (1580'; *Hôtel Voltolini; Cavalletto, unpretending), a well-to-do village (4434 inhab.), commanded by an old château of the bishops of Trent. Signor Chimelli has a large silk-spinning factory here, to which visitors are admitted.

In Montagnaga (2860'; Corona; Abt. Toller), 6 M. to the N. of Pergine, is the frequented pilgrimage-church of Madonna di Pinè or di Caravaggio (2 M. from Nogara; p. 348; 3 M. from Serrata).

The Val Pierozzo (Ger. Persen-Thal), which here stretches to the N.E., contains several German communities in the midst of an Italian population: Gereut, Eichberg, St. Franziskus, St. Felix, and Palai. A visit to this pretty valley is recommended. The road ascends to (3 M.) Canessa (1775'), crosses the stream, and reaches (1½ M.) Gereut, Ital. Frassilongo (3790'; Holzer). Thence mostly through wood, past St. Franziskus, with its charmingly situated little church (opposite the prettily situated S. Orsola or Eichberg), and St. Felix (3880), two hamlets of the parish of Flors (Pierozzo, Vierhof; the curés receive travellers), to (1½ M.) Palai or Paù (4600'), at the head of the valley. Thence to (1½ hr.) La Varda in the Val Pinè, see above.

The road now crosses the ridge extending to the S.E. between the lakes of Levico and Caldonazzo (see below), and then runs high above the long and narrow Lago di Levico (1445').

To the W. of this lake, and separated from it by a small chain of hills, lies the larger and more beautiful *Lago di Caldonazzo (1470'), the source of the Brenta. The walk from Pergine between the two lakes, via Ischia, Tenna, and the ruined castle of Brenta, to (2 hrs.) Levico, is far preferable to the road and commands charming views of the Terrarossa (p. 322) on the W., and of the finely-shaped Mts. Scandina (p. 350). Or we may follow the road on the W. side of the Lago di Caldonazzo, passing Calceranica (1325'; Alb. of Pesce), with the oldest church in the valley, to (7 M.) Levico. [From Calceranica a steep path descends by Vigolo-Vielo (2380'; Inn) and Valsorda to (3 hrs.) the station of Matarello (p. 323); a good cart-track (yellow marks), with fine views of the valley of the Adige, also descends to the right from Valsorda to (3½ hrs.) Trent.] — To Lavarone and Luserna, a pleasant excursion (carr. and pair to Lavarone, incl. fee, 40 fl.). From Calceranica we proceed to (1½ M., 3½ M. from Levico) Caldonazzo (1600'; *Hôtel Caldonazzo; Due Spade), a thriving village, then ascend the Val Centa by a good winding road, often hewn through the rock, to the (5½ M.) Stanga Inn (toll 3 kr.) and to (9½ M.) Chiesa, the chief village of the parish of Lavarone, Ger. Leffraun (3640'; *Hôt. des Alpes; Leon d'Oro), with a small lake, grandly situated on the watershed between the Brenta and Astico. We then follow the new road, passing Gionghi and Gaspari, both belonging to Cappella (Caneppele Inn), which lies to the right. Passing the Laghetto Alp (below us, to the right) we next reach (4½ M.) the Monte Rover Inn (Ger. Eichberg; 4145); whence we follow the E. side of the deep gorge of the Ricorto, chiefly through wood, to Luserna, Ger. Lusar (4570'; Osteria Gaspari; Ost. Nicolussi), grandly situated on a bleak plateau (680 inhab.; lace-making school). [From this point a mule-track descends to the S.E. along the wooded slope of the Oberstein and through the Val Torra to (2 hrs.) Casotto, the Austrian
frontier-village, in the Val d'Astico, whence a road runs via S. Pietro Val d'Astico to (4 M.) Pedascela (to Asiago, see p. 351.) — From Luserna we return to (1 hr.) the Monte Rover Inn (p. 349), and descend a steep bridle-path on the slope of the Cimone (5000'; ascended from Monte Rover in 3½ hr.) to (2 hrs.) Caldonazzo. Or from Lavarone we may descend to the S. W. via Girardi to (1½ hr.) S. Sebastiano (1270'; Inn) and by a new road to (1 hr.) Folgaria, Ger. Folgarett (3770'; Stella) and thence in windings (short-cuts for walkers) to (2 hrs.) the station of Calliano (p. 323). The Corno di Scancypia (7051'; fine view) may be ascended from Folgaria or S. Sebastiano in 3 hrs. (descent to Trent, see p. 322). — To Asiago (p. 351). From Monte Rover (see above) a fine new road leads to (3 M.) Vezena (4800'; Inn), beautifully situated amid luxuriant Alpine meadows. (Excursions may be made hence to the Cima di Vezena or Pizzo di Verle (6260'; 1 hr.), the Cima Manderiolo (5715'; 2 hrs.), Mte. Verena (6625'; 3 hrs.), and Luserna (1½ hr.).) Beyond Vezena we proceed through the Val d'Assa, via the Osteria del Terme (1805'; Italian frontier), Ghertele (3710'), and Camporovere, to (13 M.) Asiago (p. 351).

Before reaching (5½ M.) Levico (1680'; 6100 inhab.) we pass the Baths of the same name (*Curhaus or Stabilimento di Bagni; Bellevue; Hôtel Levico; Grand-Hôtel Calìari; Alb. Voltolini; Germania or Deutschter Hof, pens. 3 fl.; Concordia; Corona; Villa Preiner; Villa Bosco), with springs containing arsenic, much patronized by Italians in summer. The chief spring rises at the little Vetrival Bath (4675'), situated on a terrace of the Mte. Fronte, to the N. (bridle-path, 3 hrs.; footpath, 2 hrs.).

At this point begins the Val Sugana proper. Numerous villages testify to the fertility of the valley, in which mulberries and vines are chiefly cultivated. The road leads via Selva (with a ruined castle), Novaledo, and Marter. Farther on (left) is Roncengo (1655'; Stabilimento di Bagni; Stella, pens. 2½-3 fl.; Moro, R. from 80 kr.), with arsenical springs. We then cross the Brenta to —

21 M. Borgo di Val Sugana (1290'; Hôt. Val Sugana; Croce Bianca; Café Bocher, with rooms), with 4800 inhab., the capital of the valley. On a height to the N. are the ruins of Castello Telvana, high above which are the remains of the Castel di S. Pietro. To the S. are the Cima Dieci (7270') and the Cima Dodici (7670').

A road leads from Borgo to the S. to (1½ M.) Olle, at the entrance to the Val di Sella, in which (1½ hr.) lies a Stabilimento Alpino (2850'), with lime and magnesia waters; near it is a large stalactite cavern. The Cima Dodici (7670'), fatiguing and fit for experts only, is ascended from Olle in 7 hrs. (guide).

From Borgo to Primiero, via Primolano and Fonzaso, diligence daily in 8 hrs.; see p. 358. — Over the Passo Cinque Torri to Caoria, see p. 358.

The road now follows the left bank of the Brenta. It crosses the broad gravelly channel of the Ceggo, and then, beyond (1½ M.) Castelmuno, the Maso, which descends from the Val Calamotz. At the (1½ M.) Terza Barricata Inn the road to the Val Tesino diverges to the left.

From Borgo to Primiero (1½ hrs.). The road (diligence from Borgo to Castel Tesino daily in 2½ hrs.; fare 1 fl.) leads via Strigno and Bienna, on the N. side of the Val Chiepina, to (8 M.) Pieve di Tesino (2925'; Hôtel Tesino, pens. 3 fl.; Sole; guides, Seb. Marchetto, G. Tessaro), a charming centre for many pleasant excursions. The road then descends into the Val Tesino, crosses the Grigne, and remounts to (2 M.) Castel Tesino (2950'; Boss).
where the women wear a picturesque costume. From Pieve Tesino a bridle-track leads round the W. slopes of the Mte. Agaro (6780') to the (3 hrs.) Bricon Pass (3205'; poor inn), descends by the (3/4 hr.) Pian dei Cavalli (fair inn) and Ronco to (2 hrs.) Canale S. Rovo (p. 358), and then crosses the Gobiera saddle (p. 359) to (3 hrs.) Primiero (p. 358).

On a wooded rock to the N. is the handsome château of Ivano, the property of Count Wolkenstein-Trostburg. Ospedaletto is passed on the left. Skirting the base of the Cima Lasta (5605'), we next reach (7 1/2 M.) Grigno (870'), where the Grigno issues from the Val Tesino. The Austrian custom-house is at (3 M.) Tezze (750'; Aquila), the Italian about 1 M. beyond it.

38 M. Primolano (710'; Posta, unpretending), a poor village, 2 1/4 M. farther on, is remarkable for its confined situation. A road to the N., on which is a large new fort, ascends in windings to Primiero and Feltre (pp. 359, 388), while the Bassano road enters the *Canale di Brenta, a wild and imposing ravine, bounded by lofty precipices. In a rocky grotto beyond the village, 100' above the road, are the ruins of the old fortress of Covolo, now inaccessible. On the opposite height (41/2 M. from Primolano) lies the large village of Enego (2580'; Tre Pini; Aquila), whence a bridle-track leads to (5 hrs.) Asiago (see below). About 3 M. farther on the road crosses a handsome bridge over the Cismon, descending from the Val Primiero (p. 359). The village of Cismon is 3/4 M. lower down. We next pass (6 M.) Carpanè (485'; Cavallino), opposite which on the right bank of the Brenta, at the mouth of Val Frénzeia, lies Valstagna (510'), where broad-brimmed hats are largely manufactured.

A bridle-path ascends the wild and romantic Val Frénzeia via Buso (with a church and inn), Ronchi (road beyond this point), and Gallo, to (4 1/4 hrs.) Asiago (3275'; Croce Bianca; Rosa), the chief place of the Sette Comuni, with 6200 inhab., two churches, a number of handsome buildings, and a museum of prehistoric and other antiquities. The Sette Comuni are seven isolated German parishes, in the midst of an Italian population. In the 16th cent. the inhabitants were considered by Italian savants to be descendants of the Cimbri, who were defeated by Marius at Verona in the year 100 B.C., as no affinity could be traced between their language and the written German of the period. They are possibly, however, descended from the Alemani who fled to Théodoric, the Ostro-Goth, after the battle of Tolbiac in 496, as their dialect bears most resemblance to the Swabian. Most of the 30,000 inhabitants of this bleak upland plain now speak Italian only. Their chief occupations are cattle-breeding and straw-hat-making. Down to 1797 the Sette Comuni formed a small republic under the protection of Venice. The nearest railway-station to Asiago is (15 M.) Arsiero (1170'; Alb. Bortolan), the terminus of the line to Schio (p. 328) and (32 M.; 2 1/2 hrs.) Vicenza (see Baedeker's N. Italy). To reach it we proceed to the S.W. to Canove, cross the deep Val d'Assa, and, beyond (1 1/2 hr.) Roana, descend via Rotso and Castelletto to (2 hrs.) Pedescala, in the Val d'Astico (p. 350). Here we turn to the left for (1 1/4 hr.) Arsiero. — An interesting route leads to the S.E. of Asiago over the Campo di Mazzavia (3350'), at the N. base of the Mte. Berbiaga (4455'; ascent recommended; 1 hr., through the Val de' Bonati), to (6 hrs.) Bassano (see below).

Beyond (51/4 M.) Solagna (430') the ravine at length expands, and we obtain a view of the extensive olive-clad plain of (33/4 M.) —

57 M. Bassano (420'; *S. Antonio, near the principal piazza; Mondo; brewery beyond the bridge), a finely-situated town (13,700
inhabit.), with old ivy-clad walls. The Town Museum contains several pictures by the Da Ponte family of artists, who are usually surnamed Bassano, after their native place. — The Cathedral contains pictures by Jacopo Bassano. — Near the N.W. gate is the old castle of the Ghibelline tyrant Ezzelino, part of which is now occupied by the 'arciprete' or dean of the cathedral (fine view). — The promenades surrounding the town afford fine views of the Alps and of the foaming Brenta, which is spanned by a picturesque wooden bridge. — The Villa Parolini, in the suburb of Borgo Leon, stands in a beautiful park. — For more details, see Baedeker’s Northern Italy.

Railway from Bassano via (6 M.) Cittadella to (30 M.) Padua and (53 M.) Venice, see Baedeker’s N. Italy.

62. The Valley of the Avisio (Fiemme and Fassa Valleys).

Comp. Maps, pp. 356, 286.

The Valley of the Avisio, 60 M. long, consists of three sections: the lowest, from Lavis to Val Floriana (21 M.), called the Cembra (or Zimmer); the central part, as far as Moena (24 M.), the Fiemme (or Fleins); and the highest region, extending to Penia (15 M.), the Fassa (Evas), which is famed for its Dolomites (comp. p. 377).

From Lavis (p. 321), where the Avisio emerges on the plain of the Adige from a narrow rocky gorge, the valley is seldom visited (from Lavis to Cavalese 27 M.). The usual route is from stat. Neumarkt (p. 320), direct to the central part of the valley.

Diligence from Neumarkt to (24 M.) Predazzo twice daily in 7'/2 hrs., fare 1 fl. 80 kr. (from Predazzo to Neumarkt in 5'/2 hrs.). Omnibus from Predazzo to Vigo daily in 2'/2 hrs., fare 85 kr. — Carriage and pair from Neumarkt to Cavalese 12, to Predazzo 20 fl.; one-horse carriage from Cavalese to Moena 5 fl., from Predazzo to Vigo 5, to Campitello 7 (carr. and pair 8 and 12 fl.); one-horse carr. from Vigo to Campitello 3, to Predazzo 4, to Cavalese 6 fl. — The shortest routes for pedestrians from the valley of the Adige into the Fassa Valley lead from Botzen through the Eggen-Thal and over the Karersee Pass (p. 287), or through the Grödner-Thal and over the Setta Pass (p. 281).

Neumarkt (700'), see p. 320. The road at first ascends rather rapidly, and on the (2 M.) first plateau of the mountain, above the ruined Castell Feder (1350'), unites with the road coming from Auer (p. 320). On the slope to the right lies the village of Montan (Löwe; Rose), with the well-preserved old château of Enn (walkers should follow the old road through the village). The new road ascends in long windings, affording fine views of the valley of the Adige with the Kalterer See and the Mendel, and then bends round the N. slope of the wooded Cislon (5130') into a green valley, through which the Hohlenbach has cut itself a deep rocky channel. We first reach (4 M.) Kalditsch (*Inn), prettily situated; then (3'/2 M.) Fontana Fredda (3115'; *Brewery), where a road to the right diverges to the German village of (2 M.) Truden (3770').

A good forest-path (red marks) ascends to the N.E. from Fontana Fredda to the (1'/2 hr.) *Zimmerhof at Radein (5120'; pens. 2'/2-3'/2 fl.), pleasantly situated amid wood and commanding a splendid view of the Brenta, Presanella, Ortler, and Oetztthal Alps. Attractive excursions may
be made to Aldein (p. 286; 1 1/2 hr.), the convent of Weissenstein (p. 286; 2 hrs.), the Grimmjoch (p. 286; 1 1/2 hr.), the Weisshorn (p. 286; 2 1/2 hrs.), the Schwarzhorn (see below; 3 hrs.), etc. From Botzen to Radein via Birchabruck and Weissenstein is a long day’s walk (9-10 hrs.), see p. 286.

From the (2 1/2 M.) culminating point of the road, near S. Lugano (3610’), a view is obtained of the Fiemme mountains. The road now descends to the left, passing the sulphur-baths of Corano, above the road to the left, and Castello, to the right, to (4 1/2 M.) Cavalese (3260’; Ancora; Uva, fair, R. 70 kr.; Stella; guide, Fr. Ventura), the principal place (2500 inhab.) in the Fiemme valley. The ancient palace of the Bishops of Trent, with a painted façade, is now a prison. The Gothic parish-church, with its old marble portal and pictures by native artists, stands on a hill to the E.

The Schwarzhorn (Cima di Rocca, 3005’) may be ascended from Cavalese in 4 hrs. (with guide), via the Lavace Alp and the Grimmjoch (not difficult; comp. p. 286). — Over the Passo di Lagorat to Caoria, see p. 358.

The Val Fiemme, or Fleims-Thal, is an Alpine valley of moderate width, watered by the Avisio. Viewed from the church-hill, the villages of (3 1/2 M.) Tesero; (1 1/4 M.) Panchia, and (3 1/4 M.) Ziano seem quite near, but the intervening gorges necessitate frequent circuits. Beyond Ziano we enter the broad dale of (2 1/2 M.) Predazzo (3340’; Nave d’Oro; Rosa; B. Guadagnini, guide), an excellent field for the mineralogist. The visitors’ book at the ‘Nave’ contains autographs of many eminent men of science. Fine new church. To the E. opens the Val Travignolo (to Primiero, see R. 63); in the background rise the Cimon della Pala and the Cima di Vezzanara.

The last part of the Fiemme is a narrow, sequestered dale. The road leads by (3 M.) Forno (3720’; Sole) at the mouth of the Valvordera, to (3 M.) Moëna (3935’; Corona, well spoken of; Cavalletto; guide, Dom. Sommavilla), the first village in the Passa.

From Moëna to Cencenighe (7 hrs.). A cart-road (shadeless and uninteresting) leads through the Val S. Pellegrino, which opens to the E., to the (9 M.) church of S. Pellegrino (‘Inn, plain), on the Passo di S. Pellegrino (6270’); descent to Falcade (p. 391) and (4 hrs.) Cencenighe (p. 391). — From S. Pellegrino passes lead to Panveggio (p. 357) over the Forcella Juribrutto (7285’), or over the Passo dei Zinghen (7286’) and the Passo Valles (6685’); both routes marked with red, but guide advisable. — From S. Pellegrino to Capriole over the Forca Rossa (8160’), to the S.E. of the Cima di Valfredda (9970), and through the Val di Franzedas, an attractive route of 8 hrs. (guide). The route to Alba over the Circe Pass (8530’) is also interesting (8 hrs.; guide; see p. 356). — From Moëna over the Lusia Pass to Panveggio, 3 1/2-4 hrs. We follow the S. Pellegrino road for 1 M., diverge to the right (cart-track) and ascend through pastures and wood to the (2-2 1/2 hrs.) Lusia Pass (6745), which affords a fine view. Descent by the road to the left to the (6 1/4 hr.) Malga di Lusia (6240’), and thence by the path, indicated by red marks, to (1 1/2 hr.) Panveggio (p. 357).

From Moëna or Vigo to Botzen over the Karersee Pass, see p. 287.

Immediately to the left rise the dolomite rocks of the Rosengarten, Rothwand, etc., the W. side of which presents so striking an appearance from Botzen (comp. Map, p. 286). To the N. the Langkofel, adjoined by the Plattkofel (p. 354), rears its white summit above the valley. To the right is the Punta Valaceia (8660’). The
road crosses the Avisio, and at (1 1/2 M.) Soraga (3945') recrosses the stream. We next reach (2 M.) S. Giovanni (4330'), the church of Vigo di Fassa (4655'); *Corona; *Rosa, the chief village in the Val Fassa, situated 1/2 M. higher up, to the left.

Excursions (guides, Ant. and Gius. Dacchi e and Fr. Desio) The *Monte Campedi (6590'), the E. spur of the Mount, between the valleys of Vajolon and Vajolet, is an admirable point of view (1 1/2 hrs.; guide not indispensable). Beyond the village we diverge to the right from the road to S. Giuliano, enter a gorge, and ascend by a tolerable path. From the summit we obtain a magnificent view of the wild Vajolet valley and of the lofty pinnacles of the Rosengarten (Ital. Vajolone), which rise immediately opposite; to the N. are the rugged Dirupi di Larsec, and the Langkofel and Sella; E. the Punta Valaccia and the Sasso di Mezzodi, to the left of which is the Marmolada, and to the right the Cima di Lastè. — The *Sasso di Dam (8130'), on the S. side of the valley (ascended by Pozza in 3 hrs., guide 2 1/2 fl.), commands a more extensive prospect: to the E. is the Val Monzoni, terminated by the syenite mass of the Costabella; to the N. rise the Marmolada, Cima di Valfredda, etc. — The Cima di Malinverno (385'), 3 1/2 hrs.) is an easy and remunerative ascent made from Pozza (see below) through the Val Monzoni (rare minerals found here). — The Rothwand (Rodda di Vael, 3200'), ascended without difficulty from Vigo through the Vajolon Valley (3 1/2 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), commands a splendid view. — The Rosengartenspitze (385'), ascended through the Vajolet Valley and via the Sanmir Pass (p. 388) in 5-6 hrs. (guide), should not be attempted except by practised climbers; the last part, from the Garl onwards, is very difficult.

From Vigo to Campitello through the Vajolet and Duron Valleys, 8-9 hrs. (guide 5 fl.), a fatiguing but highly interesting route. The path ascends to the left from (3/4 hr.) Pera (see below) to the Sojal and the (2 hrs.) Gardeclus Chatets (6145), and thence through the wild Vajolet Valley, flanked by the huge precipices of the Rosengarten and the Dirupi di Larsec. From the rock-strewn head of the valley (1900'), over the Grasitein Pass to the Tiern-Thal, see p. 287) the Lussa Pass, between the Cima di Scaderti or di Larsec (9460') on the right and the Kesselkopf (8930'), ascent, see p. 287) on the left, leads to the N.E. to the Antermoja Valley, in which lies the (4 hrs.) little Antermoja Lake (8120), grandly situated at the foot of the Falwand (Croda del Lago, 9169). About 1 hr. farther down the Antermoja Valley narrows to an inaccessible ravine, and the marked path turns to the left along the slope of the Falwand, crosses the Donna Pass, at the upper end of the little Val Donna, enters the Duron Valley, and reaches the (1 1/2 hr.) Sorta Atp, whence it descends to the right to (1 1/2 hr.) Campitello (see p. 355).

From Vigo to Tiern by the Grasitein Pass, Vajolet Pass, etc., see p. 287.

The road descends via Posa (4230'), at the mouth of the Val Monzoni (see above), to (2 1/4 M.) Pera (4310'; *G. Batt. Rizzi). At (1 1/2 M.) Monzon it crosses the Sojal, which descends from the Rosengarten through the wild Vajolet Valley (see above). We then cross the Avisio, and recross it near (1 1/2 M.) Massin, a hamlet picturesquely situated at the mouth of the Val Antermoja (see above). We proceed via Campestrin and Fontanasso (2 1/4 M.) Campitello (4730'; *Battista Bernard 'al Mulino'; Valentini, well spoken of), at the influx of the Duron into the Avisio.

Excursions (guides, Giorio, Ant., Gius., Luigi, and Leon. Bernard, Antonio Mazzei, and Sim. Rizzi). The ascent of the *Rodella (8155'; 3 1/2-4 hrs.; guide not indispensable for adepts) is best combined with the passage of the Sella-Joch (see p. 291). — The Langkofel (10,425') may be ascended from Campitello via the Sella-Joch, in 6-7 hrs. (difficult, comp. p. 289; two guides necessary, 12 fl. each). — The Plattkofel (9710'; 5 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), ascended by a marked path via the Fassa-Joch, is laborious but not difficult (comp.
of the Avisio.

FEDAJA-PASS. VII. Route 62. 355

p. 290. — The Schlern (8415’; 5½ hrs., with guide) is ascended via the Tierrser Alpi (p. 287) and Rotherde (p. 293); or, longer and easier (marked path), via the Mahlknecht-Joch and the Seiser-Alp (p. 292).

From Campitello to the Seiser-Alp (guide advisable; to the Mahlknecht 2, to Rateze or Kastlruith 41/2 fl.). A bridle-track ascends the Duron Valley to the W., skirting the stream, to the (1¼ hr.) Duroner Alp (5980’) and the (1 hr.) Soricita Alp (6245’). Here the path ascends to the right, in the direction of the pinnacles of the Rosszähne (7945’), to the (1 hr.) Mahlknecht-Joch (7180’). Thence across the Seiser-Alp to (3 hrs.) Rateze, (5½ hrs.) St. Ulrich, or (4 hrs.) Kastlruith (p. 291). — From Campitello to Groden over the Fassa-Joch (7535’; 5½-6½ hrs.). From the valley of the Duron, above the second bridge, we ascend (marked path) to the right and proceed across the Latis Alp to the (2½ hrs.) pass, immediately to the W. of the Plattkofel (ascent, see pp. 290, 354). We descend to the (26 min.) Zallinger Alp (6380’; Rifles) and thence through wood, high up on the right side of the Saltria Gorge, to (2½ hrs.) St. Christina (p. 285). — To Tires across the Tierrser Alpi (5005’), ascending to the left at the (2½ hrs.) Soricita Alp (from Campitello 7 hrs., guide 5 fl.), see p. 287. To the Graalnten Hut via the Tierrser Alp and Bärenloch, or via the Moignyon Pass (5 hrs.), see pp. 287, 288. — From Campitello to the (4 hrs.) Antermoia Lake, and through the Vajolist Valley to (5 hrs.) Vigo, see p. 354.

The Val Fassa now turns to the E.; the scenery is attractive and imposing. 1¼ M. Gries; 3/4 M. Canazei (4790’; Dantone’s Inn, clean), where the path mentioned at p. 291 descends from the Sellajoch. A shorter field-path leads to the right from Gries, crossing the Avisio, direct to Alba, without touching Canazei.

From Canazei to Buchenstein (5½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.; guides, Sim. Micheluzzi and L. Pittacher of Canazei, A. Soraperra of Alba, and Sim. Verra of Penia). The ascent for the first ½ hr. is by the Sellajoch path; we then turn to the right and ascend to the (2 hrs.) Pordoi Pass (7355’), between the Sasson Pordoi (8805’) on the N. and the Sasso Beccia (3335’) on the S. [The ascent of the latter, 3½ hr. from the pass, is recommended; splendid views of the Marmolada, Langkofel, and Rosengarten.] Then an uninteresting descent, skirting the Cordeswol part of the way, to (1½ hr.) Arabba (5290’; Inn) and (1½ hr.) Pieve di Livinallongo (see p. 389).

About 3/4 M. farther on we pass Alba (4980’; *Rössl), on the hill to the right, and then reach (3¼ M.) Penia (5095’), at the mouth of the Contrin Valley (p. 356), the last village in the Fassa.

From Penia to Caprile by the Fedaja Pass (5-6 hrs.), a most attractive route, chiefly owing to the immediate proximity of the huge Marmolada (path marked to the head of the pass; guide not indispensable, but desirable in the reverse direction for the inexperienced). The bridle-track ascends on the right bank of the Avisio (passing a fine waterfall after 1¼ hr.), at first gradually through the broad valley, and afterwards more abruptly on the margin of a wooded ravine, from which rise the colossal cliffs and pinnacles of the Vernel (see p. 356), a part of the Marmolada mass. The (1½ hr.) Fedaja Alp (6680) is a sequestered Alpine valley 1 M. long, with a few chalets (Verra’s Inn, to the right of the track; farther on, to the left, Valentin’s Inn, well spoken of), overshadowed on the right by the snow-clad Marmolada. At the E. end of the valley we reach the small Fedaja Lake, with grey glacier-water, immediately beyond which is the Fedaja Pass (6740’; the frontier between Italy and Tyrol). On the N. is the Mie. Padon (8240’); fine view of the Langkofel to the W. and the huge Civetta to the S.E. from its slopes (better view from the "Belvedere, 3680’; 1½-2 hrs.; guide needless for adepts). By the Forcella di Padon to Buchenstein, see p. 389. — We now descend, at first rapidly over pastures, into the Val Pettorina, and skirt the huge white precipices on the E. side of the Marmolada. On the S.E. rises the pyramidal Sasso Bianco (7900’). On the right, in the valley far below, at the Malga Ciapela (4720’; but, with riute., 5 min. below), is the mouth of the Val Ombretta.

23*
(see below). The path (wine and beer at the saw-mill) then enters the imposing *Serrai di Sottoguda, a ravine with huge perpendicular walls, 4/4 M. long and so narrow at places that the path has to be carried on wooden galleries above the brawling stream. At the end of the ravine lies the village of (2 hrs.) Sottoguda (1270'). The valley expands. We pass *Palié to (3/4 hr.) Rocca Piévore (3700'; Posta, moderate), descend steeply, and cross the Cordevole to (1/2 hr.) Caprile (p. 350). Travellers from Caprile to the Fedaja Pass must ascend the valley to the right (N.) beyond the Sottoguda Ravine; the footpath passes a saw-mill and traverses pastures.

Another very interesting but fatiguing path leads to Caprile by the S. side of the Marmolada, through the Contrin Valley (p. 355), and over the Contrin-Joch (9070'), between the Marmolada and the *Mt. Cirelle (10,350'). Descent through the *Val Ombretta to the Maiga Ombretta; then either via the Scalore d'Ombretta (with a 'mauvais pas' for novices), or (1/4 hr. longer, but much easier) by a slight ascent over the *Col Fraida to the *Maiga Ciapela (p. 355; from Campitello to Caprile 10 hrs.; guide 7 fl.).

The *Marmolada, the highest of the Dolomites, is a huge group with several peaks: the W., the *Marmolada di Penta (11,020'); the central, the *Marmolada di Rocca (10,825'); the E. peak, the *Sarauta (10,590'). The N. slope is gradual, and is covered with a vast mantle of snow, while the S. side descends in huge and almost vertical precipices. The ascent from the Fedaja Pass (4 hrs.) is trying and fit for adepts only (guide from Campitello 8 fl.). From the pass to the foot of the glacier 1/4 hr.; then along the W. margin of the glacier, which is sometimes much crevassed, to the (3 hrs.) W. peak. (About 1 hr. below the summit, in the rocks to the left of the glacier, is a *Refuge Cavern, fitted up by the Italian Alpine Club, but practically unavailable.) The *View from the summit is superb.

The ascent of the *Vernel (10,520'; from the Fedaja Pass in 5-6 hrs.; guide) is very difficult. — From Alba over the *Forcella della Marmolada, between the Marmolada di Penta and the Kleine Vernel, to the Fedaja Pass, a laborious but attractive route. The ascent from the Contrin valley, over debris and through a snow-chimney, is very steep; this part of the route is very disagreeable in descending.

From ALBA to S. Pellegrino over the *Cirelle Pass (Forcella Selva; 5530'), an easy and remunerative route (3 hrs.; guide). We ascend rapidly through the Contrin Valley to the Campo della Selva and to the head of the pass, at the W. base of *Monte Cirelle (10,845'), and then descend via Fochiade and Chergore to S. Pellegrino (p. 355). Or from Chergore we may proceed to the left, past the *Col di Mezzo, to Falcade (p. 391).

63. From Predazzo to Feltre (Venice) viá Primiero.

Comp. Map, p. 352.

47 M. From Predazzo to Primiero (26 M.) DILIGENCE in summer daily in 8 hrs., starting at 3.5 p.m. (fare 3 fl. 60 kr.); from Primiero to Feltre and to Borgo di Val Sugana diligence in summer daily. One-horse carriage from Predazzo to Paneveggio 4, to Primiero 12 fl., carr. and pair 20 fl. (3 hrs.). Carr. and pair from Cavalese to Paneveggio (3 hrs.), 12 fl., from Paneveggio to S. Martino di Castrozza (3 hrs.) 12 fl.; one-horse carr. from S. Martino to Feltre (5 hrs.) 13, two-horse 20 fl. — No through diligence tickets are given from Neumarkt (p. 330) to Primiero, but fresh tickets must be taken from Cavalese to Predazzo and again from Predazzo to Primiero. Not unfrequently (especially in the reverse directions) all the seats are engaged at the intermediate stations, and the traveller must then take a private conveyance. — The picturesque *Val di Gismone, or Primiero Valley, is well worthy of a visit. The best place for a prolonged stay is S. Martino di Castrozza (often crowded in summer; rooms should be ordered beforehand).

Predazzo (3340'), see p. 353. The road follows the right bank of the Travignolo, at first level and afterwards ascending to the left (short-cut for walkers), to (41/2 M.) Madonna di Neve (4495');
Ristorante di Bellamonte, plain), an Alpine hamlet. We cross (1 M.) the Val Valassa, descending from the left, and then ascend through wood, round the rock-strewn flanks of the Dossaccio (6024'), to (41/2 M.) Paneveggio (5055'; *Inn, R. 80 kr., pens. 21/2-3 fl.), formerly a hospice, in a pine-clad valley, with a new fort. To the E. the Cimon della Pala (10,450') and Cima di Vezzana (10,465') tower majestically over the intervening green hills.

The ascent of the Cima di Bocche (9015'; 4 hrs.; with guide) forms an interesting excursion via the Malga di Bocche; magnificent panorama of the Dolomites of the Fassa and Primiero from the top. — To Moena over the Lusia Pass (path marked with red), see p. 353.

From Paneveggio to Cencenighe over the Valley Pass, 6 hrs. (guide unnecessary). A cart-track (road in progress) follows the right bank of the Juribrutt, (1/2 hr.) passes on the right (without crossing) the bridge leading to the Val Venegia and by the Juribell Alp to the Rolle Pass (comp. p. 391), and (1/4 hr.) crosses and recrosses the stream. Then a steeper and stony ascent to the (17/2 hr.) Valley Pass (6665' Italian frontier), between the Cima Velloni on the right and the Mte. Pradazzo on the left. We descend through the Val di Vallé to (11/2 hr.) Falcade (4290'), in the Val Biois, and thence by Forno di Canale to (2 hrs.) Cencenighe (p. 391).

The route to S. Martino over the Colbricon Pass (6293'), between the Cavalazza (7690') and the Colbricon (8540'), is more fatiguing and less interesting than that by the Rolle Pass.

The road to S. Martino (3 hrs. either by car or on foot) crosses the Travignolo, and ascends in long windings (short-cuts following the telegraph-poles), through beautiful wood and afterwards over poor pastures, to the (41/2 M.) Rolle Pass (6510'; rustic inn beyond the summit). The pass commands an imposing view of the Cimon della Pala (10,450'), a huge rocky pinnacle, the 'Matterhorn of the Dolomites', and of the jagged chain which extends to the Sass Maor. The Mte. Castelazzo (7470'), to the E., easily ascended from the inn in 1 hr., affords the best survey of the Cimon della Pala and the Cima della Vezzana, with their two small glaciers and the wild ravine into which the huge slopes of detritus descend.

The road now descends gradually to the Fosse di Sopra Alp, winds down a barrier of rock, crosses the Cismone, and leads through wood in windings, which may be avoided by the old bridle-path, to (41/2 M.) S. Martino di Castrozza (4740'), originally a monastery, beautifully situated in a richly wooded basin at the foot of the Dolomites (*Hôtel des Dolomites, R. 1, pens. 31/2-4 fl.; Hôtel Toffol, new; Alb. alla Rosetta, Italian). Towards the S. a striking view is obtained of the Primiero valley, with the chain of the Vette di Feltre; to the W. are the Cavalazza, Cima di Colbricon, and the Cima di Lastè. Beautiful walks in the neighbouring woods. Rich flora.

Mountain Ascents from S. Martino (guides, Mich. Battéga, first-class; Antonino Tavernello, Gius. Zechini, comp. p. 359). To the W. is the Tognazza (7730'), easily ascended in 3 hrs. (guide 5 fl.; good view). — To the E. are the Rosetta (9030'), ascended via the Rosetta Pass (p. 359) in 31/2-4 hrs. or from the Rifugio Rosetta in 11/2-2 hrs. (guide 3 fl.; panorama by Sig). and the Cima di Fradusta (9650'), from the Rifugio Rosetta in 11/2-2 hrs. (guide 8 fl.), both without serious difficulty. — The Cimon della Pala (10,450'; guide 12 fl.; first ascended by Mr. Whitwell in 1870), from the Rifugio Rosetta via the Travignolo Pass (10,050'), between the Cimon and Vezzana,
a difficult climb of 4½ hrs.; the worst place is facilitated by a wire-
rope 100' long. — The higher Cima di Vezzana (10,465'; 3½ hrs.; guide
7 fl.), from the Rifugio via the Travignolo Pass, is not quite so difficult.
— The Cima di Ball (9130') is ascended by the Val Roda and the Paso di
Ball (see below) in 6½ hrs. (laborious; guide 9 fl.). — The Pala di S. Martino
(9830), ascended for the first time by Herr Meurer and the Marchese Pal-
vicini in 1878, may be scaled from S. Martino through the Val Roda
in 5½-6 hrs. (guide 1½ fl.; difficult). — The Cima di Canali (9335'; 8 hrs.;
guide 12 fl.), ascended via the Paso di Ball and the Val Pradidali, and the
Sass Maor (Sasso Maggiore, 9240'; 8 hrs.; guide 12 fl.), ascended by the Roda
Alp, are both very difficult. The Cima della Madonna, the second peak
(9075') of the latter, is considered the hardest ascent of the Pala group.

Passes. A toilsome but grand route (guide indispensable) leads from
S. Martino to the N.E. over the Pala Alp (6245') to the (3 hrs.) Rosetta
Pass (8375'), between the Cima Corona and the Rosetta, a little above
which lies the well-equipped Rifugio Rosetta (8550'). From the pass we
proceed to the N.E. to the (20 min.) Comelle Pass (8545'), and thence de-
cend by the 'Sentiero delle Sponde' on the right side of the deep Val
delle Comelle, passing the chalets of Valbona (5900') and Cesurette (5130'),
to (3 hrs.) Garèz (4600'), beautifully situated on the left bank of the Liera
(Rfsnta. in the lowest cottage), and (1½ hrs.) Forno di Canale (p. 301; to
Cencenighe 10 hrs.; guide 8 fl.). The direct descent through the grand
Val delle Comelle should not be tried except by adepts and in dry weather.
— Instead of descending to Garèz, we may cross to the E. from Valbona
(see above) by the Forcella di Cesurette (5930') to the Val di S. Lucano,
Taibon, and Agordo (12 hrs. from S. Martino; guide 9 fl.). — Another
route leads from S. Martino over the arduous Paso di Ball (6040'), be-
tween the Pala di S. Martino and Cima di Ball, to the Val di Pradidali
(p. 359); to Primiero 7 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.). The route over the Paso di
Pradidali (about 8200'; to Primiero 8 hrs.; guide 6 fl.), between the Pala di S.
Martino and the Cima Pradusta, is also grand, but laborious; comp. p. 359.

A bridle-path (guide desirable) leads from S. Martino to the W. via
the Tognola Alp (6510') and through the Val Sorda to (6 hrs.) Caoria (2880';
Inn), in the Val di Canale, watered by the Vanoi, at the N.E. base of the
Cima d'Asta (9330'), which may be ascended through the Val Regana in
7½ hrs.; guide 7 fl.; Giuseppe LOSS of Caoria, nicknamed 'Tabarro'). A
cart-track leads through the Val Cia, or upper valley of the Vanoi, and
round the spur of the Cima d'Asta to the (3 hrs.) uppermost Malga
Satiese (5020'), whence we may proceed to the W. over the Paso di Lagorai
(7770') to (7 hrs.) Cavalese (p. 353), or to the S. over the Passo Cinque Croci
(6630') to the (3 hrs.) Malga Cenon (good inn), in the Val Campelle, and
on to (4 hrs.) Borgo (p. 350). — A road descends the valley from Caoria,
passing the former Lago di Rebrut (formed in 1819-23 by a landslip, now
filled up with sand and debris), to (2 hrs.) Canale S. Bovo (2425'; Stellina,
well spoken of). Thence over the Brocon Pass to Castel Tesino, see p. 351;
to Imer in the Primiero Valley (p. 359) over the saddle of Gobbera (3245'),
2 hrs. The valley farther down contracts into an impassable ravine, and
joins the Val di Cismone below Pontet (p. 359).

The road follows the right side of the Cismone valley, at first
through wood, and afterwards on the shadeless hillside, high above
the river. Opposite tower the rocky pinnacles of the Rosetta, the Cima
di Ball, and the Sass Maor (see above); to the S. lies the beautiful
Val Primiero with the Vette di Felire and Monte Pavione. Finally
we cross the Cismone to (6 M.) Sirot and (1 M.) Fiera di Primiero
(2350'; *Alb. Gili; *Aquila Nera, kept by the brothers Bonetti), the
capital of the valley, with an early-Gothic church. The environs are
rendered extremely picturesque by the contrast between the rich
southern vegetation (maize, chestnuts, mulberries, etc.) and the
huge barren peaks of the Dolomites on the N.
The best "Survey of the charming valley is obtained from a cross, 10 min. above the village, to the W. (Ascend to the right by the church, and keep to the left where the path forks.) Below, in the richly-cultivated valley, lie the villages of La Fiera, Tonadico, and Transacqua; on the left towers the Sass Maor or Sasso Maggiori, and farther back the Pala di S. Martino; in the middle distance, beyond the picturesque Castel la Pietra, rise the Rocchetta, Tacabianca, and Cima d'Oltro; farther to the right, above Transacqua, is the Sasso della Padella; to the S. are the Vette di Feltre, with the fine pyramid of the Mt. Pavione.

Excursions (guides: Enrico Taufer, Girol. Trotter, Mich. Cordella, Gia. Feldkircher, and Bart. Zagonel; comp. also p. 357). To the (1 hr.) Castel la Pietra (3330'), see p. 352; 1/4 hr. farther to the N., in the Val di Canali (see below), is a shooting-lodge of Count Welsperg, commanding an excellent survey of the lofty Dolomites at the head of the valley. — By Siror (see p. 358) to the (2 1/2 hrs.) picturesque Calaita Lake (0220'), and thence in 2 1/2 hrs. to the top of the Cima d'Arzon (7380'), a splendid point of view.

The Val della Noana, a wild and imposing ravine, which joins the valley of the Cismone at Imer (see below), is sufficiently seen by ascending the cart-track through it for 1 hr. Farther on it forks into the Val Fonda on the right, through which an unattractive route leads over the Passo della Finestra to Feltre (p. 388), and the Vall'Asinozza on the left, at the head of which rise the Pic di Sogron (8140') and the Sasso di Mur (9380'; see p. 392). — The Monte Pavione (7665') may be ascended from Imer or Monterce (see below) via the Agnerola Alp (5165'); quarters in 5 hrs. (guide 5 fl.). It affords a superb view of the Dolomites on the N., and of the plain as far as the Adriatic on the S. Rich flora. — The Val di Pradidali (sometimes erroneously called 'Frivatule'), a wild glen containing a small lake (7080') surrounded by lofty limestone peaks, is reached by ascending to the left from the Val di Canali (4 1/2 hrs. from Primiero). On the N. side of it tower the Cima di Canali (8335'), and the Cima di Pradista (8630'); on the N.W., the Pala di S. Martino (9330'); on the W., the Cima di Ball (9190') and the Sasso Maggiore (9240'). — Toilsome passes lead hence over the Passo di Ball (p. 393) to S. Martino; over the Passo di Pradidali (about 8200') and the Fradusta Glacier to the plateau, and thence either to the W. by the Passo di Roda (8465'), the Cornelle Pass, and the Rosetta Pass to S. Martino, or to the N. by the Sponde to Garets (p. 393), and over the Forcella di Canali (8200') and the Forcella di Miel (8525') to the Val di S. Lucano and Agordo (p. 392). — From Primiero across the Gobbera saddle to Canale S. Bovo and Caoria (3 1/2 hrs.; guide 2 1/2 fl.), see p. 398. — Over the Cerola Pass to Agordo (7 hrs.; guide 6 fl.), see p. 392.

The Road from Primiero to Feltre (or Primolano) leads along the right bank of the Cismone, via Meziano, Imer (opposite the mouth of the Val Noana, see above), and Mast'd'Imer (where the bridle-path to Canale S. Bovo via Gobbera ascends to the right), to the (4 1/4 M.) Ponte S. Silvestro (1930'). Here we cross to the left bank and follow the romantic gorge of the Val Schenero to the (3 1/4 hr.) custom-house of Monte Groce or Pontet (1830'; Inn), on the Italian frontier. To the left, built into the rock, is a new fort. Thence a fine road, in many places hewn in the rock, leads past the mouth of the Vanoi (p. 358) and below the old Castel Schenero (to the left). Beyond (1 1/2 hr.) La Molina we cross to the right bank by the Ponte d'Oltro (1345'); 1 hr. farther on we recross by the Ponte delle Serra (1240'), and descend to (3 1/4 hr.; 14 M. from Primiero) Fonzaso (1080'; S. Antonio, fair; Angelo), a small town picturesquely situated at the foot of Mt. Avena (4775'). Here the road forks, the right branch leading to (24 1/2 M.) Primolano (p. 351), while the left runs via Arten to (2 hrs.; 20 1/2 M.) Feltre (p. 388).
66. From Franzensfeste to Lienz. Pusterthal.
Comp. Maps, pp. 352, 360, 460.

66 M. Railway in 2 1/4-5 hrs. — The Pusterthal, one of the longest valleys in Tyrol, consists of the valleys of the Rienz and the upper Drave or Drau, separated by the low saddle of Toblach. The scenery is pleasing, but has no claim to grandeur except at Franzensfeste, near Lienz, and at a few other points. Between Niederdorf and Lienz the bold forms of the Dolomites are visible from time to time beyond the green hills enclosing the valley. The Ampezzo-Thal, Ahrntal, Iselthal, Möllthal, and other lateral valleys afford many beautiful excursions.

Franzensfeste (2450'), see p. 244. The train passes through the fortifications (rail. station) and crosses the Eisak by an iron bridge supported by six piers of granite, 200 yds. in length, and 260' above the impetuous torrent in the gorge beneath. About 100' lower is the old Ladritsch Bridge, 160' above the Eisak. Beyond Aicha is a tunnel 275 yds. long, at the end of which we obtain a view of the Plose to the S., with the Schlern in the background (p. 292). At (3 M.) Schabs the line passes through the watershed between the Eisak and Rienz by means of long cuttings, turns to the left into the Pusterthal, and is carried along the hillside by a lofty embankment. On the right is the castle of Rodeneck. — 5 M. Mühlbach (2540'; *Sonne, with garden; Linde, unpretending), a considerable village in a sheltered situation at the mouth of the Valser-Thal, is a summer-resort. Opposite, on the left bank of the Rienz, are the (11/4 M.) small baths of Bachgurt.

Excursions (guides, W. Hausberger of Mühlbach and B. Graf of Vals).
— An easy and attractive ascent is that of the Alte Karl (Karleboden; 6695'; 4 hrs.; guide not indispensable), which commands an excellent view of the Dolomites. — The Gitsch (8230'), easily ascended via (1 1/2 hr.) Meransen (4655'; Inn, rustic) in 3 hrs. (guide), is also interesting; fine view to the S.

A road leads through the Valser-Thal, past the (3 M.) Valser Bad, to (2 1/4 M.) Vals (4440'; Inn), whence the Gaisjochspitze (8665'; 4 hrs.), the Plattspitze (8765'; 4 hrs.), and the Wilde Kreuzspitze (10,285'; 6 hrs.) may be ascended (with guide; comp. p. 203). An easy but uninteresting pass leads over the Valser-Joch (6340') to the Maulser-Thal and (5 hrs.) Mauls (p. 244). Over the Sandjoch (8650') to the Grossberg-Thal and to (7 1/2 hrs.) Wieden in the Pfitschthal, see p. 203.

Beyond Mühlbach the valley contracts to a narrow ravine called the Mühlbacher Klause, once defended by fortifications, which were destroyed by the French in 1809. Beyond it the valley expands. — 10 M. Vintl (2495'), near the village of Nieder-Vintl (*Post), at the mouth of the Pfunders-Thal.

A road leads through the Pfunders-Thal to Weitenthal and (2 1/4 hrs.) Pfunders (3790'); Unterwirth, unpretending; guide Leo Huber, known as 'Kircher Leo'), a prettily-situated village. Thence via the Daan-Alp (5020'; quarters), the Weitenberg-Alp, and the Pfunders-Joch (6445') to (6 hrs.) Rematen in the Pfitscher-Thal, see p. 203; via the Daan-Alp, Engberg-Alp, and Glieder-Scharte (8640') to the Wiener Hütte (p. 203), 7 hrs., with guide; to Lappach (and Taufers) by the Passen-Joch, Riegler-Joch, or Eisbrugg-Scharte, see p. 205. The Hochfeiler (8280') is ascended via the Daan-Alp, Eisbrugger-Alp, Eisbrugg-See, Untere Weisszipt-Scharte, and Wiener Hütte in 9 1/2 hrs.; or direct in 7 1/2-8 hrs. via the Eisbrugg-Scharte and the Obere Weisszipt-Scharte (trying; comp. p. 205). — The Eidexspitze (8960'), ascended
via Terenten (3940'; Hasenwirth) in 5-6 hrs., is somewhat fatiguing (marked path; guide not indispensable for adepts); splendid view, embracing the Zillerthal and Rieserferner snow-mountains, the Dolomites, etc.

The train crosses the Rienza. To the left are the villages of Ober-Vintl, St. Sigmund (where some trains stop), and Kiens (2560'; Stemberger). In a valley to the right lie the small sulphur-baths of Illstern. 14 M. Ehrenburg (2580'; *Burger), with a château of Count Künigl. Several deep cuttings. Near St. Lorenzen (2665'; *Rose; *Post; Mondschein; Löwe), a summer-resort, the train crosses the Gader (p. 373). To the left is the dilapidated monastery of Sonnenburg; on a rock to the right the ruined Michaelsburg.

19½ M. Bruneck (2670'; *Post; *Stern; *Höt. Bruneck, near the station; *Krone; *Sonne; Mayr's, good wine; Hirsch; Bräut; Lamm; Niederbacher, at the station, well spoken of; *Restaurant Blitsburg, beside the station, with garden), the chief place in the W. Pusterthal, charmingly situated at the mouth of the Tauferer-Thal (p. 369), with two bathing-establishments, is much frequented in summer. The Castle (2880'), formerly a seat of the Prince-Bishops of Brixen, is now a prison; the tower (visitors admitted) affords a fine survey of the environs. The Church, destroyed by a fire in 1850, and rebuilt in the Romanesque style, contains frescoes by Mader and altar-pieces by Hollwegcr. Bruneck was the home of the famous wood-carver Michael Pacher (d. 1498).

Walks. To the S.W., through the new grounds on the Kuhberg, to the (½ hr.) Kresswasser (an excellent spring) and (½ hr.) St. Lorenzen (see above; good inns), and back by the Pusterthal road (2 M.). The Kaiserwarte, a wooden view-tower on the top of the Kuhberg (3295'; ½ hr.), commands a fine panorama. — To the S.E. by (2 M.) Reischach (3135'; *Kapplwirth, with garden), at the base of the Kronplatz (see below), to the (25 min.) Landrechtshübl, picturesquely situated above the gorge of the Rienza, and now occupied by peasants; back by the new promenade on the left bank of the Rienza (½ hr.). — To the W. past (½ hr.) Stegen and through wood to the (½ hr.) Kaprbrünntal, then to the right (E.), via St. Georgen on the Taufers road, to (2 hrs.) Bruneck. Or we may go on from the Kaprbrünntal farther to the W., through wood, to (½ hr.) Pfalzen, then via the Hexenplatz and through a romantic gorge to (1 hr.) Kiens (see above), and finally back to (2 hrs.) Bruneck via St. Lorenzen. — On the right bank of the Rienza to (½ hr.) Dielenheim (Bock; near the church), affording a fine view of Bruneck (from the crucifix), to (½ hr.) Aufhausen (2785); to the (1½ hr.) hill of Amelten, with fine views; to the (1½ hr.) castle of Kohlburg (p. 369). — About 2½ hrs. to the S.W. of Bruneck (1 hr. from St. Lorenzen; marked path via Monthal) is the prettily situated Bad Romwald (4310'; good quarters), whence the Grabner Berg (Ast-joch; 7210'), a fine point of view, may easily be ascended in 2½ hrs.

Mountain Ascents (guides, Georg Engel, Joh. Fauster, and Fr. Schuster of Bruneck). The ascent of the *Kronplatz (7495') is very attractive, whether made via Reischach and the Oosen-Alpe (marked path; 4 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 3½ fl.), or (longer and less interesting, marked path; 4½ hrs.) via Reischach and the hamlet of Walchhorn. This latter route, turning to the right at the Hözlhaus, ascends to the (2 hrs.) Scharte (4340'), then leads to the right, passing the Kappel-Alpe and the lower N.E. peak (Spitzhörndl; 7006), to the (2½ hrs.) N.W. and highest summit (Brunecker Sigm; 7495'; new club-hut). The ascent is also often made from Olang (p. 362; 3½ hr.). This route leads from the railway-station over the ridge to (½ hr.) Nieder-Olang (3355'; Inn), where we turn to the left. At the fork, 10 min. farther on, the left branch leads to Geiselsberg (p. 362), while the right
(marked path) ascends through wood to (1 hr.) the beautifully situated little baths of Scharlil (4735'). About 20 min. farther on our route (point of divergence not very distinct) leads to the left to the Kappler Alp (p. 361), and the (2 hrs.) summit. Or we may ascend to the left from Nieder-Olang to (1 hr.) the charmingly situated village of Geiselsberg (3760'); *Brunner's Inn, horses for hire), and thence, mainly through wood, to the Schlichten (horse-pasture) and the (3 hrs.) summit (p. 361). The *View embraces the Rieserferner and Zillerthal Ferne on the N., the Oetztal Ferne on the W., the Ortler and Adamello to the S.W., and the Dolomites on the S. About 20 min. below the top, on the S. or Enneberg side, is the St. Vigil Unterkunftshaus (6905'; Inn in summer, with 7 beds, well spoken of). Descent to (11/2 hrs.) St. Vigil, see p. 373.

The Rammelstein (8150') may be easily ascended from Oberwienbach (4465'; *Mayr), 4 M. to the N.E. of Bruneck, in 3 hrs. (marked path, but guide desirable; Joh. and Georg Niederwolfsgruber). — The Sambock (7865'), a grand point of view, is ascended from Bruneck by a marked path leading to the N.W. via Stegen and Creinwalden, or (steeper) via St. Georgen (5 hrs.; guide 3½ fl.). — The Grosse Windschar (9950'; 7½ hrs.), via Bad Mühlbach, see p. 371.

The train crosses the Rienz, describes a wide curve round the town (fine glimpse of the Taufere-Thal with the Löffler, Frankbachtal, and Keilbachtal), and passes through a tunnel 350 yds. long, opposite the Lampprechtsburg (p. 361). At Percha it recrosses the stream, the left bank of which it follows by means of cuttings and viaducts. Beyond two more tunnels we reach (28½ M.) Olang (3380'; Inn at the rail. station), the station for the villages of Nieder-, Mitter-, and Ober-Olang. (Ascent of the Kronplatz, see above; over the Furtel to St. Vigil, see p. 373.) Opposite, by the village of Rasen, opens the Antholzer-Thal, from which rise several peaks of the Rieserferner.

Antholzer-Thal (comp. Map, p. 360). From the station at Oang we cross the Rienz by the Windschnur Bridge to the (3 M.) Windschnur Inn (carriages). Thence a good road leads by (3½ M.) Nieder-Rasen (3830') and (1 M.) Ober-Rasen (3550'; Lechner; Troger) to the (3 M.) unpretending Antholzer Bad, or Salomonbrunnen (3600'), the water of which is a cure for female ailments. The road continues thence to (1½ M.) Niederthal, or Antholz, and (3 M.) Mitterthal or Gassen (4055'; *Brunner, unpretending; guides, Ant. Messner and Jos. Rohracher). (Passes hence into the Mühlbach-Thal and Reinthal, see pp. 369, 372.) Beyond Mitterthal a marked path leads over meadows and through wood (guide unnecessary) to the (1½ hr.) beautiful *Antholzer See (5355'), at the base of the Rieserferner (p. 372). To the S.E. rises the *Rothe Wand (9205'), ascended via the Monthal-Alp in 4½ hrs. (guide). The path skirts the lake for ½ hr., ascends to the (1½ hr.) Staller Sattel (6740'), and then descends past (6 min.) the small Staller See (6610') into the Staller-Thal, the S.W. ramification of the Deferegger-Thal, and to (1½ hr.) Erlbach (5145'; Stumpfer) and (1½ hr.) St. Jakob (see p. 150). The path to Rein diverges to the left at a guidepost, 1½ hr. before Erlbach (see p. 372; to Jagdhaus, 2½ hrs.).

Beyond Olang the train runs in numerous windings high up on the left side of the deep ravine of the Rienz, and passes through a tunnel, 150 yds. long. 32 M. Welsberg (3555'; *Lamm; *Löwe; Rösst; Pens. Zellheim) is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the Gsieser-Thal. (To the Deferegger-Thal over the Gsieser-Thörl, see p. 150.) The village was almost completely destroyed by an inundation of the Gsieserbach in 1882, but has since been rebuilt and improved. To the N. rise the ruins of Welsberg and Thurn; to the S., opposite the station, are the unpretending baths of Waldbrunn.
The train crosses the *Pragser Bach* (to the right the Hohe Gaisl and farther on the Dürrenstein and Seekofel), and ascends slightly to —

351/2 M. Niederdorf (3800'; *Post*, R. & L. 1 fl. 15 kr.; *Adler* ("zur Emma"), D. 1 fl. 30 kr.; *Bräu*, moderate; rooms at the Villa Tassenbacher, the Café Bachmann, etc.), a large village in a broad green valley, much resorted to in summer. About 1/2 M. to the E. is the *Weihrebads* (*Pension Moser*).

**Walks** (guides, A. Steffenauer and Michael Straggeneg). To Bad Maistatt (4080'), on the hillside, 1/2 hr. to the S.E., with pleasant wood-walks. By Weihrebads to (2/4 hr.) *Grabisch* (Hermster's Inn) and to (1/4 hr.) *Tobach* (p. 364). To (40 min.) the village of *Aufkirchen* (4340'), to the N., on a terrace of the *Eggerberg*, and to the (1/2 hr.) *Wetterkreus* (*Viertler's Restaurant*), with an admirable view of the Prags and Höhlenstein Dolomites. The (3/4 hr.) *Thaler Bauer* (refreshments) and the *Schöne Aussicht* (1/2 hr. farther on) are also good points of view.

**[About 1 1/2 M. to the W. of Niederdorf, and about the same distance to the E. of Welsberg (p. 362), the attractive *Pragser Thal* opens to the right (one-horse carriage to *Alt-Prags* or *Neu-Prags*, and back, 31/2 fl.; to the *Pragser Wildsee* and back, 51/2 or 10 fl.). Comp. Map, p. 360. The road leads round the foot of the *Golser Berg* (or we may take the shorter path diverging to the left at the railway-station, crossing the hill, and passing the *Lercher Höfe* to the *Gräberhof* (fine view) and the (3 M.) *Hofstatt in Ausser-Prags*, where the valley divides into *Ausser- or Alt-Prags* on the left (E.), and *Inner- or Neu-Prags* on the right (W.). About 1 1/2 M. up the E. branch of the valley (road) lie the baths of *Alt-Prags* (4535'; *Inn*), amidst superb scenery (S.E., the precipitous slopes of the Dürrenstein; S., the lofty Hohe Gaisl; W., the Rosskopf group). Pleasant walk to the (20 min.) *Heinrichshöhe*.)**

**Excursions** (guide, Jacob Schwindshackl). Ascent of the *Sarlikofel* (7740'; guide, not indispensable, 2 fl. 30 kr.) via the *Sarl-Sattel* in 31/2 hrs., easy and attractive, see p. 365. — The *Rosskopf* (3920'; 4 hrs.; guide 31/2 fl.), ascended via the Gußdaun-Alp or Postmeister-Alp, is not difficult; splendid view; the descent may be made to the *Pragser Wildsee*. Good walkers may proceed (a fine route) via the *Gußdaun Alp* and *Ross-Alp* to the Col di Fosses (7800'), and descend via the *Fosses Alp* and the *Forcella di Girobalde* (7280') to *La Stua* and the Ampezzo road (to Cortina 10-11 hrs.; guide to the Ampezzo road 61/2 fl.; comp. pp. 374, 381). — To *Schluderbach* an easy and very fine route crosses the *Plätzwiesen* (4 hrs.). A road leads past the base of the *Heimwaldskopf* and up the valley for 1 hr., and a cart-track then ascends a wooded slope to the left (with the Daumskofel and the Schwalbenkopf on the right) to the extensive pastures of the *Plätzwiesen or Wildecke Böden* and to (1 1/2 hr.) the *Hôtel Dürrenstein* (6540'; R. 1 fl. 40 kr., pena. 3 fl.), at the S. base of the *Dürrenstein* (9320'), which is easily ascended hence by a good path (red marks) in 21/4 hrs. (see p. 378). On the right rises the imposing *Hohe Gaisl* (Rothwand, 10,330'; see p. 380). Our route crosses the plateau. Before us rise the *Cadini* (p. 380) and the huge *Monte Cristallo* (p. 379). At the (1 1/2 hr.) end of the pastures the path crosses a low rocky saddle (with an unfinished fort). It then descends to the left, past the *Knollkopf* (7220'), into the *Seeland-Thal*, and through wood (keep to the left) to (1 hr.) *Schluderbach* (p. 377).

Through the *Inner-Prags*, or W. arm of the valley, a tolerable road leads from the Hofstatt (see above), via the hamlet of *Schmieden*
TOBLACH.

Pusterthal.

(3995'; Inn), to the unpretending baths of (2 M.) Neu-Prags (4320'; Inn, D. 1 fl. 10 kr.). About 1/3 M. farther on, near the last houses of St. Veit (*Hôtel-Pension Jesacher), the road crosses to the left bank of the brook, and then ascends through wood (red marks) to (1/2 hr.) the beautiful, dark-green *Pragser Wildsee (4850'; Restaurant, with rooms), in which the huge Seekofel (9220') is reflected (boats for hire). On the left rise the Herrstein (8035') and Rossokofel (8520'), to the right is the Schwarzenberg (6960').

Excursions (guides, Jos. Appenbichler, André Müller, and Joh. Steiner). The ascent of the *Kühwiesenkopf (Kaiser Franz-Josef-Höhe; 7036'), accomplished from Neu-Prags in 2½ hrs., is easy and attractive; the key of the view-tower (fine panorama) is kept by the guide Müller in St. Veit, who accompanies travellers for 1½-2 fl.; the path beyond the large pasture is marked. — The *Hochalpenkofel (7030'), ascended from Neu-Prags via the Kaser-Älpe in 3-3½ hrs. (with guide), is easy and commands a magnificent view. Edelweiss grows abundantly on this mountain. The descent may be made to the W. to the (1½ hr.) Kreuzjoch (see below). — The ascent of the *Seekofel (9220'; 4½ hrs.) from the Pragser Wildsee, through the Nabige Loch and the Ofen, is toilsome but well worth the trouble (comp. p. 377; guide 1 fl.). — From Neu-Prags over the Kreuzjoch to St. Vigil, 5 hrs., uninteresting (guide, not indispensable for adepts, 4½ fl.). The path leads from the (3 M.) W. end of the Pragser See, through the Grünsfeld-Thal, and past the Grünsfeld-Hütte and Altkaser-Hütte to the (2 hrs.) Hoch-Aîpe (retrospect of the Rossokofel, Seekofel, Ricegon; to the S., Mt. Sella di Sene) and the (1½ hr.) Kreuzjoch (7395'; no view), with a small lake, between the Paratscha on the left and the Dreifingerspitze and Peressspitze on the right. We then descend through the narrow Foschedura-Thal to (1½ hr.) St. Vigil (p. 379).]

At Gratsch the train crosses the Rienz, which descends from the Höhlensteiner-Thal, for the last time, and soon reaches the Toblacher Feld (3965'), the watershed between the Rienz and the Drave and the highest point on the line. To the right opens the narrow Höhlensteiner-Thal, enclosed by pinnacled Dolomites (to the left the Neunerkofel, to the right the Sarlkofel and Dürrenstein). In the background rises the Cristallino.

38 M. Toblach. — Hotels. In Neu-Toblach, near the station: *HOTEL TOBLACH or SÜDBAHN-HÔTEL, a large house, opposite the station, finely situated close to the wood, R., L., & A. from 1 fl., D. 1 fl. 80, S. 1 fl. 20 kr., pens. 3½-5 fl.; *GERMANIA, with the dépendance Dolomitenhof, R. 1 fl.; HÔTEL AMPEZZO, R. from 80 kr., these two to the right of the railway station; WALDHOF (hôtel garni), *PLEONE, both on the Ampezzo road, 1/4 M. from the station and close to the woods. — In Dorf Toblach (see below): *MUTSCHLECHNER, R. 70 kr.-1 fl. 80, D. 1 fl. 20 kr., pens. 2½-3 fl.; *SCHWARZER ADLER; *GOLDNES KREUZ; STEIN, unpretending. — Post and telegraph-office at the station.

About 3/4 M. to the N. of the station lies the village of Toblach (Dorf Toblach), with a handsome new church. The view from the village is much finer than that from the hotels in Neu-Toblach, which lie too close to the mountains.

Excursions from Toblach (guides, Jos. Oberwexer and Jos. Tschelker). A pleasant path on the bank of the Toblacher Wildbach ascends to the (3/4 hr.) Silvester-Thal, where large embankments have been constructed to prevent floods; as we return we have a pretty view of the Dolomites. — On the Ehrenberg, the wooded spur of the Haselberg, to the E. of Toblach, are laid out the pleasant shady grounds of the 'Kaiser-Park', affording
charming views of the Toblacher Feld and the Dolomites of Prags and Ampezzo. — The Wetterskreuz (1 hr.), Gratsch, Maiastadt, Aufkirchen, Niederndorf, see p. 363. To the Rienz, a brewery ½ M. to the W. of the station. To the (2½ hr.) Toblacher See (p. 377; rmts.; boats). To the (1 hr.) Hochweferkaser, at the foot of the Neunerkofel, etc. — The ascent of the Pfannhorn (6750') is easy and interesting (4½ hrs.; guide, not indispensable, 3½ fl.). The marked path ascends gradually over the gently-sloping Alpine pastures of Wahlen and Kandellien, with pretty views of the wooded valleys far below, to the (1 hrs.) Pfannhorn-Haus (opened in 1894) and the (1½ hr.) summit. Excellent view of the Dolomites (Dreischusterspitze), the Tauern, the Zillerthal Alps, etc. (mountain-indicator). — ‘Sarl-kofel (1740'; 3½ hrs.; guide 2½ fl.). About ¼ hr. beyond the Toblacher See the path ascends to the right through the Sarl (p. 379) to the (2½ hrs.) Sarl-Sattel (8860'), whence it climbs to the right to the summit over steep slopes of debris. Splendid view of the Pusterthal, the Tauern, the Rieserferner and Zillerthal snow-mountains, and the Dolomites. Descend to Altvadertal (p. 363).

From Toblach to the *Val Ampezzo, see p. 377.

The train now descends, passing the insignificant source of the Drave on the right, to (41½ M.) Innichen (3855'; *Bär, R. 1 fl. - 1 fl. 30 kr. D. 1 fl. ; *Scharzer Adler; *Pens. Saxonia, 5 fl. a day, recommended for a long stay; *Goldner Stern; *Rössl, pens. 2½ fl.; Sonne), another summer-resort, prettily situated at the mouth of the Sexten-Thal. The Romanesque Stiftskirche, dating from the 13th cent., has an interesting portal. The first chapel to the left on entering the village is a 17th cent. imitation of the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem and served as a model for the burial chapel of Emp. Frederick III. at Potsdam. To the E. rises the Helm (7985'; see below; bridle-path in 3½ hrs.); to the S. are the lofty Dreischusterspitze (10,365') and other Sexten Dolomites.

[The road into the Sexten-Thal (comp. Map, p. 360; one-horse carr. to Bad Moos 3½, two-horse 6 fl.; diligence to Sexten twice daily in 1 hr.) turns to the S. at the Bär Inn, crosses the Sextner Bach, and ascends on the left bank. After 1½ M. a road diverges to the right to the (3½ M.) Innicher Wildbad (4315'; *Bath House), in the woods above the main road (fine view from the Herminenhöhe, 8 min.). The road (tablet commemorating the visit of the Crown-Prince Frederick William of Prussia on Sept. 11th, 1887) then passes the mouth of the Innerfeld-Thal (fine view of the Hau-nold on the right, and the Gsellknoten and Dreischuster on the left), crosses the Ixenbach at the Sommerer-Mühle, and reaches (41½ M.) Sexten or St. Veit (4300'; *Post, R. 70 kr.; Kreuz; Mondschein), the chief place of the valley.

Excursions (guides. Ant. Bergmann and Alois Michler of Innichen, Schast, and Veit Innicher and Joh. Watsching of Sexten). The ‘Helm (7985'; guide, not indispensable, 2 fl., or with descent to Weitlanbrunn 3 fl.), a splendid point of view, is comfortably ascended by a marked path via the Tauchertengschützthaler Hof in 3 hrs. At the top is the Helm-Hütte (Inn in summer).

An interesting route leads through the wooded Innerfeld-Thal, and over the Wildgraben-Joch, to Landro (6½ hrs.; guide 4½ fl.). From the Sommerer-Mühle via the Hochgriesel to the Unter-Hütte (5800'), in the Schwarzboden, 2 hrs.; the route then ascends to the right to the (3 hr.) Ober-Hütte (6400'), which affords a fine view of the Dreischusterspitze,
Schusterkofel, Schwalbenkofel, Bullköpfe, etc. Thence through the Innicher Wildgraben to the (1½ hr.) Wildgraben-Joch (7530'), affording a picturesque view. Steep descent to the Rienzthal and (1½ hr.) Landro (p. 377). — The ascents of the Hochebenkofel (9530') and the Birkenkofel (9555'), accomplished from the Ober-Hütte, via the Lückele (8300') in 4 hrs., are trying (guide 4½ fl.; comp. p. 380). — The Haunold (9535'; from the Unter-Hütte in 5-6 hrs.; guide 7 fl.) is difficult. A toilsome and uninteresting pass leads over the Birken-Schartl (8290'), between the Haunold and Birkenkofel, to the Höhlensteiner-Thal and the (4½-5 hrs.) Ampezzo road. — The Dreischusterspitze (10,365'), 6 hrs. from Bad Moos (see below), is difficult.

About ½ hr. above St. Veit (the direct path to the baths diverges to the right, 2 min. from St. Veit) we reach Moos, or St. Joseph (4365'), where the valley forks (two new forts on the right and left). In the right arm lies (1¼ hr.) the unpretending Bad Moos (4455'; *Kastlunger's Restaurant, with rooms), whence a beautiful walk may be taken to the *Fischeleinboden (4755'), which affords an admirable view of the imposing head of the valley (Gsellknotten, Dreischusterspitze, Schusterplatte, Oberbacherspitze, Einserkofel, Elferkofel, Zwölferkofel, and Mte. Popera or Rothwandspitze); the traveller should go as far as (1 hr.) the point where the ascent begins and the valley branches into the Altenstein- or Böden-Thal to the right (S.W.) and the Bacher-Thal to the left (S.E.).

An attractive route leads through the former (route marked; guide to Landro for the inexperienced 4½, to the Dreizinnen-Hütte 3½ fl.; via the Sexner Böden and the small Böden Lakes, to the (3 hrs.) Dreizinnen-Hütte on the Toblinger Riedel (7740'); descent through the Rienzthal to (2½ hrs.) Landro (p. 377), or over the Patern Saddle and the Lavaredo Saddle to Rimbiano (p. 379) and Misurina (p. 373) from Sexten 8 hrs.). The Dreizinnen-Hütte commands a fine view of the Drei Zinnen, to ascend which we must cross the Patern Saddle to the S. side (guide from Sexten 8 fl.; comp. p. 380). — In the Bacher-Thal, 3½ hrs. from Sexten (guide 2 fl. 80 kr., not indispensable), is the Zaigmondy-Hütte (7320') of the Austrian Alpine Club, the starting-point for the ascent of the Oberbacherspitze (8710'; 2½-3 hrs.; guide 3 fl.; not difficult), the Hochbrunnerschneide (10,040'; 3-4 hrs.; guide 7 fl.; toilsome), the Zwölferkofel (Croda dell’ Apennino, 10,150; 3½-4½ hrs.; guide 12 fl.), and the Elferkofel (10,220'; 4-5 hrs.; guide 12 fl.), the last two very difficult. Attractive but toilsome passes lead hence to the W. across the Oberbacher-Joch (8295'), between the Santebühel and the Oberbacherspitze, to the Pian di Lavaredo, and then either to the right over the Patern Saddle to the (2½-3 hrs.) Dreizinnen-Hütte (p. 379), or to the left over the Lavaredo Saddle to Rimbiano (to Misurina 4½-5 hrs.; see p. 379); to the S. over the Forcella di Giralba (8005'), lying between the Zwölferkofel and the Hochbrunnerschneide, in 6 hrs. or over the Forcella Cengia (8270'), between the Zwölferkofel and the Santebühel, in 7 hrs., to Auronzo (p. 385).

From Bad Moos (see above) the Sexten-Thal road ascends steeply to the (2 hrs.) Kreuzberg, or Monte Croce (5340'; Inn, well spoken of), where it crosses the Italian frontier. Thence to the Val Comelico and via S. Stefano to Auronzo or Sappada, see p. 386. From the Monte Croce a rough path leads to the Schiuss or Cima dei Collesi (6230'), the extreme E. spur of the Rothwandspitze (fine view to the N. and E.)

Beyond Innichen the line follows the right bank of the Drave, passing (46 M.) the baths of Weitlanbrunn (*Hotel), to (48 M.) Sillian (3600'; *Adler; Riesenwirth), the highest market-town in Tyrol. To the N., at the mouth of the Villgratten-Thal, stands the well-preserved castle of Heimfels (to Defereggen, see p. 160).
Excursions (guide, Martin Pranter). The *Holm (7385') ascended from Weitlanbrunn (p. 366) by a shady bridle-path via the Forscher Alp in 3½ hrs., is an admirable point (summer inn at the top; see p. 365).

From Sillian to Kötschach (p. 461), 13-14 hrs., unattractive. The route (at first a narrow carriage-road) ascends on the left side of the Kortisch-Thal, via Hollbruck and St. Leonhard or Kortisch (4350'), "Inn", to (3 hrs.) In der Innerins (4360'), the head of the pass, and the watershed between the Drave and the Gail, and descends through the Lessach-Thal, as the upper Gailthal is called, to (1½ hrs.) Ober-Tilliach (4745') "Inn" and (2½ hrs.) Maria-Luggau (3720'); *Post; A. Guggenberger), a pilgrimage-resort. (Over the Birbach-Scharte or the Koft to Lienz, see pp. 368, 369.) The road from this point to (3½ hrs.) Kötschach is very bad, and scarcely practicable even for the lightest vehicles. It leads over very hilly ground, and is intersected by innumerable water-courses descending from the Kreuzkofel chain. From (1 hr.) St. Lorenzen (*Mitterberger) the *Paralba (Hochweissstein, Jochkofel; 8825'); 6 hrs.; with guide), a splendid point of view, which is visible towards the S.E., may be ascended without much difficulty: to the Brenn-Hütte in the Frohnthal (night-quarters) 2½ hrs.; thence over the Ober-Joch or Hochalpel Pass (7220') and the Forcella dell'Oregione or Verann-Joch (7550') to the top 3½ hrs. The descent may be made via the Blauner-Joch (7540') and through the Val Sesia to Sappada (see p. 368), or over the Verann-Joch and through the Val Degano to Forni Avoltri (see p. 480). In the Radeyn-Thal, 2 M. to the N. of St. Lorenzen, lies the rustic watering-place of Tupfbad (4125'). From St. Lorenzen, over the Zochen Pass or the Lavantner Thal to Lienz, see pp. 368, 369. — The next places are (3½ hrs.) Liesing (3345'; "Inn", 1½ hrs. Bierbaum (3230'); *Huber; 1¼ hrs. St. Jakob (3280'; "Inn") and (1½ hrs.) Kötschach (p. 461).

The train crosses the Drave and descends to (53 M.) Abfaltersbach (3040'). Charming view down the valley. To the right the Lienzer Dolomites with the Spitzkofel (p. 368) are seen. The scene becomes wild and lonely. The line, rebuilt since the floods of 1882, is carried along the hillside by lofty embankments and descends rapidly (gradient 1:40). 57 M. Mittewald (2800'; Weiler's Hotel & Baths); 61 M. Thal (2660'). To the right opens the interesting Gamsbach-Klamm (walk of 3½ hrs. as far as the waterfall, 230' in height). After traversing a defile 8 M. long the train reaches the Lienzer Klausen, which has often been successfully defended by the Tyrolese.

66 M. Lienz (2210'; *Post, R., L., & A. from 1 fl.; *Weisses Lamm; Rose, with garden, R. 60-80 kr.; Traube; *Adler; Sonne; Huber; Fischvirth, on the left bank of the Isel; *Rail. Restaurant, R. 1 fl. 30 kr.), the Aguantum of the Romans, the easternmost town in Tyrol, with 3600 inhab., is delightfully situated near the confluence of the Drave and the Isel, a river three times as large. The Lieburg, a large edifice of the 16th cent. with two towers, in the Platz opposite the Post, is now the seat of the district-authorities. Travellers from the N. here obtain their first view of the Dolomites, to which the chain of the Kreuzkofel, or Lienz Dolomites, separating the valleys of the Drave and Gail, belongs. To the S. of Lienz, on the opposite side of the Drave, rise the wild and jagged Rauchkofel (6270') and Spitzkofel (8915').

Walks. To the new *Schießstand on the Schlössberg, with verandah commanding a fine view (indicator); thence to (1½ hrs.) the *Venediger-Warte on the Schlössberg, overlooking the valley of Lienz, with the
surrounding mountains, and the Iselthal, with the Gross-Venediger in the background (adm. 10 kr.; keys at the Schiesstand, the Schloss Bruck, etc.; free on Sun. and holidays). — To the N.W., on the slope of the Schlossberg, rises Schloss Bruck (2375'), once a seat of the counts of Lurn and Pusterthal, now a brewery (rooms to let in summer); the chapel contains some interesting frescoes, and the tower affords a good survey of the town and its environs. — To (1/2 hr.) Bad Leopoldruhe (2370), with a fine view of Lienz. To Amlach (2250'; Inn, with pretty garden), 1 1/4 M. to the S., on the right bank of the Drave. Via Tristach to the (1 1/4 hr.) pretty Tristacher See (2660') and to (1/4 hr.) the baths of Jungbrunn.

MOUNTAIN EXPEDITIONs (guides, Ant. Egger, Math. Marcher, Frans Gassler, Joh. Gufter, and Jos. Kreuser). The Schönbühel (6600'), the highest peak of the Schlossberg, is easily ascended in 3 1/4 hrs. (guide 2 fl. 70 kr.) by a new path via the Venediger-Warte (p. 367) and the Taxer-Gastl (splendid view; new chalet at the top). — The Böse Weißele (8925'), ascended without much trouble via the Schönbühel and the Blösseneck in 5 hrs. (guide 4 fl.), or from the S., via Leisach and the high-lying village of Bannberg (4160'), is another grand point of view.

To the (4-4 1/2 hrs.) *Kerschbaumer Alp, a fine route (guide 3 fl.). We proceed by Amlach or Leisach (marked path) to the (1 1/4 hr.) Galisenschmiede, at the mouth of the imposing *Galisen-Klamm, and follow this ravine to the (1 1/4 hr.) Klammer-Brücke (6000'); thence to the right in 1 1/4 hr. to the grandly situated Alp (5800'; two beds). Rich flora. From the Alp the Linder-Hütte, on the *Spitzkofel (see below), 2 1/2-3 hrs. The ascent of the Krenzkofer (8825'), accomplished from the Kerschbaumer Alp via the Haltebach-Thörler (8010') in 3 hrs. (guide 6 fl.), is toilsome but remunerative. A trying route (guide 5 fl.) leads from the Alp over the Zocher Pass (7930') to the Tufbad in the Wildensender-Thal and to (4 1/2 hrs.) St. Lorenzen in the Leisach-Thal (p. 367); another crosses the Birbach-Scharte to (5-5 1/2 hrs.) Maria-Luggau (p. 367). — The ascent of the *Spitzkofel (9145'; 6 1/2 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) is easy and very attractive. The route leads through the Galisen-Klamm (see above), and ascends to the right along the Haltebach, 3/4 hr. above the Klammer-Brücke, to the (2 1/2 hrs., 6 hrs. from Lienz) Linder-Hütte (8805') and to the (10 min.) summit (splendid view).

A visit to the Laserts-Hütte (5 hrs., guide 3 1/2 fl.) is very interesting. The route leads through the Galisen-Klamm (see above) and at the (2 1/2 hrs.) Klammer-Brücke ascends to the left to the Leitmeritzer or Laserts-Hütte (7300'), on the small Laserts Lake, in the grand basin of the Laserts Dolomites. The ascent hence of the Sandspitze (9350'; 3 hrs., guide) is the highest summit of the Laserts Dolomites, is difficult and suited only for adepts.

The Lasertskopf (9150'; 2 1/2 hrs.), the Wildensender spitze (9320'; 2 1/2 hrs.), and the Ganskofer (5725'; 2 hrs.) are three toilsome ascents also made from the Laserts-Hütte. An interesting pass leads over the Kerschbaumer-Thörler (7495') to the (1 1/2 hrs.) Kerschbaumer Alp (see above); that over the Lasert-Thörler (8125') and the Lavaner-Thörler (p. 369) to the Leisach-Thal is fatiguing.

The ascent of the Ederplan (6500'; 3 1/2-4 hrs.; guide 3 fl.) from Dölsach or Nikoldsdorf (bride-path) is interesting (refuge-hut on the top, see p. 161).

The *Hochzieten (8140'; 4-5 hrs. from Nikoldsorf by a club-path; guide 4 1/2 fl.; 2 hrs. from the Ederplan by a marked path) also commands a fine view.

The Schleinitz (9520'; 6 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) is another splendid point of view. The path ascends steeply to the N., via Thurn in the Schleinzetstobel, to the (4 hrs.) Thurner-Alpe (highest chalet 6915'); thence a difficult climb to (2 1/2 hrs.) the top. — The ascent of the *Hochschober (10,680') is trying but very fine (guide from Lienz 8 fl.). The route leads through the monotonous Debant-Thal, via (1 hr.) Debant (p. 161), to the (4 hrs.) Lienzer-Hütte (6685'), and thence over turf, rock, and the small Schoberekes to the (4 hrs.) summit (superb view). The descent may be made to the S.W. to St. Johann (p. 150), in the Isel-Thal, or to the N.W. via the Schober-Thörler (p. 369) to the Leisach-Thal and Kals (p. 159). — The ascent of the Petzeek (10,770'; 5-6 hrs.) from this side is fatiguing (better from Dölsach through the Graden-Thal, see p. 161). The route runs from the Lienzer-Hütte over
the Feld-Scharte or See-Scharte (3305') to the upper Wangernitz-Thal, and then crosses the Bärtschitz-Scharte (9310'). — Toilsome passes (8 hrs. each) lead from the Lienzer-Hütte to the Leutsch-Thal and Kals over the Schober-Thörl (9520'), between the Hochschober and the Ralfkopf; over the Kaiser Thörl (9155'), between the Ralfkopf and Glätis; and over the Glätis-Thörl (9930'), between the Glätis and Thalletsispitze. The route over the Gösslitz-Scharte (9855') to the Gösslitz-Thal (p. 367) and (8 hrs.) Heiligenblut is also fatiguing. That over the Feld-Scharte (See-Scharte; 9305') to the Wangernitz-Thal, Slampfen, and (6½ hrs.) Döllach (p. 161) presents no difficulty.

The route from Lienz to the Gailtal via the Kofl (9710) and the Schönjoch (9165'; to Maria-Luggau, p. 367, 6½ hrs.) is easy but uninteresting. That over the Lavein-Wall (8240') to (10½ hrs.) St. Lorenzen (p. 367) is toilsome.

From Lienz to the Iselthal, see R. 31; to Kals, see R. 32; to the Mühltal (Heiligenblut), see R. 33. The interesting excursion to the "Kals-Matrei-Thörl (p. 157) may be made in one day from Lienz by driving to Windisch-Matrei (starting at 4 a.m.), and ordering the carriage to be waiting at Huben at 6 p.m.

From Lienz to Villach and Marburg, see R. 79.

65. From Bruneck to Taufers. Reinthal.

Comp. Map, p. 360.

From Bruneck to Taufers (91½ M.) Omnibus twice daily in 2 hrs. (70kr., coupé 1 fl.). One-horse carriage 5, two-horse 8½ fl. (comp. p. 204).

Bruneck (2740'), see p. 361. The Tauferer road diverges to the left, just beyond the Rienz bridge, ascends a little, and crosses the railway. Fine retrospect of Bruneck; to the S.E. rise the Prags Dolomites, and to the N. the Frankbach-Sattel and Keilbachspitze. We then descend to (1½ M.) St. Georgen, traverse a fertile tract, and next reach (1½ M.) Gais (2780'; Inn); on the hill to the rights stands the Kehlburg (3930'). View of the Löffler, to the left of the Frankbach-Sattel; to the S. towers the Peitlerkofel (p. 374).

About 1 M. up the Mühlbach-Thal, which opens here to the E., lies the village of Mühlbach (4795'), 2½ M. above which is the rustic Mühlbacher Bad (5560'; Inn). A marked path (not very difficult) ascends the Grosse Windschar (9945') from the Bad in 4 hrs. (guide Jac. Mairhofer, nicknamed 'Anerjagg', of Gais). Fine view from the top. The descent to Kematen requires an absolutely steady head (see p. 371). The Grosse Rauchkofel (10,280') and the Grosse Fensterkofel (10,480') may also be ascended from the Bad (experience and a good guide necessary). To Rein a fatiguing route crosses the Grubscharte (9195') and the Elferscharte (9320') and descends over the Rauchkofel Glacier into the Gelhtal (7 hrs. to Rein); another rough route crosses the Mühlbacher Joch (9715'), between the Morgenkofel (10,060') and the Schwarze Wand (10,175'; both ascended from the col without difficulty), and descends over the Gelhtal Glacier to the Gelhtal and 3 hrs. Rein (p. 371). The route over the Gelhtal Glacier and the Gössebach-Scharte (9170) to (8 hrs.) Mitterthal, in the Antholzer-Thal, is trying (comp. p. 382).

The road crosses the Ahrnbach and leads past the ruin of Neuhäusl on the left to (2½ M.) Uttenheim (2790'), with the ruin of that name perched on the rock above (4035'). It then traverses meadows, dotted with alders, to (2½ M.) Mühlhen (2790'; Inn), at the mouth of the Mühlwalder-Thal, which opens on the W. (p. 204).

Beyond Mühlhen the Tauferer Boden is entered. To the N.E., beyond the mouth of the Reinthal, rises the Grosse Mostock (10,030'),
on the slope of which lies the village of Ahornach (see below); on
the left rises the precipitous Pursteinwand (see below). We next
reach (3/4 M.) the Gothic parish-church of Taufers, of the 16th cent.,
with the much more ancient chapel of St. Michael adjoining it. Then
(3/4 M.) Taufers (2800'); *Post, R. 60 kr. to 1 fl., D. 90 kr.; *Ele-
phant, R. 1/2 - 1 fl., D. 90 kr.; *Plankensteiner, Mohren; private
lodgings at Jos. Steeger's, opposite the court-house), consisting of
the villages of Sand (post and telegraph office) on the right, and
St. Moritz, on the left bank of the stream, most picturesquely situ-
ated, and commanded by the old castle of Taufers. To the N. is
the Schwarzenstein (p. 201), with the Trippbach Glacier on the right
and the Schwarzenbach Glacier on the left, while more to the left
rise the Hornspitzen.

WALKS. [The paths are all indicated by marks; maps in the inns;
guides, see p. 204.] The Schiesstand (rifle-range), 5 min. to the E. of
the Post Hotel, reached by a path across the meadows, commands an
unimpeded view of the valley and of the glaciers to the N. By the targets
the path divides; that to the left leads to (1/2 hr.) Bad Winkel, plainly
fitted up (Inn), that to the right to (1/2 hr.) Kematen (Stockmaier). By
the last house of Kematen a path ascends somewhat steeply to the left over
pastures, crosses a torrent, and leads in zigzags to the (1/2 hr.) St. Walburg-
Kapelle (3880'), an excellent point of view. The *Reinbach Falls (there
and back 2 hrs.; guide unnecessary) may be reached either by taking the
path to the left of the rifle-range through the fields to Winkel, or from
Sand, on the left bank of the Ahrenbach, via St. Moritz and Winkel. The
path crosses the Reinbach and gradually ascends on the left bank to the
(3/4 hr.) broad Lower Fall, which issues from a cleft in the rocks. A path
to the right ascends to the (10 min.) larger *Second Fall, in a wild gorge
which we view from above. We next ascend the path to the right to the
Schupfenboden, a shady spot in the forest, strewn with fragments of rock,
and thence follow the winding path through woods to the (20 min.) bridge
high above the Third Fall. Thence we cross to the Flatisenschmied (p. 371)
and return to (3/4 hr.) Taufers by the right bank.

*Schloss Taufers (3130'; 25 min.). By the last houses of Sand we
cross the bridge to the right and ascend by a rough paved track. From
the (10 min.) chapel we may either ascend to the right by a zigzag path
direct to the castle, or follow the broader path to the left, round the
castle-rock, and approach the castle from the back. (This second path
is also reached by following the Luttach road for 1/2 M. beyond the castle,
and then ascending to the right.) The Schloss, the ancient seat of the
knights of Taufers, is still in part occupied. The old chapel and an
inscription on the panelling in one of the rooms are objects of interest.
The windows on the S. side overlook the Tauferer Boden, and those on
the N. survey the Zillerthalfer Ferne. — From the Schloss we may
ascend to (1/4 hr.) Aschbach, and follow a tolerable forest-path to the
right to the church of (1 hr.) Ahornach (4375'), which affords an admirable
survey of the Rieserferner and the Enneberg Dolomites; or from Aschbach
we may go to the left to (1 hr.) Poyen, another striking point of view.

A picturesque walk by the Ahrnal road leads to (1 hr.) Luttach (one-
horse carriage 1 fl. 80 kr., comp. p. 204). The finest point is reached about
1/2 M. before the village. About 1/4 M. farther on, near St. Martin (p. 206),
is a lake formed by the great inundation of 1878. — To Ober-Furstein,
11/2 hr. We ascend to the right between the court-house and the bakery,
and turn to the left at the fork beyond Unter-Furstein. The clearing above
the chalets affords a magnificent view of the glaciers to the N.

LONGER EXCURSIONS. Ascent of the *Speikboden (8265'), 4 1/2 - 5 hrs.
(guide, unnecessary for experts, 3 fl., returning by Muhlwald or Weis-
seinbach, 3 fl. 90 kr.), easy and attractive. The path (marked with red)
to Taufers. 

REINTHAL. 

VII. Route 65. 371

diverges to the left from the Luttach road, after about 1 M. (guide-post),
crosses the Abrnbach, and ascends through pastures and woods, to (1 hr.)
Michelreiss, a cluster of houses visible from below, commanding a fine
survey of the Rieserferner, Hornspitzen, Schwarzenstein, etc. Thence
through wood, steep at places, to the (1½ hr.) Michelreisser Alp (good
spring by the last hut; 6155'). We now ascend to the right through
rhododendrons, and mount a stony slope to a basin filled with debris.
Turning to the left here, we regain the path a little farther up, and ascend
to the summit without difficulty in 1½ hr. more. Splendid *Panorama:
N., the chief range of the Zillertal Alps, from the Weisskint to the Birn-
lucke; E., the Taunen, with the Simonspitze and Dreiherrnspitze, the
Rieserferner; S., the Dolomites; S.W., the Adamello and Ortler; W., part
of the Oetzthaler Ferner. Below the summit, 5 min. to the W., lies the
Sonklar-Hütte (7940'), commanding a good view. — Descent from the hut
over steep pastures and loose stones, through woods, and over meadows
to the (1½ hr.) Mitterberg-Alp (milk), the highest chalets in the Mühl-
walder-Thal. The path, generally good, here turns to the left and leads
chiefly through wood, finally joining the cart-track to (2 hrs.) Taufers
(Mühlen lies below on the right, comp. p. 201).

The arduous but interesting ascent of the Wasserfallspitze (6705'; 5-6
hrs.; guide 3½ fl.) may be made via Kematen (p. 370) and the Kofel-Alp.
— *Grosse Windisch (9945'), 6-7 hrs., for experts only, with guide. The
path ascends the Lanebach Valley to the Grübscharte (pass to the Mühl-
bach-Thal, p. 369), where it joins the Bruneck path leading to the right
to the summit (comp. p. 369).

The Grosse Mostock (Most-Stock; 10,080'; 6½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is ascended
by Ahornach (direct route, but trying), or by Poyen (p. 370) and the
(3 hrs.) Poyer Alpe (6865'), where the night is spent; next morning we ascend
on the W. side, chiefly over fragments of rock, to the (3 hrs.) summit.
View very striking, particularly of the Rieserferner, towering immediately
opposite. Descent to (3 hrs.) Rein (see below), laborious.

A visit to the *Reinthal is recommended (to Rein 3½ hrs.;
guide, 2 fl. 60 kr., unnecessary). Beyond St. Moritz we ascend
gradually to the left through wood (by the upper path) to the (1 hr.)
Plattenschmied (3510'; Inn, plain), whence a marked path descends
to the right, crossing a bridge, to the (10 min.) Third Reinbach
Fall (p. 370). We then follow a paved track to the (½ hr.) Fourth
Reinbach Fall or Tobel Waterfall, cross the bridge (passing on
the left the scanty remains of an old convent on the Burgkofel),
and ascend through the Reinwald, on the left side of the brook,
with its numerous falls. The path is bad at places. After 1 hr.
we cross to the right bank by the second, broader bridge, and in
1/4 hr. reach the unpretending Sager Inn (4950'); to the right
opens the Gelthal (p. 372), between the Putzernock (7870') on
the right and the Gatternock (9480') on the left. The path then
leads past the chapel, through the level valley of the Reiner Au,
and crosses two bridges. At the bifurcation of the path we may
turn to the right and cross the Knuttenbach to the (3 M.) lower
Hochgall Inn (plain), or ascend to the left to the (3¼ hr.) church
of Rein or St. Wolfgang (5250'; Klammwirth, plain, but well
spoken of). The village lies most picturesquely at the junction of
the (N.) Knutten-Thal with the (E.) Bacher-Thal, which is encircled
by the snow-clad Rieserferner. A good point of view is at the cross,
5 min. to the N. of the church (from E. to W., the Stuttennock,
Lengstein, Riesernock, Hochgall, Wildgall, and Schneebige Nock).

24*
Ascents (guides, Jos., Joh., and Bartlm. Ausserhofer). To the Tristenbach-Fall in the Bacher-Thal, 1½ hr., guide not indispensable. — The starting-point for most of the ascents is the Rieserferner-Hütte (7460'; new hut built in 1894), at the foot of the Tristenkees, 3 hrs. from Rein (good path via the Untere Terner Alp). — The *Schneebige Nock (Ruthnerhorn; 11,020'; 3½-4 hrs. from the Rieserferner Hut; guide 6 fl.), a grand point of view, is not difficult (club-path). — The *Hochgall (Risser; 11,283'; 5-6 hrs. from the hut; 8 fl.), a splendid point of view, and the Wildgall (10,735'; 5 hrs.; 7 fl.) are both troublesome (for experts only). A refuge-hut is being built on the Hochgall. — The Stuttencock (9880'; 3½-4 hrs. from Rein via the Kofler-Alp; 3 fl.) is easy and interesting. — The Große Langstein (10,615), ascended via the Ursprung-Alp in 5-6 hrs. (guide 5 fl.), is fatiguing. The descent may be made (difficult) to the Langstein-Joch (10,145) and over the Fleischbachkees to the Seebach-Alp (p. 151). — The Große Mostock (10,030'; from Rein in 4½ hrs.; 4 fl., with descent to Taufers 5 fl.) is fatiguing (see p. 371). — The Durreck (10,260', 5 hrs.; 5 fl.), via the Moosmayer-Alp, is attractive. — The Hirbernock (9835', 4½ hrs.; 5 fl.) is easy and attractive. The descent may be made to the Ahrental (p. 207).

PASSES. From Rein to MÜHLBACH. Two routes lead from the Geltthal (where the night is spent at the Innere Geltthal-Alp, 1½ hr. from Sager): either by the Ester-Scharte and the Grubscharte (7½ hrs.), or by the Mühlbacher Joch (3½ hrs.; both toilsome), see p. 369. — To the Antholzer-Thal from the Geltthal (see above), over the Gänsebichl-Scharte (9170'), 8 hrs. to Mitterthal (p. 362), fatiguing; or from the Bacher-Thal over the Antholzer-Scharte (9250), 8 hrs. from the Rieserferner Hut to Mitterthal, steep descent (guide 6 fl.). — Over the Klaml to the Deferegg-Thal (to Jagdhaus 3½, to St. Jakob 7 hrs.); guide unnecessary (to Jagdhaus 2½ fl. 30 kr., to St. Jakob 5 fl.; provisions should be taken). From the church the path ascends the Knuten-Trail (with retrospect of the Schneebige Nock) to the (1½ hr.) Alpine hamlet of Knuten (6100'), crosses the bridge, and mounts to the right, passing the small Klaml-See, to (½ hr.) the Klaml-Joch (7315'). Steep descent (on the left a good spring) over pastures to the Affen-Thal, or upper Deferegger-Trail, and the (3½ hr.) Alpine hamlet of Jagdhaus (6590; poor quarters). — Ascent of the Fleischbachspitze (10,360'; 3½ hrs. from Jagdhaus, with guide), interesting and not difficult. The Röthspitze (11,470', 6-6 hrs., with guide), ascended over the Schwarsach Glacier, is difficult (descent over the Röth Glacier to the Lenkjochl Hut, p. 207; to the Clara Hut in the Umbal-Thal, p. 156). — From Jagdhaus to Erisbach and St. Jakob, see p. 151; over the Rotenmann-Thörl or the Schwarsach-Thörl to Prügraten, see p. 156; over the Merbjoch to Prettau, see p. 208.

From REIN to TAUFERS, interesting return-route via Ahornach (guide desirable). The route turns to the left (N.W.) at the church of Rein and ascends mountain-pastures for 1 hr., affording a fine survey of the Rieserferner. We then skirt the slope by a tolerable path, and, as soon as we obtain a view of the bottom of the valley, follow the margin of the wood to the left. The Zillerthalfer Ferner are gradually disclosed to view. We now descend by a rough path to the (1½ hr.) church of Ahornach (p. 370), and via Aschbacht (1½ hr.) Sand.

From Taufers to KASERN (Ahrenthal), see pp. 204-207.

66. The Enneberg Valley or Gaderthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 352, 360, 286.

Diligence from St. Lorenzen to (20 M.) Corvara daily in 8 hrs. (fare 2 fl.), stopping over 2 hrs. at Pederoa, and from Bruneck to (8 M.) St. Vigil daily in July & Aug. and on Tues., Thurs., & Sun. during the rest of the year (3½ hrs.; fare 1 fl. 10 kr.). One-horse carr. from Bruneck to St. Vigil 5, two-horse 8 fl., to St. Leonhard 15 or 20, to Corvara 20 or 30 fl. — The Language spoken in the Enneberg, Gröden (p. 288), and Livigno (p. 389) valleys is 'Ladin', which resembles the Romance of the Grisons. Each of these valleys has a slightly different dialect. Phi-
St. Vigil.

VII. Route 66. 373

Lologists may consult Joh. Alton's 'Ladinische Idiome in Ladinien, Gröden', etc. (Innsbruck, 1879) and 'Beiträge zur Ethnologie von Ostladinien' (Innsbr., 1880); also Vian's 'Der Gröndner und seine Sprache' (Botzen, 1874), and Gartner's 'Gredner Mundart' (Linz, 1879). In the Gröden valley, however, Italian is gradually superseding Ladin, and the prayer-books in common use are almost all Italian. Of the twelve pastors in that valley eight preach in Italian, three in Ladin, and one in German; but every one understands and speaks German. In the Enneberg, on the other hand, German is becoming the predominant language.

St. Lorenzen (2665''), see p. 361. The New Road, recently completed as far as Corvara, ascends on the left bank of the Gader and crosses that stream below Monthal (above, to the right). It then, with the aid of cuttings and tunnels, traverses the *Gader-Schlucht, a picturesque ravine 4 M. long, passes (4½ M.) the Palftrad Inn, and reaches (1½ M.) Longiega, Ger. Zwischenwasser (3330'; Inn), situated at the junction of the Vigilbach and the Gader.

[The name Enneberg strictly belongs to the Vigil-Thal, which opens here to the S.E., and above St. Vigil is called the Raw-Thal. St. Vigil, in Ladin Plan da Maró (3940' ; *Stern; Krone, unpretending), the chief place in this valley, and a summer-resort, lies 3 M. above Longiega, amid grand scenery. To the S. rise the Crostafels or Paresberg and Eisengabel, to the N. are the Mte. Sella di Senes, Paratscha, Piz da Peres, and Kronplatz. About 3/4 M. to the S., on the stream, are the small baths of Cortina (bath 15 kr.).

Excursions (comp. Map, p. 360; guides, Fr. Floss, Franz and Joh. Kastlunger, Al. Eliscases, and Frz. Obegweger of St. Vigil. Frz. Clara of Piccolein, and Joh. Miribung of Wenger). To the Jöchl (5030'), with view as far as the Marmolada, 1 hr. (steep descent to Piccolein, ½ hr.). The easy and attractive ascent of the Kaarspitze(6210') may be made from the Jöchl in 1½ hr. — To the top of the *Kronplatz (7455'; 3½ hrs.; guide, not indispensable, to Olang 3½ hrs. to Bruneck 4 fl.). An easy marked path ascends through pastures and woods in the direction of the Furtel (see below), diverging to the left (attention necessary) before reaching the latter, to the (2½ hrs.) St. Vigiler Unterkunftshaus (6905') 25 min. below the summit (p. 363). Descent to Bruneck or Olang, see p. 364. To Olang (p. 362) over the Furkel (5700'), an easy walk of 3½ hrs.; descent by Geiselsberg or past the small baths of (2 hrs.) Bergfall (4355') and along the Furkelbach. — To Neu-Prags over the Kreuzjoch (3 hrs.), see p. 364. From the Jöchl the Paratscha (6010'), to the S., may be easily ascended in 3½ hr. The Piz da Peres (3225'; 1¼ hr.), to the N., should not be attempted without a guide. The Mte. Sella di Senes (9145'), ascended through the Krippes-Thal in 4 hrs., requires mountaineering skill and a guide (easier route from the Semset-Alp, see p. 374). — To St. Cassian (p. 375), a charming expedition (6 hrs.; marked path; guide 5 fl.). The path leads over the (2 hrs.) Rittjoch (6230'), to the W. of the Paresberg (7440'; ascended from the pass in 1½ hr.; laborious), to (3½ hr.) Spessa in the upper Wenger-Thal (Miribung's Inn); then over the lofty Alpine terraces of Armentara, which command a splendid prospect (to the left, the Heiligenkreuzkofel), to the (2 hrs.) church of Heiligenkreuz (p. 375) and to (1 hr.) Abtei or (1½ hr.) St. Cassian.

The Val Ampezzo may be reached from St. Vigil by two routes (provisions should be taken). — a. The easier, but less interesting of the two leads via Podara Vedla (to Cortina 8 hrs.; guide, unnecessary for adepts, 6 fl.). A road ascends the Rauathal to the (2½ M.) small Kreidensee (to the right, below the road, is the source of the Vigilbach, at the foot of the Paresberg), and then past the entrance of the Krippes Valley to (4½ M.) the Tamers Alp (4710'), with a shooting-box of Baron Sommaruga. A bridge-
path leads hence to the (3½ hr.) grand head of the valley, known as Pederü (4950). We then mount the steep slope of the Col de Rù, keeping to the right at the top, to (1½ hr.) the cross at the head of the pass (6700) and to the (10 min.) Alp Fodara Vedla (Rudo di Sotto, 6530). We then descend rapidly, enjoying a view of the Croda Rossa and Mt. Cristallo, to the Campo-Croce Hut, at the mouth of the Val Salata, and to the (3½ hr.) La Stua Atp (6560), whence the Ampezzo road is reached in 3½ hr., at the apex of the long curve below Peutelstein (comp. p. 381). — The ascent of the *Seekofel (9920) is easily combined with the route to Ampezzo or Prags. In this case we turn to the left 40 min. beyond Pederü (see above), and ascend to the (1 hr.) splendidly-situated Sennes Atp (Rudo di Sora, 6980); thence over the depression of the Ofen (Sora al Forn, 7410) to the (2½ hrs.) summit, which commands a strikingly grand view. Descent through the Nabbige Loch (arduous) to the Prags Ferschweiler (p. 364), by the Ross-Atp to Alt-Prags (p. 369), or by the Fosses Atp and the Formella di Giralba to La Stua (see above).

b. Via Fanes (to Cortina 3½-9 hrs.; guide 7 fl.). From (3 hrs.) Pederü (see above) this route leads through the Vallon di Rudo, passing the little Lake Pischodet (9195), to the (3½ hr.) Klein-Fanes Atp (6650), magnificently situated above the small Grünsee, whence the Heiligenkreuzkofel (6550; 3½-4 hrs.; guide) and Lavarella (10,030; 4-5 hrs.; guide) may be ascended (descent to Abtei or St. Cassian, see p. 373). We then turn to the S.E., and proceed via the Limo-Joch (7070) and the Limo-See, or Fanes-See, to the (9½ hr.) Gross-Fanes Atp (6900), where the route from the Col Lodgia (p. 373) descends on the right. We next traverse the Fanes Valley, between the Fucia Rossa (8650) on the right, and the Croda dei Becco (9165) and Col Becchier di Sotto (8240) on the left, pass the small Fanes Lake, and reach the Ponte Alto di Pragote (p. 393), in the Pian di Luova, and the (2 hrs.) Ampezzo road (to Cortina 3½ M.; p. 381).

The new road (not very interesting as far as Abtei) crosses the Vigilbach and ascends the right bank of the Gader to (3 M.) Piccolein (3660'; Inn, plain). St. Martin (3730'; Dasserwirth), with the old castle of Thurn, is seen on the left bank of the Gader.

In the Untermoi-Val, about 5½ M. to the N.W. of St. Martin, is the village of Untermoi (970); *Oberwirth, with the small Vaidander baths, whence an interesting route leads via the Würzjoch (6580) and the Kofeljoch (6120) to (5 hrs.) St. Peter in the Villnöss-Val (p. 246). The ascent of the Peitlerkofel (9440; 4 hrs., with guide) from Untermoi, via the Col Vercin (6930), is highly attractive (see below).

We next reach (1½ M.) Preroman, at the mouth of the Campill Valley.

About 6 M. up the Campill Valley lies Campill (4590'; Inn), whence the *Peitlerkofel, Ladin Sas de Buttia (9440'; magnificent view) may be ascended by the Lüsener Scharte (7745) in 5 hrs., with guide (not difficult for experts). — Over the Kreuzkofel-Joch to Villnöss, see p. 246; over the Forcella de la Roa to Gröden, see p. 290.

The road crosses the Gader twice. At (2½ M.) Pedroa (3810'; Inn) opens the Wengen-Val, with the hamlet of Wengen and the small baths of Rumschung. Farther on we pass through a ravine, crossing the tracks of several large mud-torrents. At (3 M.) Costisella (3980') the road crosses to the left bank of the Gader to (2½ M.) Pedrases (4350'; *Nagler, R. 40 kr.; Zingerle), with small sulphur-baths. Opposite, on the right bank (new iron bridge), lies —

St. Leonhard, or Abtei (4510'; Craffonara's Inn; Kreue, bed 1 fl.), Ladin Badia, the chief place of the valley (here called the Abtei-
Gader Valley. ST. CASSIAN. VII. Route 66. 375

That or Val Badia), overshadowed by the precipitous Heiligenkreuzkofel (9550'). On the W. rises the Gardenazza (7700').

Pleasant walk to the (2 hrs.) pilgrimage-church of Heiligenkreuz (6710'; Inn, rustic); admirable view and echo. — Ascent thence of the Heiligenkreuzkofel (9550'; 3½ hrs.; with guide, Franz Delueca of St. Leonhard), for adepts only. We ascend by a steep and dizzy route to the pass, and mount over detritus to the (1 hr.) summit, which affords a noble prospect. Descent (disagreeable) via the Medesjoch (see below) to St. Cassian, or to the E. to the Klein-Fanes Alp, and thence to the N. to St. Vigil, or to the E. by Gross-Fanes to Ampezzo (see p. 374).

[From St. Leonhard a cart-road leads along the right side of the Abtei-Thal (from which the Corvara Valley diverges 1 hr. farther up, near Stern; see below) to Valle and (4½ M.) St. Cassian or Armentarola (5060'; Inn, plain), near which fossils abound.

Mountain Ascents (guides, Joh. Canins, Jos. Rudiferia). The Heiligenkreuzkofel (9550'; 5 hrs., guide 4 fl.), either via Heiligenkreuz (see above) or over the Medesjoch (8200'), is laborious. — Lavarella (10,040'; guide 7½ fl.), ascended through the Val de Medes in 5 hrs., difficult and for adepts only (somewhat easier via Fanes, p. 374).

From St. Cassian to Cortina via Tre Sassi (6-7 hrs.), an interesting route (club-path; guide, not indispensable, 4 fl.). We ascend through pastures and past the mouth of the Lagazuoi Valley (see below) to the (1½ hr.) Valparola or Eisenfen Alp (5700'). Below the chalets we cross the brook and, ascend steeply through wood, and afterwards over grass and loose stones to the (1½ hr.) Valparola Joch (Castello Pass; 7050'), to the E. of the Mte. Castello (7755'), which commands a retrospective view of the Enneberg Valley, the Kreuzkofel, the Peitlerkofel, and the Zillertal Mts. (to the N., in the distance). Beyond the pass, above a small lake, the path divides. The lower and better route descends to the right, soon affording a fine retrospect of the Marmolada, and afterwards leading through wood, to Buchenstein (to the Castell Andraz, p. 389, 1½ hr.). The upper path follows the slope to the left, traversing dreary tracts of debris, crosses the pass Tre Sassi (‘Tra i Sassi'; 7215'), between the Lagazuoi on the left and the Sasso di Stria on the right, and reaches the (2 hrs.) Falserego Hospice (p. 389; to Cortina 2 hrs. more; horse from St. Cassian to Cortina 9 fl.). — To the Ampezzo Valley over the Col Lodgia, a laborious route (to Cortina 7 hrs.). After ½ hr. we diverge to the left from the Valparola route (see above) and ascend along the Sork (to the right the wild Lagazuoi Valley) to the (2 hrs.) Col Lodgia (Tadeja-Joch; 7030'), between the Stigaspitz (9300') on the left and the Mte. Caisale (9100') on the right. We then descend to the (1 hr.) Gross-Fanes Alp (6900') and proceed through the Fanes Valley to the Ampezzo road (comp. p. 374). — To Buchenstein via Valparola (to Andraz 4½ hrs., see above). Another route (marked, but guide advisable) leads over the Suvore Meadows (numerous fossils) and the saddle of Frolongia (7020'), with fine view of the Marmolada, etc., to (4½-5 hrs.) Pieve di Livinallongo. Extensive panorama from the Sottas (W. peak, 8405'), reached from Frolongia by following the arête for 1½ hr. to the E.]

The road from Pedrazes (p. 374) to Corvara follows the bank of the Gader to the (1½ M.) hamlet of Alting (4620') and then ascends to the right in windings, passing below (1½ M.) Stern (4870'). It then descends via Varda to the Corvara-Bach or Grossbach and ascends a little on the right bank to (3¾ M.) Corvara (5110'; *Rottonara's, plain), a finely-situated village. About 1½ M. farther up the W. arm of the valley, which ascends to the Gröder-Jöchl, lies Colfoseo or Koltuschg (5400'; *Kapellenwirth), the most picturesque point in this interesting dolomitic region (S. the Pis-
ciadù and Meisules; N. the Sass Songer and Chiampatsch). A direct path to Colfosco leads off to the right over the bridge, about 3/4 M. before Corvara.

Excursions (guides, Eustach and Jos. Dapunt of Stern, Jos. Kostner of Corvara, and Peter Peucosta). The Sass Songer (3750'; from Colfosco in 3 hrs. ; a guide 4 fl., not difficult for adepts, commands a fine view. — A marked path leads from Colfosco to the N.W., passing the small Lake Chiampatsch (7210') and crossing the Gabel (Chiampetsch; 7335'), to the (3 hrs.) Ladinia-Hütte (9170'), on the Puts or Puez Alp, whence the Puts-kofel (Piz Puts; 8920'; 3/4 hr.) and the E. and W. Putz-Spitze (9545'; 9615'; 11/2 hrs.; fine views) may be ascended (guide). The adjacent Col di Montigella (8735'), to the N.E., and Col de Donnel (7800'), to the S.E., abound in fossils. The descent from the Ladinia Hut to Gröden may be made through the Langental (steep at first) to Wolfenstein (2 hrs.), or via the Furcello di Forcêts di Stilles to the Regensburger-Hütte (p. 280). From the Gabel (see above) over the Grespeina-Joch, see p. 290. — From Colfosco the Sas de Pisciadù (Wasserfallspitze, 9765'; 4 hrs.; with guide), and the Boë-Spitze (10,340'; 5 hrs.; with guide) will be found attractive ascents, not difficult for adepts (comp. pp. 291, 389).

From Corvara to Buchenstein. One route, a bridle-track (marked with red), leads to the right over the saddle of Campolungo (Chaelone; 6135') to Arabba and (4-5 hrs.) Piave (p. 389); another and more attractive path (also marked), to the left, crosses the Incisa-Joch (about 6400'), which affords a fine survey of the Marmollata, Civetta, etc., and descends via Contris and Corte to (3 1/2 hrs.) Piave.

From Corvara to the Val Fassa there are two routes: one leading as above to (2 hrs.) Arabba, and then crossing the Pordoi-Joch (p. 355) to Canazei in 3 1/2 hr.; the other, far more attractive, crosses the Gröden-Joch and the Bella-Joch to (8 1/2 hrs.) Campitello. This route ascends from Colfosco to the (1 1/4 hrs.) Gröden-Joch (see p. 290). Descending through the upper region of the valley (Plan de Freu; see p. 290), we follow an ill-defined path to the left, close to the precipices of the Meisules (descent to S. Maria vitz Piz CALC Beta to be avoided); descend to a ravine running down from the Meisules, and cross the stony bed of a brook, where the bridle-path from S. Maria is reached. We now ascend to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Bella-Joch (p. 291); thence to (1 1/4 hrs.) Canazei, see p. 355.

To the Gröden Valley, over the Gröden-Joch (3 hrs. to St. Ulrich), see p. 290.

67. From Toblach to Belluno. Val Ampezzo.

Comp. Maps, pp. 352, 360.

67 M. Post-Omnibus from the Toblach station to (18 1/2 M.) Cortina daily in 4 hrs., starting at 7.30 a.m. (fare 1 fl. 70 kr., coupé 2 fl.). Omnibus from Hôtel Toblach in summer daily, at 3 p.m., in 4 hrs. (fare 1 fl. 80 kr., return-ticket 3 fl. 80 kr., to Landro 80 kr., Schluderbach 1 fl. 20 kr., from Schluderbach to Cortina 1 fl.). Omnibus from the Hôtel Germania daily, at 6 a.m., in 3 1/4 hrs. (fare 2 fl.; to Landro 1 fl., Schluderbach 1 fl. 20, Ospitale 1 fl. 50 kr.). — Carriage with one horse from Toblach to Landro 2½, with two horses 4 fl.; to Schluderbach 3 and 5 fl.; to Cortina 7 and 15 fl. To Cortina and back, with one horse 9, two horses 16 fl., if kept overnight 11 and 18 fl.; to Cortina via Misurina, and back by the high-road, with two horse 20, if kept overnight 23 fl. From Cortina to Schluderbach, one-horse carr. 4, two-horse 8 fl.; to Landro 4 1/2 and 9 fl.; to Toblach 6 and 11 fl. — Post-Omnibus from Cortina daily in 1 1/2 hr. to Borca (fare 80 kr.) and Italian diligence (uncomfortable) thence to Belluno in 8½ hrs. (10 1/2 hrs. in the reverse direction; fare 8 fr. 80 c.); halt of 3/4 hr. at Tai di Cadore, during which the diligence runs to Pieve di Cadore and back. Carriage with one horse from Toblach via Cortina to Pieve di Cadore and back (2 days) 20, two-horse 32, returning by Auronzo and Misurina 34 fl. From Toblach via Cortina to Vittorio (2 1/2 days)
35 and 64 fl. From Cortina to Belluno 15½ and 29 fl., to Vittorio 24 and 45 fl. One-horse carr. from Pieve di Cadore to Belluno 16 fr., with fee of 2 fr.; from Belluno to Pieve di Cadore 18, two-horse 30 fr. From Belluno to Cortina 40 or 60 fr. From Belluno to Venice, 72 M., railway in 4½ hrs. — The journey from Cortina to Venice via Belluno is easily made in one day; but travellers in the other direction should spend the night at Belluno and start early next morning. The custom-house barrier at S. Vito (p. 384) is closed at 8.30 p.m.

A visit to the Limestone Alps of S. Tyrol, enclosed by the Drave, Rienz, Eisak, Adige, Brenta, and Pieve, and generally known as the Dolomites (from Dolomieu, the geologist, who first examined this magnesian limestone formation), is greatly facilitated by the Pusterthal railway. Strictly speaking, the term Dolomite belongs to the Fassa Mts., the Langkofel, Rosengarten, and Schern, but does not apply to the Cristallo, Hohe Gaisl, Tofana, Sorapis, Antelao, Pelmo, and other peaks of the Ampezzo Limestone Alps; but as these mountains are widely known as the ‘Ampezzo Dolomites', the popular nomenclature is adhered to in the Handbook. Alike to the man of science and the mountaineer the curiously fissured Dolomites offer a rich and varied field of interest, in their innumerable large and small peaks, pinnacles, caverns, canions, and subterranean water-courses. The most striking formations are generally found about halfway up the mountains, as from the summits as well as from the valleys many of their most characteristic features are lost to view. The Dolomites consist of unstratified rocks, and some geologists see in them an analogue of the coral-formations. Comp. The Dolomite Mountains, by Gilbert and Churchill (London).

The *Ampezzo Road (called by the Italians 'Strada d'Allemagna') quits the Pusterthal at the Toblach station (p. 364), leads due S., between the Sarlkofel on the right and the Neunerkofel on the left, into the Höhlensteiner-Thal, watered by the Rienz, and passes the small, dark Toblacher See (4130'; Restaurant). The valley soon contracts to a wild gorge. To the left the Klausenkofel (Nasse Wand) is conspicuous; to the right rises the jagged spurs of the Dürrenstein. The view up the valley to the S. is bounded by the Mte. Pian (p. 378). Above the Klaus-Brücke (4310') the Rienz (p. 379) issues from its subterranean channel. On the left slope of the valley rises a curiously-shaped isolated rock, called by the natives the Muttergotteskofel. Near Landro the road passes a new fort.

6½ M. Landro, Ger. Höhlenstein (4605'; *Post, kept by Baur, D. 1½, pens. 3-5 fl.), a pleasant summer-resort. At the head of the valley of the Schwarze Rienz, which opens here to the left, rise the lofty and glistening Drei Zinnen (Cime di Lavaredo; 9850'). A few paces farther on, at the N.W. base of the Mte. Pian, is the light-green Dürrensee. In the background rise the huge *Monte Cristallo (10,495'), with its glacier, and its neighbours, the Piz Popena (10,310') and the Cristallino (9140'), presenting a most striking picture. The lake, into which the Schwarze Rienz flows, is sometimes dry in autumn, but fills again in spring. The road skirts the W. side of the lake and 1½ M. from Landro reaches —

8 M. Schluderbach (4780'; *Hôtel Pioner, R. 1 fl. 25, D. 1 fl. 50 kr., S. 1, pens. 4 fl.; one-horse carr. to Cortina and back 6, to Lago Misurina and back 3 fl.), beautifully situated at the mouth of the Val Popena (p. 378). The Monte Cristallo is here concealed
by the sombre Rauhkofel (6570'); to the left are the lower Cristallo and the Cadini, rising beyond the Val Popena. To the right rises the imposing red limestone pyramid of the Croda Rossa (Rothwand, or Hohe Gaisl, 10,350').

Walks and excursions from Landro and Schlunderbach. Round the Dürrensee, part of the way lying in wood. — From Schlunderbach to the (1/2 hr.) Eduardstelsen, at the entrance of the Val Fonda and the base of the Cristallo; to the (1/2 hr.) Sigmundsbrunnen in the Schönleiten-Thal; through the fine woods of the Seeland-Thal to the Pflatzwiesen (road; to the Höt. Dürrenstein, 2 hrs.; see p. 363 and below).

The *Monte Pian (Piana; 7630') may be ascended from Schlunderbach without difficulty in 2 1/2-3 hrs.; guide not indispensable (one of the men at the hotel, 2 fl.). We ascend the Val Popena by the Auronzo road, from which we diverge to the left by the mountain indicator of the Austrian Tourist Club. Beyond a long curve (1 hr.) we follow a steep path (marked with red) over the Forcella Alta (6480') to the (1 1/2-2 hrs.) summit, an extensive plateau, with curiously fissured rock-formations. The highest point is on the W. margin, facing the Rienzthal. Stones painted yellow indicate the way to the (20 min.) best point of view (7600'; shelter-hut). The panorama is very fine: to the S. are the Cristallo, Sorapis, Antelao, Marmarole, Cadini, and the Lago Misurina; S.W., the Tofana and the distant Marmolada; to the W., far below, lie Schlunderbach and Höhlenstein (Landro), with the Dürrensee, beyond which rise the Hohe Gaisl and Seekofel; N., the Schwabenkofel, Birkenkofel, and Dreischusterspitze, with the Zillerthaler Ferner, Rieser Ferner, Tauern, and the Grossglockner; E., the Drei Zinnen and the Mts. of Comelico. The part of the mountain towards Landro, from which it appears to be the highest summit, should also be visited, for in some particulars the view from it is finer; grand fissures on the Rienzthal side. — The Monte Pian may also be ascended from Landro (p. 377) through the Rienzthal and via the Katzenleiter, Rimbianco Valley (p. 379), and Forcella Alta, without much difficulty. The route through the woods from Rimbianco to the Forcella is, however, not easily found. Descent (indicated by blue marks) via the Forcella Bassa (6165') to the (1 1/2 hr.) Lago Misurina, see below.

*From Schlunderbach to Cortina, Via Misurina and Tre Croci, 121/2 M. (4 1/2-5 hrs.; guide 4 fl., unnecessary), a highly attractive excursion (carriage-road, see p. 384). This expedition is best made from Schlunderbach, as the ascent is more gradual than in the opposite direction, while the finest views are in front of the traveller; the return should be made by the Ampezzo Road. — The Erzstrasse leads S.E. from Schlunderbach, up the wooded Val Popena (the ascent of the Mte. Pian, on the left, adds 2-3 hrs. to the expedition; see above). Beyond the Col S. Angelo (5900') we reach the (11 1/2-1 3/4 hr.) Lago Misurina (5760'; *Alb. Misurina), a sheet of pale green water, amidst beautiful surroundings (the Drei Zinnen on the N.E., the Cadini on the E., the Marmarole, Antelao, and Sorapis on the S.). We follow the W. bank of the lake, via the Misurina Aig, for 1/2 hr., then, at a guide-post (5386), take the narrow road entering the wood to the right, and ascend gradually along the slope of the Crepe di Rudavoi, with fine views of the Marmarole and Sorapis on the left, and of the huge cliffs of the Cristallo on the right. In 1/4 hr. our route joins the narrow road from the Val Buona (p. 388), and then ascends to the right to the (20 min.) Passo Tre Croci (5930'; *Hötel Tre Croci, R. 80 kr.), whence the *View of the beautiful Ampezzo valley suddenly discloses itself, to the W. Opposite us rises the huge Tofana, in the distance, to the left, adjoining the Nuvolau, appears the snow-covered Marmolada, and to the right is Mte. Cristallo. We descend through woods and pastures, along the Bigontina Valley and passing the hamlet of Alverà to (1 1/4 hr.) Cortina (p. 384).

Ascent of the *Dürrenstein (3320'; 4-4 1/4 hrs.; guide 3 fl., unnecessary), very attractive. A road (very uncomfortable for driving downhill) leads through the Seeland-Thal to (2 hrs.) the Hôtel Dürrenstein (p. 363), whence
a marked path, steep at places, ascends to the right to the (2½ hrs.) summit. The fine view includes the Tauern, the Ortler and Adamello groups, the Dolomites, and the Pragser-Thal and Pustarthal. Caution should be exercised in plucking edelweiss. This ascent may conveniently be combined with the route to Prags (p. 363).

The Flogdige (6 hrs. there and back from Landro; guide not necessary). The route diverges to the W. from the Ampezzo road a little beyond the (1½ hr.) Toblacher See, and ascends (red marks) into the Sarl (3600'), a beautiful sequestered valley between the Sarlkofel (right) and the Flodiger Berg (left). From the (2½ hrs.) Sarl-Sattel (3630'), to the N. of the Sarl-kofel (1710'), we obtain a picturesque glimpse of the Prags valley (descent to Alt-Prags 1½ hr.; ascent of the Sarlkofel, see p. 365). We now retrace our steps, descend a little, and proceed towards the S. over the pastures of the Sarl-Alp. We then ascend by an easy route to the Flodiger Schneide (7190'), immediately in front of the rugged precipices of the Durrenstein; then descend over grass and follow the path (indicated by marks) through the Flodige Valley, to the (1½ hr.) Klaus-Brücke (p. 371).

To the Rienzthai and the Toblinger Riedl, 3½ hrs. (guide advisable). A stony track from Landro traverses the Rienzthal as far as the (9½ hr.) rocky barrier that seems to close the valley, and which tower the Drei Zinnen; to the right is the Monte Pian. A steep path (Katzenleiter), beginning opposite the shepherd’s hut, ascends the Rimbianco Valley, backed by the Cadini, to the (1 hr.) Rimbianco Alp (6035'; Riftms., see below). — The path to the left in the Rienzthal divides in 20 min.; one branch leading steeply to the N., through the Grosse Wildgraben, to the (1½ hr.) Wildgraben Joch (p. 366); the other (imperfectly marked) running to the E., via the Riensböden, to the (2 hrs.) Toblinger Riedel (7740'), a saddle strewed with needle-like rocks, between the Paternkofel (9000') on the right and the Toblinger Knoten (8380') on the left. A little above the Riedel stands the Dreizinnen-Hütte of the German Alpine Club (7900'; Inn in summer), in a grand situation opposite the perpendicular cliffs of the Drei Zinnen (p. 350). The View embraces the Rienzthal, Mts. Cristallo, Hohe Gaisl, etc., to the W., and the Altenstein-Thal to the E., with the Böden Lakes, lying but a few yards below the Riedel (to Sexten, see p. 366; guide from Landro 5 fl.). — A stony but tolerable path diverges sharply to the left a short distance down the path to Landro, skirts the rubble-strewn flanks of the Paternkofel, and finally ascends again to the (1 hr.) Patern-Sattel (8040'), between the Paternkofel and the Kleine Zinne. View hence of the Cadini, Marmarole, and Antelao to the S. We descend to the Pian di Lavaredo, with its two small lakes (route over the Oberbacher-Joch to the Zsigmondy-Hütte, see p. 366), then skirt the S. side of the castellated Drei Zinnen (ascent from this side, see p. 350), to the Lavaredo Saddle (Forcella Nungerei on the Italian maps; 7610'), whence we descend over loose stones and grass, and afterwards through wood, to the (1½ hr.) Rimbianco Alp (see above). Thence we may regain (1½ hr.) Landro via the Katzenleiter and the Rienzthal; or follow the cart-track to the left which leads past the small Lago Vantorno (6030') to the Col S. Angelo and to the (1 hr.) Misurina.

The ascent of the Cristallino (highest peak, 9440', the fourth from the left as seen from Landro; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 3½ fl.) is attractive and not difficult for adepts. The view from the summit embraces the valley of Höhlenstein as far as Toblach, the Tauern in the distance, and in the immediate foreground the wild precipices of the Popena and Cristallo.

The Monte Cristallo (10,496'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 8 fl.) is fit only for expert climbers with steady heads. The route leads through the Val Fonda (Val del Monte Cristallo) to the (2½ hrs.) Cristallo Glacier, which it crosses to (1½ hrs.) the Cristallo Pass (Forcella; 9270'), between the Mte. Cristallo and the Popena. We then ascend the ‘Lange Band’ on the S. side of the Cristallo and finally clamber over rocks (the worst point being the ‘Böse Platte’) to the arête and the (2-3 hrs.) summit. The view is magnificent. The descent may be made from the Cristallo Pass over snow and debris to Tre Croci and Cortina (p. 333).
The Hohe Gaisl or Rothwand (Croda Rossa, 10,380'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 9 fl.) is ascended from the Pätzwiesen (p. 363), or from Ospitale by a very toilsome and difficult route via the La Rosa Alp and the Val Buones. — Of the Drei Zinnen (9755', 9850', 9020'), the central peak (4½-5 hrs. from Rimbianco via the Lavaredo Saddle and up the S. side to the top; guide 8 fl.) is both the highest and the easiest, but is fit only for experts with steady heads (route from the Dreizinnen-Hütte, see p. 366). The Kleine Zinne is a dangerous ascent.

The Hohebenkofel (9530'; 5 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.) is accomplished by adepts without difficulty from Landro over the Toblacher Schofsalm. It is connected with the slightly higher Birkenkofel (9555'), to the N., by a narrow arete, requiring a steady head. Descent via the Lütcele to Sazien, see p. 366. — The Cadini (Cadini del Neve 9025'; Cadini di S. Lucano 9320') are ascended from Misurina in 4-5 hrs., with guide (difficult).

From Schluderbach to Auronzo via Misurina; see p. 373. Other attractive but more toilsome passes lead from the (2 hrs.) Rimbianco Alp (see p. 379) over the Lavaredo Saddle (7810) or the Forcella di Rimbianco (7190) to the Val Marson and (5-6 hrs.) Auronzo (p. 386).

The road ascends, crosses the Seelandbach, and then the bed of the Knappfussbach, which is generally dry, and reaches the Gemärk, or Cime Banche, the low watershed (5000') between the Rienza and the Boite, which forms the boundary of the Ampezzo district. To the right rises the majestic Hohe Gaisl (10,380'), with the precipices of the Col Freddo (9230'), and next it the Croda d'Anconia (see below), appearing above the wooded slopes of the Crepa di Zuoghi; before us the peaks of the Tofana overtop the Col Rosa; to the left is the Cristallo; behind us, the Monte Pian and the Cadini. The road descends gradually, passing the shallow Lago Bianco (4950') on the left, and crosses the Ruipreddo, which descends from the right. We next cross the Gottresbach and soon reach (4 M.) Ospitale (4935'; *Inn, good wine), once a hospice, picturesquely situated at the base of the Crepa di Zuoghi (6745'). Opposite is the Vecchio del Forame (9415'), with the valley of that name, watered by the Felizon, which here unites with the Ruipreddo. Farther down is the Val Grande, flanked on the W. by the Pomagognon, beyond which rise the Tofana, Col Rosa, and Forcia Rossa.

Beautiful walk in the Gottres Valley, between the Col Freddo on the right and the Crepa di Zuoghi on the left, to the (1½ hr.) La Rosa Alp (6700'), which commands a fine view of the mountains of Fanes and Terraranzes (p. 383), and, to the right, of the Seekofel (p. 384). We may then proceed over the Forcella di Giralbes (7280') to the (2 hrs.) large sheep pasture of Fosses (7015'), with its two small lakes, whence we may descend over the Col di Fosses or the Sora al Forn (p. 364) to Prags (see p. 364). Ascend of the (2 hrs.) Seekofel from the Fosses Alp, and route via the Sennes Alp to St. Vigil, see pp. 383, 374.

Through the Val Grande to Cortina (4½ hrs.), attractive. A good track descends, crosses the Felizon, and ascends to the S. in the Val Grande, between the Pomagognon (7910) on the right and the Crestabianca (6629') on the left, to the (2 hrs.) Padeon Alp (6070'). Thence we ascend to the (1 hr.) Forca (6580'), and descend to (1½ hr.) Cortina (comp. p. 382).

For some distance the road, now level, skirts the slope of Monte Cadini (Croda d'Anconia or di Bancona, 7750'), the side of which is pierced by an aperture high above us. On the left are the ravine of the Felizion and the Val Grande. (A finger-post by the telegraph-post numbered 463 indicates a short-cut which crosses the deep gorge
of the Felizon by the *Ponte Felizon, rejoining the road below the Ponte Alto. The road, however, is more attractive in point of scenery.) The road ascends for a short distance, and then descends. About 1¼ M. beyond Ospitale the conspicuous Peutelstein (4945') rises on the left. The rock was formerly crowned with the ruins of the castle of that name (Ital. Podestagno), which were removed in 1866. The road bends sharply to the right, and winds down into the Ampezzo Valley, watered by the Boite. In the foreground is the Col Rosa, overtopped on the right by the Furcia Rossa, to the right of which are the Col Beechi di Sotto, Taè, Croda d'Antruilles, and Lavinores. The apex of the long curve, where a finger-post indicates the way to St. Vigil to the right (comp. p. 374), commands a fine survey of the valleys of Fanes and Traverness as, and (right) that of the Boite; in the distance to the S. are the Croda da Lago, Becco di Mezzodi, and Pelmo.

The road now descends to the S., skirting precipitous slopes, and crosses the deep gully of the Felizon by the (13/4 M.) Ponte Alto (to which the above-mentioned path descends from the Ponte Felizon). The following stretch of the valley is monotonous; the Boite flows through a broad stony bed, between pine-clad banks, over which tower the rocky masses of the Tofana on the right and the Pomagognon on the left. About 3/4 M. farther on a finger-post indicates the route to the right to St. Cassian (p. 375) via Travernesses and Fanes; and after 3/4 M. more we pass the inn of Fiammes (4255'). The road then (1¼ M.) quits the wood, and affords a view of the beautiful valley of (1 M.)

18¼ M. Cortina. — Hotels. *HÔTEL FALORIA, first-class, with baths, 1 M. to the S.E., finely situated, high up and close to the woods, R. 1-3 fl., D. 1½, pens. 3½-4 fl. — *AQUILA NERA, the dining-room and the exterior of the dépendance of which are decorated with paintings by the sons of the late landlord Ghedina, R. & L. 1¼-1¼. D. 1½, S. 1 fl.; *CROCE BIANCA, with baths, R. & L. 1-1½, D. 1½ fl., S. 80 kr., pens. 3-4 fl.; *HÔTEL CORTINA, R., L., & A. 1-1½ fl., D. 1 fl. 60 kr., S. 1, pens. 3-¾ fl. (good rooms in the Villa Apoilonio); *HÔT. PENS. BELLEVUE, at the N. end of the town, in an open situation; *STELLA D'ORO (frequented by the English); *HÔT. VICTORIA, at the S. end of the town, R. 80 kr.-1 fl., pens. 3 fl.; *ANCORA.

— Swimming Baths, ½ M. below the Aquila Nera; baths also at the Croce Bianca, Victoria, and Faloria. — Views of the Dolomites on sale in Cecchini's Studio. — English Church Service in summer.


Cortina di Ampezzo (4025'), a town of 3032 inhab., superbly situated and admirably adapted for a prolonged stay, is the capital of the valley and the seat of the district-authorities. The Industrial School deserves a visit (filigree-work and wood-mosaic tasteful and not expensive). The Church contains a rich altar, wood-carvings by Brustolone, etc. The gallery of the handsome detached Campanile
(about 250' in height; 235 steps) commands an admirable *Survey of the surrounding landscape. On the N.E. rises the Cristallo group, with the Pomagognon and the highest Cristallo peak; E., the Tre Croci saddle; S.E., the Sorapis and Antelao; S., the Pelmo, and (nearer) the Rocchetta and Becco di Mezzodi; S.W., the Croda da Lago, Lastè di Formin, Nuvolau, and, in the foreground, the Crepa; W., the Cinque Torri, Lagazuoi, and Tofana; N., Col Rosa, Lavinores, Seekofel, and Croda d'Ancona. Pleasant promenades have been laid out on the Boite, to the W. of the church.

A fine view is obtained from the (1/4 hr.) Hotel Valoria (see p. 384). — The best survey of the valley, for which the evening-light is most favourable, is afforded by the (1 hr.) *Belvedere on the Crepa (5080'), a prominent rocky hill on the W. side of the valley. We ascend the Falzarego road to (2½ M.) the Albergo Tofana, on the Pocol Alp, and proceed thence to the left to (5 min.) the Restaurant on the nearer side of the rock (guide quite unnecessary; horse 2 fl.). In the wood, beyond the Belvedere, are several deep fissures in the rock, of which the traveller should beware.

— A path, diverging to the left from the way to the Crepa after about 2½ M., leads through the hamlet of Mortisa to the Grottoes of Maria di Zanin or di Valpera, at the S.E. foot of the Crepa, 50 min. from Cortina. These ravines, with their grotesque rock-formation, have been made accessible by foot-bridges and ladders. Below, at the foot of the mountain at the end of the Costena ravine (1 hr. from Cortina), lie the baths of Campo di Sotto, destroyed by an inundation in 1882. In the wood on the opposite side of the Costena is a curious deep rocky gorge, with ice, known as La Quoire (1½ hr.; guide necessary, 1 fl.). — Other good points of view are the Colfere, near Gillardon (1½ hr.), and the Col Drusie (5840', 1½ hr.), above the Numerio Alp, at the S.E. base of the Tofana.

Another attractive walk leads to the (3 M.) Ghedina Lake, embosomed in woods at the foot of the Tofana (guide unnecessary). We diverge to the left from the Schluderbach road at the kilomètre-stone 29 4, or at the Albergo Verra, a little farther on, cross the Boite, and ascend by a marked path. The return-route commands a fine view of the Val Ampezzo.

— A good path through the woods leads by Campo di Sotto (see above) and the Federa Alp to the (3½ hrs.) little Lago da Lago (6700'), picturesquely situated at the foot of the Croda da Lago (p. 384) and the Becco di Mezzodi (p. 389). Thence to the Forcella da Lago, see p. 390.

To Zumelles (7280'; 2½-3 hrs.; fine view). The route ascends to the left after following the Tre Croci road for 1½ hr. (*Via Sonforca-Ospitale*) and crosses the Forca (p. 350); we may return through the Val Grande to Ospitale, across the Felzino Bridge to the Ponte Alto, and by the high-road to (4 hrs.) Cortina. — To the Tendi di Valoria, on the Monte Casadio (3½ hrs.). The path diverges to the right from the Tre Croci route (p. 375) by a finger-post about 1½ hr. below the pass, and ascends to the clearing of the Plan della Bigontina. We cross (10 min.) a bridge, and (1½ hr.) where the path forks we proceed to the right to the grassy hill of the Valoria Alp and the (1 hr.) Crepèdèi (7690), which commands a splendid survey. To the S. is the Punta Nera (5900'), with the rocky range stretching from it to the Cesta (8050) and the Cadin del Lando (7800) and separating the Mte. Casadio from the Val Sorapis.

To the Pfalzgau-Hütte, 4½-5 hrs. (guide, desirable for the inexperienced, 4 fl.; Arcangelo Storpaes of Tre Croci). From (2 hrs.) Tre Croci (p. 378) a marked path leads to (2½-3 hrs.) the hut, splendidly situated on the Sorapis Lake (6550'), in the wild Sorapis Valley, shut in by the huge cliffs of the Sorapis, Punta Nera, Seletta, and Cesta. The Punta di Sorapis (10,520) may be ascended hence by two routes. The old Grohmanns-Weg, (4½-5 hrs.), crossing the W. flank of the Sorapis, joins the S. Vito route near the summit (see p. 384; difficult). The new Mioller-Weg (6-8 hrs.), which traverses the E. glacier and ascends direct over the huge precipices on the N.E. side, is one of the finest tours in the
Valley.

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Dolomites, but also one of the most difficult and fatiguing. In unfavourable weather it is exposed to danger from falling stones. — The Pfalzgau Hut is also the starting-point for the ascents of the Punta Nera (8900'; 3 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.), the Seletta (8700'; 2½ hrs.; 6 fl.), and the Cesta (9000'; 3 hrs.; 6 fl.). — We may return via Valbona (p. 388) and Tre Croci (4½ hrs.), or via the Laudo Pass (4½ hrs.; guide 5 fl.).

The ascent of the "Nuvolau (8440'; 4½ hrs.; marked path; guide, 3 fl., not necessary for adepts; horse to the Nuvolau Saddle 6½ fl.) is very attractive and not difficult. Driving is practicable by the Falzarego road (p. 369) to a point about 2½ M. beyond (S.M.) Pocol; at the finger-post we diverge to the left and ascend by a bridle-path through larch-woods and the pastures of the Averau Alp (on the right the curious Cinque Torri, 7750') to the Nuvolau Saddle (Forcella; 7875'), between the Nuvolau and Mt. Averau (8690'). From this point we ascend to the left over the broad ridge of rock to the (2½ hrs.) Sachsendank Club Hut (8470'; small restaurant, with wine, beer, and other rations), which commands a noble panorama: to the W. the Marmolada, farther off the Rosengarten Mts., and adjoining them in the distance the Suldener Königspitze, the Sella Group, the Oetztal snow mountains, the Geislerspitzen, the Stubai Ferner, the Lagazuoi, Mte. Cavallo, the Tofera Group, the Rothwand, Dürrenstein, the Cross-Glockner, Mte. Cristallo, the Sexten Dolomites (Drei Schuster, Zwölfer, Elfer), Cadini, Tsernisko, Sorapis, Marmarole, Antelao, Croda da Lago, Bocca di Mezzodi, Pelmo, Civetta, and the Primiero Group (Pala, Pela, Fessana). — If returning from the Nuvolau we may ascend the S. peak of the Cinque Torri (see above). This apparently inaccessible rock is left and circled in such a way as to offer no serious difficulties to an expert climber (ca. 20 min.; guide necessary). — From the Nuvolau Saddle to (2½ hrs.) Cima S. Lucia or (2 hrs.) Andrea, see p. 390.

The interesting Val Traversannes (9-10 hrs. round the Tofana and back; guide 4½ fl.; horse to the Alp 6 fl.) is well worth a visit. At the (1½ hr.) guide-post on the Ampezzo road beyond Flumes (p. 381) we turn to the left and enter the (½ hr.) Pass di Luvù, an imposing rocky basin, where the Bòle is reinforced by the brooks of Antrulles, Fanes, and Traversannes. Crossing the Bòle and then the Fanes stream we skirt the foot of the Col Rosa to the left to the (½ hr.) Ponte Alto di Pragerta, spanning at a height of 260' the gorge of the Traversannes brook, at the point where the road from Fanes (p. 374) debouches. Beyond the bridge we turn to the left, pass the entrance of the Vallet Valley, recross the stream in ¼ hr., and ascend the narrow and profound Val Traversannes. To the left rise the huge cliffs of the Tofana, and to the right the Purcia Rosa, Mte. Casale, Mte. Cavallo, and Panespitze. About 2 hrs. farther on is the poor Traversannes Alp (6660''), whence we ascend in ¼ hr. (latterly no path) to the Forcella di Traversannes (Col dei Boi; 7800') between the Tofera di Roces (10,500') on the left and the Cima Falzarego (8650') on the right. Beyond the pass we obtain a splendid view of the Marmolada (still finer from the Cima Falzarego, easily ascended in ¾ hr.). The descent leads across steep Alpine pastures to the (1 hr.) Falzarego road (p. 359), where we proceed to the left to (2½ hr.) Cortina.

The "Seekofel (9220') is reached from Cortina in 6½ hrs. (guide 6½, if a night be spent at La Stua 8 fl.). We follow the Ampezzo road to the (1½ hr.) guide-post indicating the route to the Rauthal (p. 381), where we ascend to the left to (1 hr.) the La Stua Alp, and proceed via the Forcella di Giralles and the Posses Alp to the (4 hrs.) summit (comp. p. 374).

Among the more important ascents from Cortina, all fit for adepts only, that of the Tofana (Tofana di Mezzo 10,600'; Tofana di Fuori 10,800'; Tofana di Roces 10,500') is comparatively the easiest. The night is spent in the Tofana Hut, on the Forcella di Tofana (8400'), 4 hrs. from Cortina; then to the Tofana di Mezzo 3-3½ hrs., to the Tofana di Roces 2½ hrs. (guide 7, if a night be spent 5½, for all three summits in one day 12 fl.). — The Becco di Mezzodi (8900'; guide 5½ fl.), ascended from the S. side via the Forcella da Lago (p. 390) and the Forcella Col Duro (7820') in 5 hrs. (last ¾ hr. a difficult climb), commands a magnificent and very interesting view. — Mte. Cristallo (10,455'), ascended from the Hôtel Tre Croci
(p. 378) via the Cristallo Pass in 3½-4 hrs. (guide 7 fl.; comp. p. 379), offers to adopt a
interesting and not difficult climb. — The Sorapis (10,520'),
ascended from the Pfalzgau Hut (p. 382) in 4½-5 hrs., or from S. Vito
via the Forcella Grande (see below) in 7-8 hrs. (guide 10½ fl.), is
toile and difficult. — The Croda da Lago (Cima di Forin; 8819'),
from Cortina via the Alp Federa in 6-7 hrs. (guide 16 fl.), is very
difficult.

From Cortina to Schluderbach via Tre Croci (4½-5 hrs., or including
Mte. Pian 7½ hrs.), a very attractive route (preferable in the reverse
direction, comp. p. 378; guide, 3 fl. 25 kr., including Monte Pian 5 fl.,
unnecessary; light vehicle to Misurina 5½, carr. & pair 10, via Misurina
to Schluderbach 6½ or 12 fl.). The route diverges to the left from that
to the Val Buona, about 1½ hr. beyond the Tre Croci Pass (guide-post)
and cannot be missed (to Misurina 3 hrs.).
Pleasant day's drive to *Pieve di Cadore (see below; one-horse carr. there
and back 7, two-horse 13½ fl.). — From Cortina to Buchenstein and Cap-
rire, see p. 388; to St. Cassian, see p. 375; to St. Vigil, see p. 374.
The road next reaches Zuel (splendid view down the valley)
and then (3 M.) Acquabuona, the last Tyrolean village, crosses the
(1½ M.) Italian frontier, and descends rapidly to (1½ M.) Chiapussa
(3475'), the first Italian hamlet, and (1½ M.) S. Vito (3315'; Alb.
all'Antelao, clean), with the Italian custom-house, finally situated at
the base of the Antelao. The old church, La Difesa (1512), has
some curious old frescoes. The new church contains a fine altitude
piece by Francesco Vecelli, Titian's elder brother. To the right
(S.W.), above the wooded hills, towers the Pelmo (10,395'), a
colossal rock, forming the most conspicuous feature in the landscape.

Ascents from S. Vito (guides, Gius. and Arcang. Pordon, G. B. Zan-
ucco, Luigi Cesali, and Gius. de Vido; tariff lower than that at Cortina).
The ascent of the Sorapis (10,520'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 18 fr.), via the Forcella
Grande, is very laborious (see above). — The Mte. Antelao (10,710';
6½-7 hrs.), a superb point of view, though fatiguing, offers no special
difficulty to experts (guide from Cortina 9½ fl., from S. Vito 15 fr.). The
route leads via the Forcella Piccola (see below) to the (3½ hrs.) Capanna
Vicenza (7540'; club-hut) and thence by the N. arete to the (3 hrs.) summit.
— The Mte. Pelmo (10,395'; 7½-8 hrs.), now generally ascended from S.
Vito (guide 18 fr.; from Cortina 10½ fl.), is difficult, and should be
attempted only by expert climbers with perfectly steady heads. The route
leads to the S.W. via the Najarole Alp to the (3 hrs.) Capanna Venesia,
on the Rutorto Pass (6890'), and to the (4½ hrs.) summit. Comp. p. 386.
From S. Vito (or Borca) over the Col della Poina or the Forcella Forada
to Caprile, see p. 391; to the Val Zoldo over the Rutorto Pass, see p. 386.
— To the E. over the Forcella Piccola (6690), between the Mte. Bel Pra
and the Antelao, and through the Val Olen, to Pieve di Cadore (see below),
6 hrs. (with guide; fatiguing).

Between S. Vito and Borca (3090'; *Alb. al Pelmo) the road
runs high above the Boite on the slopes of the Antelao, a landslide
from which in 1816 overwhelmed the villages of Marceana and
Taulen. The road then leads past Cancia, Vodo (Alb. d'Italia), and
Peajo to (6½ M.) —

33 M. Venas (2895'; Alb. Borghetto), below which the
Vallesina unites with the Boite. Then (23½ M.) Valle (Leon Bianco;
route to Zoldo, p. 386), finely situated opposite the mouth of the
Val Cibiana, (13½ M.) Tai di Cadore (2795'; Alb. al Cadore, well
spoken of; *Alb. Venezia, on the road to Pieve), and (1 M.) —

38½ M. Pieve di Cadore (2905'; *Progresso; Angelo; Sole, well
spoken of; Café Tiziano), the capital of the Val Cadore, beautifully situated on a mountain-spur high above the Piave. In a corner of the chief Piazza stands the humble dwelling in which Titian was born in 1477 (d. 1576), denoted by a tablet. In 1880 a bronze statue of the great painter, by Del Zotto, was erected in the Piazza. The school contains a small Museum of natural history objects, coins, and antiquities, and Titian's patent of nobility (1533). The church possesses a Madonna by Orazio Vecelli, and other pictures by Cesare and Marco Vecellio, etc. The Municipio is adorned with a monument to the heroes of 1848 and a medallion-portrait of the patriot P. F. Calvi ('mortal per la patria' 1855). Two rooms inside are adorned with fine panelled and portraits of celebrated natives of Cadore.

A fort (no admission) is being built on the site of the old Castello, above Pieve. The road below the Castello commands a fine view to the W.; the Chapel of S. Rocco one to the E. (key at the Progresso Inn).

Attractive excursions to the Cappella S. Dionigi (688'; 3-4 hrs.), to the top of the Mte. Vedorchia (5890'; 3 hrs.), etc. — The *Mte. Zucco (3930'), easily ascended from Tai in 1½ hr., commands a superb survey of the Pelmo, Antelao, Marmarole, etc., and of the Piave valley.

From Pieve a good road leads through the beautiful Val Cadore, which is enclosed by picturesque Dolomites (right, the Mte. Crìdola; left, the Marmarole), to the picturesque mountain-hamlets of Domegeg ("Alb. Belgere) and (7 M.) Lozzo (2435'; Osteria alla Fortuna). At (1½ M.) Pelos it crosses the Piave by the Ponte Nuovo (2370'; route to Tolmezzo over the Mauria Pass, see p. 481), and again at (9/4 M.) Tre Ponti (2400'; inn, with sulphur-baths), at the influx of the Ansiei, which descends from the Val Auronzo (see below; handsome bridge).

[Val Comelico. Above Tre Ponti the Piave dashes through a series of wild ravines. A good road runs from Gogna (see below) through the narrow valley, crossing from the right to the left bank by the Ponte della Lasta, to (7 M.) S. Stefano (3030'; *Aquila Nera; Umiltà), the capital of the Comelico Inferiore, pleasantly situated at the junction of the Padola and the Piave. (By the Kreuzberg to Sexten, see below.) From S. Stefano we ascend the valley of the Piave past Campolongo and Presenajo to the (4½ M.) Ponte del Cordovolo (4350'), above the confluence of the Piave with the Cordovole, which emerges here from the deep Val Visdende, to the N. We then follow the right bank of the Piave to (3½ M.) Granvalla (4320'; *Kratter, by the church; *Stern), the chief hamlet of the parish of Sappada, Ger. Bladen, picturesquely situated at the foot of the Mte. Ferre. The villagers are Germans, probably medieval immigrants from the Pusterthal. A cart-road leads from Granvalla by Cima Sappada (Oberbladen, 4275') to (2½ hrs.) Formi Avoltri (p. 480). Route over the Bludner Joch and Ofner Joch to (8-9 hrs.) St. Lorenzen in the Gailthal, see p. 367 (with this may be combined the ascent of the *Paraiba; guide 15 fr.). — From S. Stefano a good road leads to the N.W., making a wide bend (short-cut for walkers) past S. Nicolo in the Upper Comelico Valley, to (5 M.) Candide (4035'; *Alb. alle Alpi, in an open situation), whence it continues on the left bank of the Padola via Dosolo (4160'), passing (1½ M.) Padola (4430'; Due Nazioni) on the right bank, and crosses the Italian frontier at the (2 hrs.) Kreuzberg (or Mte. Croce; 5340'). A rough road (walking shorter and better than driving) leads hence to Sexten and (4 hrs.) Innsichen (p. 365).]

In the Val Auronzo (road to Schluderbach; diligence from Pieve to Auronzo daily), 2/4 M. above Tre Ponti (see above), lies Gogna (route to Comelico, see above), and 8 M. farther up is Auronzo (2860'), consisting of the villages of Villopiccola, with a large new church, and Villagrande (Alb. Centrale; Alle Grazie; Vittoria; from Pieve to this point a drive of...
VII. Route 67. LONGARONE. Ampezzo

21/2 hrs.). The Mte. Calvario (3050') affords a good survey of the environs. A highly-attractive route leads to the N. through fine woods to the (2 hrs.) Forcella di Mte. Zovo (4910'), commanding good views of the Sexten Dolomites, Mte. Ajarnola, Sasso Lungerin, etc., to the N., and to the S. of the Mts. of the Comelico and Piave valleys as far as the Cima di Larese. Thence we descend to (1 hr.) Padola (p. 385). The route via the Colle Castello (4350') to Danta and (21/2-3 hrs.) S. Stefano (p. 385) is also easy and attractive. — The road through the upper Val Auronzo, or Val Buona, follows the left bank of the Ansiei via Reane and Ligento to (11/4 hr.) Girabla, at the mouth of the Girabla Valley (over the Girabla-Joch to Sexten, see p. 326). To the S. rises the imposing chain of the Marmarole, the highest summit of which, the Mte. Fopplo (3630'), 7-8 hrs.; not difficult for experts; guide, Pacifico Orsoliina) may be ascended via the Val di Rin, beginning S. of Reane, and the Forcella della Fopplo. We next pass the mouth of the Val Marson (on the right; at its head rise the Drei Zinnen or Tre Cime di Lavaredo, p. 380) and the (3 M.) Miniera Argentina (3280'); lead and zinc mines; Inn) to (3 M.) Stabiziano (3370'; Inn), and (11/2 M.) the solitary forester's house of S. Marco (3710'). From the (21/2 M.) Ponte delle Acque Rosse onwards the Ansiei forms the Tyrolese frontier. About 11/2 M. farther on, on the opposite bank, is the Osteria Valbona, with a good view of the Sorapiss. (To the Pfatsgau Hut, 21/2 hrs., see p. 382.) A road (not very good) to the left leads over the (41/2 M.) Passo Tre Croci (p. 378) to (31/4 M.) Cortina, while the new 'mineral road' to the right, first on Austrian, then on Italian soil, passes the (41/2 M.) Lago Misurina and leads to (41/2 M.) Schluderbach (comp. p. 378).

From Tai the road describes a long circuit round Mte. Zucco (p. 385), and descends in windings, being hewn in the rock and supported by masonry at places, to the (41/2 M.) valley of the Piave, into which the Boite here falls.

43 M. Perarolo (1735'; *Corona d'Oro, carr. and pair to Vittorio 25, to Cortina 40 fr.; Alb. Sant' Anna). The Piave runs for many miles through a narrow ravine, in which there is barely space for the road. 11/2 M. Macchietto, with the small pilgrimage- church of S. Maria della Salute. Farther on are the villages of Rucorog and Rivalgo. To the right, near (31/2 M.) Ospitate, is a fine waterfall; opposite the hamlet of (2 M.) Termine, on the left bank of the Piave, is a second fall (La Pissa). Beyond a cutting, 50' deep, the road reaches (11/4 M.) Castel Lavasso, the ancient Castellum Laebatium, as appears from an inscription found here. Then (21/2 M.)—

54 M. Longarone (1470'; Posta, R. & A. 21/2 fr.; *Albergo di Roma, unpretending; Lepre), charmingly situated at the junction of the Macè, which issues from the Val di Zoldo, with the Piave.

The attractive, but little-visited Val di Zoldo is entered by a narrow ravine, through which a road (diligence from Longarone daily in 2 hrs., 11/2 fr.) leads to (10 M.) Forno di Zoldo (2780'; *Cercena), the capital of the valley, with iron-works. The ascent of the Sasso di Bosconero (8230') from this point, accomplished from the S. via the pass of the same name (see below) in 5-6 hrs. (guide necessary), is arduous. To the N. rise the three huge rocky peaks of the Mte. Pelmo (10,395'), which may be ascended hence in 71/2-8 hrs. (difficult; able guides requisite, comp. p. 384). The route leads via Zoppè to the (31/2 hrs.) Rifugio Venezia on the Rutorto Pass (Inn in summer, see below) and thence to (41/2 hrs.) the summit. Easy and attractive routes lead from Forno to the E. over the Passo di Bosconero (7090), between the two peaks of the Sasso di Bosconero (see above), to (71/2 hrs.) Ospitate (see above); to the N.E. over the Forcella Gibiana (5100') to (41/2 hrs.) Vallo or Venas; to the N. over the Col Botei (6175') to (4 hrs.) Vodo (p. 334), and over the Passo di Rutorte (6880') to (6 hrs.) Boroa.
Valley. BELLUNO. VII. Route 67. 387

(p. 384); to the S. through the Val Pramper and over the Moschesin Pass (p. 392) to (6 hrs.) Agordo (p. 392). — Above Forno lies (1 hr.) Dona (3040'); Abb. at Pelmo), where the route from the Duran Pass descends from the left (p. 392). The church contains a handsome monument (by Bessarel) to the sculptor Andrea Brustolon (d. 1782), a native of the village. The attractive ascent of the Pizzo di Mezzodi (6680'); guide takes 3½ hrs. from this point. — The bridle-path then leads to the right through the narrow valley of the Maù, via Fusine (3860'); *Inn, rustic) and Pianaz, to (1½ hrs.) Maresson (4390'); Locanda Filippi, very plain, where the valley forks for the last time. Through the W. branch an easy and interesting path leads by Pecol, at the E. base of the huge Civetta (see below), and over the Passo Colats (5370'), to (3½ hrs.) Alleghe (p. 391). — Through the N. branch (Val Faitafavera) a path ascends, with admirable views of the Pelmo and Civetta, to the (2 hrs.) Forcella Staulanza (5815'), between the Pelmo on the right and the Mte. Crot on the left, and then descends into the Val Fiorentina, leaving the Malga Fiorentina to the right and passing Pescai and Selva, to (3 hrs.) Capriole (p. 391). Or (a very attractive route) we may proceed to the right from the Forcella Staulanza straight across the upper end of the Val Fiorentina, leaving the alp of that name (see above) below us to the left, and ascend to the Malga Durona (6200') and the (1½ hrs.) Forcella della Piana (6550') to Bocca, see p. 391). We then pass to the left along the base of the Rocchetta and the Becco di Mezzodi and cross the Forcella Col Duro (7520') to the (1½ hrs.) Forcella da Lago or Ambriolita (7470'), between the Becco di Mezzodi and the Croda da Lago, whence we descend by the Federa Alp to (2 hrs.) Cortina (p. 381). — The Mte. Civetta (10,655'), reached from Fusine or Maresson via the Forcella di Grassa (5 hrs. (guide)), first ascended in 1867 by Mr. F. F. Tuckett, is difficult and dangerous on account of the frequent falls of stone.

Beyond Longarone the valley expands, without at first losing its wild character. 3 M. Fortogna. The road divides at Polpet, 3½ M. farther on, the left branch leading to Vittorio, the right to Belluno.

The road to Vittorio (20½ M.); one-horse carr. from Longarone 20 fr.; two-horse carr. from Cortina 45, one-horse 24 fr.) crosses the Piave at (1½ M.) Ponte nelle Alpi or Capodiponte (1290); *Campana, plain; Stelle), turns to the E., and follows the left bank of the Rai, which issues from the (6 M.) Lago di S. Croce (1225); 2½ M. long. At the S. end of the lake is the hamlet of S. Croce. The road then crosses the debris of an extensive old landslip (Cima Fadalto; 1650) and descends steeply to Fadalto. It next skirts the E. bank of the Lago Morto (925), passes two other small lakes, and traverses a picturesque defile, at the end of which lies (12 M.) Serravalle (510), connected by a fine avenue, 3½ M. long, with the larger village of Ceneda. These two places together form the town of Vittorio (Hôtel Vittorio, not far from the station, with garden; *Giraffa, in the town). In the Piazza is a statue of Victor Emmanuel II. by Del Favaro, erected in 1882. RAILWAYS from Vittorio to Venice via Conegliano in 2½ hrs., see Haederer's N. Italy.

The Belluno Road (omnibus from Longarone to Belluno, at 4 and 7 p.m., in 2 hrs.; fare 1½ fr.) turns to the right at Polpet (see above), ½ M. from Ponte nelle Alpi (see above), and follows the broad valley of the Piave to (4 M.) —

64½ M. Belluno (1330'); *Albergo delle Alpi, near the station, R. & L. 3-3½ fr., B. 1 fr. 25 c.; *Cappello; Leon d'Oro; good rooms also at Borgo Garibaldi 36), the capital of a province, with 10,000 inhab., situated on a hill between the Ardo and the Piave, which here unite. The exterior of the town is Venetian in character. The Cathedral, built by Palladio, was partly destroyed by an earthquake in 1873, but has been restored. The massive campanile, 230' high,
commands a beautiful view. An old sarcophagus, locally prized as a work of art, adorns the piazza in front of the church of S. Stefano. The triumphal arch outside the W. gate, completed in 1815, and dedicated to the Emp. Francis, was, like that at Milan, begun in honour of Napoleon. Fine view from the hill on the left bank of the Piave (10 min.).

From Belluno to Primolano in the Val Sugana (38 M.). Railway to (19½ M.) Feltre in 1-1½ hr.; from Feltre to Primolano diligence daily in 3½ hrs. — The railway traverses the broad valley of the Piave, generally at a distance from the river. Mulberries, maize, and vines indicate the character of the climate. On the slopes, and on the line itself, lie numerous villages. Beyond (3 M.) Sedico-Briano (route to Agordo, see p. 392) the train crosses the Cordevole. Near (10½ M.) S. Giustina, to the right, rises the Mt. Pizzocco (7175'). 15 M. Cesto-Busche. Near Feltre the valley contracts; the line skirts the Piave, and then quits it entirely.

19½ M. Feltre (850; *Hôtes Belvedere, R. 2 fr.; Restaurant Suisse; Albergo Doriguzzi), an ancient town of 12,000 inhab., is the Feltre of the Rhetians. The principal street leads through the modern town, skirting the hill (1065') on which lies the picturesque old town. The Piazza in the latter is surrounded by the new, Venetian-Gothic Palazzo Guarnieri, adorned with mural paintings, the church of S. Rocco, in a debased style, the ruinous old Castle (fine view; fee), and a building embellished with the gilded lion of St. Mark, the lower story of which is used as a school and the upper as a theatre. In the centre of the piazza rise statues of two distinguished natives of Feltre: Vittore Rambaldoni, educationalist (1578-1446), erected in 1866, and Panfilo Castaldi (b. 1395), for whom the inscription claims the honour of having invented movable types, erected by the printers of Milan in 1866. — From Feltre to Corme and Treviso, see Baedeker's N. Italy (to Venice, 53 M., in 3½ hrs.); to Primiero (diligence daily in summer), see p. 368.

From Feltre to Primolano (12½ M.). The beautiful road to Primolano passes Arten (Fonzo, on the Primiero road, remaining on the right; p. 359), leads across the Ciamone (p. 359) to (9 M.) Arsie, and descends through the Val Brenta in windings to (12½ M.) Primolano (p. 351).

68. From Cortina to Belluno via Agordo.

Cordevole Valley.

Comp. Maps, pp. 352, 376, 386.

The picturesque *Val Cordevole is well worth visiting. The lake of Alleghe and the environs of Agordo are among the finest points in the dolomite region, and many of the lateral valleys (Val Fiorentina, Val Forno, Val di S. Lucano, etc.) present magnificent scenery. Only the ramifications of the valley (Livinalongo or Buchenstein) belong to Tyrol; the Italian frontier lies to the N. of Capriole.

From Cortina to Capriole, there are several routes: the easiest (18 M.) leads by Falzarego (road to the summit of the pass; one-horse cariole to the hospice 5½ fl., two-horse 10 fl.; driving thence to Capriole not recommended); more attractive (also easy) are the routes via the Mt. Giau (p. 390), the Nuolau, or the Forcella da Lago (6½-7 hrs.; guides unnecessary for experts). — From Capriole to Agordo (12 M.) diligence daily in 3½ hrs. (one-horse car. in 3 hrs., 12 fr., two horse-carriage 20 fr.). From Agordo to Sedico-Briano (p. 392) diligence twice daily in 3½ hrs.; one-horse carr. to Belluno 13-14, two-horse 20 fr. — From Cortina to the Passa, either direct over the Fedaja Pass, or by the longer, but likewise interesting route via Agordo and the Cereda Pass to Primiero, and thence by the road via S. Martino di Castrozza to Predazzo (comp. p. 356).

Cortina (4025'), see p. 381. Our road descends to the right immediately to the W. of the church, crosses the Boite, and ascends
to the left past Lacedel and through meadows and fields, skirting the Crepa (p. 382), and at places rather steep, to the (29/4 M.) *Albergo Tofana (R. 60-70 kr.) and the (1/4 M.) Osteria Pocol (‘behind the hill’), where the route to the Giu Pass (p. 390) diverges to the left. The road then ascends the N. slope of the wooded Costeana Valley (passing on the right the huge slopes of the Tofana, high up in which is a cavern, ‘Il Buso della Tofana’, and on the left the fissured Croda da Lago, the curious Cinque Torri, the Mte. Averau, and the Nuvolau with the Sachsendank Hut), past (21/2 M.) the guide-post to the Nuvolau (p. 363) to the (3 M.) unpretending Hospice of Falsárégo (6510') and the (11/2 M.) Falsárégo Pass (6945'), a wide, rock-strewn depression between the Averau on the S. and the Lagazuoi on the N. To the S.W. appears the snow-crowned Marmolada, in the foreground are the Sasso di Stria and Col de Lana. The path in a straight direction leads between the Sasso di Stria and the Lagazuoi to the pass Tre Sassi and to St. Cassian (p. 375). The road to Buchenstein turns abruptly to the S. before the Sasso di Stria, and terminates beyond the pass, on the frontier of the Ampezzo district, whence we descend by a steep and rough cart-track past the picturesque ruin of Andras (5625'; to the right the route over the Valparola Pass to St. Cassian, p. 375) to (3 M.) Andras (4685'; *Col. Finazzar), a village at the base of the Col de Lana, in the E. branch of the Buchenstein Valley.

Excursions (guide, Pietro Palla). The Monte Fôre (Mte. Fristolé, 7880'; 31/2 hrs.; guide 2 fl.), an easy and highly attractive ascent via the Grewola Alp and the Fedére Pastures, commands a view similar to that from the Col de Lana (see below). The descent may be made to Colle S. Lucia or to the Nuvolau saddle (p. 390). — The *Nuvolau (8440'; 4 hrs.; guide 31/2 fl., not indispensable for experts; horse to a point 1/4 hr. below the Nuvolau Saddle 41/2 fl.) may be ascended from Andras via the Grewola Alp and the Val Melles; see pp. 383, 388.

A good path, with charming views of the Alleghe Lake, Mte. Civetta, etc., leads from Andras round the slope of the Col de Lana, and past Salesei, to (1 hr.) Pieve di Livinalongo, or Buchenstein (8815'; *Posta; Fel. Finazzar), the chief place in the Val Livinalongo, or upper Cordevole Valley, picturesquely situated high above the ravine of the Cordevole. Thence by Pralongia to St. Cassian, see p. 375; by Campolungo or Incia to Corvara, see p. 376; over the Pordoi Pass to (6 hrs.) Campitello, see p. 355. From Arabba (5900'; Dander’s Inn), 3 M. above Pieve to the W., the Boé-Spitze (10,340'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) may be ascended by experts (comp. pp. 291, 376). Guides: Pietro Agostini, Giov. and Pietro Delmonego, Antonio Dagi, and Pietro Valentin, all of Pieve, and Pietro Crepaz of Ornella. — An interesting route leads to the W. from Pieve via Órnella and the Forcella di Padon (8700'), which affords a splendid view of the Marmolada, etc., to the (31/2-4 hrs.) Fedaja Pass (p. 355; the shortest way from Cortina to the Marmolada; guide from Pieve to the top of the Marmolada 12 fl., with descent to Campitello 15 fl.). — The Col de Lana (8070'), ascended from Pieve in 21/2-3, from Andras in 3 hrs. (guide 21/2 fl.), commands a superb view; the route is steep at places. A refuge-hut has been built below the top. — A steep and unattractive path leads from Pieve direct to Caprine in 11/2 hr., via Salesei and Dignona.

The road from Andraz to Caprile crosses the stream at a saw-mill, and then runs, at first through wood, high up on the left side of the Val Cordevole, passing several hamlets, and commanding
a fine view of Pieve, the Col di Lana, Val Livinalongo, and the long Croda di Boë. Farther down, on a spur of Mte. Migion, rises the tower-like Col di Roccia; to the S. appears the vast Civetta. The road descends steeply, crossing the Italian frontier, to (6 M.) Caprile (3375'; *Albergo alle Alpi; Posta, moderate), picturesquely situated in a beautiful valley.

Excursions (guides, Battista & Bortolo dalla Santa, Clem. Callegari, Donato del Buos, Pellegrino & Ant. Pellegrini, Giac. Fabiani.) The Monte Migion (7835'; 3½ hrs., with guide), rising to the N. between the Val Pettorina and the Val Livinalongo, commands an admirable view of the Marmolada, Civetta, etc. — An easier and also very attractive point is the Mte. Fernazza (6895'), to the E. of Caprile (2 hrs.); ascent through wood and then over pastures. Splendid view of the Pelmo, Civetta, Marmolada, Tofana, etc., and of the valleys of the Cordevole (with the Lago d'Alleghe far below) and the Fiorentina. The descent may be made to Alleghe or to Pescul in the Val Fiorentina (p. 391).

From Cortina to Caprile several easy and attractive passes. —

a. Over the Giau Pass, 6½-7 hrs. (guide 5½ fl.; horse to the pass 5½ fl.). The marked path diverges to the left from the Falzarego road at the (3 M.) Poocol Inn (p. 389), and at the (1½ hr.) Pec di Palù Alp it crosses the Costeana, beyond which it crosses the Giau and ascends through wood, leading to the right at the bifurcation, and after 1½ hr. recrossing the stream. Quitting the wood (25 min.), we next ascend the pastures of the Giau Alp (with the jagged crest of the Croda da Lago on the left, the Mte. Gusella and Nuvolau on the right, and the Tofana behind us), cross the stream below a chalet, which we leave on the right, and soon reach (1 hr.) *Giau Pass (7280'), on the right side of the Col Giaie (7490'), a low grassy eminence, on the E. side of which is the Col Piombin (7139), leading to Selva in the Val Fiorentina (p. 391). Superb *View, towards the N., of the rocky walls of the Nuvolau, Tofana, Hohe Gaial, and Cristallo; E., the Sorapis, Croda da Lago, and Monte Carnera; W., the majestic Marmolada, the Boë, and other peaks. We now descend by a steep and narrow path (yellow marks), pass several huts, and soon obtain a fine view of the huge Civetta and (farther down) of the Pelmo. In the valley (¾ hr.) we turn to the right, cross the Codalonga, at the junction of the path descending from the Nuvolau (p. 385), and then descend (1 hr. 10 min.) to the left) the wooded slope of the Mte. Pore (p. 389). Lastly we descend by a stony path to (1½ hr.) Colle di S. Lucia, or Villaprande (4830'; *Pianzer, R. 80 kr.; guide, Pietro Apostini), beautifully situated on a mountain-terrace, with a striking view of the Val Fiorentina. From S. Lucia across the Italian frontier to Caprile, ¾ hr.

b. Over the Nuvolau Saddle, 7 hrs. (with which the ascent of the Nuvolau may easily be combined, see p. 385). To (4½ hrs.) the Nuvolau Saddle (ca. 7870'), see p. 383. Thence we descend by a marked path (blue) over grassy slopes to the Giau route in the Codalonga Valley (see above; to Colle S. Lucia, 2½ hrs.). The descent from the saddle may also be made to the right, through the Vail Mellei and via the Creval Alp to (2 hrs.) Andraz (see p. 389; in the reverse direction we diverge to the right under the hill of Cermaddi, about 1 M. above Andraz, a pleasanter route than that via Falzarego).

c. Over the Forcella da Lago, 7½ hrs. (guide to the Forcella 3½ fl., not indispensable). A good wood-path leads via Campo di Sotto (p. 382) and past the Federa Alp (to the Lago Federa, a detour of ½ hr., see p. 382) to the (3½ hrs.) Forcella da Lago or Ambriciola (7470), between the Croda da Lago and the Becco di Mazzoli. Hence we have a beautiful view of the verdant Ampezzo Valley, the Cristallo, Drei Zinnen, and Sorapis, to the S. the Pelmo, Civetta, and farther off the Primiero Alps (Cimon, Vezzana, Pala di S. Martino, Cima di Canali). A good path descends to the Mondeval Alp, and, entering the wood to the right, to S. Posca in the Val Fiorentina. Thence a carriage-road leads via Selva and Colle St. Lucia to (12 M.) Caprile.
From Caprile to S. Vito on the Ampezzo road (p. 384), an easy route (road to Pescul, thence bridle-path) leads in 6 hrs. through the Val Fiorentina, past the villages of Selva Bellunesi (4300'), Costa, S. Fosca, and Pescul (4840'), and over the Forcella Forada (6480'), on the N. side of the Pelmo, or over the Forcella della Piana (6650'), a little to the N. The Pelmo (10,365') may be ascended from the Val Fiorentina (difficult, comp. pp. 384, 386; from Selva, where guides may be procured, 3-9 hrs.). — Over the Forcella Staulanza to Zoldo, see p. 387.

From Caprile by Rocca (Inn) to the Val Pettorina (*Sottoguda Gorge*), the Fedaja Pass, and the ascent of the Marmolada, see p. 398 (guide to the Fedaja Pass desirable for novices; from Caprile to Campitello 10 fr.).

The Road from Caprile to Agordo (12 M.) follows the left bank of the rapid Cordevole (leaving Le Grazie on the right bank) to the beautiful *Lago d’Allèghe* (3170'), 1 1/4 M. long, the E. bank of which it skirts (ferry across the lake preferable, to the S. bank 1 fr.). The lake owes its origin to a landslip from the *Mte. Forca* (9700'), which in 1772 buried three villages, but is gradually being filled up by accumulations of debris. The surface of the green water reflects the towering rocks of *Mte. Civetta* (10,565'; ascent, see p. 387). On the E. bank lies (1 1/2 M.) the hamlet of Alleghe (3215'; *Ristorante al Masaré*, with 8 beds), charmingly situated at the mouth of the Val Lander.

The *Mte. Coldai* (7870'), to the E. of Alleghe, ascended via Fontanie and Sassel (5205') in 4 hrs. (guide, *Ag. Soppelesa* of Alleghe), commands an admirable view of the Civetta, Pelmo, etc. To the S., in a romantic basin between the Coldai and the Civetta, lies the *Lago Coldai* (7640'). To the N. of the Coldai an easy route crosses the *Passo Coldai* (*Forcella d’Allèghe*, 6970') to the Val di Zoldo (p. 357).

At the S. end of the lake the road crosses the Cordevole (the canal here for floating timber, constructed by Sign. Manzoni of Agordo, is interesting) and traverses the scene of the above-mentioned landslip. It then leads through a picturesque and richly wooded valley, in view of the Cima di Pape and *Pate di S. Lucia*, with the *Mte. Alto di Pelsa* on the left, to (4 1/2 M.) Cencenighe (2540'; *Stella*, plain and reasonable), a hamlet at the confluence of the Biois with the Cordevole.

In the Val Biois (Val Canale) a carriage-road leads to (3 M.) *Forno di Canale* (3200'; *Gallo*, moderate), picturesquely situated at the mouth of the Val Comelle (p. 355); from Forno there is a bridle-track on the left bank of the Biois to (1 1/4 hr.) Falcade (4280'), at the head of the valley. Thence over the Valèt Pass (3660') to (6 hrs.) Pansveggio, see p. 357; those who are bound for S. Martino di Castrozza need not go as far as Pansveggio, but ascend to the left below the *Venegia Alp* and cross the Jurribell Alp direct to the Rolle Pass (see p. 357). — Over the Fellegrin Pass to Moëna, see p. 353; over the Comelle Pass and Rosetta Pass to S. Martino di Castrozza (8 hrs. from Cencenighe), see p. 356. Guides, *Val. Bonelli* of Forno di Canale and F. Lorenzi of Garè.

The Cima di Pape (3280'), a very fine point of view, is ascended from Cencenighe or Listolade (p. 352) without serious difficulty (5 hrs.; guide, Cesare Lasmarini of Cencenighe). — Another attractive and not difficult ascent is that of the *Monte Alto di Pelsa* (7830'; 5 1/2 hrs., with guide), accomplished from Listolade via the Val di Comparsa and the Manzoni Alp (6000').

The road crosses the Biois, and at (3/4 M.) *Fàè* the Cordevole, and enters an imposing, rock-strewn gorge, at the end of which
lies the (3 M.) hamlet of Listolade, at the mouth of the wild Val di Comparsa. To the left rises the Cima di Framont (7525'). To the right, at (1 M.) Taibon, opens the Val di S. Lucano (p. 358), with the huge precipices of the Pale di S. Lucano (7905') on its N. side. Then (1 1/2 M.) —

12 M. Agordo (2000'; Albergo alle Miniere; *Alb. Roma, reasonable), the capital of the valley (3200 inhab.), beautifully situated amid imposing mountains (N., Mte. Alto di Pelsa and Cima di Framont; E., the Pramper Mts. ; W., Pale di S. Lucano, etc.). In the extensive piazza stands the mansion of the Manzoni family.

From Agordo to Primiero over the Cereda Pass, 7-8 hrs., easy and attractive (guide 7 fr.; horse 15 fr.; driving practicable to Frassanè). At (10 min.) Brugnach we cross the Cordevole and ascend to the left, obtaining fine retrospects of the Val Agordo (to the right the jagged crest of the Mte. Agner, 3530', as far as the Croda Grande, 3516'), pass Voltago and Miana, and reach (1 1/2 hr.) the picturesquely situated village of Frassanè (3550'; Inn). About 3/4 hr. farther on (short-cut to the right, by the last house) is the Forcella Aorîne (4260'), between Mte. Luna and Mte. Gardellon. Thence we descend again to (1/2 hr.) Gosaldo (Inn), in a lateral valley of the Mis, at the foot of lofty dolomites (Sasso di Campo, Cima d'Oltro, etc.). We now follow the path (road above to be avoided), high above the Mis valley (opposite is Sagron, see below, above which rises a long rocky ridge with the picturesque Piz di Sagron, 8140'), to (1 hr.) Mis, cross the stream (Austrian frontier), and ascend to the (9/4 hr.) Osteria, 1/4 hr. below the grassy depression of the Cereda Pass (4500'). On the other side the broad, stony track descends gradually through meadows and woods to the (1 hr.) Castel della Pietra, a ruin most picturesquely perched on an inaccessible rock at the mouth of the Val di Canale. (Before the castle is reached the route to the Val di Pradidali diverges to the right, see p. 359.) A rough track now descends the hill and crosses a (1/4 hr.) bridge, whence a good road leads via Tonadico to (2 M.) Riera di Primiero (p. 358). — Another route from Agordo to the Cereda Pass leads via Tiser, Ren, Valalta (quick-silver mines, interesting to geologists), and Sagron, but is longer and less attractive than the path by Gosaldo. — The Piz di Sagron ("Il Piz", 8140') and the Sasso di Mur (8300') to the S. of it, may be ascended from Sagron by the Comedon Pass (7220'; both very difficult). Guides, Nic. Vaticoneza, Gius. Pretoran, and Arcang. Garlet of Agordo, Tommaso dal Col of Voltago.

From Agordo to Forno di Zoldo over the Duran Pass (5380'), easy (5 hrs.; guide not indispensable for experts). The path ascends via Rif, Piasent, and Dogon to the pass, between Mts. Moiazza and Cime di S. Sebastiano. Descent either direct, or by S. Tiziano di Goma (4175'), to Don and Forno (p. 358). — From Agordo over the Forcella Moschesin (6430') and through the Val Pramer to (6 hrs.) Forno, another easy route (bridle-path to the pass; guide not indispensable).

Below Agordo the valley contracts. The road is flanked with huge masses of rock. It leads over the *Ponte Alto, and farther on crosses the Cordevole three times more in this magnificent defile (*Canal d'Agordo), the narrowest part of which is guarded by a new fort. The valley expands at (10 M.) Peron (Inn), and at the hamlet of (1 M.) Mas (Inn) the road forks, the left branch traversing a hilly district to (6 M.) Belluno (p. 387), the right skirting the Cordevole to (4 1/2 M.) Sedico-Bribano, on the railway from Belluno to Feltre (p. 388).
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70. From Vienna to Gratz.
139½ M. RAILWAY. Express-trains in 5-5½ hrs.; ordinary in 6-8 hrs. Best views as far as Payerbach on the right, then generally to the left.

Vienna, see Baedeker’s S. Germany and Austria. — The line runs at a considerable height, affording an extensive view to the E. as far as the Leitha Mts., and to the W. overlooking the city, numerous villas, and populous villages at the base of a picturesque range of hills. To the left lie the cemetery of Matzeleinsdorf and the Protestant cemetery. The suburbs of the city extend as far as (2 M.) Meidling. 2½ M. Hetsendorf, with an imperial château; 5 M. Atzersdorf. — 6 M. Liesing. A branch-line (4½ M., in 22 min.) runs hence via Perchtoldsdorf to Kaltenleutgeben (11½), a village charmingly situated in the valley of the Dünne Liesing, with many villas and two hydropathic establishments. A very pleasant excursion (blue and green way-marks) may be made to the (3½ M.) Hollenstein (2120), where the Julienthurm commands a splendid view.

8 M. Brunn am Gebirge. From (10 M.) Mödling (705'; Hôtel Cursalon; Goldnes Lamm, etc.), an old town at the entrance to the picturesque Brühl, a branch-line diverges on the left to Laxenburg, an imperial château in a fine park.
The *Anninger (2215') may be ascended from Mbdling in 2-272 hrs. We ascend by the 'Goldene Stiege' to the Wilhelmswarte, which commands a magnificent view. About 1/4 hr. below, near the Buchbrunnen, is the Anninger-Haus (Inn in summer). The Anninger may also be ascended (paths marked) from Gumpoldskirchen, Baden, the Brühl, etc.

13 M. Guntramsdorf; 14 M. Gumpoldskirchen, famous for its wine.
17 M. Baden (695'; *Grüner Baum; Stadt Wien; *Schwarzer Adler; Goldener Hirsch; Goldener Löwe) is a famous watering-place (11,262 inhab.), the warm springs of which (72-97° Fahr.) were known to the Romans (Thermae Pannonicae). The chief spring (Römerquelle, or Ursprung) rises copiously in a cavern in the shady Park, at the base of the Calvarienberg (1070'), the summit of which (20 min.) affords a good view of the town. The *Theresienwaarte (1365'; 25 min.; Restaurant Rudolfshof) is another good view-point.

A pretty walk leads through the *Helenen-Thai, on the bank of the Schwechat, to the (1 M.) Weilburg, a château of the late Archduke Albert, and thence to the (1 hr.) Urtelstein and the (1/2 hr.) Krainer-Hütten; on the hills, to the right and left, are the ruins of Rauhenstein, Rauhenbeck, and Schafeneck. — To the *Eiserne Thor (Hohe Lindkogel, 2725'; 21/2-3 hrs. from Baden) is another attractive excursion. We follow the path indicated by blue marks to the (1 hr.) shooting-lodge in the Weichsel-Thai in 11/2 hr., and thence reach the (1 1/2 hr.) summit (Abrechshöhe), on which there are a view-tower and hut (restaurant). Marked routes also ascend the Hohe Lindkogel from the Krainer-Hütten (see above) and from Merkenstein (see below) in 11/2 hrs.

A little beyond Baden the ruins of Rauhenstein and Rauheneck (see above) are visible from the train on the hills to the right. The broad plain to the left, sprinkled with villages, is bounded by the Leitha Mts. Near (191/2 M.) Vöslau (610'; *Hôtel Bellevue; *Hallmayer), another watering-place (3640 inhab.), the finest Austrian wine is produced, the best vineyards being above the church of Gainfarn, which yield 'Oberkirchner'.

Immediately adjoining Vöslau is the prettily situated village of Gainfarn (Winfraube) with two hydropathic establishments. — Excursion to (11/2 hr.) *Merkenstein, with a ruined castle, a château, and a belvedere in the park. Pavilion with refreshments, outside the park. Thence to the Eiserne Thor, 11/2 hr., see above.

Near (21 M.) Leobersdorf (870'; Adler) the Schneeberg (p. 399) appears on the right. To the E. is (11/4 M.) Schönau, with a beautiful park.

From Leobersdorf to Gutenstein, 24 M., railway in 11/2 hr. The line diverges to the left from the St. Pölten railway beyond (19 M.) Wittmannsdorf, passes Matteindorf, and enters the smiling valley of the Piesting. Stations Steinabrückl, Wöltersdorf (with large sandstone- quarries), and Unter-Piesting (Löwe; Hirsch), 3 M. to the N. of which is Hornstein, the finely situated château of Archduke Leopold. About 11/2 M. to the S. of (13½ M.) Ober-Piesting (1165'; Grüner Baum) is the extensive ruin of Starhemberg, once a seat of Frederick 'der Streitbare'. Beyond Wopfing (Adler) we reach (15½ M.) Waldegg, the station for the villages of Waldegg and Peisching ('Singer's Hotel). Interesting excursion to the Hohe Wand. The marked path (steep at places, and provided with wire-ropes and ladders) leads via Peisching in 3½ hrs., or through the Dürrnach-Thal (waterfall), passing Schönthalier's Inn, to the (2 hrs.) Waldegger-Hütte (3290'; view-tower), a little to the S. of which is the game-park of Archduke Leopold, containing mountain-goats and moufflons. — The *Mandling (3040'; 11/2 hr.) may also be ascended from Waldegg.
The valley contracts. The train runs through deep cuttings and crosses a viaduct. 17 1/2 M. Oed (Gschaiden), with a large wire-factory; thence to the S., across the Miesenbach, to (8 M.) Buchberg (p. 400), interesting. Then past Ortman (with a wool-factory) to (21 M.) Fernitz (1410; Adler; Singer), in a broad and pleasant valley. About 2 M. to the N.W., lies Muckenfforf (Herzog), from which the Unterberg (1400; splendid view) is ascended in 3 hrs. (shorter from Gutenstein through the Steiniaplatththal); about 1 1/2 hr. below the top is the Unterberg-Haus, a club-hut (3 3/4 hrs.; Inn in summer). The descent may be carried down to Hainfeld (p. 441). Above Muckendorf is the (20 min.) fine Villa Fall (Karner's Inn). Via Kreuth and the Steinwenderklaum to the Unterer-Thai, see p. 415. — 24 1/2 M. Gutenstein (1580; Bär; Löwe), a prettily-situated village. Fine views from the ruined castle (access across the Lange Brücke through the gorge of the Steinpieisthing), from several points in the park of Count Hoyos, and from the (3 1/4 hr.) Mariahilfberg (2315; Inn), with a pilgrimage-church. A road leads from Gutenstein through the Klosterthal, and over the Klosterthaler Gegend (2573), to the (10 M.) Höchbauer (from this point to the Schneeberg, see p. 400), and to the (3 M.) Singerin, at the head of the Höllenthal (p. 389).

From Leobersdorf to St. Pölten, see p. 414.

25 M. Felizendorff; 26 1/2 M. Theresienfeld.

30 1/2 M. Wiener-Neustadt (930'; *Hirsch; Kreuz; Rössl; König von Ungarn; *Rail. Restaurant), an ancient town with 25,146 inhab., rebuilt since a fire in 1833, is an important manufacturing centre. On the S.E. side of the town is the ancient ducal Castle of the Babenberg family, built in 1192, and altered by Emp. Frederick III. in 1457. In the court, over the entrance, is a statue (1453) of the Emp. Frederick, whose favourite and bombast motto A.E.I.O.U. (‘Austria erit in orbe ultima’, or ‘Austriae est imperare orbi universo’) is inscribed on different parts of the walls. The building was converted into a military academy (450 pupils) by Maria Theresia in 1752. The garden contains a statue of the empress by Gasser. In the interior are portraits of the foundress and of several pupils. Beneath the high-altar of the chapel Emp. Maximilian I. is interred (comp. p. 178).

From Neustadt to Aspang, 22 M., railway (from a station on the E. side of the town) in 1 1/4 hr. (from Vienna to Aspang 3 hrs.). Stations: Klein-Wolkersdorf (marked path to the Rosalien-Kapelle in 2 3/4 hrs.; vià Frohendorf), Erlach, and (8 M.) Pitten (Inn), an old village with an extensive ruin, beyond which the line follows the pleasant Pitten-Thal. — 10 1/2 M. Seebenstein (Fuchs; Apold) is commanded by the (1 1/2 hr.) handsome castle of that name, the property of Prince Liechtenstein, erected in 1092, and still partly preserved. In the valley is a modern château, with a fine park. A pleasant forest-path leads hence to the (2 1/2 hr.) Türkenhaus (1925; Müllner's Inn). — 14 M. Scheiblingkirchen. 16 1/2 M. Edlitz (1470; Treitl; Post; Lackner), with a fortified church; pleasant excursion thence to the (1 hr.) Grimmingstein-Warte on the Kulmriegel (2485'). — 20 1/2 M. Feistritzthal, station for (3 M.) Feistritz (p. 398). — 22 M. Aspang (1855'), consisting of Unter- and Ober-Aspang (Aspanger Hof; Hirsch; Kreuz; Löwe; Post, etc.), with a château of Count Pergen, is a summer-resort. A marked path leads hence to the E. to the Aspanger Warte on the Kulmriegel (2630'; fine view; Inn in the vicinity). Aspang is the starting-point for the ascent of the Wechsel (5-6 hrs.). We may either follow the road to the W. through the Pichling-Thal (‘Grosse Klausen’) to (2 1/4 hrs.) Mariensee (Dorfstetter), and ascend by the (2 hrs.) Aspanger Schwaig (4810; Inn) to the (3 1/4 hr.) summit; or ascend by a steep road to (2 3/4 hrs.) Mönichkirchen (3245'; Oberndorfer; Breiter), a high-lying village with a fine view, and thence by the Vorauer Schwaig (4840; tavern) in 9 1/2 hrs.; or mount in 4 hrs. by the Steinerne
Stiege (4305') and the Niedere Wechsel (5475') to the summit (Hochwechsel or Hohe Umschuss, 5700'). Marked by a trigonometrical pyramid (splendid view). Descent by the Kranichberger Schwaig (4920'; *Inn; ascent of the Stuhleck hence in 4 hrs., see p. 402) to (3½ hrs.) Kirchberg (see below).—From Aspang to (8 M.) Kirchberg diligence daily via Feistritz in 1½ hr.; see below.

To the right beyond Neustadt the Schneeburg is visible from the summit nearly to the base; to the left the Leitha Mts. Large fields of maize, and then pine-woods are passed. On the hills to the left in the distance stands Schloss Seebenstein (p. 397). 35½ M. St. Egyden; 39 M. Neun Kirchen (1210'; Hirsch), a manufacturing place. Scenery picturesque and varied. At (42 M.) Ternitz, a place with a large steel-foundry, the train crosses the Sierningbach.

Through the Sierning-Thal to Buchberg, see p. 400. To the W. of Ternitz rises the conical Gheiderberg (1990'), which may be easily ascended from (1½ hr.) St. Johann-im-Steinfelde (Inn) in ½ hr.; charming view from the tower.

43½ M. Pottschach, with manufactories.—46½ M. Gloggnitz (1430'; *Baumgartner's; *Adler; Grüner Baum; Rössl; Touristenruhe; Restaurant opposite the station), a pretty little town (4500 inhab.), watered by the Schwarza, at the base of the Semmering, frequented as a summer-resort. On a hill is Schloss Gloggnitz, with its numerous windows, a Benedictine abbey down to 1803, and now a private residence.

On a spur of the Otterberg, 4½ M. to the S.W., rises the picturesque Schloss Wartenstein (2490'), with an extensive view from the tower. The château, now in the possession of Princess Theresa of Bavaria, dates from the 12th cent., and has recently been restored in the style of that period.—A road leads from Gloggnitz to the S.E., via Schloss Kranichberg and the Rams (2685'; Inn), to (7½ M.) Kirchberg on the Wechsel (1890'; *Dannhäuser; *Gruner Baum), from which the Wechsel (5700') may be ascended via the Kranichberger Schwaig in 4½-5 hrs. (see above).—To the W. of Kirchberg is the (1½ hr.) Hermanns-Höhle, a fine stalactite cavern, easily accessible (adm. 1 fl., less for a party; cloak, 15 kr.; the visit takes 2-3 hrs.).—To the E. of Kirchberg (3½ M.) lies Feistritz (Grill), with a château of Prince Sulkowski (no admission). Thence to (4½ M.) Aspang, see above.

The *Semmering Railway, which begins at Gloggnitz, the oldest of the great continental mountain-railways, constructed by Hr. v. Ghega in 1848-53, is remarkable for the boldness of its engineering and the grandeur of the scenery it traverses. Between Gloggnitz and Mürz vosschlag, a distance of 35 M., there are 15 tunnels and 16 viaducts. The maximum gradient is 1:40. The line reaches its highest point (2940') in the long tunnel (p. 402). The construction of the line cost about 2,000,000 L.

The train now ascends. Schloss Gloggnitz presents a handsome appearance; in the valley flows the green Schwarza, on which is the large paper-manufactory of Schlöglmühl. On the left rises the Sonnenwendstein, with its three peaks (p. 402); to the W., in the background, the Reuzalpe (p. 400). The line describes a wide bend round the N. slope to (51 M.) Payerbach (1510'; Köck, Mader; Rail. Restaurant, with beds).

To Reichenau and the Hölleenthal, a very attractive excursion from Payerbach (Stellwagen to Prein and Nasswald daily, see pp. 399, 400; omnibus
to Gratz. SCHNEEBERG. VIII. Route 69. 399

to Kaiserbrunn (60 kr.). The road passes under the railway-viaduct and
reaches (1 1/2 M.) Reichenau (1600'; *Hotel Thalhof, 1 M. to the N.; Waisnix
Hydropathie, 1/2 M. to the N.; Hotel Fischer, E. 1 1/2 fl., L. 15 kr., good
wine; Hochwartner; Goldner Anker), in a sheltered situation, in the beau-
tiful green valley of the Schwarzau, a fashionable resort of the Viennese,
with many new villas and lodging-houses. The road then passes the
Villa Warthole, the seat of Archduke Karl Ludwig, and the château of
Baron Nathaniel Rothschild, now an institution for superannuated officers,
at the mouth of the Freinthal (p. 400), and reaches (1 1/2 M.) Hirschwang
(1588; *Fink). The valley now contracts (on the left rises the Grundschacher,
and on the right the Feuchter, Ochsenwand, and Stadlwand), and we enter the
Höllenthal. The road crosses the Schwarzau several times, and next
reaches (2 M.) Kaiserbrunn (1760'; *Schnepf's Inn). Adjoining the inn-garden
is the walled enclosure of the *Kaiserbrunner*, which, together with other
springs, supplies Vienna with excellent drinking-water. A bridle-path
ascends from this point through the Krumbach-Graben to the (2 1/2-3 hrs.)
Schneeberg-Hotel (see below). We now pass through a very picturesque part
of the valley. After 2 M. a finger-post to the left shows the way to the
(1 1/2 M.) *Grosse Höllenthal (Restaurant at the entrance), a grand basin,
enclosed by the rocky slopes of the Loswand on the left and the Knöben
on the right, with the Losbühel to the left in the background. (Chamois,
which are preserved here, are often seen.) Good view from the (20 min.)
large clearing.
Ascent of the Raxalpe, see p. 400.
The main road next passes (2 M.) the Weinzettel Inn (1800'). The valley
becomes more open, and we reach the (2 M.) inn *Zur Singerin (1880),
at the mouth of the Nassthal. The Schwarzau-Thal now turns to the N., and after
1 1/2 M. again ramifies. The road through the Voisthal to the right ascends
to the (1 1/2 M.) Hochbauer (2075'; Inn; ascent of the Schneeberg, see p. 400),
and crosses the Klosterthaler Goschel (2567') to (12 M.) Gutenstein (p. 397).
Few tourists proceed beyond the Grosse Höllenthal, or at farthest the
Singerin; but the following prolongation of the excursion is very attractive.
From the Singerin we ascend the Nassthal to the (1 1/4 M.) Reithof (inn)
and (1 1/2 M.) Oberhof (*Dangl; diligence to Payerbach daily in 3 hrs., 1 fl.
30 kr.), a few hundred paces beyond which is *Engleitner's Inn. The valley
again contracts, and we cross the Saurissel-Brücke to (1 hr.) the scattered
village of Nasswald (2330'; *Schütter), a Protestant community, founded at the end of the 18th cent. by woodcutters from Gosau, situated in a grand
basin. The Reisenthal, at first a narrow gorge, diverges here to the S.; at the upper end of it is the rustic Binder Inn (2655'), with the Scheibwald-
mauer on the left and the huge Kahlmauer beyond it. Thence to the
Raxalpe, see p. 401. — From the Binder Inn we ascend through beautiful
wood to the (1 hr.) Nasskamm (3035), a saddle between the Raxalpe and
Schneealpe. (Ascent of the latter, see p. 405; from the Nasskamm over the
Gamecksteig to the Raxalpe, see p. 400.) We then descend to the Nass-
bauer, and proceed via Altenberg to (2 hrs.) Kapellen (p. 405).

The Schneeberg (6810') is usually ascended from Payerbach or from Buch-
berg (guide, not indispensable, 4 fl., if a night be spent out 5 fl.; Ant.
Hirand, Lor. Mauser, and Leop. Hübl recommended). From the Payerbach
station (the shortest and most frequented route; 5-5 1/2 hrs.) the path ascends steeply to the right to the (1 1/4 hr.) Schneebödel and through wood,
passing the Thalhof (see above; path indicated by notices and red streaks)
to the (1 1/4 hr.) Eng, a défilé between the Feuchter and the Saurissel. We
then mount the Mariensteig and through the Gansriese (a timber-slide in
a steep gorge) to the (1 1/4 hr.) Lackerboden (3775'; small Inn). We next
ascend in a straight direction by the Purschhofweg, turn to the left to the
Alpeleck, and mount the Krumbach-Sattel (4300') to the (1 1/4 hr.) Schnee-
berg Hotel zum Baumgartner (4580; 50 beds, adm. 20 kr., for members
of Alpine Clubs 10 kr.), situated on the steep S. slope of the Hoch-Schnee-
berg. From this point we ascend either by the Emmysteig (shorter but
more fatiguing), or to the right past the Fischer-Ruhe (view-point with
benches) to the Luchsboden, and round the S. slope of the Waxriegel (6180')
to the (1 1/4 hr.) Damböck-Haus, a hut on the Ochsenboden (6910); then to the
right, by a marked path, to the (1 hr.) Kaiserstein (6760), with the open
Fischer Hut, and thence to the (20 min.) summit of the Klosterwappens or Alpengipfel (6810'). The view is very extensive, stretching to the W. as far as the Dachstein. — The ascent is easier from Buchberg (1019'; Doppler; Reiterer), 9 M. to the N.W. of station Ternitz (p. 398; road through the charming Sternig-Thal, passing Schloss Stixenstein; diligence daily; one- horse carriages). From Buchberg a good path leads through the Rohrbachgraben via (11/4 hr. Rohrbach (2015'; two inns) to the (2 hrs.) Schneeberg Hotel (p. 399). Another path (marked) ascends the Hengenthal, crossing the Kaltener Wasser Saddle (3875'), to the (3-31/2 hrs.) Schneeberg Hotel. Only adepts, with guides, should attempt the difficult ascents from the Schneeberg-Gipfel (1 hr. to the W. of Buchberg) through the Schneidergraben or the Krumme Riss to the Damböck-Haus, or through the Breite Riss direct to the Kaiserstein. — The ascent from the Höchbauer (pp. 397, 399) is by a somewhat steep path, at first through wood, to the (2 hrs.) Höchbauer Alp (Alpine fare), on the N. margin of the Kuh-Schneeberg (5090); then across a furrowed plateau, past the (1/2 hr. Fluchabauer-Alpe, to the (2 hrs.) Kaiserstein.

The ascent of the Raxalpe, an extensive plateau bounded on every side by precipitous slopes, with numerous chalets, offers special attractions to the botanist (guide to the Heukuppe 3 fl.; if a night be spent out 4 fl.). The highest point is the Heukuppe (6550'), on the S.W. side. In the middle of the plateau rises the Scheibwaldöhle (6380'). The buttress projecting into the Höllenthal and culminating in the Jakobskogel (5700') is called the Grünschacher. The ascent is best made from Prein (2380'; Kaiserhof; Untere Egg; Obere Egg; Zum Wassersteig; guides, J. Frisch, F. Gruber, J. Pickler, J. Wauzenböck), 6 M. to the S.W. of Reichenau, in the Prienthal, which is reached by a road via the summer-resort of (3 M.) Eidach (Hotel Rax; guide, Joh. Tiefengraber); Steirwagen from Payerbach to Prein, daily (60 kr.). An attractive marked path leads hence to the S. through the Eselbach-Graben to (1 1/4 hr.) the Ortclauer (3030'; Inn) and on to the (1 1/2 hr.) Semmerring Hotel (p. 401). — From Prein we follow the road to the E. as far as the (3 M.) Reiner Gscheid (3510'), the frontier of Styria. (The continuation of the road descends to Kapellen, p. 405; 6 M.) We now ascend to the right through the Steibenbrunnen-Graben (a fine rocky basin) to the (3/4 hr.) Halter-Hütte (4320), and thence by the Schlangenweg (practicable for carriages) to the (1 1/4 hr.) Karl Ludwig-Haus (5915'; Inn, 80 beds), situated on the plateau. From this point, passing the Lackenhofer-Hütte (6450), we reach the summit of the Heukuppe in 3/4 hr. (5500'; extensive and beautiful view). A shorter route for experts is afforded by the Reishaltler Steig, which ascends direct from the Gscheid to the Reishaltler-Hütte (4100') and through the Reishaltler (wire-rope) to the (1 1/2 hr.) Lackenhofer-Hütte. — The Grünschacher is ascended as follows: from Eidach (see above) we ascend to the left to the (1 hr.) Knappendorf (2700'), and thence follow the winding ‘Thörleit’ (way-marks) to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Thörli (5625'), on which is the finely-situated Erzherzog-Otto-Haus (Inn). From this point to the Jakobskogel (5700'), distinguished by its rich flora, 1/4 hr.; via the See-Hütten and the Trinkstein-Sattel to the Karl-Ludwig-Haus (see above), 3-3 1/2 hrs. — From Kapellen (p. 405; guide, Joh. Holzer) there are several different routes to the summit. One route leads through the Rezenthal to the (2 hrs.) Gscheid, and as above to the Karl-Ludwig-Haus. Another leads to the N. to (3 1/2 M.) Altenberg (‘Perl’), and ascends through the Kern-Graben to the right to the (1 1/4 hr.) Karrer Alm (4855'); it then proceeds to the left to the Hohe Stein (‘View’ and mounts by a good path in windings to the (1 hr.) plateau (5060'), near the Gameck (6000'), whence it ascends to the right to the (1/2 hr.) Heukuppe. A third route leads via Altenberg to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Nasenkamm (3855'; p. 399), proceeds to the right to the (1 1/4 hr.) deserted Gruber-Alp (4360'; refuge-hut being built) and thence to the (20 min.) Gupf-Sattel, and lastly ascends by the steep and stony, but perfectly safe Gamecksteig (with steps, chains, and a ladder) to the (1/2 hr.) cairn on the plateau and to the (1 1/2 hr.) Heukuppe. — From the Grosse Höllenthal (p. 399) the ‘Listeig’ ascends (at one point by an iron ladder, 13' high) past the Gaisloch to the Rax (to the Eis-Hütten on the Grünschacher 3 hrs.; thence over the Trinkstein-Sattel to the Karl-
Ludwig-Haus (1½-2 hrs.). More interesting, but difficult, is the Lobschäftlsteig, leading through the Teufels-Badstube to the (2½ hrs.) top of the Loswann. Thence to the Erzherzog-Otto Haus (see p. 400), 1½ hr. — A number of other routes, varying in difficulty and danger (Jagdsäite, Rothofferstiege, etc.) lead from the Hällenthal to the plateau. — Several paths also ascend from the Reitschal (p. 399) to the Bax (fit for experts only; guide, Anton Winter). One route leads from the Binder Inn, via the Kahlertsteig, to the (1½ hr.) Zikafahner Alp (4780'; small inn); thence to the (1 hr.) Pehofer Inn on the Wazriegel (6260'; *View), the (1 hr.) Liechtenstein-Hütten, and the (½ hr.) Karl-Ludwig-Haus. Other paths (suitable only for experts with steady heads) lead from the Binder over the Kleine Gries to the (2½ hrs.) Pehofer-Haus; and by the Grose Gries, the Bärenloch, the Wildfährte, or the Zerbenriegel to the (3 hrs.) Karl-Ludwig-Haus.

Beyond Payerbach the train crosses the Schwarza by an imposing viaduct of 13 arches (pretty view to the right of the valley of Reichenau, and to the left of the Payerbach valley), and then ascends (gradient 1:40) the S. slope of the valley. The paper-manufactory of Schlossmühl again becomes visible far below, while to the W. the Raxalpe still forms the background. Two short tunnels; to the left an extensive view of the plain. Gloggnitz lies 560' below this part of the line.

The train next skirts the Gotschakoogl (two tunnels). On a rocky pinnacle, at (60 M.) Klamm (2255'; *Mosshammer), rises an old castle of Prince Liechtenstein, once the key of Styria, but now half destroyed. Far below runs the Semmering road, with several manufactories and the white houses of Schottwien in a ravine. Beyond the next tunnel a picturesque retrospect of the castle of Klamm. Farther on, a fine view is obtained of the deep valley with its rocky walls and pinnacles. The train traverses a long gallery, with apertures for light, and a bridge, skirting the Weizsetterwand, and reaches (66 M.) Breitenstein (2540'). Two more tunnels. It then crosses the Katte Rinne by a viaduct 310 yds. long and 150' high, the loftiest on the line, and ascends in a wide sweep (fine retrospect, in the background the Raxalpe) to the last large viaduct (175 yds. long, 90' high), which spans the Untere Adlitzgraben.

After three more tunnels (station Wolfsbergkogel, beyond the second) the train stops at (691½ M.) Semmering (2840'; Hotel Stephanie, R. 1½ f.), 1½-1¾ hr. from Gloggnitz. A monument to Karl von Ghega (p. 398), the constructor of the railway, has been erected on the rocks to the right.

On the slope of the Kartnerkogel, about 1 M. to the N. (omnibus at the station, 40 kr.), is the Semmering Hotel (3250'; R. 1½-2, L. & A. ½, board 4 fl.), built by the S. Railway Company, in a fine situation, frequented as a summer-resort. In July and August rooms should always be engaged beforehand. A little lower are the two 'dependances' belonging to the hotel, and ½ M. to the S., nearer the station, is the *Hotel Panhans (cheaper). Numerous picturesque walks in the neighbourhood (paths marked). Thus we may visit the Meierei, 25 min.; or ascend the Doppelerer-kogel (fine view), ½ hr.; or follow the 'Hochweg' to the Hotel Panhans, and the (40 min.) Erzherzog Johann Hotel, at the highest point of the Semmering road (3216'; ½ hr. from Semmering station), with a monument in honor of Emp. Charles VI., the constructor of the road. Or we may walk to the top of the (1 hr.) Pinkenkogel (4235'; refuge-hut; fine view); to the (½ hr.) Adlitzgraben (see above), etc.

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The *Sonnenweg or Gößritz (4995'; guide unnecessary), ascended from the Erzherzog Johann Hotel by a road in 2 hrs., or in 1½ hr. by the Alpine Club path via the Myriembrücke, commands an extensive and beautiful panorama. Far below is the Semmering railway. About 8 min. below the summit is the Friedrich Schüler Alpenhaus (4769'; *Wallner's Inn, R. from 1 fl.). — A zigzag path ('Fischerweg') descends on the N. side to (1½ hr.) Maria-Schutz (2490'; *Inn), a resort of pilgrims, in a charming situation. Thence by the Semmering road via Schottwien (1890'; Post; etc.) to (3 M.) the station of Klamm (p. 401) or (6 M.) Gloggnitz (p. 398).

The line now avoids a farther ascent of 280' by means of a tunnel, 1564 yds. in length, which penetrates the Semmering, the boundary between Austria and Styria. The middle of the tunnel is the culminating point of the line (2940'). The train then descends rapidly. From Steinhaus onwards it is carried high up on the N. side of the picturesque Fröschnitz-Thal by means of long embankments and deep cuttings. — 76 M. Spital (2520'; Schwein; Hirsch; Krone) has an ancient hospital, founded in 1160 by Margrave Ottokar VII.

Excursions. A marked path leads to the N. to the (2½ hrs.) Kamp-Alpe (5035'; fine view). — The Stuhleck (5850'; 3½ hrs.; guide, Joh. Konrad of Spital, not indispensable), ascended via the (2½ hrs.) Spitaler Alp (rifts.), commands a fine and extensive view. About 10 min. below the summit (N.W.) is the open Gustav-Jäger-Schutzhaus (5700'). The descent may be made to Steinhaus (see above), or by the Schwarzkogel-Alpe and Schneeberg to (3½ hrs.) Murzzuschlag, or to (3 hrs.) the Krankenberger-Schwaig (p. 398); path marked.

80 M. Murzzuschlag (2200'; *Schwarz Adler, R. 80 kr.-1 fl.; *Post, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.; Hôtel Lambach, prettily situated 1/2 M. from the station; *Rail. Restaurant, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.), an old town (3650 inhab.) with iron-works, picturesquely situated on the Mürs, is a summer-resort, with a hydropathic establishment, a Curhaus, and pleasant promenades.

Short walks lead hence to the (1/2 M.) Ganster, the (1½ M.) Grüßlauer, the (1½ M.) Rauchengraben, the Steinbauer, and the (1½ hr.) top of the Gansteink (2360'; refuge-hut). — An easy route (indicated by blue marks) leads to the N. from the station to the (3 hrs.) top of the Drahtekogel (5140), which offers a fine view of the Schneeberg, Raxalpe, Schneealpe, etc. Descent by the Kamp-Alpe to (2 hrs.) Spital (see above). — From Murzzuschlag to Mariawelt, see p. 405.

The line follows the pleasant, pine-clad valley of the Mürs, which is enlivened with a number of iron-forges. Near (85 M.) Langenwang (2110'), on a hill to the left, is the ruin of Höhenwang or Hochschloss, and to the right is the château of Neu-Höhenwang. — 87 1/2 M. Krieglach (2280'; Höbenreich; *Maurer; Kammerhofer), a prettily situated village and summer-resort. Rosegger, the poet, born in 1843 at Alpl in the vicinity, has a villa here. The Weikerhöch, 1 hr. to the N., commands a good view. — 90 1/2 M. Mitterdorf (2000'; Eggel; Greitbauer; Leitner). To the right, at the mouth of the Veitschthal, rises Schloss Pichl, with its four towers.

A road from Mitterdorf ascends the picturesque Veitschthal to (3 M.) Veitsch (2180'; Weltl; Priller), where the valley divides into the Grosse (W.) and Kleine Veitschthal (E.). Road through the former to the (4½ M.) Inn im Rad (2890); then an ascent to the left to the (1½ hr.) Schaller-Alpe, and over the Hundschupfen to the (1½ hr.) Graf Meran Refuge Hut.
to Gratz.  

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(630'; Inn in summer), and thence to the (1/2 hr.) summit of the Hohe Weitsach (850'; 6 hrs. from Mitterdorf; fine view). Descent past the Rothsohl-Alp and through the Aschbach-Graben to (31/2 hrs.) Wegscheid (p. 409); or through the Fluchgraben or the Dürngraben to (3 hrs.) Mürrzeg (p. 406).

Farther on, near (92 M.) Wartberg—Mürzhof (1885'), to the right, is the ruin of Lichtenegg. The train makes a wide sweep round the Wartberg-Kogel (2320'), crossing the Mürz twice, and reaches (95 M.) Kindberg (1880'; *Wolfsbauer, with bathing-establishment; Gruber; Kappel, etc.; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms), a summer-resort, with the handsome château of Oberkindberg, the property of Count Attems. — 99 M. Marein (Hirschvogel). — 103 M. Kapfenberg (1580'; Ramsauer; Hirsch, etc.), with Schloss Wiedhof, and to the left, high above us, the picturesque ruin of Oberkapfenberg (2315'). Narrow-gauge railway to Au-Seewiesen, see p. 410. Prettily situated at the mouth of the Thörthal (p. 410), 11/2 M. to the W., lies Bad Steinerhof (1640'; pine-cone baths).

106 M. Bruck an der Mur (1695'; Rail. Restaurant; Wetzal's Hotel Post, at the station; Höt. Popp or Adler; Löwe; Post; Café Austria, etc.) is a small town (5788 inhab.) at the confluence of the Mürz and the Mur, with a Gothic church of the 15th century. In the principal square is the late-Gothic Kornmesser-Haus (1497-1505), with arcades and an open loggia. The Gloriette, to the E. of the station, and the Calvarienberg, on the right bank of the Mur, afford the best surveys of the town and environs. On a crag to the N. of the station rises the old castle of Landskron, which was burned down in 1792. — To St. Michael and Villach, see R. 81; to Mariazell, see R. 70.

The train now enters the narrow valley of the Mur; at places the river completely fills the gorge. At (1121/2 M.) Pernegg (1550'; Linde, with a mineral spring) is a large château, built in 1582, and now the property of the Lipith family. Above it are the ruins of an interesting older castle, in plan resembling the Wartburg.

Ascent of the Rennfeld (3345') from Pernegg, interesting and easy; either through the Gabrun-Graben in 3½ hrs., or through the Breitenau (see below) by carriage-road to the (1½ hr.) foundry, and then through the Feistergruben in 3-3½ hrs.; descend to the N. to (1½ hr.) Frauenberg (Maria-Rehkov; 3060'), a favourite resort of pilgrims (Löwe, Linde), and thence either to (3½ M.) Kapfenberg (see above) or (5 M.) Bruck.

Through the Breitenau, which opens to the E. halfway between Pernegg and Mixnitz, a carriage-road, passing Schäffer's Foundry, leads to (2 hrs.) St. Jakob (1880'; Ebenbauer; Rosenkranz) and (1½ hr.) St. Ehrhard (2160'; Zum Bäcken; Zur Post), a frequented pilgrim-resort. The Hochlantsch (p. 404) may be easily ascended hence in 3½ hrs. The ascent of the Hochschlag (5190'; 2½-3 hrs.) is also attractive. The Rennfeld, 3½ hrs. from St. Jakob, see above.

114 M. Mixnitz (*Scherer; Fuchs), a village picturesquely situated at the foot of the Röthelein (4050').

Excursions (guide, Peter Stengg, vulgo 'Weber'). On the slope of the Röthelein, about 1600' or 1¼ hr. above the village, is an extensive stalactite cavern, called the Drachen-Höhle or Kogelucken (visit fatiguing, guide 1 fl.). — A pleasant excursion may be made to the *Bärenschütz. The route leads through the valley of the Mixnitzbach to (1¼ hr.) a char-
coal-burner's hut, and thence (guide-post) for 20 min. along the cliff, to the Bärenschütz (3665'), where the Mixnitzbach breaks through a rocky wall (rendered easily accessible).

The Hochlantsch (6650'; 5-6 hrs.; guide, not indispensable, 4-5 fl.; Weber of Mixnitz) is also well worthy of a visit. We follow the right bank of the Mixnitzbach to the (1/4 hr.) charcoal-burner's (see above), thence to the left to the (1/2 hr.) Schwaigerbauer, and to the (3/4 hr.) Inn 'zum Guten Hirten.' Then to the left (the path to the right leads to the Teichalpe, see below) to (9/4 hr.) Schüsserlbrunn (4055'), a pleasantly situated pilgrimage-chapel (two inns), and by the arête to the (1/4 hr.) summit, which commands an admirable view of the Styrian Alps and possesses a rich flora. Descent by Schüsserlbrunn, and through the Breitenau to (3 hrs.) Perneck (p. 403); or on the S.E. to (1 hr.) the Teichalpe (3855'; Inn), and thence through the Mixnitz-Thal back to (3 hrs.) Mixnitz, or via the Aßel (4185') and through the Tyraunr-Graben to (4 1/2 hrs.) Frohnleiten.

122 M. Frohnleiten (1425'; *Stadt Strassburg, with view from the terrace; Krone; Sonne, etc.), with forges and a hydropathic establishment. To the right of the railway is Schloss Neu-Pfannberg or Graßendorf, and on a height to the left are the ruins of the castle of Pfannberg.

The Brucker Hochalpe (5370'; 5 hrs.) is an easy and attractive ascent from Frohnleiten. We follow the Bruck road for 1 1/2 M. to the N.W., turn to the left into the Gamsgraben, passing Schloss Weyer, and reach the (2 M.) Traminger Inn, at the bifurcation of the valley. We then ascend to the right through the Gamsgraben ('Diebsweg'), turning to the left at (1 hr.) the cross, to the (1 hr.) Almweith (3° 65'), and thence to the right (route marked) along the arête to the (1 1/2 hr.) summit, where a fine panorama is enjoyed. About 1/2 hr. from the top, to the S.W., are the Hochalpen-Hütten.

On a rock on the right bank is the recently-restored castle of Rabenstein. The valley now expands for a short distance, and then contracts to a narrow defile, through which the line is carried along the Badlwand by means of a gallery of 35 arches (440 yds. long). Above the railway runs the high-road. At (1261/2 M.) Peggau (1350'; Hochhube; Post) the Schöckl (p. 442) is seen to the left. Opposite, at the mouth of the Uebelbach, lies the small town of Feistritz, with lead and zinc smelting-works. Near it, on the left bank of the Mur, are some interesting caverns (the Badl-Höhle the most convenient to visit; 1 hr., with guide).

The Gleinalpe is an interesting point (7 1/2-8 hrs.). From Feistritz (Bräuhaus) we follow the road on the left bank of the Uebelbach, through its pretty valley, to (3 M.) Waldstein, with a château and ruined castle, and the village of (3 M.) Uebelbach (1895'; Jägerwirth; Bräuhaus; Köhbling). The road terminates at Hofer (Inn), 7 M. farther up the valley. Thence an ascent of 2 hrs. to the "Alpen-Wirthhaus (6210')", an inn beside a church, 1 1/4 hr. from the top of the Speikkogl (6525'), the highest peak of the Gleinalpe, commanding a beautiful and extensive view. From the inn we may descend to the (2 1/4 hrs.) Krautnach Inn (3740'), and then through wood and past the Stallwirth to the (1 1/2 hr.) Abraham Inn (2100'), in the Stubing-graben. From this point we ascend to the right to the (1 hr.) Pleschweirth (3050'), whence the Pleschlagl (3485'), a good point of view, may be ascended in 1/4 hr. Lastly we proceed by the 16th cent. church of (1 1/2 hr.) Rein to (1 1/2 M.) the rail. stat. Gratwein (p. 405), whence Gratz is reached by train in 20 minutes. — Descent from the Gleinalpe into the Murthal, to St. Lorenzen or Knittelfeld, see p. 498.

The train crosses the Mur, and follows the right bank to Gratz.
At (129 M.) Stübing (Hirsch) is the handsome château of Count Palffy. The line then runs between the river and a wall of rock to (132 M.) Gratwein (1290'; Fischerwirth; Stern; Krone), where there is a large paper-mill. The valley expands. 134 M. Judendorf (*Schreiber; Materleitner) is a favourite summer-resort with fine woods, numerous villas, and a hydropathic establishment. On an eminence to the right stands the pilgrimage-church of Maria-Strassengel, a graceful Gothic building with an open tower (1355). The train now skirts a hill crowned with the ruined castle of Gösting (p. 442), and enters a fertile basin, where the isolated Schlossberg of Gratz rises on the left, with the ancient capital of Styria at its base.

139 1/2 M. Gratz,* see p. 438.

70. From Mürrzuschlag to Mariazell and Bruck on the Mur.

Railway from Mürrzuschlag to (7 1/2 M.) Neuberg in 34 minutes. — Diligence from Neuberg to Mariazell (23 M.) twice daily in 7 hrs. (3 1/2 fl.), and Stellwagen on Wed. and Sat. at 11.30 a.m. (2 fl. 60 kr.); a railway is under construction. One-horse carriage from Neuberg to Mürsteg 2, two-horse 3 fl.; two-horse carriage to Mariazell in 5 hrs., with two seats 12, four seats 11 fl. — Between Mariazell and Seewiesen (18 1/2 M.) Diligence twice daily in summer in 3½ hrs. (fare 2 fl. 55 kr.); from Au-See weissen to (14 M.) Kapfenberg, railway in 1 hr. 35 minutes. — From Gaming to Mariazell, see p. 408; from St. Pölten via Lüftenfeld to Mariazell, see p. 415.

Mürrzuschlag, see p. 402. The Neuberg line diverges here to the right from the main line, crosses the Mürz, and ascends the wooded valley of that stream, passing several iron-works, to (4 1/2 M.) Kapellen (2310'); Rail. Restaurant, with rooms; ascent of the Raxalpe, see p. 400; of the Schneealpe, see below; via the Nasskamm to the Singerin, p. 399). Following the right bank of the Mürz, via (6 M.) Arbach, the train reaches —

7 1/2 M. Neuberg (2400'; *Post, with garden; Goldner Hirsch; Stern; Kaiser von Österreich), finely situated at the base of the Schneealpe (see below). The handsome Gothic Cistercian Church, with its fourteen slender octagonal pillars and large rose-window, was consecrated in 1471, and has recently been restored. From the well-preserved cloisters, which contain portraits of all the abbots, we enter the elegant crypt, in which are the coffins of the Margrave Otho, his two wives, and his two sons. The abbey was suppressed by the Emp. Joseph II. in 1785. The E. wing of the extensive abbey-buildings is the residence of the emperor during the spring shooting-season. A little to the N. of Neuberg are the extensive iron-works of the Alpine Montan-Gesellschaft (shown on application to the manager). On the (10 min.) top of the Calvarienberg is a pyramid carved from the rock in 1882, with a bronze portrait of Archduke John (p. 409).

The Schneealpe (6245'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide, not indispensable for adepts, 4-5 fl.) is easily ascended from Neuberg or from Kapellen (see above). A
marked path ascends from Kapellen past the cemetery, to the right of the Kapellenkogl, to the (1/2 hr.) chalets Im Greith, and to the (1 1/2 hr.) Kampfl (5385'). Thence it crosses the plateau to the (1 hr.) Schneealp-Hütten (5720'; Inn); to the summit (Windberg, 6245') in 25 min. more. Extensive view of the Styrian Alps. — From Altenberg (p. 400) a marked path leads to the N.W., through the Almgraben, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Schneealp-Hütten; or take the easier route through the Lichtenbach-Graben, which diverges 1/2 hr. to the E., to the (1 1/2 hr.) Michelbauer and (1 hr.) Kampfl (see above). — From the Schneealp-Hütten via the Ameisbüehl and the Nasskamm to the Raxalpe (p. 399), 5 hrs.

Over the Eisen Thörl to the Frein, 5 1/4 hrs., attractive. From (9/4 hr.) Krampen (see below) a carriage-road ('Kaiserweg') runs to the N.W. through the Innere Krampengraben, past the (1 1/2 hr.) hamlet Im Tirol, to the (1 1/2 hr.) Eisern Thörl (4420'), whence the Windberg (see above; 2 1/2 hrs.), to the E., may be ascended via the Grossboden-Alp, and the Lach-Alpe (5135'; 1 1/4 hr.; fine view) to the S.W. — From the Thörl the road goes on to (2 M.) the Jägerhaus in the Nasskühr (Inn), 1/2 M. to the N. of the imperial Jagdschloss (4513'). Thence a marked path leads via the (1 1/2 M.) Hinteralm (4735'; Rfmtns.) down to (1 1/2 hr.) Frein (p. 407).

Above Neuberg the valley becomes narrower and more picturesque. The road, skirting the clear and rapid Mürz, side by side with a shady forest-path, ascends to (2 1/2 M.) Krampen (2480'; *Forelle) and the pretty village of (5 1/2 M.) —

8 M. (from Neuberg) Mürzsteg (2570'; *Eder, with garden; *Grabner), with an imperial shooting-box. To the S.W. stretches the Veitsch-Alpe.

The Hohe Veitsch (6500'; 4 1/2-5 hrs.), an interesting point, is easily ascended from Mürzsteg. We follow the Wegscheid road for 1 1/2 M., diverge to the left, and ascend the Fluchgraben by a good path to the (1 hr.) shooting-lodge on the Senkstein (4200'; Rfmtns.); thence over the plateau by a path indicated by blue and white marks to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Graf-Meran-Haus and the (1 1/2 hr.) summit (comp. p. 403). Another route, entering the Bärengraben about 1 M. before Mürzsteg, ascends past the Dürnthal-Alp to the (2 1/2 hrs.) finely-situated Veitsch-Alp (4650'); thence across the plateau to the summit 2 hrs. more. From Neuberg (p. 405) a path indicated by blue marks ascends via the Veitschbach-Thörl (4610'), the Karoluskreuz (4030'), and the Heinzeikogl (4200'), to the (4 hrs.) Veitsch-Alp. — From the Niederalpel (see below) to the Hohe Veitsch via the Sohlen-Alpe (4480) a path (indicated by red marks) ascends in 4 hrs. — The descent may be made on the S.W. side to the (1 hr.) Rothsohl-Hütten (4365), through the Rothsohl-Graben to the Aschbach-Thal, and by road to (2 hrs.) Wegscheid (p. 409).

The valley divides here. The high-road ascends the Dobrein-Thai to the W., passing (1 M.) an *Inn and the (1 1/2 hr.) village of Niederalpel (3110'; Inn), and crosses the (1 hr.) Niederalpel Saddle (4000'; fine view of the Veitschapel and Hochschwab) to (1 1/2 hr.; 20 M.) Wegscheid, a village 9 1/2 M. to the S. of Mariazell (p. 409).

The new Road via Frein is much preferable (from Krampen to Frein over the Eisern Thörl, see above). This runs to the N. through the gradually widening valley of the Mürz to the (3 1/2 M.) Scheiterboden (2700'; Inn), and then leads through wild ravines, between the cliffs of the Rosskogl on the right and the Proleswand on the left, close by the side of the foaming stream. [The path through the
gorge was formerly carried above the stream by a wooden gallery resting on iron bars inserted in the rock.] In the midst of this rocky wilderness a small waterfall descends from a cavity above, called Zum Todten Weib (2730') from a peasant-woman having been found dead at this spot many years ago. A flight of wooden steps, passing a hermitage, ascends to the orifice whence the cascade issues. The valley soon expands into a green dale, surrounded by lofty, pine-clad mountains, in which lies the hamlet of (2¾ M.) Frein (2840'; Inn).

From Frein the road continues to the W. through the Freiner-Thal, passing (3 M.) Gschwand, and then ascends in wide curves to the (2½ M.) Hühnerreith-Sattel or Schöneben-Sattel (3750'), between the Student and the Fallenstein. Descending to (1 M.) the Schöneben Inn (3630'), whence a marked path leads to the right, through the Washubenwald, to (2½ hrs.) Mariazell, we follow the road through the pretty Fallensteiner-Thal (to the left is the Tonion-Alpe, 5575') to the (5½ M.) Gusswerk (p. 409), on the road from Bruck to (3½ M.) Mariazell.

The Footpath from Frein over the Frein-Sattel to Mariazell (½ hrs.) is more attractive and saves 1 hr. Guide (3 fl.) not necessary. The marked path diverges from the road to the right at (3 M.) Gschwand (see above), and ascends into the wood to (¾ hr.) the summit of the Frein-Sattel (3670'). To the left rises the Student (4960'), and to the N.W., in the background, the bald summit of the Oetscher (6210'). Then a steep descent. After 20 min. we descend by the path to the left (following the brook) to the Hallthal, and in ¼ hr. cross the Saisa to the Kernhof and Mariazell road (p. 413) and to (2 hrs.) Mariazell.

29 M. Mariazell (2830'); *Schwarzer Adler; *Löwe, moderate; *Krone; *Weintraube; *Greif; *Kreuz, etc.), very picturesquely situation in a wide basin, surrounded by beautiful wooded mountains of varied forms, is the most frequented shrine in Austria, being visited annually by upwards of 100,000 pilgrims. The village consists almost entirely of inns and taverns, all of which are crowded at the time of the great pilgrimages (from Vienna on 1st July, from Grat on 14th Aug.) and during the latter half of August. In the centre of the village rises the imposing Church, erected at the end of the 17th cent., with its four towers, of which the handsome Gothic central tower belongs to the original structure of the 14th century.

The Interior is 207 ft. long and 69 ft. broad. Behind a silver railing in the nave is the chapel containing the miraculous wooden Image of the Virgin, 20 inches high, on a silver altar. The Pulpit is of red marble. On the High-Altar is an ebony crucifix and two life-size silver figures, presented by the Emperor Charles VI. Beneath the cross is a silver terrestrial globe, 8 ft. in diameter, surrounded by a serpent. The rosaries and similar articles placed by pilgrims on a long table in the corner to the right are blessed by a priest from time to time. In the upper ambulatories are numerous votive pictures, and over the arches are larger and more ancient paintings representing remarkable occurrences connected with Mariazell. A staircase in the S.W. tower leads to a room containing a plastic group of the Nativity, with the adoration of the Magi to the right, and a number of Styrian peasants to the left. The Treasury contains numerous vessels of the precious metals, reliquaries, gems, pearls, and ornaments; miniature altars of rare stones; old mass-books, etc.
Over the altar is a Madonna, by an early Italian master, presented by King Lewis I. of Hungary.

The semicircle of booths and stalls beside the church is devoted to the sale of religious articles and mementoes.

Excursions (guide, Ferd. Kalisch). To the Calvarienberg (1/4 hr.), by the ride-range; the adjacent Carolinenhöhe commands a charming view. Fine view of the Hochschwab, etc., also from the (1/3 hr.) Kreuzberg (2270'), on the Hallital road (p. 415). — The (1 hr.) Franz-Karl-Warte on the Bürger-Alpel (4556; Inn in summer; forest-path indicated by red marks) commands a striking view of the Ötscher, Durrenstein, and Hochschwab. A path (yellow marks) descends hence to the (1/2 hr.) interesting cavern in the Hohlenstein, with stalactites and a small waterfall; thence we may regain (1/4 hr.) Mariazell by a path (white marks) via the Hundeck and the Calvarienberg.

Pleasant excursion (one-horse carr. there and back 4-5 fl.) through the Grünaue (Maria Waterfall; refreshments at the Glitzerbauer's) to the (41/2 M.) Erlsfeee (2740' ; *Seeewirth, at the upper end, trout; lake-baths; boats for hire), from which we may return by the S. bank to the Herrenhaus (*Inn), at the E. end, and thence either by the direct road to (3 M.) Mariazell, or by a path to the N.E. (red marks) via Fitzwieser (to 1 hr.) Mitterbach (see below).

To the *Lassing Fall, 4-41/4 hrs. (carr. there and back 8 fl.). We follow the road to the N. to (1/4 hr.) Mitterbach (Steiner; Engl. inn), and over the Josefserg (3365') to (6 M.) Wienerbruck (2300; *Burger), and descend thence to the left to the (1/4 hr.) fall, 260' high, which the Lassing forms before its union with the Erlaf, amidst grand rocky environs. (*The fall, in itself insignificant, may be improved by the opening of a sluice; fee 2 fl.; tickets at Burger's Inn.) At the foot of the fall we cross the Lassing, descend it to its junction with the Erlaf or Erlauf, and cross to the left bank of the latter, where we meet the path from the Thormäuer (p. 416; to Gaming, 6 hrs.). We then follow a narrow path (yellow marks) to the left, which is hewn for the most part out of the rock and leads through the romantic *Ötschergraben and past the Mira Fall to the (2 hrs.) Klausfe. From this point we may follow a path through wood to the (1 hr.) Spielbichler (ca. 2950; Inn) and ascend rapidly to the (1 hr.) Riffel-Sattel (4240'), between the Grosse and the Kleine Ötscher (p. 416), whence we may descend in a straight direction to (1 hr.) Lackenhof (p. 416), or ascend to the right to (20 min.) the *Ötscher-Haus (red marks), and thence to the top of the (11/4 hr.) *Ötscher (8210'; comp. p. 416). From the Ötschergraben a marked path leads direct back to Mariazell via the Hintere and Vordere Haagenbauer and (11/2 hr.) Mitterbach (see above; from the Ötscherklause to Mariazell 31/2 hrs.).

From Mariazell to Gaming (25 M.). The road leads through the Grünaue or past the Erlafsee (see above) and across the Zellerrasen (3510), the boundary of Lower Austria, and the watershed between the Erlaf and the Ybbs, to (11/2 M.) Neuhaus (3290; Konrad), with a fine new church; and then through the picturesquely wooded Neuhausertal, between the Zwieselberg (4710') on the left and the Buchalpe (4340') on the right, and past the Holzitten-Boden, with a large shooting-lodge, belonging to Baron Rothschild, to (11/2 M.) Langau (2230; Inn, clean), in the Oisalp, or upper valley of the Ybbs. The route to Lackenhof diverges to the right, 11/2 M. farther on, and that to Lanzen (p. 416), by the Durchlass, to the left. The road follows the Ybbs for 3 M. more, ascends to the N., over the Fölbaushöhe, to the (21/4 M.) Grubberg (p. 416), and descends to (3 M.) Gaming (p. 416).

From Mariazell via Kernhof to Schëibmühle and St. Pöten, see p. 415; to Weichselboden, Wildalpen, and Bisenz, see p. 74.

The Road from Mariazell to Bruck (40 M.) leads through the pretty valley of the Salsza. To the right, on a wooded rock, stands the Sigmunds-Kapelle, originally fortified and surrounded with lofty walls to protect it against the Turks, who in the 16th cent. frequently
invaded these remote valleys. At the (5 M.) Gusswerk (2450'; * Werkgasthaus), with important iron-works, the road to Weichselboden diverges to the right (see p. 411). Our road now quits the Salza, ascends the Aschbach-Thal to the S.E., uniting after 2½ M. with the road from Frein (p. 407), and reaches (2 hrs.) the small village of Wegscheid (2670'; * Neue Post; * Alte Post). — From Wegscheid to Müritzsteg across the Niederalpe (3½ hrs.), see p. 406.

From Wegscheid to Weichselboden over the Kastenriegel, a pleasant route (carriage-road, 11-12 M.). About ½ M. to the S.W. of Wegscheid the road turns to the right by a finger-post into the narrow entrance of the Rammer-Thal, and ascends through wood and meadow to the (5 M.) Kastenriegel (3645'), a depression between the Zeller and Aufender Staritsen (6529'), at the head of the Höhle (p. 411). It then descends, running at first high up on the S. slope in wide curves (short-cuts for walkers), and afterwards passing the mouth of the Untere Ring (p. 411), to (6½ M.) Weichselboden (p. 411).

The road ascends by the Gollradbach to (3¾ M.) the important iron-mines of Gollrad (to the left lies the Knappendorf, inhabited by the miners), and 1½ M. farther on reaches the Brandhof (3660'), formerly a country-seat of Archduke John (d. 1859), finely situated at the foot of the Seeberg.

The villa is adorned with stained glass, statues, and reminiscences of the chase. The small Gothic chapel, with two paintings by Schorr, is interesting. One of the saloons contains statues of Ferdinand of 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, sportsmen's gear; &c.

The road now ascends steeply to the (½ hr.) Seeberg Pass (4115'), where we enjoy a fine view of the Seethal, enclosed by the rocky walls of the Hochschwab chain, and then descends in long windings (short-cut to the left) to (½ hr.) the village of —

18½ M. Seeiwiesen (3175'; * Post), picturesquely situated.

The * Hochschwab (7475'; 5 hrs.; marked path; guide, not indispensable for adepts, to Weichselboden 5 fl.) is frequently ascended from Seeiwiesen. We ascend the Seethal to the (½ hr.) Untere and (1½ hr.) Obere Dullerwits-Hütten (3350'), follow the valley for ½ hr. more past the Goldbrunnen, and then ascend to the right, skirting the Wetterkogl, to the (1½ hr.) Schiestl-Haus, on the Schwabenboden (7350'; Inn in summer), and to the (½ hr.) summit, on which are a trigonometrical pyramid and an iron memorial tablet. Extensive View, reaching to the Danube on the N., and embracing the whole of the E. Alps from the Schneeberg to the Dachstein. On the S. side the Hochschwab descends in a sheer precipice. — Descent by the Edelboden to (3 hrs.) Weichselboden, or through the Anten-graben to Geisbühler; see pp. 411, 412. To St. Igen, see p. 410; to Etsenzer, see p. 411.

At Au-Seeiwiesen, about 3½ M. to the S. of Seeiwiesen, begins the Styrian Narrow-Gauge Railway to (14 M.) Kapfenberg. The line runs through the narrow Seegrabent, past the Düressee (2965'), to (13½ M.) the station of Seebach-Turnau, 1½ M. to the E. of which is Turnau, a prettily situated village in the Stübing-Graben. Thence the railway descends the pretty Stübing-Thal, via (3 M.) Hinterberg and (5½ M.) Wappensteinhammer, to (6 M.) Aßens.

From the station a road leads to the N. to (1½ M.) Aßens (2510'; * Post; * Karlon; Bräu), a thriving village with an old church. From this point
the ascent of the Bürgeralpe (4940'; 2 hrs.; good path) offers a pleasant excursion. Thence over the Schönleiten and the Zlacken-Sattel (3720) to the (2½ hrs.) Mitter-Alpe (6490'), a plateau bounded by huge precipices on every side. (Fine view from the Kampf, the highest point.) Easy descent to the E. over the Hacken-Alp to (2½ hrs.) Seewiesen; to the W. over the (1½ hr.) Fölz-Alpe (4830) to (2½ hrs.) Aflenz. Ascent of the (1½ hr.) Fölzstein (6635') from the Fölz-Alpe, attractive; thence an easy ascent of 1½ hr. more to the top of the Karl-Hochkogel (see below) and past the Karl-Alp to (2½ hrs.) St. Ilgen (see below). Guide, Anton Haidler of Aflenz.

At (7 M.) Thörl (2065'; Sumrauer), a village with wire-works, the brooks from the S. slopes of the Hochschwab combine to form the Thörlbach. Above the village rises the picturesque ruin of Schönstein.

A road (diligence daily in summer to Bodenbauer in 1½ hr.) leads from Thörl to the N.W. through the pretty St. Ilgen-Thal to (3½ M.) St. Ilgen (2400'; Pieren), and thence by Ober-Zwain to Buchberg and the (4½ M.) Bodenbauer Inn (2575'), beautifully situated at the head of the valley, and a good starting-point for excursions. (Guide, Jos. Leggerer.) Ascent of the Messnerin (6955'; 3½ hrs.) by the Püllsteiner-Alpe, interesting (from St. Ilgen also in 3 hrs.; descent to Oberort in the Tragöß-Thal, p. 422, 2 hrs.). — The Karl-Hochkogel (6870'), a fine point of view, is reached by the Trawiesen-Alpe and the Gehackt-Brunnen in 3 hrs., or from St. Ilgen by the Karl-Alp in 3½ hrs. Descent by the Trawies-Sattel to (3 hrs.) Seewiesen; to the Fölzstein (1½ hr. from the Karl-Alp) and to Aflenz, see above. — The Sonnenschien-Alpe (6870'), the finest Alp in the Hochschwab group, is ascended (marked path) by the Häusl-Alpe, the Sackwiesen-Alpe (to the N.W. lies the pretty Sackwiesen-See), and the Piotzboden in 3 hrs. (quarters at the woodcutter's hut). We may thence ascend the Ebenstein (6970'), a superb point of view, in 2 hrs.; also the Brandstein (6650), by the Splitsboden in 2½ hrs., another fine point. — The Hochschwab (1475') is ascended by several routes. The easiest (marked) leads by the Häusl-Alpe (see above) to the (2½ hrs.) Hochstein-Hütten (5900'), and thence through the Hirschgrube and via the Hundsboden and the Grosse Speikboden (p. 411) to the (2½ hrs.) summit. A shorter route (dizzy at places and not without danger) is by the Trawiesen-Alpe to the (2½ hrs.) Gehackt-Brunnen (see above); then, skirting the slopes of the Gehacktkogel and over the *Gehackt*, by a path indicated by red marks to the plateau and the (1½ hr.) summit. Descent to Seewiesen, to Weichselboden, or to Gschöder, see above and pp. 411, 312. — A good bridle-path (red marks) leads from the Bodenbauer to the N. over the Hochalpe (5105) and through the Antengraben to (5 hrs.) Gschöder (p. 411). Another fine route crosses the Sonnenschien-Alpe and the Schaffeld-Sattel (5100) to the Sieben-Seen-Thal and (6 hrs.) Wildalpen (with which route an ascent of the Ebenstein or the Brandstein may easily be combined; see above and p. 412).

We next traverse the narrow Thörlthal, passing the iron-works of (8 M.) Margarethen-Hütte and (10½ M.) Hanschen-Hütte, at the E. base of the Flonling (5205'; *View), which is easily ascended hence in 2 hrs. The railway then passes (12½ M.) Winkel, 1 M. to the S.E. of which is Bad Steinerhof (p. 403), and halts at (14 M.) Kapfenberg (p. 403). Hence to (3 M.) Bruck-an-der-Mur (p. 403).

71. From Mariazell to Gross-Reifling via Weichselboden and Wildalpen.

Comp. Map, p. 420.

44 M. One-horse Carriage to Weichselboden (15½ M., in 4 hrs.) 6 fl.; thence to Wildalpen (11 M., in 2½ hrs.) 4 fl.; from Wildalpen to Reifling (17½ M., in 4 hrs.) 6 fl. Carr. and pair from Mariazell to Wildalpen 18,
to Klein-Reifling 30 fl. Diligence from the Gusswerk to Weichselboden every afternoon in 3½ hrs.; from Wildalpen to Palfau every morning in 3 hrs., in connection with diligences to Göstling and Hieflau. A tolerable WALKER takes 6½-6 hrs. from Mariazell to Weichselboden, thence to Wildalpen 4 hrs., and from Wildalpen to Reifling 6 hrs.

The road, practicable for light vehicles only, quits the Bruck road at the (3½ M.) Gusswerk (p. 409), and leads to the S.W. through the picturesque valley of the Salza. 5½ M. Greith (2405'; *Höhn, plain). The Salza in its deep ravine turns towards the S., while the road ascends to the W. through wood to the Hals (2785'; view of the Hochschwab). We then descend in windings (short-cut to the left) into the Radmer-Thal and reach (6¼ M.) —

15¼ M. Weichselboden (2220'; *Post; *Schützenauer, in the Vordere Hölle, 1 M. to the E.), a small village at the union of the Radmerbach with the Salza, in a sequestered basin surrounded by lofty mountains.

The road from Wegscheid over the Kastenriegel is preferable (comp. p. 409; from Mariazell to Weichselboden 20 M.). — The neighbouring mountains abound in game, especially the Hölle and the Ring, formerly the chasse of the Archduke John. Pleasant walk through the Vordere Hölle (*Inn, see above) to the (3¼ hr.) shooting-lodge (2530'), and thence (with guide) to the Untere and (2 hrs.) *Obere Ring (3415'), a magnificent rocky basin, into which hundreds of chamois are driven on the occasion of a grand battue. The heath-cock, with the feathers of which the Styrian huntsmen decorate their hats, also abounds here.

The *Hochschwab (7475'; see pp. 409, 410; marked path; guide not indispensable for adepts; Peter Auer of Weichselboden, recommended) is frequently ascended from Weichselboden. We may either ascend direct via the Weichseleiten, or to the right (steep), 10 min. beyond the Schützenauer, over the Mießattel (4839), to the (½ hr.) Edelboden (4385; no accommodation), and thence by the Samstall and the (2½ hrs.) Wethbrunn kessel to the (1 hr.) Schieß-Haus. Descent to Göschöder, see p. 412; to Seewiesen, see p. 403; to the Bodenbauer, see p. 410. — FROM THE HOCHSCHWAB TO EISENNAV THROUGH THE FRAUDENMAUER-HÖLLE (9-10 hrs.; path indicated by red marks; guide, not indispensable for adepts, 12 fl.). The first part of the route leads by the Grosse Speikboden, the Kleine Speikboden, and the Hunds boden (the landlord of the Schiestl Inn acts as guide to this point) to the Hirschgrube and then via the Häusl-Alpe to the (3½ hrs.) Sackwiesen-Alpe (p. 410). Above the houses we ascend to the right to the saddle and skirt the near side of the Sackwiesen Lake to the (1 hr.) Sonnschien-Alpe (p. 410). Farther on, beyond the Höndlboden-Alpe, we at first ascend, then descend a little, and proceed to the right, by a path high up on the right side of the valley (indistinct at first), under the precipices of the Hörndlwauer, to the Kulm-Alp and the (1½ hr.) Neuwaldegg-Alp (4000). Thence we proceed through the (25 min.) Frauenmauer-Höhle (guide and torches at the uppermost chalet) to (2½ hrs.) Eisennez, see p. 422.

The Hochstadl (6500), ascended without difficulty from Weichselboden via Rothmoos in 5 hrs., affords a good survey of the Schwaben chain. Other paths ascend from Göschöder (see below; via the Bärenbach-Sattel, in 4½ hrs.) and from Wildalpen (over the Nassenbauer-Alp, in 3 hrs.)

The ROAD TO WILDALPEN (11 M.) follows the rocky ravine of the Salza, the fine scenery of which will reward even the pedestrian. At the (1½ M.) Bresceni-Klaus (timber-dam) the road passes through a small tunnel; it then (3½ M.) crosses the Klüffer Brücke to the left bank, and reaches the (3 M.) hamlet of Göschöder (2050'; poor Inn), at the mouth of the Antengraben.
Excursions. To the top of the Hochschwab (see pp. 409-411; 5-5/2 hrs.; not difficult) through the Antengraben, with its grand rocks, to the (1 1/2 hr.) Schüttenauer-Alpe in the Antenkar and the (1 1/2 hr.) Hochalpen-Hütten (rustic quarters at the Sommerauer-Hütte; 5100'); then by the ‘Dolinensteig’ (path with red marks), via the Kleine and Grosse Speikboden, and past the Gehacktkogl, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) summit. Or from the Schüttenauer-Hütte to the left to the (3/4 hr.) Karlbofen; then between the Grosse and Kleine Hochwart to the Grosse Speikboden and the (3 hrs.) summit (path with blue marks). — The Riegerin (6370'; 4 hrs.; with guide), ascended through the Antengraben, is an attractive point. — The Ebenstein (6970'; 5 1/2 hrs.) is reached by the Hochalpe (6085') and the Polster (6520'); the last part difficult (see below).

A bridle-path (red marks) ascends from Gschöder to the S., via the Hochalpen-Hütten (5100'), to the Häusl-Alpe, whence a path with blue marks leads to the (5 1/2 hrs.) Bodenbauer (p. 410). From the Hochalpen-Hütten we may ascend by the Hochalpe (6085') and cross the saddle between the Seemauer and the Wilde Kirchen to the (1 1/2 hr.) Sackwiesen-See (4660'; see p. 410), and thence proceed across the Plotschboden to the Klamo-Alpe (2 1/2 hrs.) Oberöri in Tragöß (p. 422); or from the Hochalpe nearly to the Sackwiesen-See, and then to the right (2 hrs.) Sonnchik-Alpe (p. 410), from which we may cross by the Androth-Hütten, the Zermiegel, and the Fobes-Thal (p. 413) to the (4 1/2 hrs.) Leopoldsteiner see (p. 421), or proceed (red way-marks) via the Hörndiboden-Alpe and the Kalm-Alpe to the Neudwerg-Alpe, and thence through the Frauenmauer-Höhle to (4 hrs.) Eisenerz (pp. 411, 422).

The road next leads between the precipices of the Riegerin (6370') on the left and the Hochstadl (6300') on the right, past the entrance of the (3 M.) Brunntahl, with its small lake, above which tower the rocks of the Riegerin, Ebenstein, and Griesstein, to (3 M.) Wildalpen (2000'; *Zisler, next the church, R. & L. 1 fl. 30 hrs.), a thriving village and summer-resort, charmingly situated on the Wildalpenbach, which here falls into the Salza.

Excursions (guide, Andr. Bittner). A visit to the Arzberg-Höhle is interesting. We descend the road in the Salzatal to the Steinbruchmäuer' inn and ascend to the left to the (1/2 hr.) grotto. The Thorstein-Höhle, 1 1/2 hr. from the inn, and the Eis-Höhle in the Beilstein (4500'; attractive ascent in 2 1/2 hrs., with guide) are also worth visiting. — Ascent of the Hochstadl, see p. 411. — The Brandstein (6570'; 5 1/2 hrs.; with guide) and the Ebenstein (6590'; 5 1/2-6 hrs.; with guide), ascended by the Schafwald-Sattel (p. 413), are also fine points. — To the Hochschwab (see above; 7-8 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), we follow the route (blue marks) to the E. to the (1 1/4 hr. entrance of the Brunntahl (see above), and then a level path for 3/4 hr., after which we ascend steeply, skirting the Thurn and Stadurskogel to the (2 hrs.) Hochalpen-Hutten (see above).

From Wildalpen to Eisenerz, direct, over the Eisenerzer Höhe, an attractive route (7 hrs.). Guide (5 fl.) not indispensable. From Wildalpen we ascend the valley of the Hinterwildalpenbach towards the S.W.; after 3 1/4 M., where the road divides, we follow the stream to the right, and reach (3 M.) Hinter-Wildalpen (2580'). Here we take a footpath to the left (red marks; the path in a straight direction leads over the Gans to Gams, p. 413), cross a small bridge, skirt an enclosure, and gradually ascend to the (25 min.) Baninger Bauer. We now ascend rapidly through the green, flower-carpeted ravine of the Eisenerzer Bach; cross a bridge (1/2 hr.); and (1/4 hr.) ascend a steep and stony slope, avoiding the level path which goes on in a straight direction. After 10 min. more the path divides, that to the left being somewhat shorter, but the branches soon re-unite. 10 min. Eisenerzer Höhe (5060'). View of the Kaiserschild, Reinenstein, and, on the left, of part of the Schwaben chain.

The steep path now descends over loose stones and rock straight to the (20 min.) chalets of Atzerboden (4365'), a little beyond which we reach.
a carriage-road, hewn in the rocks and protected by a parapet. On the right rises the perpendicular cliff of the Zargebmauer, 1000' above the road; on the left lies a profound, pine-clad ravine, 1000' below, while before us is the sharp rocky ridge of the Kitzstein (4485'). This is the finest point on the route. After a short distance at the same level (avoiding the turn to the left by a small house), we descend in long and somewhat steep windings to the base of the mountain, where (1½ hr.) a forester's house is situated in the beautiful meadows of the Seeau (2142'). The path now crosses the Seebach, which falls into the Leopoldsteiner See (p. 421), ascends slightly through dense pine-forest, crosses the Seerieg (2630'), and finally descends to the (1 hr.) high-road, which (to the left) leads to (1½ M.) Eisenerz (p. 421).

A longer but more picturesque route crosses the Schafwald-Sattel (7½ hrs. from Wildalpen to Eisenerz; red way-marks; guide not indispensable for adepts). We ascend the Wildalpen-Thai to the (6¼ M.) bifurcation (see p. 412); here we ascend on the bank of the Seeinbach to the left to (40 min.) Siebensee, a pretty valley with seven small lakes, and via the Kemenpfüder and Schafwaldboden to the (3 hrs.) Schafwald-Sattel or Hals-Sattel (5100'), between the Brundstein on the right and the Ebenstein on the left (see p. 412). Descent by the Zermiegel (5210') to the (1½ hr.) Halfl-Hütte (1270) in the Fobes-Thai, the (2 hrs.) Seeau (see above), and (1½ hr.) Eisenerz. From the Schafwald-Sattel the traveller may prefer to go to the (1 hr.) Sonnachten-Alpe (p. 410), and then either to the right (marked path, see p. 411) to the Frauenmauer-Keile, or to the left over the Sackwiesen-Alpe and Haus-Alpe to the (2 hrs.) Bodenbauer (comp. p. 410).

The Road to Reifling (17½ M.) follows the narrow, wooded valley of the Salza. After 41/2 M. the Lassing joins the Salza on the right; about 1/2 M. up the former, above the bridge, to the right, is a curious weir. On the left bank of the Salza, 4½ M. farther on, is a remarkable gorge known as the Wasserloch, rendered accessible by paths and ladders. At (11/2 M.; 10¼ M. from Wildalpe) Ershalden (*Jagersberger's Inn zur Kaisergams), the road through the valley of the Mändling to Gößling (p. 417) diverges to the right. Continuing to follow the Salza we pass the (3½ M.) Klaue (1595'; Zur Wacht Inn) and reach (1½ M.) Palfa, a commune consisting of Auf der Lend, Allerheiligen (picturesque church, and inn), and other hamlets. The road now divides. The shortest route to the Ennstal and the railway follows the right bank of the Salza to its confluence with the Enns, and then crosses the latter to (7 M.) Gross-Reifling (railway-station, see p. 421). — The longer but more picturesque road leads to Hießau (diligence daily in 3½ hrs.). It descends to the Salza, ascends on the left bank to the (2 M.) Eschauer Inn, and then leads towards the S.E. through the Gamerschatten to (3 M.) Gams (1800'; Fallmann; Schwayer; Hutterer).

About 1½ M. above Gams is the picturesque gorge of the Noth (recently closed to visitors). The (1½ hr.) *Kraus-Grotte, an extensive cavern rendered accessible by Hr. Kraus in 1891, and containing beautiful stalactites and crystals, is worth seeing (guide 80 kr., light 1 fl., full illumination 2 fl.). The visit takes about 2 hrs. Adjacent are tepid baths, with a large swimming-basin (bath, incl. towels, 30 kr.), and the Prince Rudolf Monument. By the Carl-August-Stieg to Gross-Reifling, see p. 421. To Wildalpen over the Goss (1870'), 4 hrs., attractive (see p. 412); guide not indispensable for adepts.

The road now turns to the right and crosses a hill (1950'; fine view) to (3½ M.) Lainbach and (3 M.) Landl (p. 421).
72. From Vienna to Linz.
Comp. Map, p. 420.

117½ M. RAILWAY. Express train in 3½-4 hrs., ordinary in 6-6½ hrs. For further particulars as to the environs of Vienna, the Danube, etc., see Baedeker’s S. Germany and Austria.

The train starts from the Westbahnhof (*Restaurant), outside the Mariahilf line. Soon after starting we observe the imperial palace of Schönbrunn on the left. 2 M. Penson, and opposite to it Hietzing, both with numerous villas. On a height to the left stands the archiepiscopal château of Ober-St-Veit. To the left, beyond (3½ M.) Hüttdorf-Hackling, are the walls of the extensive imperial park. A little to the left lies Mariahbrunn, with its pilgrimage-church and old monastery, now a school of forestry. 5½ M. Weidlingau-Hadersdorf, with a château and park. 7½ M. Purkersdorf, with numerous villas. The line here quits the old road and runs to the left, through the Wolfsgraben and the Pfalzau, to the hills of the Wiener Wald, passing the stations of Kellerwiese and Tullnernbach. To the S.W. of (12½ M.) Pressbaum are the sources of the Wien. Beyond (15½ M.) Rekawinkel the train crosses the watershed. About 3½ M. to the S. is the Wienerwald-Warte on the Jochgrabenberg (2120'; fine view); thence via Hochstrasse to the top of the Schöpf, 3½ hrs., see p. 415. — Our train now traverses two tunnels and crosses the Teichgraben by means of a viaduct, 145' in height. The Mariazell Alps, with the Oetscher (p. 416), gradually come into sight. — 24 M. Neulengbach, prettily situated on a height, with a château of Prince Liechtenstein above it. To the N.E. rises the Buchberg (1520'). 27½ M. Kirchstetten; 31 M. Böheimkirchen, on the Perschingbach. Beyond (33½ M.) Pottendorf the train crosses the Traisen, on which lies —

38 M. St. Pölten (875'; *Rail. Restaurant; Rother Krebs, Kaiserin von Oesterreich, both near the station; Löwe; Hirsch), a well-built town with 10,900 inhab., and the seat of a bishop. The Abbey Church, founded in 1030, contains good stained glass.

From St. Pölten to Leobersdorf, 46½ M., railway in 3½ hrs. — The line traverses the Steinfeld to the S., on the left bank of the Traisen. On the left, Schloss Oschsenberg. 7½ M. Wilhelmsburg (1045; Lamm; Krebs), a large village; 12 M. Schetbühl (branch-line to Schrambach and Kernhof, p. 415). The train turns to the E. into the valley of the Gösens. 15 M. St. Veit an der Gößnitz (Inn), from which the Reisalpe (see below; 5 hrs.), a fine point of view, is ascended. — 20 M. Hainfeld (1055; *Zobel; Traube; Post; Rail. Restaurant), a manufacturing place and summer-resort (1600 inhab.), at the influx of the Ramsau into the Gößnitz, with a number of iron-works in the vicinity. Marked paths lead hence to the N.W. to the (2-2½ hrs.) Kukubauernwiese (2550'; pretty view); to the N.E. to the top of the (2 hrs.) Gößnitz (2893'; fine view from the belvedere); and to the N. to the top of the (1 hr.) Vollberg (2045), with two view-towers. A pleasant excursion leads from Hainfeld via (1 hr.) Ramsau (Götz) to (1 hr.) Adamthal (*Inn), whence the Unterberg (4100) is easily ascended in 2 hrs. (comp. p. 397); also to the S.W. to (6 M.) Klein-Zell (1540'; Weintraube) in the Halibach-That, at the N.E. base of the Reisalpe (4555'; ascent hence, with guide, 3 hrs.; see above and p. 415).

The train crosses the watershed between the Traisen and the Triesting
at the (24 M.) Gerichtsberg (1855'), and descends to (27 1/2 M.) Kaumberg (2615'; Bär). In the Triesting-Thal we next reach (30 1/2 M.) Altenmarkt-Tennetberg, the former (Lamm; Elephant) to the E., the latter (Drei Löwen) to the W. of the station. Ascent. to the S., of the (21 1/2 hrs.) Hochegg (3405'), with the Franciscan-Warte, a belvedere affording an extensive view, to the N., by Klein-Maria-Zell and (2 1/2 hrs.) St. Corona (two inns) to (1 1/4 hrs.) the summit of the Schäpf (3830'), another fine point (p. 414).

In the narrow valley we next reach (35 1/2 M.) Weißenbach an der Triesting (1145'; Inn.), at the mouth of the Further-Thal. [About 3 M. from Weißenbach is the Further Inn, at the entrance to the narrow Steinwandgraben, in which, about 4 M. up, is the very interesting Steinwandkammer, rendered accessible by means of bridges and ladders. From the upper end a picturesque path (indicated by marks) leads through the Türkenlücke, a rock-grotto, to the (1/4 hr.) hamlet Am Kreuth (pretty view), whence it descends to (40 min.) Muckendorf (p. 397). — The attractive ascent of the Peilstein (Wexenberg, 2280'; 4 1/4 hr.) is made from Weißenbach to the N., via (1/2 hr.) Neuhaus (Inn) and Schwarmsee. — The valley of the Triesting expands. 38 M. Pollenstein; 40 M. Burndorf, with a large metal-wear factory. 41 M. Triestinghof; 42 M. St. Veit an der Triesting (Krone). 44 M. Ensefeld, with a château on the hill to the right (Baron Rothechild's). 45 1/2 M. Wittmannsdorf (p. 396). — 46 1/2 M. Leobersdorf, see p. 306.

From St. Pölten to Mariazell, 49 M. Railway to (33 M.) Kernhof in 3 hrs.; thence diligence in 4 hrs. — To (12 M.) Scheibmühl, see p. 341. Thence our line ascends the Traisen-Thal to the left, via Traisen and Marktl, to (15 1/2 M.) Liliendorf (1260'; Drei Lüten; Zum Hahn, with garden; Rail. Restaurant), with its famous Cistercian abbey (late-Romanesque Abbey-church of the 13th cent. with splendid cloisters). A fine view is obtained from the Muckenkögl (4050'; 3 1/2 hrs.; marked path via the Kloster-Alpe), and a still more extensive view from the Reisalpe (3585'; 5 1/2 hrs.;), which, however, is more conveniently ascended from Inner-Fahrafeld or Hohenberg (see below). — The train then passes Stangenthal, (18 1/4 M.) Schönneubach (1290'; Am Steg Inn), and Tofern, and reaches (19 1/2 M.) Freiland (1335'; Kaver), at the junction of the Türnitz- and Hohenberger-Tasien. A good road runs hence to the S.W. through the Türnitz-Thal (diligence daily in 8 hrs.) to (30 1/2 M.) Mariazell (p. 407), via (5 1/2 M.) Türnitz (15 M.), Annaberg, and (20 M.) Wienerbruck (p. 408). — The next station in the narrow valley is (24 M.) Inner-Fahrafeld (1450'), whence the Reisalpe (see above) is easily ascended in 3 hrs. through the Dürrathal. Beyond (23 M.) Furthof, with its large iron-works, we reach (24 M.) Hohenberg (1560'; Singer; Post, etc.), a village with a ruined castle, frequented as a summer-resort. Marked paths lead hence to the N.E. to the Reisalpe (see above; 3 1/2 hrs.) through the Andersbach-Graben; and to the W. to the Türnitzer Höger (4505'; 3 1/2 hrs.; fine view). — The railway now crosses the Traisen twice and ascends a prettily wooded valley via (25 1/2 M.) In der Bruck to (29 M.) St. Egydi am Neuwalde (1910'; Maggriiter; Vogelleiter; Bichler, etc.), another prettily situated summer-resort, with large iron-works. The line is now bounded by finely wooded hills (to the S.E. the boldly-shaped Gippel, 5470'). 33 M. Kernhof (2229'; Inn) is the present terminus of the line, which is to be extended to Mariazell.

The road from Kernhof to (16 M.) Mariazell (6 1/2 hrs.; walk; diligence daily in 4 hrs.; carr. and pair 10-12 fl.) ascends the Kahrthal to the W. to the (1 hr.) Sattelhof (2570'; Inn), and thence skirts the N. and W. base of the Goller (3780'; ascent forbidden by Count Hoyos, who owns the shootings) to the saddle of the (4 1/4 hr.) Knollenhal (3225'; Inn). We descend by the gorge of the Salza, which rises here, to the (1 1/4 hr.) hamlet of Ters (2785'; Maderthoner), on the border of Styria; and thence follow the Halliathal, watered by the Salza, passing the Inn 'Zum Touristen' (Frein-Sattel, see p. 407), and finally cross the Kreuzberg Saddle (2930'; fine view) to (3 hrs.) Mariazell (p. 407).

41 1/2 M. Friesing; 43 M. Prinzersdorf, on the Bielach, a good fishing-stream. On a hill to the right is the castle of Hohenegg.
44 1/2 M. Markersdorf; 46 1/2 M. Gross-Sierning; 49 1/2 M. Loosdorf, with a large cement-factory, the handsome château of Schallaburg (S.), and the dilapidated castles of Sitzenthal, Albrechtsberg, and Osterburg (N.). Beyond the Wachberg Tunnel we reach the finest point on the line at (53 M.) Melk or Mölk (Lamm; *Ochs; Hirsch), on the Danube, at the foot of a rock which is crowned with a famous Benedictine Abbey (185' above the river), founded in 1089, and rebuilt in the Italian style in 1701-38. The terrace commands a beautiful *View of the Danube.

The train crosses the Melk and descends to the Danube. On the opposite bank is the ruin of Weitenegg, and higher up the river, on the hill, is Artstetten, a handsome château of Archduke Karl Ludwig. — 58 1/2 M. Pöchlarn (Pleiner), on the Erlaf, the Roman Arelape, the traditional seat of Rüdiger of Bechelaren, one of the Nibelungen heroes.

From Pöchlarn to Kienberg-Gaming, 23 1/2 M., railway in 1 1/4 hr. Beyond (3 M.) Erlauf the train crosses the Erlaf, and passes Wieselburg and Purgstall (with a château of Count Schaffgotsch). — 17 M. Scheibbs (1050'; *Reinöhöll; Hirsch), a summer-resort, prettily situated among wooded hills, with the Oescher in the background. Beautiful walks in the environs; charming view from the (1 1/2 hr.) *Blasenstein (2760'). — 19 1/2 M. Neubruck, at the mouth of the Jessnitz. — 23 1/2 M. Kienberg-Gaming (Hübner, at the station), 2 M. (omnibus 20 kr.) from the pleasant village of Gaming (1410'; *Höllriegl; Lechner; Greifensteiner), with the interesting ruins of a Carthusian monastery, suppressed in 1732.

Excursions from Gaming. Pretty view from the (1 1/2 M.) Kirchein. — An attractive walk leads via Kienberg or Filzmoos to the (3 M.) Urmannsauf, and thence by a good footpath (yellow marks) up the left bank of the Erlaf. After 4 1/2 M. we cross to the right bank by the Falkenstein Steg, pass the First Nestelberg-Steg and the Nestelberg-Graben opening on the right (fine view of the Oescher), and enter the striking ravine of the *Thorndürer. We recross to the left bank by the (2 1/2 M.) Second Nestelberg-Steg and proceed either via Nestelberg, the Grott, and the foresters' house of Ranek to (9 M.) Lackenhof (see below), or farther up the Erlaf valley to the Trübenbach-Boden, and past the Teufelskirche to the new Spielbichler Inn and the (5 1/2 M.) Erlaf-Boden, where the Erlaf turns southwards. Hence to the Lassing Fall (p. 408), 3 1/2 M. — Ascent of the Oescher, recommended and not difficult (Stellwagen daily in summer to Lackenhof in 3 1/4 hrs.). We follow the Lunz road (see below) to (3 M.) the cross-roads near the Grubberg (2470'; Inn), diverge there to the left by a road crossing the Föllbaumhöhe (2680') to the Oetschhal or upper Ybbshal, and ascend to the left to (2 1/2 hrs.) Lackenhof (2470'; *Schrottmüller), which may also be reached from Gaming by a marked path via Ober-Pötscher in 3 hrs., or from the railway-station of Kienberg-Gaming by a steep footpath via Gaisstall and Sterngrabenkreuz in 2 1/2 hrs. From Lackenhof we ascend by a path indicated by marks (guide unnecessary) via the (1 hr.) Riffel-Sattel (4210') and the (25 min.) Oetscher-Haus (4660'); *Inn in summer; lastly we ascend by the arête to the cross and the (1 1/4 hr.) pyramid on the top of the *Oetscher (6210'; superb and extensive view; panorama by Urlinger). — The Oetscher-Höhlen, ice-caverns on the S. slope on the side next the Erlafthal, are reached from the summit in 1 1/2-2 hrs. (with guide; steady head necessary). — Descent from the Riffel-Sattel through the Oetschergraben to (4 hrs.) Wienerbruck (p. 408), or via the Feldsüesse to the (3 1/2-4 hrs.) Erlaf-See (p. 408). — From Lackenhof via Nestelberg to the Thorndürer in the Erlaf valley, see above.

From Gaming to Gößling, 13 M., diligence daily in 3 1/2 hrs. (fare 1 fl.; one-horse carr. to the Lunzer See 3 1/2, to Lassing 6 fl.), via (6 M.) Lunz (1950'; *Schadensteiner; Dieminger; Kamleitner; Leichtfried; Zeller-
to Linz. AMSTETTEN. VIII. Route 72. 417

worth), charmingly situated on the Ybbs, and much frequented in summer. The Lusenbarg (Lunzer Elenf, 3285), 3/4 M. to the N.W., commands a fine view. To the E. is the (1/2 M.) Lusen See (2052'; 1/4 M. long). From the (1/2 M.) Seehof (Inn), at the upper end of the lake, we may cross the Durchlass (2485') to the (1/2 hr.) Oisthal (p. 416), the road in which leads to the left to (2 M.) Lackenhof (p. 416), and to the right to (1/2 M.) Longau (p. 408). — The *Dürrenstein (6160') is ascended from the Seehof in 5 hrs. with guide, through the Oisthal, between the Seealmern and Hackermanner, and past the (20 min.) forester's house in the Neuland to the grandly situated (3/4 hr.) Mittelsee (2513'), and the (1/2 hr.) *Obersee (3660'). Thence we ascend by the Herren-Alpe (abandoned) to the (2 hrs.) summit, which affords an excellent view. Descent through the Steinbach- Thal to Göstling, see below.

The high-road leads through the Ybenthal from Lunz to (7 M.) Göstling (1745'; *Reichenpfoder; Mitterhuber), prettily situated at the mouth of the Göstlingbach. Fine view from the Calvarienberg. Beautiful walk to the *Steinbach-Thal, and through the grand ravine of the Nöth (with its bold bridge) to the (1/2 hr.) splendidly situated hunting-lodge of Baron Roth- schild. — The Dürrenstein (see above) may be ascended from Göstling in 4 hrs. by adepts with guide, through the Hundsebach-Thal and over the Sperrtal (difficult; permission of the forestry authorities required). — The *Hochkaar (5935'), a superb point of view, deserves a visit. We take the road through the Göstling-Thal to (5 M.) Lassing (2275'; *Anderle), and proceed through the Königspragen and via the (21/2 hrs.) Hochkaar Refug. Hut (4590') to the (1 hr.) top (marked path; guide, unnecessary, 3 fl.). — Beyond Lassing the road descends the Mündling-Thal via (1/4 hr.) Mündling (1880'; *Staudinger) to (1 hr.) Erzfelden (p. 413) in the Salza-Thal, in which we may either proceed to the left to (10 M.) Wildalpen, or to the right to (1 M.) Palfau (diligence from Göstling to Palfau daily in 31/4 hrs.; from Palfau to Wildalpen in 3 hrs., to Hieflau in 31/4 hrs.).

From Göstling to Weyer (181/2 M.). The road leads through the Ybenthal to (5 M.) St. Georgen am Reith, where the road to Waidhofen (see below) diverges to the N., and (6 M.) Hollenstein (1600'; *Dietrich; Puchinger), charmingly situated at the mouth of the Lassing. Thence a diligence plies twice daily in 2 hrs. via Klein-Hollenstein and over the Saurisal to (71/2 M.) Weyer (p. 418). Ascent of the Voralpe (5665'; 4 hrs., with guide), from Hollenstein recommended; descent by the Essling-Alpe to (3 hrs.) Altenmarkt (p. 420).

Beyond Pöchlarn the train crosses the Erlaf. On the right Marbach, and on the hill above it the pilgrimage-church of Maria-Taferl (1450'). 611/2 M. Krumpnussbaun; 64 M. Säusenstein. Near (67 M.) Kemmelbach-Ybbs we quit the Danube and cross the Ybbs, the valley of which we now follow. 691/2 M. Neumarkt- Karlsbach; 721/2 M. Blindenmarkt. — 771/2 M. Amstetten (300'; *Railway Hotel & Restaurant; Goldnes Lamm; Adler, 1/2 M. from the station, moderate), prettily situated.

To Klein-Reifling, 201/2 M., railway in 11/4-21/2 hrs. The line soon turns to the S. and crosses the Ybbs. Stations Ulmerfeld, Film-Kemenaten, Rosenau, Sonntagsberg. Then across the Ybbs to (141/2 M.) Waidhofen on the Ybbs (1170'; *Hotel Infür, R. & L. 1 fl.; Pfeug; *Lövi; Reichsweifel, etc.), an old town (3665 inhab.) and summer-resort, once fortified, in a pleasant dale. Adjoining the old castle is the church of St. Magdalena, of 1279, containing an interesting silver monstane of the 15th century. On the right bank of the Ybbs (view from the bridge) lies the village of Zell, below which there is a good bath-house on the Urlbach. On the Buchenberg, to the S. of the town, are extensive shady walks. Beautiful excursions in the vicinity: ascent of the Sonntagsberg (2310'; 1/2 hr.), with pilgrimage-church, inn, and fine view (ascended via Lueg in 11/2 hr., or from stat. Sonntagsberg in 1/4 hr.); ascent of the Schnabelberg (3120'; 2 hrs.), with view-tower; and ascent of the *Spindeleben (3495'; 3 hrs.),

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through the Redenbach-Graben. Through the Ybbsthal to (7 M.) Ybbsitz (1325'; Windischbauer; Schaechner), with ascent of the *Prochenberg (3635'; 2 hrs.; refuge-hut; fine view), and (8 M.) Opponitz (Wickenhauser; Brücklwirth), and thence to the right to (7½ M.) Hollenstein (p. 417), or to the left to (9½ M.) Göstling (p. 417).

The train now quits the Ybbsthal, ascends the Seeberger-Thal to the S., and at (20 M.) Oberland (1890') crosses the watershed between the Ybbs and the Enns, the frontier between Lower and Upper Austria, marked by an old entrenchment (the 'Türkenschance'). We now descend via Gattenz to (25½ M.) Weyer (1300'; *Bachbauer; Schmellingr), with 4560 inhab., prettily situated in a narrow dale. (Thence to Hollenstein, etc., see p. 417.) We then cross the Enns to Kastenreith and (29 M.) Klein-Reißen, on the Rudolfbahn (p. 420).

The train quits the Ybbsthal. 82 M. Mauer-Oehling; 84½ M. Aschbach; 90 M. St. Peter (11/2 M. to the S. of which is the large Benedictine abbey of Seitenstetten); 94 M. Haag (with Schlöss Salberg on the left). — 102½ M. St. Valentin (885'; Rail. Restaurant), the junction of lines to Budweis and to St. Michael (p. 419). The train then crosses the Enns, the boundary between Lower and Upper Austria, to — 106½ M. Enns (920'; Krone; Ochs), a picturesque old town (4670 inh.) on the site of the Roman Laureacum. On a height stands Prince Auersperg's château of Ennseck, with pleasant grounds. — 109½ M. Asten. Near (114 M.) Kleinmünchen the train crosses the Traun.


Linz (870'), the capital of Upper Austria, with 47,276 inh., lies on the right bank of the Danube, across which an iron bridge, 300 yds. long, leads to the suburb of Urfahr (tramway from the station). The large Franz-Josefs-Platz, which ascends from the river, is embellished with a lofty Trinity Column, erected by Emp. Charles VI. in 1723. In the Museum-Strasse, to the E. is the handsome *Museum Francisco-Carolinum, containing historical and scientific collections (daily 10-12 and 3-5); in the Promenade, to the W., are the Landhaus (with a collection of paintings, 20 kr.) and the Theatre. In the vicinity is the new Cathedral, in the Gothic style, designed by Statz, and containing handsome altars and good stained glass. — For a more detailed account, see Baedeker's Southern Germany & Austria.

Environ. The Freinberg is reached from the Capuchin church in 1/2 hr., by a path passing large deposits of quartzose sand. Archduke Maximilian of Este (d. 1864) erected a fortified tower here, by way of experiment, before executing his plan for fortifying Linz, but the works have long since been abandoned. The tower on the Freinberg was afterwards converted into a church and handed over to the Jesuits. View from the platform very fine (ladies not admitted; men not after 7 p.m.).

A good level path leads thence to the N. to the (1/4 hr.) *Jägermayr (Inn) and the new promenades of the public-spirited *Verschönerungs-Verein of Linz, with numerous points of view. The best survey is ob-
tained from the "Franz-Josefs-Warte, a tower 65' in height on the N.
edge of the plateau (Inn, close by). Beneath us lie the Danube, the town,
and its environs; to the S., in the distance, stretches the chain of the
Alps of Salzburg and Styria, as far as the eye can reach, the Traunstein
being especially conspicuous.

The view from the "Föstlingberg (176')", on the left bank, to the
N.W., 1 hr. from Urfahr, is still more extensive, and is particularly fine
by evening-light. (Good panorama by Edlbacher.) Pilgrimage-church and
rustic inn on the top.

St. Magdalena, a small pilgrimage-church with an inn, a charming
point of view, 3/4 hr. to the N. of Urfahr, attracts many visitors. About
2 hrs. beyond it is the "Giselauparte (3130'), a tower commanding an ex-
tensive distant view.

From Linz to Salzburg, see R. 19; to Kremsmünster (Bad Hall) and
Windisch-Garten, see R. 74.

73. From Linz to St. Michael via Steyr.

1421/2 M. RAILWAY in 54/4-10 hrs. (dinner, 1 fl., handed into the carriages
at Klein-Reiling, Selzthal, and St. Michael). View-Carriages, see p. 120; the
finest scenery is between Hieflau and Admont.

To (15 M.) St. Valentin (880'; Rail. Restaurant), see p. 418.
Our line (Rudolfbahn) here diverges from the Westbahn to the S.W.,
and at (20 M.) Ernstshofen enters the valley of the Enns. 251/2 M.
Rammingdorf.

28 M. Steyr (990'; *Hôtel Eismeyer, R. & A. 1 fl. 20 kr.;
Goldenes Schiff; *Rother Krebs, R. 70 kr.; Löwe, wine), a town
with 21,500 inhab., at the confluence of the Steyr with the Enns,
is noted for its iron-wares. The town, situated between the two
rivers, is connected with its suburbs Ennsdorf and Steyrdorf by three
iron bridges. On a hill rises Burg Steyr (10th cent.), the property
of Count Lamberg. (Admission to the park on application to the
gardener.) The Gothic Church, built in 1443-1630, contains fine
stained glass and a font in bronze, with reliefs of 1560; also a modern
altar in carved wood by Guggenberger of Munich. The tower (288')
was rebuilt in 1885-89 after plans by Schmidt of Vienna. The
Rathaus, in the Rococo style, and the extensive Austrian Rifle
Factory, founded by Jos. Werndl (d. 1889; adm. on application),
are also worthy of notice. The ground-floor of the Public School is
occupied by the collections of the Styrian Industrial Society.

Walks. At the Franz-Josefs-Platz, the Carl-Ludwig-Platz, the Pfarr-
Platz, and other points in the immediate vicinity of the town are pleasant
new grounds laid out by the Verschönerungs-Verein, with benches. Pretty
views of the town and its environs are enjoyed from the (1/2) Hohe Enns-
leithe, the (1/4 hr.) Tabor, and the (1/2 hr.) Dachberg. St. Ulrich, Garsten, and
Christkindl are each within 1 hr. of the town. — The tower on the "Damberg
(2450'), affording a splendid view, is easily reached in 2 hrs.; about 1/2 hr.
from the top is the Inn "Zur Dambergerarte". Four marked paths lead to
the summit from the suburbs of Ennsdorf and Schönau and, from the
railway-station of Sand (comp, the official list of marked paths, which is
to be found everywhere). — The Schoberstein (4190'), the shortest really
Alpine expedition from Steyr, may be scaled from Trattenbach (p. 420; Inn)
via the Klausriegler (2420'; Inn) in 21/2 hrs. Descent to Mollen, see p. 420.

From Steyr to Agonitz, 20 M., railway in 2 hrs., through the pretty
Steyrthal, with its numerous factories and iron-works. The train starts
at Steyr-Garten (p. 420), and runs via Steyrdorf, Unterhimmel, Schloss
From Linz

Rosenegg, (4 1/2 M.) Pergern (branch to Bad Hall, see p. 426), Neuzug, Leuten (with large arms-factories), Aschach on the Steyr (2 Ebner), Mitteregg, and Waldneukirchen to (12 1/2 M.) Grünburg-Steinbach, two considerable villages, with numerous cutlery-factories (Nussbaumer's Inn, at Unter-Grünburg; Unterhaus, at Ober-Grünburg; Schmid's, at Steinbach). Excursions may be made hence to the (1/2 hr.) Linde (fine view) and to the (1 1/2 hr.) Jäger-im-Sattel. — The next station are Unterhaus, Haunold-Mühle, and (18 M.) Leonstein (1410'; 2 Gesch; Wagner; Schluider), a favourite summer-resort with a château and park belonging to Count Salzburg. — 191/2 M. Molli. Opposite, above the mouth of the Krumme Steyering, lies the (1/2 hr.) beautifully-situated village of Molli (Wagner; Wegaheimer), noted for its manufacture of Jews-harps. The following ascents may be made hence: Schoberstein (4190'; 3 hrs.; see p. 419); Hochburberg (4175'; 3 1/2 hrs.); via Rameau and the Hopfing to the (5 hrs.) Feuchtau Lakes (4555') and the top of the (2 hrs., with guide) Hoheck (6430'), the highest peak of the Sengsen-Gebirge (p. 428), with an extensive view. Descent to (3 hrs.) Windisch-Garten (p. 428). — The line ends at (20 M.) the scythe-works of Agonitz. A marked path leads hence to (1 hr.) Michelendorf (p. 427), and a carriage-road through the gorge of the Steyr and past the pilgrimage-church of Frauenstein to (3 1/2 M.) the station of Herndl, on the Kremsthal railway (p. 427).

Beyond Steyr, the train crosses the Enns to (29 M.) Steyr-Garten, the junction of the Steyrthal railway (see above). From (29 1/2 M.) Garsten the line follows the left bank, opposite the road (called 'Eisen-Strasse', from the iron-ore traffic). 31 M. Sand; 34 M. Dürn- bach; 36 M. Trabberg (Derfler); 37 M. Trattenbach (ascent of the Schoberstein, see p. 419); 42 M. Losenstein (Inn, at the station), a village inhabited principally by nail-makers, with an old church and a ruined castle. 451/2 M. Reich-Raming (1145') has extensive brass and iron works. — 50 M. Gross-Raming (*Schwager; Wagholminger; Oppel, at the station), prettily situated on the right bank.

A road leading N. from the station crosses the Enns and enters the (1/2 hr.) Ascha (Stiglehner's) and thence (red marks) leads the romantic Pechgraben to the (1 hr.) Buch Monument, a large granite boulder, bearing an inscription in honour of Leopold von Buch, the geologist. — A pleasant excursion (white marks) may be made to the S., to the top of the Grosse Almkogel (6155'; 3 1/2 hrs.; fine view), via Ober-Plaisa. Descent to the E., through the pretty Mayerhof-Thal, to (2 1/2 hrs.) Klein-Reifling.

The train next crosses the Hammergraben by a viaduct, and passes through the Ennsburg Tunnel, 350 yds. long, to (55 1/2 M.) Kastenreith. 571/2 M. Klein-Reifling (1200'; Rail. Restaurant; Mitterhüber's Inn, in the village, 3/4 M. from the station), junction of the line to Amstetten (p. 417). We now traverse a picturesque valley, pass through two tunnels, and cross the Lausa to (66 M.) Weissenschach-St-Gallen (1300'; Gruber, at the station), 1 M. to the N.E. of which lies Altenmarkt (Lohner; Post).

A road leads from (2 M.) St. Gallen (1680'; Hensle; Tempelmeier), with the castle of Gallestein, built by the abbots of Admont to command the valley, through the Buchau to (12 M.) Admont. Pleasant excursion (guides, Caspar Gruber, Barth. Hadler) from St. Gallen to the romantic Spitsenbachgraben; from (1 1/2 hr.) its farther end a marked path leads via the Sauboden-Alpe (3500') to the (2 hrs.) Maiereck (5755'), an excellent point of view. — From Altenmarkt through the Lausa-Thal to (20 M.) Windisch-Garten, see p. 428. — The ascent of the Voralpe from Altenmarkt is recommended (both marked); by the Esling-Alpe to the S. peak (Tann- boden, 5665'), a 4 hrs. extensive view of the plain of the Danube as far as the Bohemian Forest, of the Styrian Alps to the S., the Dachstein to the S.W., etc.; the descent may be made to Holleinstein (p. 417).
At (72 1/2 M.) Gross-Reifling (1400'; *Baumann) the Salza falls into the Enns. (To Wildalpen, see R. 71.)

A very pleasant expedition may be made by the Carl-August-Steig, a footpath constructed by the Austrian Tourist Club, to Gams (visit to the Krauszgrotte, p. 413). Leaving the railway-station, we cross the Enns, and then the (1 1/4 hr.) Salza and follow the path (indicated by red marks, and provided with railings and benches) along the precipitous S. bank of the latter to (1 1/2 hr.) Gams (p. 413). — Ascent of the Tamischbachthurm, see below.

The train threads two tunnels, and crosses the Enns. Beyond (75 1/2 M.) Landl, near Laimbach, the Schwabl-Thal opens on the left (to Gams, see p. 413). Two short tunnels. Then (79 M.) Hieflau (1700'; Rail. Restaurant; *Hübner zur Post; *Steinberger; *Rottenmanner), with iron-works, finely situated at the confluence of the Erzach and the Enns.

Excursions (guide, Jak. Pirkner). To the Hartlesgraben and back, 4 1/2-5 hrs. We follow the road to the Gesäuse (p. 422), and beyond the (1 hr.) second bridge (Hartlesbrücke) cross the railway and ascend the romantic ravine by a good path (yellow marks) to (2 hrs.) the Jägerhaus above the Hölzboden (across the Sitzkar to Johnsach, see p. 424). Hence we cross the Weinsberg-Sattel to the N.E., between the Goldeck and the Scheucheck, to the Waggraben, and follow the carriage-road back to (4 1/2 M.) Hieflau. — The *Tamischbachthurm (6670'; with guide; yellow way-marks) may be ascended via the Scheibenbauer-Kar and the Kühmayer in 4 1/2 hrs. (better from Gstatterboden, see p. 423). The ascent may also be made from Gross-Reifling (see above; path marked), through the Tamischbach-Graben and via the Gigal-Alpe, the Bärn-Sattel (1110'), and the Eiger-Alpe, in 5 1/2 hrs. — The Lugauer (7235'; 4-5 hrs.; guide; red way-marks), ascended via the Waggraben and the Scheucheck-Alp, is also recommended.

From Hieflau to Leoben, 31 M., railway in 3 1/2-4 hrs. The line and the 'Eisen-Strasse' (see p. 420) turn to the S.E. into the picturesque ravine of the Erzach. To the right, at (2 1/2 M.) Radmer (Stadler's Restaurant), diverges the Radmer-That, in which, 4 1/2 M. distant, lies the village of Radmer an der Stube (2395'; Mühlernwirth; Kirchenwirth), finely situated between the Lugauer (7235), on the W., and the Kaiserschild (6830), on the E. Hence across the Radmerhal (6300') to Eisenerz, 4 hrs., attractive; to Johnsach, see p. 423. — 7 1/2 M. Leopoldsteiner-See. On a height to the left stands the château of Leopoldstein; beyond it (not visible from the line) lies the beautiful, dark-blue *Lake of Leopoldstein (2030), over which tower the bold precipices of the Seemauer and the Pfaffenstein (rustic *Inn in the Seehaus; hence to Eisenerz via the Prossen, 1 hr.; path marked).

9 1/2 M. Eisenerz (2445'; König von Sachsen; Schardinger & Moshammer, R. 60-80 kr.; Moser; Rudolfsbahn, near the station), with 5720 inhab., an old mining-town, as its name (‘iron-ore’) imports, is commanded on the E. by the abrupt Pfaffenstein (6140), and on the W. by the Kaiserschild (6830). The Church of St. Oswald, a Gothic structure founded in 1279 and rebuilt in 1471-1512, is an interesting example of a mediaeval fortified church. By the approach to the church is an interesting Historical Museum (adm. 10 kr.). The terrace in front of the Schicht-Thurm commands a fine view (direction-tablet).

To the S. the red Erzberg (5030') 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 greater part of the mountain belongs to the Alpine Montan-Gesellschaft. The mines, some of which have been in operation for 1000 years, employ 2000-3000 hands in summer and 1000-1500 in winter and yield 150,000 tons of iron annually. Permission to visit the mines is obtained at the mining-office (ticket for 1-4 pers. with guide to the Barbara-Kapelle 1 fl. 20, to the Berghaus 1 fl. 50 kr.). The best plan is to take the Erzberg railway, the construction of which is most interesting, to the station of Prebicht (p. 422), and hence to follow the
carriage-road (fine views) to the (1 hr.) Berghaus. Thence (with guide, 50 kr.) descend over the terraces of the mine to the (1/2 hr.) Barbarakapelle (Restaurant) and to (1/2 hr.) Eisenerz. The furnaces are drawn every 2-21/2 hrs.; a visit to the entire mountain takes 2-3 hrs.

The *Erzberg Railway, interesting both from its bold engineering and from the beautiful views it commands (best to the left), was constructed mainly for the mineral traffic, on Abt's cogged-wheel system. With an average gradient of 65:1000 it runs to the S., through the Schicht-Thurm Tunnel (below the above-mentioned tower) to the station of Krumphenthal (2365'), where the toothed-rails begin. The gradient now becomes steeper. The train threads the Klammwald Tunnel (280 yds. in length), traverses lofty viaducts and wide curves, crossing the Ramsau and the Eisgraben, and stops at (13½ M.) Erzberg (3510'; Restaurant), above the mining terraces (see above). Beyond the Plattent Tunnel (1521 yds.) and the Prebichl Tunnel (645 yds.) is the station of (16½ M.) Prebichl (3960'; *Spitaler's Reichenstein Inn). The following ascents may be made hence (guides, Ans. Leiss. Joh., Rup., and Silv. Jitter at Eisenerz, Jac. Perne, Em. Schweiger, and Mich. Zechner at Prebichl): the Polater (6270'; 1½ hr.; easy); the Eisenerzer Reichenstein (7435'); 2-21/2 hrs.; easy and attractive), via the Grübbel (5380') and the Rössel (6190') and the Hochthurn (summit of the Trenchling; 6830'; 3½ hrs.; also attractive). — The line now descends to (18 M.) Glaisten (3420') and (20½ M.) Vorderberg-Markt (2680'; *Post: Witzser; *Zelinka: Keller), a prosperous place with a brisk trade in iron. The Hochthurn (see above; 5 hrs. with guide) and the Reichenstein (5½ hrs.; better from Prebichl) may be ascended hence. The toothed-rails end here. — 21½ M. Vorderberg-Staatsbahnhof (2520'; Rail. Restaurant); passengers for Leoben change carriages here. The train now runs via Friedaunewer and Hofing to (27½ M.) Trofajach (21½'; *Bräuhaus; *Thunhart; Zum Ochsen, R. 50 kr.), a frequented summer-resort in a fine situation. Good view from the (3½ hr.) Rudolfshaus (2920'). The Thalerkogel (5430'; 2½-3 hrs.), the Reiting or Gisseeck (7265'; 5 hrs.; Comp. p. 426), and the Wildfield (6870'; 5 hrs.) may be ascended from Trofajach. — Thence the line proceeds via Gmunder, St. Peter-Freyenstein, and Donautitz to (34 M.) Leoben (p. 467).

For pedestrians the route from Eisenerz through the Frauenmayer Cavern and the Tragöß-Thal to Bruck is much more attractive (1½ hrs.; from Eisenerz to the cavern and back 6-6½ hrs.; torches and guide, 6½ fl., necessary for the cavern; magnesium-wire useful). We diverge to the left from the Prebichl road at (1½ hr.) Trofeng (Zur Frauenmayer), and ascend the wooded Gsollgraben to the (1½ hr.) Gsoll-Alp (3655'), at the foot of the Frauenmayer (6000'), a range of mountains stretching from the Schwaben chain to the Griesmauer. Another hour of stiff climbing; latterly over a stony slope (fine retrospect), leads to the W. entrance (4705') of the *Frauenmayer-Höhle, an imposing cavern perforating the whole mountain, 900 yds. in length, without including the numerous sid-gallery. Soon after entering the cave (wraps advisable) we descend by an ice-clad and slippery ladder to the *Eiskammer, which contains columns of ice. We then remount the ladder and traverse a series of magnificent halls, often 160-200' in height, floored with limestone debris, to the (3½ hr.) E. mouth of the cavern (5120'), where we obtain a striking view of the imposing group of the Hochschwab, Ebenstein, etc. (An alternative route for the return direct to Eisenerz leads to the right over the saddle to the Gsollalp in about an hour.) We now descend to the Neualderg-Alpe and through the well-wooded Jassing-Graben, with the Hochthurn (6839') rising on the S., pass the Grünse See, and reach (3 hrs.) Oberort (2560'; *Hölzel, moderate), the chief village in the upper Tragöß-Thal. Thence a carriage-road (diligence to Bruck daily; 1 fl. 56 kr.; carr. and pair 8 fl.) through the picturesque valley of the Lamingbach, to Füchel, St. Kathrein, and (15 M.) Bruck (p. 403).

Over the Eisenerzhöhe to (6-7 hrs.) Wildalpen, see p. 413.

The Ennstal now turns towards the W., and we enter the *Gesäuse, a profound defile, 12 M. in length, flanked by the Takischbachthurn and the Grosse Buchstein on the N., and the Hoch-
to St. Michael.  

**GSTATTERBODEN. VIII. Route 73. 423**

zinödl, Planspitze, Hochthor, Edstein, and Reichenstein on the S., and traversed by the Enns, which forms a series of wild rapids (from Admont to Hieflau fall of 400'). The railway (best views to the right as far as Gstatteboden, then to the left) enters the imposing ravine at the foot of the sheer rocky wall of the Ennsbrand and threads the short Ennsmauer Tunnel. The road, which runs opposite on the left bank, well repays the pedestrian as far as Admont (carriage and pair from Hieflau to the end of the Gesäuse 12 fl.). On the left opens the Hartesgraben (p. 421), from which a foaming torrent issues. The train next pierces the Hochtage Tunnel and crosses the Kummerbrücke to the left bank of the Enns. The rocky walls recede and the Enns flows tranquilly through the Ennsflur, an expansion of the valley, dominated on the right by the massive cliffs of the Grosse Buchstein (7295'), and on the left by the precipitous Planspitze (6950'). — 841/2 M. Gstatteboden (1850'; *Hotel Gesäuse, R. & L. 1 fl.—1 fl. 20 hr.), in a grand situation.

**Excursions.** Pleasant walk through wood to the (1/2 hr.) Gstatteboden-Bauer, a solitary farm in a forest-gleade, encircled by imposing mountains. This is the best starting-point for the ascent of the *Tamischbachthurn* (6670'; 4 hrs.; guide not indispensable). The marked path ascends through the Klausgraben, passing the Butterbrunn (spring and hunting-lodge), to the (23/4 hrs.) Ennsthal Club-Hut (6415'); Inn in summer, 11/2 hr. above the Eggert-Alp to the E.; and thence by the arête to (11/4 hr.) the summit. Magnificent view (panorama by L. Haas). — The Grosse Buchstein (41/2-5 hrs.; laborious), see p. 425.

To the Hess-Hütte (31/2-4 hrs.), a very attractive excursion for climbers with steady heads, by the *Wasserfall-Weg*, a good club-path, shady in the forenoon. From the (40 min.) Kummerbrücke (see above) we follow the blue marks up the Wasserfall-Kessel to the Kanzel (fine view), and thence (wire-ropes for 1/2 hr.) proceed to the (2-21/2 hrs.) abandoned Ebersangerl-Alpe (4670) and the (1-1/2 hrs.) Hess Club-Hut on the Ennseck (5835'); Inn in summer; B. Zettelmaier, the landlord, acts as a guide). The Hoch-Zinödl (7185'; 11/2-2 hrs.; blue way-marks), the Planspitze (6950'; 2 hrs.; red marks), and the Hochthor (7780'; 2-3/2 hrs.; green marks) may be ascended hence. The first two are not difficult; the last is for adepts only. With guide. Pleasant passes lead via the Stadl-Alpe and Koder-Alpe to (21/2 hrs.) Johnsbach; and via the Pongrats Promenade and the Sulzkarhund to the Hartesgraben and (33/4 hrs.) Hieflau (pp. 421, 424).

To the *Johnsbach-Thal*, a very interesting excursion. We cross the Enns at the station and follow the road through the Gesäuse for 21/4 M. to the W., and then ascend by a road to the left through the wild and picturesque gorge, between the Reichenstein to the right and the Oedstein on the left, to the (41/2 M.) finely-situated village of Johnsbach (2535'; Donnerwirth, near the church, unpretending; Köblwirth, 1 M. further up the valley). At the Wolfbauer, 11/2 M. from the Köblwirth, is a pretty waterfall, and farther to the E. is a shooting-box belonging to Count Festetics. The Reichenstein (1870'; 6 hrs., via the Treffner-Alpe), the Grosse Oedstein (7660'; 51/2-6 hrs.), and the Hochthor (7780'; 5-51/2 hrs.), all three difficult, are ascended from Johnsbach. The Hoch-Zinödl (7185) is ascended in 11/2 hr. without difficulty from the (31/2 hrs.) Sulzkarhund or the (3-4 hrs.) Hess Club-Hut. — A magnificent view is enjoyed from the Treffner Alp (4355'), 2 hrs. to the S.W., ascended from the Donner Inn through wood (yellow marks; thence over the Flitzen-Alp to the Katservau, 3 hrs., see p. 424). — To Radmer, 5 hrs. (red way-marks; guide unnecessary). A path ascends from the Köbl Inn to the E., passing the Ebner-Alp and Newburg-Alp, and crosses the (3 hrs.) Newburg Saddle (4720), between the Haëlknofl (6120) and the Fleschberg, to (1 hr.) Radmer an der Hael (2985'; rustic inn) and
From Linz (1 hr.) Radmer an der Stube (p. 421) in the Radmer-Thal. — Over the Sulzkarsund to Hieflau (7 hrs., with guide), attractive. The route (yellow marks) ascends to the left from the Köbi Inn to the (1/2 hr.) Köder-Alp (4390') and the (3/4 hr.) Stadel-Alp, finely situated at the foot of the Hochthor (hence to the Hess Itut, 1 hr., see p. 423). It then ascends in windings to the (1 hr.) Sulzkarhund (5740'), between the Lammekthurn (6935'), on the right) and the Hoch-Zinödi (see below). Hence we descend to the Sulzkar-Alpe (4900') and through the Hartlesgraben (p. 424) to (2 1/2 hrs.) Hieflau (p. 421). The Hoch-Zinödi (7185'); fine view, 2 hrs. from Sulzkarhund offers no difficulty to adepts (see p. 423).

The railway, rounding the cliffs of the Bruckstein, passes the mouth of the Johnsbach-Thal (see above), and crosses the Brucksteinbach. It then runs between the Himberstein on the right and the Haindlmauer on the left, and crosses the Enns. Beyond a short tunnel is the (891/2 M.) station Gesäuse-Eingang. The train then enters the broad green dale of —

93 M. Admont (2105'); *Post, R. from 70 kr., pens. from 2 1/2 fl.; *Buchbinder; *Wölzenberger, R. 60-80 kr.; *Sulzer; Traube; Bortu; Höt.-Pens. Admont, at the station; good wine at the convent), a picturesque village and summer-resort (swimming and other baths). The celebrated Benedictine abbey of Admont ('ad montes'), founded by Archb. Gebhard of Salzburg in 1074, was almost entirely burned down in 1365, but has been partly rebuilt. The Gothic abbey-church, St. Blasius-Münster, with its two slender spires, is modern. The library, in a richly-decorated hall, comprises 80,000 vols. and 1000 MSS. (open daily 10-11 and 4-5).

Above Admont, to the S., stands (1/2 hr.) Schloss Röthelstein (2680'), the property of the abbey, which affords an admirable survey of the Ennsthal: to the N.W. is the wooded Pleschberg (5636'), with the church on the Frauenberg (p. 425) at its base; to the N. rise the 'Haller Mauern', consisting of the Grosse Pyhrgass (7360'), Scheiblingstein (7220'), Hexenturm (7155'), and Natterriegel (6635'); to the E. is the Grosse Buchstein (7295'); to the S.E. the Sparafeld (7365'). — Good views of the environs are also obtained from the Friedrichshöhe (restaurant at the foot), 1 1/2 M. to the E., and from the bridge over the Enns, 1 M. from the railway-station. In the neighbourhood, on the right bank of the Enns, is the Eichetlau, with shady walks. — At the foot of the Dörferstein (3185'; ascent in 1 1/4 hr.), 1 1/2 M. to the N., is the picturesque village of Hall (200'); Inn in Oberhall, with saline springs; and about 2 M. farther on lies Mühlau (Inn), with a scythe-factory, charmingly situated at the foot of the Haller Mauern. Hence an attractive route (at first a cart-track, then a marked footpath) leads across the Pyhrgass-Gatterl (4420'), between the Grosse Pyhrgass and the Bosruck, to Spital am Pyhrn (p. 429) in 3 hrs.

A road (two-horse carr. 3 1/2 fl.) leads from Admont towards the S., past a scythe-work and the (1/2 hr.) 'Paradies' (*Restaurant and summer lodgings), through the Feitelgraben to the (1 1/4 hr.) Kaiserau Inn (3560') and the (1/4 hr.) Kaiserau (3700'), a picturesque glade surrounded by pine-woods, with an old castle belonging to the Abbey of Admont, where permission to enter it must be obtained. An attractive excursion leads hence over the Kaibling-Gatterl (8550') to the (2 hrs.) *Flitzens-Alt (3995'), immediately beneath the cliffs of the Sparafeld and Reichenstein. (Hence to Johnsbach by the Trefner Alp, see p. 423; 1/2 hr., with guide.) The Kaibling (7190') and Sparafeld (7365') may each be ascended from the Kaiserau in 3-3 1/4 hrs. (guide 5 fl.; blue way-marks), both easy, the Reichenstein (7370'; 4-5 hrs.), ascended from the Flitzens-Alp, is difficult and dangerous. — Two footpaths cross from the Kaiserau to the Palten-Thal,
one leading W. to Bärndorf and (2 hrs.) Rottenmann, the other S. to Dietmannsdorf and (1 1/2 hr.) Trieben (see below).

Ascents (guides, A. Feistlinger, A. Götzenbrugger, Mart. Meschitzer, J. Dirninger, P. Stoll, J. Reitegger, and Anton Müller). The Grosse Buchstein (7295'); 7 hrs.; guide 6fl.) is toilsome, but repays the fatigue. We follow the road to St. Gallen (p. 420) towards the N.E. via Weng and the Buchauer Sattel (2790'), Tonner Inn) to the (3 hrs.) Eisenziether Inn (2750), whence a marked path ascends to the right through wood on the slope of the Schoflgrabenriegel and the Frauenmauer to the (4 1/2 hrs.) summit. The ascent from Gstatterboden (p. 423; marked path over the Bruck-Sattel, in 4 1/2-5 hrs., with guide) is shorter but steeper. — The Natterriegel (6650'); 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 41/2 fl., not indispensable) is a remarkably fine point, and free from difficulty. A marked path ascends from Admont via Oberhall to the (3 3/4 hrs.) Admont Club-Hut (Inn in summer), on the Grabnerthorl (4330'), between the Grabnerstein (6045) and the Natterriegel, thence to the left to the (5/4 hr.) summit. — The Hexenthurm (1153), ascended from the Admont Hut in 1 1/4 hr. with guide, is an attractive climb for adepts. — The Grosse Pyhrgass (7560); 5 1/2 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) is also recommended: we proceed via Mühleau (Inn) and the Gstatimter Nieder-Alpe to the (3 hrs.) Pyhrgass-Gatterl (p. 424); then via the Brandner-Alpe and Hof-Alpe (Inn; 4 beds) to the arête, and to the right to the (3 hrs.) top. Comp. p. 429.

The train follows the broad valley of the Enns. To the right, near (97 1/2 M.) Frauenberg, rises the Kultberg or Frauenberg (2500'); Restaurant), with a pilgrimage-church, and farther on lies the pretty village of Ardning, at the foot of the Bosruck (6580'). At the confluence of the Paltenbach with the Enns, the line turns towards the S.; to the W. rises the Grimming (p. 430). — 102 M. Selzthal (2080'); *Huber, *Krone, both plain; *Rail. Restaurant), the junction of the line to Aussee and Bischofshofen (for Salzburg; R. 75). The train skirts the slopes of the Dürrenschöberl (5700'), and enters the wooded Palten-Thal, a valley ascending to the E. On a pine-clad hill to the right rises the château of Strechau (see below).

105 M. Rottenmann (2210'); *Tirolerhof; 1/4 M. from the station, moderate; *Post; *Goldbrich; beer at Baumann's), an ancient little town with iron-works.

Excursions. Picturesque walks lead hence to various points of view in the (1 1/2 M.) Bürgervald. — The (1/2 hr.) *Schloss Strechau (27155) is handsomely fitted up and occupies a picturesque situation; fine view. — The ascent of the Dürrenschöberl (5700'; 3 hrs.) via the Messner-Alpe, is easy; descent (red marks) to Selzthal, 2 hrs. — The ascent of the Bösenstein (8035'); 6-7 hrs.; with guide) through the Strechau-graben and across the Bürvere-Alpe, where the right is spent, is toilsome. — The Hochhaide (7750'; 4-5 hrs.; guide), via St. Lorenzen and the Pethaler-Alpe, is an easy and attractive ascent.

The train continues to follow the Palten-Thal, passing (107 M.) Rottenmann Station (1 1/2 M. from the town); to the right rises the Hochhaide (7750'). — 112 1/2 M. Trieben (2320'); *Post; Seebacher), at the entrance of the Trieben-Thal.

From Trieben to Judenberg via the Rottenmanner Tauren, 33 M. The road ascends the Trieben-Thal, passing the (1 hr.) mouth of the Sunkgraben (shorter road through the rocky gorge of the Sunk to Hohentauern, in 1 1/2 hr.), and leads through the picturesque Wolfsgraben to the (2 1/4 hr.) Brodtjäger Inn (3300), where a route diverges to the left over the Ketten-Thörl or Triebener-Thörl (6135) to the (3 hrs.) Ingser-See (p. 483). We, however, ascend to the right to (1 hr.) the hamlet of Hohentauern (4150; *Regner), on the top of the pass. The descent leads through the monotonous
VIII. Route 73.

GAISHORN.

Pöstthal via (2 hrs.) St. Johann am Tauern (3455'; Inn), Möderbruck, Unter-Zeiring, and Thalheim, to (6 hrs.) Judenburg (p. 468). — From Hohentauern a path, indicated by marks (guide not indispensable for experts), leads to the top of the "Bosenstein" (5035'; 1½ hrs.) via the Scheibel-Alpe, the Bosenstein-See (5735'), and the Gamagrube. The summit commands a splendid and extensive view. The Bosenstein may also be ascended from Trieben via the Hölter-Alpe and Koth-Alpe in 5½ hrs.; from Rottenmann, see p. 425.

The next station, (115 M.) Gaishorn (2530'; Post; Bräu), a village of considerable size, is situated near the entrance of the Flitzen-Thal (to the left), in which tower the cliffs of the Reichenstein (p. 424; to the Flitzen-Alp, 2½ hrs., poor path). To the right lies the little Gaishorn Lake (2315'). The line ascends via (119 M.) Treglwang to the station of (121⅛ M.) Wald (*Paschernegg), on the Schober Pass (2785'), the watershed between the Enns and Mur, and then descends the Liesing-Thal to Kallwang (2470'; Fleischer; Post), Ehrnau, the thriving village of Mautern (2340'; Klossner), Kammern, Seitz, and Traboch-Timmersdorf. Then (142½ M.) St. Michael (p. 467).

Excursions (guide, Vincens Schwager of Mautern). The Zeiritzkampel (6979'; 4½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.), a fine point of view, may be ascended from Wald or Kallwang without difficulty, via the Zeiritz-Alpe (5260'). Rich flora (edelweiss). The descent may be made via the Kammert-Alpe to Radmer (p. 421) — Another attractive but fatiguing ascent is that of the Hoch-Reichart (7930'; 6 hrs.; with guide), from Kallwang via the Pischinggraben and the Flots-Alpe (4590'). Descent to Ingering, see p. 468. — The "Seckauer Zinken" (7865'; 5½ hrs.; with guide) is easily ascended from Mautern, through the Hagenbachgraben and the Gotschalgraben. Magnificent view from the summit. Descent to Seckau, see p. 468. — The Reiting or Gösserk (7265') is ascended from Mautern (marked path) via the Schrecker-Alp (good accommodation), or from Kammern (see above), by a route passing the picturesque ruins of Ehrenfels and Kamerstein and crossing the Schwald-Alpe in 5½ hrs. (guide). Grand view. Comp. p. 422.

74. From Linz to Lietzen via Kirchdorf and Windisch-Garsten. Stoder.

Comp. Map, p. 420.

68 M. Railway (Kremsthalbahn) to (41 M.) Klaus-Steyrling in 3½ hrs. Diligence thence to (27 M.) Lietzen twice daily in 6 hrs.; passengers by the afternoon diligence sleep at Windisch-Garsten.

Linz, see p. 418. The line passes the stations of Scharlinz, Wegscheide, and St. Martin, crosses the Traun at (7½ M.) Traun, and at (10 M.) Nettingsdorf enters the smiling Kremsthal. In the distance, to the S., the Grosse Priel is conspicuous among the Styrian Alps. On the hills to the right, near (11¾ M.) Nöstelbach, stands Schloss Weissenberg. 13 M. Linning; 13¾ M. Neuhofen, a large village, the seat of a district court, with the ruined castle of Gschwendt; 15 M. Piberbach; 16 M. Kematen; 18 M. New-Kematen, at the mouth of the Sulzbach; 20 M. Unter-Rohr, the junction of a line to Wels (p. 96; 20 M. in 1¾ hr.). On the hill to the right is the handsome château of Achleiten, the property of Herr von Boschan.

A branch-line runs (in 12 min.) through the Sulzbach-Thal to Hehenberg and (8 M.) Bad Hall (1230'; *Kaiserin Elisabeth; *Erzherzog Karl; Molterer;
**KREMSMÜNSTER. VIII. Route 74. 427**

_Budapest), with famous springs containing iodine and salt, and tasteful promenades. The Curhaus and Baths and the theatre are new. — The Steyrthal Railway runs hence to (13 M.) Steyr (p. 420) in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., via Adlwang, Sierninghofen, and Pergern._

22$1\frac{1}{2}$ M. KREMSMÜNSTER (1085'; *Kaiser Max; Post; Sonne), a prettily-situated village, with the venerable Benedictine abbey of that name, founded by Duke Tassilo of Bavaria in 777, and rebuilt by Emp. Henry II. in 1004 after its destruction by the Hungarians. The palatial buildings date from the 18th century. The valuable library contains 70,000 vols, 1700 MSS., and 837 incunabula. The cabinet of antiques also contains many curiosities. The admirably-equipped observatory, eight stories in height, contains extensive natural-history collections on the lower floors. The fishpond is worth seeing. Good wine at the tavern of the abbey.

27$1\frac{1}{2}$ M. Wartberg; 31 M. Schlierbach; 33$1\frac{1}{2}$ M. Kirchdorf (1395'; *Post; Schobersberger), a pleasant village, with the château of Pernstein.

A pleasant excursion may be made by the ruin of Alt-Pernstein to the top of the Hirschwaldstein (3580'; 2 hrs.), on which there is a belvedere tower commanding a wide prospect. Descent by a picturesque path through the woods, over the Pröller, to (1 hr.) Micheldorf, or through the Rinnerbergklamm to (1$\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Leonstein (p. 420).

35$1\frac{1}{2}$ M. Micheldorf (1455'; *Rail. Restaurant, with rooms; Strasser, in the village).

Through the Kremsthal to the S.W. to the (7$\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Ursprung (Baths and Inn), and thence to the right through wood to the (1$\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Gradentalp (quarters), a pleasant expedition. Thence to the summit of the Pfannstein (1672'; 1$\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), attractive; to the summit of the Krems-Falkenmauer (5236'; 2 hrs., with guide), not difficult for adepts.

The railway leaves the Kremsbach and at (36$1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Ober-Micheldorf enters a narrow ravine. 38 M. Schön (Inn). At (38$1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Herndl we reach the Steyrthal (p. 420), which the line ascends to the right, between the Kremsmauer (right) and the Sengsen-Gebirge (left), to the terminus at (41 M.) Klaus-Steyrling (1540'; Railway Hotel; Wegscheider; *Zur Mauth, opposite the castle), with a ruined castle, 1 M. from the station. At _Neu-Preisegg, 2$\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on, the Steyrling joins the Steyr._

Through the Steyrling-Thal a road leads via (1$\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Steyrling (Inn) and past the (3 M.) hunting-lodge of Prince Schaumburg-Lippe in the Brunnwinkel to (3$\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Steyrreith (1970'). About $\frac{1}{4}$ M. higher up is the hunting-lodge in the Bernerau (Inn). Thence we ascend through wood to the top of the Ring (2936'; 1$\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), and descend to the (1$\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Jägerhaus in the Hutzau (near the small Edenseen), whence a path leads through the Straneck-Thal to (1$\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Habernau (1880'; Inn) and the (1$\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Almsee (p. 166). — From Steyrreith to Stoder, viâ the Haslau-Alpe (2230'), 4 hrs. with guide, attractive.

At (3 M.) Steyrbuck (1540'), above the influx of the Teichlbach, the road to Stoder diverges to the right.

[To the *Stoder-Thal, a very pleasant digression. The road ascends the Hinter-Tambergau, on the right bank of the Steyr, between the Tamberg on the left and the Kleine Priel on the right, passing the Strombording Fall, a fine cascade of the Steyr, 84' high, to]
(7½ M.) Hinter-Stoder (1920'; *Jaidhaus; *Schmalservirth Huemer; *Schieder, R. 1-2 fl.), situated in a beautiful green valley, enclosed by the sombre precipices of the Todt Gebirge (Kleine and Grosse Priel, Spitzmauer, Ostrawitz, Kraxen, and Hebenkas); to the N. rise the Sengsengebirge; to the E. the Hochmöling and Warscheneck.

Excursions (guides, Joh. Dietl, Eust. Priller, Ign. Stallinger, and Georg Auer). The Kleine Priel (7000'; 4 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), a fine point, is ascended by the Schmabt-Alpe or the Prüller-Alpe without difficulty. At the foot of the Kleine Priel is the Kreidtenlücke, a cavern 1870' long (guide and torches necessary). — The Grosse or Hohe Priel (6250'; 6½-7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) affords a splendid prospect (panorama by Mühlbacher). We ascend through the Polsterthal and the Polsterlücke (picturesque head of the valley) to the (3 hrs.) Carl Krahls Refuge Hut on the Obere Polster-Alpe (3860'; quarters), and thence over turf, loose stones, and a patch of snow by the E. cliffs of the Brofsfall to the (2½ hrs.) plateau, where we pass a cave formerly fitted up as a refuge (7770'). Then across the arête to the (1 hr.) summit, marked by an iron cross 25' high. Descent to the Grundisee, 8-9 hrs., laborious; through the Feuerthal to the Elmsee, 4½ hrs.; to the Grosse Lahnangasse, 1½ hrs.; to Gössl, 2 hrs. (see p. 113). — Ascent of the Spitzmauer (5025'; 6 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), toilsome, either through the Polsterlücke and over the Klinserscharte, or through the Dietlhölle, a fine Alpine valley at the base of the Ostrawitz, where a night may be spent in the Dietl Hütte (3160').

To Klahau (p. 430) over the Poppen-Alpe and the Salzsteig (5025'). The interesting route (8½ hrs.; guide 5 fl.; steady head necessary) leads past the Schwarze See and Tauplitz. From the Schwarze See to the Grundisee (guide 8 fl.), see p. 113.

From Hinter-Stoder a road leads to the E. via (3½ M.) Vorder-Stoder (2650'; Stocker), the highest village in Upper Austria, and (4½ M.) Rossleithen, with scythe-works, to (4½ M.) Windisch-Garsten (see below); one-horse carr. from Windisch-Garsten to Hinter-Stoder, 6 fl.). A pleasant round for walkers (¾ hr. more) leads past the Source of the Piesling and the Gleinker See (see below).

The road continues from Steyrbruck to (¾ M.) Dirnbach (Post) and (1 M.) St. Pankraz (Popp; Obermayr), and leads through the Teichlthal (with the Sengsen-Gebirge on the E.) to (6 M.) Windisch-Garsten (1970'; *Goldene Sense; Erzherzog Albrecht; Schöne Aussicht), a summer-resort, finely situated. The Calvarienberg and the Kühberg afford the best views of the pretty environs.

Excursions (paths well kept and indicated by marks). To the Garstnerock (2144'), 1½ M. to the S., a picturesque woodland walk. — Good view from the Wurzauerkogel (2815'), 3 M. to the N. — By the Dirnbach road to the (1½ M.) Teichlbruck (Inn) and to (3½ M.) Gradau (20 Inn); by the Stoder road to the (1½ M.) Seebachhof ('Inn), and thence to the top of the (½ hr.) Schweizersberg (2610'). — By the Spital road to the S. to the (½ hr.) Grundau (Inn), thence ascent to the left (red waymarks) via Oberweng and Gostitzthal to the (2 hrs.) charmingly situated Holzer-Alpe (3700') and the (¾ hr.) Gowiell-Alpe (4360'), commanding an admirable view of the Garstner-Thal. — To the 'Source of the Piesling (1½ hr.), we ascend the Piesling from the Seebachhof, via Rossleithen (see above), to the (1½ hr.) Ursprung-Stein and to a grotto from which the Piesling issues in a cascade. — To the Gleinker See (2650'; lake-baths; Rifmst. at the Seebauer's), at the foot of the Warscheneck, a pleasant expedition, 5 M.; thence to the source of the Piesling via the Tommerhof, 2½ M.; to Spital, 4½ M.

Ascents (guide, Joh. Stummer). The Hohenock (6430'; 4½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.), the highest peak of the Sengsen-Gebirge, attractive. Descent
past the Feuchtau Lakes to Molln, see p. 420. — The "Warscheneck (7828'; 6 hrs.; guide 4-4½ fl.; magnificent view) is ascended via the Gleinker See and the (3½ hrs.) Stoffenalm-Hütte (1920'). It is still more easily ascended from Vorder-Stoder, via the Lagelsberger-Alpe, in 4½ hrs. — A carriage road runs to the E. from Windisch-Garsten along the N. slope of the Haller Mauern (p. 424), via the Hengst (3280') and through the Laussa-Thal ('Zur Sag Inn' at the mouth of the Pöllgraben), to (20 M.) Altenmarkt (p. 420). — To Molln via the Hohenock, see above and p. 420. Another attractive pass (red way-marks) leads across the Wurhbauerkogl (p. 423) and (2½ hrs.) Haslers Galtern (3825') and descends into (1½ hr.) the Bodinggraben and to (4 M.) Molln (p. 420).

The road next leads through a hilly region to (5 M.) Spital am Pyhrn (2120'; *Post; Huemer; Schreidl), prettily situated at the foot of the Grosse Pyhrgass and Bosruck (shorter road through the meadows on the right bank of the Teichl).

The ascent of the Grosse Pyhrgass (7360'; 4½ hrs.; guide 3 fl.) is attractive and not difficult. The route leads through the Gränau (Inn) to the (2 hrs.) Hof-Alpe, and thence over the arete to the (2½ hrs.) top. Comp. p. 425. — Across the Pyhrgass-Gatterl to Admont (4½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.), see p. 424. Guides, Peter Dückkowitz and Ferd. Stadlhuber.

About 1 M. beyond Spital the road passes the interesting double church of St. Leonhard, reached also by a picturesque walk over the Josefberg, in 1½ hr. We then ascend past a waterfall of the Schreienende Buch to (4½ M.) the Pyhrn Pass (3100'), between the Brunnstein and Bosruck, and descend along the Pyhrnbacht to (4½ M.) Lietzen (see below).

75. From Selzthal to Aussee and Bischofshofen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 420, 112.

Railway from Selzthal to (30 M.) Aussee in 1½-2 hrs.; to (62 M.) Bischofshofen in 2½-3½ hrs.

Selzthal, see p. 425. The train crosses the Pattenbach near the station, and runs towards the W. through the broad and in parts marshy valley of the Enns (peat-cuttings), crossing the Enns and the Pyhrnbacht, to (3½ M.) Lietzen (2160'; *Post; Ross; Stanzinger; Ochs), a small town with 1800 inhab., pleasantly situated at the entrance to the Pyhrnthal. Good survey of the environs from the Calvarienberg: to the W. the huge Grimming, S. the Hohe Trett and Blosen, and E. the Dürrenschöberl.

From Lietzen a road leads to the N. (diligence daily in summer in 3 hrs.; also omnibus, fare 1 fl. 60 kr.) over the Pyhrn (see above) to (15 M.) Windisch-Garsten (p. 428); thence to *Stoder, see p. 428. — The ascent of the Hochmöbling (1650'; 6½-7 hrs., with guide; Joh. Mühlbauer of Lietzen) is recommended. We follow the road from Lietzen to the W. as far as (1½ M.) Weissenbach, and ascend to the right through the Weissenbach-Grabten to the (20 min.) Brucksteiger, then to the left over the brook and through wood in the Langpöltner-Grabten to the (½ hr.) Ries-Hütte, and the (1 hr.) Langpöltner-Hütte. From this point we may either ascend by the Nieder-Hütte and the Kirchfeld, or by the Brunn-Alpe to the (4 hrs.) summit, which commands an admirable panorama of the E. Alps from the Schneeberg to the Glockner, and a view to the N. as far as the Bohemian Forest.

The line skirts the hillside. On the right stands Schloss Grafenegg, now a brewery. At Weissenbach the bald rocks of the
Angerhöhe (6742') peep from a wooded valley on the right. 9 M. Wörschach (2100'; Fuchs, at the station), with small sulphur-baths, commanded by the ruin of Wolkenstein on a red rock. The Hochmöling (see p. 429) may also be ascended from this point (5½ hrs.; guide).

We next pass Maitischern and (on the right) Niederhofen, with the ruin of Friedstein. At (12 M.) Steinach-Irdning (2105'; Hôtel Wirsching) the line divides; the right branch goes to Aussee, the left to Bischofsaltenhofen. The well-built village of Steinach (*Post) lies 1/2 M. to the E. of the station.

A good view of the Grimming and Lower Tauern is obtained from (3 M.) Pürg (2580'; Adamstal), a picturesquely situated village with an elaborately adorned church. The adjacent *Chapel of St. John contains frescoes of the 11-12th cent. (recently in part restored). The station of Trautenfels (p. 431) lies 2½ M. below. — About 2½ M. to the S. of Steinach Station (omnibus) lies Irdning (2150'; *Rest; *Sigl), with an ancient church, at the entrance to the Irdning-Than or Donnersbach-Than. Pleasant excursion thence to the (3½-4 hrs.) Möllbeeg (8310'), affording an admirable view of the Enns Valley, the Todte Gebirge, etc.

The railway to Aussee soon begins rapidly to ascend the N. slope of the valley, affording fine views of the Ennsthal. Above, to the right, is Pürg (see above); below us, to the left, lies the village of Unter-Grimming, at the base of the Grimming. Beyond two tunnels (the second of which, the Burgtal Tunnel, is 365 yds. long) the train enters the narrow and romantic Grimming-bach-Than, and ascends in windings high up on the left side, while the road runs on the opposite bank. The Wallerbach, in its deep and narrow ravine, is crossed, and then the Grimmingbach. — 17 M. Klachau (2730'; Inn), finely situated at the N. base of the Grimming. To the N.E. rise the barren peaks of the Todte Gebirge.

The Grimming (7710') may be ascended from Klachau, via Kulm and the Lärchkoogl (6-8 hrs.; difficult; guide Math. Liebner, or *Kulmbies', of Kulm). Fine view: Ennsthal, the S. Tauern as far as the Gross-Glockner, Dachstein, Todte Gebirge. — From Tauplitz (rustic inn), situated on the hillside, 1½ hr. to the N. of Klachau, a fine route (guide), leading through the Tragi-Gebirge, passes the Schwarzsee and crosses the Salzsteig (5525') to (7 hrs.) Hinter-Stoder (p. 428).

From Klachau (highest point on the railway) the line runs to the W. across meadows and marsh to (20½ M.) Mitterndorf-Zauchen (2615'; *Restaurant). To the right, 1/2 M. from the railway, lies the large village of Mitterndorf (*Post), with a sulphur spring.

A road leads hence to the S., through the *Stein, to (9 M.) St. Martin, in the Ennsthal (see p. 431). — The Lawinenstein or Lopernstein (6434'), ascended from Mitterndorf in 4 hrs. via the Lopern-Alpe, commands an admirable view of the Todte Gebirge, Dachstein, etc.

To the left, above the green lower hills, appear several peaks of the Dachstein group. To the right, on a wooded hill, stands the pilgrimage-church of Maria-Kumnitz. 22 M. Grubegg. 26 M. Kainisch (2525'; Muss), on the Oedensee-Traun or Kainisch-Traun, which issues from the Oedensee (2570'), 1½ M. to the S.; on the
right rises the Röthenstein (5250'). The train now follows the right bank of the wooded Traunthal to (30 M.) Aussee (p. 112).

From Steinach to Bischofshofen. The train crosses the Grimmingbach to (14 M.) Trautenfels (2105'; Stiglechner; Perger), a summer-resort with a château of Countess Lamberg. It then skirts the base of the Grimming, and at (15½ M.) St. Martin, below the influx of the Salza (see below), crosses the Enns and reaches (17¼ M.) Nieder-Oeblarn and (20 M.) Oeblarn (2225'; Fleischer).

The Gumpeneck (7300'), scaled from Oeblarn via the Walchertens-Alpe and the Mathilden-Alpe in 4½ hrs. (guide), commands a magnificent view of the Dachstein, Todt Gebirge, Tauern, etc. — The Salza, which rises on the Todt Gebirge, forces its way, to the S. of Mitterndorf, through a profound gorge between the Grimming and the Kammergebirge, called the "Stein, through which a road leads from St. Martin (see above), past the (3 M.) "Inn "Zur Sagmuhl", to (6 M.) Mitterndorf (p. 439).

The train skirts the S. slope of the valley to (23 M.) Stein an der Enns (2625'; Moser; Schatzenberg, 3/4 M. from the station), at the mouth of the Sölkthal.

The Sölkthal, which divides, 3 M. from Stein, into the Gross-Sölkthal to the left, and the Klein-Sölkthal to the right, deserves a visit. Following the Gross-Sölkthal, we reach the villages of (1¼ hr.) Gross-Sölk (2225'; Zum Backen or Oberwirth; Fiedler), with a château and church, (2 hrs.) Mößna, with a shooting-lodge belonging to the Duke of Coburg, and (¾ hr.) St. Nicolai (3630'; Inn). Fine scenery at the head of the valley. — Excursions. From Gross-Sölk to the top of the Gumpeneck (see above), through the Feistagraben, in 3½-4 hrs., an interesting walk (path through the woods nearly the whole way; guide not indispensable). Ascent of the *Grosse Knallstein (5525') from St. Nicolai, via the Kalltherber-Alpe in 4½-5 hrs. (guide), not difficult; superb panorama. The descent to the Klein-Sölker Unterthal is fatiguing. — Over the Gross-Söllkhöhe (3870') to Murau (p. 436), 8 hrs. not difficult; guide not indispensable.

In the Klein-Sölkthal, 1½ hr. above Stein, lies Klein-Sölk (3210'; Koller's Inn), 1¼ hr. above which the valley divides into the Unterthal on the left (ascent of the Grosse Knallstein, see above) and the Oberthal on the right. The latter contains the (1½ hr.) splendidly situated Schwarze See (3780'; quarters at the gamekeeper's), whence the Predigstuhl (3550'; 4½ hrs. with guide) may be ascended. Fine view. Two toilsome passes lead hence to the Lessach-Graben and (5 hrs.) Tamsweg (p. 435), one over the Landschitz-Scharte (7690'), the other over the Kaiser-Scharte (7255'); another (repaying) crosses the Preber-Thörl (7155') to Krakaudorf and (10 hrs.) Murau (p. 436). — The Hohe Wildstelle (9010') may be ascended hence, but more conveniently from Schlading (see p. 452).

The train crosses the Sölkbach. — 25 M. Gröbmung (2200'); the village (*Post; *Mandl), the district-capital, with an old Gothic church, lies 2 M. to the N., beyond the hill on the left bank of the Enns. To the left of the station, Schloss Thurnfeld.

The *Stöder-Zinken (6715') may be ascended from Gröbmung via the Assacher Scharte without difficulty in 4½ hrs. (with guide). Very striking view, especially of the nearer mountains (Dachstein, Todte Gebirge). About 20 min. below the summit is a refuge-hut, the Brünner-Hütte. An interesting descent (path marked) leads through the Ahornkar, with the Grafenberger See and the finely situated Ahornsee (4800') to (4½-5 hrs.) Haus (p. 432). — The Kammspitze (7025'; 4 hrs.; with guide), the highest summit of the Kammergebirge, commands a magnificent view, but should be attempted only by adepts. About 1½ hr. below the summit, on the N. side, is the Kamp (or Kärl) Alpe.
26 M. Pruggern; 30 M. Haus (Rail. Restaurant, with beds); the village (Zum Waschl) lies 2½ M. to the E. On the left rise the Höchstein and the Hohe Wildstelle.

On the left bank of the Enns, about 4 M. to the N., is the picturesque Grattenbach Fall. — A visit should be paid to the Seewig-Thal, which diverges from the Ennstal at Aisch, ½ M. to the E. of Haus, and terminates in an inaccessible gorge 2½ M. long. The road gradually ascends from Höhenfeld, ½ M. from the station, to the (½ hr.) Aigner, on the W. slope of the valley, whence it continues amid pretty scenery to the (1 hr.) Bodensee, embosomed in woods. At this point the route begins to ascend more steeply to the (1½ hr.) beautifully situated Hüttensee (4930), at the S. end of which is the Pergamschen-Alpe (4930), and to the (1½ hr.) Obersee, at the foot of the Höchstein and the Hohe Wildstelle. A route, not difficult for experts (with guide: 4½ hrs.), leads hence across the Höchstein-Scharte (7220') to the Riesach-See (p. 433).

The Enns is then crossed to (32½ M.) Oberhaus and (36 M.) Schladming (2400'); *Alte Post; Bräuhaus or Neue Post; Fleischer; Lebzelter; Steinewirth; Café Müller), a large village with two churches, pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Enns, at the mouth of the Unterthal brook. To the N. stretch the wooded hills of the Ramsau, which conceal the Dachstein.

A very attractive walk leads through the picturesque gorge ("Schlucht") of the Unterthalbich to the (2½ M.) Brucker Wirth, where the valley divides into the Unterthal (left) and Oberthal (right); see p. 433. — Good view of the neighbourhood from the (½ hr.) Hofbauernschloss ("Schlössel"). a view-tower and restaurant on the edge of an abrupt cliff at the entrance of the Unterthal. More extensive view, embracing the Dachstein, etc., from the Rohmoosberg, on the W. side of the Unterthal (1 hr. to the highest farm), and from the Planai or Schladming-Kauling (6250'; 3½ hrs.; marked path, but guide advisable) via the Fustenberg, the (1½ hr.) Aigner, and the Krähberger Alpe. View of the Gross-Glockner, Steinerne Meer, etc.

Pleasant excursion to the Ramsau, a fertile, upland plain, 5 M. long by 2½ M. wide, 3300–3900' above the sea-level, separated from the Ennstal on the S. by a chain of pine-clad hills, and bounded on the N. by the precipitous sides of the Edelgrieshöhe, Scheichenspitze, and Eselstein, three imposing limestone peaks of the Dachstein group, while the Dachstein and the Thorstein rise more to the W. The Ramsau is inhabited by Protestants, and is dotted with numerous farm-houses. In order to obtain a glimpse at this district, it is sufficient to go as far as the church of St. Rupert-am-Kulm (3520'); *M. Prugger's Inn, *Pens. Ramsauhof, both moderate, pension 3 fl.; car. to Schladming 4 fl.), which may be reached either by a rough road in 1½ hr., or, better, by a footpath (1½ hr.), leading to the right along the Enns beyond the bridge, crossing the railway after 5 min., and ascending, at first somewhat abruptly, through wood. The traveller is recommended, however, to extend the expedition to the Brandriedel. From Kulm we follow a shadeless road, past the (1½ M.) Protestant Meeting House (Perhah's Inn), to the (1½ M.) Karlwirth (beer). Here we ascend to the right to the (1½ hr.) Austria-Hütte (5350'; "Inn in summer), above the Brand-Alpe and 20 min. below the barren summit of the "Brandriedel (5656'), which commands a splendid view of the Dachstein, Tauern, etc. (panorama by Zoff). — To the N.W. (½ hr.) lies the finely situated Neustatt-Alpe (5455'). From this point to the Source of the Kaffe Mandling, 1 hr.; to the Scharl-Alpe, 1 hr. (From the Scharl-Alpe to Fikamoos, 1½ hr.; across the Sulzenhals to the top of the Rettenstein, 3 hrs., comp. p. 431.)

The shortest route to the top of the *Hohe Dachstein (9830') is from the Austria-Hütte (5½–6 hrs.; comp. p. 116), but is fit for proficient only (guide from the Ramsau to the summit and back 8, from Schladming 9, with descent to Hallstatt or Gosau 12 or 13 fl.; guides, Peter Gerharter.
of Schladming, Joh. Steiner or 'Barthans', Florian Steiner or 'Moslehenhäuser', Karl Fischer or 'Kalcher', Joh. Schrempp or 'Lindbauer', Franz and Johann Knauss of Ramsau, Joh. Knauss of Mandling.) From the Austria-Hütte we cross the lower end of the Edelgries-Schlucht and the pasture of the Brandsteil, then descend to the broad stretch of debris at the foot of the lower Schwadinger cliffs, and cross it, ascending to the right. At the upper end the path ascends abruptly, turns to the right over rocky slopes (at first stanchions and rope), and enters the Schwadinger, a large basin enclosed by lofty and perpendicular rocks, through which we have a long and fatiguing ascent over debris and grassy slopes (keep to the right). From the head of this basin we ascend the steep and difficult cliffs by the 'Ramsauer Steig' (wire-rope and stanchions) to the (3 hrs.) Hunner-Scharte (about 8200'), between the Hunnerkogl and the Koppenkarstein, at the head of the Schladming Glacier. We traverse the glacier, passing the two 'Dirndl' (9155'), to the Karl-Eisfeld, and reach the summit in 1 1/2-2 hrs. more (comp. p. 116).

Among the other peaks of the Dachstein, the Scheichenspitze (8735'; splendid view) is the easiest (from the Kulm Inn via the Feisterkar and Grubach-Scharte in 1 1/2-5 hrs.; guide 5 fl.). The Hohe Koppenkarstein (9442'; 4-5 hrs.; guide 8 fl.), a toilsome ascent, suitable for adepts only, is accomplished from the Austria-Hütte by the Edelgries-Schlucht (or from the Hunner-Scharte, see above, in 1 hr.) — The ascent of the Thorstein (9665'; 5-6 hrs.), from the Scharl-Alpe (p. 432) by the Windleger-Scharte (7649'), is very troublesome (comp. p. 117; guide 10, with descent to Gosau 13 fl.). — The Bischofsmütze (8060'; guide from Ramsau 10 fl.), see p. 434. — From St. Rupert-am-Kulm to the N. over the Feister-Scharte (7250'), between the Etselstein (8370') and the Sinabell (7685'; easily ascended in 1/2 hr. from the Scharte; fine view), and then over the dreary rocks of the 'Stein', via the Schönblick-Alpe, to the Krippeneck and to (8 hrs.) Hallstatt (p. 116), a toilsome route (guide 7 fl.).

Another pleasant excursion from Schladming is to the S., past the (3/4 hr.) Brucker-Wirth (p. 432), up the Schladminger Unteralm. About 20 min. beyond the (1 1/2 hr.) Weisswandel Inn (3445'), at the point where the valley divides, we turn to the left (the Steinriesen-Thal to the right, see below), and ascend past the (1 1/2 hr.) 'Riesach Fall (190' high; 3 min. to the right of the path), to the (1 hr.) Riesach See (4370), at the upper end of which is the (1 1/2 hr.) Wieser-Hütte. Thence past Herrv. von Vernouillet's shooting-lodge, the Kerschauber-Alpe, and the Kohl-Alpe, to the (1 1/2 hr.) Preinthal Club-Hut (5576'; quarters), on the Waldhorn-Alpe. A very interesting expedition may be made hence to the 'Klafferkessel', an imposing hollow containing three lakes, as far as the central or Raunenberg Lake (7485'), 2 1/2-3 hrs. with guide, and thence to the top of the Greifenberg (8745'; good view) in 1 1/4 hr., with guide. We may descend through the Steinriesen-Thal to the Untere Eibl-Alpe or to the Franz-Kell-Haus (see below). — The Hohe Wildstelle (9010') may be ascended from the Preinthal Hut in 3 hrs., with guide (6 1/2 fl.; toilsome). The summit affords a magnificent view. The descent may be made via the Wildloch-Scharte, the Neu-Alpe, and the Brand-Alpe to the Riesach-See. An easy and attractive pass leads from the Riesach-See over the Waldhorn-Thörl (7475') to the Lessach-Thal and (8-9 hrs.) Tamsweg (p. 435). — The Höchstein (8340'; 3 1/2 hrs.; with guide), presenting no difficulty to climbers free from dizziness, is another attractive ascent, made from the Wieser-Hütte, via the Kaltenbach-Hütte. The descent may be made to the Seewig-Thal (p. 432), via the Fitzloch-Scharte. — The ascent of the Hochgolling (9332'; 8-9 hrs.: guide 7 fl., with descent to the Lungau 10 fl.) is toilsome, but presents no difficulty to experts. We ascend the Steinriesen-Thal from the (2 1/4 hrs.) Weisswandel Inn (see above), passing the (1 1/4 hr.) Untere Eibl-Alpe (1420'; quarters), to the (1 hr.) Franz Kell Refuge Hut on the Obere Eibl-Alpe (5410'; Inn in summer); thence across the (2-2 1/2 hrs.) Golling-Scharte (7960'), and finally on the steep N.W. side to the (1 1/2-2 hrs.) summit. Descent from the Scharte through the Görisch-Thal to (3 1/2 hrs.) Tamsweg, see p. 435.

A route leads through the Schladminger Oberthal (which diverges to the right at the Brucker-Wirth, see above) to the (2 1/2 hrs. from Schladming) Hopf-
riesen-Hütte (3410') at the mouth of the Giglach-Thal, whence an easy pass crosses the Liegnitzhöhe (6955') to the Liegnitz-Thal and (7½-8 hrs.) Tamsweg. A slightly longer, but more picturesque route leads up the Giglach-Thal, past the beautiful *Landauer See and the Giglach Lakes and across the Zauch-Sattel (Giglach-Scharte, 6710') to the Steiglhofer (3710') in the Weissbrich-Thal, and via Maria-Pfarr to (8½-9 hrs.) Tamsweg (p. 435). The Lungauer Kalkspitze (3095'; fine view) may be easily ascended from the summit of the pass in 1½ hr.; the descent may be made to the Preunegg-Thal (see below).

The Ennsthof contracts. 39½ M. Pichl (Pichlmaier's Inn), at the entrance to the Preunegg-Thal, station for the W. Ramsau (see p. 432; 3 hrs. to the Austria-Hütte).

An interesting excursion may be made from Pichl to (3½ hrs.) the beautifully situated Ursprung-Alpe (5280'; quarters) in the Preunegg-Thal, which opens to the S. From this point the Lungauer Kalkspitze (see above; 3 hrs., with guide) may be ascended. Descent to the Giglach Lakes, and through the Oberthal to (6 hrs.) Schladming.

Near (42 M.) Mandling (2660'; Salzburger Wirth), the train crosses the Mandlingbach, the frontier between Styria and Salzburg.

Road from Mandling to the N.W., through the Mandling-Thal, to (6 M.) Filzmoos (3380'; Laubichler's Inn; guide, Fr. Hofer), a prettily-situated village, with a pilgrimage-church, the Rettenstein (7385'; fine view of the Dachstein, etc.) is ascended without difficulty by the Pichlauer and the Rothe Wand in 3½ hrs., or by the Scharl-Alp (p. 409) and the Salzenthals in 5 hrs., with guide. To the N. tower the pinnacles of the Bischofsmütze (lower peak, 7874'; higher peak, 8050') ascent (difficult) from the Hintere Au-Alpe, 4 M. from Filzmoos, in 3-4 hrs. — Over the Steigl to Gosau, see p. 117; by the 'hintem Stein' route to the Zweiesel-Alp, see p. 118; to the Ramsau, see p. 432.

47 M. Radstadt (2810'; *Post; Thorwirth; Sabin; Stegerbräu; Railway Inn & Restaurant), an old walled town, with 1000 inhab., stands on a rocky hill to the right. To the S. opens the Tauern-Thal (p. 435), with the Geistein and Seekarspitze.

Excursions (guide, Math. Osterer). The *Rossbrand (5800'; 2½ hrs.; guide unnecessary; path indicated by marks), ascended by the Schwanberg-Sattel (4840), commands a magnificent view. On the top is the Linzerhaus (Inn in summer). An easy route also ascends from Filzmoos (see above), via the Kar-Alpe, in 2½ hrs. — The Grieskarkeck (6520'; 1½ hr., with guide), ascended from Flachau, 6 M. to the W. of Altenmarkt (see below), is also a fine point.

A road leads from Radstadt to the W., via Altenmarkt, to (10 M.) Wagrain (2740'; Neweirth) and (6 M.) St. Johann im Pongau (p. 122).

— Over the Radstädter Tauern to Spital, see R. 76.

At (48¼ M.) Altenmarkt the line quits the Enns, which rises 12 M. to the S.W. in the Flachau, and runs N.W. to (51 M.) Eben (2810'), on the watershed between the Enns and the Salzach. It then passes through a deep cutting, crosses the Fritzbach by a bold bridge (striking *View of the Dachstein to the right), and descends the narrow Fritzthal to the W., crossing the stream repeatedly. At (55½ M.) Hüttau (2320'; Post) diverges the road to Annaberg (p. 118). The *Hoch-Gründerck (p. 122) is ascended hence in 3½ hrs., by a marked path. Several tunnels. The train crosses the Fritzbach six times, penetrates the Kreusberg by a tunnel, 770 yds. long, descends to the left, and crosses the Salzach to —

62 M. Bischofshofen (1795'; Rail. Restaurant; see p. 121).
76. From Radstadt to Spital over the Radstädter Tauern.

671/2 M. Diligence to Mauterndorf in summer daily in 71/2 hrs., and thence in the afternoon to (11/2 hr.) St. Michael and (2 hrs.) Rennweg; thence the next morning in 3 3/4 hrs. to Spital. From Gmünd to Spital, diligence twice daily in 11/2 hr.

Radstadt, see p. 434. The road crosses the Enns, and ascends the valley of the Tauern-Ache towards the S. to (10 1/2 M.) Untertaun (3295'; *Post). It then ascends through the Tauernklamm, past the falls of the Tauern-Ache (finger-posts; the finest fall is the *Upper Fall or Johannis-Wasserfall, 460', easily accessible by new paths). About 3/4 hr. farther on is the Tauernhaus Wiesengeg (5410'; Inn), with a chapel, whence the Seekarspitze (7700'; 2-21/2 hrs.; marked path) may be easily ascended. About 1 M. farther on is the top of the Radstädter Tauern (5700'), with a burial-ground. The road descends steeply via the Scheidberg to (61 1/2 M.) —

28 M. Tweng (4090'; *Post), the first village in the Lungau. Then through the Taurach-Thal to (34 M.) Mauterndorf (*Post; *Wallner; Poschacher; Kaiser; Newwirth), a small town with a mineral spring and a well-preserved castle (tower 144' high), the terminus of the Murthal Railway (see below).

The Speiereck (7900'; 4 hrs. from Mauterndorf or St. Michael, with guide) affords an excellent survey of the Lungau, Niedere Tauern, etc. About 1 hr. below the top on the Mauterndorf route is the Speiereck-Hütte (6580') of the Austrian Alpine Club.

From Mauterndorf to Unzmarkt, 47 M., railway in 43/4 hrs. The line descends the Taurach-Thal to the E. via (21/2 M.) Maria-Pfarr to (7 1/2 M.) Tamsweg (3350'; Post; Plattebrü; Lebzelter), a pleasant little town, with the lofty-situated church of St. Leonhard, on the Mur. Various excursions may be made hence. The Lasberg (6345'; 2 1/2 hrs.; with guide) affords a good survey of the environs; descent to (1 1/2 hr.) Ramingstein, or (2 hrs.) Predlitz. — The *Preber (6990'; 5 hrs.) is a splendid point of view. Cart-road to the (11/2 hrs.) sombre Prebersee (4895'), 1/2 hr. above which is the Prodinger-Hütte (spend night); thence 3 hrs. more to the summit (guide useful). The view extends over the entire Lungau and the mountains of the Enns valley as far as the Hohe Tauern and the Karawanken. Descent to Krkaubene, see p. 436. — To Schladming by the Golling-Scharte, and ascent of the Hochgolling (3-9 hrs. from Tamsweg), see p. 433; through the Lessach-Thal and across the Walduhnu-Thörl, see p. 433; through the Liegnitz-Thal and across the Liegnitzhöhe, see p. 434; through the Weissbriach-Thal and across the Znack-Sattel, see p. 434. — To Sölzk, through the Lessach-Thal and over the Landschitz-Scharte or the Kaiser-Scharte, see p. 431.

Beyond Tamsweg the railway continues to follow the narrow valley of the Mur, first to the S., then to E. At (12 M.) Tomathal we cross the Toma. From (12 1/2 M.) Ramingstein (Bräu) the interesting ascent of the Schilcherhöhe (7430') may be made in 31/2 hrs. (guide); descent via Inner-Krems to Kremsbruck (p. 436), 3 1/2 hrs. — 15 M. Kendlbruck. From (16 M.) Predlitz (Inn) a road leads through the Predlitz-Graben to (10 M.) Turrach (4130'; Ferner; Bergmann), with large iron-works, whence the Eisenhut (6010') may be ascended in 3 1/2 hrs. with guide (comp. p. 471), and the Königstuhl (7645') in 4 hrs. (see p. 436). From Turrach the road ascends steeply to the (41/2 M.) Turracher See (5785'; Seewirth), and then descends on the bank of the Seebach to (6 M.) Ebene Reichenau (3560'; *Schiesl) in the Gurkthal, whence a road leads to the W. via Klein-Kirchheim (*Badwirth), Radenthal (Mahr), and Dobriach to (18 M.) Millstatt (p. 462). — 18 M. Ebnach; 27 M. Stadt (3040'; Post; Fleischer), at the mouth
of the Paalgraben (footpath in 5 hrs. to Fladnitz, p. 471). The valley expands and we pass the stations of Wandritschbrücke, Caccilabrücke, St. Lorenzen, and Raindorf. — 30 M. Murau (2610'; Post; Sonne; Bräu), a small town with three old churches, commanded by the castle of Ober-Murau. Pretty walks on the Calvarienberg.

A pleasant excursion may be made hence via Ranten to (5 hrs.) Krakaueneubene (3925'; Schusterworth, etc.), and to the (1 hr.) picturesque Jetach-See. Passes lead to the N. from Krakaueneubene through the Ranten-graben and over the Ranten-Thörl (Feldscharte; 7060'), or through the Preber-graben and over the Preber-Thörl (7195'), to Gröbming (p. 431); and to the W. over the Preber-Sattel, with the Preber-See, to (4 hrs.) Tamsweg (see p. 435). The ascent of the Preber (8990'; 4½ hrs.; see p. 435), easy and interesting, is made from Krakaueneubene via the Fiedlerbauer and the Edinger Hüt. The descent may be made (route marked to (3½ hrs.) Tamsweg (p. 435). — Railway from Murau to Unzmarkt, see p. 469.

Beyond Mauterdorf the road crosses the Staig to —

40 M. St. Michael (3505'; *Post), a small town on the Mur.

The Murwinkel (upper Murthal; two-horse carr. to Rothgülden and back 8 fl.; provisions should be taken) is worthy of a visit. Road to the W. to (2 M.) Niederdorf, at the mouth of the Zederhaus-Thal (to Kleinart, see p. 123); then to the left by a rough road through the narrow Murthal to Schellgaden, (6 M.) Mur (3630'; Gferrer, poor), and (4½ M.) the abandoned arsenic-works of Rothgülden (1160'), at the mouth of the Rothgülden Valley, in which lies the (1½ hr.) beautiful Rothgülden-See (5560') and (¾ hr. farther up; guide necessary) the Obersee, at the N. base of the Hafnerreck (10,040'; ascent difficult; better from the Malta-Thal, p. 488).

About ¾ hr. above Rothgülden, in the Murthal, lies the village of Moritz (4990'; accommodation at the forester's), at the mouth of the Moritz-Thal, with its three picturesque lakes (visitors prohibited by the proprietors of the shooting; to the Ober Schwegasse at the foot of the Traunnock, 2½ hrs.). The Mur rises about 2 hrs. above Moritz, at the W. base of the Marchkareck (8790'). — Across the Murthörl (7425') to Grossarl (from Moritz to Aschau, 6 hrs. with guide), see p. 123; via the Hasloch to Kleinart, see p. 123. — The attractive ascent of the Weisseck (8895'; 4 hrs. with guide) is made from Moritz without difficulty by experts; the descent may be made via the Rieding-Scharte to the Rieding-Thal or upper Zederhaus-Thal (see above).

The road crosses the Katschberg (5385'), separating Salzburg from Carinthia, and beyond (49 M.) Rennweg (3730 ft.; *Post) descends the Lieser-Thal by Kremsbruck, Leoben, and Eisentratten to —

58¼ M. Gmünd (2400'; *Feldner; Lax; Post; Kohlbayr), a small town with a new and old château of Count Lodron, at the mouth of the Malta-Thal. Good survey of the district from the bridge and from the Calvarienberg (1½ hr.).

Excursions. Walks to the (1½ hr.) Magdalenen-Quelle, in the woods (white way-marks); to (1 hr.) Schloss Dornbach; to Eisentratten (see above), ¾ hr., or by a woodland-path via Buch (yellow marks), 1¼ hr.; to (¾ hr.) Bad Radl (yellow marks); and via (½ hr.) Treffenboden (route hence to the Laschauer-Thörl, see p. 437) to the (1½ hr.) Hubenbauer (blue marks), with views of the Hochalpenspitze. — The Tschirnneck (8830'; 4½ hrs.; with guide), a good point of view, is easily ascended (red marks) via Oberbucht and the Hoffer-Alpe (quarters). Descent to Millstatt, 3 hrs.; to the Millstätter-Alpe (p. 462), 2 hrs. — The ascent of the Königsstuhl or Karlnoek (7645'; 7 hrs.) is also easy and attractive. From (1½ hr.) Leoben (see above) we traverse the Leobengraben (to the right) to the (4 hrs.) Karlbad, an unpretending 'bad', where we spend the night, and thence ascend to the summit in 1½ hr. Descent through the Kremsgraben to (5 hrs.) Kremsbruck and (2½ hrs.) Gmünd. — The Gmeineck (Hühnerberg, 8480'; 5 hrs., with guide; red way-marks) is an easy and attractive ascent via
Neuschütz and the Camper Hut (hay-beds). Splendid view from the top (Glockner, Venediger, etc.). — The Reisseeck (9710'; 8 hrs.; guide 7 fl.) is laborious. We ascend (blue marks) through the Radigraben to (3 hrs.) Count Latour's shooting-lodge (night-quarters), and thence to (3 hrs.) grandly situated Hohe See and the (2 hrs.) summit. Magnificent panorama from the top.

The Malta-Thai (comp. the Map, p. 130) is a beautiful valley, about 30 M. in length, with numerous waterfalls. A road (one-horse carr. to the Pfüglhof and back, 3 fl.) leads from Gmünd via Fischertatten and Hipersdorf to (4½ M.) Malta or Maletin (2750'); two rustic inns; guides, Jos. Fercher, Joh. and Andr. Klamperer, Lucas Pegusch, Jos. Strasser), with an old château. Hence the Faschauner Thörl (5790'), with a fine view of the E. Tauern Mts., may be ascended in 3 hrs. (guide 1½ fl.; also from Gmünd in 3½ hrs.). The Winkelstock (6005'; 5 hrs.; with guide) is also ascended from Malta via the Untere and Obere Tandr-Alpe; view of the Gross-Glockner and Hochalpen spitze. — The road is continued along the left bank of the Malta via Feistritz and Koschach and past the pretty fall of the Fallbach to (4½ M.) Brandstatt (Egarter, well spoken of, 7 beds). A branch, crossing to the right bank at Koschach by the second bridge, leads to the (72 M.) Goss Fall, at the mouth of the Gossgraben (see below). We cross the brook, below the fall, to the (½ M.) Pfüglhof (2800'; Inn, rustic), and finally re-ascends to the left bank of the Malta, about ¼ M. before reaching Brandstatt. From the Gossgraben, a valley with numerous fine waterfalls (to the *Zwillingen-Fall, 2 hrs., guide 1½ fl.), a fatiguing route (white way-marks) crosses the Dössener or Maltnitzer-Scharte (5790'), in 10 hrs. to Maltnitz (p. 465). The night may be spent at the Tomanbauer’s (hay-bed), 3 hrs. from the Pfüglhof. The Säuleck (10,120') may be ascended from the top of the pass in 1½ hr. (guide 9, or incl. the Säuleck 10 fl.).

The path in the Malta-Thai (guide unnecessary; to the Blane Tumpf 1½ fl., to Elend 5 fl.; provisions should be taken from Gmünd or Malta) next passes the Schleier Fall and reaches the Kerschakt-Hütten and (40 min.) the Faller-Hütten. A guide-post here indicates the path to the left to the (10 min.) Faller Tümpfe, or cascades of the Malta, falling into a rocky basin. By a path leading hence to the right we regain (5 min.) the broader track, which brings us after a few yards to the Hochsteg (3075'); far below flows the Malta through its narrow ravine; to the right is the large Melnik Fall. [A path, indicated by red marks, leads hence to the right to the (3½ hr.) *Lower Melnik-Alpe, which commands a fine view of the Hochalpen spitze, Preimelspitze, Hochalpenkees, etc.] The path now divides. The club-path on the right bank (over the Hochsteg, then to the right) has the advantage of being shaded and of commanding finer views of the Melnik Fall and gorges of the Malta, which it crosses about ½ hr. farther on. The path on the left bank is about ½ M. shorter and leads across the Feidlhauern-Alpe. These paths reunite immediately before the Hochbrücke (3780), about ¼ hr. beyond the point where the former crosses the Enns. From the Hochbrücke we gradually ascend to the (20 min.) Trax-Hütte in the Schönau (3885'; small Inn, 2 beds), and the (¼ hr.) *Blane Tumpf (4100'), the finest point in the valley. To the left the Hochalpenbach forms a double waterfall, 320 ft. high, while on the right the Malta is precipitated into a basin, 65 ft. in depth, the whole scene being picturesquely framed with rock and wood. The path now becomes rougher (to the right the Lange Wand, to the left the lofty Preimel Fall), and immediately before the (1 hr.) Wolfgang-Hütte (5145') crosses to the right bank of the Malta; 1 hr., Wastelbauer-Hütte (5510'); 1 hr., the Serm-Brücke, adjoining which are a shooting-box and the Elend-Hütte (5970'), a club-hut. A steep path leads hence to the N. over the (2¼ hrs.) Arlscharte (7385') into the Grossart-Thal (p. 123; to St. Johann 10 hrs.). The Malta-Thai now turns to the W. and ramifies into the (left) Gross-Elend and (right) Klein-Elend-Thal. From the former a new club-path crosses the Gross-Elend-Scharte or Plesnitz-Scharte (6770') in 5-6 hrs. to the Hannoversche Hütte (p. 466); or to the left (steep descent) direct to (9 hrs.) Maltnitz. From the Klein-Elend-Thal another route crosses the (4 hrs.) Klein-Elend-Scharte (8985') into the Kötschach-Thal and to (6 hrs.) Gastein (p. 131; guide 10 fl.).
Ascents. The *Hochalpenspitze* (11,010'; 10-11 hrs. from Malta; guide 8 fl.), the highest peak of the E. Tauern; is not difficult for experts. The route leads from the (2½ hrs.) Hochsteg, vià the Fauerswand, the Straner-Alpe, and the (3 hrs.) Hoch-Ochsen-Hütte (6190'), to the (1 hr.) Villacher-Hütte (7710'; 5 beds) on the Lange Boden, beneath the Schwarze Schneide. This club-hut is also reached direct from the Trax-Hütte (p. 437), in 3½-4 hrs., with guide. Thence to the summit, vià the *Hochalpenkees*, 1½-4 hrs. Magnificent view. Interesting descent by the Preimel-Scharte (9765') and the *Gross-Elend-Kees* to the Gross-Elend-Thal (4-5 hrs. to the Elend-Hütte, p. 437); or from the moraine of the Gross-Elend-Kees by a new path to the Falzbach and past the tongue of the Kâtterspitze-Kees to the Gross-Elend-Scharte (5-6 hrs. to the Hannover Hut, p. 466). — The *Preimelspitze* (10,420'; 3 hrs.), from the Villacher-Hütte vià the Hochalpenkees and the Preimel-Scharte (see above), is toilsome. — The Hafnerrech (10,040'; 6 hrs.; guide 6 fl.), ascended from the Trax-Hütte, vià the *Mahr-Alpe*, is fatiguing, but repaying. — The *Ankogl* (10,705'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 10 fl.), from the Elend-Hütte past the Schwarzhorn-see and across the *Klein-Elend-Kees*, presents no difficulty to proficients (comp. pp. 466, 135). — The *Grosse Sonnblick* (11,890'; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), from the Trax-Hütte, is another interesting point.

From *Gmünd to Millstatt*, 4½ hrs. We pass through the archway marked 'nach Millstatt', on the E. side of the market-place, cross the Lieser, and ascend by pleasant paths (blue marks) through wood to Treffling, where we join the picturesque and shady road vià *Tangern* to Millstatt (p. 462).

The new road from Gmünd to Spital leads through the narrow Lieser-Thal, closely skirting the river, vià *Lieseregg* (Mayr) and *Seebach* (see p. 462). The old road is preferable for walkers (better views).

67½ M. Spital, see p. 462.

### 77. Gratz and Environs.

**Hotels.** On the right bank of the Mur, 3⁄4 M. from the station: *Elephant* (Pl. 3; C, 5), Mur-Platz 13, R., L., & A. from 1½ fl.; *Florian* (Pl. d; C, 5), Griesgasse; *Goldenes Ross, Goldene Sonne, Goldener Löwe, König-Tiger* (plain), all Mariahilf-Strasse; *Hof Daniel, at the station*; *Goldener Engel, Griesgasse, moderate; Drei Raben* (Pl. c; B, 5), Annen-Strasse 43, with garden; *Ungarische Krone*, near the station, R. ½-2 fl. — On the left bank: *Erzherzog Johann* (Pl. 1; C, 5), Sack-Strasse, R. 1½-2 fl., L. 50, A. 40 kr., with a good restaurant; *Hof Wild* (Stadt Triest; Pl. 3, D 5), Jakomini-Platz; *Kaiserkrone* (Pl. e; D, 4), Färbergasse 6; *Goldene Birne, Leonhard-Str. 10*, near the park.

**Cafés.** *Thonethof, Europa*, both Herrengasse; *Central*, Sack-Str. 9; *Nordstern*, Haupt-Platz, corner of the Sporgasse; *Mercur*, Haupt-Platz; *Café Wien*, Rechbauer-Str.; *Gießer*, Carl Ludwigs-Ring, by the theatre; *Promenade*, Burg-Ring; *Seidl*, Glacis-Str.; *Castellazzi*, Albrechtgasse 8; *Café in the Stadt-Park* (open-air concerts frequently in the afternoon). — On the right bank of the Mur: *Österreichischer Hof, Helm*, both in the Annen-Strasse; *Daniel*, at the railway-station.

**Confectioners** (ices). *Stuchlik*, Hofgasse; *Grünzweig*, Sporgasse; *Hasse-rück*, at the theatre in the Franzens-Platz, with branch in the Mur-Platz; *Schmidt's Söhne*, Herrengasse.

**Restaurants** (beer). *Daniel's Rail. Restaurant; Thonethof*, Herren-gasse 16; *Neu-Gratz*, Hamerlinggasse 4; *Schwechat Bierhaus*, Herrengasse 15; *Theater-Restaurant*, Alleegasse 1, near the park; *Ressource*, at the Technical College; *Österreich. Hof*, see above; *Bierquelle*, Badgasse 1; *Sandwirth*, Griesgasse 27. — Military music several times weekly at the Annen-Süle, opposite the station on the right bank; *Puntigamer Bierhalle,
in the Jacobigasse; Steinfelder Bierhalle, Münzgraben; Gößer Bierhalle, Leonhard-Str. 32. — Wine (also at the cafés, etc.): Admonterhof, near the Paradise; *Kleinoscheg (room in the old-German style), Herrengasse 13; Römischer König, Sporgasse 13; Landhauskeller, Herrengasse. — The best wines of Styria are Luttenberger (strong), Pickerer, Kerschbacher, Sandberger, and Nachtigaller. The turkeys and capons of Styria are highly esteemed. Gratz biscuits (‘Gratzer Zwieback’) at Serger’s, Mur-Platz 14; Spreng, Bürgergasse 7, etc.

**Baths. Military Swimming Bath,** above the upper suspension-bridge, at the N.W. base of the Schlossberg, 10 kr.; towels extra. The water of the Mur is very cold. — Kodella’s swimming and other baths, Tegethoff-strasse 11; Förster, Brandhofgasse 19 (tramway-station) and Lichtenfels-gasse 9 (swimming).

**Theatres.** Theater an Franzens-Platz (Pl. 11; D, 4); Theater am Stadt-Park (Pl. D, 5), well fitted up, operettas, etc.

**Military Music** in the Stadt-Park, in the Industrie-Halle, Jakomini-gasse (Pl. D, 7), and on the Hilmeiteich.

**Post & Telegraph Office** (Pl. 9; C, 5), Neuthorgasse.

**Cabs.** Two-horse, 60 kr. for the first 1/2 hr., 1 fl. for 1 hr., 50 kr. for each additional 1/2 hr.; one-horse, 30 kr. for the first 1/4 hr., 50 kr. for the first 1/2 hr., 80 kr. for 1 hr., 20 kr. for each additional 1/4 hr. — To or from the Station: middle of the town, one-horse 70 kr., two-horse 1 fl.; Mur suburb (right bank) 50 or 80 kr. — For half-a-day, for drives within a radius of 5 M., forenoon 21/2 fl. or 3 fl., afternoon 3 fl. or 4 fl.; whole day 51/2 or 7 fl., etc. — Omnibuses ply to every part of the environs.

**Tramway** (10 kr. per drive) from the principal station (Süd-Bahnhof) through the Annen-Str. and over the Franz-Carl Bridge to the Haupt-Platz; then through the Herrengasse to the Jakomini-Platz, and thence to the right to the Staatsbahnhof, and to the left along the Glacis-Strasse to the Geidorf-Platz. A branch-line runs through the Leonhard-Str. and the Elisabeth-Str. to the Hilmeiteich.

Gratz (1135'), the capital of Styria, with about 120,000 inhab. and a garrison of 4500 men, picturesquely situated on both banks of the Mur, which is crossed by seven bridges, is one of the pleasantest and healthiest of the Austrian provincial capitals, and is the residence of numerous retired civilians and officers, including nearly two hundred generals. On the site of the former glacis, between the inner town and the outlying suburbs, is the *Stadt-Park,* charmingly laid out in the English style, and adorned with a Bust of Schiller by Gasser, the ‘Waldlilie’ (a bronze figure by Brandstetter, illustrating a poem by Rosegger), a marble statue of Count Anton Al. Auersperg, the poet (Anastasius Grün, d. 1876), by Kundmann, and the handsome bronze *Franz-Josefs-Brunnen,* by Dureenne of Paris. Near the last are a Café and a Band-Stand (concerts, see above).

The chief connection between the centre of the town and the right bank of the Mur is offered by the Franz Carl Bridge (Pl. C, 5), built in 1891, with bronze figures of Austria and Styria, by Brandstetter, on the central buttresses, handsome candelabra surmounted by eagles, and a tasteful balustrade.

The *Schlossberg* (Pl. O, D, 3, 4) towers above the town. The fortifications, constructed in the 15th cent. to protect the town against the Turks, were blown up by the French in 1809 in consequence of the armistice, after they had been successfully defended for four weeks by a garrison of 500 Austrians against 3000 French
under General Macdonald. On the upper platform (Pl. C, 4; 1545') are a Belfry, 60' high, and four topographical indicators. The noble View from the castle-hill is justly celebrated. The valley of the Mur and the populous basin, surrounded by mountains of beautiful form, present a most picturesque scene. To the N. rises the Schöckel, N.W. the Alps of Upper Styria, S.W. the chain of the Schwanberg Alps, S. the Bacher Mts.

A CARL-TRAMWAY (opened in 1894) ascends the Schlossberg in 3 min. from No. 56 Sack-Strasse (Pl. C, 4); fares, up 20, down 10 kr., monthly ticket 2 fl. The line is 230 yds. long, has a double track with toothed-rail as an additional precaution, and ascends at a gradient of 60:100. Beside the engine-house at the top (360' above the street) is a Café-Restaurant, with view-terrace. — Foot Passengers ascend (20 min.) on the E. side, from the Carmeliter-Platz: the road passes through an archway under the house No. 1 Paulustorgasse (with the inscription 'Am Fuss des Schlossbergs'), and passes the quaint Clock-Tower (52' high) and the Türkbrunnen (300' deep). On the N. side the hill is ascended from the Wickenburggasse (Pl. C, 3). The plateau in front of the chalet (*Restaurant) is adorned with a Statue of General Weiden (d. 1853), the originator of the promenades, in bronze.

The Cathedral (Pl. 5; D, 5), a Gothic structure of 1446-1462 (the copper roof of the tower added in 1663), has an interesting W. Portal.

INTERIOR. The high-altar-piece in the choir, representing the Miracles of St. Ägidius, is by Jos. Flurer. On the walls are two votive paintings by Peter de Pomis, representing the Archduke Charles II. with his family before the crucifix and the Virgin. To the right and left of the approach to the choir are marble pedestals supporting two ebony reliquaries, brought from Italy in 1617. The six small *Reliefs in ivory, choice Italian works of the 16th cent., represent the triumphs of Love, Innocence, Death, etc. (from Petrarch's 'I Trionfi').

The Mausoleum (Pl. 8), adjoining the cathedral, was built by Emp. Ferdinand II. (d. 1637), who sought refuge in Gratz at the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War. The vault contains his tomb and the sarcophagi of his parents, Archduke Charles II. (d. 1590) and his Archduchess.

Opposite are the extensive buildings of the Old University (Pl. 12), occupied by the Jesuits until 1773, and containing the University Library (120,000 vols.) and the Archaeological and Numismatic Collections. The new University Buildings, built by Rezori and completed in 1894, are situated in the Harrachgasse (Pl. E, 3). The Technical College occupies an imposing Renaissance edifice (1888) in the Rechbauer-Strasse.

In the Fransens-Platz (Pl. D, 4) is the Theatre of that name (Pl. 11), in front of which stands a bronze Statue of Emperor Francis II. (Pl. 2), in the robes of the Golden Fleece, designed by Marchesi (1841).

The Parish Church in the Herrengasse (Pl. D, 5), a late-Gothic edifice of the 15th cent., contains an Assumption by Tintoretto as its altar-piece. — In the Leech-Kirche (Pl. E, 4), an interesting Gothic church of the 13th cent., is some old stained glass. — The Herz-Jesu Kirche (Pl. F, 5), in the Naglergasse, with a tower 360' in height, is a handsome modern Gothic building.

The Landhaus (Pl. D, 5), or Hall of the Estates, in the Herren-
gasse, the busiest street in the town, with the best shops, was erected in the Renaissance style in the 16th century. Interesting portal with two balconies, to the right of which is a curious painted notice of 1588, cautioning those who enter against quarrelling or 'drawing their daggers or bread-knives'.

The first court, with the arcades (new cloister of 1890) and a finely-executed fountain, in cast and wrought iron of the 16th cent., is particularly pleasing. Memorial tablet to Johann Kepler, the astronomer. The Rittersaal and Landtags-Saal ('Hall of the Diet') in the interior are destitute of ornament; but the *Landes-zeughaus* preserved here, a masterpiece of the goldsmith's art in the 16th cent., is worth seeing (apply at the Obereinnehmer-Amt, 1st floor).

The interesting old *Landes-zeughaus*, or *Arsenal* (erected in 1644), adjoining the Landhaus on the S., is maintained in exactly the same condition as it was 250 years ago, so that an army of 8000 men might be equipped from its stores with the weapons of the 17th century. Among the contents are the sledge of Emp. Frederick III. and the double litter of Sigismund Bathory and his wife. (Admission from the Landhaus at 11 p.m. punctually, 50 kr.; Sun., 10-1, free.)

The **Haupt-Platz** (Pl. C, D, 4) is embellished with a bronze *Statue of Archduke John* (d. 1859), by Pönninger, erected in 1873. In this square were beheaded 159 of the ringleaders of the great rebellion of the peasantry in 1516. On the S. side of the Platz is the new *Rathaus* (Pl. 10), a handsome German Renaissance building erected in 1892 by Wielemann and Reuter. The façade is adorned with the busts and statues of men of importance in the history of the town. The staircase is decorated with a fresco by Scholz, representing Grat in 1635. The Council Room contains a Court Scene of 1478, by N. Strobel.

The *Joanneum* (Pl. C, D, 5), founded in 1811 by Archduke John, is now occupied by various collections. The *Natural History Museum* (Thurs., 10-12, fee 10 kr.; Sun., 10-11, free) includes an admirable collection of minerals. The *Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities* (daily, 10-12, 10 kr.; Sun. free) contains 35,000 coins and medals, interesting Celtic antiquities (particularly the 'Judenburger Wagen'), Roman tombstones, milestones, etc. The Library consists of over 100,000 volumes. — The *Picture Gallery* (Pl. D, 5; Sun. and Thurs., 10-12, free; at other times 50 kr.) contains over 600 paintings. — A new library and museum have been built from the plans of Gunolt, where all the collections will be united in 1895.

**Environs.** About 1 M. to the N.E. of the Stadt-Park (tramway, see p. 459) is the *Hilmenteich* (Pl. D, 1), with pleasure-grounds (Restaurant) and a large pond (boats for hire). The new *Hilmenteich* (10 min.) affords an extensive view.

The following short excursion is recommended: starting from the Geidorf-Platz (Pl. D, 3), we follow the Körbergasse, Rosenberggasse, and Panoramagasse, and ascend the *Rosenberg* (1570') as far as the (1 hr.) *Stoffbauer* (1570'; Inn). Thence we ascend the (7/4 hr.) *Platte* (2136'), an admirable point of view; then descend to (1/2 hr.) Maria-Grün (1460; Inn), proceed by the finely situated *Sanatorium Maria Grün* and the *Kaltenbrunn Hotel* to the (1/2 hr.) *Hilmenteich* (see above), and return thence to Grat by tramway. — Other excursions, on the left bank of the Mur, to *Steinberg* (2 hrs.), with a splendid outlook on the mountains of the Carinthian frontier.
to the château of Lustbühel (1 1/4 hr.), on the Ruckenberg, and on to Hönigsthal (4 1/2 hr.), returning by the Riesberg; Andritz-Ursprung (1 1/2 hr.); Maria-Trost (1 1/2 hr.), a pilgrimage-church. On the right bank of the Mur: the château and hydropathic establishment of Eggenberg (1 hr.); by the ruin of Gösting (1 hr.; near which is the Jungfern sprung, rising abruptly from the Mur) to (2 hrs.) Thatl; Plabutsch (2710'), with an excellent view from the Fürstenwarte (2 hrs. via Eggenberg); Judendorf-Strassengel, the first station of the Vienna railway (p. 405; a walk of 2 hrs.), and thence to the (1 hr.) Frauenkogel (view-tower; 2440'); St. Oswald (1 3/4'; Pleischhammer), charmingly situated, reached via Plankencar in 2 hrs.

The Buchkogl (2150'; 2 1/2 hrs. to the S.W.) may be reached by driving as far as the (4 1/2 M.) Martins-Brunnen or Bründl ('Inn') in 3 1/2 hr., and walking thence to the top in 1 hr. more by a marked path passing St. Martin, with its old château. On the summit is the Rudolfs-Warte, a belvedere 36' in height. The View embraces the broad valley of the Mur; N., Graz, the double tower of the pilgrimage-church of Maria Trost, and the Schöckel; N.W., the Upper Styrian Mts. (Hochschwab); W., the Schwanberg Alps; S., the Bacher Mts.

The *Schöckel (1475) is most easily ascended from Bad Radegund (2340'; Hydropathic, with numerous villas, etc.), at the S.E. base of the mountain (10 M. distant, road through the Annagreben; omnibus daily in 2 1/4 hrs., starting at 8 a.m.). Thence to the upper Schöckel-Kreuz (3695') 1 1/4 hr., and towards the left to the Samischer-Hütte ('Inn') and the (1 hr.) Stubenber-Haus of the Styrian Alpine Club ('Inn'; telephone to Graz), on the top. Extensive view (panorama by Fresseh). — Direct ascent from the (1 1/2 hr.) Andritz-Ursprung (see above) via Puch and the Göstinger Alphütte (Rfnts.) in 2 1/2 hrs.

From Graz to Köflach, 25 1/2 M., railway in 1 1/2 hr. (comp. Map, p. 468). The line, constructed for the coal-trade, descends the broad valley of the Mur, nearly due S., to (7 1/2 M.) Premstätten (1 1/2 M. to the W. the prettily situated Tobesbad), where it turns to the N.W. into the valley of the Kainach, and ascends past (10 M.) Lieboch (branch-line to Schwanberg-Wies, see below) and a number of unimportant stations. From (25 1/2 M.) Köflach (1450'; Kalt. Restaurant, with rooms; *Bräu; Schachner) with coal-mines and glass-works, a road leads to the N.W. over the Sibau-Sattel (5000'); Gaber ('Inn') to Weisskirchen and (10 hrs.) Judenburg (p. 468), in the upper valley of the Mur. Another route leads to the S.W. via Vier Thörl (4510') to (11 hrs.) Wölfsberg (p. 458).

From Graz to Klagenfurt via Schwanberg. Railway in 3 hrs. to (42 M.) Wies; then a carriage-road to (15 M.) Mahrenberg. At (10 M.) Lieboch (see above) our line diverges to the left from the Köflach line and leads via Lannach (with its prettily situated château), Preding-Wieselsdorf (branch-line to Stainz, 7 M.), and Gross-Florian to (29 1/2 M.) Deutschlandsberg (1220'; Fritzberg; Treiber; *Stelzer), a prettily-situated village with an old château. We next pass the handsome château of *Hollenegg, the property of Prince Franz Liechtenstein. 34 1/2 M. Schwanberg; the village (Krasser; Neuweith; Mollack) lies 2 M. to the W. The next stations are St. Martin-Weisberg and Polfing-Brunn. Then, and lastly, (42 M.) Wies (1120'; Heinisser; Stelzer), pleasantly situated on the Weisses Sulm, with iron-work's and forges, commanded by the old castle of Burgstall. — We now follow the road towards the S.W. to (3 M.; diligence thrice daily in 50 'min.) Eibiswald (1190'; Jilek; Gendersing), with iron-works, and ascend thence by a steep but well-kept road over the Radelfberg (2200'; Inn), which commands a fine view of the Drave Valley and the Karawanken Chain to the S., and of the Schwanberg Alps as far as Graz on the N. The road then descends into the valley of the Drave to (12 M.) Mahrenberg (1220'; Feldbach; Bräu), a straggling village, with a château and a ruined monastery, from which we cross the Drave by means of a ferry to (2 M.) the railway-station of Wuchern (p. 459). To prevent disappointment, travellers coming from Klagenfurt should order carriages at Mahrenberg beforehand (to Wies 6-7 fl.).
The Schwanberg Alps attract many excursionists from Gratz (guides, not necessary, Alois Herk at Deutsch-Landsberg, Ant. Peierl at Schwanberg). We take the train as far as Deutsch-Landsberg (p. 442), cross the Lassnitz, and ascend to the right via (1/4 hr.) Trahütten (326') and the Parfüs Inn (3245'; fine view) to (1½ hr.) St. Maria or Grashütten (4180'; "Inn"). Thence we follow the road to the right to the (1/4 hr.) boundary between Styria and Carinthia, and skirt the fence to the left across the Weinebene to the depression between the Hünarstätten and the Mozskogli, in which, a little below us, is (1 hr.) the Schaft-Hütte or Grillitsch-Hütte (5725'; refreshments obtainable if the shepherds are there). From this point we mount in 1½ hr. more, through the Kar, to the summit of the Koralpe (7025'), the highest peak of the Schwanberg Alps, locally called the Speikkogli. The Koralpen-Haus (6435'; "Inn), 1/4 hr. from the top, is on the W. side. View to the W. of the Lavant-Thal, Klagenfurt with its lakes, and Villach; part of Carinthia, the Gross-Glockner, Gross-Venediger; N., the Hochschwab, Schöckel, and Gratz; S., the Mts. of Carniola; E., over Gleichenberg and Riegersburg to Hungary and Croatia.—Descent on the E. side via the Brendtalp to (41/2 hrs.) Schwanberg (p. 442); on the W. via the Hipfthütten or through the Pomsgraben to (4 hrs.) Wolfsegg (p. 459), or via the Kolmitzer-Alpe and Gemersdorf to (4 hrs.) St. Andra (p. 453).

78. From Gratz to Trieste.

227 M. RAILWAY. Express trains in 8 hrs.; ordinary trains in 12½-13 hrs.

Gratz, see p. 435. The train traverses the fertile Gratzier Feld, on the right bank of the Mur, at a distance from the river. 4 M. Puntigam. On the hill to the right stands the château of Premstätten, the property of Count Saurau. Beyond (8 M.) Kolsdorf, on a hill to the left, beyond the Mur, is Schloss Weissenee, with a fine marble monument to its late owner, Frau von Pfeifer (visitors admitted). Near (15 M.) Wildon (1030'; Stift; Ortner, 1 M. from the station), the Kainach is crossed; on the height is the ruined castle of Ober-Wildon (Heidenthum; 1480'), in which Tycho Brahe once made his astronomical observations (restaurant; fine view).

On the right is the vine-clad Sausal-Gebirge. At (16½ M.) Lebring the Lassnitz-Thal, and near (22¾ M.) Leibnitz (388') the valley of the Sulum (p. 442) open on the right. In the Leibnitzer Feld, a peninsula between the Sulum and Mur, numerous Roman antiquities have been found, this being the site of the Roman Flavius Solumense. The episcopal château of Seckau, 1½ M. to the W. of Leibnitz, contains a collection of Roman inscriptions.

The train crosses the Sulum and approaches the Mur. 26½ M. Ehrenhausen (845'; Gaar), with a château of Count Attems on a wooded height to the right, adjoining which is the dome-covered burial-chapel of the princes of Eggenberg. At Gamlitz, a village 1½ M. to the W., are the interesting library and museum of Prof. Firk. — 29½ M. Spielfeld, with another handsome château of Count Attems. About 1½ M. to the S. is Count Lucchesi’s château of Brunsee, with numerous art-treasures, and a fine park.

The train quits the Mur, turns to the S. into the Windisch-Büheln, a range of hills separating the Mur and Drave, and pene-
trates the watershed by the *Egidi Tunnel* (200 yds.; station). Near
(36 M.) *Pössnitz* it crosses the *Pössnitz-Thal* by a viaduct of 64
arches, 700 yds. in length; it then pierces the *Posruck* by means of
the *Leitersberg Tunnel* (725 yds.) and descends to —

41 M. **Marburg** (880'; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Stadt Wien*; *Erz-
herzog Johann*; *Hôtel Meran*; *Mohr*; *Traube*; good restaurant
at the *Casino*), a town with 20,000 inhab., the second in Styria,
picturesquely situated on the left bank of the *Drave*, at the foot of
the *Posruck*. The *Tappeiner-Platz* in front of the Commercial
School is embellished with a statue of *Admiral Tegetthoff* (1827-1871),
who was a native of Marburg. Adjacent is the *Stadt-Park*, with
monuments to the *Emperor Joseph* and to the *Archduke John*.
Marburg, which contains the provincial pomological school, is the
centre of the Styrian fruit and wine cultivation. In the suburb of
St. *Magdalena*, on the right bank, are the extensive workshops of
the ‘Südbahn’.

The (20 min.) *Calwarienbarg* and the *(1/2 hr.) Pyramidenberg* afford a
fine survey of the town and environs. — Pleasant excursion to (2 hrs.)
**St. Urban** (1950), a pilgrimage-church on the E. spur of the *Posruck*, with
an extensive view over Styria and Hungary (driving is practicable as far
as the foot of the mountain, the ascent of which is easily accomplished
in 3/4 hr.). — To (71/2 M.) *St. Wolfgang*, on the *Bacher* (3400'), another in-
teresting excursion (refreshments at the forester’s).

From Marburg to *Villiach* and *Franzensfeste*, see RR. 79, 64.

The train crosses the *Drave* by a long bridge (picturesque view
of the town and the *Drave* Valley to the right); on the right bank
the *Villiach* line diverges here (p. 452). A broad plain is now traversed;
to the right, at the foot of the *Bacher-Gebirge*, is the
château of *Haus am Bacher*. 481/2 M. *Kranichsfeld*; 521/2 M. *Prager-
hof* (Buffet), the junction for *Budapest* (see *Baedeker’s S. Germany
and Austria*). The train enters a hilly district and passes through
two tunnels. 56 M. *Windisch-Feistritz*. — 601/2 M. *Pöltschach* (*Baum-
mann*, near the station; *Post*, in the village), at the N.W. base of
the *Wotsch* (3215'); ascended via *St. Nikolaus* in 2 hrs.; fine view.

Diligence several times daily in 2 hrs. via *Podplat* to (91/2 M.) the *Baths
of Rohitsch*, or *Rohitsch-Sauerbrunn* (*Curhaus*; *Europa*; apartments procur-
able), the water of which, impregnated with carbonic acid gas, resembles
that of Selters (500,000 bottles annually exported). About 5 M. farther to the
E., on the *Sotila* or *Sattibach*, which here forms the frontier of Croa-
tia, lies *Markt Rohitsch* (*Post*), at the foot of the conical *Donatiberg
(2900)*, the *Statue of Claudius* of the Romans (ascended by *St. Georgen* in
21/2 hrs.; splendid view). At the summit is the *Föhrisch-Hütte* (2355) of the
Austrian Tourist Club. — From Rohitsch the diligence goes on to (26 M.
from *Pöltschach*) *Krapina-Töplitz*, in the Hungarian county of *Varasdin,
a watering-place with powerful springs, which are specially efficacious
in cases of gout and rheumatism.

A railway runs from *Pöltschach* to the W., via *Heiligengeist* and *Got-
tersdorf*, to (91/2 M.; 1 hr.) *Gonobitz* (1090'; *Walland*), a pleasant little
wine-growing town, with two châteaux of Prince *Windischgrätz*.

German is now replaced by a Slavonic or Wend dialect. The line
winds through a sparsely-peopled hill-district, intersected by narrow
valleys, and richly wooded. 69 M. *Ponigl*; 751/2 M. *St. Georgen*,

*Pössnitz*.
to Trieste.

SULZBACH. VIII. Route 78. 445

79\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Storè, with several foundries. An extensive view of the Sannthal, a hilly, well-cultivated, and populous plain, bounded by the Sannthal Alps (see below), is now suddenly disclosed.

82\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Cilli (790'; Elephant; Weisser Ochs; *Erzherzog Johann; Krone; Löve), a pleasant old town with 6228 inhab., founded by the Emperor Claudius (Colonia Claudia Celeja), attracts visitors by the picturesque ness of its environs and its river-baths in the Sann (temperature in summer 75-85° Fahr.). The Local Museum contains some interesting Roman antiquities. The Stadt-Park is prettily laid out on the right bank of the Sann.

The (20 min.) Josefberg (984') commands a charming view of the town, the Sannthal, and the Sannthal Alps. A still finer point is the (3\(\frac{1}{4}\) hr.) Laisberg (ascend to the church of the St. Nicholas and follow the slope of the hill). On the wooded Schlossberg stands the ruin of Ober-Cilli (1350').

The Baths of Neuhaus (1160'; *Curhaus), frequented chiefly by ladies, lie 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. to the N.W. of Cilli, on the spur of the Sannthal Alps (diligence twice daily in 2 hrs., via Hohenegg and Neukirchen). The thermal water resembles that of Pfäffers in Switzerland. Charming environs, and beautiful walks in every direction, particularly to the (3\(\frac{1}{4}\) hr.) ruined Schlagenburg, with a picturesque and extensive view.

A pleasant excursion may be made from Cilli by Hohenegg and Schloss Sternstein to (3 hrs.) Weitenstein; another leads to (2 hrs.) Deutschenthal, in the Sannthal, with a large china and earthenware manufactory (visitors admitted); and a third to the top of the Dostberg (2760'; 2 hrs.), which commands a good view.

The *Sannthal Alps, or Steiner Alpen (comp. Map, p. 414), form the S.E. portion of the Carinthian Alps, situated on the frontier of Carinthia, Carniola, and Styria. They present many beautiful and interesting points, and are well worthy of a visit. The inhabitants are Slavonic, but most of the innkeepers and guides speak a little German. — From Cilli we go by the Cilli-Wölln railway to (15 M.; 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) hr.) Ritzdorf (1030'; Inn), whence a diligence plies to (5 M.) Prassberg (Post; Hofbauer) and (9\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Laufen (1355'; *Fladruk), lying in a wide basin, where the carriage-road ends. We now follow a rough cart-road to (7\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Leutsch or Leutschdorf (1700'; Spende, well spoken of; guide, Ant. Dolinar), picturesquely situated at the influx of the Leutsch into the Sann. The Rudacha (6715'), a good point of view, may be ascended hence in 4 hrs. (guide 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) fl.); a finer point is the Oistrizza (7710'), the second in height of the Sulzbach Alps, which commands a superb view (6-7 hrs., with guide; laborious). The good path leads chiefly through wood to the Planinshek (3065'; good night-quarters), a large and prettily situated farm-house, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr. from Leutsch. Thence in 3 hrs. to the Koroschita-Hütte (6930'), where the night should be spent, and in 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr. more to the narrow arête of the summit. The descent via the Starje-Sattel (6980') to the Klemenseg-Alp (3920') and the Logar-Thal is steep and toilsome (3\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs. to the Plesnik, see below).

At Leutsch the Sannthal turns to the N. and becomes a wild ravine, from which the rocky sides of the Rudacha rise on the right almost perpendicularly. The stony path, hewn in the rock at places, crosses after 25 min. to the left bank; at the (25 min.) Nadel (Igla; 1800') it leads through a rocky cleft, 3-4 ft. wide, near which is an intermittent spring, and descends to the stream. On the right bank is situated (1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr.) —

Sulzbach (2170'; Herle; Maruschnik; Storm). Interesting excursion hence to the *Logar-Thal. In 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) hr. we reach the Logar-Bauer (2240'), near which the Sann, after pursuing a subterranean course for some distance, appears above ground; then (1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr.) the Plesnik-Bauer (2485'; quarters). The Logar-Thal is a basin 5 M. long and 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. broad, the head of which is enclosed by a huge amphitheatre of dolomites, extending from the Oistrizza to the Rinka. Those who do not wish to cross the ridge should
VIII. Route 78. STEIN.

From Gratz

turn here. The road farther on in the valley (guide advisable, Joh. Kramer at Sulzbach, Joh. Piskernik at the Plesnik) ascends from the Plesnik for 1½ hr. more, part of the way through pine-wood, past the Logar-Alpe, to the Rinka Fall, a fine cascade of the Sann, which is precipitated over a rock, about 400' high, in the S.W. angle of the valley. Thence we may continue to the right, ascending a zigzag path (indicated by marks) to the (1½ hr.) Source of the Sann (4280'), and to the grandly-situated terrace of (1¼ hr.) Okreschel, with a refuge-hut (4520'; N. the Merzlagora, W. the Rinka, S. the Brana, S.E. the Baba and Oistritza). The Rinka (8000'), the Brana (7370'), and the Baba (Planjava, 7818') may be ascended from this point (each 3-3½ hrs.; guide 3 fl.). From the Plesnik via the Škarsje to the top of the Oistritza (7710'; 5 hrs.; guide 3½ fl., with descent to Leutsch 4 fl.), see p. 445. — A repaying route (lately improved) leads from Okreschel across the Steiner-Sattel (6165'), between the Brana and the Baba, to the picturesque Feistritz-Grabden and past the (3 hrs.) Ursic-Bauer (1940') to (3½ hrs.) Stein (see below). From Okreschel across the Santhaler Sattel (about 6970') to Seeland (to the Kazino, 5 hrs.), by a marked path (for experts only, with guide), see p. 455.

From the North-East, the direct route to Sulzbach is from Prevali (p. 454); road via Mies to (9 M.) Schwarzenbach (2000' ; Mateusch; thence along the Miesbach to (2½ hrs.) St. Jacob (rustic inn) and over the Koprein-Sattel (4415') to (2½ hrs.) Sulzbach; or (less interesting) through the Wistra-Grabden and across the Wistra-Sattel (4125') to (5 hrs.; guide 3 fl.) Sulzbach. — From the North-West, an easy route from Eisenkappel (p. 455): we follow the Vellach road to the S. for 1 M., then diverge to the left through the RemSenig-Grabden, and in 20 min. enter a gorge on the right and ascend to the (1¼ hr.) oratory of St. Leonhard. The shortest route from this point is by a footpath to the left, ascending to the (1½ hr.) church of St. Leonhard (4360'; rustic inn), crossing the (20 min.) Sulzbach-Höhe (4715'), and descending to (20 min.) Heiligen-Geit (4090') and (1½ hr.) Sulzbach. Or, instead of turning to the left by the oratory of St. Leonhard, we may proceed straight on to the (2½ hr.) Leonhard-Sattel (4675'), whence a good path leads to the Klemenseg-Alp and past the mouths of the (1½ hr.) Jeseria-Thal and (½ hr.) Logar-Thal to (1¾ hr.) Sulzbach. — From Bad Vellach (p. 455): a path (indicated by red marks) diverges to the right from the Eisenkappel road at the Christoph Rock, 1 M. to the N., and ascends past the (½ hr.) large farm of Paulitsch (fine cliff-scenery in a wooded gorge 3/4 M. to the N.) to the (1 hr.) Paulitsch-Sattel (4390'), from which there is a fine view. It then descends through wood, past the (1 hr.) Zavnik-Bauer (3770') and the (½ hr.) Schibout-Bauer (3410') to the (20 min.) mouth of the Jeseria-Thal. whence the path mentioned above leads to the (1½ hr.) Sulzbach (guide 2½ fl.). — From the South: railway from Laibach via Tersain, Domshale, and Jasse-Mannsburg to (15 M.; 1½ hr.) Stein (1230'; Fröhlich; Fischer; Rode; Christof), a small town, charmingly situated on the Feistritz, and adapted for a prolonged stay (hydropathic and Curhaus). Three routes lead hence to Sulzbach. The longest and least interesting is the road via the Cerna-Sattel (2960') and Oberburg (Joseck) to (18 M.) Laufen (p. 445). The pleasantest is the footpath via (6 hrs.) Leutsch: from Stein we ascend the Oberburg road to (2½ hrs.) Cerna Dolina, then follow the Cernabach to the (1¼ hr.) Kraniske-Rak saddle (3380'), the boundary between Carniola and Styria, and descend to Podvozitniog, and through the Leutschthal to (2½ hrs.) Leutsch. The third route leads through the picturesque Feistritz-Thal, past the curious natural bridge of Predasel (65' high) and the Source of the Feistritz, to the (3½ hrs.) Ursic-Bauer (quarters at the farm or at the shooting-lodge; provisions should be brought). It then crosses the Steiner-Sattel (6165'; with guide) to (3½ hrs.) Okreschel (see above), or the Kamler-Sattel (6900') to the (4 hrs.) Frischauf-Hütte; see p. 456.

Beyond Cilli the train crosses the Sann twice, and enters the wooded and rocky ravine of this river. This is the finest part of the line, the scenery being very picturesque as far as Sava, where the mountains are quitted. Several of the hills are crowned with
churches and chapels. — 89 M. Markt Tüffer (760'), with the Franz-Josefs-Bad and a ruined château.

The Franz-Josefs-Bad, prettily situated at the foot of the dolomitic Humberg (1920'), on the left bank of the Sann, possesses three warm springs (95-102°), resembling those at Neuhaus and Römerbad. Visitors received at the Curhaus (100 rooms; pleasant grounds) and at the lodging-houses Zum Fösser, Zur Brücke, Brühlaus, Villa Stein, Rödelhof, and others.

94 M. Römerbad (690'), Slav. Teplitza (i.e. 'warm bath'; 100°), the thermal springs of which are proved by inscriptions to have been known to the Romans, is a thriving watering-place with pleasure-grounds and a good Curhaus (open May to Oct.), charmingly situated.

The Baths are open also in winter; visitors find accommodation in the Post, at the station, and the Atte Post, 7-8 min. from the station and near the baths, two good though small inns. — A pleasant excursion may be made to the park (rare coniferæ) of the small château of Weischenstein, overlooking the Save, 2½ M. below Steinbrück, and beyond the village of Ratschach (carr. from Römerbad in 1½ hr., 5 fl.). — Through the Graschnitz-Thal, diverging from the valley of the Sann, with remarkable dolomite rocks, to Gairach, with its castle and waterfall, 12 M. from Römerbad (carr. in 2 hrs. 7 fl.), etc.

97 M. Steinbrück (*Rail. Restaurant, with rooms), an increasing place on the Save, or Šau, which here unites with the Sann, is the junction for Agram (see Baedeker's S. Germany & Austria).

To the W. is the long ridge of the Kumberg, with the pilgrimage-church of St. Agnes (4000'), which may be ascended from this point in 3½ hrs. (marked path; provisions should be taken). The summit (primitive Inn) commands an extensive view.

The train now follows the narrow valley of the Save, enclosed by lofty and precipitous limestone cliffs. 102 M. Hrastnigg; 105 M. Trifail, with one of the most important coal-mines in Austria (yielding from 275,000 to 300,000 tons of coal annually), or rather a coal-quarry, as the operations are carried on above ground. The seam is 65-80' thick, but where it has been displaced or folded over by a convulsion of nature, it measures twice or thrice that thickness. — 109 M. Sagor, the first village in Carniola; 114 M. Sava (810').

The valley now expands. Beyond (118 M.) Littai the Save is crossed by an iron bridge, and the train passes through a short tunnel. To the right is Schloss Poganek. 122 M. Kressnitz; 127½ M. Lassoe. At the confluence of the Laibach and the Save the line quits the latter, and then follows the right bank of the Laibach, which it crosses at (132 M.) Salloch. The lofty mountains towards the N.W. are the Julian Alps, with the Terglou (p. 474).

137 M. Laibach (940'; *Stadt Wien; *Elephant; Hôtel Lloyd; Stern, well spoken of; Hafner's Coffee-Garden; Casino Restaurant; Café Kirbisch; Europa; *Rail. Restaurant), Slavonic Ljubljana, the Roman Aemona, the capital of Carinthia, with 30,500 inhab. (majority Slavonic), is situated on the Laibach, in an extensive plain surrounded by mountains of various heights. The extensive old Schloss towering above the town, now used as a prison, commands a beautiful view, especially towards the Terglou and the
Sanththal Alps. (Visitors admitted to the tower only when attended by the sergeant on guard.) The Cathedral, in the Italian style, with a dome, is adorned with stucco mouldings and frescoes of the 18th century. At the beginning of Lattermann’s Allée stands the Landes-Museum, with mineralogical and archaeological collections (including lacustrine remains from Carniola) and a picture-gallery. New Theatre. Concerts are given at the Tonhalle of the Philharmonic Society.

The Congress held at Laibach from 27th Jan. to 21st May, 1821, the chief object of which was the suppression of the insurrection at Naples, first brought the town into notice. The principal square is still called the Congress-Platz (Kongresni-Trg). The Stern-Allée is in this Platz is adorned with a bronze Bust of Marshal Radetzky.

Pleasant walk through Lattermann's Allée, an avenue with beautiful old chestnuts, to the (1/4 M.) park and château of Tivoli, commanding a charming view ("Restaurant Schweizerhaus") and to (1/4 M.) Unter-Rosenbach (café), both favourite resorts. Thence through wood to (20 min.) Ober-Rosenbach, with its conspicuous church, whence a fine view is obtained of the Grintouz and other Sanththal Alps. — Longer excursions: ascent of the Grosse Gallenberg (2230), 1 1/2 hr. from stat. Viennärje (p. 473); splendid view from the summit (inn; panorama by Pernhart). — The ascent of the Katharinaberg (2395') from Zwischenwäsern (p. 473) in 2 1/2 hrs., is also interesting. — Ascent of the Krimberg (3630), 5 1/2 hrs.: we follow the road to (1/4 M.) Brunnorf; and ascend hence by a path (generally good), via Iggdorf and Oberig, to the (3 1/4 hrs.) summit (extensive panorama). — To the Sanththal Alps, see p. 446.

A narrow-gauge railway (48 M., in 3 hrs.) runs to the S.E. from Laibach to Gottshee (1500'; Post: Stadt Triest), a German-speaking town (2830 inhab.) in the Karst. Near it is the interesting *Friedrichstein Ice-Cave, made accessible in 1893.

From Laibach to Villach, see R. 82.

The line now traverses the marshy Laibacher Moos by means of an embankment nearly 1 1/2 M. long, and crosses the Laibach, which already becomes navigable here, though it issues from the mountains at Ober-Laibach, only 2 1/2 M. higher up. This river is probably identical with the Poik, which rises near stat. St. Peter (p. 450), disappears in the cavern of Adelsberg (p. 449), re-appears at Planina (p. 449), and after a brief career is again lost to view to the S. of Loitsch. Such phenomena are not uncommon among the Julian Alps, a limestone range intersecting Carniola from N.W. to S.E.

Before reaching (151 1/2 M.) Franzdorf the train crosses a viaduct borne by a double series of arches, 625 yds. in length and 125' high in the centre, passes Ober-Laibach, and stops at (160 M.) Loitsch (1555'; Post or Stadt Triest).

Excursions. The ascent of the *Javornik (Spit; 4075') is interesting (5 hrs.). We proceed to the S.W. from Loitsch by the road through the Böhmser Wald until we reach (3 hrs.) its highest point (3000'), 2 M. from Podkraj; hence we ascend to the right to (1 1/2 hr.) Pri Skvarce, the last farm-house (where the night may be spent), and to the (1/2 hr.) summit, which commands a magnificent view.

Quicksilver Mines of Idria, 21 M. to the N.W. of Loitsch. Diligence twice daily in 4 3/4 hrs., 1 fl. 20 kr.; carriage there and back in 6-7 hrs., 6-8 fl.; inspection of the mines and mining appliances, 3-4 hrs. The mines are entered, nearly in the centre of Idria (1840'; *Schwarzer Adler), an old
to Trieste. ADELSBERG. VIII. Route 78. 449

town situated in a sequestered valley, by a flight of 757 steps hewn in the rock (ticket of admission 50 kr.). Pure quicksilver occurs very rarely here, but the cinnabar, or mercury ore, contains 80 per cent or more of the pure metal. The foundries at which the ore is smelted lie on the right bank of the Idriza, to the N.E. of Idriz. The quicksilver is obtained by smelting and distillation, and particularly by mixing the heated and pulverised cinnabar with unslaked lime, which combines with the sulphur and sets the metal free. The annual yield is about 300 tons of cinnabar, of which a large part is converted into quicksilver on the spot. — Pleasant walk from Idriz to the (3/4 hr.) romantic *Wildensee.

The train continues to traverse the partly wooded Karst district, following the valley of the Unz to (167 M.) Bakek (1725'; Post).

Of the numerous caverns in the vicinity the most interesting is the imposing Planina or Kleinhäusl Grotto, through which the Polk flows, near Planina (Post), 5 M. to the W. (only partly explored). — About 4 M. to the E. is the Zirknitzer See (1800'), the Lacus Lugus of Strabo, 6 M. in length and 11/2-21/2 M. in breadth, abounding in fish. The lake is surrounded by mountains, of which the Javornik (4155') and the Slivneca (3680') are the most prominent. It is drained by means of funnel-shaped apertures and fissures in the rocks, and the water re-appears in the Laibach Valley below as the brooks Bistrica and Borunica. The lake sometimes dries up, as was the case in 1868 and 1871; and at other times, after protracted rain, it causes inundations. Innumerable waterfowl here afford excellent sport.

Ascent of the Krainer Schneeberg, very interesting. A drive of 3 hrs. via Zirknitz and Laos brings us to Igendorf (°Maker); we then follow the new road, passing (20 min.) Schloß Schneeberg, to (2 hrs.) Lestková Dolina (2828'; Inn), and ascend through wood (with guide and provisions; path marked with blue and red) to a (21/2 hrs.) Refuge Hut, built by the Austrian Alpine Club in the hollow of Nova Gracchina (5050'), and to the (1 hr.) summit of the *Krainer Schneeberg (5892'), called Schnee-
koppe (Slav. Sncnik) by the peasants, where the beautiful edelweiss abounds. The extensive and magnificent view includes the whole of Carniola, Istria, the Friuli, Julian, and Santhtal Alps, the Bay of Quarnero, and the N. part of Dalmatia. The ascent is shorter and easier from stat. St. Peter (p. 450): we follow the old Fiume road to the S.E. to Zagurje (°Copitc) and (6 M.) Grajenbroun (1930'; Inn); then ascend by a road to the left, via Koritenze, to the (12 M.) head-forester's house of Maschun (3370') and to (11/4 hr.) Lestková Dolina (see above).

177 M. Adelsberg (1800'; *Adelsberger Hof, R., L., & A. 2 fl., B. 60 kr., D. 111/2 fl.; Krone; Restaurant at the station), Slav. Postójna, is a summer-resort of the Triesters. Fine view from the Schlossberg or castle-hill (2215'; 25 min.), with its ruined castle.

The celebrated *Adelsberg Grotto, known in the middle ages and accidentally re-discovered in 1818, is illuminated with electric light daily in summer (April 15th—Oct. 15th) at 10.30 a.m. (adm. 21/2 fl. for each person; no extras), but it may also be visited at any other time on payment of from 10 to 40 fl. according to the scale of the illumination (ticket-office near the church; omn. from the rail. stat. 40 kr.). Gratuitities are forbidden. Total length of the cavern, so far as accessible, upwards of 21/2 M. The visit usually takes 21/2 hrs. (chair with four bearers 6 fl.). Temperature of the interior 45° Fahr.

An avenue of lime-trees ascends to the Entrance (1970'), closed by a gate, 3/4 M. to the W. of Adelsberg. The cavern consists of several different chambers: 1. The Poik Cavern, into which the Poik (Piuka; see above) flows, 60' below the entrance, this being the beginning of its subterranean channel. Two natural bridges of rock, connected by one of masonry, lead to the — 2. Cathedral, 72' high, 158' broad. The dimensions of this imposing grotto appear magnified owing to the uncertain

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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 chambers, in one of which, the Ball-Room, 150' long and upwards of 40' high, a ball takes place annually on Whit-Monday, with brilliant illumination. — 4. The Franz-Joseph-Elisabeth Grotto, one of the most spacious caverns known, 112' in height, 223 yds. in length, and 214 yds. in breadth, containing the Belvedere, a height composed of fragments of stalactites. — 5. The Maria-Anna Grotto, with the Calvarienberg, the farthest point from the entrance.

The most interesting feature of these caverns is the variety of stalactites (depending from above) and stalagmites (upward formations) which they contain, many of them being most fantastic in form. In some places they resemble beautiful curtains or drapery, feebly illuminated by the lights behind, at others they take the form of petrified waterfalls, fountains, palms, cypress, columns upright or recumbent. Other formations resemble human beings and various animals, and are known by a number of fanciful names. Some of the columns have attained a diameter of 12' 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 irreducible antiquity of these formations.

— A strange and rare animal (Proteus Anguineus; Germ. Olim), of pale red colour, with gills and lungs, somewhat resembling a salamander, occurs in the grottoes of the Karst; living specimens may generally be seen at Adelsberg.

A visit should also be paid to the Poikhöhle (Piuka Jana), 41/2 M. to the N. of Adelsberg, a subterranean gorge, 230' deep, through which the Poik flows; it has been made accessible by the Austrian Tourist Club. In the depths of the interior are a huge dome, with the curious *Dolenzpforte, and four small lakes.

About 1 M. from Adelsberg is the Gross-Otto Grotto (made accessible in 1890), the pure white stalactites of which are of wonderful beauty (adm. for 1-4 pers. 2 fl. each, 5-10 pers. 1/2 fl. each, larger parties 1 fl. each, extra illumination 5 fl.).

From Adelsberg to Práwald, 8 M., diligence daily in 13/4 hr. About 4 M. from Adelsberg a road diverges on the right to Landol and (4 1/2 M.) Lueg (1660'; Inn), a village with a castle, situated at the foot of a wall of rock, 400' high, containing several fortified caves. At its base is a grotto, in which the Lokaia is swallowed up. — Práwald (1900'; Bräuhaus), with 350 inhab., is a summer-resort of the Triesters. The Nanos (4265') is frequently ascended hence (3 1/2 hrs., with guide). Extensive view of the Carinthian Alps, the Adriatic, and the coast of Istria.

The train now traverses the valley of the Poik to Prestranek and (183 1/2 M.) St. Peter (1785'; *Sudbahn-Hôtel; Buffet). Ascent of the Schneeberg, see p. 449.

From St. Peter to Fiume, 35 1/2 M., railway in 2-3 hrs. — The line traverses the undulating district of the Karst (p. 451). At (10 M.) Donnegg-Faisleit, which is overlooked by the ruins of a castle, the Faisleit (Bystrica) issues from the hill in a copious stream, which is immediately used to drive several mills. 19 1/2 M. Sapiane (1400'); 26 M. Juradani, with a large cave. 28 1/2 M. Matuglie (600'); *Hôtel Ambrosini, near the station), the station for (2 1/2 M.) Abbazia (carr. with one horse 2 1/2, with two horses 4 fl.; hotel-omn. 1 fl. 20 kr.). Abbazia (*Hôtel Stefanie, *Hôtel Quarnero, both belonging to the Southern Railway, with restaurant and café: *Quissans, cheaper; *Pensions *Wienerheim, Meyne, Hauemer, etc.), in a splendidly sheltered situation, with woods of evergreen laurel, has recently become a favourite summer and winter resort. Near it is the old abbey of S. Giacomo della Pruna. — The *Monte Maggiore (Utschka; 4580') is also a delightful object for an excursion (5 hrs.). We follow the old road to Trieste as far as the (10 M.) Stefanie-Schützenhaus (3115'; Inn), on the Poklon Saddle, then turn to the left and ascend to the (11/2 hr.) summit, whence we have an extensive and beautiful view.
From Matuglie (above, to the left, is the small town of Castua, once capital of Liburnia) the line descends towards the sea, affording a fine view of the Gulf of Quarnero, with the islands of Veglia and Cherso. 35½ M. Fiume, see Baedeker’s S. Germany & Austria.

Beyond St. Peter the train enters an inhospitable and dreary plain, strewn with blocks of limestone, called the Karst (Ital. Carso, Slav. Kras), which extends from Fiume to Gorizia (p. 481). The surface is intersected by gorges, and partly covered with underwood and loose stones; and numerous funnel-shaped cavities are observed in the rocks. The fierce N.E. wind (Bora) which often prevails here has been known to overthrow loaded waggons.

The train threads its way through this stony wildness and passes through several tunnels (quick train from Adelsberg to Trieste 2 hrs.). 191 M. Lesece. — 198½ M. Divača (*Railway Restaurant, with beds; *Mahorcić), the junction for the Istrian railway (see Baedeker’s S. Germany & Austria).

About 1 M. from the station is the *Crown Prince Rudolf Grotto, containing dazzling white stalactites of the most magnificent and varied forms, particularly in the ‘Coburg-Dom’. It has been made conveniently accessible. Tickets of admission (50 kr.) at the railway-restaurant, where a guide (60 kr.) may also be obtained. Illumination extra.

A visit should also be paid to the *Cascades and Grottoes of St. Canzian, 1¾ M. to the S.E. of Divača, which are among the most magnificent natural phenomena of the kind. The Reka, flowing straight towards a massive cliff, 320’ high, on which the village and church of St. Canzian are situated, forces its course through it (forming the Mahorcić and Marinisch Grottoes) and then winds through the Kleine Doline (‘funnel’), amid a labyrinth of crags and scattered rocks, to a second lofty wall of rock, through which it finds its way by another deep and narrow cañon, falling at the farther end in a beautiful cascade into a small lake in the Grosse Doline. Issuing from the lake the river again enters a narrow rocky gorge, and finally disappears from the light of day, to emerge from its subterranean course 18 M. off, as the Timavo (p. 481). Until recently the only available path was a kind of staircase, which descended from St. Canzian to the Reka Lake (490’ below the village) in about 500 steps; but now the grottoes and waterfalls are easily accessible from all sides by means of new paths and bridges constructed by the local Alpine Club. The most interesting points are the Lugeck (with the ‘Giant Gorge’), the Tomasini Bridge, the Guttenberg Halle, the Schröder Gang, the Oblasser Warte (amidst foaming waterfalls, reached by a natural subterranean passage), the Nördlinger Weg, the Tominz Grotto (interesting prehistoric remains), the Plenkersteig, and the striking Schmidt Grotto (with lofty vaultings and fine stalactite formations), and the subterranean passage from the last grotto to the Rudolf Cathedral (into which the Reka dashes in waterfalls and rapids from the rocky gorge mentioned above). Thence we may go on via the bold Devil’s Bridge, the Brunnen-Grotte, the Svetina Dom, and the Valvaser-Wand, passing the sixth waterfall, to the Müller Dom (260’ high; with a small lake) and the magnificent Alpine Club Dome, with the eighteenth waterfall. — The tower in the blacksmith’s meadow at St. Canzian, on the outer verge of the Doline, commands an interesting survey; and a fine view of the open valley of the Reka may be obtained from behind the church. The *Stefanie-Warte (1242’ above the sea-level; 525’ above the Reka Lake) also offers a magnificent view of both Doline’s with their cataracts, St. Canzian, the Krainer Schneeberg, Gaberl, Nanos, etc. The visit requires in all 2½ hrs.; tickets of admission and guides are obtained at *Gombač’s Hotel at Matavun (½ M. to the S. of St. Canzian), the headquarters of the Alpine Club. Admission to the grottoes, 30 kr. each pers.; guide for 1 pers. 20 kr. per hr., for more than 1 pers. 10 kr. each.

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(50 kr., enough), candles (10 kr.), magnesium wire, etc., are sold at a fixed tariff. The paths and bridges are all perfectly safe and are provided with railings wherever necessary. — From the station at Divača we may walk to Matavun in ¾ hr. (carr. at Divača dear). On leaving the station we turn to the right. At the first fork we continue in a straight direction (not to the left) and cross the railway. At the cross-roads (5 min. from the station) we turn to the left, pass (10 min.) the church of Unter-Lesese on the right, and proceed straight on to the Stephanie-Warte and thence to Gombadč’s Inn (see p. 451). From Trieste, Matavun is reached by carriage in about 2½ hrs., via Corgnale.

Beyond (204 M.) Sessana (1630′) the train descends to (211 M.) Prosecco, noted for its wine, and (216 M.) Nabresina (*Rail. Restaurant; Hotel Boswirth), where the line to Gorizia and Venice (p. 481) diverges. As Trieste is approached by long curves, a magnificent view of the blue Adriatic is enjoyed. 222 M. Grignano (Hôtel Grignano), the last station, is in a straight direction less than 1½ M. below Prosecco. On the Punta di Grignano, which here projects into the sea, is the handsome château of Miramar.

227 M. Trieste (Hôtel de la Ville, Riva Carciotti, by the harbour; *Hôtel Delorme, Via al Teatro, opposite the Exchange; Europa, Piazza della Caserma; Aquila Nera, Stadt Wien, etc.), the chief seaport of the Austrian empire, situated at the N.E. end of the Adriatic Sea and containing 158,000 inhabitants. For details, see Baedeker’s Southern Germany and Austria.

79. From Marburg to Lienz.

Comp. Maps, pp. 444, 460.

168 M. Railway in 6½-11 hrs.

Marburg, see p. 444. The train diverges, on the right bank of the Drave, from the Trieste Railway (p. 444), and stops at the (2 M.) Kärntner Bahnhof, or ‘Carinthian Station’, near the suburb of St. Magdalena. 4½ M. Lembach. To the left, at the foot of the Bacher-Gebirge, rises Schloss Rothwein; to the right, on the opposite bank of the Drave, is the village of Gams, prettily situated on vine-clad hills. — 6 M. Feistritz, opposite which is the château of Wildhaus; 9 M. Mariastr. The line crosses the Lohnitz, passes through a tunnel, and reaches (12½ M.) Faat, with a château and park of Count Zabeo.

The train follows the right bank of the Drave, high above the deep bed of the river, and describes a long curve. 16 M. St. Lorenzen, at the mouth of the Radlbach, on which, 3 M. from its mouth, is the village of St. Lorenzen. — 22½ M. Reifnig-Fresen (950′).

A road to the S., through the Welka-Graben, leads to (6 M.) Reifnig (2345′; Puhr), at the foot of the Welka Kappa (5060′), the highest peak of the Bacher-Gebirge. Ascent interesting (3 hrs.; with guide). The descent may be made on the W. side to (2 hrs.) Windischgrats (p. 453).

28 M. Wuchern-Mahrenberg (1055′); the small town of Mahrenberg (p. 442) lies on the opposite bank of the Drave. 33½ M. Saldenhofen, on the Feistritz, opposite Hohenmauthen, with its iron-
works. — 40 1/2 M. Unter-Drauburg (1195'; Post), at the influx of the Miesbach into the Drave. The village (Domaingo; Gönitzer), dominated by the ruined Drauburg, lies on the opposite bank.

A road (diligence twice or thrice daily in 1 1/4 hr.) leads hence to the S.E. through the Missling-Thal to (6 1/2 M.) Windischgratz (1340'; Günther; Goll), a small town with iron-works and the château of Rottenthurm. Above (1/2 M.) Altenberg rises the Schlossberg, with the ruined ancestral castle of the princes of Windischgratz, burned down in 1511; the only part now left is the church of St. Pancratius. The Ursulaberg (5564') is ascended hence in 4 1/2-5 hrs.; extensive view of the E. Alps, from the Dachstein and the Tauern, as far as the Carinthian Mts. (on the top a pilgrimage-church and inn). The descent may be made by Rosank to the Römerquelle, a little 'Bad', with a mineral spring, and via Kottelach to (2 1/2 hrs.) Gutenstein (Inn), 3 M. to the E. of Prevali (p. 404). — Beyond Windischgratz the road leads to Weitenstein, Hohenegg, and (50 M.) Gilli (p. 445).

[From Unter-Drauburg to Wolfsberg, 24 M., railway in 2 1/4 hrs. The fertile Lavant-Thal is worthy of a visit. The train crosses the Mies and the Drave. 6 1/2 M. Lavamünd (Post; Goll), at the influx of the Lavant into the Drave; 8 M. Etendorf; — 14 M. St. Paul (1310'; Fischer; Klingbacher), a prettily-situated village, is commanded by an extensive Benedictine abbey, founded by Count Sponheim in 1091, with a Romanesque church. The valuable collections of the abbey (ornaments of the 10th and 11th cent., coins, library, etc.) are shown on application.

Excursions. To the pilgrimage-chapel on the Josesberg (2245') 1 hr.; to the ruin of Rabenstein (2250') 3/4 hr., and thence to the top of the (1 1/4 hr.) *Kasperstein (2760'), a splendid point of view. The Koralpe (p. 443) is easily ascended via Rojach and Gemersdorf in 6 hrs.

18 M. St. Andrä (1420'; Pongratz; Fischer; Maierhofer), a small town prettily situated, was the residence of the prince-bishops of Lavant down to 1859, when they removed to Marburg. The old palace and the neighbouring château of Thürn now belong to the Jesuits. To the N. rises the handsome Loretto Church, in the Italian rococo style (1673-1704). — 21 M. St. Stefan.

24 1/2 M. Wolfsberg (1510'; *Pfundner; Rami; Schellander; Roßbacher), the largest place in the Lavant-Thal, with 2100 inhab., is finely situated at the base of the Koralpe. Above the town rises the handsome modern *Schloss of Count Henckel von Donnersmark (1740'), in the Tudor style, with a fine view. In the Park, 1/2 M. to the S. of the château, is the sumptuous *Mausoleum of the late Countess (née Princess Hardenberg, d. 1857), erected by Stüler, with a marble statue of the deceased by Kiss (shown by the gamekeeper who lives in the adjoining house).

Excursions (guides, Joh. Fellner and Thom. Matti). To the N.W. is (1/4 hr.) Schloss Kirchbühel, the property of Baron Herbert, charmingly situated (interior also worth seeing). — To the W. lies (1/4 hr.) St. Jacob (Fauland, with garden); to the S. (2 M.) St. Johann, with a fine view. *Tretschach (3 M.) and the monastery of Marein (3 M.) may also be visited.

— Ascent of the Koralpe (7025'; 5-6 hrs., with guide). The route (imperfectly marked) leads via the Zoder-Alpe and the Schobertalgel to the Landrichter-Wiese and the Koralpen-Haus, 1/2 hr. below the summit on the W. side (p. 445). — Ascent of the Grosse Saualpe (6328'; 5 1/2 hrs.). We follow the road via St. Michael to (9 M.) Lading, and ascend direct in 2 1/2 hrs. to
the summit; or we may ascend by St. Margarethen and Forst to the (6 hrs.) Forst-Alpe (645'), and then proceed either to the N. to the (3½ hr.) Gelterkogel (6270'), a fine point of view, or to the S. via the Kienberg and the Gertrusk to the (1½ hr.) top of the Grosse Saulalpe. Descent to Lötting or to St. Oswald, see p. 472.

The road from Wolfsberg to Judenburg (32 M.; diligence daily in 6 hrs.) leads to the N. via St. Gertrud, through the romantic Twimberger Graben, a valley 6 M. long. (At the N. end of the valley is the Schlattwirth, whence a road to the left leads in 1¾ hr. to Preibl, a small Alpine watering-place, with a good bath-house.) About 12½ M. from Wolfsberg we reach St. Leonhard (2365'; Schlaffer; Post), a small town with an old Gothic church. (Route over the Krippitz-Thörl to Mösel, and ascent of the Saulalpe, see p. 471; two-horse carr. to Mösel in 7 hrs., 10 fl.) The next villages are (3½ M.) Reichenfels (Reiter), beyond which, at the Taxwirth, we cross the frontier of Carinthia; 5 M. Odbach (*Wolf: Grogger; Schreiber); 7 M. Weisskirchen; and (4 M.) Judenburg (p. 465).

The railway now quits the Drave and turns to the S. into the pretty, wooded Miesthal. The train passes (46 M.) Gutenstein, where the valley expands (to the S. the slopes of the Ursulaberg, p. 453), and stops at (47½ M.) Prevali (1400'; Uranschegg; Zimmerl; Jahn), a busy iron-manufacturing place. (Route to Sulzbach, see p. 446.) The Miesthal again contracts, and the train runs at a considerable height on its N. side; it then turns to the right into the Langsteg-Thal, passes through two tunnels (the latter piercing the watershed between the Mies and the Drave) and descends to (57 M.) Bleiburg (1555'; Rail. Restaurant; Sorgendorf Brewery, near the station). The small town (*Elephant; Nemetz), with a château of Count Thurn, lies on the Libuska, 1½ M. to the N. of the station.

To the S. rises the isolated Petzen (6935'; 6 hrs.; guide 2½ fl.; laborious). From stat. Bleiburg to the S. to Feistritz (*Krauth) 3¼ hr., to the lead-foundry 25 min., to the Berghaus Kolsche (4870'; Inn; rustic) 2 hrs., to the W. peak 2½ hrs. more. Fine view, but interrupted toward the E. by the Ursula Mts. A path, indicated by red marks, leads to the E. along the crest to the Knieps-Quelle and to (1 hr.) the top of the Knieps (6968'), the summit of the Petzen. The descent may be made, if preferred, from the W. summit to the S.W. to the Luscha farm, and through the Leppen-Graben to (4½ hrs.) Eisenkappel (p. 455).

The Jaunthal, an upland plain between the Drave and the mountains, for most part covered with woods, is now traversed to (63 M.) Kühnsdorf (1415'; Leitgeb; Reiter), whence a fine view is enjoyed: to the S. the long chain of the Karawanken, from the Ursulaberg and Petzen to the Mittagskogl near Villach; to the N. the green hills of the Saulalpe and Koralpe. About 2¼ M. to the W. is the little Klopeiner See, with lake-baths (*Pension Villa Martin, on the lake). — Kühnsdorf is the station for Völkermarkt (Stern; Adler; Post); a town on the left bank of the Drave, 3 M. to the N., and for Eisenkappel, situated to the S. (diligence twice daily in 2¾ hrs., fare 1 fl.; one-horse carr. in 1¾ hr., 3½-4 fl.).

The last-mentioned road to (Krainburg, 40 M.) leads via Eberndorf, with its old abbey, and Gösselsdorf, with a small lake, to (7 M.) Miklauzhof (1615'; Inn and Brewery), whence the *Wildenstein Waterfall (p. 406) may be reached in 2½ hrs.: we follow the Grafenstein road past Jerischach to the (5 M.) Jesernik Inn (rustic), whence a path, indicated by red marks, leads to the left through wood to (¾ hr.) the fall. Ascent of the Obir,
to Lienz. EISENKAPPEL. VIII. Route 79. 455

see below (guide, Ignaz Novak). — The Krainburg road continues through the picturesque Rechberg Gorge, past the Rechberg steel-works and the smelting-works of Viktorhütte, to (6 1/2 M.) Eisenkappel (1830'); *Niederndorf; Fleischhauer; Lößnitz) is a large village at the influx of the Ebriach-Bach into the Vellach-Bach, with mineral springs and baths, good headquarters for the exploration of the Karawanken and Sanntal Alps (guide, Andr. Benedix). About 1/4 M. to the S. is Schloss Hagenegg. Among the picturesque walks that may be taken from Eisenkappel are those to the Ebriach-Klamm (1 hr.; Ebriach Inn, near a strong carbonic spring), to the Kopits-Klamm (1 1/4 hr.) and Jerowitsch-Klamm (2 hrs.) in the Remschänig-Graben (p. 446); and to the Wildenstein Waterfall (3 hrs., via Rechberg and Jerischach, see p. 456).

An interesting excursion, especially for mineralogists and botanists, is the ascent of the *Hochobir (7025'; 4 1/2 hrs., guide, not indispensable, 2 1/2 fl., or, if a night is spent, 3 fl.), a very fine point of view. The shortest route ascends through the Ebriach-Thal and by the well-marked *Joaunstein on the slope of the Jochenberg to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Potschauta-Sattel (4790'), then crosses the Seealp to the telephone wire and follows the latter, passing the Kalt Quelle, to the (1 1/2 hr.) Rainer Refuge Hut (6680'; Inn), a meteorological station, connected with Eisenkappel by means of a telephone 8 M. long. In 1 1/4 hr. more we reach the summit, on which stands the Heim-Warte, containing various meteorological instruments. Another route (3 1/4 hrs.) leads through the Ebriach-Thal to the (5 1/4 hr.) Baracke, before the Ebriach-Klamm, and then ascends to the right (red marks) by the miner's house of Fladung and the Seealp to the (4 1/2 hrs.) refuge-hut. A third route follows the Kühndorf road for 1 1/2 M. to the N., then, following the telephone, ascends the Zauchen-Graben to the (1 1/2 hr.) Schafaltert-Alp (3690'), with its lead-mine and stalactite grotto (permission to visit these obtained at the office of Rainer's Foundary at Eisenkappel), and traverses wood and meadows to the (1 1/4 hr.) Potschauta-Sattel (see above). We may descend to the Wildenstein Waterfall (p. 456); or, to the S.W. of the refuge-hut, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Torkl-Wirth in the Zeller-Thal (p. 458), and thence either to the W. via Zeit (3 1/4 hrs.) Ferlach (p. 456), or to the E. over the Schaida to (5 1/4 hrs.) Eisenkappel — The Pelsan (6939'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 3 1/4 fl.), the Ustchowa (6832'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 2 fl. 70 kr.), and the Koschuta (6752'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) may also be ascended from Eisenkappel; see p. 454 and below. From Eisenkappel to Sulzbach, see p. 446.

Beyond Kappel, 6 M. to the S., amid fine woods, lies the Vellacher Bad (7765'; *Hotel', usually crowded in summer. R. 50-50 kr., D. 1 fl.), with a chalybeate spring. To the S.E. opens the Vellacher Kotschna, enclosed by fine mountains at the (4 1/2 M.; carriage-road) upper end. Interesting expedition from the baths to the top of the Carinthian or Seeländer Storcksitz (5785'; 2 1/2-3 hrs.; guide 1 1/2 fl.). Mountaineers may ascend the Koschuta (E. peak 6750', Koschutnik Thurm, or W. peak, 7005'; 5-6 hrs.; with guide). Across the Paulisch-Sattel to Sulzbach, see p. 446. (Near the Paulisch-Bauer is an interesting *Rock Gate, 1 1/4 hr.)

From Bad Vellach the road mounts rapidly to the (3 M.) top of the Seeburg (3995'; fine view, best from the *Kanzel', a rocky knoll by the house 8 min. to the right), descends as rapidly to the (1 1/4 M.) Stullerwirth in Ober-Seleland (2970'), near the post-office and church of St. Andrä, and through the valley to the (11/4 M.) *Kainz Inn (over the Santhaler Saddle to the Logar-Thal, see p. 446). Thence it descends the Schanzriegel (with traces of old entrenchments, *Schanze') to (1 M.) Unter-Seleland and (1 1/4 M.) Podlog, at the mouth of the Podstorschts-Thal. [From this point we may ascend, via the Baschi-Sattel (5350'), to the top of the Krainer Storcksitz (7000'; 4 1/2 hrs., with guide), a magnificent point of view. The descent may be made via Baschi to Tupalitisch (see below).] Beyond Podlog our route traverses the picturesque Kanker-Thal to the (1 1/2 M.) Fuchs Factory. 1/4 M. ZUNDER Inn (rustic); 3 M. notice-board, on the left, indicating the way to the Grintouz (see below); 1 1/2 M. Poschner Inn; 1 1/2 M. Kanter-Pfarr (rustic inn). — The *Grintouz (8395'), the highest of the Sanntal ulps (p. 445), is easily ascended from the Poschner Inn in 5 hrs.; at the notice-board 3/4 M. above Poschner (see above), we ascend to the E. by a path
indicated by marks to the (1 hr.) farm of Suhadolnik (2940) and the finely-
situated (13/4 hr.) Frischauf-Hütte (1835’; tavern in summer; guide, Frans
Kremser). Thence in 21/2-3 hrs. (guide 2 fl., not indispensable for adepts)
by a well-marked path to the summit, which affords a most imposing
prospect. The ascent from Ober-Seeland is also interesting, but is fit for
mountaineers only (7-8 hrs.; guide 31/2 fl.): from the Stullerwirth through
the Ober Seeländers Kötschna to the Stuller-Alpe 11/2 hr., to the Rawni
13/4 hr., to the Schneide 21/2 hrs., to the top 11/2 hr. Descent to the (2 hrs.)
Frischauf-Hütte, see above. — The “Skuta (8300’; 4 hrs.; guide 21/2 fl.)
may be ascended from the Frischauf-Hütte via the Kanker-Sattel (6900’;
laborious; pace to the Feistritz-Thal, see p. 446). The view resembles that
from the Grintouz. — At Tupilatitch, 31/2 M. to the W. of the church of
Kanker, the valley expands (to the right lies Höfstein, a substantial village,
with good inns, frequented as a summer-resort); the road enters the broad
Save-Thal and reaches (5 M.) Kainburg (p. 473).

Beyond Kühnsdorf the train crosses the Drave, on the opposite
bank of which are the château of Neudenstein and the provostry of
Tainach, below the mouth of the Gurk. — 72 M. Grafenstein (1370’),
with a château of Prince Rosenberg.

To the S. rises the Starbin (2670’; 11/4 hr.), a fine point of view.
— The Hochobir (p. 455) is also ascended hence. Road through the
(11/2 M.) village of Grafenstein (Seebacher) to the (41/2 M.) Annabrücke
over the Drave; then to (11/2 M.) Galitsien (1435’; Teyrowsky), and (1 M.)
the village of Wildenstein, from which a path (red marks) ascends to the
right to the (11/2 hr.) *Wildenstein Waterfall, which dashes over a
projecting cliff, 170’ high (pretty view of the Jaunthal through the water
from the hollow behind the fall). Thence a path (marked) ascends to the
(31/4 hr.) Rinnenfrichte (to the left the ruined Wildenstein) and through the
Widensteiner Graben to the (11/2 hr.) Hofmanns-Alm (1075). Turning here to
the left we reach the Wildenstein Sattel in 11/4 hr., and thence follow the tele-
phone-wire to the (11/2 hr.) Rainer Refuge Hut (p. 450).

The train next crosses the Gurk and the Glan. On the left,
Ebenthal, a château of Count Goess; on the right Prince Rosen-
berg’s turreted château of Welsennug.

79 M. Klagenfurt. — Hotels. *Hôtel Müllner, at the railway
station; *Kaiser von Österreich, Heu-Platz, at the corner of the Wiener-
gasse; *Kärntner Hof, Cardinals-Platz. R. & L. 1 fl.; *Moser, Burggasse;
*Sandwirth, Pernhardtgasse, with garden. R. 1 fl. 20 kr.; Grömer, Adler-
gasse; Weises Lamm, Alter Platz; Goldner Bär, Stern-Allee. Omnibus
from any of the hotels to the station 20 kr.

Restaurants. Roth, Pfarrhofgasse, with garden; Schwechater Bierhalle;
Glockenbräu, with garden; Sonne, Bahnhof-Str.; Süd- Bahnh Restaurant; Bene-
dittiner Keller, good wine. — Cafés. Madner, Wienergasse, with garden;
Schiberth, Bahnhof-Str.; Dorfer, Neuer Platz. Joos, confectioner, Stern-
Allee and Neuer Platz.

Baths. Römerbad, in the town (Turkish and other baths). — Military
Swimming Baths in the Wörther See (railway-station, see p. 455; train in
10 min.), 3 M. from Klagenfurt (a drive of 25 min.; tramway. see below;
one-horse carr. there and back, with stay of 1 hr., 11/2 fl.; bath with towel
25 kr.; *Restaurant with fine view). — Maria Lorettob Baths, at the efflux
of the Lend Canal from the Wörther See (p. 459), 5 M. from Klagenfurt
(steamer from the Military Swimming Baths once or twice an hour in
6 min., 6 kr.; *Restaurant). The various summer-resorts round the Wörther
See have each their larger or smaller bathing-establishments.

Tramway hourly from the Südbahnhof (S. Railway Station) through
the town to the Military Swimming Baths (see above) in 40 min. (fare 10 kr.).

Cabs. To or from the station, one-horse 50, two-horse 50 kr.; at
night 1 or 2 fl. — By time: first 1/4 hr., with one horse, 25 kr.; 1/2 hr.
with one horse 50, with two horses 60 kr.; whole day 6 or 8 fl.; 1/2 day,
forenoon, 21/2 or 31/2 fl., afternoon 31/2 or 41/2 fl.
Klagenfurt (1460'), the capital of Carinthia, with 20,800 inhab., is charmingly situated on the Glan, which is connected with the Wörther See (p. 458) by the Lend Canal, 3 M. in length. The fortifications, destroyed by the French in 1809, have been converted into a Ringstrasse. The town, which is nearly square in form, possesses broad and straight streets. The new Museum Rudolfimun is situated in the Ringstrasse, near the station. The first story contains the Museum of Natural History (Sun. 10-12., Wed. 2-5, free; other days 9-12, 20 kr.); in the second story are the collections of the Carinthian Historical Society (Sun. 10-12, free; other days, 9-1, 30 kr., 3-4, 50 kr.), including Roman and prehistoric antiquities, mediæval and modern works of art, a library, and the provincial archives. In one of the corridors is a large panorama from the top of the Gross-Glockner, while the 'Glockner Room' contains a fine relief of the Glockner (scale 1:2000), 40 sq. yds. in area, by P. Oberlecher. Behind the museum lies the Botanic Garden, adjacent to which is the School of Agriculture and Mining, with a bronze bust of the Emperor Joseph II. The principal hall of the Landhaus, or House of the Estates, built in the 16th cent. by the Estates, who were at that time Protestant, is adorned with the arms of Carinthian nobles and contains the ancient stone on which the dukes of Carinthia sat to receive the homage of their vassals. In the principal square is a fountain with a huge dragon of chlorite slate, placed here in 1590. Adjacent is a bronze Statue of Maria Theresia, designed by Pönninger and erected in 1872. Herbert's white-lead manufactory here is the largest in Austria. The gallery (164') of the tower of the parish-church commands a fine Panorama of the environs (20 kr.).

The *Franz-Josefs-Anlagen on the Kreuzberg (1915), 1/2 hr. to the W. of the town, contain a tower (32') commanding a beautiful view of the entire chain of the Karawanken Alps, etc. (Restaurant). A little below the tower are some interesting traces of glacial action. A fine forest-path (blue marks) leads hence to the (1 hr.) Military Swimming School (p. 458).

— A similar view is obtained from Maria-Rain (Restaurant), situated beyond the Drave, 6 M. to the S. (carr. in 1 hr.).

From Klagenfurt to KRAINBURG (36 M.) a high-road leads over the Loibl (a drive of 9 hrs.; carriages to be had at Unterbergen and Neumarkt, but at the former only when previously ordered). A railway is being constructed as far as Kirschenthal. Leaving Klagenfurt, the road leads to the S. to the (2 M.) Glanfurt-Brücke, and then ascends the Sattelnits (from the top *View to the S., of the Karawanken range, from the Korthuta to the Mittagskogel). It passes (31/4 M.) the château of Hollenburg, situated on a precipitous rock above the Drave, 1/4 M. to the left (fine view from the terrace), descends in a wide curve (avoided by a footpath) to the Drave valley (here known as the Rosenthal, p. 459), crosses the Drave to Kirschenthaluer (Batz), and remounts to (31/2 M.) Unterbergen (1570'; Oblasser, Post both rustic). At (1/2 M.) Unter-Loibi (1635', Merlin) the valley contracts. The road ascends to the (21/2 M.) Kleine Loibi (2385'), where the road to Bleiberg and the Bodenthal (p. 458) diverges to the right at the Chapel of St. Magdalena; it then descends in zigzags, and is carried by the bold Teufelsbrücke across the wild gorge of the brawling Bodenbach (path to the picturesque waterfall). The Loibi-Thai now begins. The road is level as far as the (11/4 M.) inn 'Zum Deutschen Peter' and (11/4 M.) St. Leonhard,
after which it ascends in numerous windings (cut off by footpaths) to the (6 M.) Loibl Pass (4495'), a cutting in the rocks marked by two pyramids with long inscriptions. Limited but picturesque view of the St. Anna-Thal to the S., with the Koschuta on the left and the Begunschitz on the right. The road now descends in zigzags to the (11/2 M.) hamlet of St. Anna (3935'; Inn), and thence through the picturesque St. Anna-Thal to (61/2 M.) Neumarkt (1680'; *Post), a busy little town at the influx of the Moscenik into the Feistritz. (The *Teufelsbrücke, in a romantic gorge 41/2 M. to the N.E., is worth a visit.) We may then either follow the left bank of the Feistritz to (8 M.) Kainburg (p. 473); or cross the hill to the right, by a picturesque road affording a series of fine views, to (51/2 M.) Vigaun and (21/2 M.) the station of Lees (p. 474).

The ascent of the Stou (Stol or Stuhberg, 7345'; 7 hrs.; with guide; Georg Kohlenprat or B. Kropininig of the Loibl-Thal), the highest peak of the Karawanken Mts., is a fatiguing but picturesque excursion. From the Kleine Loibl (p. 457) we diverge to the right towards (7/4 hr.) Windisch-Bliesberg (3410'; rustic Inn on the right, at the entrance to the village), 10 min. before reaching which we turn to the left into the Bodental to the (11/2 hr.) Bodner (3440'), the last chalet (spend night); thence a path, indicated by marks, ascends to the (21/2 hrs.) Wertatscha-Sattel and in 21/2 hrs. more to the top, a striking point of view (small refuge-hut). Descent to (41/2 hrs.) Jauerburg (see p. 417), or to the Bärenthal. — The ascent from the Bärenthal is less tiresome: beyond the Hollenburg bridge, 6 M. from Klagenfurt (p. 457), a road leads to the W. to (41/2 M.) Feistritz in the Rosenhalt (1810'; Kraiger; guides, Bl. Fortin, Joh. Paulitsch); here we ascend to the left, by the brook and through a narrow gorge, to the (51/2 hrs.) Stou-Hütte (3110'), at the head of the valley, and thence over the (3 hr.) Stou or Waisnach Saddle (6375') to the (11/4 hr.) summit. — An easy route, with a fine view, leads from the Stou-Hütte over the Medjidoh- or Bären-Sattel (5925') in 31/2-4 hrs. to Jauerburg (p. 473).

From Klagenfurt to Waidisch and Zell, a pleasant excursion. We diverge to the left from the Loibl road at (71/2 M.) Kirschentheuer (p. 457), and follow the road via Oberferlach to (41/2 M.) Waidisch (1810'; Inn), a village in a narrow valley, from which the Gerloux (6040'; fine view) may easily be ascended in 3 hrs. From Waidisch a rather steep ascent of 11/2 hr. brings us to Zell-Pfarr (1475'; three rustic Inns; guide Nik. Manner), beautifully situated in the centre of the Karawanken Alps (to the N. rises the Setitsche, to the S. the Koschuta). A picturesque road leads hence to (1 hr.) Zell-Freibach (2310'; Terkl), whence the Obir (7025'; 41/2 hrs.) may be ascended (comp. p. 455). From this point we may either cross the Schaïda (3600') to (31/2 hrs.) Eisenkappel (p. 455), or proceed to the N. through the picturesque gorge of the Freibach, between the Hoch-Obir and Klein-Obir on the right, and the Setitsche and the Schwarze Gupf on the left, to (11/2 hr.) Freibach (*Inn; 31/4 M. to the E. is the Wildenstein Waterfall, p. 456). From Freibach we proceed to the left, via St. Margarethen and Unterferlach, to (31/2 hrs.) Kirschentheuer (p. 457); or ferry across the Drave at Unterferlach to Maria-Rain (p. 457) and Klagenfurt.

From Klagenfurt to Glandorf, see p. 472.

At the station of Klagenfurt-Lend the train crosses the Lend Canal. To the left is the old abbey of Viktring, now a cloth-factory. At the (82 M.) Military Swimming Baths (*Hotel; tramway to Klagenfurt, see p. 456) the train reaches the bank of the pretty Wörther See (1440'), or Lake of Klagenfurt, 11 M. long, the N. side of which it skirts.

Steamboat on the Wörther See (pleasant break in the railway journey; holders of circular tickets may proceed by steamboat to Velden; military and civil officials and members of tourist-clubs are entitled to 1st cl. accommodation on paying 2nd cl. fare), fourteen times daily from the Military Swimming Baths to Velden and back. The local steamboat 'Karithia', in connection with the tramway, plies several times hourly to
Loretto and Maiernigg. Stations: Military Swimming Baths, Loretto, Maiernigg, Krumpendorf (see below), Sekirn (*Jungbauer), Reifnitz (Inn), Maria-Wörth, Pörtschach (stations at the Wahliiss and Werzer Hotels), Tösching, Auenhof-Schiefling, and Velden (see below).

To the left, on a promontory at the mouth of the Lend Canal (p. 457), is Prince Rosenberg's château of Maria-Loretto, with the baths already mentioned (p. 456). Farther on, on the S. bank, which is skirted by the new 'Kaiser-Franz-Josef' road, lies Maiernigg, with its garden-restaurant and baths. To the S. rise the green hills of the Sattnitz, which separate the serpentine valley of the Drave (here called the Rosenthal) from the plain of Klagenfurt. 84 M. Krumpendorf (Rail. Restaurant, with garden; Kottmann, etc., in the village) with baths and numerous villas. 861/2 M. Pörtschach (* Wahliiss's Establishment, consisting of a hotel and nine villas, with restaurant, large park, etc.; * Werzer; * Höt. - Pens. Bellevue; Richter; Rail. Restaurant) a favourite summer-resort, with lake-baths (mean temperature in summer, 73° Fahr.).

Fine view from the Grossé Lände in front of Villa No. III. and from the Roschults-Blick, on the peninsula near Herbeck's Monument. Vogt's Glorieta, 1/4 hr. above the station, and the Hohe Glorieta, to the W. of the village, command more extensive prospects (evening-light favourable). A charming walk may be taken to the ruin of Leonstein in the woods (3/4 hr. there and back; yellow way-marks).

The mountains on both banks of the lake become higher and are clothed with dark woods. We next pass Leonstein and Tösching (Waller's Inn).

921/2 M. Velden (* Ulbing, * Wrann, both with swimming and other baths; Wahliiss, in the old château; Müller; Kointsch; apartments at numerous villas, R. 1 1/2-2 fl.; Café Moro), a favourite watering-place, is pleasantly situated at the W. end of the lake. On the lake at Auen, 1 1/2 M. from Velden, is the * Auenhof-Stossier Establishment, a hotel-pension, with a hydropathic ('Kneipp System').

A beautiful excursion may be taken to the S. to (3 M.) Rosegg (1585'; Peternann's Inn, by the bridge), with a château and deer-park of Prince Liechtenstein, charmingly situated in the Rosenthal (see above), on a peninsula formed by the Drave, and commanding a beautiful prospect. (Park closed when the family is residing here; enquire beforehand.) — Mountaineers will enjoy the ascent of the Mittagskogl (7085'; comp. p. 460); from Rosegg via St. Jakob (Partl) to Rosenbach (1880'; Inn at the forester's) in 2 1/2 hrs.; thence to the summit in 4 hrs. more. From Rosenbach over the Roschina-Sattel (9390) to Assiting (p. 475), 3 1/2-4 hrs., an attractive route. — The ascent of the Sternberg (2405') from Velden (in 1 1/4 hr.) or from Lend (footpath in 1 hr.) is also recommended. It commands a delightful View. The church occupies the site of an old castle (refreshments at the sacristan's).

The line quits the lake, traverses a wooded, undulating tract, passes (95 M.) Lind-Sternberg, and at (97 M.) Föderlach (Glaser) approaches the Drave, which it crosses twice. On a precipitous rock to the right stands the well-preserved castle of Wernberg. Farther on, to the N., at the entrance to the Ossiacher-Thal, are the picturesque ruins of the castle of Landskron (p. 460).
103 M. Villach (1665'); *Hôtel Mosser, near the station, with garden-terrace above the Drave, R. 1 fl. 10 kr.; *Hotel Tarmann, with garden, R. 80 kr.; *Post, R. & L. 1 fl.; Stadt Meran; Fischer, with garden, well spoken of; *Rail. Restaurant), an old town on the Drave, with 7680 inhab., the junction of lines to St. Michael (R. 81), to Laibach (R. 82), and to Udine (R. 83), is picturesquely situated in a broad, fertile basin at the base of the Dobratsch (see below). The Gothic Parish Church (15th cent.) contains numerous tombstones of the Khevenhüller, Dietrichstein, and other noble families; fine *View from the tower. The Hans-Gasser-Platz is adorned with a statue of Gasser, the sculptor (d. 1868), by Messner.

Environs (comp. the Map). At the foot of the Dobratsch, 2 M. to the S.W., lies Warmbad Villach (rail. stat., p. 477), with warm sulphur-springs and a good bath-house (*Restaurant). About 2 M. farther to the S., at the mouth of the Gaillathal, is Federau, with a ruined château, a shot-tower, and a park (ascent by the church 1/2 hr., direct path through the woods from the ruin of Federau to Bad Villach, 4/4 hr.). — About 1 1/2 M. to the N., on the road to Treffen (see below), lies the small St. Leonharder-See (pleasant lake-baths; warm water), at the foot of the Oswaldiberg (3100; ascent hence in 1 hr., via Kleinvassach), on which is the church of St. Oswald (rfmts.), commanding a charming view of the Karawanke, Ossiach Lake, etc. — The ruins of Landekron (2200') may also be visited hence, viá (1 hr.) St. Andrä (Schöffmann, with garden), which lies about 1 1/2 M. from the old fortress (p. 459). Fine view. — The Faaker See (1840'), to the S.E., may be reached either viá Maria-Gail (Tengg, Köstner, both with gardens) with its Gothic church, in 1 1/4 hr., or by a marked path viá (3/4 hr.) Prossowitsch to the high-road, which leads to (1/hr.) the Peterwirth on the 'Schöne Aussicht', near Dobrawa, whence we descend to Faak, 1/4 M. from the lake, with its small island (Rfmts. at the forester's). On a lofty rock, 3 M. farther to the S., rises the picturesque ruin of Pinkenstein (2765'). — The ascent of the Grosse Mittagskogl (7035'; 7-8 hrs.) is attractive but fatiguing. The road (one-horse carr. to Latschach 3 fl.) leads viá Maria-Gail and Faak to (2 1/2 hrs.) Latschach (Gailer), where we obtain a guide (Joh. Skarbinsa or Jos. Ulbing; to the Bertha-Hütte 2, Mittagskogl 3, with descent to Lengenfeld 5 fl.). The marked path ascends hence viá Otschenflu to the Jepiza-Alp and the (3 hrs.) Bertha-Hütte (5575'); then to the E., over the arête to the (1 1/2-2 hr.) top (fine view). The descent may be made from the Bertha-Hütte through the Belcagrabem to (2 1/2 hrs.) Lengenfeld (p. 476). — The Gerlitzen Alp (6265'), ascended from Sattendorf (p. 473) viá Ossiachberg in 4 hrs. or from Treffen (see below) in 4 1/2 hrs., commands a view similar to that from the Dobratsch.

From (2 1/2 M.) St. Ruprecht (p. 473), at the E. base of the Oswaldiberg (see above), a road leads to the N. to (2 1/4 M.) Treffen (1790'; * Wallner or Unterwirth), a charmingly situated summer-resort, with a château and park belonging to Count Gess. Beyond Treffen the road leads along the Affritzer Bach, passing Winklern and Einöde, at the mouth of the Arriacher-Thal (in which, 2 M. to the right, lies Arriach, a summer-resort), to (6 M.) Afritz (2350'; Post). [From this point we may easily ascend the Wallner Nock (7020'; 3 1/2-4 hrs.) or the Mirnock (6900'; 4 1/2 hrs.), two attractive points of view. From the latter we may descend to (3 hrs.) Millstatt.] The road continues hence past the Affritzer See and over the watershed to the smaller, but more picturesque Brennsee, at the N. end of which lies (4 1/2 M.) Feld am See (2440'; Nindler), and proceeds hence via (3 M.) Radenstein (p. 435) and (3 M.) Dobriach to (5 M.) Millstatt (p. 462).

The Dobratsch (7110'), or Villacher Alpe, the E. spur of the Gaillathal Alps, is one of the most famous points of view among the Eastern Alps. Carriage-road (one-horse carr. to Bleiberg 3 fl., two-horse, 5 fl.; omnibus at 5.30 p.m. in 2 hrs., returning at 8.30 a.m.; fare 70 kr.) from Villach viá St. Martin (Grueter), Vellach, and Mittewald (Pegritz Inn), and through.
to Lienz. KÖTSCHACH. VIII. Route 79. 461

the wooded Bleiberg-Graben to (9 M.) Bleiberg (2960'; *Mohren; Stern), with extensive lead-mines. A road, steep at places and stony (much better for walking than for driving), leads hence to the summit in 3½-4 hrs. (porter 3, horse 6, carr. 1½ fl.); the old route through the gorge is a little shorter but more fatiguing (recommended for the descent; to Bleiberg 1½ hr.). Refreshments at a hut halfway. Good walkers should go from Villach (or take the diligence to Wittenswald, 1½ M. from Heiligengeist) to (7½ M.) Heiligengeist (2920'; *Winkler; a drive of 1¾ hr. from Villach; one-horse carr. 4 fl.), whence a path (red marks), mostly through wood, leads to (1½ hr.) a broader track and (a little farther up) to the Bleiberg road; to the top 2 hrs. more. On the summit are two churches (German and Wend) and the Villacher Hütten (*Inn, bed 1-1½ fl.; telegraph office). The *View embraces to the N. the entire range of the Hohe and Niedere Tauern; to the S. are the Karawanken Alps, the Julian Alps with the Tre- giou, and the Dolomites of S. Tyrol as far as the Marmolada. In the foreground below lie the fertile valleys of the Gail and the Drave, with the lakes of Ossiach, Wörth, and Faak. Traces of an appalling landslip, which overwhelmed ten villages in 1348, and converted the Gailthal into a vast lake, are still observable. — The descent to the Gailthal is made on the S.W. side via Sack to (3 hrs.) Nötsch (see below); the descent on the E. side via Mahrhof to (4 hrs.) Villacher Bad is not recommended (better by Heiligengeist, see above).

The Gailthal, as far as Köttschach (55 M.), is a broad, smiling valley, with numerous villages. RAILWAY from Arnoldstein (p. 477) to Hermagor, 19½ M. in 1½ hr. (fares 2nd cl. 1 fl. 27, 3rd cl. 64 hr.); diligence thence to (20 M.) Kötschach in 4½ hrs. — The railway crosses the Gail to (5½ M.) Nötsch (isep; hence to the top of the Dobratsch, via Sack, in 4 hrs., see above). From (5 M.) Emmerndorf a pleasant footpath leads through the Mittelgebirge via St. Georgen, Kerschdorf, and Traunen to the next station (10½ M.) St. Stefan (2300'; Inn), whence a road diverges to the right over the Windische Hohe to Paternion (p. 462). Beyond (14 M.) Götschach-Förolach, we pass the pretty Presseker or Passeierer-See (station, 16 M.; Restaurant Frenzel). 17½ M. Villach-Kölnburg. — 19½ M. Hermagor (2010'; *Post; Fleiss), the principal place in the lower Gailthal, charmingly situated at the mouth of the Gitsch-Thal, through which a road (p. 463) leads over the Kreuzberg to (5 hrs.) Greifenburg (p. 462). In the vicinity grows the Walfinta Carinthiaca, a beautiful plant with dark blue flowers, found nowhere in Europe except on the slopes of the Gartnerkofel (7210'), which rises to the S.W. of Hermagor (p. 475; ascended via Möderndorf and the Kühheger Alp in 5½-6 hrs., with guide; P. Edler, J. Göberndorfer of Hermagor). — To the (4½ hrs.) Nassfeld Haus and thence to (2¾ hrs.) Fontafel, see p. 479.

The new road then follows the left bank of the Gail via Jenig, Weidegg, and Freidorf-Kirchbach to (12 M.) Reissach (3265'; Inn). About 3 M. to the N. is the small Reissacher Bad (3265'), at the S. base of the Reisskofel (7700'), which may be ascended in 4 hrs. (very toilsome, but interesting). The most conspicuous of the mountains bounding the Gailthal on the S. is the Pöllatig (7655'). The road now passes Grußendorf and reaches (4½ M.) Dëllach, near which, on the Gorina, interesting remains of Roman and pre-Roman times have been brought to light. Beyond St. Daniel, another small watering-place, we next reach (4½ M.) Kötschach (2325'; *Riezi; *Post), the principal village in the upper Gailthal, and a summer-resort, prettily situated. About 1 M. to the S., on the right bank of the Gail, lies Mauthen (p. 463). The Vorhegg (3420'; to the W.), ascended in 1 hr., affords a fine survey of the Gailthal. — The Jauken (1530'), easily ascended in 4½ hrs. with a guide (J. Moser; 2½ fl.), commands an extensive panorama. The marked path ascends, at first through wood, to the (3½ hrs.) Orsint-Rosenberg Hut and then past a miner's house to (1½ hr.) the summit. — From Kötschach via Maria-Luggau to Silian, see p. 357; over the Gailberg to Ober-Drauburg and over the Pibken to Venetia, see p. 463.

We continue to follow the left bank of the Drave, with the Dobratsch (see above) to the left. 108 M. Gummern; 115 M. Paternion-Feistrits, both on the right bank.
From (6½ M.) Feistritz (1140'), near the confluence of the Weissenbach and the Drave, a road leads to the S. W., via Kreuzen and the Windische Höhe (3615') to the Gosiltal (to Hermagor 6 hrs., see p. 461). — Through the Weissenbach-Thal to the (4½-5 hrs.) Weissensee, see p. 463.
116 M. Markt-Paternion (1720') lies a mile to the N. of the village. — 120 M. Rothenthurn (Schabuss) has a red-roofed château (to the Millstätter See, 1½ hr.; marked path). The train next crosses the Lieser. To the left, beyond the Drave, is the château of Schützbach.
125¼ M. Spital (1770'; Heiss or Alte Post, Makoru; Sorgo's Bräuhaus, with garden, Pichler zur Post; Ertl, at the station, well spoken of), a considerable village on the Lieser, with a handsome château of Prince Porzia, adorned with an arced court in the Italian style.
To the Millstätter See (1900'), a very attractive excursion (omnibus to the Seehof from the railway-station of Spital, 20 kr.; post-omnibus to Millstatt twice daily in 1½ hr., 60 kr.; one-horse carr. 2½, two-horse 5 fl.). Good road (p. 438) on the right bank of the Lieser to (11½ M.) the dye-works near Seebach. Here we cross the Lieser and continue via Seeboden (Peterwirth) to (6 M.) Millstatt. Or (far preferable for walkers) we follow the Liesersteig, a beautiful walk on the left bank of the Lieser, to the dye-works, then descend to the road, cross the outlet of the lake, and follow it to the right to the (1¼ hr. from Spital) Hôtel Seehof (moderate), at the W. end of the lake. Thence a steamboat plies 5 times daily in summer, touching at Seeboden and Pfägl to (½ hr.) Millstatt (Hôtel Seevilla, on the lake, dear; in the village, ¼ M. from the lake, Burgstaller; Deffner; Post, E. 50 kr.; Rainer, all with gardens; Café Marchetti, on the lake, with bathing establishment and rooms to let), charmingly situated on the N. bank of the lake, with lake-baths and ancient abbey-buildings (Romanesque cloister; very aged lime-tree in the court). A pretty path leads through the gorge and to the top of the Calvarienberg. At the (20 min.) end of the path to the left ascends towards the Thörli (see below), and that to the right leads via (½ hr.) Ober-Millstatt (Sixt) to the (10 min.) group of rocks known as the Estrella-Kap, and thence descends to (1¼ hr.) Pesenteiner (see below), on the lake, ½ hr. to the E. of Millstatt. — The lake, which is very deep and well stocked with fish, is 7½ M. long and 1½-¾ M. broad. The steamboat goes on from Millstatt via Pesenteiner, Bêtach, and Dobriach to Buchweid, at the S. end, and also crosses the lake five times daily to (6 min.) Grossegg, the station for Rothenthum (see above). — Fine excursions are the ascent of the Millstätter Alpe (6340'), from Millstatt through the Rieger-Grabern, either direct to the E. in 4½ hrs., or over the Thörli (6290') in 4½ hrs.; the ascent of the Tschirnneck (6830'; 4½ hrs.; with guide), over the Thörli to the W.; and the ascent of the Mirkneck (6900'; 4 hrs.; with guide; comp. p. 460), from (1½ hr.) Dobriach. — The Goldegg (7020'; 4½ hrs.; with guide), to the S. of Spital, is an attractive ascent, via the (4 hrs.) Goldegg-Hütte (Inn in summer) on the Mähr-Alpe (6395'), ¾ hr. below the summit.
From Spital to Radstadt, over the Radstadter Tauern, see R. 76. — To the N. of Spital lies (9½ M.) Gmünd, at the mouth of the Malta-Thal (p. 458).
On a slope to the left is the ruin of Ortenburg. At St. Peter im Holz, to the right, several traces of a Roman settlement have been found. Beyond (129 M.) Lendorf we traverse the fertile plain of the Lurnfeld and cross the Möll. — 132 M. Sachsenburg (1840'; Fleischacker, Taschler, both at the station), a village at the mouth of the Möllthal (p. 464), partly enclosed by the Drave, and more than 1½ M. from the railway. — 137 M. Kleblach-Lind (Post); 141½ M. Steinfeld im Drauthal. — 146 M. Greifenburg (1900'; Inn, at the station, plain); the village (Assam; Post) lies 1 M. to the N.
To Paternion-Feistritz an interesting route leads through the Weissensee-That in 10 hrs. The road leads by Weisach to the (3½ M.) Kreuzthirth, where it forks, the right branch continuing to Weissbrich (see below), the left to Gatschach (3 M.) Tschendorf (Post, plain), on the N. bank of the narrow Weissensee (2940',) here spanned by a bridge. We either row across the lake (2 hrs.; uninteresting) or follow the N. bank for 1½ M. farther (preferable for fair walkers) and then ascend by a narrow footpath close to the lake, of which we enjoy repeated fine views, with the Lienzer Unholde, etc., in the background. From the (3 hrs.) E. end of the lake, where remains of lake dwellings have been found, a better path leads through the Weissensee-That, skirting the Weissenschach, over fine meadows and through pine-woods, to (2½ M.) Weissenschach ("Cavalari's, moderate), with large saw-mills. Thence a good road (one-horse carr. in 2½ hrs., 3½ fl.) leads at first through a narrow defile and then by a steep ascent, commanding a series of pretty views of the Weissenschach-That and Drauthal, and passing numerous little hamlets. Finally a steep descent via Feistritz to the (13½ M.) station of Paternion-Feistritz (p. 461).

To the Gailthall. Pleasant road over the Kreuzthall (3890') to Weissbrich, and through the wooded Gitschthal to Hermagor (p. 461), 15 M.

A path (impossible to mistake) leads to the N. from Greifenburg through the wooded Gnoppnitz-That, passing several chalets, to (5 hrs.) the Feldner-Hütte on the Glanssee (7200'), whence the Kreuzeckspitze (8825') may be ascended by a new path in 11/4 hr. Splendid view. Descend to the S. to the Kreuzeck-Thörl (5070'), and then to the W. to the Staller Alm and through the Wöltha-That to (4 hrs.) Wöllharten in the Möllthal, 1½ hr. from Stall and 1½ hr. from Frangant (p. 467). The Hochtristen (8300'; 2 hrs.) and the Stawipit (8230'; 2 hrs.) are both interesting ascents from the Feldner Hut. Guide, M. Karner of Greifenburg.

151 M. Dellach, to the left of which rises the Jauken (p. 461). On the right is the old fortress of Stein. The Drove is now crossed to (15½ M.) Ober-Drauburg (2000'; *Post, 11/2 fl.), on the left bank. About 11/8 M. to the S. is the picturesque Silber Fall.

To Tolmezzo via Kötschach and the Plöken (12 hrs.), an interesting route. As far as Mauthen a good road (dillegence to Hermagor via Kötschach daily; carriage to Mauthen with one horse 4 fl.), thence to Paluzza a cart-track or bridle-path, beyond it a post-road. The road, the ancient Roman route from Aquantum (Lienz) to Aquileia, crosses the Drove, and mounts a steep wooded slope to the 1 hr.) Gailberg-Baltel (3328'). It then descends towards the S. to (11/4 hr.) Kötschach (p. 461), and crosses the Gall to the solitary village of (20 min.) Mauthen (2330'; Orimer; Huber), the Roman Lonium, at the mouth of the Valentine-That. The road now ascends this valley through wood. After 1 hr. a route descends to the left to the Valentine-Tobel; 1/4 hr. farther on is the Eder Inn. 11/4 hr. Plöken-Alpe (4125'; *Inn), prettily situated in a green Alpine valley. To the N.E. rises the Polinigg (7825'; 3½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.; M. Plazotta of Mauthen), a fine point of view, easily ascended; to the W. the Kollinkofel (9220'; 4 hrs.), laborious but remunerative; and the Kellerdwand (9185'; 5 hrs.), difficult. Pleasant excursion (guide, 3 fl., not indispensable), via the Untere und Obere Valentine-Alp, the Valentine-Thörl (7000'), past the Kollinkofel and the Kellerdwand, to the (4 hrs.) Wolayer See (6550'), grandly situated. (Route over the Wolayer Joch to Fornt Avoltri, see p. 450.)

An ascent of 1/2 hr. from the Plöken-Haus, passing several Roman milestones and inscriptions, brings us to the Plöken Pass (Monte Croce, 4500'), commanding a fine view to the S. and E. The path now descends in zigzags to the Val Grande, (1½ hr.) Tschluang, a German village, Ital. Timau (2730'; Bee), and (11/2 hr.) Paluzza (1895'; Locanda Grighero, primitive), the principal village in the Val di San Pietro, which is watered by the But. Good road hence through the picturesque valley to the small baths of Arta (several inns), Zuglio (Julium Carnicum, with Roman remains), and (7¼ M.) Tolmezzo (Leone Bianco), in the Val Tagliamento, and (6 M.) Stazione per la Carnia, on the Punta della Railway (p. 480).
The train returns to the left bank, and crosses the frontier of Carinthia shortly before reaching (160 M.) Nikolsdorf (2070'; Inn), the first Tyrolean village. To the left rises the Spitzkofel group (Lienz Dolomites), and to the right the Hohe Zieten (p. 368).

The *Hochstadl (3735'; 6 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) is an easy and attractive ascent. From Nikolsdorf we descend the Draue to (9/4 hr.) Pirkaeh, ascend to the *Pirker Kamern and the (3 hrs.) Hochstadl-Hütte on the Sonnenkofel (6330'), and thence to the summit in 2'/2 hrs. (fine view). — Ederplan and Hohe Zieten, see p. 368.

From Nikolsdorf to Bierbaum, in the Lesach-Thal (p. 367), over the Pirker-Scharte (5160'), to the W. of the Schartenkogl (6655'), 5 hrs., rather fatiguing.

The train traverses the broad Pusterthal to (1641/2 M.) Dölsach (Putzenbacher's Inn; road over the Iselsberg to the Möllthal, p. 161) Finally we cross the Isel and reach (168 M.) Lienz (p. 367).

80. The Möllthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 460, 130.

From Möllbrücken to (12 M.) Ober-Vellach, diligence twice daily in summer in 2'/2-3 hrs.; from Ober-Vellach to (21 M.) Winklern, once daily in 5'/4 hrs. One-horse carriage from Sachsenburg station (at Fleischacker's) to Ober-Vellach in 2'/4 hrs., 3'/2 fl.; from Ober-Vellach to Winklern in 4'/2 hrs., 6 fl. — From Dölsach via Winklern to Heiligenblut, see p. 161.

Sachsenburg (1840'), where the Möllthal opens off the Pusterthal, see p. 462. The carriage-road through the Möllthal crosses the Möll at (11/4 M.) Möllbrücken, and leads to the N.W. via Pattendorf (Mosser), a small watering-place, Mühldorf (Hopfgärtner; *Pens. Klizner), in a charming situation, and Kollbitz (Meixner); and then round the Danielsberg (3150') to Stallhofen, below the castle of Falkenstein, and to (12 M.) Ober-Vellach (2250'; *Post; Wenger), the chief locality in the lower Möllthal, pleasantly situated. The Gothic church contains a winged *Altar-piece by Joh. Schooreel (1520). Close by is the château of Trabuschgen, now a bath-establishment, with rooms decorated by Frohmueller, etc.

Excursions (guides, Joh. Weiaclesderer and Jos. Zaderer). Pleasant walks to the rifle-range; the ruin of Falkenstein; the Polinik Fall and the Klausen Fall (1'/2 hr.), and to (1'/2 hr.) the fine *Groppenstein Waterfall of the Mallnitzbach. On a crag above the last rises the picturesque Schloss Groppenstein (2395'), built in the 10-13th cent., and recently restored in the ancient style. Fine view (see 20 kr.). — To the *Ragga-Schlucht (near Flattach), 1'/4 hr.'s drive, or 1'/4 hr. on foot through the woods. This striking gorge, over the four terraces of which the Raggarab descends in a series of cascades, has been rendered accessible by means of bridges and paths. — The Lonzahöhe (7405'), ascended without difficulty in 5 hrs. (guide), via the Steiner Alpe, is a fine point of view.

The ascent of the *Polinik (9120'), the highest summit of the Kreuzeck group (p. 483), makes an attractive expedition of 5'/4-6 hrs. (guide 5 fl.) The route leaves Ober-Vellach on the S., and traverses the Böden and the Spitalwiese to (3 hrs.) the Polinik-Hütte on the Stamper Alpe (5900'), 2'/2 hrs. below the summit, which affords a magnificent panorama of the Carinthian and Tyrolean Alps as far as the Ortler and the Adriatic Sea.

The interesting Mallnitz-Thal opens to the N.W. of Ober-Vellach. A carriage-road gradually ascends the mountain-slope,
often shaded by woods, to (3½ hr.) Lassach (Bruckerwirth), where
to the right, at the head of the Dössenthal, the Säuleck comes into
sight. It then crosses the Mallnitzbach and leads past (1¼ M.)
Maltschnigg’s Inn am Rabisch (plain) to (1 M.) Mallnitz (3890’;
*Drei Gemsen, with baths and trout-breeding ponds, R. 60-80 kr.),
a picturesquely-situated summer-resort, often crowded.

The shady *Schlochtweg, though slightly longer than the carriage-
road, is preferable for walkers, as it is less hilly. We follow the narrow
lane above the church at Ober-Vellach, which runs behind the houses, to
the (½ hr.) Schloss Groppeinstein (p. 484); a safe and good path diverges
to the right before the bridge and ascends on the E. side of a fine cascade.
node a (1¼ hr.) guide-post indicating the way to a (5 min.) second cascade.
The path crosses the carriage-road at the Bruckerwirth at Lassach (see
above), turns to the right, and beyond the picturesque falls of the Mall-
nitzbach, rejoins the road, ¼ hr. from Mallnitz, which may also be reached
hence by the meadow-path skirting the brook.

The Pavilion, ½ M. from Mallnitz, commands a beautiful view: to
the N.W. is the depression of the Niedere Tauern, with the Geiselpkopf
and Feldsee kopf; more to the N. the Ramettenspitze, the conical Liskehl-
spitze, Gamakarlspitze, Scheinbretterspitze, Ebeneck, Grauhelen spitze, An-
kogl, and Thörler spitze; to the E. the Auernig and Maresenspitze; and to
the S.W. the long Lonza hohö. The Heiligersruh, a moraine-deposit 1¼ M.
farther on the Tauern road, commands a still more extensive view. The Birn-
bacher Weg traverses the woods below the Lonza hohö. In the (1½ M.)
Seebach-Thal is a park (benches beside the weir).

Excursions (guides, Jos. Ofroher, Chr. Manhart, Jak. Peter, and Thom.
Roskopf, Sim. Straniag). An attractive walk leads to the Slapitzer See (4155’)
and to the (6 M.) Seebach-Thal, with fine views of the Ankogl and Hoch-
alpenspitze. — The Säuleck (10,120’; 7-8 hrs., with guide) is an interesting
though fatiguing ascent. The route leads through the Dössenthal (numerous
chamois) to the (4 hrs.) Egger-Alp (6480’; hay-beds), and past the pictur-
esque Dössener See towards the Dössener-Scharte (p. 437). Shortly before
the latter we turn to the left (N.) and ascend without danger to the
(3-4 hrs.) summit (fine view). The descent into the Seebach-Thal should
be attempted only by experts. — The *Gamakarlspitze (Hochtauern kopf,
9275’; 5-6 hrs., with guide) is laborious. It may be ascended either from
the S.W., via the Wegstein (diverge to the right from the route to the
Niedere Tauern, after about 1 hr.), or from the Grünecker See (p. 486).
— The *Geiselpkopf (9735’; 6-7 hrs. with guide), highly attractive, is ascended
from the Mallnitzer Tauernhaus (p. 138) or from the Sonnblick route (see
below). The summit affords an imposing view of the Tauern. — The ascent
of the Scheinbretterspitze (8980’; 6 hrs., with guide), from the
Kleine Tauernsee (p. 135), is fit for adepts only. The view resembles that
from the Gamakarlspitze. — The Lonza hohö (7100’; 3-4 hrs.; guide advisa-
ble) is best ascended by the club-path in the Tauern-Thal diverging to the left
at a guide-post to the Malinger-Alpe and Hauser-Alpe and crossing the broad
ridge to the ‘stone man’ on the top. The other ascents are steep and
fatiguing. Rich flora. — The Maresenspitze (9585’; 5-6 hrs.), Feldsee kopf
(9380’; 4½-5 hrs.), Böses Eck (9200’; 5-6 hrs.), and Liskehl (7880’; 3 hrs.)
may also be ascended from Mallnitz. — The route over the Gross-Emsch-
Scharte (7765’) to the (6-7 hrs.) Emsch-Hütte (p. 437), in the Malts-Thal, is
laborious. It is more conveniently made from the Hannoversche-Hütte (see
p. 486). — Over the Mallnitzer Tauern to (7 hrs.) Gastein, see p. 136. —
The ascent of the Sonnblick (10,180’; 9½-10 hrs.; with guide), though
fatiguing, is a fine expedient for adepts, to whom it presents no diff-
culties. From Mallnitz we follow the Mallnitzer Tauern route (p. 136) as
far as (2 hrs.) the Mannhardt-Alpe, whence we ascend to the left in wind-
ings to the (1½-2 hrs.) Feldsee-Scharte (8790’; fine views to the E. and W.),
between the Feldsee kopf and Geiselkopf (see above). A steep descent of
about 200’ brings us to the moraine of the glacier stretching down from
the Geiselkopf, after crossing which we follow a nearly level path (about
8200') on the slope of the upper Wurten-Thal, beneath the precipices of the Murauerkopf and Schlapperebenkopf, to (2½-3 hrs.) the Wurten-Kees. (A path diverging to the left about halfway to this point descends to the Gussenbauer-Hütte, p. 467; 6-7 hrs. from Mallnitz.) We cross the Wurten-Kees to the Niedere Scharte (8890'), and ascend past the Windischkopf and Tramerkopf (p. 138) and over the Vogelmaier-Ochsenkar-Kees to the (2½-3 hrs.) Hohe Sonnblick (p. 138).

A path (red marks; practicable for horses) leads to the N.E. from Mallnitz, keeping for about 3 M. almost level in the Seebach-Thal, and then ascending by the Korntauern route (p. 135). After 2 hrs. we turn to the right (guide-post) to the (1 hr.; 3½-4 hrs. from Mallnitz, where the key must be obtained) Hannoversche Hütte (8830'; 12 beds; ladies' room), magnificently situated on the Elsche-Sattel. The (1½ hr.) *Arnoldshöhe (8830') commands a splendid view, extending to the Glockner group.

**Mountain Ascents.** — The ascent of the *Ankogl* (10,705'; 2½-3 hrs., with guide) is not difficult for those with some experience, though the upper half is fatiguing. The panorama is very fine. The descent to the Gross-Elend-Scharte, or via the Klein-Elend-Ferner to the (3½-4 hrs.) Elend-Hütte, offers no serious difficulty (see p. 437); but that to the Antauf-Thal (p. 135) is troublesome. — The Hochalpen-Spitze (11,000'; 7-8 hrs., with guide), ascended via the Gross-Elend-Scharte, the Gross-Elend-Kees, the Preimel-Scharte (9765'), and the Hochalpen-Kees, is not difficult for proficients (club-paths); descent to the Villacher-Hütte, 1½-2 hrs., see p. 438. — The *Gamskarlspitze* (9275'; 4½ hrs., with guide; see p. 465), is ascended via the Korntauern route for 1 hr., then to the right past the Grünsecker-See to the plateau, and finally over steep slopes covered with loose stones to the summit. The descent may be made to the Woigstenkees and via the Woigsten-Scharte (8010') to (4-5 hrs.) Gastein (comp. p. 135). — The Grauleitenspitze (9035'; 1½ hr., with guide) is an easy and attractive ascent. — The Fischerspitze (9870') and Hölthorkogl (9515'), 5-6 hrs. with guide, should only be attempted by practised and powerful climbers. They are best ascended after crossing the Ankogl from the Klein-Elend-Kees.

**Over the Elend-Scharte to the Malta-Thal,** 4 hrs., with guide, an easy and attractive expedition. A new and convenient footpath leads from the hut to the (1½ hr.) Gross-Elend-Scharte or Pleatsch-Scharte (8770'), whence the Thörlspitze (9135') is easily ascended in 1½ hr. Descent to the (2½ hrs.) Elend-Hütte (p. 437) in the Malta-Thal. Crossing the glacier in a diagonal direction to the N.E. from the Scharte, we reach the (1½ hr.) Schwarzhornser-Scharte, commanding fine views of the glaciers of the Klein and Gross-Elend-Thal. Hence the Schwarzhorn (9640'; fine view) may be ascended in 1½ hr. — To Gastein an easy pass leads over the Hohe or Korn Taufens in 5-6 hrs. (path marked with red; guide not indispensable for adepts; comp. p. 135). — **Over the Ebeneck,** the Grauleiten-Scharte, and Radeck-Scharte to Gastein, 6 hrs. with guide, a difficult route, to be attempted only by proficients.

Travellers from Mallnitz to Heiligenblut save more than an hour, if they proceed from Lassach (p. 463) to the right round the mountainslope, passing above the castle of Groppenstein (p. 464), direct to (2½ hrs.) Flattach (see below). The shortest and finest route for adepts leads via the Feldsee-Scharte, the Niedere Scharte, the Sonnblick, and the Seebichl-Haus; from Mallnitz to Heiligenblut 10-12 hrs. (see above).]

From Ober-Vellach the road leads past Semstach (right, Schloss Groppenstein, p. 465) to (4½ M.) Flattach (Gradnitzer; Huber), opposite the mouth of the Ragga-Thal (p. 464), and to (1½ M.) Ausser-Fragant (2375'; Mayer), at the entrance to the Fragant-Thal.

A cart-road leads through the Fragant-Thal (the new 'Schlucht-Weg' is more picturesque) to (6 M.) Inner-Fragant (3365'; rustic Inn), whence a
bride-path via the (1 hr.) Badmeister (rustic Inn) ascends the Wurten-Thal to the (3 hrs.) Gussenbauer-Hütte (7280'). The ascent hence of the Schareck (10,270'; 3 hrs.; with guide) presents no difficulty; descent to Gastein (steady head essential), see p. 134. To Mallnitz over the Feldsee-Scharte, see p. 465. The Rauris may be reached from the hut either via the Wurten-Kees to the (21/2 hrs.) Fragonier-Scharte (p. 133) and thence to the (31/4 hr.) Goldenbergknappen-Haus (p. 138); or via the Niedere Scharte to the (31/2 hrs.) Somblick (p. 138).

From Inner-Fraugier over the Schober-Thörl (7730') to Dittach, 6 hrs., with guide, easy (comp. p. 162). The Stielkopf (9'340'; fine view), to the N.W. of the Schober-Thörl, may be ascended thence in 11/2 hr. (comp. p. 161).

The Möllthal now contracts. The road passes (41/2 M.) Wöllratatten (p. 463), Stall (11/2 M.; Martischnigg; Post), with the ruin of Wildegg, and (43/4 M.) Rangersdorf (2825'; Post). It then leads across the Möll to (21/4 M.) Laimach, a prettily situated village and bath, on a tongue of land formed by the deposits of the Zlainitzbach.

3 M. Winklern (p. 161).

81. From Bruck to Villach.

Comp. Maps, pp. 468, 444, 459.

1271/2 M. RAILWAY in 51/4-71/2 hrs.

Bruck, see p. 403. The train diverges to the right from the main line, crosses the Mur, and turns to the W. into the narrow Murthal. 71/2 M. Niklasdorf. It then crosses the Mur to —

10 M. Leoben (1745'; *Hôtel Gärner, Franz-Josefs-Platz, 1/4 M. from the station, R. 11/2 fl., omn. 40 kr.; *Hôtel Südbahnhof; at the station; Post, Kindler, *Mohr, Wilder Mann, Adler, all in the town, 1/2 M. from the station; Café Nordstern, in the principal square), a town with 7000 inhab., on a peninsula formed by the Mur, the centre of the mining and cognate industries of Upper Styria, and the seat of a noted school of mining. It contains an interesting old gateway of the 13th century. A miner forms the Fountain Figure in the market-place. View from the height 5 min. above the modern Church of the Redemptorists, on the Mur. — To Hieflau via Eisenerz, see p. 422.

The train describes a wide circuit round the town, and to the S. of the suburb of Waasen stops at the (11 M.) Staatsbahnhof or State Railway Station. It then follows the left bank of the Mur (passing the old Schloss Göss on the left) to (181/2 M.) St. Michael (1955'; *Rail. Restaurant; *Hôtel Kronprinz Rudolf, at the station, R. 1 fl.; Ahornr, in the village), at the mouth of the Liesing- Thal, the junction for Selzthal (R. 73). The best views are now to the right. — Beyond Kaisersberg and Kraubath the Mur is crossed. 281/2 M. St. Lorenzen (1980'; Ebner). To the left are the spurs of the Glein Alps, to the right those of the Seckau Alps.

Excursions. Beyond a slight eminence to the S.W. lies (3 M.) Glein, whence a picturesque route leads through the romantic Glein-Graben to the (21/2 hrs.) Gleinalpen Inn (5200'), on the saddle in the direction of the Vehil- bacher-Thal and the (8) Kainach-Thal (to Voitsberg, 31/2 hrs.; see p. 443). The Speikkogl (6520'; comp. p. 404) may be ascended in 11/4 hr. from the
From Bruck

inn, and thence we may proceed to the (3/4 hr.) summit of the Wildegg-kogl (5800'), both commanding fine views. An easy path, chiefly on the level of the saddle, leads to the S.W. from the inn to the (4 hrs.) Rachauer Alpen. Thence we may descend to the S.E. to Köflach (p. 442) or to the W. to the pleasant mountain-village of (2 hrs.) Rachau (Forellenwirth), whence a carriage-road leads to (3 1/2 M.) Knittelfeld.

At the foot of the Saleberg (2260'), 1 M. to the N.W. of St. Lorenzen, is the Funtcher Sauerbrunnen, with mineral springs. To the N.W. are (2 1/4 M.) Murein, with an ancient Gothic church, and (6 M.; 1 1/2 hr's. drive from Knittelfeld) Seckau (2760'; Spadlul, Kahlbacher; guide, Weitenthaler), formerly an episcopal residence, with a handsome abbey-church ("Monument of Duke Charles II. of Styria). Interesting ascent of the Seckauer Zinken (7855'; 5 hrs.; fine view), through the Steinmüller Graben to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Jürgbauer (night-quarters), and thence to the top in 2 1/2 hrs. more. Descent to Mautern, see p. 426.

33 M. Knittelfeld (2115'; Finze; Pissel; Eck; Haltager; Egg-hard), a prettily-situated industrial town (about 5800 inhab.), with the workshops of the state-railway. An ancient monument in the chief square commemorates the ravages of the plague, the Turks, and locusts. Important cattle-fairs are held here on Aug. 24th and other dates. About 2 M. to the W. lies Schloss Spielberg (2300'), commanding a fine view.

Excursions (guide, Sim. Lechner). The Gleinalpe (pp. 404, 467) may be ascended from Knittelfeld in 4 1/2-5 hrs. We drive to (3 M.) Glein, and thence proceed as above; or, crossing the Mur, walk to (3 1/4 M.) Gobernitz, turn to the right and cross the Mitterbach to (4 1/2 M.) Glein. To Rachau (see above), a drive of 3/4 hr. — To the S. lies Baron Sessler's château of Grosstobming, with fine grounds.

Attractive excursion through the Ingering-Thal, via (7 M.) Bischoffeld ("Zeilinger), and past the handsome château of Wasserberg, to (6 M.) the picturesque little *Ingering-See (3975'), surrounded by mountains. To the N. are the Hoch-Reichart (7930'; 4 hrs., not difficult), Grieskogl (7690'), Schrimpfskogl (7905'); to the S. the Ringkogl (7475), Petzen (7680'), Zinken (7225'), Sonntagsgkogl (7690'); all abounding in game, and commanding fine views. Those ascending from the Seehaus (shooting-lodge) should be accompanied by a gamekeeper. Pleasant walks may be taken, to the N.W. over the Triebner-Thörl (6135') to (7 hrs.) Trieben (p. 425); to the N.E. over the Brandstätter-Thörl (6615'; ascent of the Hoch-Reichart, 1 1/2 hr's.) to (6 hrs.) Mautern in the Liesing-Thal (p. 426).

The valley of the Mur now expands to its greatest width. 36 M. Lind; 37 1/2 M. Zeltweg (2220'; *Gumpl), with extensive iron-works.

On the right bank of the Mur, 3 M. to the S., is the village of Weisskirchen; and 1 1/2 M. farther on, beyond the Zeiling scythe-works on the Obdaach road (p. 454), is the ruin of Eppenstein. — About 4 1/2 M. to the N.W. (railway in 20 min.) is Fohnsdorf-Kumplitz ("Pernthaler) with extensive coal-mines, some of which are upwards of 600' deep.

42 1/2 M. Judenburg (2380'; *Post or Krone, with carriages for hire; *Brand; Nowoteg; Frank, with garden), a very ancient town (4634 inhab.), once a Celtic settlement (Idunum, from idun, a high hill), situated on a height on the right bank of the Mur, at the foot of the Seethal Alps, has been almost entirely rebuilt since a fire in 1841. In the Platz is a fountain with a large marble basin. Here, too, rises the Römerthurm (236'), restored in 1509, with its Gothic portal (fine view from the gallery, 10 kr.). In front of the Jesuits' Church (tasteful Gothic choir and good stained glass) rises a column in memory of the plague, erected in 1717. The Church of St. Mag-
Dalena in the suburb of that name, dating from the 9th cent., contains a curious pulpit and some ancient stained glass. The exterior of the 'Post' is adorned with a Jew's head in stone, upwards of 500 years old, which is regarded as the cognizance of the town. In the environs are several important iron-rolling mills and scythe-works, as well as numerous ruined castles.

Excursions (guides, Paul Jakober and Franz Vogelhuber; at the Römerthurn is a direction-indicator, with explanation of the path-marks). Fine view from the *Anlagen on the N. and E. sides of the town; also from the *Calvarienberg and from the grounds in Oberweg. A pretty walk leads to the (1 1/2 M.) romantically-situated but otherwise insignificant Stalactite Cave. To the E. (1/4 hr.) rise the château and the ruin of Liechtenstein, the latter of which was the seat of the minstrel Ulrich von Liechtenstein. The Liechtenstein-Berg (3395'), above the ruin, affords a fine view (path via the Calvarienberg from the Weyer suburb, with finger-posts). — To the E. (2 M.), on the Weisskirchen road, is the handsome Gothic pilgrimage-church of Maria-Buch.built in 1455 (*Kienberger's Inn); the preferable route leads via the Feeberg coal-mine and the Mariabucher Höhe. Fohnsdorf (p. 468), 3 M. to the N., is reached via the château of Gabelhofen, or via the large iron-works of Wassendorf or Heltendorf. — Mountain Ascents. The *Zirbitzkogel (884'; 6 hrs.), a very fine point, is best ascended via Reiter and (3 hrs.) St. Wolfgang (*Inn), and thence either via the Linder-Alpe or by the Schmals, with the pretty Winterleit-Seen (more interesting, but more fatigueing). Extensive view of the Styrian and Carinthian Alps from the summit (Zirbitzkogel-Haus; tavern in summer). The descent may be made to the W. to Neu-markt (p. 470), or to the E. to Obdach (see below). — The Schafkogel (5730'), another fine point, is easily ascended: road to (4 M.) St. Peter; then to the left through the Mößitz-Graben to the tope in 1 1/2 hr. — The Rosenkogel (6310'): drive by the Tauern road in 2 hrs. to St. Oswald; ascend thence via the Sommer-Thörl and St. Loretto (5965'; Inn) to the top in 2 1/2 hrs. more. — The Bösenstein (5035'): drive by the Tauern road in 41/2 hrs. via St. Johann to Hohentauern; thence by a marked path in 41/2 hrs. (comp. p. 426).

Roads lead from Judenburg to the N.W., via Hohentauern, to (30 M.) Trieben (see p. 425); to the S., via Weisskirchen and Obdach, to (321/2 M.) Wolfsberg (p. 453); to the S.W., over the Stubalp Pass (5090'), to Köflach (p. 422).

46 M. Thalheim is the station for pedestrians intending to follow the road diverging here to the N. over the Pötschs to Hohentauern (p. 425). To the right appears the château of Sauerbrunn.

About 71/2 M. to the N.W., 3 1/2 M. to the W. of the Tauern road, lies Oberzeiring (3060'; *Egghard; *Kasmer), formerly noted for its silver-mines, now a summer-resort. The (1 1/2 hr.) *Franz-Josefs-Höhe commands a pretty view.

51 M. St. Georgen an der Mur; the château of Pichelhofen lies to the right. — 54 M. Unzmarkt, a village (2460'; Brand; Pilgersdorf; Jakob) on the right bank of the Mur. On the opposite bank above Frauendorf is the ruined Frauenburg, with a chapel containing the tombstone of the minstrel Ulrich von Liechtenstein (see above).

From Unzmarkt-Frauenburg to Mautern, 47 M., railway in 5 hrs. — 31/2 M. Lind; 51/2 M. Niedervölts, at the entrance of the Wölzer-Thal (p. 470); 7 M. Teufenbach (2490'; *Bleismaier; Grogger), to which a picturesque footpath leads via the Murrain. Near Teufenbach is the cave-castle of Buex. Beyond (91/2 M.) Frojach the line crosses the Mur and the Katschbach (7 1/2 M. to the N.W. is St. Peter, see p. 470), passes the ruins.
of Katsch and Saurau, and reaches (12 1/2 M.) Trießendorf and (17 M.) Murau (p. 436). Thence to Mauerndorf, see p. 435. — About 4 1/2 M. up the Wolzer-Thal, which opens at Niederwölz (p. 469), lies Oberwölz (2715'; Klaffenbacher; Gragggeber), a small town with old churches and the château of Rothenfels. Interesting ascent of the Hohenwart (7746'; 6 hrs., with guide): through the Schöttiggraben to the (3 hrs.) Steilerer-Alpe (4700') and (1/2 hr.) Lachen-Alpe (4750'); picturesquely situated; then past the (1 hr.) Fischsee and to the right by the arête to the (1 1/2 hr.) summit, which affords an admirable panoramas. — The ascent of the Schiesseck (7465'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide) is also attractive. — A road leads from Oberwölz to the W., over the Kammersberg (3505'), to (6 M.) St. Peter (2675'; Fleischer; *Bräuhaus), on the Katschbach (10 M. from station St. Lambrecht) by the road via Frojach, Katsch, and Althofen). The *Greimberg (8105'; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide), ascended from St. Peter via the Hartt-Alpe (5180'), is a good point of view.

The train crosses the Mur (fine view to the right, up the valley) and reaches the station of (58 M.) Scheifling (2620'), high above the village (2495'; *Post), prettily situated on the Felsnach stream. The line skirts the village in a wide curve, crosses the Felsnach, passes the handsome château of Schrattenberg with its five towers, and quits the Murthal. — 63 M. St. Lambrecht (2915'; Zedlacher, at the station), on the watershed between the Drave and the Mur. (The village of that name, with its famous Benedectine Abbey, lies in the Taya-Thal, 6 M. to the S.W.) — 66 M. Neumarkt (Mandl's Restaurant). The village (2750'; *Köfer), 1 M. to the E., pleasantly situated, attracts summer-visitors (apartments in Schloss Pichl, Schloss Forchtenstein, Villa Schlossleiten, etc.).

Excursions. The ascent of the Grebenzen (6135'; 3 1/2 hrs., with guide) is easy and attractive. A marked path leads via Graswapp and Zeissach to (3 hrs.) the Grebenzen-Hütte (4689'; Inn in summer), whence the summit (wide view) is reached in 1/2 hr. more. The descent may be made via Schönanger to (1 1/2 hr.) St. Lambrecht (see above). — The Zirbitzkogel (7864'; 6 hrs.; guide) is also easy. There is a carriage-road to (1 1/4 hr.) Müllin (3150'), whence the summit is reached in 4-4 1/2 hrs. (see p. 460).

We now pass the restored château of Forchtenstein (on the left) and St. Marein, and enter the Klamm, a defile in which the Olsa forms a series of small cascades. On the right, near (71 1/2 M.) the station of Einöd (2225'), are the baths of that name (warm alkaline water, a cure for gout). The castle of Dürnstein, the traditional prison of Richard Coeur-de-Lion, situated on the frontier of Styria and Carinthia, guards the entrance to the Olsa-Thal.

76 1/2 M. Friesach (2090'; *Prig; Czeche; Mayer; *Bauer; Post), an old town (2575 inhab.), still surrounded with walls and moats, and commanded by the ruined castles of Geiersburg, Lavant, and Petersberg (interesting; old pictures in the chapel), and the remains of the provostry of Virgilienberg, is picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Metnitz, and is much frequented in summer. Gothic Parish Church of the 15th cent.; Dominican Church of the 13th cent., in the transition style. The octagonal fountain in the market was erected in 1563.

A pretty view of the town and its environs may be obtained from the pavilion on the Fischerkogel (about 2300'), 13/4 M. from the station.

Via Fladnitz and St. Leonhard to Feldkirchen, 15-16 hrs., an attractive route. Road (one-horse carr. to Fladnitz 9 fl.) through the Metnitz-
to Villach. **LAUNSDORF. VIII. Route 81. 471**

**Thai,** via Grades. Metnitz (Lehzelter), Mödring* (Seppmüller), and Oberhof, to the (24 M.) Fladnitz or Flattnitz Alp (4580'; *Kolhmüller*), in a beautiful and sheltered situation, and frequented in summer by persons with delicate lungs. — The Eisenhut (8010'; 5 hrs.; guide), the highest peak of the Stangalpen Group, may be ascended from Fladnitz; view very striking. Descent to (2½ hrs.) Turrach, see p. 485. — A pleasant footpath descends from Fladnitz across the Haidnerhöhe to (3½ hrs.) Griffen, whence a road (one-horse carr. 3 fl.) leads to (9 M.) St. Leonhard (3615'; *Wanner*), an Alpine summer-resort, finely situated, and to (9 M.) stat. Feldkirchen (p. 472; one-horse carr. from St. Leonhard to Feldkirchen 3, two-horse 6 fl.).

79½ M. Hirt (2035'). At the influx of the Metnitz into the Gurk, 1½ M. to the S., lies Zwischenwässern, with Schloss Böckstein, the summer-residence of the Bishop of Gurk.

A road leads hence to the W. through the Gurkthal (diligence to Weitensfeld daily, 1 fl.; railway under construction), via Strassburg, to (9 M.) Gurk (2070'; Post; Erian; Zusner), which possesses a fine Romanesque minster of the 11th and 12th centuries. The porch contains several groups in carved wood of the 15th cent.; in the interior, metal-work by Raf. Donner, and in the nuns' choir well-preserved mural paintings of the 13th century. — About 6 M. farther up the valley is the village of Weitensfeld (2300'; Post); thence through the Glödnitz-Thal to Fladnitz (see above), in 4 hrs.; through the Gurkthal to stat. Feldkirchen (p. 472) in 6 hrs.

The valley of the Gurk expands. The lofty and fertile plain is called the Krapfeld. To the E. is the long crest of the Saualpe (see below); to the S. rise the Karawanken and the Terglou. At (83 M.) Treibach are extensive iron-works. To the left, on a hill, stands the village of Althofen, with an ancient watch-tower. Then Krapfeld and Pölling.

91 M. **Launsdorf (1695'; *Rail. Restaurant***). The most interesting of the old ancestral castles of the Carinthian nobles which abound in this district is *Hoch-Osterwitz*, 2 M. to the S.W. of stat. Launsdorf, the seat of the Khevenhüller family since 1571. This imposing and well-preserved stronghold, on a rock 500' in height, is reached by a winding path hewn in the rock, passing through fourteen turreted gateways, and crossing three drawbridges. The chapel, with its numerous monuments, and the armoury are in good preservation. Fine view from the balcony and the bastions.

The Magdalenaberg (3464'; 2 hrs.), to the S. of Launsdorf, which is easily ascended by a marked path, is a still finer point of view. (Roman antiquities have been found here.) The descent may be made to Metzeltberg and (2 hrs.) Zollfeld (p. 472). — To the N.W. of Launsdorf (3 M., diligence twice daily in ¾ hr.) is St. Georgen (1800'), formerly a Benedictine nunnery, now a Hôtel-Pension (R. 70 kr. - 1½ fl., pens. 2 fl. 60 kr.), prettily situated near the small Längsee, well stocked with fish. From St. Georgen, via Tagenbrunn, with a large ruined castle, to St. Veit (see p. 472), 4 M.

**From Launsdorf to Hüttenberg** (18½ M.), railway in 1½ hr. The train traverses the Götschitz-Thal, the principal seat of the Carinthian iron-industry. 4½ M. Brückl (to the right of which is St. Johann am Brückl, with extensive iron-works); 8½ M. Eberstein (1860'; *Nussdorfer*), with a château of Count Kristallnagl. (Ascent hence of the Grosse Saualpe. 6828', via St. Oswald in 4½ hrs., attractive.) — 10½ M. Klein St. Paul; 13½ M. Wieting. From (15½ M.) Mösel (2250'; Möselwirth) a road leads to the N.E. to (3 M.) Lölling (2860'; *Siedwirth*), with considerable iron-mines, and then through the Stelzing and over the Klippits-Thörl (5390') to (15 M.) St. Leonhard in the Lavant-Thal (p. 484). The Grosse Saualpe (6828') may be as-
enced from Lölling direct, via the Kirchberger-Alpe, in 3 hrs.; easier, however, via (11/2 hr.) Stelzing (4625'); *Inn), whence we may ascend the Geiterkogl (6270) in 11/2 hr.; we then follow the crest of the Sausalpe and proceed via the Forst-Alpe (6645'), the Kienberg (6710'), and the Gerlusk (6856') to the (2 hrs.) Große Sausalpe (6828'). Descent to Ebelsstein (p. 471) 3 hrs., to Wolfsberg 3 hrs., to St. Andrä 31/2 hrs. — 181/2 M. Hüttenberg (2560'); Sacherer; Krone; Rainer; Kompanie-Hütte, with garden, near the station), the chief village in the Görtzchtitz-Thal (2600 inhab.), lies at the base of the Erzberg, which yields a large proportion of the iron of Carinthia. A visit to the mines, which pierce the hill on three sides, is interesting. We take the road by Heft and Gosse to (3 M.) Knappenberg (Katzmann), where the mines and miners' houses are situated. (The traveller may go through the principal shaft, attended by a miner, to the Lölling side of the hill in 25 min.) From Knappenberg a road with fine views leads round the hill to Ober-Semlach and (3 M.) Unter-Semlach (3300'; Inn), where we enjoy a splendid panorama (the whole of the Karawanken chain to the S.); it then descends to (11/2 M.) Lölling (p. 471), or past the Preisenhof to (3 M.) Hüttenberg. — A good path leads from Hüttenberg to the S.W. to the (11/4 hr.) large pilgrimage-church of Maria-Weitschach (3788), a fine point of view.

The train now turns to the W. and enters the valley of the Glan. — 951/2 M. Glendorf (1530'; *Rail. Restaurant).

From Glendorf to Klagenfurt (11 M.), railway in 40 min., traversing the Zollfeld, an extensive and at places marshy plain, where many Roman coins and other antiquities have been found. To the left, just before (3 M.) Willersdorf, is the handsome château of Stadelhof. To the left also of (31/2 M.) Zollfeld is the château of Töltschach, probably erected on the site of the Roman station, Virunum; to the right, on the hill, on the opposite bank of the Glan, rises the castle of Tanzenberg. 51/2 M. Maria-Saal, with a pilgrimage-church, said to date from the 6th century. Between these two stations, near the road, is the ancient Ducal Chair (surrounded by an iron railing), on which the dukes of Carinthia took the oath of fidelity to their subjects. Beyond Maria-Saal we soon obtain a view of the long chain of the Karawanken. — 11 M. Klagenfurt; see p. 456.

97 M. St. Veit (1515'; *Stern; *Rössl), an ancient town with 4000 inhab., on the Glan, was the capital of Carinthia and the residence of the dukes down to 1519. A fountain-basin of white marble in the market-place, 30' in diameter, excavated in the Zollfeld, is said to be Roman. Pretty promenades to the Vitusquelle, the Calvarienberg, and the Marauenberg.

Interesting excursion to the N.W., via Ober-Mühlbach, to (1 hr.) Schloss Frauenstein and the (1/2 hr.) Kreugerschlosser, consisting of the picturesque ruins of Alt- and Neu-Kreug. We may return past the little Kreuger See and Hungerbrunn to (11/2 hr.) St. Veit. — The Schneebauerberg (1405'), to the W., easily ascended via Sörg in 31/2 hrs., commands a wide prospect.

The line follows the marshy valley of the Glan. 100 M. Leibach. — 1011/2 M. Feistritz-Pulst (1590'). Pulst, with an old commandery of the Teutonic Order, lies 11/4 M. to the N., at the foot of the ruin of Liebenfels (2360'), a fine point of view. To the left rises the ruined castle of Karlsberg, with its huge tower; then that of Hardegg. — 105 M. Glanegg, with another old castle. The train winds through the narrow wooded valley of the Glan, then crosses a low ridge, and enters the broad valley of the Tiebel. — 112 M. Feldkirchen (1800'; *Rauter; Schulzer; Eberwein), a considerable village (9 M. to the N.W. of which are the baths of St. Leonhard,
82. From Laibach to Villach.

Comp. Maps, pp. 444, 460.

81 1/2 M. Railway (Staatsbahn) in 4 1/2-5 hrs. Provisions should be taken. Views generally to the left.

Laibach, see p. 447. The train starts from the Südbahnhof, 1/2 M. from the station of the state-railway, and traverses the broad plain of the Sau, or Save, towards the N. Beyond (3 1/2 M.) Vismarje it approaches the river, which here forces a passage through a chain of green hills. (Ascent of the Grosse Galtanberg, see p. 445.)

At (7 1/2 M.) Zwischenwässern we cross the Zeier, beyond which opens the broad basin of Krainburg, with the Grintouz and other Sannthal Alps on the right and the triple-peaked Terglou on the left. — 12 1/2 M. Bischofslack; the town (1150'; Deisinger; Gusel; Stemmerhof; omnibus meets every train), with 3960 inhab., lies 1 1/2 M. to the W., at the confluence of the Zeier and the Soura.

To Tolmein in the Isonzo Valley, to the W., an easy route. Diligence from Bischofslack daily in 23/4 hrs. via Seetach to (10 M.) Eisern (1500'); walk by (1 1/4 hr.) Saitlog to (1 1/2 hr.) Zarz (2680), and across the saddle of Na Kotescha (3900') to (1 3/4 hr.) Podberdo (1710'; Valentincité, tolerable), in the parish of Deutchbruth; then descend the picturesque Baza Valley (road most of the way) to (15 M.) Tolmein (p. 482). — To the N. of Zarz (see above) an easy route crosses the Zarz-Sattel (3710') and traverses the Jeloser Wald to (4 hrs.) Feistritz in the Wochin (see p. 474).

18 M. Krainburg (1165'; *Neue Post; *Alte Post), a small town (2060 inhab.) on a hill, at the influx of the Kanker into the Sau.

Route hence over the Loibi to Klagenfurt, see p. 455; over the Sieberg to Kühnsdorf, see p. 456; the Sannthal Alps, see p. 445. — The St. Margarethenberg (2145'; 1 hr.) and the Jodocberg (2160'; 1 1/2 hr.) afford fine views of the Terglou, the Sannthal Alps, etc.

The valley contracts. 24 1/2 M. Podnart-Kropp. The train crosses...
VIII. Route 82. WOCHEIN. From Laibach
the Save and enters a tunnel. 30 M. Radmannsdorf (1610'), at the union of the Wursener Save and the Wocheiner Save. — 31½ M. Lees-Veldes (1656'; Rail. Restaurant; *Wucherer; Zum Triglav, outside the village), the station for Veldes and the Wochein.

About 2 M. to the N.E., at the foot of the Karawanken, lies Politsch (1780; *Sturm's Inn), a favourite summer-resort. Adjoining it, to the E., on the Begunschitza, is Vigaum, with a large prison, whence a picturesque road leads along the hillside to (6 M.) Neumarkt (comp. p. 459). The ascent of the Begunschitza (6770'; 4½ hrs. with guide), from Politsch, is recommended to geologists.

From stat. Lees-Veldes a road (diligence in summer from every train in ¼ hr., 25 kr.; one-horse carr. 1 fl.) leads to the W., crossing the Save, to (3 M.) Veldes (1640'; *Hôtel Mallner, *Louisenbad, both on the lake; *Erzherzog Sigismund, or Petran, ¾ M. farther on, on the S. bank; *Jekler, Dane, POSCHN. in the village, ¼ M. from the lake; Rikli's Naturheilanstalt; furnished rooms at Moschik's), a favourite watering-place, charmingly situated on the *Veldeser See (1570). On an islet in the lake rises the pilgrimage-church of St. Maria im See. On a precipitous rock on the N. side stands the picturesque Schloss Veldes (1880; Restaurant; fine view). At the foot of the castle is a new bath. Swimming-bath in the lake, adjoining the garden of the Louisenbad; also two warm swimming-baths.

— A road leads from Veldes to the N. via Unter-Göstach to (6 M.) stat. Jauerburg (p. 475); but walkers will find it better to go via Asp and the little church of St. Katharina to the (1¼ hr.) *Rothwein Waterfall, and thence via Dobrava to (1 hr.) Jauerburg.

The Valley of the Wocheiner Save (or 'Savitza', little Save) affords a favourite excursion from Veldes (one-horse carr. to the Wocheiner See and back 5 ft.; light post-conveyance to Feistritz daily at 6 a.m. in 3 hrs., 1 fl., returning at 2 p.m.). The road skirts the S. bank of the lake of Veldes, crosses a low ridge, and near (4½ M.) Wocheiner Vellach (Slavonic Bohinska Bела) enters the smiling green valley of the Wocheiner Save. On the opposite bank of the Save rise the cliffs of Babiji Zob ('woman's tooth', 3704'), with a large Stalactite Cavern (3 hrs. from Veldes; guide necessary, 1-1½ fl.), rendered accessible by the Austrian Tourist Club. The road continues, via Vellach, Neuming, and Wittach, to (13 M.) Feistritz (1860'; *Post; Schoglitz; Triglau), the chief village in the Wochein, situated in a basin at the junction of the Feistrizbach with the Save. To the right rises the massive Terglou (see below). The Fall of the Feistritz, 3 M. to the S.W., is worth a visit. — The Wocheiner See is 3½ M. from Feistritz. Beyond Savitza the huge Terglou (see below) rises to the right. On the lake are the church of St. Johann and the Touristen-Hotel (R. 70 kr.-1 fl.). The sequestered Wocheiner See (1730'; 28¼ M. long, ½ M. broad), resembling the Lake of Hallstatt (p. 114), is enclosed partly by wooded hills and partly by lofty walls of rock (on the S.W. the jagged Skerbina). A road skirts the S. bank to the head of the lake and ascends the valley about 3 M. farther; but the pleasantest way to the upper end of the lake is by boat (1 hr.; 1-4 pers., there and back 2 fl., incl. stay of 3 hrs., each additional person 50 kr.). — From the chalets at the head of the lake a narrow road ascends gradually through meadows to (60 min.) a bridge over the Savitza, which, however, we do not cross, but take the footpath to the right through the wood; beyond a wooden hut on the right we cross the Savitza and proceed finally by a flight of steps to the (½ hr.) *Savitza Fall (2745), the picturesque source of the Save. The infant river is precipitated from an aperture in the rock, 200' in height, into a dark green pool at the bottom of a narrow ravine enclosed by huge perpendicular cliffs.

Excursions (guides, Peter and Caspar Logar, Matj. Vojneda, Lor. Velar, Ant. Scheff, and Lor. Skantar). The ascent of the *Terglou or Triglau (3895'), the highest peak of the Julian Alps, should be undertaken only by climbers free from dizziness. The ascent is usually made from the N. side (p. 476). From the Wochein valley (guide 7 fl., with descent to Veldes 8, to Moistrana 9 fl.) the usual starting-points are Mitterdorf (2040 ; Inn),
to Viliacen. JAUERBURG. VIII. Route 82. 475

1 1/4 hr. to the N., or Althammer (1790'; quarters at the manager's), 1 1/2 hr. to the W. of Feistritz. Good paths, steep only here and there, lead from these hamlets to (4-4 1/2 hrs.) the Belopolje Alpe (6480'; good drinking-water), in 2 hrs. from which we reach the Maria-Theresia-Schutzhütte (night-quarters), in a grand situation. The ascent hence over slopes of débris and through a rocky cheminee, known as the 'Gate of the Terglou', brings us to the top of the Little Terglou (6690'). Hence a narrow arête, about 80 yds. long (suitable only for those with steady heads) leads to the foot of the Great Terglou, beyond which we ascend the arête to the E., and scale the (9/4 hr.) highest summit by a steep path (iron stanchions and rope). The view, one of the most sublime among the Alps, embraces a large portion of the Adriatic (panorama by Pernhart). — Descent to the Deschmann-Hütte and (5 hrs.) Moistrana, see p. 476. An alternative descent leads from the Maria-Theresia-Hütte over the Kerma-Sattel (6630') to the Kerma-Thal and (7 hrs.) Moistrana.

Good mountaineers may descend past the Terglou Lakes to the (11-12 hrs.) Wochener See (marked path, but guide advisable; see, including the Terglou, 9 fl.), a long and fatiguing route. After a weary walk of 3 1/2 hrs. from the Maria-Theresia Hut, over the boulder-strewn plateau of Hribarze (to the right the Kantaus, 8430'; comp. p. 483), we reach the fifth (6800'), and in 3 1/4 hr. more the Gross-See (6085'), the fourth and finest of the seven lakes. We then descend by a somewhat better path to the (1 1/2 hr.) Doppselsee (consisting of two lakes united when the water is high), where a refuge hut has been built (Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand-Schutzhütte, 5750'), and through fine woods, now much thinned, to the (2 hrs.) sombre Schwarzersee (3840'). About 1/2 hr. farther on the plateau suddenly ends, and we find ourselves on the brink of the Komarza, an almost perpendicular precipice, about 2000 high (grand view), which we descend by a good path, recently widened (to the left is a wire-rop tramway, 650 yds. long, used for transporting timber). In 1 hr. we reach the path leading from the Wochener See to the Savitsa Fall (p. 474; fine view upstream from the bridge), and follow the road on the S. bank of the lake to the (1 1/2 hr.) Touristen-Hotel (p. 474).

PASSES. From Feistritz via the Carnagora Alp (2 1/4 hrs.) Mallner Refuge Hut (4755'), and thence to (11 1/4 hr.) the top of the 6 Schwarzenberg (Cerna Prst, 6050'), an admirable point of view (panorama by Siegl); descent through the German oasis of (2 hrs.) Deutschruth (Inn, p. 473), to (4 hrs.) Tolmein (p. 482), a tolerably easy route (guide to Podberdo. 4 fl.). — An easier route (bridle-path), also attractive, crosses the Bassa (pron. Badja) Pass (guide convenient, to Podberdo 2 1/2 fl.); from Feistritz through the Jelower Wald to the pass 2 1/2 hrs., Podberdo (p. 473) 1 1/4 hr., Grahowo 2 1/2 hrs.; thence a road to (9 M.; carr. with one horse 3 fl.) Tolmein. — From the Wochener See over the Skeriba-Joch (6240') to Tolmein 8-9 hrs., fatiguing but interesting (guide 6 fl.). The Kuk (6841'), to the W. of the pass, may be ascended thence without trouble in 3/4 hr.; view similar to that from the Schwarzenberg. — Over the Zarz-Sattel to Zarz, see p. 473.

To the left of (35 M.) Scheraunitz is the mouth of the Radovna, or Rothweinbach. The valley contracts. — 38 1/2 M. Jauerburg (1855'; Kolbi), at the mouth of the Jauornik.

The ascent of the Stou or Stol (7345') is made from Jauerburg or Scheraunitz in 5 1/2 hrs. (guide 2-3 fl., with descent to the Bodenthal or Bärenthal, 5 1/2 fl.; comp. p. 458). We follow the road by Karner-Vellach (guide, Franz Auseneck) to the (7 1/2 M.) Valvasor-Hütte (4285'; Inn), and thence ascend to the (13/4 hr.) Stou-Sattel (6375') and from the W. to the (11/4 hr.) summit. Descent to the Bodenthal or to the Bärenthal, see p. 458. — Over the Medjidor-Sattel or Bären-Sattel to the Stou-Hütte, see p. 558; via Unter-Goriach to (6 M.) Veldes ("Rothwein Fall", see p. 474.

40 1/2 M. Assling (1920'; Post), with iron-works.

EXCURSIONS. The ascent of the Golica (6350'; 3 1/2-4 hrs.; guide 2 fl.) is easy and attractive. A road ascends the Jesenica-Thal via (1 1/2 hr.) Alpen or Heiligenkreuz (3090') to the Karlistollen (3305'), whence we ascend to
the (1-2 hrs.) Golica-Hütte (5120'; Inn in summer) and the (3/4 hr.) summit (fine view). — An interesting expedition leads by the ridge to the W. from the Golica along the Hahnkogel (5755') to the (2 hrs.) Roschita-Sattel (5290'), whence we may either take a marked path direct to (1 1/2 hrs.) Lengenfeld, or ascend the (1 hr.) Roschita (5825') and the (3/4 hr.) Baba (6210'; fine view of the Terglou), and descend thence to (2 hrs.) Lengenfeld (see below). — Over the Roschita-Sattel to (5 1/2-6 hrs.) Rosenbach, see p. 499.

46 M. Lengenfeld (2090'; Inn, at the station, poor); the village (2305'; Jansa) lies 3/4 M. to the E., at the foot of the Mittagskogel (p. 480). On the opposite bank of the Save lies (1/4 hr.) Moistrana (2130'; *Schmerz). Excursions (guides, Johann Lagat of Lengenfeld, Peter Kovač alias Dercef, F. Skumavč or 'Schmerz', Clem. and Jos. Hibejna, Joh. Rabič, Joh. Klancnik fr., and Fr. Urban of Moistrana). The ascent of the Terglou (9395'; 7 1/4-8 hrs.; guide 5 1/2 fl., with descent to the Wochein valley 9 fl.) is difficult and should be attempted by adepts only (comp. p. 474). To the Deschmann-Hütte, 5 1/2-6 hrs., the first 2 of which are through wood, with the Vrata-Thal on the right and the Kerma-Thal on the left, beyond which we ascend the Kotthal and finally cross stony slopes, passing the large 'doline' (funnel) of Pekel, to the Deschmann-Hütte (7220'; Inn in summer, bed 1 fl.). The Urbanova (7525'; 1/2 hr.), Krednera (8065'; 1 hr.), Rjovina (8315'; 1 hr.), and Zmır (7849'; 1 1/2 hr.) may be conveniently ascended from this hut. — For the (1 1/2-2 hrs.) Terglou we first turn to the left to the saddle on the Krednera, and ascend by a good path (rock-steps and iron stanchions) to the left of the Little Terglou (6990), whence the path to the Wochein Valley descends to the left. Hence to the summit (2-2 1/2 hrs. from the hut), see p. 475. Descent to the Maria-Theresa-Hütte and to (5 1/2-6 hrs.) Althammer or Mitterdorf, see p. 475. The *Vrata Valley, or valley of the Feistritz (Bistrizza), is worthy of a visit. A good road (practicable for driving) leads from Moistrana on the left bank of the brook to the (3 1/2 M.) *Perischnik Fall, a picturesquely-situated cascade, behind which the visitor can pass. In 2 hrs. more we reach the imposing head of the valley, on the S.E. side of which the huge Terglou rises precipitously. A rugged route leads from the head of the valley over the Lukna Pass (5235') into the valleys of the Sadenza and Isonzo (see below; to Flitsch 9-10 hrs.; guide 7 1/2 fl.). — Through the wide opening to the S. of Moistrana a cart-track leads to (2 1/2 M.) Ober-Rothwein, at the mouth of the Kerma-Thal (see above), and then through the Radovna or Rothwein Valley to Göriach and (8 M.) Veldes (p. 474).

54 M. Kronau (2665'; Urbani), at the mouth of the picturesque Pischenza Valley; in the background rise the Prisanig and Rasor. Over the Versec-Sattel to Flitsch (to the Baumbach-Hütte 4 1/2-5 hrs., to Flitsch 9-10 hrs.; guide, Joh. Rogar of Kronau, 4 1/2 or 7 fl.), the easiest and most picturesque approach to the Valley of the Isonzo. A tolerable path ascends the pastures of the Pischenza Valley to its (1 1/2 hr.) grand termination, and then mounts rapidly to the (1 1/2 hr.) Versec-Sattel (Moistroka Pass, 5300'), between the Moistroka (7765'; ascended from the pass in 2 1/2 hrs., easy and attractive; guide 5 fl.) on the right and the Prisanig on the left (6880'; a good point of view, ascended from the pass in 3 hrs., somewhat fatiguing; guide 7 fl.). Descent to (1 hr.) the Trenta Valley (interesting excursion from the first houses to the Source of the Isonzo, in a rocky cleft at the foot of the Travnik, 3/4 M. to the W.) and (1/2 hr.) the church of St. Maria or Trenta (2455'; primitive Inn; quarters at the cure's or at the forester's). We next descend to (1/2 hr.) Logg, at the influx of the Sadenza into the Isonzo (near the Baumbach-Hütte, p. 488) and through a rocky gorge of the Isonzo to (2 1/2 hrs.) Sotscha (1560'; poor inn), whence the Kern (p. 452) may be ascended (7-8 hrs.) via the Lepenza-Thal and the Napotje-Alpe (guides, M. Kravanja and And. Sorec of Sotscha). Thence through a desolate but imposing valley, with the Grin-touz and Saurüssel on the N., to (2 hrs.) Flitsch (p. 482).
From Wurzen (*Post), 2 M. above Kronau, a road crosses the Wurzen-Sattel (3515') to (15 M.) Villach (p. 460).

About halfway between Wurzen and Ratschach the Save (Wurzener Sau) flows out of a morass. The source of the river (3945') is in the wild Planitzta Valley, which opens opposite; it emerges from an aperture in the rock, and falls from a height of 300' in considerable volume. It then pursues a subterranean course for some distance, and re-appears at Ratschach. Interesting excursion from Ratschach station, there and back in 5 hrs.

59 M. Ratschach-Weissenfels (2850'), on the watershed between the Save and the Drave. The village of Ratschach (Kirchmaier) lies 1½ M. to the E., and Weissenfels (2590'; *Post; Tourists' Inn, near the Schloss-Park), 2 M. to the W.

The Schlossberg (4010'; 1 hr.) at Weissenfels, on which is a ruined castle, commands a fine view of the Carnithian and Carnian Alps, the Gailthal, Kanaithal, etc.

Charming excursion to the two picturesque Weissenfels Lakes (3060'; 3¼ hr. from the station or from the village of Weissenfels; guide, 1 fl.). Leaving the Post Inn at Weissenfels, we ascend the valley to the (1¼ M.) smelling-works of Hr. Neiss (Restaurant), turn to the right and follow the road which passes below the railway and mounts to the left along the stream to the Lower Lake (small Inn, well spoken of). Hence there is a fine view of the towering Mangart and the rocky spurs diverging from it. Close to the base of the Mangart, 3¼ hr. farther up the valley, lies the See-Alpe (Dairy, whey). — The ascent of the Mangart (5789') from this side, across the Lahnscarte, is laborious (5-6 hrs.; guide, Joh. Eichletter, Joh. Juvan of Weissenfels); it is easier from Raibl (p. 483).

Beyond the industrial village of Weissenfels, which it passes on the right, the train crosses the Schwarzenbach, the Weissenbach, which forms the frontier of Carniola and Carnithia (lofty viaduct), and the deep ravine of the Schlitza (bridge 160' high). 64 M. Tarvis, and thence to (81½ M.) Villach, see below.

83. From Villach to Udine. Pontebba Railway.

Comp. Map, p. 460.

82½ M. Railway. Express in 4 hrs.; ordinary trains in 6 hrs. The *Pon- tebba Line affords a shorter route (by 92 M.) between Vienna and Venice than the line via Nabresina and Cormons (express from Vienna to Venice in 15 hrs.; fares 74 fr. 10, 51 fr. 70 c.).

Villach, see p. 460. Skirting the town, the train runs towards the S. and crosses the Drave by a handsome iron bridge. On the right bank is (½ M.) Villach-Staatsbahn. 2½ M. Warmbad Villach (p. 460). Crossing the Gail, we next reach (5½ M.) Firnitza (1660'), opposite Federaum, with its lofty shot-tower (p. 460). On the left diverges the road over the Wurzen (see above). 10½ M. Arnoldstein (Post), with a château, is the junction of the Gailthal railway (p. 461). To the right rises the long Dobratsch (p. 460), on which marks of the great landslip of 1348 are still traceable. The train crosses the Gailitz (Schlitza). 14 M. Körl-Maglern (Strass- hof). The line runs high up on the left side of the deep valley of the Gailitz, threads two tunnels, and crosses the Wagenbach to (17½ M.) Tarvis, the junction of the Laibach Railway (see above).
Tarvis (2410'; *Railway Hotel & Restaurant, with fine view, R. 11/2 fl., L. & A. 40 kr.; *Mörtl, immediately behind the station, moderate), a large and finely-situated village and summer-resort, consists of Unter-Tarvis (*Teppan), in the valley, 1/2 M. from the station, and Ober-Tarvis (2465'; *Hôtel Schnablagger; *Gelbfus, with garden and fine view), on the hillside, 3/4 M. farther off, where the ordinary passenger-trains also stop (see below).

Excursions (guide, Franz Schönberg). The Villach road, a few min. from the station of Tarvis, near the mouth of the last tunnel, commands a beautiful view. — The picturesque "Graf-Cart-Steig", in the gorge of the Schlitza, was almost completely destroyed by a flood in 1891, but has been restored. — There are some pretty grounds on the old Roman Road, between Unter and Ober Tarvis.

A picturesque walk leads to the *Bartolo-Graben (21/2 hrs. from Ober-Tarvis and back); from the farther end an attractive pass crosses the Bartolo Pastures (highest point, 3894') to Feistritz in the Gailthal (interesting gorge and cliffs) or to (4 hr.) the Feisrützer-Alpe (p. 479); we may return to (5-6 hrs.; guide 2 fl.) Tarvis via Thörl (p. 477). — The Goriacher Alm (5600'), which affords a remarkably picturesque view, is easily reached from Tarvis in 31/2 hrs. (guide, 2 fl., unnecessary), via Goggaun, by a path running mostly through wood. — A beautiful excursion may be taken in the Römer-Thal, over the Greater Plateau to the Karnitza, at the striking head of the valley (3 hrs. there and back; guide 1 fl. 20 kr.). The route over the Versics-Scharte to the Mangart-Alpe and the (4 hrs.) Predil Road is fit only for adepts (p. 484). — To the Kaltwasser-Thal and across the Braschnik-Sattel or Karnitza-Sattel to the Seisera, see pp. 479, 483.

The Luschariber (see below) is frequently ascended from Tarvis: take the Saifnitz road to the W. to the (11/2 M.) stone angel (see below); then ascend to the left.

From Tarvis to *Raibl (one-horse carr. 2 fl., to the lake 3 fl., two-horse 4 and 6 fl.; to Predil one-horse carr. 4, two-horse 6 fl.), see p. 483; to the *Weissenfels Lakes (one-horse carr. 2, two-horse 5 fl.), see p. 477; to Pontebb and Chiusaforte (one-horse carr. 8, two-horse 12 fl.), see p. 480. Carriages at Tarvis station.

The train runs to the W., passing Unter-Tarvis, to (191/2 M.) Ober-Tarvis, and ascends (with the Luschanberg on the left, and the Mangart behind) to (221/2 M.) Saifnitz (2615'; Post; guide, Jos. Frühstück), on the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic.

The *Luschariberg or Heilige Berg (5880'), the most frequented pilgrimage-resort in Carnithia, is generally ascended from Saifnitz (21/2 hrs.; guide, 1 fl. 60 kr., unnecessary; horse 4 fl.). We follow the Tarvis road to a (11/2 M.) stone angel, ascend the pilgrims’ path to the right, through the Luschari-Graben, to the (1 hr.) Annabriindl, and mount to the (31/2 hr.) Luschari-Alpe and the (11/2 hr.) pilgrimage-church (Inn, adjacent, moderate). Extensive 5View a little to the S. of the summit (panorama to be had at Tarvis, 30 kr.). — A shorter ascent is by the so-called Steilweg, on the wooded N.W. slope (to the church 2 hrs.). Descent on a grass-sledge in 20 min. (11/2 fl.; safe enough, but not pleasant). Descent to Kaltwasser and Raibl, see p. 483.

*Seissera Valley. Road to (3 M.) Wolfsbach (Zelloth; guides, Jos. Kandutsch and Jos. Keil); then an Alpine track to the (11/2 hr.) Seissera or Wolfsbach Alpe (3340), grandly situated (Wischberg, Balitzen, Bramkofel, Köpfbach, Mittagskofel). From the Spranje, the head of the Seissera Valley, a fatiguing route crosses the Bärenlahn-Scharte (called Moserscharte on the Austrian Ordnance Map; 6960), between the Cregnedul and the Kastreinspitze, to the Wischberg-Hütte and (8 hrs.) Raibl (see p. 484); guide 5 fl.; including ascent of the Wischberg, 6 fl.). On the W. side of the pass is a steep slope of snow (35-50°), where steps must be cut. We then descend by the Fischbach-Alpe (p. 484) to Raibl. Ascent of the Wischberg, see p. 484.
— From Wolfsbach through the Sattel-Graben and across the Braschnik-
Sattel, or through the Zapraha- Thal and across the Karnita-Sattel to
Kaltwasser, and Raitl or Tarvis (6-7 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), see p. 483. — From
the Seisera, to the W., an easy route crosses the Somdogna Pass (5200),
between the Köpfach and the Mittagskofel, to the Dogna-Graben (with the
huge precipices of the Bramkofel and the Cimone on the left) and (7 hrs.
from Wolfsbach) stat. Dogna in the Fella Valley (see p. 480).

The train gradually descends on the bank of the Fella, which
rises a little to the N., past the rock-strewn mouth of the Seisera
Valley (splendid view, with the jagged Wischberg in the back-
ground), to (26 M.) Uggowitz (2580'; Oberwalder).

Excursions (guide, Blasius Errath). A path, steep at first, ascends
to the N. through the Uggwa- Thal to the extensive Uggwitzer Alpe, with
its numerous chalets, and to the (3 hrs.) Feistritzer- Alpe (5410'; *Achat,
with air and whey-cure). The *Osternig (6676'), a very fine point of view,
may easily be ascended thence in 3/4 hr. Descent from the inn to Saifnitz
(p. 478) or to Feistritz in the Gaithal, 2 hrs.

The train crosses the Uggowitz brook, passes the picturesque
Fort Malborget, situated on a rocky barrier which intersects nearly
the whole valley (with a monument at its base, in memory of the
heroic defence of the fort by Capt. Hensel in 1809), and then crosses
the Fella to (29 M.) Malborget (2375'). The large village of that name
(*Schnablhegger; Oberlechner; Schorl) lies on the opposite bank.

Excursions (guide, Franz Moschik). The Mittagskofel (Jos di Mezz
ananotte, 6660), a fine point of view, is ascended without difficulty through
the Rankgraben in 13/4 hrs. (guide 3 fl.). — OVER THE LUSNITZER ALP TO
Dogna (9 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), a very attractive tour. We proceed through
the Granuda-Graben to the Granuda-Alpe, Lusnitzer-Alpe, and (5 hrs.)
Deutsche-Alpe (4950), to the E. of the Lipnik (6106'), and then descend via
the chalets of Bietlaga and Chiout to (4 hrs.) Dogna (p. 480). — The ascent
of the *Poludnig (5568'; 41/2 hrs.; guide 3 fl.) is easy. The route leads
through the Malborget-Graben to the (11/2 hr.) Tschurtsche-Alpe (3520'),
then either to the left across the Gaisrücker (5780') or to the right through
the Kesselwald, to the (3 hrs.) summit, which commands an extensive view.
Descent on the N.W. side to the Egger-Alpe (4590'), with its little lake,
and thence to the N. to Möderndorf and Hermagor (p. 461), or to the S.,
through the Malborget-Graben back to Malborget.

The train threads its way through a narrow rocky valley. On the
right rise the precipices of the Guggberg and the Schinoutz, on the
left those of the Lipnik. 321/2 M. Lusnitz (2070'), with a small
sulphur-bath. The train crosses the Fella and is carried along its
right bank by means of cuttings in the rock and embankments of
masonry. Before passing Leopoldskirchen (on the left) the line
crosses the wild Planja-Graben by means of a vaulted cutting. It
then crosses the Ficker-Graben, which descends from the Schinoutz,
and the rapid Vogelbach, and reaches —

38 M. Pontafel (1875'; Rail. Restaurant; in the village, *Post,
unpretending), the Austrian frontier-station, splendidly situated
(custom-house examination for travellers leaving Italy).

A tolerable track leads to the N. through the Bombasch-Graben to the
(31/2 hrs.) Nassfeld Club-Hut (6000'; Inn in summer), finely situated. The
Wulfenia (p. 461) blossoms here in July. The Auernigöhöhe (6060; 3/4 hr.;
numerous fossils), attractive, the Gartnerkofel (7210'; 2-21/2 hrs.; comp.
p. 461), easy; and the Törl-Trophöhöhe (5445' and 6090; 2 and 3 hrs.), with
rich flora, may all be ascended hence. The *Rosskofel (7380'; 4 hrs.; guide
5 fl.) may be ascended by the Tresdorfer-Alpe and the Rudnig-Alpe (splendid view) without difficulty. Descent from the Rudnig-Alpe on the W. past the Trog-Hütte and Casarotta to the Confin-Graben, and along the Pontebana to Pontafel, 4½-5 hrs. Guide, Martin Troier of Pontafel.

The train crosses the Pontebana, the frontier between Austria and Italy, and reaches —

40 M. Pontebba (Ital. custom-house; Rail. Restaurant; Albergo Pontebba), a village of quite Italian character. Interesting carved altar in the old church.

The construction of the line from Pontebba through the wild, rocky ravine of the Fella (*Valle del Ferro) to Chiusaforte was attended with extraordinary difficulties, necessitating an almost uninterrupted series of rock-cuttings, tunnels, huge bridges, and imposing viaducts. (Between Pontebba and stat. La Carnia, a distance of 17½ M., there are 24 tunnels.) The train descends rapidly on the right bank of the Fella, and crosses it at Ponte di Muro by means of an iron bridge, 158 yds. long, 131' high, borne by four huge buttresses. 44½ M. Dogna (1520'), at the mouth of the Canale di Dogna or valley of the Dogna, at the head of which, towards the E., rises the grand pyramid of the *Montasio or Bramkofel (p. 484).

47½ M. Chiusaforte (1280'; *Albergo Pesamosca alla Stazione, with garden and staircase to the station; Fratelli Martino), below which, on the left, opens the wild Raccolana Valley (p. 484). The floor of the valley of the Fella is strewn with rocky debris for a long distance. The train skirts the slopes of the right bank, above the high-road, and at Peraria crosses the Fella for the last time, by a bridge 184 yds. in length. We next cross the Resia to —

52½ M. Resiutta (1035'). The village (Bräuhaus; Alb. Morandini) lies on the opposite bank, at the mouth of the Resia Valley, which ascends towards the E. to the Canin (p. 482). 54½ M. Moggio (970'). The village lies opposite, on the N. side of the Fella valley, at the mouth of the Val di Moggio.

The valley of the Fella expands, and its rock-strewn floor is intersected with numerous water-courses. — 57 M. Stazione per la Carnia (850'; Inn at the station).

From this station (diligence to Tolmezzo from each train, 1 fr.) a post-road leads to the W., through the broad Val Tagliamento, via Amaro, to (7 M.) Tolmezzo (1085'; Leone Bianco, indifferent), near the influx of the But into the Tagliamento. (Route through the valley of the But or Valle di S. Pietro to Paluzza, and over the Piöken to Kilschach, see p. 463.) About 3½ M. above Tolmezzo lies Villa Santina (1195'; Inn), where the valley of the Tagliamento divides. Through the N. arm, the Canal di Gorto, watered by the Degano, a carriage-road (diligence from Tolmezzo daily at 1 p.m., 1½ fr.) leads via Ovaro to (9 M.) Comelians, whence it is continued by a mountain-road (practicable for light vehicles) to (3½ M.) Rigolato and (4½ M.) Forni Avoltri (2880'; tolerable inn), beautifully situated at the N. base of Mte. Taglia. Thence to Sappada, see p. 385. A fine route towards the N. crosses the Veranus-Joch and Hochalpet-Joch (7210') to (7 hrs.) St. Lorenzen in the Gaithal (comp. p. 367; ascent of the Paraiba from the Veranus-Joch, 1½ hr., easy and very attractive). Another fine route leads to the N.E. over the Wolayer Joch (6550'), and past the Wolayer-See, to the (6 hrs.) Piöken-Alp (p. 468).
The prolongation of the valley of the Tagliamento towards the W., above Villa Santina, is called the Canal di Socchieve. A road leads by Socchieve to (71/2 M.) Ampezzo di Carnia (1835'; *Grimani), the capital of the valley, on the upper Tagliamento. (Post-conveyance from Tolmezzo to Ampezzo twice or thrice daily, 1/2 hr.) The road (diligence to Lonzo daily) next leads via (9 M.) Forno di Sotto to (6 M.) Forno di Sopra or Vico (3235'; *Inn), beyond which a new road (old road shorter for walkers) crosses the Mauria Pass (4260'), between Mte. Miera and Mte. Stizinoi, to (9 M.) Lorenzago. It then descends the Val Cadore via Pelos, crosses the Piave by the (2 M.) Ponte Nuovo, and leads to the left via Lozzo to (9 M.) Pieve di Cadore (p. 385). — To the N.W. of Ampezzo, in the upper part of the Vai Lumiei, lie the sequestered villages of Sauris (Sauris di Sotto, 3955; Sauris di Sopra, 4440'), which, like Sappada (p. 385), are inhabited by Germans. From Ampezzo over the Mte. Pura (4730') to Sauris di Sopra 5 hrs.; thence a bridle-path across the Col di Razzo (3743') to (2 hrs.) Campo in the upper part of the Vai Frizone. From Campo we may either descend the valley northwards to (2½ hrs.) S. Stefano in the Val Comelico (p. 386) or proceed to the W. via Mte. Bovana to Vigo and (3½ hrs.) Petos.

A little lower down, in a wide plain, the Fella falls into the Tagliamento. We then cross the Venzone to —

60 M. Venzone (755'), an old walled town on the Tagliamento. The church possesses a burial-vault which has the property of mumifying the dead bodies placed in it. The train crosses the marshy Rughi Bianchi by an imposing viaduct of 55 arches, 860 yds. in length, and quits the Tagliamento, which descends towards the S.W. to the Adriatic. (A direct line through the Tagliamento Valley to Portogruaro and Venice is being built.)

64 M. Gemona–Ospe-dalletto; 67½ M. Magnano–Artegna; 70 M. Tarcento; 72½ M. Tricesimo; 76½ M. Reina del Rojale.

82 M. Udine (*Italia; Croce di Malta, etc.), see Baedeker's N. Italy.

84. From Trieste to Villach via the Predil.

Comp. Map, p. 460.

120 M. Railway to (38½ M.) Gorizia (Görz) in 2-2½ hrs. Diligence from Gorizia to (67 M.) Tarvis daily in 15½ hrs. (6 fl. 7½ kr.). Railway from Tarvis to (17½ M.) Villach in 1½ hr.

From Trieste to (11 M.) Nabresina, see p. 452. The railway diverges to the right, at the station of Bivio Duino, and runs in wide curves towards the N.W., near the coast. At Duino a tunnel 300 yds. long is traversed; the little town lies on the sea, to the left, with a château of Princess Hohenlohe. At S. Giovanni the Timavo (Roman Timavus; Virg. Aen., I. 244–46), which under the name of Reka disappears near St. Canzian (p. 451) in the grottoes of the Carso, emerges from a rock after a subterranean course of 18 M., and falls into the Adriatic 11/2 M. lower down. Near (22 M.) Monfalcone the train quits the coast, and then turns to the N., skirting the W. spurs of the Carso. 25 M. Ronchi; 26 M. Sagrado, beyond which we follow the valley of the Isonzo. 28½ M. Gradisca; 31 M. Rubbia–Savogna.

35½ M. Gorizia, Ger. Görz (280'; *Sudbahn–Hôtel; *Posta, Via del Teatro; *Cur–Pension Wienerheim, Corso Francesco Giuseppe,

Baedeker's Eastern Alps. 8th Edit.
pens. 3-4½ fl. per day; Corona d'Ungheria; Deutsches Haus; Leone; Angelo d'Orò; Rail. Restaurant), the capital of a province, and an archiepiscopal see, with 21,900 inhab., charmingly situated on the Isonzo, is now a favourite resort of lung-patients owing to the mildness and dryness of the climate. Pleasant walks and excursions; theatre; casino. The cathedral (14th cent.) merits inspection; its treasury contains several costly Romanesque works from Aquileia. The Provinzial Museum, adjoining the cathedral, contains natural history collections, antiquities, etc. (open on Sun., 11-1; at other times on application). In the Piazza Grande are a tasteful fountain and the elaborately adorned church of St. Ignatius (17th cent.), built by the Jesuits, whose former convent is now a barrack. Close by, in the Via Giardino, is the pretty Giardino Pubblico, with its luxuriant southern vegetation. In the upper part of the town is the ancient Castello of the Counts of Gorizia, now used as a barrack (fine views). The public bath-establishment is well-equipped. — About 7½ M. to the N. is the Monte Santo (2245'; two Inns), with a pilgrimage-church and a fine view.

The High Road leads from Gorizia on the left bank of the Isonzo, via Salecanto, to —

13½ M. Canale (Inn), where it crosses the river. It then leads via Ronzina to (23½ M.) Volzano, Ger. Woltschach (Koffou), and crosses the Isonzo to (25½ M.) Tolmino, or Tolmein (660'; Posta, dirty), in the château of which Dante, according to a doubtful tradition, wrote several cantos of his Divine Comedy.

Excursions (guides, Ant. Benedejoie, Joh. Carli, Franz Tutt). To the Dante Grotto in the gorge of the Tolmeiner Bach (Tominska Dolina), 3 M. to the N.E. (guide 1 fl.). — The ascent of the Kern (7370'; 8 hrs.; guide 4 fl., with descent to Flitsch or Sotscha 6 fl.) is toilsome but attractive and especially interesting for botanists. We ascend on the W. side of the Tominska Valley to the (4 hrs.) Steine Alp (hay-beds), traverse the saddle leading to the Napoleon Alp, and ascend to the left to the Kern Saddle, and the summit (extensive view). The weather-worn limestone rocks and the huge fields of stone and debris are prominent features in an impressive picture. The descent may be made to (7 hrs.) Flitsch or to (6 hrs.) Sotscha (p. 476). — From Tolmino over the Škrbina-Joch, the Baza Pass, or the Schwarzenberg to Feistritz (guide 4 fl.), see p. 475; via Deutschwirth to Lack, see p. 473.

70½ M. Caporetto, Ger. Karfreit (1015'; Deutschwirth). To the right are the precipices of the Kern (see above); to the left rises the Matajur (5390'); easily ascended in 4 hrs.; interesting. The next places are Ternova, Serpenizza, and —

84 M. Flitsch (1470'; *Post; Huber), a poor village in a sequestered basin. On the W. rises the huge Canin group.

Ascents (guides: Jos. and Andr. Makritsch and Andr. Sortsch of Flitsch, Ant. Krobat and Joh. Trebsche of Serpenizza, Mich. Crnola and Math. Marka of Unterbreth, A. Struckl of Mittelbreth, Andr. Komac and Joh. Sorc of Trenta). The ascent of the Prestrelenik (8220'; guide 5 fl.), via the Karmitza-Alp in 7½ hrs., is fatiguing, but repaying; the descent may be made by the Nevea-Alp to (6 hrs.) Kastl (see p. 484). — The Canin (8470'; guide 6 fl.), via the Goditsch-Alp (4265') in 5½-6 hrs., is also fatiguing. The Canin Hut (ca. 8560'), now in progress, will be the starting-point for the
ascents of the Canin, Prestrelenik, etc. — The Rombon (or Valiki Vrh; 7250'), via the Goriciška Alp in 5 hrs. (guide 5 fl.), offers less difficulty. — From Flitsch to the Valley of the Trenta (passes to the Pischenza and Vrata valleys), see p. 476. Near Lago in the upper Trenta valley, 4½ hrs. from Flitsch, is the Baumbach-Hütte (1970'), erected by the German Alpine Club. The ascent of the Terglou (6 hrs.; guide 5 fl.; p. 474) from this point, by the 'Krug Path', via the rocky Skok and the Dolez Saddle, is fit only for adepts with steady heads. — The ascent of the Prisnag hence (8380'; 4½ hrs.; 4 fl.), via the Kronauer-Alp, is easier than from the N. side (p. 476). — The Razor (8530'; 5½ hrs.; with guide), ascended via the Kronauer Alp and the saddle between the Prisnag and the Razor, is difficult. — The Flitscher Grintouz (7110'; 6 hrs.; 3 fl.), ascended via the Zepotocco-Alp (4285') from the inner Trenta, is difficult. — The Jalouz (6710'; 6-7 hrs.; 7 fl.), ascended by the Trenta-Alp (4480'), is also a difficult peak and not without danger. — Another arduous ascent is that of the Kaniauz (Kaniaec, 8430'), accomplished via the Trevischjna-Alp in 6 hrs., or via the Dolez Saddle in 4½-5 hrs. (guide 1 fl.). Fine view. The descent may be made to the Terglou Lakes (p. 475).

The road now quits the Isonzo valley and follows the course of the Koritenza towards the N., into a defile called the Flitscher Klause (1745'), guarded by a new fort. Beyond this pass, near (6 M.) Untemberth (Post), a view of the imposing Mangart (see below) is disclosed; to the E. rises the abrupt Jalouz (8710'). The road ascends in long windings past Mittelberth (2130'; Stock) to Oberbreth, grandly situated, passes the mouth of the Mangart Valley, and a small fort, where a handsome monument commemorates the death of a Capt. Hermann, who fell in a skirmish here in 1809, and reaches (4 M.) the highest point of the Predil Pass (3810'; two plain Inns). We now descend (choosing the 'Sommerstrasse' or upper of the two roads), enjoying fine views of the light-green Raibler See, and of the Seethal with the Seekopf and Wischberg, to (2½ M.)

95½ M. Raibl (2925'; Schnablegger, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 30 kr.; Post, well spoken of), a picturesquely-situated village and summer-resort on the Schlitza (the outlet of the Raibler See), with extensive lead-foundries. To the W. rises the dolomite Königsberg (6292'), and opposite to it is the Fünfspitze (6240'), with its five huge pinnacles.

Excursions (guides, Rud. Baumgartner, Mich. Filafer, and Jakob Pinter of Raibl). Pleasant walk by the ‘Winterstrasse’ to the (1 M.) Lake of Raibl (3250'; boats for hire), at the upper end of which is a new fort. — Ascent of the Luschariberg (5880'), via Kalwasser in 4 hrs. (guide, 2 fl. 60 kr.), not difficult (descent to Saïnitz, p. 478). — Pleasant excursion of ½ day to the Kalwasser-Thal, with the grand scenery at its head. Interesting day's excursion (7 hrs.; guide 3 fl. 80 kr.) across the Raibler Scharte (1345') to the Kalwasser-Thal; then over the Braschnik-Sattel (4885'), between the Steinerne Jäger and the Schwalbenspitzen, or (steeper but more interesting) across the Karnitz-Sattel (4920'), between the Schwalbenspitzen and the Gamsmutter, to the Seiser Valley and to Wolfsbach and Tarvis (p. 478). — The Königsberg (6292'; 3½ hrs.; guide 2½ fl.) is ascended without difficulty and commands a fine view. — The Fünfspitze (6240'; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 3½ fl.) is a difficult peak, fit only for those who are free from giddiness. — The ascent of the Lahnsitz (3½ hrs.; not difficult) is made via the Thör-Alp; the summit commands a fine view of the Carnithian lakes and of the Adriatic. — Ascent of the Mangart or Manhart (8789'; 6-7 hrs.; guide, 5 fl., with descent to Weissenfels 6 fl.), not difficult,
and very interesting. Beyond the (1½ hr.) Predil we turn to the left and ascend the Mangart Valley past the (20 min.) Mangart Mill to the (½ hr.) Mangart-Alp (4140') and to the (2 hrs.) Mangart Hut (6560'; Inn in summer). Thence to the top by a good but somewhat dizzy path in 2½ hrs. more, past the Lahnsharte (7880'). Descent over the Lahnsharte to Weissenfels (p. 477), steep and trying; across the Versics-Scharte (steep, fit only for experienced mountaineers) and through the Romer-Thal to Tarvis (p. 478), interesting and attractive. — The "Wischberg (6756'; 7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), a very striking point of view, also ascended from Raibl, is fatiguing. We pass the Raibler See and ascend the Seethal to the (2½ hrs.) Fischbach-Alp and the (1 hr.) Wischberg Hut (5930') in the Untere Kärntitia, erected by the German Alpine Club. Thence to the summit through the Obere Kärntiza and over the Gamsmutter-Scharte in 2½ hrs.; superb view. Descent across the Bärenlahn-Scharte (6960') into the Seiser valley and to (6 hrs.) Wolfsbach, toilsome (steep snow-field in the Bärenlahn, see p. 478). — An interesting excursion, which may be especially recommended to botanists, leads from the Wischberg-Hütte across the Stiege to the Credenul-Alp and Pecollo-Alp, returning by the Nevea-Alp (from Raibl and back 10 hrs.; guide 4½ fl.). — The Bramkofel (Jof del Montasio, 9030') is difficult, and fit for experts only (guide 7 fl.). The previous night should be spent at the Nevea Hut (see below) or the Pecollo-Alp (6330'), 4½ hrs. from Raibl (5 hrs. from Chiusaforte). To the summit, a magnificent point of view, 4-5 hrs. more. — The Mte. Cimone (7812'), between the Dogna and Raccolana valleys, 3½-4 hrs. from the Pecollo-Alp, is also repaying. — The Canin (6470'; guide 7 fl.) and the Prestrelenik (6290'; 6 fl.) may each be ascended in about 8 hrs., the night being spent in the Braza Hut (6590'), 2½ hrs. above the Nevea Alp (see below), where the keys and guide are procured. From the hut to the top 3½-4 hrs. These peaks, however, are better ascended from Flitsch (p. 482).

To Chiusaforte, an interesting route (7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.). We pass the Raibler See, ascend the Seethal to the (3 hrs.) finely-situated Riccavere Nevea (3950'; Inn in summer; guides, Ignatz and Moritz Piusi), on the Alp of that name, at the N. base of the Prestrelenik, and then descend through the grand, but shadeless Raccolana Valley (with the Bramkofel and the Mte. Cimone on the N.) to (1½ hr.) Stretti, (1½ hr.) Saletto (Inn, primitive), and (1½ hr.) Raccolana, at the influx of the Raccolana into the Fella, 3/4 M. to the S. of Chiusaforte (p. 480). We may then return to Raibl by the Pontebba line and Tarvis.

From Raibl (one-horse carr. 2, two-horse 4 fl.) the road leads through the smiling valley of the Schlitzera, via Ausser-Raibl (Hót. Slatorog, with an interesting park), Kaltwasser (lead stamping-mill) and Flitsch, to (6½ M.) Unter-Tarvis, 1/2 M. from the railway-station of —

102½ M. Tarvis (p. 478). Thence to (120 M.) Villach, see p. 477.
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