
Belgium and Holland, with 8 Maps and 18 Plans. Sixth Edition. 1881. 5 marks.

The Rhine from Rotterdam to Constance (the Seven Mountains, Moselle, Volcanic Eifel, Vosges Mts., Black Forest, etc.), with 28 Maps and 21 Plans. Eighth Edition. 1882. 6 marks.

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Southern Germany and Austria, including Hungary and Transylvania, with 13 Maps and 28 Plans. Fifth Edition. 1883.

The Easterlands, 12 Plans, and Bavarian High- etc. With 25 Maps, 38. 6 marks.

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Carns, 29 Plans, and 6 marks.

Excursions to the Lebanon, Malta, and Corfu, with 10 Maps and 30 Plans. Fourth Edition. 1883. 6 marks.

Bavarian High, and Routes to Italy, with 15 Maps and 6 marks.

London and Brighton, The 9 marks.


The East. Lower Egypt, with the Fayûm and the Peninsular of Sinai, with 16 Maps, 29 Plans, 7 Views, and 76 Vignettes. 1878. 15 marks.

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The Traveller's Manual of Conversation, in English, German, French, and Italian. 3 marks.

August 1883.
THE

EASTERN ALPS.
**MONEY-TABLE.**

*(Comp. p. xx.)*

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MAP OF THE
EASTERN ALPS
FROM THE SPLUGEN TO VIENNA.
Scale 1:350,000.
THE EASTERN ALPS,
INCLUDING
THE BAVARIAN HIGHLANDS, THE TYROL,
SALZKAMMERGUT, STYRIA, CARINTHIA,
CARNIOLA, AND ISTRIA.

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

K. BAEDEKER.

With 25 Maps, 12 Plans, and 7 Panoramas.

FIFTH EDITION, REMODELLED AND AUGMENTED.

LEIPSIC: KARL BAEDEKER.
LONDON: DULAU AND CO., 37 SOHO SQUARE, W.
1883.

All rights reserved.
"Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayer
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all."
PREFACE.

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, and thus to enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy the magnificent scenery of one of the most interesting 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 second time published in two separate volumes. The information in the present volume, which corresponds with the twentieth 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 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.

The Time Tables contained in 'Hendschel's Telegraph', published at Frankfort on the Main, and issued monthly in summer, and in the 'Kursbuch', published at Berlin, and issued several times a year, will generally be found satisfactory. The best Austrian publication of the kind is 'Waldheim's Conducteur', which appears at Vienna monthly.
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. ft.; 1 Engl. ft. = 0.3048 mètre). 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. 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.
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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. English sovereigns and banknotes may usually be exchanged at a small premium in the principal towns in Germany, and at a higher premium in Austria (see below; 1£ = 20 marks = 10 Austr. florins). Napoleons are also favourably received (20 fr. = 16s. = 16 m. = 8 fl. Austr.). Those who travel with large sums should be provided with circular notes (of 10£ each, issued by the London and other bankers), in preference to banknotes or gold, the value of the former being recoverable in case of loss.

English, German, and French gold, and also English and German banknotes, when converted into the paper currency of Austria, bear a premium of 10-15 per cent. (Thus the average rate of exchange for a sovereign or a gold piece of 20 marks is 11fl., and for a Napoleon 83/4 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. The Austrian florin, or gulden (= 2s.), contains 100 kreuzers. The paper florin, silver pieces of 10 and 20 kr., and copper pieces of 1 and 4 kr. are in most common circulation.

The cost of a tour among the Alps of Bavaria and the 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 commissionnaires, 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. The following are the principal passport-agents in London: Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; Dorrel and Son, 15 Charing Cross; E. Stanford, 55 Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street.

Custom-House formalities are now almost everywhere lenient. As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey, which are not destined for personal use, should be declared at the frontier. 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.

III. Plan of Tour.

Season of the Year. Companions. Scenery.

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. The southern districts of the Tyrol should not be explored until late in autumn, as the heat in summer is unfavourable for excursionising. Autumn is moreover the season for grapes, peaches, figs, and other fruits, which are plentiful in S. Tyrol.

Companions. A party of two travellers can always be accommodated in a light conveyance, or in the same room at an inn, while a third would often be found 'de trop'. The 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: — Oberstdorf (R. 3), Hohenschwangau, Reutte, Nassereit (R. 4), Partenkirchen
(R. 7), the Walchensee (R. 8), the Tegernsee and Achensee (R. 10), the Schliersee (R. 11), Salzburg (R. 15), Berchtesgaden and the Königs-See (R. 16), the Salzkammergut (RR. 19-22), the Gisela Railway (R. 24), Gastein (R. 25), the Fusch (R. 27), the Kapruner Thal (R. 28), Krimml (R. 29), Innsbruck (R. 30), the Zillerthal (R. 31), the Montavon (R. 35), the Oetzthal (R. 36), the Stubaital (R. 38), the Finstermünz Pass and the Reschen-Scheideck (R. 39), the Brenner Railway (R. 40), Botzen and its Environs (R. 41), Meran (R. 42), the Stelvio Route and the Suldenthal (RR. 44, 46), the Lago di Garda (R. 48), the Val Fassa (R. 52), the Tauferer Thal (R. 55), the Ampezzo Valley (R. 57), the Valley of the Cordevole (R. 58), Heiligenblut (R. 61), the Semmering Railway (R. 62), the Lower Ennthal (R. 66), Gratz (R. 69), and lastly the Grottoes of Adelsberg and Trieste (RR. 70, 75). In fine weather, and by duly economising time, the traveller may visit most of the above places in five or six weeks. Those on the other hand who prefer to be more stationary will have no difficulty in selecting some delightful spot as headquarters for excursions and rambles (e.g. Berchtesgaden, p. 71; Gmunden, p. 84; Riva, p. 237).

IV. Walking Tours.

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. A piece of brown gauze or coloured spectacles to protect the eyes from the glare of the snow, a pair of stout leather or doeskin gloves, and a leather drinking-cup will also be found useful. For the pedestrian a light Scotch plaid is better than a waterproof. 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 which he may forward from town to town by post.
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 an *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. Repose 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 breastted, 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.

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 the 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 Sulden, Vent and Gurgl in the Oetztal, Kals, Pregraten, Heiligenblut, 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. 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.

Club Huts. The numerous Club Huts 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 for the accommodation afforded. 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.). The public-spirited German-Austrian Alpine Club, by which most of
these huts have been erected, now numbers upwards of 10,000 members, who belong to eighty different Sections, about one-half of these being German and the other half Austrian. The usual annual subscription is 10 m., which entitles the subscriber to ten numbers of the 'Mittheilungen' and to three numbers of the 'Zeitschrift' with maps and illustrations.

The accommodation afforded by the chalets of the Alpine herds-men 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 homeopathic tincture of camphor (5 drops on a lump of sugar every half-hour or so) is also a good remedy. The homeopathic 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 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, but in Austria they are rather higher. 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. On some lines 20-50 lbs. of luggage are free, in addition to smaller articles carried in the hand. Over-weight is charged for at moderate
rates. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it; 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. If luggage be sent across a frontier by goods-train or diligence the keys must be sent along with it, as otherwise it will be detained at the custom-house; but the pecuniary saving effected by such a course is far outweighed by the risk of vexatious delays, pilferage, and damage, for which it is difficult or impossible to obtain redress.

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.

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.

Omnibuses, named 'Stellwagen' in Austria, run on all the principal high-roads of S. Germany. The average fare is 50-60 kr. per stage of 15 kilomètres (93/8 Engl. M.), which generally takes two hours. Cheapness and the advantage of becoming acquainted with the people of the country are the sole attractions offered by these vehicles. As they generally halt at second or third-rate inns, passengers are recommended to postpone the principal meal of the day until they arrive at their destination. The 'Cabriole' in front is the best part of the Stellwagen, and may be engaged for three fares; but as the maxim 'beati possidentes' is much in vogue, travellers should secure their seats in good time.

Carriages (Ital. vetturini, notolinieri) with two horses, for four persons, may be hired in the German districts of the Tyrol for 10-12 fl. per day, in the Italian for somewhat less. They travel on an average about 40 M. a day, and halt for a couple of hours in the middle of the day for dinner and rest. Return-carriages (ritorni) may sometimes be procured for one-half or two-thirds of the above fare. The drivers generally demand about one-third more than they intend to take, so that a bargain should always be made before starting. The carriage should also be inspected, and a stipulation made that the entire vehicle, including the box-seat, shall be at the disposal of
the hirer. On the conclusion of the bargain the hirer should obtain
a sum as earnest-money (Handgeld, caparra) from the proprietor or
driver (1 fl. at least for each day’s journey), to be returned on the
commencement of the journey. When this precaution is omitted,
the driver will rarely scruple to set aside the contract if he has an
opportunity of entering into another more advantageous to him.
An ‘Einspänner’, or one-horse carriage, is sometimes refused if the
road be hilly, and a ‘Zweispänner’, or carriage-and-pair, often does
not hold more than two persons with luggage. Large trunks should
always, as far as possible, be dispensed with.

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 map on a large scale for the Bavarian Mts. is the
Bairische Generalstabskarte, or ordnance map, scale 1:50,000
(4 m. per sheet), of which there is also a reduced edition, scale
1:250,000 (2 m. per sheet). Another good map is the Reymann’sche
Karte (1:200,000; 1 m. per sheet), and a third is Heyberger’s Karte
der Alpen Bayerns und Nordtirols, from the Zugspitze to the Kais-
ergebirge (1:146,000; published by Mey & Widmayer, Munich; price 5 m.), which may also be purchased in sections, at 80 pf. each.

The best maps of Austria are the new Austrian Ordnance Maps
(1:75,000; 50 kr. per sheet), of which the sheets issued comprise
the Austrian Alps. Special sheets of different groups of mountains
(such as the Dolomites and the Ortler Alps), prepared from these
maps, and printed in colours, will also be found very useful. Of
the Specialkarte der Ost-Alpen (1:50,000; 1 m. 60 pf. per sheet),
published by the German-Austrian Alpine Club, and edited by
Prof. K. Haushofer and Hr. C. Hoffmann, the following sections have
appeared: Similaun, Wildspitze, Weisskugel, Glockthurn, Timblor
Joch, Hochwilde, Schrankogel, Feuerstein, and Habicht. The follow-
ing are also good special maps: Grohmann’s Karte der nördlichen
Dolomit-Alpen (1:100,000; pub. by the editor, Vienna; 8 m.). —
Waltenberger’s Karte der Oberlechthaler Alpen, Rhätikonkette, etc.
(1:200,000; pub. by Perthes, Gotha; 4 m.). — Sonklar’s Oetz-
thaler Alpen (1:144,000; pub. by Perthes, Gotha; 4 m.), Karte
der Hohen Tauern (1:144,000; pub. by Hölder, Vienna; 4 m.),
and Karte der Zillerthal Alpen (1:144,000; 34/2 m.). — Payer’s
Specialkarten der Ortler- and Adamello-Alpen (1:56,000), publish-
The following are publications of the German–Austrian Alpine
Club: — Hoffmann & Haushofer’s Karte der Ortler-Gruppe
(1:72,000; 4 m.). — Wiedenmann’s Karte der Glockner-Gruppe
(1:66,000) and Karte der nördlichen Dolomit-Alpen (1:100,000;
Lately may be mentioned the maps of the Austro-Styrian Alps published by Freytag (1:50,000), Albach (1:125,000), and others.

Among maps on a small scale, the Mayr’sche Atlas der Alpenländer, published by Perthes of Gotha, is recommended (8 sheets, 1:450,000; 8 m.). A similar map is the Mayr’sche Karte von Tirol, sold by Grubert at Munich (1:500,000; mounted, 8 m.; also obtainable in two sheets, N. Tyrol 4 m., S. Tyrol 4 m. 40 pf.).

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 the 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 curé’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’ 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 (Ger.), a mountain-pasture, usually with a ‘Sennhütte’ or chalet.
Alpengütchen (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. Tragsessel, Ital. portantina), an armchair resting on two poles, and carried like a sedan-chair.
Cheminée (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.), climbing-irons, attached to the feet to facilitate an ascent over hardened snow.
Crevasses (Fr.), a rift or fissure in a glacier.
Ferner (Ger.), glacier, snow-mountain.
Firn (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.
Gletscherschliif (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 Cheminée.
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.
Moutin (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.
Névè, see Firn.
Sasso (Ital.), rock, rocky mountain.
Sattel (Ger.), saddle, depression in a ridge (comp. Col and Joch).
Scharte (Ger.), gap, pass.
ABBREVIATIONS.

Schrund (Ger.), same as Crevasse.
Senner (Ger.), Alpine herdsman.
Sennhütte (Ger.), chalet.
Sèrac (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 the Tyrol and Styria to the passes over it.
Thor, Thörl (Ger.), the culminating point of a pass; similar to Joch.
Tobel (Ger.), a gorge.
Tragsessel (Ger.), see Chaise-à-porteurs.
Vedretta (Ital.), a glacier.
Wand (Ger., 'wall'), mountain-slope, precipice.

Abbreviations.

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<td>Light.</td>
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<td>English mile.</td>
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<td>North, northern, etc.</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.
1. From Munich to Lindau and Bregenz.

Comp. Map, p. 6.

144 M. Railway (Bairische Staatsbahn) to Lindau (138 M.): express in 5 hrs. 20 min. (fares 20 m. 15, 14 m. 20 pf.); ordinary trains in 8 hrs. (fares 17 m. 70, 11 m. 75, 7 m. 55 pf.). From Lindau to (6 M.) Bregenz (Vorarlberger Bahn) in 16-30 min. (fares 54, 40, 27 kr. Austr.).

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. 6). After crossing the Würm (p. 26) and passing (7 M.) Aubing, the train enters the boggy Dachauer Moos. 15 M. Bruck (1735'; Marthabräu; Post), or Fürstenfeldbruck, pleasantly situated in the Amperthal, is frequented for its river-baths. In the neighbourhood is the suppressed Cistercian abbey of Fürstenfeld. Emperor Lewis the Bavarian died here while hunting on 10th Oct., 1347.

The train traverses the Schöngisinger Wald and reaches (20 M.) Grafrath, with its pilgrimage-church. To the left a pleasing glimpse is obtained of the Ammersee (p. 28), with Andechs and the château of Seefeld; the Alps are visible in the distance. 24 M. Türkenfeld; 28½ M. Schwabhausen; 31½ M. Epfenhausen. The train crosses the Lech by an iron bridge supported by one central buttress, and arrives at (35 M.) Kaufering (1939').

Branch-line in 12 min. to (3 M.) Landsberg (Glocke; Hahn), an ancient town on the Lech, with 4500 inhabitants. The late-Gothic Liebfrauenkirche was founded in 1498. The Rathaus, which has been recently restored, is embellished with frescoes by Piloty. — Another branch-line leads N. across the Lechfeld in 1½ hr. to (14 M.) Bobingen, on the Augsburg and Buchloe Railway (see below).

Near (38 M.) Igling the château of that name rises on the left. — 42½ M. Buchloe (Hôtel Ensolin, near the station; Rail. Restaurant), the junction of the lines to Augsburg and Memmingen.

From Augsburg to Buchloe (25 M.), railway in 50 min. to 1¼ hr.; fares 3 m. 20, 2 m. 10, 1 m. 35 pf. (from Augsburg to Lindau in 5-8 hrs.; 15 m. 40, 10 m. 25, 6 m. 60 pf.). The line traverses the Lechfeld, the plain between the Wertach and Lech, where Otho I. defeated the Hungarians in 955. Near station 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, Schwabmünchen (a manufacturing place), Westereringen. The line then crosses the Gennach, and reaches Buchloe.

The train now enters the broad valley of the Wertach. 46½ M. Beckstetten; 50 M. Pforzen. Beyond the river is the monastery of Irrsee, now a lunatic asylum. The background of the landscape is formed by imposing mountains, among which the Zugspitze (9761'), the Hochplatte (6837'), and the Säuling (6683') are conspicuous.
At (54¼ M.) Kaufbeuren (2241'; Sonne; Hirsch), an ancient town, the line crosses the river, and threads its way between densely wooded hills. 58 M. Biesenhofen (Post; branch-line to Oberdorf, see p. 17); 61 M. Ruderatshofen; 63½ M. Aitrang. 69½ M. Günzach, with an old monastery converted into a brewery, the highest place (2772') on the line, lies on the watershed between the Wertach and the Iller. Fine view of the Günzthal; to the right Obergünsburg.

The line descends, at first through wood, and then through a broad grassy valley with peat-cuttings. 76 M. Wildpoldsried; 77½ M. Betsigau; on the height to the right, the ruin of Wagegg. The Iller is crossed. 81½ M. Kempten (2287'; *Krone, Post, in the new town; Krone, Hase, in the old town; *Algaeuer Hof, Deutscher Kaiser, at the station), the capital of the Algäu, prettily situated on the Iller, which here becomes navigable for rafts, was a free town of the empire down to 1803. It contains 13,700 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, between the station and the Iller, rises the *Burghalde, a hill with remains of ancient fortifications (reached from the station in 10 min.; restaurant and grounds), once the site of the Roman fort Campodium, subsequently the seat of the Prince-Abbots of Kempten, garrisoned by Imperial troops in 1633, by Swedes in 1646, fortified by the French in 1708, and finally destroyed by the Imperial army in 1705. Fine view hence of the Alps: the Mädele-Gabel, Grünten, Hochvogel, Wertachhorn, Sorgschroffen, Einstein, Aggenstein, Zugs spitze, Säuling, etc.—A more extensive view is obtained from the *Marienberg, 1 hr. to the W. (a pleasant walk via Haubensteig and Bruck; inn at the top, adjoining the church).

From Kempten to Ulm, railway via Memmingen in 4 hrs. (fares 7 m. 5, 4 m. 70 pf., 3 m.), being the direct route from Stuttgart to the Algäu, Hohenschwangau, etc.—From Kempten to Füssens and Reutte, see R. 4.

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. Beyond (85 M.) Waltenhofen (2362') the Nieder-Sonthofen See (2240') lies on the right, at the foot of the Staffelberg (3900'). 88 M. Oberdorf. The line approaches the Iller. On the left rises the green and sharp-edged Grünten (p. 12), adjoined by the Daumen (p. 23).

95 M. Immenstadt (2362'; *Kreuz or Post; Hirsch; Traube, with beer-garden), a busy little town of 2500 inhab., lies picturesquely on both banks of the Steigbach, at the foot of the Immenstadter Horn (5050') and the Mittag (4688'), near the junction of
the Konstanzer Ach with the Iller. To the E. rises the isolated and picturesque Grünten (p. 12); the background is formed by the Daumen, the Geishorn, and other Hinterstein Mts. (p. 23).

**Environns.** Fine views from the Calvarienberg (% hr.) and the Schiessstätte (% hr.; Restaurant). Opposite, at the foot of the Horn (% hr.), are shady pleasure-grounds (turn to the right at the entrance to the Steigbachthal; finger-post). — Pleasant walk to (% M.) Rothenfels. We follow the road on the right bank of the Ach, past the château of Count Rechberg, and after % M. cross to the Königsgut (Baron Kiesen) on the left bank. Here we ascend by the path to the right (way-post) to the two farms on the crest of the hill, and then follow the new path to the left. The ruin commands an admirable view of the Alpsee and the mountains. We may descend through the gateway between the farms, and in 20 min. reach Bühl (Inn; pretty view from the garden), at the S.E. end of the Alpsee (see below). Thence back to (% M.) Immenstadt by the road.

The ascent of the *Steubcn* (5790'; 3-3½ 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 Steigbachthal, a picturesque ravine between the Mittag and the Immenstädter Horn, through which the brook dashes over its rocky bed (observe the skilfully-constructed bulwarks and artificial channel). As far as the (3½ hr.) wooden Chapel, the path is rather steep (the path to the left here ascends the Mittag, see below). Beyond the (5 min.) finger-post, where we turn to the left, the path is almost level; 10 min., cross the brook; ¼ hr., turn to the right (the path to the left ascends the Steinberg, see below), and again follow the left bank to the (½ hr.) Almagmach Inn (rustic). A steep cart-track (footpath shorter) now ascends in windings to the (½ hr.) Ehrenschwang Alp (Mittelberg chalet) on the saddle between the Steigbachthal and the Weisachthal, turns to the left, and leads past the (60 min.) new Inn (open in summer only; bed 1 m., hay-bed 50 pf.) to the (20 min.) 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. is the chief group of the Algäu Alps, culminating in the Krottenkopf and the Madele-Gabel; to the left of these are the mountains of Hinterstein and Tannheim, terminated by the Grünten on the E.; to the right (S. W.), beyond the long Gottesackerwände, rise the heights of the Bregenzer Wald, and more to the right are the Rhätikon Chain with the Scesaplana, the mountains of the Grisons and Glarus, and the Sents; in the immediate foreground is the Rinaldhorn with its ‘Nagelflue’ strata; to the W. stretches the Lake of Constance, on which Friedrichshafen may be descried in clear weather. — The view from the Mittag (4685'; 2 hrs.) is limited; that from the Steinberg (5540'; with guide, 3 hrs.) is scarcely inferior to that from the Steuben. New path, following the ridge from the Steuben to the Steinberg, constructed in 1879.

From Immenstadt to Sonthofen and Oberstdorf, see R. 3; to the Grünten, see p. 12. — To Reutte by Hindelang and Tannheim, see R. 5.

The train now turns to the W., by the base of the Immenstadter Horn, into the valley of the Ach (to the right the Kleinsee), reaches the village of Bühl, on the Alpsee (2355'; 2 M. long), and skirts the N. bank of the lake. We next traverse the pleasant Konstanzer Thal, flanked with green hills, to (102 M.) Thalkirchdorf, and ascend a steep gradient to (1051½ M.) Oberstaufen (2598'; *Büttner), the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube. 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 Weißachthal, the wooded mountains of Bregenz, and the snow-clad peaks of Appenzell. — To Hittisau (Bregenzer Wald), see p. 7.

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Beyond (110 M.) Harbatzhofen is the Rentershofener Damm, a viaduct 640 yds. long, and 192' high. 114 M. Röthenbach (2319'; Kolb). The line now winds through a partly-wooded district. Before reaching (123 M.) Hergatz (with peat-cuttings), we obtain another view of the Appenzell mountains. 128 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. — 2hotel Reutemann; Badhotel; Krone, or Post, R. 1 1/2 m., B. 80 pf.; Lindauer Hof; Sonne; all these are on the quay. Helvetia, moderate; Pension Gärtnchen auf der Mauer, on the mainland. — Restaur. Greither, Maximilians-Str.; Schützengarten, a restaurant with view; adjacent, Rupfin's wine-house; Rail. Restaurant. — Lake Baths on the N.W. side of the town.

Lindau (1306'), 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. (Lodgings procurable.) The Romans under Tiberius defeated the Vindelic, a Celtic tribe, in a naval battle on the lake, and founded a fort on this island, of which a tower by the bridge (the so-called Heidenmauer) is a remnant. On the quay is a bronze statue of King Max II., erected in 1856. At the end of the S. pier is a large lion in marble; on that opposite rises a handsome light-house (102'; view; tickets at the custom-house, 1 m. each).

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 Lotsbeck, with a fine park, Giebelbach, and Lingg (frescoes by Naue), to the (1 1/2 M.) Schachenbad (Pension Freihof) and the (3/4 M.) Lindenhof, or Villa Gruber, with a beautiful park, hot-houses, etc. (admission on Fridays gratis, on other days 1 m.; closed on Sundays). Schloss Alcind, 1/2 M. farther, is the property of Frau Gruber. — Very fine view from the (3/4 hr.) Hoierberg (1496 ft.), reached either by the path parallel with the railway, or by the road from the Landthor through Aeschach (Schlatter) to the hamlet of Finegg at the foot of the vine-clad hill, and then by a path ascending at the back. On the summit two inns and a belvedere (the second inn, to the W. of the belvedere, is good).

The Lake of Constance (1306') is about 43 M. in length, 8 M. in width, and at the deepest place (between Friedrichshafen and Arbon) 912' in depth. Its principal feeder is the Rhine, the deposits of which have formed a broad delta at the influx of the river between Bregenz and Rorschach. The river emerges from the lake at Constance. This vast sheet of water, with its picturesque and well-peopled banks, its green and wooded hills on the S. side, and the view it commands of the distant snow-mountains, presents a very striking scene to the traveller approaching the Alps for the first time.

The principal places on the lake are Friedrichshafen, Lindau, Bregenz, Rorschach, Romanshorn, Constance, Meersburg, Ueberlingen, and Ludwigshafen, between which steamboats run at least once a day. On the more
To Bregenz.  Bregenz.  L. Route. 5

Important routes the communication is more frequent. Thus between Lindau and Rorschach (1 1/4 hr.), Lindau and Romanshorn (1 1/2 hr.), Friedrichshafen and Rorschach (1 1/4 hr.), Friedrichshafen and Romanshorn (1 hr.), and Friedrichshafen and Constance (1 1/2 hr.) there are 4-6 trips daily. The lake being neutral, passengers' luggage is liable to examination at the custom house wherever they land; but those proceeding from one German port to another may avoid the formality by obtaining a ticket for their luggage. The banks of the lake belong to three different states: Germany (Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden), Switzerland, and Austria. (See also Baedeker's Switzerland.)


6 M. Bregenz. — 8 Österreich. Hof, on the lake, R. 1 1/2, D. 1 1/2 fl., B. 50, A. 50 kr.; Hôtel Montfort, at the station; 6 Weisses Kreuz, Römerstrasse, R. 1 fl. 10, B. 4 fl. kr.; 6 Adler; 8 Krone; Schweizerhof; Löwe. — Café Kirchner, Grabengasse. Wine at F. Kinz's ('Bürgermeister') and A. Kinz jr. (Vier Jahreszeiten), on the way to the Gebhardsberg. Beer at the Hirsch; Forster's brewery; Neue Welt, Linz beer; Zur Schanz, Lindauer-Str.; Rail. Restaurant.

Bregenz, the capital of the Vorarlberg (district 'before the Arlberg'), the Brigantium of Strabo and Ptolemy, with 3700 inhab., lies at the base of the Pfänder, at the E. end of the Lake of Constance (Lacus Brigantinus). The Old, or Upper Town, of irregular quadrilateral shape, situated on a height, occupies the site of the Roman Camp, and formerly had two gates, of which that to the S. has been removed. (Adjoining the old tower on this side of the town is a mediæval castle.) Over the gateway of the old inner tower (now a printing-office), in the Aurachgasse, is an ancient relief of the goddess Epona (a female figure on horseback). The Pier commands a good survey of the town and neighbourhood. The Vorarlberg Museum contains natural history specimens, coins, and also Roman antiquities found on the Elrain, a plateau 1/2 M. to the S.W. of the town. The Villa Gülich, near the town, also contains a few Roman antiquities.

Pleasant Walk on the Lindauer Strasse to the (1 M.) Klause (Gravenreuth's Ruhe), the tower of which commands a charming view (evening light best). Thence to the (1 1/2 M.) Bäumle ('Inn) near Lochau (see above), and 3/4 M. to the 'Zeich' Tavern, just beyond the Bavarian frontier. — To the S. the Donurborn road leads to (1 1/2 M.) Rieden, with the picturesque situated Riedenburg, now a school of the Dames du Sacré Cœur; by the (1/2 M.) bridge over the Ach is the 'Engel Tavern, with a garden. Near the Riedenburg is the 'Gletscherfeld', a tract intersected by the railway, with interesting traces of glacier action. — To the W. a walk may be taken to (1 1/2 M.) Vorkloster (warm sulphur-baths; omnibus from the 'Kreuz' Inn 4 times daily), and to Mehrerau, a Cistercian abbey, with a handsome modern church in the basilica style. [A pleasant round may be made by returning from the Riedenburg via the Gletscherfeld and (1 1/2 M.) Mehrerau.] — To the E. is the (3/4 M.) Berg Isel, a tavern and rifle-range, with a pleasing view (dinner from Weissenreute, a farm lying above it). To (3/2 M.) the little village of Flüh, see below.

The Gebhardsberg, or Schlossberg (1945; ascent 3/4 hr., the latter half through wood), on the summit of which are a ruined castle of the Counts of Montfort, a pilgrimage-church, and an 'Inn, commands an extensive prospect, embracing the Lake of Constance, the valley of the Bregenzer Ach and the Rhine, the Alps, and the snow-mountains of Appenzell and
Glarus; the foreground is formed by very picturesque pine-clad mountains.

— A carriage-road leads round the face of the Gebhardsberg to (2½ 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 by Rickenbach to (2½ M.) Bildstein (2145'), frequented by pilgrims and affording a fine view. Return by (2½ M.) Schwarzach (p. 155).

The "Pfänder (3464')", which commands a very striking and extensive view, is ascended by several routes. The shortest (a good path, 1⅓ hr.; indicated by white marks; no mistake possible) diverges to the right beyond the old 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 large "Hôtel-Pension Pfänder (R. 1½ fl., L. & A. 40, B. 50 kr., pens. 4 fl.), and of 5 min. more to the summit. The view from the top embraces the Bregenzer Wald, the Algäu and Vorarlberg Alps, the Rhetikon, the mountains of Glarus and Appenzell, and the whole of the Lake of Constance. — The carriage-road, which is rather longer (2-2½ hrs.) leads past Berg Isel (see above), chiefly through wood, to (1½ hr.) Fluh (Krone) and (1⅔ hr.) the hotel. — From Lochau (p. 5) also the summit may be reached by a good path (2½ hrs.) which follows the telegraph-posts as far as the Guggenmühle, and then ascends to the left to the hamlet of Riese and the hotel. — The "Hirschberg (3570')", 1⅔ hr. to the E. of Pfänder, affords a better survey of the Bregenzer Wald, but the view is otherwise inferior (ascent from Bregenz 3 hrs., by Fluh, Geserberg, and Ahornach).

Bregenzer Wald, see R. 2. To Feldkirch and Bludenz (Vorarlberg Railway), see R. 34.

2. From Bregenz to the Arlberg through 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 Acusere (outer) Wald, a thickly-peopled hill-country, with moderate heights covered with grass and wood, and the Hintere, or Innere Wald, a mountainous district which in part exhibits the characteristics of an Alpine district. The most interesting routes are from Bregenz to the Schrecken by Schwarzenberg or Bezau; and thence either to the Arlberg, or across the Gentscheljoch to Mittelberg and Obersdorf. Most of the inns are good and cheap.

Railway from Bregenz to (5½ M.) Schwarzach in 28 min., see p. 155; diligence thence to Bezau twice, from Bezau to Au once daily. The road ascends the picturesque Schwarzachthal to (4½ M.) Alberschwende (2352'; *Taube), a prettily-situated village, with a handsome church containing good altar-pieces by Deschwanden, whence a pleasant path, easily found, crosses the Lorena (3575') to (1½ hr.) Schwarzenberg (see below). The road then skirts the hill-side 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.) Zum Krönle Inn the road to Lingenau (see below) diverges to the left. After ¾ M. the road divides again, the rugged road to the right leading through Wieden and Stangenach to (3 M.) Schwarzenberg (see below), while the high-road descends into the valley and leads across the Ach and the Schmidlebach to (1½ M.) Egg (1837'; *Löwe; *Post).
Travellers wishing to go to Oberstaufen, or to Oberstdorf via Hittisau, follow the road from the Kröne inn (see above), which descends past Müselbach to the Ach, and then ascends to (6 M. from Alberschwende) Lingenau (Ochs), and (2'/4 M.) Hittisau (2715'; °Krone), a large village, beautifully situated on the hill between the Bolgen-Ach and Subers-Ach. [Excursions: to the Hittisberg (1350'; 1'/4 hr.) and the °Hochhädrich (5125'; 2'/4 hrs.) with fine views; through the Lecknerthal to (1'/4 hr.) the small Leckner-See (refreshments at the Höfe-Alpe), and across the Lehen-Alpe to the top of the (3 hrs.) Hochgrat (Fahnengrat; 6168'). To Oberstdorf by Sövatsgälle and Rohrmoos, see p. 17.] — A carriage-road leads from Hittisau towards the N. to (3 M.) Krumbach, crosses the Bolgen-Ach by a boldly-constructed bridge, and follows the Weissachtal, past Springen, Ach, and Weissach, to (9 M.) the Oberstaufen station (p. 3). — From Lingenau to Egg (1'/2 M.); the road descends in windings into the ravine of the Subers-Ach, and then re-ascends by Grossdorf. A shorter path diverges to the right 10 min. S. of Lingenau (to Egg, 1 hr.).

**SCHWARZENBERG** (2277'; °Hirsch and °Lamm, same landlord), charmingly situated at the foot of the Hochälple (see below), affords pleasant quarters for a prolonged stay. The church contains an altar-piece (Glorification of the Virgin) by Angelica Kauffmann (b. at Coire 1741, d. at Rome 1807), whose parents lived here, as a memorial tablet below a marble bust of the paintress in the left aisle of the church records.

Footpath across the Lorena to Alberscheende, see above. An enjoyable, but more fatiguing path crosses the Loose (3645') to (3 hrs.) Dornbirn (p. 155), or, descending to the right beyond the pass, and skirting the wood, to (3 hrs.) Schwarsach. The °Hochälple (1796') rises immediately to the S. of the saddle, from which it is easily ascended in 1 hr. It affords a fine view of the Brenzger Wald, the valley of the Rhine, the Lake of Constance, and the mountains of Appenzell (refuge-hut near the top). — The direct route from Schwarzenberg to the top of the Hochälble ascends to the right by the 'Hirsch'; where the road divides, we may either take the bridle-path to the right, or the shorter footpath to the left; beyond the last four chalets we take (1'/2 hr.) the path to the left, which leads in 20 min. to two huts just below the wood; at the first of these our path turns to the right, towards the corner of the wood, and then traverses the wood; 1'/4 hr., chalets; 1'/4 hr., other chalets (refreshments). Our route, however, enters the wood to the right before reaching these last chalets, and ascends the slope to (3'/4 hr.) the grass-grown summit.

**FROM SCHWARZENBERG TO MELLAU** (3'/4 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 (1'/4 M.) covered 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 (stone) 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 (1/4 M.) a third bridge (to the right the conical Mittagspitze, 6863'). On the right bank lies the hamlet of Ellenhogen, 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, by the covered bridge (see below), to (3 M.) Mellau.]


Route 2.  MELL AU.  From Bregenz

From Egg to Bezau. The road follows the right bank of the Ach to (1 1/2 M.) Andelsbuch, 1/2 M. to the E. of which are the chalybeate baths of that name (moderate; adjacent is *Dr. König's Hôtel-Pension). Then past Büchl and Bersbuch, and round the projecting Bezeck (see below) to (6 M.) Bezau (2090'; *Gemse; Post), the chief place of the Innere Wald, and seat of the district court. One of the private houses contains eight pictures by Angelica Kauffmann, which visitors are allowed to inspect (fee).

A path (shorter than the road) leads from Büchl across the Bezeck (3166') to Bezau. On the top (halfway) a Gothic column has been erected as a memorial of the wooden Rathhaus, 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 Mellau (4 M.; diligence to Au daily in 2 hrs.; two-horse carriage 8 fl.). The road crosses the Ach at Ellenbogen (see above). About 3/4 M. to the S., in the pleasant Bisauer Thal, are the small chalybeate baths of Reute (plain, but good), whence a path, affording pretty views, crosses the Hebung (2424') to Hinterreute, and to the Klausbrücke over the Ach (to Mellau in 1 hr., see above).

Mellau (2244'; *Bär, R. 60, D. 80 kr., with chalybeate baths; Adler), charmingly situated in a finely-wooded valley, is recommended for a prolonged stay. To the S. E. rise the precipitous walls of the Canisfluh (6696'); on the W. opens the narrow Mellenbachthal, between the Hohe Köien and Guntenhang, with the Hohe Freschen in the background.

Ascent of the *Mörsel spitze (5994'), through the Mellenbachthal, 3 1/4 hrs. (view limited towards the S.). — The Hohe Freschen (6566'), 6 hrs., with guide; better from Rankweil (p. 156). — The Canisfluh (6638'), 4 1/2 hrs., with guide, rather fatiguing (better from Au, see below); the route crosses the Hofstellen-Alpe and the Canis-Alpe, and ascends steep grassy slopes to the summit (admirable view). Descent to Au free from difficulty.

The road crosses the Ach, skirts the wooded slope of the Gopfberg, with the long ridge of the Canisfluh on the right, and leads by Hirschau to (4 M.) Schnepfau (2365'; Krone; Adler).

From Reute (see above) to Schnepfau, more direct path in 1 1/2 hr. by Bizau and the Schnepfleck (2913'). At the top, near St. Wendelins-Kapelle, we enjoy a striking view of the Canisfluh, Mittagsfluh, etc.

The road follows the right bank of the Ach, between the Canisfluh on the right and the Mittagsfluh on the left, while the Künzeltal faces us. 3 M. Au (2578'; *Krone; *Rössle, beyond the bridge), pleasantly situated in a broader part of the valley.

From Au to Bludenz, an interesting route (11-12 hrs.) up the Argen- that, to the S.W. We follow the right bank of the brook to (3 hrs.) Damüls (4689'; Inn, rustic), a lofty-situated village, from which the *Mittag- spitze (6639') may be ascended in 2 1/2 hrs., with a guide (not difficult for practised climbers). The route then leads to the S. across the Faschina- joch (4895') to Fontanella and (3 hrs.) Sonntag, a village in the Grosse Walserthal, which we now descend to (5 hrs.) Bludenz (p. 158). — Another pleasant route leads from Damüls to the W., across the Furka, into the Laternser Thal, and to (6 hrs.) Rankweil (p. 156).

Walkers need not return from the 'Rössle' to the high-road, but
may follow the left bank until opposite (20 min.) Lugen, where a bridge crosses the Ach. The road (short-cut by a path through the meadows to the right) ends at (1/2 hr.) Schopernau (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 Künzelspitze (7570'), and to the left, in the foreground, the pyramidal Uenschellerspitze (6676').

A good bridle-path ascends gradually from this point, past the small sulphur baths of Hopfreben (Inn) to (21/2 hrs.) the *Schrecken (4134'), grandly situated. On a green hill at the bottom of a vast basin, around which mountains rise to a height of 7000-8000 ft., covered with forest and pasture at their bases, and snow on their summits (Juppenspitze, Mohnenfluh, Rothorn, Künzelspitze), are seen the little white church of the Schrecken, and adjoining it an *Inn and a small group of houses, partly surrounded by the foaming waters of the Ach.

**Mountain Ascents.**

*Widderstein (8905'), 4 hrs. from the Schrecken, not difficult, and highly recommended. Starting from (11/2 hr.) Hochkrumbach (see below) with a guide (P. Schwarzmann, the host of the inn, or his son), we follow the path to the Gentscheljoch (see below), turn to the left from the pass, and ascend through a rocky basin on the S. side of the mountain (path recently improved) to the arête and (21/2 hrs.) the summit. Magnificent view of the Alp and Lechthal Alps, the Tauern, the Ortler, the Bernina, the Glarus and Appenzell Alps, and the Lake of Constance.

Künzelspitze (7570'), 31/2-4 hrs. with guide, over the Schadon Pass (p. 159), fatiguing; Mohnenfluh (8937'), also fatiguing. — Kleinspitze, or Braunadlerspitze (8680'), 6 hrs., with guide, difficult.

**Passes.**

To Oberstdorf over the Gentscheljoch (81/2 hrs.), an interesting route. A tolerable bridle-path ascends to (11/2 hr.) Hochkrumbach, or Krumbach ob Holz (5620'; Inn, rustic), 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 Gentscheljoch (6480'), at the S.E. foot of the Widderstein (see above); fine retrospect of the Aarhorn, Mohnenfluh, etc. The descent (to the right) is steep and stony as far as the Upper Gentschelalp, or Genstelalp (5558'), after which it improves. The route then runs high up on the left side of the picturesque Gentschelthal (to the right the precipices of the Liechtkopf 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 Gentschelalp (4270'). The path remains on the left bank of the brook, passes the hamlet of Rüden, crosses the Breitach, and reaches (2 hrs.) Mittelberg (3980'; 'Krone), the principal place in the Kleine Walser or Mittelberger Thal. From this point to (4 hrs.) Oberstdorf there is a carriage-road (comp. p. 13). — To Oberstdorf via the Haldenwangereck or the Schrofen Pass, see p. 17.

To the Upper Lechthal (to Reutte 16 hrs.). From Krumbach (see above) the path runs at first for a short distance on the left, and then high up on the right bank of the Krumbach to (1 hr.) Warth (4905'; Rösle), prettily situated at the foot of the Warthorn. [From Warth to Lech, p. 10, 11/2 hr.] a bridle-path ascends the deeply-cleft Lechthal, passing below the high-lying village of Bürstegg.] We then descend, cross the Krumbach, and again ascend to (11/4 hr.) Lechleiten (4059'), perched above the deep ravine of the Lech, and overshadowed by the Biberkopf (8417'); fine view of
the Upper Lechthal with the Omeshorn and Schafberg to the S.W., and of the Warthorn and Widderstein to the W. (Route by the Schröfen Pass to Oberstdorf, see p. 17.) The path now descends abruptly, crossing to the right bank of the Lech a little before reaching Ellenbogen, and arrives at (2 1/2 hrs.) Steg (3665'; Inn), at the mouth of the Kaiserthal. [A well-trodden path leads through this valley and across the Kaiserjoch (7605') to (5 hrs.) Pettneu, and another over the Almejuv-Joch to (6 hrs.) St. Anton in the Stanzerthal (p. 160.)] Carriage-road from this point ('Stielwagen', or diligence, to Reutte in 8 hrs. on Mon., Wed., and Frid., at 7:30 a.m.) by Hägenerau (to (3 M.) Holzgau (3150'; 'Hirsch; Post), a thriving village at the opening of the Heckbachthal (path across the Mädelejoch to Oberstdorf, see p. 16); thence by Stockach and Lend, crossing the Lech twice, to (6 M.) Elbigental (3399'; Engel) at the mouth of the Bernhardsthal. At (3 M.) Häuselghehr (Brän), at the mouth of the Gramais-Thal, the road regains the right bank of the Lech. An easy, but uninteresting bridle-path leads S.E. from (4 1/2 M.) Elmen (Post), by Bschlbs, Boden, Pfafflan, and the Hochleinn-Sattel (6250'), lying to the N. of the Muttekopf (p. 163), to (7-8 hrs.) Imst (p. 163).

The road now follows the right side of the wide, stony Lechthal. After 2 M. we pass Vorder-Hornbach (Inn) on the left, at the entrance to the Hornbachthal. (Route over the Hornbach-Joch to Oberstdorf, see p. 16.) The road now leads by (3 1/4 M.) Stanzuch, at the mouth of the Namloser Thal, and (3 M.) Forchach (to the left the narrow opening of the Schwarzwasserthal), to (3 M.) Weissensbach (2982'; Löwe), where the road from Pass Gacht (p. 24) joins it on the left. From this point to (6 M.) Reutte, see p. 24 (one-horse carriage 3 fl.).

From the Schrecken to Bludenz across the Schadona-Sattel and through the Grosse Waiserthal, see p. 159.

From the Schrecken 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 Auenfeldtobel, at first through wood. On quitting the wood (20 min.) we obtain a striking view of the Juppenspitze and Mohnenfluh, and, farther on, of the lofty Kleinspitze (Braunadlerspitze, 8680') with its glacier. After 1 1/4 hr. we reach the Auenfeld-Alp (refreshments), traverse a broad basin between the Juppenspitze on the right and the Aarhorn on the left, where the Bregenzer Ach takes its rise, and ascend gradually to the summit of the pass (5728'). [Travellers from Lech keep to the right as far as the first chalet, then to the left to the Ach, and descend its right bank.] We now descend to the right, cross (1 1/2 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. 9), and cross the Lech to (40 min.) Lech (4718'; *Krone; Adler), the chief place in the Tannberg, or upper district of the Lech, picturesquely situated at the foot of the Omishorn (8436').

A cart-road leads from Lech on the right bank of the Zürsbach, between the Omishorn and Rauchespitze, past (1 1/4 hr.) Zürs (Inn, rustic), to (1/4 hr.) the Flexensattel (5777'), which commands a view to the S. of the Kalte Berg (9498') and the Wildebene-Fern. The road next descends on the right side of a deep and narrow valley, in which the Stubenbach forms a series of cascades, winding along a precipitous rocky slope. It then crosses the brook and joins the Arlberg road above (1 hr.) Stuben (p. 160).

From Lech by the Formarin-Alp to Dalaas, 6 hrs., interesting (guide advisable; provisions should be taken). The track follows the
left bank of the Lech to (3/4 hr.) Zug, where the path to the Spuller-See across the Bratzer Staffel diverges to the left (see below), and to the (1 hr.) Adelb, with a large cheese-dairy, situated on a broad expanse of meadow-land; on the left rises the Schafberg, and facing us are the Johanneskopf and Hirschenstie. After 1/2 hr. the path crosses the Lech, and ascends to (10 min.) the Tannleier-Bei (fine retrospect); on the left opens the Käfberthol, through which runs another path to the (3 hrs.) Spuller-See, by Spullers-Alpe and Dalaaser Staffel. In 1/4 hr. more we recross the brook and ascend its left bank. In its bed are several step-like terraces, the water trickling from which forms a subterranean discharge of the Formarin-See, one of the sources of the Lech. In 1 1/4 hr. we reach the Formarin-Alpe (6070'); 10 min., the small, green Formarin-See (6032'), at the foot of the towering Rothwand (see below). We may either walk round the lake by the N. and W. sides, or turn to the left and choose the shorter but inferior path on the E. slope to (1/2 hr.) the summit of the pass (6227'), which affords a view of the Rhetikon, Sulzfluh, etc. The descent leads by (1/2 hr.) the Ruchstaffel-Alp, 5 min. below which is an excellent spring; thence in numerous windings to (3/4 hr.) the Mustarin-Alp, on the right bank, and to the left to (1 hr.) Dataas (p. 160). — To the Walsertahl and Bludenz. A rugged path leads N.W. from the Formarin-See across the saddle between the Pitschkoche and Rothwand to (2 hrs.) the Lagutz-Alp (5650'; caela), and then to the W. along the slope of the Alpila into the Maruthal, to Garfalla and (2 hrs.) Marul (Inn); opposite rise the wooded slopes of the Hohe Frassen (p. 158). The Maruthal unites about 1 hr. lower down with the Grosse Wertaseralp (p. 159; by Garsella to Sondlik, 2 hrs.). The route to Bludenz leads to the left across the deep Laseratobel to (1 hr.) Raglai (Inn), and winds round the W. side of the Hohe Frassen to (2'/2 hrs.) Bludenz (comp. p. 159). — Ascent of the Rothwand (8860') from the Lagutz-Alp in 4-5 hrs., with guide, difficult; shorter and easier from the Klesenza-Alp, 1 hr. N. of Lagutz, in the upper Huttler Thal (2 hrs. from Buchboden), which may be also reached from Tannleier (see above) direct, in 2'/2 hrs., by crossing the Johannesjoch (6922'), between the Rothwand on the left and the Hirschenstie on the right.

From Lech to Klosterle by the Spuller-See, 5 hrs., also interesting. At (3/4 M.) the village 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 to (2'/2 hrs.) the grandly-situated Spuller-See (5740'; boat). To the N. rises the imposing Schafberg (5780'), the summit of which is easily reached from the lake in 2'/2 hrs. (path recently improved; guide required); splendid view. The descent from the lake to (1'/2 hr.) Klosterle (p. 160), or to the right through the Spreebach-Tobel to (2 hrs.) Wald on the Arlberg road, is steep.

3. From Immenstadt to Oberstdorf.

The Algau Alps.

Comp. Map, p. 6.

Railway to (5 M.) Sonthofen in 25 min. (fares 75, 50, 35 pf.). Post Omnibus from Sonthofen to (8'/2 M.) Oberstdorf at 8.30 a.m. in 2 hrs.; fare 1 m. (from Oberstdorf at 11.30 a.m.). Omnibus in connection with the trains twice daily (11.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.). Two-horse carr. 9 m., one-horse carr. 5 m., and fee.

Immenstadt, see p. 2. The Sonthofen line skirts the left bank of the Iller (on the right bank the church-tower of Rauhensell, see below), passes stat. Blaichach, a manufacturing place, and crosses the Iller and then the Ostrach. 5 M. Sonthofen (24/20'); *Deutsches Haus, at the station; *Engel; Adler; Ochs; Hirsch, a thriving market-town, pleasantly situated in the broad green Illerthal. Fine view from the Calvariensberg, 5 min. from the 'Engel', embracing
the Mädele-Gabel, which rises above the dark Himmelschroffen, the Kratzer (left), Biberkopf and Widderstein (right), Schlappolt and Fellhorn (in the foreground).

The "Grunten (5712') is frequently ascended from Sonthofen. Carriage-road to (3 M.) Burgberg (2460'; Löwe), at the S.W. base of the mountain, 1½ M. from Bleichach (see above). (From Immenstadt the direct route is by the Untere Zollsteig and Rauhenzeitl to Burgberg, 3½ M.) The path from Burgberg to the summit of the Grunten (2½-3 hrs.; guide unnecessary) is easily found, but is a little rough at places. We go through the village, past the church, and at the last house (a mill) proceed 20 paces to the left; then by a footpath to a solitary chapel (or the road beyond the village is followed in a straight direction, and the chapel reached by ascending to the right). Here a road to the right through the wood is ascended. After 5 min., where a stone wall begins on the left, we diverge to the left by the large pines. A square block of stone indicates the beginning of the Grunten path. (Or the road is followed to a point 100 paces beyond the end of the wood; the fence to the left is then crossed and the meadows ascended.) The steep and stony path now ascends a ravine descending from the Grunten, and enclosed by huge precipices, to the Gund-Alp (4180'), a large basin, in which "Hirnbein's Inn is situated (R. 1½-2 m.). In 25 min. more the summit is attained. From the Hochwart, on which a pavilion has been erected, a narrow ridge leads in 10 min. to the Uebelnhorn, the central and highest of the peaks. View of the mountains from the Zugspitze to the Sentis; in the foreground the Illerthal with Sonthofen and Oberstdorf; above them the Alp 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.

The Oberstdorf Road crosses the Iller and leads through (3½ M.) Sigishofen to (3½ M.) the large village of Fischen (Kreu; road hence by Maiselstein and through the Hirschsprung to Tiefenbach, 4 M., see below); then through (1½ M.) Langenwang and across the Breitach (before the bridge, a path to the right leads to Wasach and Tiefenbach) and the Stillach to (3 M.) Oberstdorf.

The Old Road from Sonthofen to Oberstdorf ascends the right bank of the Iller by (1½ M.) Altstatten to (3½ M.) Schöllang (Inn), prettily situated on a height above the Iller; view from the (½ hr.) cemetery on the "Schöllanger Burg". Below Schöllang, on the Iller, lie the small sulphur-baths of Au. The road then descends by Reichenbach and Rubi, and crosses the Trettach to (4½ M.) Oberstdorf.

14½ M. Oberstdorf (2666 ft.; *Möhr; *Sonne; *Hirsch; Krone; Löwe, moderate; wine and beer at the Traube; beer-garden near the church), a thriving village almost entirely re-erected after a fire in 1865, is beautifully situated in a broad valley in the midst of the Algäu Alps, and is a favourite summer-resort. (Lodgings easily obtained.) About 1½ 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. (Guides: Brutscheber, a hunter, A. Köchler, Tim. Kappeler, Jos. Anton Zeller, and Ign. Zobel at Oberstdorf; J. Bap. Schraudolph at Einödsbach.)

Falletbach, or Faltenbach Waterfall, in the gorge between the Rubihorn and Schattenberg (20 min.). We cross the Trettach by the saw-mill at the upper end of the village; the path passes some lime-kilns on the left, crosses the brook at the end of the ravine, and ascends to a platform above the foaming cascade.

Hofmann's Ruhe (25 min.). Pilgrimage-road from the church to (½ M.)
the three chapels of St. Loretto, with a fine old lime-tree; then to the left up 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 St. Loretto, stands the inn Zur Alpenrose. The descent is made on the N. side to the (1/4 hr.) bridge over the Trettach at the upper end of Oberstdorf. Similar views from the (20 min.) Schöne Aussicht inn on the road into the Oythal, and from (3/4 hr.) the Burgstall, to the left of the road to Spielmannsaue (see below).

Wassach, a beautiful walk (1 hr.). We follow the Fischen road, cross the bridge over the Brettach, and ascend to the left, soon gaining a fine view of the Walser Thal, to the "Wassach Inn," commanding a beautiful view (best by evening light), which is still more extensive from the Kapf, 10 min. higher (panoramas sold at Oberstdorf, 1 m.). The following are the most conspicuous mountains from left to right: the Rubihorn, Schattenberg, Höffatspitze, Raunheck, Kreuzeck, Krottöckerp (3710'), Kratzer, Himmelsroffen, Mädelgabel (8670'), Wilde Mann, Linkerskopf, Rappenköfe, Schlapplott, Widderstein, and the sharp crest of the Hohe Ifen, all 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.

Tiefenbach (1 hr.). The road leads from the W. end of the village, crosses the Stillach, and ascends. At the top of the hill (fine view) it leads in a straight direction through marshy meadows (to the left diverges the road into the Walser Thal, see below), then descends through wood, crosses the Brettach, and reaches the group of houses in der Oib. Thence by a short ascent to the sulphur-baths of Tiefenbach (2739'; Badhaus burned down in 1678). A farther ascent to the right brings us to (20 min.) Wassach (see above), whence the return to Oberstdorf takes 1 hr.; or we may proceed straight on by the Maiselstein and Fischen road (see above), past the precipitous Nase (Nassbaum; fine view, ascent by the direction-post to the left, 3/4 hr.) to the (1 m.) Hirschsprung, a cutting in the rock which affords a striking view of the lower Ilertal and the Grünten.

Freiberg-See (3061'; 1 hr.). To St. Loretto, see above; 4 min. farther, 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. Fine view of the Linkerskopf, Griesgundkopf, Warmatsgundkopf, etc.; to the right, the Schlapplott. The logo hut (key at Gschwender's in Oberstdorf, 1 m.) contains a boat for excursions on the lake. Shortly before reaching the lake we observe a finger-post on the right, pointing to the Freibergshöhe; from the point where the path ends we ascend to the right to a small hut with a table and benches, commanding a view of the valley of Oberstdorf.

Zwingsteg and Walser Schänzle (1/2 hr.). Road by Kornau (or footpath, already mentioned, to Tiefenbach, joining the road at the top of the hill), ascending the hill to the left (pretty views), and finally descending through wood into the Kleine Walser-Thal, watered by the Brettaich. On the Austrian frontier is the Walser Schänzle (3261'; Inn, good wine). About 8 min. before it is reached, a path descends through the meadows and woods to the right to the "Zwingsteg (3065'), a bridge over a deep and narrow gorge, through which the Brettach dashes, 230 ft. below. Beyond the bridge the path ascends in zigzags to (1/4 hr.) a direction-post by a hut, and then descends past the mouth of the Rohrmoos-Thal (p. 17) and by Oib (see above) to (1 hr.) Tiefenbach (see above), or to (1/2 hr.) Oberstdorf. The next places in the Walser, or Mittelberger Thal, are (3 M.) Rietern ("Engel; ascent of the Hohe Ifen, see p. 15), (21/4 M.) Hirschegg, and (11/2 M.) Mittelberg (3980'); krone, near the church; Traube, the picturesquely-situatued capital of the valley. (From Mittelberg to Krumbach over the Gentscheljoch, see p. 9.) The road ends 3 M. farther on, at Baad (3927'; Inn), whence a fatiguimg and uninteresting pass crosses the Starzeljoch (6128') to (4 hrs.) Schöpfernau (p. 9).
a morning excursion. The footpath leads from the E. end of the village (finger-post) to Külberg and Gruben, and finally joins the road. Road to Loretto, see above; 3/4 M. farther a finger-post, where the road leads to the left across the Burgstall (the N. spur of the Himmelschroffen, see above) to a (1 M.) finger-post, showing the way to the left to the Höllobel (see below), and to the right to Spielmannsau. The good road now follows the left bank of the finely-wooded Trettachthal. On the left lies the small blue Christies-See (3015'). The Trettach and the Trauchbach are next crossed; (3 M.) Spielmannsau (3085'; rustic inn), a small hamlet. Fine view of the huge Trettachspitze; on the left the Kratzer. From this point it is interesting to explore the Trauchthalt, from which a fatiguing route crosses the Märze (between the Kreuzeck and the Krottenspitze) to the Hornbachthal (p. 16). — A path, bad at places, leads from Spielmannsau through the wild ravine, and at length high on its right side. passing the "Untere Knie", to the (1 hr.) Sperrbachsteig (4058'), in the midst of a grand rocky wilderness. Thence to the Obermädele-Alp, see p. 16.

Hölltobel (1/2 hr.), at the end of the Dietersbachthal, a side-valley of the Spielmannsau. Either by the new and shady promenade on the right bank of the Trettach, or by the road to Spielmannsau as far as (2 1/2 M.) a direction-post indicating the way to the Hölltobel and Gerstruben. The path descends to the left, crosses the Trettach, and turns to the right. After 20 min. we ascend to the left by a new path on the right side of the Dietersbachthal to the (10 min.) deep rocky gully of the Hölltobel, in which a considerable 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 (Inn, rustic), a hamlet in the upper part of the valley (3773'), at the base of the abrupt Höfatsspitze (7415'; ascent from Gerstruben 4-5 hrs., suitable only for practised climbers with steady heads). About 1 hr. farther up the valley is the Dietersbach-Alpe, in the midst of imposing scenery (Höfatsspitze, Rauheck, Kreuzeck). A steep path (guide necessary) leads from this point across the Aelple (3824'), between the Höfatsspitze and Rauheck, to the (3 hrs.) Käseralpe in the Oythal (see below). The direct descent from Gerstruben by a path on the slopes to the right to the (1/2 hr.) bridge over the Trettach is steep and stony at places; thence to Oberstdorf 3 M.

Geisalpsee (3/4 hrs.). Road to Schwällang (see p. 12) as far as (3 M.) Reichenbach. Then up to the right to (1/2 hr.) the Geisalp, and past a fine waterfall formed by the Reichenbach to (3/4 hr.) the Untere Geisalpsee, picturesquely situated in a basin between the Rubihorn (Geisalphorn), on the right, and the Entschenkopf on the left. The small Obere Geisalpsee lies 1 1/2 hr. farther up; thence to the Vordere Seealp (p. 15) across the Geisjuss (6510') in 2 hrs., guide advisable.

Oythal (to the Stiiben 2 1/2 hrs.), between the Schattenberg and Riffenkopf, carriage-road one-third of the way. By the lime-kilns beyond the Trettach bridge, at the upper end of the village, the road ascends to the right, rounding the base of the Schattenberg. (A path to the right across the meadows, just beyond the bridge, is shorter.) The valley is at first monotonous and affords no views. After 1 hr. the road crosses the Ögbach, and enters an open grassy dale; on the left the Adertwald and the Besanöudda 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 Hintere Wilde (7982'), Höllenhörner (7096'), and Höfatsspitze (7415'), is disclosed. At the (40 min.) Guentenalpe (3720'), the path returns to the left bank, and ascends steeply to (1/2 hr.) the "Stiibenfall", the beautiful fall of the copious Ögbach, with picturesque surroundings. About 1/4 hr. farther up is the solitary Käseralpe (4486'); thence across the Aelple to Gerstruben, see above; over the Hornbachjoch to Hinter-Hornbach, see p. 10; across the Himmeleck into the Berggundele, see p. 23.

Birgsau (Stiiblachthal), by road, 6 M. (one-horse carr. in 1 hr.; there and back 6 m.); footpath thence to Einödsbach (1/2 hr.). The route is by Loretto; by a direction-post the road leads to the right, between the
Himmelsroffen on the left, and the Freiberg and Schlappolt, and farther on, the Griesgundkopf and Warmatsgundkopf on the right. 6 M. Birgsau (3182'; Adler), a solitary hamlet commanding a beautiful view: in the centre the pyramidal Linkerskopf, on the right the two Rappenköpfe, over a depression to the left the Wilde Mannel, and to the extreme left the three peaks of the Mädelegabel. A good path now leads at the same level for 10 min., and then ascends the right side of the wild ravine of the Stillach; 20 min., a platform on the right, with a good view of the gorge (the Bachergwänd); 5 min. Einäudebach (3743'; Schraudolph's Inn, unpretending), a hamlet near the head of the valley (called beyond this the Rappenalpenthal). The Bach 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 a second 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 Freibergsee (see above); the route crosses the Stillach, 10 min. below Birgsau, and leads chiefly through wood, passing several isolated houses (Faistenau, Ringgang, Schwanden).

Mädelegabel (8670'), the second highest summit in the Algäu Alps (Grosse Krottenkopf, 8710'), ascent laborious, but for practised mountaineers unattended with danger (guide 10 m.). Since the erection of the club-hut (see below) the ascent is usually made from Einäudebach (guide, Schraudolph). The path (lately improved) ascends the steep Bacheralth of (3-3'/2 hrs.) the Waltenbergerhaus (6712'), a club-hut in the Bockkar, at the S.W. base of the Hochfrottspitze (see below); it then crosses rocks and stones to the gap between the Hochfrottspitze and the Bockkarkopf, and traverses the small Schneeferner, which presents no difficulty, to the (1'/2 hr.) central peak. Magnificent Panorama. — The ascent from the N. side is longer and more fatiguing. The route is through the Spielmannssau to the (5 hrs.) Obermädele Alp (see below), where the night should be spent. A fatiguing ascent thence of 3 hrs. to the summit. — The Hochfrottspitze, or W. peak of the Mädelegabel (8930'), may also be ascended from the N.E. without difficulty; the ascent of the Trettachspitze (N. peak, 8450') is more difficult, and should be attempted by none but experts.

Nebelhorn (7385'), an easy ascent of 4-4'/2 hrs. (guide, unnecessary for adepts, 7 m.). The path ascends to the Fällbach (see above); beyond the second bridge it turns to the left, and ascends in zigzags, across meadows and through wood to (1'/2 hr.) the Vordere Seeralp (4225'), whence a second chalet is visible high above us, just below the Zeiger (see below). The route ascends gradually to (20 min.) the end of the valley, turns to the left, and for 1 hr. mounts the slope, which is stony at places; about 10 min. before reaching the chalet we ascend the grassy slopes to the left (N.), and farther on, skirt a hollow inhabited by marmots. A beaten path leads thence to (1 hr.) the summit, a narrow ridge, descending almost perpendicularly towards the Retterschwangthal (p. 23). Magnificent view. — An interesting pass leads from the upper Alp across the Zeiger (6520') and the Wengenalp to Hinterstein (p. 23; 7 hrs. from Oberstdorf, guide 10 m.).

Fellhorn (6660'), interesting and not difficult, 4'/2 hrs., with guide. The route leads from Faistenau (see above) to the Schlappoltssee, past the small Schlappoltssee, and up steep green slopes. Easy descent to Riezlern in the Walserthal (p. 13; 2'/2 hrs.). — Rauheck (7887') and Kreuzek (7854'), ascent in each case 5 hrs., with guide (6 m.), not difficult for mountaineers (across the Dietersbachalpe, see above). Steep descent into the Hornbachtal (see below). — Grosser Krottenkopf (8710'), the highest of the Algäu Alps; ascent across the Mädelejoch (see below) in 8 hrs. (guide 12 m.), fatiguing, but unattended with danger. Superb view.

Hoher Ifen (7306') and Gottesackerwände, an interesting ascent, facilitated by the recent improvement of the path. The best route is from Riezlern (see p. 13; Engel), through the Schwarzwasserthal and by Auen,
direct to the summit of the (5 hrs.) Hohe Ifen, which affords a splendid view. We then cross the fissured and undulating Gottesacker-Plateau (where the route is indicated by stone pyramids and red marks), passing the Gottesacker-Alpe to the (11/2 hrs.) Scharte (6375'), whence we descend the terraces of the Gottesackerrücken, with the Hochalpe and the Kessleralpe, to the (3 hrs.) Schrine and (11/2 hrs.) Rohrmoos (p. 17).

Passes. From Oberstdorf to Holzgau on the Lech, over the Mädelejoch (31/2 hrs., guide 10 m.), an interesting route. Through the Spielmannsau (Trettachthal) as far as (31/2 hrs.) the Sperrbachsteg, see above. Beyond the bridge the narrow path winds up steep grassy slopes, crossing the Sperrbach (on the right bank the Sperrbachhütte) at the Oberle Knie (4396'), and traversing the Sperrbachobel (caution should be used in crossing the snow-bridges); then over grass and loose stones to (2 hrs.) the Obermädele-Alp (6023'; poor quarters; ascent of the Mädelegabel, see above). From this point the Mädelejoch (6473'), between the Kratzer and Krottenköpfe, is reached in 1/2 hr.; fine view, to the S., of the heights of the Lechthal, and to the E., of the Grosse Krottenkopf (see above). We now descend abruptly into the Hochbachtal (Höhenbachtal) past a waterfall, and follow the 'Gesprengte Weg' through the striking ravine of the Heckbachtal, to (21/2 hrs.) Holzgau (p. 10).

From Oberstdorf to Elen on the Lechthal over the Hornbachjoch (10 hrs.), fatiguing, but on the whole repayin (guide to Hinter-Hornbach 10 m.). The route (shady in the early morning) first leads through the Odthal (p. 11), past the Stuibenfall, to the (21/2-3 hrs.) Käteralpe (p. 12); it then ascends steeply (the path soon becoming indistinct) to the highest pastures, and mounts fatiguing stony slopes to the (2 hrs.) Hornbachjoch (6700'), between the Höhlenhörner and the Lechler Kanze. Splendid survey of the Lechthal Mts.; view towards the W. limited. We now descend rapidly (with the huge Hochvogel facing us; p. 23) to the (11/4 hrs.) 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 Hornbachthal. The Hochvogel (p. 23) and the Urbeseskarspitze (3500'), a striking point of view, may be ascended from this point. A good path now leads, chiefly through wood, to (11/2 hrs.) Vorder-Hornbach (two poor inns) in the broad Lechthal. Below the village we turn to the right and cross the Hornbach to the hamlet of Mortenaun, then traverse the floor of the valley to the left, and cross the Lech to the road which leads to (1 hr.) Elen (p. 10).

To the Upper Lechthal. Two passes, the Schrofen Pass and the Haldenwanger; lead from Oberstdorf to the Upper Lechthal. Over the Schrofen Pass to Lechleiten, 61/2 hrs. (guide unnecessary), the shortest way to the Arlberg. The route crosses the Stillach at (21/2 hrs.) Birgsau (see above), and ascends the left bank to (2 hrs.) the Buchrainer Alp (Einödsbach remaining on the left); to the right, on the flank of the Griesgundkopf, is a shooting-box of Prince Luipold of Bavaria. The upper Stillachthal (Rappentalpenthal) is monotonous and enclosed by wooded heights; towards the E. towering the Trettachspitze; farther up, on the left the Biberkopf, on the right, the Wildegundkopf and Liechtkopf. The path crosses the Stillach thrice before reaching (11/4 hr.) the Biberalp, on a hill formed by stony deposits. Beyond it (20 min.) we again cross the brook and ascend the abrupt slope by a stony path to (11/2 hr.) the Schrofen Pass (5370'), which commands a fine survey of the Gaishorn, Liechtkopf, Schafalpenkämpfe, and (S.) Biberkopf. A good path now descends to (11/2 hr.) the Austrian custom-house of Lechleiten (p. 9), a few minutes above which, to the left, stands Felder's Inn. (The village lies on the hill to the east 10 min. farther.) From the custom-house we descend to the right into the Krumbachtal, cross the stream at the mill, and then ascend to (35 min.) Worhl (1905'; Rössle); thence either to the right to (1 hr.) Hochkrumbach (p. 9), or to the left, round the flank of the Warthorn to (11/2 hr.) Lech (p. 10), in the Lechthal. — Over the Haldenwanger to Hochkrumbach, 71/2 hours. 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 Rappentalpenthal, and to the (1 1/2 hr.) summit of the pass (6237'; fine view). The descent is by the Hirschgehren-Alp to (1 hr.) Hochkrumbach and the (3/4 hr.) Schrecken; see p. 9.

A more interesting route for intending visitors to the Schrecken and the Bregenzer Wald is through the Walsers Thai and across the Gentscheljoch (8 1/2 hrs. to Schrecken; guide advisable from Mittelberg to the pass; comp. p. 9). — Over the Starzeljoch to Schopernau, see p. 13.

From Oberdorf to Hittisau (p. 7). The route, which is deficient in interest, leads through the above-mentioned Rohrmooser Thai (6 hrs.). Carriage-road from Tiefenbach on the left bank of the Starzeljoch to (2 hrs.) Rohrhoos (3526'), a large dairy-farm belonging to Prince Waldburg (inn kept by the manager). On the S. are the Gottesackerwände (p. 16). Then through the Hirschgrunder Thai, by a bad and often marshy path to (1 1/2 hr.) the In der Schrine Inn (on the left the fine cascade of the Kesselbach), and, crossing the small gorge of the Feigenbach (Austrian frontier), to (1 1/2 hr.) Sibratsgfüll (3040'), whence a better road leads to (2 hrs.) Hittisau (p. 7).

4. From Augsburg to Innsbruck. Hohenschwangau.

132 M. Railway by Biessenhofen to Oberdorf (45 M.) in 2 hrs. 35 min. (fares 5 m. 90, 3 m. 90, 2 m. 35 pf.). Diligence from Oberdorf to Füssen (20 M.) daily in 4 1/2 hrs. (in 1852 at 10.30 a.m.). Diligence from Füssen to Innsbruck (67 M. in 13 1/2 hrs.; 8 fl. 60 kr.) daily (in 1852 at 4 p.m.; to Reutte only, 2 hrs., 2 m.). Omnibus from Reutte to Innsbruck daily at 6 a.m. in 14 hrs. (starting in the reverse direction from the ‘Mondschein’ inn at Innsbruck at the same hour), stopping for dinner at Nassereit (fare 4 fl., coupé 5 fl.). — For a party of several persons the pleasantest mode of travelling in Austria is by ‘extra-post’ (carr. and pair for 4 pers. 5 fl. 56 kr. per stage of 15 kilom. or 9 1/4 Engl. M.).

From Kempten (p. 2) to Füssen (25 M.) diligence daily at 9 a.m. in 6 1/2 hrs. (1 1/2 m.m.). The road leads by (3 M.) Durach (3 M. to the S. of which, near Sulzberg, lie the small iodine baths of Sulzbrunn), (7 1/2 M.) Oy, a lofty village with a fine view, (3 3/4 M.) Nessel-wang (Post; Bräu), Kappel, (3 1/4 M.) Weissbach, and past the Weissensee, enclosed with wood, to (7 M.) Füssen. This is a fine route, particularly the latter half, with a view of the pyramidal Säuling (p. 19). — To Reutte. The direct (Kempten and Innsbruck) road from Kempten turns to the right at Weissbach (see above), which with the following villages of Kirchdorf and Steinach belongs to the parish of Pfroten (Fröns Raetiae), consisting of thirteen villages. We enter the broad valley of the Vils, which descends from the Tannheimer Thai and falls into the Lech 2 M. below the small town of Vils, and at the Ulrichsbrücke reach the Lech and the road from Füssen (p. 20).

From Southofen (p. 11) to Reutte by Hindelang, Tannheim, and the Gacht Pass, see R. 5.

From Peissenberg (p. 27) to Füssen (34 1/2 M.) post-omnibus once daily in 8 hrs., by Hötten (p. 28), Peiting (Inn), (18 M.) Steingaden (Post), once a monastery with a Romanesque church, Trauchgau, and past the Bannwaldsee. A little on this side of Unterschwangau, and 3 3/4 M. from Füssen, a bye-road to the left leads to Hohenschwangau (see below).

Railway from Augsburg to (41 M.) Biessenhofen, see p. 2; branch-line from this point, through the Wirtach-Thai to (4 M.) Oberdorf (Inn), a market-town with a château.

The high-road from Oberdorf to (20 M.) Füssen is monotonous. The most conspicuous mountains in the background are the Säuling (p. 19) and the Aggenstein (p. 24). To the E. of (5 M.) Stetten (Post) rises the isolated Auerberg (3445'), with a church and inn at the top, often ascended for the view (1 1/2 hr.).

Then by Steinbach to (7 M.) Rosshaupten. The road now enters
the broad Lechthal. On the hill to the right is Dietringen; on the left, beyond the river, rise the Trauchberg, and, farther on, the Tegelberg; facing us is Hohenschwangau. We next reach (8 M.)—

65 M. (from Augsburg) Füssen (2615'; Post; Sonne; Mohr), a small town on the Lech, on a hill crowned with a handsome castle which the bishops of Augsburg erected in 1322. The Rittersaal, with finely-painted ceiling, and the chapel were restored by Lewis I. Adjoining 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, a good rococo edifice, decorated with marble, frescoes, gilding, and a few reliefs. To the left in the choir is a very early portrait of Charlemagne; on the right that of St. Leopold. In the Romanesque crypt is the Chapel of St. Magnus, with the drinking-cup, stole, and staff of the saint (d. 654), and four marble statues. On the left by the church-door is the entrance to the Chapel of St. Anna, adorned with a Dance of Death in 20 sections (beginning of 17th cent.), and a fine crucifix carved in wood.

On the right bank of the Lech, a few hundred paces above the bridge, a path with pilgrimage-stations ascends from the church to the Calvarienberg (1/4 hr.), surmounted by three crosses, and commanding a beautiful view: N. the valley of the Lech and Füssen, S.W. the Schwansee and Hohenschwangau. — On the E. side of the Calvarienberg a path descends to the Schwansee, skirts its S. bank, and ascends in zigzags; at the top of the hill we follow a S. direction, then turn to the left by a road, and, where it divides, descend to the right to the inn at the S. base of Hohenschwangau (1 hr. from the Calvarienberg).

The road from Füssen to Hohenschwangau passes a Waterfall of the Lech (3/4 M. above Füssen), diverges to the left from the high-road by the Bavarian frontier-post, and leads between the Calvarienberg and the Schwarzenberg, and past the Schwansee, to (3 M.) the village of Hohenschwangau (Alpenrose, tolerable; bed at the house of M. Vollnhals if necessary). Another route, shorter, but less attractive, descends to the left by the bridge over the Lech at Füssen, and leads to the right round the Calvarienberg and Schlossberg to the (21/4 M.) village.

Schloss Hohenschwangau (2933'), formerly called the Schwanstein, situated on a wooded rock 31/2 M. to the S.E. of Füssen, is said to have been once a Roman fort, and was subsequently a baronial castle. It was destroyed by the Tyrolese in 1809, in 1820 sold for the trifling sum of 200 fl., and in 1832 purchased by the late King Max of Bavaria (d. 1864), then crown-prince, who caused it to be entirely re-constructed by Quaglio, Ohlmüller, and Ziebland, and decorated with frescoes by Munich artists. Visitors admitted at any hour after 8 a.m., even when the royal family is here. A visit to the castle occupies one hour at least. Attendant 1 m.

The drive to the château ascends gradually, winding round the rock. Several gates afford access to the building. Over the principal entrance are two banner-bearers with the arms of Bavaria and the Schwangau, by Schwanthaler. In the court is the Marienbrunnen
on the left, with a Madonna painted by Glink. The Kitchen Offices are adorned with appropriate frescoes. In the small garden is a Swan as a fountain-figure; adjoining is the Marmorbau, hewn in the rock, with two nymphs by Schwanthaler. A few paces farther is the Lion Fountain, with four water-spouting lions bearing a large basin, from which rises a jet 40' in height. The castle itself is now entered. The colonnade contains armour and weapons.

Frescoes on the First Floor. In the Schwan-Rittersaal are 4 pictures, illustrating the legend of the Schwanritter, or Knight of the Swan; in the Schyrensaal 8 pictures by Lindenschmitt from Bavarian history; in the Oriental Room reminiscences of the king's travels in the East; Schwanau Room, 7 scenes from the history of the castle, by Lindenschmitt; Bertha Room, history of the parents of Charlemagne, 5 paintings designed by Schwind; Ladies' Room, 'scenes from the life of a lady of the middle ages', from the history of the Countess Palatine Agnes, wife of Otho of Wittelsbach. — Upper Floor: Room of the Heroes, representations from the Wilkina legend, a myth connected with the Nibelungenlied, commemorating the exploits of Dietrich of Bern, designed by Schwind; Room of the Hohenstaufen, 6 paintings by Lindenschmitt; Room of the Guelphs, 7 scenes from the history of Henry the Lion by Lindenschmitt; Autharis Room, 4 pictures representing the wooing of the Bajuvar princess Theudelinda by the Lombard king Autharis, designed by Schwind; Room of the Knights, scenes of mediaeval chivalry, 9 paintings by Schwind; armorial bearings in silver, a wedding-gift to the king from the Bavarian nobility; Private Chapel, stained-glass windows.

Delightful views are obtained from the windows of the different rooms, especially from the oriel-window of the king's study, whence the plain is also visible. The most extensive is from the tower, shown by request only. Charming survey of the Alpsee from a temple on a rocky height, 5 min. to the E. of the castle.

Environs. A broad new road ascends gradually from the inn in 20 min. to the castle of Neu-Schwanstein, erected by Lewis II. on the site of the old castle of Vorder-Schwanau, and beautifully situated on a precipitous rock above the profound ravine of the Pollat. The building is still unfinished (no admission). Charming survey hence, towards the N., of the broad plain of the Lech with several lakes; to the right the Bannwald-See, opposite us the Hopfen-See; to the left in the foreground the handsome château of Hohenschwangau between the Schwan-See and Alp-See; towards the S. a fine view of the wild ravine of the Pollat with its waterfall, and high above it the Marienbrücke.

We should now retrace our steps by the road for 5 min. and turn to the right by a footpath, indicated by a stone, which ascends in 10 min. to the Jugends, a clearing in the wood which commands another fine View, more extensive than that from the castle. In 5 min. more we reach the Marienbrücke, a handsome bridge 50 yds. long, which boldly spans the rocky gorge of the Pollat at a height of 295 ft. above the waterfall. The bridge affords a beautiful view of Neu-Schwanstein and the Säuling, the highest of the neighbouring mountains. The waterfall of the Pollat is concealed by the bridge itself.

The 'Obere Pollatweg', descending into the ravine to the right from the bridge, leads to the waterfall, from which we must return by the same route (a path through the valley having become impracticable). From the bridge the inn is regained in 20 minutes.

The Säuling (6683'; 5 hrs., with guide; the last part fatiguing) commands an extensive view.

Pedestrians proceeding to Reutte (8 M.) need not return to Füssen. A good road ('Fürstenstrasse'), which walkers only may use, leads to the W., passing through the beautiful grounds and
Route 4. REUTTE. From Augsburg

woods which enclose the *Alpsee. About 1/2 M. from the inn a path leads to the left to the *Pindarplatz, a height with a bench, high above the beautiful blue lake. Opposite is the Pilgerschroffen, concealing the Säuling. From the end of the lake we return to the road. Just before reaching the (13/4 M.) Austrian frontier-station, we diverge to the left, and after a few paces take a path to the right, which finally crosses meadows and joins the public road (3/4 M.). The Kniepass (3030'), a rocky barrier confining the Lech within narrow limits, is now crossed to (3 M.) Pfaff (see below) and (21/2 M.) Reutte.

The High Road from Füssen to (91/4 M.) Reutte leads past the fall of the Lech (p. 18) and through a narrow ravine to (1 M.) the Austrian frontier (Weisses Haus, good wine), crosses the Lech by the (11/2 M.) Ulrichsbrücke, above the influx of the Vils (p. 17), and near (5 M.) Pfaff recrosses to the right bank. Pedestrians will find it shorter and pleasanter to diverge to the left before reaching the Ulrichsbrücke, and proceed by Pinswang and the Kniepass (see above) to (41/2 M.) Pfaff. Beyond Pfaff the Arch is crossed (p. 24). Then (13/4 M.; 741/4 M. from Augsburg)—

Reutte (2772'; Post, carriages dear; Krone; Hirsch), a small town with handsome and picturesque houses, in a basin intersected by the Lech, the bed of an ancient lake, and surrounded by lofty mountains: N. the Säuling (see above) and Dürrerberg; E. the Zwieselberg and Tauer, S. the Axloch, Thaneler, and Schlossberg, S.W. the Schwanzhanskarkopf and other Lechthal peaks, W. the Gutschspitze, Gernspitze, and Gimpelspitze.

The parish-church is at Breitenwang, 1/2 M. to the E. of Reutte. Emp. Lothaire died here in 1137, on his return from Italy. The mortuary chapel contains a Dance of Death in relief. — About 1/2 M. farther to the E. are the baths of Mühl, with a swimming-basin, well fitted up (very pleasant water). In a hollow on the slope of the Dürrerberg, about 1/2 hr. higher, lies the small green Uri, or Unrein-See (reached by crossing the Plansee-Arch by the mill).

The *Stuiben-Fall and Plan-See, see pp. 24, 25. From Reutte to Partenkirchen, see p. 24. Upper Lechthal, see p. 16. Pass Gacht, and via Tannheim to Immenstadt, see p. 24. — Route through the Rothlechthal (p. 24) and over the Dirschentrittjoch to Nassereit 12 hrs., rough and uninteresting (poor inn at Rinnen).

The considerable ruins of the Castle of Ehrenberg, to the W. above the pass of that name (see below), crown the isolated, pine-clad Schlossberg (3280'). In the background (S.) the Thaneler, streaked with snow.

The castle, destroyed by the French in 1800, was stormed in 1552 by Elector Maurice of Saxony, who with 22,000 men had forced his way through the pass, and would have surprised the Emp. Charles V. at Innsbruck, had not a mutiny broken out in one of his regiments at Reutte owing to their pay being in arrear. Charles thus gained a day, and was conveyed in a litter by a fatiguing and dangerous route across the Brenner to Bruneck. During the Thirty Years' War, Ehrenberg twice resisted the attacks of the Swedes under Bernhard of Weimar and Wrangel, but was taken by the Duke of Bavaria in the War of Succession in 1703.

The road skirts the Schlossberg, passes above the (2 M.) Ehrenberger Klause (Inn), a defile still entered by a gateway (through
which pedestrians should pass by the old road), and descends into the green valley of (23/4 M.) Heiterwang (3250'; Hirsch). On the left is (3/4 M.) the small Heiterwanger See, which on the N.E. is connected with the Plansee (see p. 25). Farther on is (23/4 M.) Bichbach (Hirsch, poor), from which the loftily-situated village of Berwang (Inn) and the (3 hrs.) Thaneller (76'/4'), a fine point of view, may be visited (hut at the top). At Lähn the road reaches the infant river Loisach, and gradually descends into the extensive green basin of (41/2 M.) —

87 M. Lermoos (3244'; *Post, with garden; *Drei Mohren), from which on the E. rise the barren rocks of the Wetterstein-Gebirge. To the N. rises the snowy summit of the Zugspitze (9760'), adjoining it on the S. are the Schneefernerkopf (9462') and Wettenschroffen (8880'), and opposite them, to the S., are the Mieminger Mts., with the Tajakopf (8018') and the Sonnspitze (7906'). — At the base of the Wetterstein, 1 1/2 M. to the E., lies the village of Ehrwald (*Adler; Grüner Baum), a little to the S. of the road to Partenkirchen (which is 15 M. distant, via Griesen, see p. 34; one-horse carr. in 3 hrs., 12 m.). — To the Eibsee by the Thörl 3 hrs., see p. 32 (guide advisable).

To the Seebensee and Drachensee, a very interesting excursion from Ehrwald, with guide (Franz and Jos. Sonweber; Guem, landlord of the Adler; Jos. Paulweber). The route ascends the Gaisach-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.) Seebenalp and (1 1/4 hr.) the Seebensee (5360 ft.), which lies in a depression between the Sonnspitze (7906') and the Tajakopf (8018'). To the N. a fine view of the Wettenschroffen. (The shorter way by the Hohe or Steile Gang is a very steep and giddy route.) About 1/2 hr. higher, at the foot of the Grünstein, lies the small Drachensee (6188'). A trying pass leads from this point across the Thörl or Grünsteinscharte (7450') between the Grünstein and Hochplatte to (5 hrs.) Obsteg (see below).

The Daniel (Upsberg, 7638'), to the N. of Lermoos, interesting ascent, 4 1/2 hrs., with guide. — From Ehrwald by the Pestkapelle to the Gaisthal and Ober-Leutasch (5 hrs., with guide), see p. 35; from Ober-Leutasch to Telfs (p. 164) in 2 1/2 hrs., to Seefeld (p. 37) in 2 hrs. (the shortest route for pedestrians to Innsbruck). — Ascent of the Zugspitze, see p. 33.

The road to Nassereit, the finest of all the mountain-passes between Bavaria and the Tyrol, should be traversed on foot (4 hrs.) or in an open carriage (one-horse carr. from Lermoos to Nassereit 3 1/2, two-horse 7 1/2 fl.; omnibus daily, 1 fl. 2 kr.).

About 1 1/2 M. to the S. of Lermoos lies Bieberwier (Inn), from which the road ascends, with a fine retrospect of the Wetterstein Mts., past the (2 M.) Weissensee (left) and (1 1/2 M.) the Blindsee (to the right, below the road) to the (1 1/2 M.) Fern Pass (3970'), 6 1/2 M. from Lermoos, 5 1/2 M. from Nassereit. About 3/4 M. beyond the Pass is the inn Zum Fern, and 3/4 M. farther, by the telegraph-post No. 172, the old road diverges to the right (about 1 1/2 M. shorter, damaged by floods, but good for pedestrians). The old road rapidly descends the W. slope of the mountain, at the foot of which it could formerly be closed by the rock-hewn gate of the castle of
Fernstein (see below). 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 Fernstein rises on the right above the road (Inn at its base). 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 Sigmundsburg, once a hunting-seat of Archduke Sigismund. The road crosses the outlet of the lake by a stone bridge, and leads through a monotonous valley (on the left the slopes of the Wanneck, 8182') to (5½ M.) —

99 M. Nassereit (2743'; *Post; Platzwirth), where the Innsbruck and Landek roads diverge.

The road to Landek (24 M.; "carolpost" daily in 5 hrs., 4 fl.; one-horse carriage to Innst 3½ fl.) leads S.W. through the broad, shadeless Gurgler-Thal; on the left the wooded Tschürgant (p. 163). 3 M. Dollinger Inn. At Tarrenz, 2 M. farther, the old castle of Starkenberg, now a brewery, stands on the slope to the right. 6½ M. Innst, and thence to Landek, see p. 162.

The Innsbruck road ascends to the E., over the pine-clad Holzleiten, a saddle between the Wanneck and the Tschürgant (on the hill is the hamlet of Holzleiten), to (5½ M.) Obsteig (3274'; Löwe, by the church), and then descends. To the right in the valley a massive round tower, a fragment of the castle of Klamm, rises from the pine-forest. In descending we enjoy an extensive view of the Innthal; far below flows the river; in the background to the E. rises the Solstein (p. 164). We next reach (3½ M.) —

108 M. Obermieming (2840'; *Speckbacher). To the right a road diverges to Mötz and Silz (p. 163). Our road leads through a cutting in the rock, and passes a cotton-mill. From (114½ M.) Telfs by railway (opened in July, 1883) to (132 M.) Innsbruck, see p. 163.

5. From Immenstadt to Reutte and Partenkirchen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 6, 18.

54½ M. Post-Omnibus from Sonthofen to (5 M.) Hindelang twice daily in 1½ hr. — Diligence daily (in 1882 at 1 p.m.) from Schattwald to (18½ M.) Reutte in 4 hrs. (1½ fl.; returning from Reutte at 6 a.m.). One-horse Carriage from Sonthofen to Hindelang in 3½ hr., 3½ M.; from Hindelang to Schattwald in 2 hrs., 3½ M.; from Sonthofen to Reutte in 6 hrs., one-horse carriage 15½ fl., two-horse 30½ fl.; from Reutte to Partenkirchen in 5 hrs., 11½ fl.

To (5½ M.) Sonthofen, p. 11. The road to Hindelang leads to the E. by Binswangen through the broad Ostrach-Thal. On the left, the Grünten (p. 12); at its base, the ruin of Fluhenstein. To the right, the Imberger Horn (5413'). The road crosses (3 M.) the Ostrach, and follows the right bank by Vorder-Hindelang to (3 M.) —

10½ M. Hindelang (2693'; *Adler, moderate; Hase), prettily situated at the foot of the Hirschberg. At the base of the Iseler (6170'), ¾ M. to the E., lie the sulphur-baths of Oberdorf.

ASCENT OF THE DAUEN (7433'; 4 1/2 HRS., GUIDE 6 M.) INTERESTING AND NOT DIFFICULT. ONE ROUTE LEADS ROUND THE E. SIDE OF THE MITTAGSFAßTZE BY THE MOSTEALP AND NICKENALP AND THROUGH THE THÜR TO THE (3 HRS.) EREGJUNTER SEE (6070'; POOR CHALET), AND THENCE ACROSS LOOSE STONES TO THE (1 HR.) SUMMIT; ANOTHER LEADS FROM THE OBERTHAL TO THE LAUFBUHLER SEE; AND ASCENDS TO THE TOP FROM THE S. SIDE. THE MORE FORMIDABLE ASCENT OF THE GEISHORN (6622'), CROSSING THE WITTLERALP, IS SUITABLE FOR ADEPTS ONLY (4 HRS.; GUIDE 6 M., OR DESCENDING TO SCHATTWALD 10 M.).

THE ASCENT OF THE HOCHVÖGEL (8495'; 7-8 HRS.; GUIDE 12 FR.) IS LABORIOUS, AND REQUIRES STRENGTH AND ENDURANCE, BUT HAS BEEN GREATLY FACILITATED BY THE ERECTION OF THE PRINZ-LUITPOLD-HAUS, SITUATED ABOVE A LITTLE LAKE IN A BASIN (ABOUT 6230') AT THE FOOT OF THE FUCHSKARSFÄLSTE (7514'), AND SURROUNDED BY HUGE PRECIPICIES. THE HUT, WHICH CONTAINS MATTRESSES AND BEDS, IS REACHED FROM HINTERSTEIN BY THE BERGGÜNDELE-ALP IN 4 1/2-5 HRS.; THENCE TO THE SUMMIT ABOUT 3 HRS. MORE. THE PATH ASCENDS STEEPLY TO THE BATKEN (SUMMIT OF THE RIDGE OVERLOOKING THE SCHWARZWASSERTHAL; 6375), TO THE RIGHT OF THE FUCHSKARSFÄLSTE. TURNING TO THE RIGHT WE TRAVERSE THE E. SIDE OF THE ARETE TO THE STEEP SLOPE OF NEVE (SNOW-IRON USEFUL), AND CLAMBER UP FATIGUING ROCKY LEDGES TO THE CROSS ON THE TOP. ABRUPT DESCENT OVER THE FUCHSENSATTEL INTO THE HORNBACHTHAL (P. 10; GUIDE 15 M.).

FROM HINTERSTEIN TO TANNHEIM (SEE BELOW) ACROSS THE SADDLE BETWEEN THE RAUHHORN AND GEISHORN, AND PASST THE VITALP SEE (SEE BELOW), 5-6 HRS. (GUIDE). A SHORTER ROUTE CROSSES THE ZIPFELSALP BETWEEN THE ISELER AND BSCHEISER TO (3 HRS.) SCHATTWALD (SEE BELOW).

THE ROAD NOW ASCENDS THE JOCHBERG IN WINDINGS, WITH A PLEASANT RETROSPECT OF THE OSTRACHTHAL (SHORT-CUTS FOR PEDESTRIANS). 2 M. OBERJOCH (3697'); 1/4 M. FARTHER THE ROAD LEADS TO THE RIGHT (THAT TO THE LEFT TO UNTERJOCH AND WERTACH) AND, BEFORE REACHING (1/4 M.) THE VORDERJOCH (3770'), PASSES THE BAVARIAN CUSTOM-HOUSE ON THE RIGHT. WE NEXT CROSS A MONOTONOUS MOSSY PLATEAU; ON THE RIGHT RISES THE ISELER. BEYOND THE (1 1/2 M.) HINTER-JOCH WE DESCEND ACROSS THE TYROLESE FRONTIER INTO THE PINE-CLAD OBERE VILSTHAL, PASS THE AUSTRIAN CUSTOM-HOUSE OF VILSREIM, AND REACH (1 M.) —

15 1/2 M. SCHATTWALD (3480'; "TRAUBE; SUNNE), WITH A SMALL SULPHUR-BATH, AT THE W. END OF THE Picturesque TANNHEIMERTHAL. THE VILS, THE DISCHARGE OF THE VITALP SEE, DESCENDS HENCE TO THE
N., and then to the E. by Pfronten (p. 17), and falls into the Lech at Vils, above Füssen (p. 17).

The road is good but shadeless. On the left rise the Einstein (6108') and Aggenstein (6506'); in front the double-peaked Gimpelspitze (7336'). 3½ M. Tannheim, or Höfen (3590'; Ochs, moderate; Kreuz), the principal place in the valley.

To (1 hr.) the "Vilsalpsee (3700') a good path ascends the Vilsthal, which opens on the S. We then follow the E. bank to the (½ hr.) chalet at the head of the valley, which is bounded by the Geishorn, Rauhhorn, and Kugelhorn. — To Hinterstein (5-6 hrs.), see above.

On the left lies the village of Grählen (ascent of the Aggenstein, 2½ hrs., with guide, interesting), whence a road leads to the N. through the Enge to (9 M.) Pfronten (p. 17). 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 (4555'). 3 M. Nesselwände (3720'; Kreuz), at the base of the Gimpelspitze (7335'). On the left (S.) is the Gaichtspitze (6595'); opposite us the Schwarzhanskurkopf (7296'). The Tannheimer-Thal terminates here. The road descends, passes between the hamlets of Raut and Gaicht (with the wooded Birkenthal, the Lachenspitze, and the Leitachspitze on the right), enters the Gacht Pass, the profound and beautifully-wooded ravine of the Weissenbach, and winds down its left side. At (4½ M.) Weissenbach (2894'; Löwe) the road enters the broad and unattractive Lechthal (one-horse carr. to Reutte 3 ft., but not always to be had). On the right rises the Thaneller (ascend from Berwang, which is reached in 2½ hrs. through the Rothlechthal, opening on the S.; comp. p. 20). 3½ M. Höfen (*Krone); 2 M. Aschau; then over the Lech to (34 M. from Immenstadt) Reutte (p. 20).

From Reutte to Partenkirchen by Lermoos and Griesen, see R. 4 and p. 34. A shorter route is by a good road passing the Plansee (20½ M.). This road leads to (½ M.) Breitenwang (p. 20), turns to the left at the well, and a few paces beyond it to the right, and ascends towards the double-peaked Tauern, on the pine-clad N. slopes of which it gradually mounts. The small sulphur-baths of Kreckelmoos are passed on the right. The road crosses the Rossrücken; fine retrospect (the Glimmspitze and Hochvogel, two peaks of the Lechthal, in the background). About 2 M. from Breitenwang, 80 paces beyond the second bridge by which the road crosses a torrent, is a stone (on the left) marking the steep descent through wood to the (¼ hr.) lower *Stuibenfall, a broad cascade 100 ft. in height, formed by the Arch, the discharge of the Plansee, and finely framed with trees.

A somewhat shorter footpath, which may be found without a guide, leads from Breitenwang across meadows and through wood direct to the lower fall. The latter part of it, however, where it borders the Arch, is sometimes under water. Abundance of Alpine roses.

The path then ascends the Arch to the (¼ hr.) smaller Upper
to Partenkirchen.  PLANSEE.  5. Route. 25

Fall, and turning to the right soon regains the road near (10 min.) a small chapel, close to which is an excellent spring.

The road now crosses the Arch, passes the Little, and reaches the (3/4 M.) Great Plansee (3192'; Inn), a fine sheet of water, enclosed by wooded mountains. To the S.W. in the background rises the Thaneller. The road skirts the lake and passes the Kaiserbrunnen. At the (33/4 M.) Austrian Frontier Station there is a monument to King Lewis of Bavaria (Zur Förelle, a good inn; Zum Linderhof, a few min. farther on, plain).

A road ascends from this point past the Ammerwald-Alp (after 41/2 M., bridle-path to the left to Hohenschwangau, 31/2 hrs.) to the (10 M.) forester's house of Linder (an inn, opposite the royal shooting-lodge of Linderhof), in the upper Ammer-Thal or Graswang-Thal. Thence by (41/2 M.) Graswang (2885'; poor inn) to (3 M.) Ettal or (41/2 M.) Oberammergau (p. 30).

The Plansee terminates 1/2 M. farther, and the road enters the wood. It crosses (3/4 M.) a rocky barrier to the 'Drei Quellen', where a bridge marks the Austrian frontier. The wooded Naiderachthal is now traversed. On the right is (11/4 M.) a broad mud-stream, with huge masses of detritus. We next pass a stone seat (11/4 M.) commanding a fine view of the Zugspitze, the highest mountain in Bavaria. The road quits the wood a little farther on, and reaches (11/4 M.) the high-road and the Austrian and Bavarian custom-house at Griesen (2752'; Inn). Hence to Lermoos, see p. 21; through the Elmauer Gries to Graswang (see above), with guide, in 3 hrs.

The road now descends the wooded Loisachthal; on the right the Zugspitze, to the left the distant Karwendelgebirge. The road crosses the Loisach (3 M.) and follows its right bank; 3/4 M. farther the wood terminates. On the right rises the Waxenstein, beyond it the Zugspitze. The road to the Badersee (p. 32) diverges to the right a little on this side of (13/4 M.) the Schmelz (Inn), at the mouth of the Hammersbach (p. 32).

In the foreground lies Partenkirchen, and near it the domed tower of Garmisch. On the left the Kramer. 21/2 M. Garmisch; 3/4 M. Partenkirchen, see p. 30.

6. The Starnberger See and Ammersee.

The Hohe Peissenberg.

Railway from Munich to Starnberg (171/2 M.) in 1 hr. 5 min. (fares 2 m. 25, 1 m. 50 pf., 1 m.; return-tickets 3 m. 40, 2 m. 25, 1 m. 50 pf.); to Peissenberg (381/2 M.) in 21/3 hrs. (fares 5 m. 50, 3 m. 25, 2 m. 15 pf.). Eight trains daily; on Sundays twelve to Starnberg. — Steamboat from Starnberg to Seeshaupt and back (round the whole lake) 4-5 times daily in summer (oftener on Sundays) in 3 hrs. (fares 2 m. 80, 1 m. 60 pf.). Holders of steamboat-tickets purchased at the railway-station in Munich take precedence of travellers who have taken them at the lake. — If time is limited, take the train to Feldafing; walk from the inn through the wood to (20 min.) Possenhofen; cross by boat to Leoni (Rottmannshöhe); and return thence to Starnberg by steamer.

The Starnberg train quits the Lindau line (p. 1) at Pasing.
Stations Planegg, Gauting (with a sulphur spring), Mühlthal (before which we obtain a glimpse of the pretty, wooded Würmthal to the left). Station at (17½ M.) Starnberg close to the lake.

**Starnberg** (*Bayrischer Hof*, R. 2-2½, B. 1 m., L. 40 pf.; *Hotel Brunner; Pellet; Tutzinger Hof; Post*), a considerable place at the N. end of the lake, is generally crowded in summer. The old château on a height now contains public offices. Fine view of the distant Alps. Bath in the lake 20 pf.; rowing-boat 80 pf. per hour.

The *Lake of Starnberg*, or **Würm-See** (1945'), 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, Benedichtenwand, Karwendelgebirge, Joehberg, Herzogstand, Heingarten, Krottenkopf, Wetterstein range with the Zugspitze, and Ettaler Mandl.

**Steamboat Journey.** On the hill to the right, immediately beyond Starnberg, rises the villa of the late Prince Charles of Bavaria (d. 1875). On the bank, farther on, are a number of other villas. Stat. Niederdöcking. Possenhofen (Zum Fischmeister) lies about ½ M. from the railway-station of that name (p. 27). Duke Max 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, keeping to the right (way-posts), to (1 M.) *Feldafing*, a favourite resort (*Strauch's Hotel*, 1/4 M. from the rail. stat., beautiful view from the terrace). In the lake below lies the *Roseninsel*, the property of the King (shown by order obtained from the *Oberhofmeister* at Munich, or from the *Rentamt* at Starnberg), near which a lake-village was discovered by Desor.

Opposite Possenhofen (boat 1 m.; pleasant passage of 1/4 hr.) lies *Leoni* (*Probst; Pension Schönmon*, 5-7 m. per day). On the hill above it rises the church of *Aufkirchen*. To the left, 3/4 M. from the pier, is situated the royal château of Berg, with a beautiful park (not accessible). Among the villas here is the *Himbselhaus*, now *Villa Frommel*, with frescoes by Kaulbach, etc. (no admission).

*Hotel Rottmannshöhe* (20 min.). The path ascends opposite the landing-place, and at the top of the hill turns to the right to the large new *Hotel*, the veranda of which commands a beautiful survey of the lake and Alps. On a platform in front of the hotel stands a simple monument erected to Karl Rottmann (d. 1850), the famous landscape-painter, by the artists of Munich.

On the W. bank a number of parks and gardens extend from Possenhofen to (2¼ M.) *Garanthausen*, with a château of King Francis II. of Naples. Next stat. Tutzing (*Gasthaus am See*, with pleasant garden; *Zur Eisenbahn*, at the rail. stat., 11/4 M. from the lake, with *View from the veranda; Sommerkeller*, a restaurant with groups of fine trees, 5 min. S. of the station), with Hr. Hallberger's château, the pleasant grounds of which are open 1-3 p.m.

— The *Johannesberg*, a grassy hill on the bank of the lake, 3/4 M. S. of the railway-station, commands a charming view (still finer
from the *Ilkahöhe, near Oberzeismering, 1 hr.). The lake, which forms a bay here towards the W., called the Karfenwinkel, has now attained its greatest width (3 M.).

Stat. Bernried (Inn), with a château of Hr. v. Wendland and fine clumps of trees, possesses a brewery of great local repute. The banks become flatter, and the mountains more conspicuous. Stat. Seeshaupt (*Inn) 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, Ammerland (*Inn), with a château of Count Pocci, Allmannhausen (all summer-resorts), Leoni, and Starnberg.

Diligence from Seeshaupt daily to (2 1/4 M.) St. Heinrich and (6 M.) Beuerberg, with a nunnery and girls' school, prettily situated on the Loisach. To the right of the road lies the Oedbauer (Restaur.; 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 (3/4 hr.) church of Holzhauen, another charming point of view (descent to Ammerland 1 hr.). About 6 M. to the E. of Ambach (road by Weidenbach) rises the château of Eurasburg, high above the Loisach, commanding a fine view of the Alps (thence to Beuerberg 1 hr.).

Railway Journey. Little is seen of the lake at first. 20 1/2 M. (from Munich) Possenhofen. Beyond (22 M.) Feldafing several pleasing glimpses are obtained. At (25 M.) Tutzing passengers for Pensberg (p. 37) change carriages. The Weilheim line turns towards the W. (view of the Zugspitze, etc. to the left). 27 1/2 M. Diemen-dorf, 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. Witzhofen (route to the Ammersee, see below). 33 1/2 M. Weilheim (1844'; *Post; *Traube; Bräuwastl; Hipper's Restaurant, at the station), a small town on the Ammer. (Route to Murnau and Partenkirchen, see p. 29.) Change carriages for Peissenberg. Passing Unterpeissenberg, the train stops at (38 1/2 M.) Peissenberg, or Sulz, where the railway at present terminates. About 1/4 M. from the station is Bad Sulz (2015'; *Inn, moderate), with shady walks. In the vicinity are extensive coal-mines, to which a visit may be paid.

The Road to the Hohe Peissenberg (guide unnecessary) leads from the station across the railway, turns to the left beyond the restaurant (finger-post), and ascends the pine-clad hill, passing the Weinwirth (inn). In 1/4 hr. we reach the summit. A footpath ascending to the right beyond Bad Sulz is shorter, but steeper.

The *Hohe Peissenberg (3240'), 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 a rustic Inn.

View. The principal mountains visible are, from E. to W., the Wendelstein, Benediktenwand, Jochberg (beyond which in the extreme distance peeps the snowy 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, Sauling, mountains of the Loisach district, Grün-
ten, 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 the Peissenberg to the Ammgau. The best route is to the W. by Hötten to (3 M.) Peiting, whence a road leads by Rottenbuch (*Inn) and Saulgrub to (13 M.) Ober-Ammgau. Another road leads from Sulz (see above) by Boding to Rottenbuch.

The Ammersee (1768'), 10 M. long, and 3-4 M. broad, situated 7 M. to the W. of the Starnberger See, is a less attractive lake. It commands a view of the distant Alpine range to the S., while the Hohe Peissenberg rises in the foreground. The banks are flat and wooded. A small steamboat plies on the lake (2-3 times a day from Diessen to Stegen and back), and boats may be hired at Diessen.

From stat. Wiltshofen (see above) to (7 1/2 M.) Diessen a diligence runs thrice daily in 2 hours. 13/4 M. Pähl (*Gattinger), a pleasant place. On the wooded hill above rises the Hochschloss, commanding a fine view (still finer from the Sonnenhügel; at the foot of the hill is a pretty ravine with a waterfall). The road next passes (2 M.) Fischen (road to the right to Andechs, 4 M., see below), traverses an extensive moss, formerly the bed of a lake, crosses the sluggish Ammer, and reaches (33/4 M.) —

Diessen, or Bayerdiessen (*Post; Gattinger), an important looking, straggling market-town at the S.W. end of the lake, and a summer-resort, with the extensive buildings of an old monastery. A little inland lies the hamlet of St. Georgen, 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, 1/2 M. farther.

The steamboat crosses the lake to Fischen (see above), and then skirts the E. bank to Herrsching in the ‘Herrschinger Winkel’ (the broadest part of the lake), the station for Andechs.

A road leads through the picturesque ravine of the Kienthal to (3 M.) Andechs (2572'), 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). A flight of steps by the parsonage leads to the garden of the *Inn. Erling (Glocke), a considerable place, adjoins Andechs, forming a single village (Erling-Andechs).

From Erling to the Starnberger See, at first uninteresting, by (3 M.) Machtlfing and (1 1/2 M.) Traubing. Thence to the left to (3 M.) Feldafing (p. 26), or to the right to (3 1/2 M.) Tützing (p. 27). Fine views in descending to the lake. — From Erling to Starnberg (9 M.) omnibus daily by Persching in 2 hrs.

From Erling to Inning and Grafenau. To the N. of Andechs a good road leads by Herrsching (5 M.) Seefeld (Inn) on the small Pilsensee, with a château of Count Törnring (chapel and armoury interesting; fine view from the terrace), and past the lovely Wörthsee to (5 M.) Inning (Post) and (3 M.) Grafenau (see below and p. 1).

The next stations are Ried on the E. and Utting on the W. bank. From stat. Breitenbrunn (E.) a road leads to Seefeld on the Pilsensee (see above). Then, on the W. bank, Schondorf, above which, to the left, are the village and château of Greifenberg; at the foot of the hill are the baths of that name with springs containing sulphur and arsenic; a diligence daily in 1/3 hr. to Türken-
feld, p. 1). The *Amper* emerges from the lake near stat. *Stegen* (Inn), at the N. end. Omnibus from Stegen daily in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to *Inningen* and ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Graftrath* (p. 1).

7. From Munich to Innsbruck by Partenkirchen.

*Comp. Map*, p. 18.

95 M. Railway to (46 M.) Murnau in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 6 m. 15, 4 m. 10, 2 m. 60 pf.). From the Murnau station *Post-Omnibus* twice daily in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to (16 M.) Partenkirchen (another omnibus to Garmisch, 2 m.). From Partenkirchen to (10 M.) Mittenwald diligence twice daily in 2 hrs.; from Mittenwald to Innsbruck *Post-Omnibus* twice daily in 7 hrs.

Beyond (33$\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Weilheim* (p. 27) the train diverges to the left from the Peissenberg line, and ascends the right (E.) bank of the *Ammer*. 36 M. *Polling*; 39 M. *Huglfing*. The train ascends through the side-valleys of the *Hungerbach* and *Geilbach*, commanding fine views of the mountains on the right, to (43$\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Uffing*, which lies about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the N. end of the *Staffelsee* (2100'). The line runs at some distance from the E. bank of the lake, passing the villages of *Rieden* and *Seehausen*, to —

46 M. Stat. *Murnau* (2286'; *Tafetmais* Restaur.; carriages), at the S.E. end of the Staffelsee, and 140' above it. (*Hôtel Murnau*, with baths, on the lake.) About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station and the lake is the prettily-situated village of Murnau (*Post; Pantelbräu*; *Griesbräu*; *Zacherlbräu*; *Angerbräu*). The hill to the E. commands a good view of the mountains: to the left the Heimgarten, Kistenkopf, and Krottenkopf; to the right the Ammergeu Mts.; in the background of the Loisachthal the Wetterstein Mts.

From *Obltstadt*, 4 M. to the S.E., the *Heimgarten* (5863') may be ascended ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., with guide; comp. p. 39). — To the W. of Murnau a road crosses the hill between the Staffelsee and the Murnauer Moos, passing *Grafenbach* (left) to (7 M.) *Kohlgub* (2890'; *Badhôtel*, board 4 M.; apartments in the *Lindenschlöschen*), a chalybeate bath and health-resort at the N. base of the *Hörnle* (5135), which is easily ascended in 2 hrs. (extensive view, stretching as far as Munich). To the W. lies (1$\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Saulgub* on the Ammergeu road (to Oberammergau, see below, 6$\frac{1}{2}$ M., by carr. in 1 hr.). Walkers to Ammergeu diverge from the road before reaching Kohlgub by a path to the left, which strikes the Ammergeu road at *Wurmannsaus*.

Beyond *Hübendorf* the *Partenkirchen Road* traverses a broad marshy tract, crosses the *Ramsau* (navigable for rafts) before its confluence with the *Loisach*, and follows the left bank of the latter. At (7 M.) *Eschenloch* (2096 ft.; *Inn*) the mountains are reached; to the left beyond the Loisach rise the indented Kistenkopf, and the Oberisskopf with a cross on the summit; 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 *Festbühel*, to the right of the road.

To the *Walchensee* (p. 39) through the *Eschenthal* (3 hrs.; guide advisable, 4 M.). We cross the *Loisach*, and then the *Eschentalane*, the right bank of which we ascend (cart-track); on the right lies a large gully of the *Kistenkopf*. A bridge (1 hr.) is crossed (the path straight on ends in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. at the Eschenklamm), and the left bank followed; 20 min., a view of
the profound 'Eschenklamm ('Gache Tod') is obtained from a bridge recently thrown across the abyss. The brook is again twice crossed. Descend to the Walchensee by a footpath to the left (the stony track to the right leads to Obernach, near the S. end of the lake).

To Ober-Ammergau. Footpath by Plaiken across the hills to the N. of the Ettalaberg (21/2 hrs., guide desirable).

At (4 M.) Oberau (2180'; Post) the Ober-Ammergau road diverges to the right.

This road ascends rapidly to (21/2 M.) Ettal (2880'), a monastery dissolved in 1803, with extensive buildings, now the property of Count Pappenheim. The church contains a ceiling-painting by Knoller and a famous organ. On the N. side is a brewery of great local repute. The village lies at the base of the Ettalaberg (5384'), a rocky peak, the ascent of which is laborious (3 hrs., with guide). The road then descends into the Ammerthal to (3 M.) Ober-Ammergau (2759'; Schwabenwirth or Post; Stern; Dietmer; Preisinger, and others), celebrated for the passion plays performed here every ten years (1880, 1890, etc.). The theatre has seats for 5000 spectators. Wood and ivory carving is the chief occupation of the inhabitants (Lang's depôt). About 1/4 hr. to the W., on a height at the base of the Sonnenberg, stands the Crucifixion, a colossal group in Kelheim marble, executed by Halbig of Munich, and presented by King Lewis II. in 1875.

The road next leads to (2 M.) Unter-Ammergau to (5 M.) Saulgrub. Thence (by the Schongau road) either N. by Rottenbuch to (13 M.) Peiting (p. 28), or E. by Kohlgrub (see above) to (81/2 M.) Murnau (p. 29).

To Reutte. Road from Ober-Ammergau through the sequestered Graswang-Thal, by the Ammerwaldalpe, and past the Plansee. 24 M. (comp. p. 25). To Hohenschwangau (p. 18), 8 hrs.; the bridle-path diverges to the right by the Ammerwald-Alp, 31/4 M. on this side of the Plansee (p. 25).

Beyond Oberau the broad basin of Partenkirchen becomes visible. On the left, near (2 M.) Farchant, is the Kuhflucht (p. 31), a gorge descending from the Hohe Fricken. The road crosses (1 M.) the Loisach. On the slope of the Kramer, to the right, is the ruin of Werdenfels (see below). Travellers bound for Garmisch diverge to the right before the Loisach bridge is reached. Then (2 M.) —

62 M. (from Munich) Partenkirchen (2369'; Post, R. 2 m., B. 60 pf., D. 2 m.; Stern, B. 50, D. 1 m. 40 pf., pens. 4 m.; Villa Resch, with baths; Kainsenbad, p. 34; Zum Mohren, moderate; Zum Rassen; Mölber, well spoken of; Zum Bierling), the Parthanum of the Romans, a favourite summer-resort, beautifully situated at the base of the Eckenberg, a spur of the Krottenkopf. The small town owes its modern appearance to serious fires which occurred in 1860, 1863, and 1865. Handsome modern Gothic church. A visit may be paid to the school of carving and design.

Fine view of the valley from the pilgrimage-church of *St. Anton, above the village (to which a shady path ascends in 10 min.). The peaks, from left to right, are the Wetterwand, Dreithorspitze, Alspitze, Waxenstein (behind it the Zugspitze), the pointed Daniel (in the distance, beyond the Eibsee-Thörlen); to the right the Kramer, in the foreground Garmisch.

Garmisch (2270'; *Westermair zum Husaren; *Lamm; Zur Zugspitze; Kainzen/franz; Traube; apartments at Schiberger's and others; Restaur. Russhütte, prettily situated on the Loisach), a thriving little town, with picturesque old houses, the seat of the district-court, is another favourite resort, but the view from it is inferior to that from Partenkirchen. To the left, between the Krottenkopf and Wetterwand, peeps the Karwendelgebirge; the well-
defined Alpspitze is conspicuous, but of the Zugspitze a small part only is seen to the left of the Waxenstein.

Carriages (Seiter, Hohenleitner, and Reiser at Garmisch; others at Partenkirchen): One-horse carr. to Ober-Grainau and the Badersee and back, 4½, two-horse 7 m.; Farchant 4½ or 7, Oberau 5 or 8, Griesen 6 or 9, Eschenlohe 6 or 8, Wallgau and Krün 8½ or 12, Mittenwald and Scharnitz 9 or 13½, Walchensee 10½ or 14, Ober-Ammergau 9½ or 14, Murnau 8½ or 12, Lermoos 10 or 15, Plansee and Reute 12 or 20, Elmau 10 or 20 m. (The driver expects a fee of 20 pf. for each mark of the fare. No other extras.)

Excursions (Guides: Jos. Reindl, nicknamed Spadill, Witting, Bergkofier, and L. Reindl at Partenkirchen; Joh. Ostler or Koser, Joh. and Jos. Dengg or Zeissler at Garmisch).

Faukenschlucht. Beyond Partenkirchen a zigzag path ascends to it to the right, and then leads on the right side of the ravine to the (20 min.) waterfall of the Faukenbach. A path also leads from St. Anton (see above) on the hill-side through wood to (20 min.) the entrance to the gorge.

The ruin of Werdenfels (2578') is ascended in 1¼ hr. by a path to the left from the Schwaigl Wang, 1½ M. from Garmisch. View of the Loisachthal, the Krottenkopf, etc.; from the S. terrace, view of the Wetterstein.

The Kuhflucht (1½ hr.), entered by Farchant (p. 30; by the inn turn to the left, cross the Loisach, 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 (3756'; ascent uninteresting).

The Risserbauer is a good point of view, ½ hr. from Garmisch. From the post-office we cross the meadows towards the S.W., in the direction of the Risserkopf, a wooded height immediately below the Alpspitze. The farm lies in a hollow at the back of the hill.

Partnachklamm (to Graseck 1½ hr.; guide unnecessary). After following the Kainzenbad road (p. 34), to the S. of Partenkirchen (see below) for 40 paces, we turn to the right, and in ½ hr. reach the first bridge, at the mouth of the Partnach valley. (From Garmisch a good, and in part shady footpath leads to the right from the Partenkirchen road beyond the bridge, over the Partnach, crosses the island, and follows the right 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 Rainthaler Bauer, p. 33; after ½ hr. we cross the stream by a second bridge, beyond which the road to the 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 bridge is the finest point. The Partnach, which dashes through the rocky gorge 230' below, descends from the Rainthal (see below). Beyond the bridge the path ascends in 8 min. to the forester's house of Vorder-Graseck (2551'; Restaur.), where a fine view is enjoyed. From this point to the Rainthal and the Schachen, see below. — From Graseck to Mittenwald direct, through the Ferchen-Thatal, 3 hrs. (guide unnecessary). From the forestier's house 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 Mitten-Graseck) to (10 min.) Hinter-Graseck; ½ hr., bridge over the Ferchenbach; then for ½ hr. straight through the wood, and down to (7 min.) Elmau (3346'; Inn).

(Walkers from Elmau to Graseck should avoid the bridle-path to the left, which leads to the Schachental, p. 33.) From this point a road ascends slowly, at first through wood, but afterwards shadeless, to (5½ M.) the Ferchensee; it then descends, past the Lautersee, to (1¾ M.) Mittenwald (p. 34). From Elmau to the Schachental, see below (bridle-path, 2½-3 hrs.); to Klais, on the Mittenwald post-road (p. 34), 4½ M., by a carriage-road.

The 'Eckbauer (3448'); 2 hrs.; guide 2½ m., desirable. The road, which passes the Kainzen-Bad (p. 34), is tolerable. This excursion may also be thus combined with the preceding. After following the cart-road to Elmau (see above) for ¼ hr., we diverge by a narrow path to the left
by a barn, ascend the grassy slopes in windings, pass through wood, and reach the Eckbauer in \( \frac{1}{2} \) 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 Frauenalpe, Alpspitze, Zugspitze, Kramer, and Krottenkopf; below lies the deep, wooded valley of the Ferchenbach.

'Badersee (5 M.; omnibus twice daily in 1 hr., 1 m.) The road diverges to the left from that to Lermoos, a few hundred yards beyond the Schmelz (p. 25), and leads by Unter-Grainau. The small, emerald-green lake, framed with dark pines, is overshadowed by the huge precipices of the Zugspitze. *Hotel Badersee (pens. 6½ m.), on its bank, pleasant for a prolonged stay. — New road hence to the (2 M.) Eibsee (see below).

The 'Eibsee (3209'), 7 M. from Partenkirchen, at the base of the Zugspitze, is reached by the road via Unter-Grainau and the Badersee (see above); or, from Garmisch, by the path to the left at the W. end of the village, which leads across meadows to (1½ hr.) Ober-Grainau (small *Inn kept by the forester), and thence to (1 hr.) the lake. The Eibsee (3 M. long, 2 M. broad), with its nine islands, belongs to two fishermen's families, who purchased the property in 1813 (Inn, near the fishermen's cottages, poor). Travellers are rowed (70 pf. each) to an island 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 is 5 min. to the S.E. of the Eibsee (bad path). — From the Eibsee over the Thörten (5225') to Ehrwald (3 hrs.; with guide), see p. 34.

Höllenthal-Klamm (3½ hrs.; guide 4 m.). The best route is by Ober-Grainau (see above). A good new path (no risk of mistake; finger-posts) ascends thence, soon becoming steeper, through the Stangenwald to the (1½ hr.) perpendicular rocks of the Wazenstein. The 'Stangensteig' (3 broad, steady head necessary) then skirts the precipice, commanding a fine view towards the plain, and leads to (1/2 hr.) the bridge (3838') over the Höllenthal-Klamm, a gully through which the Hammersbach dashes, 250 feet below. A bad path (hazardous without a guide) ascends to (1½ hr.) a deserted lead-mine (4720'), from which a fatiguing path leads to the (2½ hrs.) Hochalpe (see below).

The Kramer (6510'), on the left bank of the Loisach, above Garmisch, affords an excellent survey of the Wetterstein range. Bridle-path to the (2 hrs.) Königstand; a steep, narrow path, suitable for good climbers only, with a guide, leads thence to the top in 2 hrs. more.

The 'Krottenkopf (6906', 4½ hrs.; guide 5 m.) affords a distant view of innumerable peaks (Grossglockner, Grossvenediger, Stubai and Oetztal mountain) and of the plain (Munich, Starnberg Lake, etc.). A cart-road leads from St. Anton, passing the parsonage, to the (2 hrs.) Estergerssee (generally dry in summer) and the (10 min.) Estergersalp (very poor inn). Bridle-path, steep, rough, and stony at places, thence to the (2½ hrs.) summit. — Descent to the (4 hrs.) Walchensee fatiguing, guide necessary.

Hochalpe (5551'; 4 hrs.; guide hardly necessary). The route from Partenkirchen crosses the Partnach at the upper mill and leads towards the wooded Risserkopf (p. 31), on the E. side of which it ascends (cart-track) to (3 hrs.) the Kreuzalpe (5220'), whence a fine view of the Eibsee is obtained. It then ascends on the E. slopes of the Langenfeld, and round the basin of the Bodenlahnthal, to (1 hr.) the Hochalpe, which commands an admirable view of the Wetterstein, Dreithorspitze, Alpspitze (see below; 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 Wazenstein, Höllenthalferner, and Zugspitze. The steep descent into the Höllenthal should be attempted by experts only, with a guide (see above). By the Bernardinatal and Gassenalp into the Bodenlahnthal and to (2 hrs.) the Rainharter Bauer (see below).

Alpspitze (8648'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 8 m.), fatiguing. From (2½ hrs.) the Rainharter Bauer (see below) we ascend the Bodenlahnthal to (2 hrs.) the Gassenalp, pass the small Stuhlfiensee (6234'; on the left), and reach the
summit by the S.E. slope. Survey of the Wetterstein, Zugspitze, Höllethal, etc.; distant view limited.

Schachenalp (6829'; 5 hrs.; guide 5 m., unnecessary). From (1½ hr.) Graseck the path descends and crosses the Ferchenbach, the left bank of which it then skirts to (1 hr.) the Steilennfälle. It 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 (½ hr.) royal bridle-path. The latter ascends to the right in 2½ hrs. more to the Schachenalp, with the small Schachensee, and the Königshaus (no admittance). A pavilion, a few hundred paces to the W., on the brink of the abyss, commands a magnificent view of the Rainthal below us, with the Plattacherferner and, to the S., the Dreitorspitze and Wetterstein. To the N. stretches the vast Bavarian plain. The views from the Tetenfelsgesas (7009'; reached in 1½ hr. more, via the Schachenplatte) and from the (1 hr.) Frauenalpe (7165') are still more extensive, but the ascent of the latter requires a perfectly steady head and good guides. — From Elmau (p. 31) a good bridle-path ascends to the Schachenalp in 2½ - 3 hrs., passing the finely-situated Wetterstein-Alp on the left.

Hinterer Rainthal and Blaue Gumpen (4½ hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 5 m.). The path descends from (1½ hr.) Graseck and crosses the Ferchenbach (see above); at the finger-post it ascends to the right into the Rainthal and crosses the Partnach three times; 1 hr., finger-post pointing to the right "Zum Rainthaler Bauern" (see below); 2 min. farther on, the path crosses the Bodenlahne (the Alspitze rises at the end of the valley on the right), and then ascends to the right through the monotonous Stuibenwald (the Mitter-Klamm remaining on the left). After 3½ 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 (½ hr.) the Bockhütte, a forester's hut, where the magnificent Hintere Rainthal is disclosed to view. Then past the Sieben Springe (a copious spring) to (½ hr.) the "Untere Blaue Gumppe (3668')", beautifully situated. A hut 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 Rainthal, between huge fragments of rock, the remains of an old landslip; ½ hr., on the left, below us lies the grey-green Oberer Blaue Gumppe (3850'). Thence to the (1½ hr.) Angerhütte, the Knorrhütte, and to the top of the Zugspitze, see below. — To the Rainthaler Bauer (3090'; 2½ hrs.). Path either by Graseck and through the Rainthal, ascending to the right from (2½ hrs.) the finger-post (see above) to (30 min.) the summit; or, diverging to the right from the Graseck road at the opening of the Partnachthal (½ hr. from Partenkirchen) and crossing the Hohe Steg. View similar to that from Graseck, but less extensive.

The Zugspitze (3770'), the third in height of the N. limestone Alps (Parsier Spitze 6910', Dachstein 9830'), requires two days (guide 12 m.). Ascent laborious, but very interesting and free from danger for climbers with steady heads. To (5 hrs.) the Oberer Blaue Gumppe, 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 (½ hr.) top of the hill commands a fine view of the imposing head of the valley, and, in the opposite direction, of the Blaue Gumpen with the shooting-lodge on the Schachen high above. In the wood, just beyond this point, is the poor Angerhütte (3970'), near which (a digging of ½ hr.) is the Partnach-Ursprung, a gorge filled with the debris of avalanches, from which a copious brook bursts forth. From the hut we mount in ½ hr. to the Upper Anger (4130'; new refuge-hut, where the night may be spent), whence the path ascends to the right through creeping pines, and then through the Brunenthal to (2 hrs.) the Knorrhütte (6710'), built by the German Alpine Club and enlarged in 1881 (bed 2 m.; good spring). From the club-hut we ascend a rocky basin (the 'Weisse Thal') to the Schnee-Ferner or Plattach-Glacier, which is easily crossed to the base of the Zugspitze. We next mount a stony slope (the 'Grosse Reisen') to the 'Kamin' (with a wire-rod), the 'Nase',

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and the arête (3/4 hr. in length), and thus reach ((3-31/2 hrs. from the hut) the W. peak, which is marked by a cross 15′ in height. The "Panorama is superb. A new path connects the W. with the E. summit, which is rather lower (5/4 hr.). — The ascent from Ehrwald (p. 21) is shorter. We may proceed from the Pestkapelle (p. 21) by the Gatterl (6670′) to (7 hrs.) the Knorrhütte, and then, as above described, to (3 hrs.) the summit. (This is also the shortest descent for travellers bound for Innsbruck.) Or we may go from Ehrwald direct via the Wieswaldhütten, past the Ehrwalder Köpfe, and through the Österreichische Schneckar to the (6-7 hrs.) summit. A new path leads from the Ehrwalder Köpfe over the Thörrlücken to the Seealp and the Eibsee, so that without greatly prolonging the journey the traveller may descend to the Eibsee. — The descent through the Luderegrübe to the Eibsee (4-5 hrs.) is very steep and difficult.

The Walchensee (p. 39) is 18 M. from Partenkirchen; by carriage (p. 31) in 31/2 hrs. The Mittenwald road is quitted to the left at (6 M.) Klais (see below); 3 M. Krün; 9 M. the village of Walchensee. View of the Wetterstein and Karwendel-Gebirge almost the whole way. — By Eschenlohe to the Walchensee, see p. 29.

To Lermoos (p. 21), 15 M., by a good road through the wooded Loisachthal (by carriage in 3 hrs.; one-horse 12 m.). The frontier-inn at Griesen (p. 26) is 9 M. from Partenkirchen, and 6 M. from Lermoos. — From the Eibsee over the Thörilen to Ehrwald (p. 21), 3 hrs., uninteresting (guide advisable, 21/2 m.). 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 3/4 hour. 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, where we pass through an enclosure. From the (10 min.) crucifix which marks the summit of the Thörilen (5233′) we obtain a view of Lermoos. In descending we incline to the right and thus reach a broad road which leads to (11/2 hr.) Ehrwald.

The Road ascends from Partenkirchen to Mittenwald (10 M.). To the right in the valley, 1 M. from Partenkirchen, lies the *Kaimzen-Bad (also an inn, pension 6 m.), with an alkaline spring (containing iodine, natron, and sulphur), used as a remedy for gout and cutaneous diseases. The road traverses undulating pastures; on the right rises the Wetterstein, and in front are the bold peaks of the Karwendel range. 21/2 M. Kaltenbrunn; 11/2 M. Gerold (on the left the small Wagenbrech-See); 1 M. Klais (to the Barmsee and Krün, see p. 39); to Elmau, see p. 31). The road passes the small and marshy Schmalsee, and descends abruptly into the Isarthal, where it unites with the road from Benedictbeuern and Walchensee (see R. 8). Then (4 M.) —

721/2 M. (from Munich) Mittenwald (3090′; *Post; *Strodl and *Traube, moderate), the last Bavarian village, overshadowed by the precipitous Karwendelgebirge, the W. peak (7815′) of which rises almost perpendicularly. The construction of the old houses, each projecting beyond its neighbour, is curious. The lower rooms, which are generally vaulted, once served as magazines for goods on their way from Augsburg to Italy by this route. The manufacture of violins and guitars, which are chiefly exported to England and America, forms the principal occupation of the inhabitants.

EXCURSIONS (guide, Bittl). The *Lautersee (3230′; 1/2 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 swim-
ming-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 1/2 hr. farther up (road) lies the lonely Ferchensee (3380'), close
to the base of the Wetterstein and Grünkopf; thence to (1 hr.) Elmau,
and to Partenkirchen via Graseck, sec p. 31. — From the Ferchensee over the
Franzosensteig (4186'), between the Grünkopf and Wetterstein, into the
Leutasch-Valley, 2 hrs., with guide; fatiguing descent.

The Hohe Kranzberg (4524'; 1 1/2 hr.) commands a fine view of the
Zugspitze, Wetterstein, and Karwendelgebirge. Several paths lead across
the Calvarienberg to the summit. Descent by a new path through the
Kreidengraben to Klaus (see above); or (with guide) past the Wilden-See
and Lutter-See to Mittenwald.

Barmsee (1 1/2 hr.). We follow the Partenkirchen road for about 2 M.,
and diverge by a path to the right, which leads to the lake, embosomed
in wood. Remains of lake-dwellings have been discovered here. Fine
view from *Zapf's Inn, on a hill on the E. side. The lake affords boat-
ing and bathing, and there are pleasant walks on its banks. The Barm-
see may be reached in 2 hrs. from Partenkirchen, and in 2 1/2 hrs. from
the Walchensee (comp. pp. 31, 39; omnibus from the Rassen at Parten-
kirchen).

*Leutaschklamm. Beyond the Mittenwald custom-house, by the last
house on this side of the Isar bridge, we diverge to the right from the
Scharnitz road. (Key of the 'Klamm at the next house, gratis.) In 20 min.
we reach the grand ravine, which was rendered accessible in 1889. (Ob-
serve the exquisite hues of the green water.) A visit to this most inter-
esting spot may be paid during the usual omnibus halt at Mittenwald.

Leutaschthal (to Leutasch Mill, 1 1/2 hr.). We ascend to the right by
the custom-house, before reaching the Isar bridge (road to the Lautersee,
see above), and then to the left, past the shooting-range, to (1/2 hr.) a
chapel, where the track divides; the lower path (which the finger-post
miscalcs dangerous) affords finer glimpses of the profound Leutaschklamm.
Each of the paths descends into the Leutaschthal, 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 Göhrenspitze and Hochmundi. After crossing the (1/4 hr.) brook, we
reach (5 min.) the Austrian custom-house (once forming a fortified barrier
across the road) and (10 min.) the Leutaschmühl (3340'; Inn, poor). Trav-
ellers whose only object is to see the Leutaschthal may turn here. The
route up the valley then leads by (1/4 hr.) Unter-Leutasch (Reindl Inn) to
(2 hrs.) Ober-Leutasch (3714'; 'Xander's Inn). Passes lead from this point
through the Gissthal and by the Pestkapelle to Ehrwald (p. 21) in 5 hrs.,
with guide; to Telfs (p. 164) by Buchen and Brand in 2 1/2 hrs.; and to
Seefeld (p. 37) by the Leutascher Mühder (carriage-road, 5 M.).

Vereinsalpe (4409'; 2 1/2-3 hrs.). At the Husselmühl, 20 min. below
Mittenwald, the path crosses the Isar and ascends to the left; by (1/2 hr.)
a chapel it crosses the Steinsbach, and mounts steeply to the right, after
which it reaches a tolerable road, running high up on the right side of
the profound Steinsgraben, which is joined on the left by the wild ravines
of the Lausberg Lahme and the Reissende Lahme. On the right tower the peaks
of the Karwendel, and behind us the Wetterstein. On the (2 hrs.) Ver-
einsalpe, the property of Count Pappenheim, stands a new shooting-box of
the Duke of Nassau. — A bridle-path leads hence to the left across the
saddle on the E. of the Feldernkopf to (2 1/2 hrs.) the Soterr Lakes (p. 42);
then through the Fischbachthal (at the bottom of which we cross the
bridge to the left, and reach a finger-post in 10 min.), either to the right
or to (3 hrs.) Vorder-Riss, or to the left over the Fischbachalp to (3 hrs.) Krün
(p. 39). — From the Vereinsalpe to the Riss there are two routes. The
longer leads through the densely-wooded Formersbach-Thal to (1 hr.) the
Brandel-Alp. Thence a good path, high up on the left side of the valley,
passing a place in the Dreiergraben where a steady head is necessary,
leads to the Peindl-Alp, where it descends to the right, and, after cross-
ing the Rissbach, reaches (2 hrs.) the Oswaldhütte, halfway between Vor-
der-Riss and Hinter-Riss (p. 42). The other route descends to the right before reaching the Brandel-Alp, crosses the Fermersbach, and ascends the opposite slope through swampy wood to Au and (3 hrs.) Hinter-Riss (guide necessary for this route).

The Karwendelspitze (W. or Dall' Armi-Spitze, 8317'; 4½ hrs., with guide; fatiguing, but free from danger), ascended by a new path constructed by the German Alpine Club, commands an imposing view. — The Reiterspitze (7892') may be ascended from Seefeld in 3½ hrs., see p. 37. — The Schöttlkarspilze is best reached from the Soiernseen, p. 42.

Beyond Mittenwald the road traverses the level valley of the Isar as far as the Defile of Scharnitz, the boundary between Bavaria and the 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 possession of the Bavarians, by whom it was destroyed. It was afterwards rebuilt by the Austrians, and in 1796 extended. In 1805 it fell into the hands of the French (13,000 under Ney against 600 Austrians), and was so completely destroyed by them and the Bavarians that no traces of it remain, except some walls on the hill-side and a small grass-grown redoubt in the valley. The defenders were commanded by Baron Swinburne, an English officer in the Austrian service, and a member of the same family as the well-known poet.

At the village of (3 M.) Scharnitz (3160'; *Traube), on the W., is the mouth of the united Hinterau and Karwendel valleys, from which the river Isar issues.

Through the Karwendelthal to (8 hrs.) Hinter-Riss, interesting. Road to (8 M.) the Angerhütte (4245'), grandly situated; about 3½ M. farther on, the road terminates, and a good bridle-path ascends in windings to (1 hr.) the Hochalpe (refreshments and bed of hay). From this point we ascend to (1½ hr.) the cross at the summit of the pass (5909'), which affords a fine view of the limestone rocks of the Hinterau range. We descend to the left, passing (1 hr.) a royal shooting-box, into the Johannesthal (p. 42), which we follow to (2½ hrs.) Hinter-Riss (p. 42).

Hinterauthal. A road leads past (2½ M.) the opening of the Gleirschthal (see below) and (5 M.) the so-called Source of the Isar, two brooks descending from the Heidenkopf on the left, to (1½ M.) the Hunting Lodge of Prince Hohenlohe on the Kastenalp (3950'). We then ascend the Lavatsch-Thal to the right to the Lavatscher Alp and the (6 M.) Kohler Alp (leaving the Haller Anger Alp to the left at the top of the hill), and thence to the right to the (2½ M.) Lavatscher Joch (6814'), which affords a view of the Zillerthaler and Stubaijer Ferner. The road descends hence, turning to the right by the Issenanger and crossing the hill, to the (3½ M.) Hall Salt Mine (refreshments), and through the Halter Thal to (6 M.) Hall (p. 55). — The Inntal is also reached by several passes leading through the Gleirschthal (see above). We follow the Hinterrauthal road (see above) for 2½ M. and diverge from it by a road to the right, cross the Isar, and ascend the right bank of the Gleirschbach in windings to the (5 M.) shooting-box by the Amtssäge (3900'; refreshments), in a wild and grand situation. An interesting pass leads hence to Zirl; it ascends on the bank of the Kristenbach to the S. to the (1½ hr.) Zirler Kristenalp (4390') and the (1½ hr.) Erlsattel (9080'), whence the Grosse Solstein (8300') may be ascended without difficulty in 2 hrs. (comp. p. 164); it then descends to the Erltal and high up on the right side of the Elbauchthal to (3 hrs.) Zirl. — In the E. prolongation of the Gleirschthal (the head of which is called the Samerthal or Pfeisthal) a cart-road leads from the Amtsäge to
the Stempeljoch (7188'; view limited); it then descends steeply over loose stones to the (1 1/2 hr.) Haller Berghaus (p. 56) and (2 hrs.) Hall (p. 55) — Other passes (guides necessary) cross the Fraunhöfer Sattel (7360'), commanding a fine view, the Mandlscharte (about 7200'), and the Arzlerscharte (7050') to Innsbruck.

The road quits the Isar and ascends (to the right a distant view of the bare limestone peaks of the Wetterstein) to (4 1/2 M.) —

80 M. Seefeld (3858'; Post, dear; Bräuhaus), with a Gothic church of the 14th cent., situated on a bleak table-land, the watershed between the Isar and Inn. The barren, rounded cone to the W. is the Hohe Munde (8497').

The Reitherspitze (7782'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guides Franz and Josef Heigl and Jos. Haslwanter) affords an admirable view of the N. and Central Alps. — From Seefeld to Leutasch by the Leutascher Mähder (5 M.), see p. 35; to Telfs (p. 164) via Mösern (Inn), with an imposing view of the valley of the Inn and the Selrain peaks, 2 1/2 hrs.

The road passes the small Wildsee, and descends, at first gradually, and then, below (2 1/2 M.) Reith (3634'), in rapid zigzags, which afford magnificent views of the Innthal, the Martinswand (E.), and the Mts. to the S. of the Inn (Alps of Selrain and Stubai). On the last height above the road is the ruin of Fragenstein.

86 M. Zirl (2034'; *Löwe; Stern), and thence by railway (opened in July, 1883) to —

95 M. Innsbruck, see p. 164.

8. From Munich to Innsbruck by Benedictbeuern.

Kochelsee and Walchensee.

Comp. Maps, pp. 18, 42.

931/2 M. Railway to Penzberg (381/2 M.) in 2 3/4 hrs. (fares 5 m., 3 m. 30, 2 m. 15 pf.). Post-OMNIBUS twice daily from Penzberg to Benedictbeuern in 1 1/4 hr. (50 pf.), and daily (at 9 a.m.) to Kochel in 2 1/4 hrs. (1 m. 60 pf.). No omnibus from Kochel to Mittenwald; from Mittenwald to Innsbruck, see p. 29. — Pedestrians may reach the Kochelsee and Walchensee from Murnau (p. 29); from Murnau by Greut to Schlehdorf (see below) 2 1/4 hrs.

Route to (25 M.) Tölz, see pp. 26, 27. The railway now diverges from the Murnau line to the left, and skirts the Starnberger See, which is here unattractive. 28 M. Bernried, 31 1/2 M. Seeeshaupt (*Inn), both (p. 27) 3/4 M. from the railway. Farther on, the country is uninteresting. On the right the small Ostersee. 351/2 M. Staltach.

From Staltach to Murnau (3 hrs.). This pleasant route leads by Isseldorf and Antorf to (11/2 hr.) Habach (Inn); then over the Aidlinger Höhe (2810'), which affords a beautiful view of the Wetterstein and the lakes, to Aidling; and finally past the marshy Riedsee (on the right) to (1 1/2 hr.) Murnau (p. 29).

381/2 M. Penzberg (2080'), the terminus of the railway (Inn near the station). Omnibus to Tölz (p. 40) daily in 2 1/2 hrs.

The road to Kochel crosses the Loisach and traverses a flat district to Bichl (*Löwe), with baths, and is there joined on the left by the road coming from Tölz by Heilbrunn (p. 41). Then (5 M.) —

43 1/2 M. Benedictbeuern (2054'; *Post; Zur Benediktenwand),
Route 8.  **KOCHELSEE.**  From Munich

with a once wealthy and celebrated monastery, founded in 740, and consecrated by St. Boniface, now a military hospital and 'remote depot' (a few bedrooms at the tavern). To the left rises the Benedictenwand; to the S. the Jochberg, Herzogstand, and Heimgarten.

The Benedictenwand (5919') is ascended hence (or from Kochel) in 4-5 hrs. (with guide); the route is steep at places (comp. p. 41), but repays the fatigue. At the top is a cross. Magnificent view as far as the Großglockner and Venediger; to the N. the extensive plain and six lakes.

Beyond Benedictbeuern the road skirts the E. side of an extensive marsh which bounds the Kochelsee on the N., and leads by Ried and Besenbach to (4½ M.) Kochel (Rössle, moderate), which is separated by a hill from (3½ M.) the lake (*Bad Kochel*, nearer the lake, R. 1½ m.). The emerald-green **Kochelsee** (1955'), 3¾ M. long, and 2½ M. broad, is fed by the Loisach, and is bounded on the S. by the Jochberg, Herzogstand, and Heimgarten. To the N. is the Rohrsee, beyond which lies a large marshy tract. The pavilion near Bad Kochel affords a good view.

On the opposite bank of the lake lies Schlehdorf (*Inn), 2½ hrs. from stat. Murnau (p. 29). From Schlehdorf ferry in ½ hr. (25 pf.), passing the Nasen, which rise perpendicularly from the lake, to the Inn zum Kesselberg, at the foot of the Kesselberg. Footpath thence to the falls of the Kesselbach and the high-road (25 min.).

About 1½ M. beyond Kochel, at the *Inn Zum Grauen Bären*, the road approaches the lake, but quits it again by the *Inn zum Kesselberg*, 3¼ M. farther (ferry to Bad Kochel, 60 pf.). It then ascends gradually, and afterwards rapidly, between the Jochberg and the Herzogstand to the pass of the Kesselberg (2759'). Where the ascent begins, a direction-post indicates the way to the left, 'Zum untern Fall', a cascade in a picturesque ravine. Higher up, a little to the right of the road, are the falls of the Kesselbach, to 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 we obtain a view of the Karwendel and Wetterstein ranges in the distance, and, below us, of the beautiful, deep-blue *Walchensee* (2592'), 4½ M. long and 3 M. broad, surrounded by forests and mountains, the finest of the Bavarian lakes after the Königssee. At the N. end are the two houses of (3 M.) Urfeld (Zum Jäger, on the lake, R. 1½ m.; rustic quarters at the fisherman's).

The *Herzogstand* (5761'), a remarkably fine point of view, is ascended hence in 2½-3 hrs. by a good bridle-path (guide unnecessary), diverging to the right from the road coming from the Kesselberg, about 8 min. from Urfeld (or a steep path leading from Urfeld direct to the bridle-path in 10 min. may be taken). In ½ hr. a pavilion, commanding a beautiful 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. A spring in a ravine is next passed (1 hr.), situated ½ hr. below the royal shooting-lodge (a steep path ascending by the direction-post to the right effects little saving). Beyond the lodge the path is nearly level to the foot (10 min.) of the highest peak, which is attained by zigzags in ½ hr. more. On the summit a closed pavilion. Admirable view of the mountains as
far as the Stubai glaciers, and of the plain with its numerous lakes. A
narrow ridge, practicable only for travellers with steady heads (guide
necessary), connects the Herzogstand with the (3/4 hr.) Heimgarten (5563'),
to the W., from which we may descend by the Kaseralpe to Schlehdorf (see
above), by the Ochsenalpe to Ohlstadt (p. 29), or by the Ohlstädter Alpe to
Walchensee. — Beyond the lodge, a narrow but good path to the right,
affording at first a fine view of the Walchensee and mountains, and then
leading through wood, descends to the hamlet of Walchensee in 1 1/2 hr.
(Ascend of the Herzogstand from Walchensee 3 1/2 hrs., fatiguing.)
Jochberg (5060'; 2 1/2 hrs.; a fine point of view; guide may be dis-
pensed with). By the drag notice-board on the Kesselberg (see above)
we ascend to the right to the (2 hrs.) Jocher Alpe and the (1 1/2 hr.) summit,
which commands a beautiful view, particularly of the Walchensee and
of the Tauern to the E. — Descent to Kochel, 2 1/2 hrs., with guide.
From Urfeld to Jachenau and Töll, see p. 41. — Over the Hochkopf
to Vorder-Riss, see p. 42.

From Urfeld the road leads on the W. bank of the lake to
(2 M.) the hamlet of —
55 M. Walchensee (Post, pension 4 m.; two-horse carr. to Mitt-
tenwald 20 m. and fee of 2 m.; to Partenkirchen 25 m., fee 3 m.),
charmingly situated on a bay of the lake, and surrounded with
beautiful woods. On the opposite bank are the church and parsonage
of Klösterl. It is preferable to proceed from Urfeld to Walchensee
by boat (1 m., 2-3 pers. 1 m. 80 pf.). From the middle of the lake
a fine view is enjoyed. On the S. bank are the houses of Alltach,
whence a good bridle-path ascends the Hochkopf (2 hrs.; guide un-
necessary; comp. p. 42). Travellers bound for Mittenwald row
from Urfeld in 3/4 hr. to the Zuerger (1 1/2 M. from the road) or to
the mouth of the Obernach, at the S. end of the lake (Zum Paulus
dem Einsiedler). Thence to Wallgau by the high-road 4 M.

From the Walchensee through the Eschenthal to Eschenloh on the
Mittenau and Partenkirchen road, see p. 29.

Beyond the hamlet of Walchensee the road is carried over
the steep Katzenkopf to the S.W. end of the lake, where the Ober-
nerach, its principal tributary, is crossed. (Our road is joined here on
the left by the new road on the S. bank of the lake from Sachen-
bach; see p. 41.) We now gradually ascend the pine-clad valley
of the Obernach. At (5 1/2 M.) Wallgau (Inn, dear) the broad valley
of the Isar is reached. (Road to Vorder-Riss and Töll, see p. 42.)
1 1/2 M. Krün (2835'; Inn; route over the Soiern to Vorder-Riss, and
ascent of the Schöttlkarspitze, see p. 42). To the W. a road leads
past the Barmsee (p. 35) to (2 1/2 M.) Klais (p. 34), on the high-
road from Mittenwald to Partenkirchen.

On the S. the precipitous Karwendelgebirge is conspicuous; to
the W. rises the Wettersteingebirge. From (5 M.) —
67 M. Mittenwald to (93 1/2 M.) Innsbruck, see pp. 34-37.

9. From Munich to Tölz and Mittenwald.

Comp. Map, p. 42.

74 M. Railway by Holzkirchen to (36 M.) Tölz in 2 1/4 hrs. (fares 4 m.
65, 3 m. 10 pf., 2 m.). Post-Omnibus from Tölz to (5 1/2 M.) Lenggries;
twice daily in 1 1/4 hr. (90 pf.); to (8 M.) Benediktbeuern by Bichl, daily
in 2 1/4 hrs.; to (10 1/2 M.) Penzberg daily in 2 1/2 hrs., also by Bichl. One-horse carriage from Tölz to the Walchensee 10, to Mittenwald 20 m.

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 Braunau and Rosenheim diverges to the left (R. 12). The N. wall of the church of Untersendling is adorned with a large fresco (by Lindenschmitt, 1831), representing a skirmish which took place here in 1705 during the Spanish War of Succession between Austrian troops and the peasantry of the district, and in which a great number of the latter perished. 31 1/2 M. Mittersendling. At (6 1/2 M.) Grosshesseloh the Isar is crossed by a fine iron bridge; to the left we obtain a view of the deep valley with Munich in the distance is obtained. Then through wood. 11 M. Deisenhofen; 16 M. Saurerlach. The Teufelsgruben (‘devil’s ditch’), a deep, dry hollow, is crossed, and the train reaches (23 M.) Holzkirchen (2244’; König Otto; Greiderer; Rail. Restaurant), junction of the lines to Rosenheim (p. 51) and Schliersee (p. 48). View of the Alps, with the Wendelstein, at the back of the station. The small town (Post; Oberbräu) lies 1/2 M. from the railway.

The line skirts the E. side of the town, and diverges to the right from the line to Schliersee. 26 M. Ober-Warnsgau. 30 M. Schaftlach (Rail. Restaurant; to Tegernsee, see p. 43). The mountains become grander; on the right the Benedichtenwald. 32 M. Reigersbeuern, with a handsome château. The Tölz station (*Bellevue, with fine view, adjacent) lies to the N. of the town, 1/2 M. from the Isar bridge.

36 M. Tölz (2202’; *Post; Bürgerbräu and Bruckbräu, with gardens), a small town prettily situated on a hill on the Isar, owes its prosperity to its breweries and timber trade. Many of the houses are frescoed with biblical subjects. The garden of the Bürgerbräu and the Calvarienberg command a fine survey of the Isarthal stretching far into the distance; in the background, S.W., the long Benedichtenwald (p. 41) and the cone of the Kirchstein (5630’). On the left bank of the Isar are the baths of Krankenheil (*Kurhotel, with baths; *Sedlmair, R. 2, B. 1 m.; Pension Spenger, 5-7 m.; *Villa Jäger, 4-6 m.; furnished rooms at the Villa Bellevue, Daxenberger, Diebold, 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 1/2 M. to the W. is the Zollhaus (*Inn; carriages to the baths).

Pedestrians may take the following pleasant route from Munich to Tölz. Railway to Starnberg (p. 26); walk along the E. bank of the lake to (3 1/2 M.) Berg (p. 26), and (5 M.) Wolftrathshausen (1896’; „Haderbräu), at the confluence of the Loisach and Isar. The lofty slope above the village commands a fine view of the mountains towards the S., and down the valley of the Isar. Then by the high-road to (7 M.) Königsdorf (Inn), whence a footpath, easily found, leads in 2 hrs. to Tölz.

Excursions from Tölz: to (1/2 hr.) Gaisach (Inn), with fine view; by (3/4 hr.) Wackersberg (Inn) and the Bahnhof to (1 1/2 hr.) the Baum-Alp (refreshments); from the Zollhaus (see above) across the Sauersberg to
to Mittenwald. LENGGRIES. 9. Route. 41

(1½ hr.) the springs (see above), and to (1½ hr.) the top of the Blomberg (4078'), with extensive view. — The Benedichtenwand (5919') is better ascended from Lenggries (see below).

FROM TÖLZ TO THE WALTCHENSEE there are two roads: by Kochel (21 M.), or through the Jachenau (25 M.). The Kochel Road leads to the W., past the Zollhaus (see above) and the Stallauer Weiher, to Vorder-Stallau and (5 M.) the baths of Heilbrunn (to the right), with the Adelheidsquelle containing bromine and iodine. Many of the visitors stay at Bichl (see below), to which the water for bathing and drinking is conveyed daily. The road then passes Ensenau and Unter-Steinbach, and reaches (4 M.) Bichl, on the road from Peuszberg to Kochel and Mittenwald (p. 37).

The JACHENAU Road follows the E. side of the broad Isarthal to (6 M.) Lenggries (2220'; *Post; Altwirth). About 3/4 M. to the S. is the Duke of Nassau's château of Hohenburg (brewery and inn). The *Benedichtenwand (5919') may be ascended hence in 5½ hrs., with guide, by the Langenthal-Alp and Probst-Alp (comp. p. 38). The most interesting of the other ascents from Lenggries are those of the Kirchstein (5680'; 3½ hrs., with guide) and the Geigerstein (5072'; 2½ hrs., bridle-path nearly to the top).

The road crosses the Isar (on the opposite bank, the château of Hohenburg, see above), and reaches (3 M.) Wegscheid (Zum Pfaffenstößel, rustic). The narrow road now quits the valley of the Isar, skirts the wooded flanks of the Langenberg, and enters the Jachenau, a secluded valley, 10 M. in length, watered by the Jachen, and containing a few farm-houses. 8½ M. Zum Böck Inn (dear); 1½ M. the village of Jachenau (2618'; Inn). The road continues to ascend for a short distance, and then descends through wood to (4 M.) Sachenbach, at the E. end of the Walchensee, and (2 M.) Urfeld (p. 38), affording pleasing views of the lake. Instead of going to Urfeld, the traveller may prefer to take the new road on the E. and S. banks of the lake from Sachenbach to (5½ M.) the mouth of the Obernach (p. 39).

FROM TÖLZ TO MITTENWALD (38 M.). To (6 M.) Lenggries, see above. The road then follows the right bank of the Isar, passing Anger (on the left Schloss Hohenburg; see above), to (3 M.) Fleck (*Inn), with large saw-mills. Beyond (1 M.) Winkel the Isarthal turns to the S.W.; in the background rises the Scharfreiter (see below). 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 Achern and the Dürrach, and reaches (6 M.) the Fall (2365'; Rieschenwirth; Jügerwirth). On the right a rapid of the Isar, which is here narrowed by a rocky barrier.

On the right bank of the Walchen or Achern, which flows out of the Achensee, a narrow road leads to (8 M.) Achenwald on the Kreuth post-road (p. 46). — To the S. of the Fall is the Dürrachklamm, a gorge which deserves a visit (2 hrs. there and back, with guide) — A very fine point of view is the Scharfreiter (6880'; 6 hrs., with guide). To the royal shooting-box on the Krametseck (view) 3 hrs.; thence by the Wiesalpe and Mosenalpe to the top in 3 hrs. more. The descent may be made by the
42 Route 9. VORDER-RISS.

Baumgartenjoch (bridle-path thence) to (2'/2 hrs.) Hinter-Riss (see below); or from the Mosenalp to the (2'/2 hrs.) Oswaldshütte (see below).

The valley expands. 6 M. VORDER-RISS (2572'), a royal shooting-lodge in a pine-clad dale (Kramets-Au), at the confluence of the Riss with the Isar (Inn at the forester's). In the distance are seen the Wetterstein and Karwendelgebirge.

Through the Riss to the Achensee (9-10 hrs.), an interesting excursion; road to (8 M.) Hinter-Riss, thence a horse-track. The valley contracts at (3'/2 M.) the Oswaldshütte, at the mouth of the deep Fermsbach-Thatl. (To Mittenwald by the Vereinsalpe, see p. 35.) The Scharfreiter (p. 41) may be ascended hence in 4'/2 hrs. (easier from Fall. see above.) 3'/2 M. HINTER-RISS (3104'), 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; Alpenhof, 1'/4 hr. farther on). — From Hinter-Riss to the Vereinsalpe and Mittenwald, see p. 35; by the Hochalpe to the Karwendeltal and Schamitz, see p. 35. — The Schompelkopf (6520), 3 hrs. from Hinter-Riss, a fine point of view, is easily ascended. — Attractive excursion hence (one day) to Ladis and Laliders. A bridle-path leads to the S. through the Johannesthal (see below) to (3 hrs.) the Ladis Alp (9154'), which commands a striking view of the wild rocky masses of the Birkkarspitze, Kaltwasserspitze, etc.; thence over the Spieldietchoch, at the back of the Falken, to the (2'/2 hr.) Alp Laliders, grandly situated, and through the Lalider-Thatl back to (3'/2 hrs.) Hinter-Riss. Or we may again ascend from Laliders and cross two other passes between the Gamejoch and the Kühkarspitze to the (2'/2 hrs.) Eng (Inn; see p. 47), and return to (3'/2 hrs.) Hinter-Riss through the Blaubachthal. (From the Eng over the Grammais-Joch to Pertisau, see p. 77; over the Lamsen-Joch to Schuetz, see p. 58.)

From Hinter-Riss (provisions should be taken; guide unnecessary) the road ascends gently past the mouths of the Johannesthal and Laliderthal, to the (2 hrs.) Hagelhütte (3310'), where the Rissthal (above this point called the Blaubachthal) turns towards the S. (1'/2 hr. farther up is the Eng, p. 47). Here we turn to the left (bridle-path), cross the brook, and ascend the (2 hrs.) Plunser Joch (5423'; wine, etc., at a chalet), which commands a fine view: behind us the Karwendelgebirge, to the E. the Seekarspitze and Rabenspitze, near the Achensee. On the culminating point is the figure of a saint. We avoid the path to the left and descend rapidly in zigzags to the Gernthal, whence a rough road leads through the wooded Gernthal to the (2 hrs.) Pertisau (p. 47). — In making this excursion in the reverse direction, observe that in descending from the pass the dry bed of the brook must be crossed twice: once at the bend towards the W., where a misleading path diverges to the N., and again at the foot of the col, beyond the huts.

From VORDER-RISS to ATTACH on the Walchensee (p. 39): either over the Hochkopf (4039'), with a royal shooting-lodge, and fine view (good horse-track, 4 hrs.); or over the Attachberg in 3 hrs. (guide unnecessary).

The road crosses the Isar, and follows the left side of the secluded valley to (9 M.) Wallgau (p. 39), on the high-road from the Walchensee to (6'/2 M.) Mittenwald (p. 34).

From VORDER-RISS at the SOIERN TO KRÜN, a very attractive walk (bridle-path, 4'/2 hrs.). After crossing the Rissbach, the path ascends the Flischbachthai to the left to (3 hrs.) the Königshaus by the Soiern Lakes (5160'), in a wild valley (to the E. the Kropfenkarspitze; to the S. the two Soiernspitzen). (A new bridle-path leads from this point in 1 hr. to the top of the Schottkarspitze, with a royal pavilion affording a fine view.) We may descend either on the N.W. to the Fischbachhiefe, where Count Holstein has a shooting-box (refreshments), and thence by road to (4'/2 M.) Krün; or to the S. by the (2'/2 hrs.) Vereinsalpe to (2 hrs.) Mittenwald (p. 34).
10. From Munich to Innsbruck, by Tegernsee, Wildbad Kreut, and the Achensee.

Comp. Map, p. 42.

94 M. Railway to (30 M.) Schäftlach in 1½ hr. Post-Omnibus from Schäftlach at 7.30 a.m. and 1.30 and 5.15 p.m. to Tegernsee (in 1½ hr.; fare 1 m. 30, coupé 1 m. 90 pf.); from Tegernsee to Kreut at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. in 1½ hr. (1 m. 30, coupé 1 m. 90 pf.). [From Kreut to Tegernsee at 12 noon and 5 p.m.; from Tegernsee to Schäftlach at 10 a.m. and 2 and 7 p.m.] One-horse carriage from Schäftlach to Tegernsee 7 m., two-horse 12 m. (carriages may be ordered by telegraph from the Post Inn at Tegernsee to meet any train at Schäftlach). One-horse carriage from Tegernsee to Kreut 7, two-horse 12 m., to the Scholastika 16 or 24, to Jenbach 26 or 42 m. (driver’s fee included in each case). — Post-Omnibus daily at 6 p.m. from Kreut in 2½ hrs. to Achenkirch, and thence next morning at 5 o’clock in 2 hrs. to Jenbach (from Kreut to Jenbach 6 m.). [From Jenbach at 10 a.m. to Achenkirch (12.30 p.m.), leaving Achenkirch at 1.30 p.m. and reaching Kreut at 4 p.m.] An Omnibus also runs daily between June and October from Kreut to the Scholastika (p. 46) in 3½ hrs., starting at 7 a.m. — One-horse carriage from Dorf Kreut to the Scholastika 12-15 m., two-horse from Bad Kreut 20 m.; two-horse from the Scholastika to Bad Kreut 9½ fl., incl. fee. — From Jenbach: one-horse to Pertisau or the Scholastika, with extra horse for the hill. 7 fl.; two-horse 12 fl.; to Kreut 16 or 21, Tegernsee 17 or 25 fl. (incl. tolls).

Railway to (30 M.) Schäftlach, p. 40. The road to Tegernsee turns to the right in the village, and leads by Haus, Georgenried, and Finsterwald to the Tegernsee (33½ M. long, 1½ M. broad), which is reached at Gmund (Herzog Max), where the Mangfall emerges from it (on the right, Kaltenbrunn, p. 44). Then on the E. bank, by St. Quirin, to —

37 M. Tegernsee. — Post, R. 2-3, D. 2, pens. from 5 m.; Guggemoos, at the N. end of the village, R. 1½-2 m.; Tegernseer-Hof (formerly Greiter); Steinmetz; beer at the Bräustübl. — Lodgings may also be procured. At Rothach: Scheurer, R. from 1½, D. 2 m. — At Egerm, at the S.E. end of the lake, on the road to Kreut: Bachmair, moderate. — Boat, with rower, 1 m. per hour.

Tegernsee (2400') charminently situated, 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, was erected during last century. In the centre is the church. The S. wing, fitted up by King Max Joseph as a summer-residence, now belongs to Duke Charles Theodor of Bavaria; the N. wing contains a brewery. Over the portal is an ancient relief in marble representing the princely founders of the abbey. At the N. end of the village is the pretty Villa of Prince Theodorovitch of Servia, in the Italian style.

Environs. A favourite point is the (½ hr.) Grosse Paraplui, an open summer-house. The path ascends to the left from the Kreut road, at the W. end of the palace garden. Or the road may be followed for 8 min. more, to the point where the path to the Kleine Paraplui and to the ferry to Egerm (see below) diverges to the right; here the steps to the left are ascended, leading to the summer-house, which affords an admirable view of the lake and the encircling mountains (from left to right: Riedererstein, Wallberg, Setzberg, Ringberg, Hirschberg, Kampen). A good path leads hence to the Leeberger (‘Inns): fine view of the head of the lake. Pleasant way back by the Pfiegelhof (refreshments), 10 min.
to the E., and through the Albachthal (1/2 hr.). — The Westerhof, 1/2 hr. above Tegernsee on the N.E., also commands a fine view. The path (shady in the early morning) ascends the Albachthal as far as (5 min.) the bridge, beyond which it ascends to the left, partly by wooden steps.

Kaltenbrunn (Inn), a farm of Duke Charles Theodore, at the N.W. end of the lake, 41/2 M. from Tegernsee by land (via Gmund), 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.) Egern (see above), via Am Bach and Wiessee.

Bauer in der Au. Boat (in 20 min., 60 pf.) to Abwinkel, from which a pleasant forest-path ascends the Söllbach to (1 hr.) the farm (restaur.); fine view of the Kampen and Fleckenstein. Pleasant walk hence (crossing the brook to the right after 3/4 hr.) over the (1 hr.) Hirschstall-Alpe between the Kampen and the Fockenstein (each of which may be ascended from the Alp in 1 hr.), and by a good bridle-path down the picturesque Hirschbach-That to (11/2 hr.) Schloss Hohenstein, 1/4 hr. from Lengries (p. 11). — From the Bauer in der Au we may return by a road to the right, on the slope of the Ringberg; where it emerges from the wood (1 M.) a foot-path descends to the right to (1 hr.) Egern at the S. end of the lake: thence by boat (40 pf.) or by the ferry (5 pf.) to Tegernsee.

Freihof. Boat in 1/2 hr. to Am Bach; then up the Zeiselbach valley to the Freihof (restaur.), a charming route, with fine views.

Marble Quarries (11/4 hr.). The Kreut road is followed past Egern to (21/2 M.) a finger-post, which indicates the way (right) to (1/4 hr.) the interesting Quarries. Another finger-post, a few hundred paces farther, points to (1/4 hr.) the Lohbachfall, which is generally inconsiderable.

The Falls of the Rothach are situated in a picturesque ravine 51/2 M. from Tegernsee. The road leads from Rothach, (see below) on the left bank of the stream of that name, passing Elmau, to the inn of Enter-Rothach; 1/2 M. farther a finger-post shows where the path descends to the falls to the right; the path rejoins the road higher up. The road ascends hence to the Wechelatal (3491'), and descends through the picturesque wooded valley of the Weissbach Faell to (21/2 hrs.) the forester's house of Faell (p. 50). Thence by the Spitzingsee to Schliersee 12 M., and from Schliersee to Tegernsee 10 M. — The whole round forms a pleasant drive of 10 hrs. (carr. and pair 24 m.).

The Neureut (4130'), to the N.E., is ascended from Tegernsee in 11/2 hr. by a path passing the Westerhof (see above). Splendid view (to the S. the Venediger). Thence by the Gindelalpe to Schliersee, 21/2 hrs., see p. 48.

Riedenrstein (2916'). The Kreut road is followed to the S. as far as a small sulphur bath-house, 3/4 M. from the Post Inn, and a little on this side of the Rothach bridge. Here we ascend to the left by a somewhat steep path, and then by a 'chemin de la croix' with 14 stations, to (1 hr.) 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 (11/2 hr.) the Baumgarten-Brandsee (5140'), whence a fine panorama is obtained. For the steep descent through the Albachthal to (11/2 hr.), Tegernsee a guide is advisable (to be procured at the chalets).

The Hirschberg (6630'; 41/2 hrs.) is an admirable point of view. We follow the Kreut road to (11/2 hr.) the Lohbachfall (see above), cross the brook near the fall, and ascend a narrow forest-path, which afterwards widens, to (1 hr.) the Holzpointalm; then across meadows to the foot of the saddle between the Hirschberg on the left and the Ringberg on the right, and straight up; from the saddle we turn to the left and ascend in zigzags on the N. slope of the Hirschberg (11/2 hr.) the Hochlukken-Alpe (beds of hay), near the lower peak with the wooden cross (view to the N. and E.). From this point we may follow the crest of the hill, or take a path to the right below it, to the S.E. peak, and thence cross a plateau to the (1/2 hr.) S.W. and highest peak, where a magnificent panorama is disclosed. — Descent to the Bauer in der Au not recommended.

The Risserkogl (6037) also affords a very fine view, embracing the Tauern and Zillerthal Ferner, and extending to the Zugspitze on the W.; on the N., in a basin between the Risserkogl and Plankeenstein, lie the
two small Röthenstein Lakes. Ascent from Egern, by the Wallberger Alp, 4½-5 hrs. (guide). The descent to the S.W. by the Ableithen, Scheyrer, and Pletzerer Alps, and that to the S. by the Riss and Vorderlochberg Alps to the Langenauthal and (2 hrs.) Kreut, are steep at first, and not advisable for inexperienced walkers.

From Tegernsee to Tölz (13 M.). Road by Gmund and Reichersbeuern (one-horse carr. 6 m.; diligence on Wed. and Sun., 1½ m.). — To Schliersee, see p. 49; to Neuhaus, see p. 49.

The high-road from Tegernsee to Kreut leads through Rothach (*Bachmair's Inn, by the bridge), and ascends slightly through meadows. Pedestrians save 1½ M. by rowing across the S.E. arm of the lake to Egern (20 min.; 40 pf.) or by taking the ferry from the Kleine Paraplu, ½ M. to the S. of Tegernsee (5 pf.); the road on the other side leads straight from the ferry to the high-road, which it reaches at (1 M.) the Weissach bridge. The valley contracts near the village of (6 M.) Kreut (Obermaier), to the right of which rises the conical Leonhardstein (4744'). About 1 M. farther is the prettily-situated *Restaurant zur Rainer Alpe, where a road to the left diverges to the (½ M.)

44½ M. Wildbad Kreut (2720') , a large bath-house and hotel (R. 2 m., B. 50, L. & A. 85 pf.), the property of Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria, situated on a broad green plateau. The springs, containing iron and sulphur, and generally used in combination with salt-baths (the salt being obtained from Rosenheim), were known as early as 1500, and belonged to the Abbey of Tegernsee. The place owes its reputation to the visits of King Max I., to its invigorating mountain-air, and its excellent whey.

Walks in the grounds of the Curhaus. In a marble niche above a spring on the slope, ½ M. to the E. of the Curhaus, is a bust of King Max I. — The Hohlenstein, opposite the baths, to the E., commands a fine view of Tegernsee, etc. (to the cross, 1 hr.).

Wolfschlucht (½ hr.), a ravine with two waterfalls. The path ascends the Felsenweissach-Thal to the Pförner and Oberkofer Alpes and turns to the left into the gorge. A giddy path ascends from the Oberhofer Alp, 'über den Stein', to the Schildenstein-Alp (see below).

Gaisalp (1 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 hill-side to the pleasantly situated Alp (3007'). About 20 min. farther is the Königsalp (3810'; Inn), which may also be reached in 2 hrs. by a good road, diverging to the left from the Achenthal road above the Klammbachfall (see below), and ascending in zigzags. — The Schildenstein (3345), a good point of view, is ascended from the Gaisalp or the Königsalp in ½-2 hrs.; last part of the ascent steep. The track descending to the Achenthal road on the S.W. is marshy and bad (guide necessary).

The Schinde (5990'; 4½-5 hrs.) is a magnificent point of view. A road leads to the E. through the Langenauthal to the Langenau-Alp and (8 M.) the Baiter-Alp, from which a bridle-path ascends to the left by the Ritzlbarg-Alp to (1½ hr.) the summit. Descent to Palepp, see p. 50.

The Risserkogl (6037'), ½ hr., see above. — The Hirschberg (p. 44) is easily ascended from Kreut by the Schwarzenbachthal and the Schwarzentenn-Alp, or from Dorf Kreut by the Weidberg-Alp, in 4½ hrs.

The road from Bad Kreut to the Achensee crosses the Weissach and joins the main road about ½ M. to the W. of the baths. The
high-road gradually ascends the narrow Weissachthal, passing (2 M.) the Klammbach Fall on the left, (5 M.) Glashütten (*Inn, rustic), and the old Bavarian custom-house at Stuben. On the Stubenalm, about 1 M. farther, the road reaches its culminating point (3150'), then descends rapidly through profound ravines, and at the Kaiserwacht, the old Austrian custom-house in the once strongly-fortified defile of Achen (2858'), crosses the Tyrolean frontier. (Below, to the right, diverges the road through the Achensethal to Fall in the Isarthal, p. 41.) The custom-house is now near the village of (2 1/2 M.) Achenwald (2693'; *Traube). The road gradually ascends along the Achen, or Walchen, the outlet of the Achensee. On the left, 2 1/2 M. farther (1 M. from Achenkirch), opens the Ampelsbach-Thal; in the background rise the rocky horn of the Guffert and the long ridge of the Unnuttz (p. 47).

A road on the left side of the Ampelsbach-Thal leads over the Oberberg (3435'), between the Guffert and the Unnuttz, to (8 M.) Steinberg (3300'; tolerable inn), a village prettily situated in a green Alpine valley. Ascent hence of the Guffert (or Steinberger Spitz, 7190'; 4 hrs., with guide), somewhat fatiguing, but repaying. Ascent of the Unnuttz (6817'; 3 hrs.), by the Kögeljoch, not difficult (see below). Route to the Innthal, via Aschau to Brixlegg 6 hrs. (guide desirable; see p. 54).

59 M. Achenkirch (3087'; *Post; *Kern, 1/2 M. on this side of the Post; *Adler, good wine), a village 2 1/2 M. long, the scattered houses of which extend almost to the Achensee. (In the height of summer passing travellers are more likely to find accommodation at Achenkirch than at the Achensee hotels, which are often full.)

The Achensee (3048'), 5 1/2 M. long and about 1/2 M. broad, and 430' deep, a dark-blue lake, the finest in N. Tyrol, lies 1250' above the valley of the Inn. At the N. end of the lake, 2 1/2 M. from the Post at Achenkirch, is *Miége's Inn, a little beyond which is the Scholastika Inn (so called after the former landlady), with a veranda. About 3 1/4 M. farther S., on a green promontory, is the Hôtel Achenseehof, the property of L. Rainer, a well-known Tyrolean singer (music and singing in the evenings; pension 8 m.), with a Café on the lake. The road, hewn in the rock at places, and built out into the lake at others, leads on the E. bank, commanding fine views, to (4 3/4 M.) Buchau (Inn), at the S. end of the lake (a drive of 1 hr.). In fine weather it is preferable to perform the journey by boat (from the Scholastika to Pertisau 1 1/2 hr., to Seespitz or Buchau 2 hrs.).

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Pleasant trip (1 hr. from the Scholastika) to the Gaisalpe (restaur.), a green slope on the W. base of the abrupt Seekarspitze (difficult of access by land).

The Untuz (6817'; 3 hrs.; guide advisable), which commands a magnificent view, presents no difficulty. A good path leads from the Scholastika at first to the left, then to the right through wood (fine glimpses of the Achensee), and lastly up steep pastures to (11/4 hr.) the Kögelalp (beds). From the highest hut we cross the depression lying in front of us to the (25 min.) Kögeljoch (route to Steinberg, see above). We then turn to the left, and (11/4 hr.), where the path divides, to the right. Beyond a rocky hollow we ascend rapidly through creeping pines, and afterwards over easy grassy slopes to (1 hr.) the summit. (Vorder-Untuz, 6817'). The view embraces on the E. the Steinbergerspitze, and more in the background the Kaisergebirge, the Loferer Steinberge, and the Steinerne Meer; S.E. the Kitzbuhler range, and the Tauern from the Hohe Tenn to the Dreiherrnspitze; S. the Sonnwendjoch, Zillerthaler Ferner, Duxer Ferner, Solstein, Oetzthaler Ferner, Karwendelgebirge, and Wettersteingebirge; far below lies the Achensee.

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, often full in summer, good cuisine: Pfänzler and Kari, in the village, 1/4 M. from the lake, unpretending). Charming view of the lake, particularly by evening light; to the S. the mountains of the Innthal and of the lower Zillertal.

The Bärenkopf (3930'); 3 hrs., with guide), ascended by the Bärenbad-Alpe (or from Maurach through the Weissenbachthal), affords an admirable survey of the lake and the environs. — The ascent of the Sonnenjoch (3050'; 5 hrs. with guide) is fatiguing. The Falzthurnthal is followed to the Oberer Grammais-Alp (see below). Then a steep, and at places stony ascent of 2 hrs. to the summit. Extensive panorama: E. the Tauern chain, S. the Ötztal Ferner rising behind the Lamsengebirge, N. the plains of Bavaria.

From Pertisau to Hinter-Riss over the Plumser-Joch (6 hrs.), see p. 42. The pass of Grammais (8 hrs., with guide) is preferable. The path ascends the Falzthurnthal to the S.W.; 11/2 hr., Falzthurnalpe (3537'); 11/4 hr., Untere Grammais-Alp (4444'); then a steep ascent to the right to the (1 hr.) Oberer Grammais-Alp, to the S. of the Sonnenjoch (see above). View of the Gamsjoch to the W., and the Hochgluck and Lamsenspitze to the S. Steep descent, crossing the Binsalp, to the (11/4 hr.) Eng (3930'; Inn), grandly situated, and to (3 hrs.) Hinter-Riss (p. 42). — Over the Stansser Joch to Jenbach, see p. 55.

The road from Pertisau leads past (3/4 M.) Prantl's Inn (on the lake, moderate) and round the 'Seespitz', or S.W. end of the lake to (3 M.) Maurach (3107'; * Neuwirth), on the Achenkirch and Jenbach road, 11/4 M. to the S. of Buchau (see above). Boats may be procured at the Seespitz and at the second-last house in Buchau, 3/4 M. to the N. of the inn, at the point where the road nears the lake.

Maurach is the best starting-point for the ascent of the peaks of the Sonnwendgebirge, which afford many fine views (guides, Nic. and Alois Brugger at Maurach). The route first leads through the valley ascending to the N.E. to the Lower and (21/2 hrs.) Upper Mauritzen-Alpe (6030'; poor quarters), finely situated. From this point we may ascend the Hochiss (7533'), a splendid point of view, in 2 hrs. (The ascent is also made from Buchau by the Dalniz-Alpe, or from the Seehof by the Koth-Alpe in 41/2 hrs.) The Refan (7405') takes 11/2 hr. only; the Vordere Sonnwendjoch (7300'), affording a fine survey of the Innthal, Zillerthal, etc., 11/2-2 hrs.
Farther on, the road passes Eben, on the hill to the left, the burial-place of St. Nothburga (d. 1313), with a chapel which attracts many pilgrims. It then descends rapidly through ravines to (3 M. from Maurach) —

71 M. Jenbach (1834'), see p. 54. Railway thence to (94 M.) Innsbruck, see R. 12.

Pedestrians should row from Pertisau (or the Scholastika) to the See-spitz (tariff, see above), where they take a shady footpath to the right. At the bifurcation follow the path to the left, which leads through the fence and across the meadows, and joins the road above the mill (21/2 M. from Jenbach). Coming from Jenbach, walkers should cross a bridge opposite the telegraph-post 108/82.

11. From Munich to Innsbruck by Schliersee and Bairisch-Zell.

Comp. Map, p. 42.

112 M. Railway to Holzkirchen and (38 M.) Schliersee in 2 1/2 hrs. (fares 4 m. 30, 3 m. 25, 2 m. 10 pf.). From Schliersee to (10 M.) Bairisch-Zell Post-Omnibus daily (1 m. 70 pf.); thence to (17 M.) Kufstein carriage-road, but no public conveyance. Carriages to be had at Schliersee and Neuhaus. Railway from Kufstein to (17 M.) Innsbruck, see p. 53.

Railway to (23 M.) Holzkirchen (change carriages), see p. 40. On the E. side of the village the line diverges to the left from the Tölz line (R. 9), and at (27 M.) Darching it enters the picturesque Mangfall-Thal. Opposite is Weyarn, formerly a monastery, now a school. Pleasant excursion to (1 hr.) the Weyrer Lindl (2372'), with an extensive view.

30'/2 M. Thalham; on the right rises the Taubenberg (3015'), a fine point of view (1 1/4 hr.; Inn, 10 min. from the top). The train crosses the Mangfall, and traverses the wooded Schlierachtal. 33'/2 M. Miesbach (2286'; *Waisinger; *Post; Greiderer), a thriving village and summer-resort, prettily situated.

To Tegernsee (10 M.). The road (diligence every afternoon in 2 1/2 hrs.) leads by Schweinthal to (3 M.) the Müller am Baum (Inn), crosses the Mangfall, and then proceeds by Festenbach and Dürrvenbach to (4 M.) Gmund (p. 43) and (3 M.) Tegernsee.

To Fischbachau (9 M.). Carriage-road to the E. by Parsberg into the Leitzachtal, and by Hundham to (7 M.) Ellbach (2572'; ascent of the Schwarzenberg, 3927', 11'/2 hr., interesting). Then by (1'/4 M.) the Marbach Inn to (3'/4 M.) Fischbachau, at the W. base of the Wendelstein (p. 50). Near it is the pilgrimage-chapel of Birkenstein ("Oberwirth). The road next leads to Hammer and (2 M.) Aurgach (p. 49).

In the vicinity are several coal-mines. The train crosses the Schlierach, passes Agatharied and Hausham, and reaches —

38 M. Schliersee (Post; *Seerose, nearest the station; *Neuwirth; Bäckerwirth; lodgings obtainable; baths in the lake), prettily situated on the Schliersee (2588'), and much frequented in summer. The (5 min.) Weinbergkapelle affords the best view of the environs (from E. to W., the Schliersberg, Rohnhberg, Eichelspitze, Jägerkamp, Brecherspitze, Baumgartenberg, and Kreuzberg). Pleasant walk to (3'/4 M.) the Oberleitner (refreshments).
To Innsbruck. NEUHAUS. 11. Route. 49

To Tegernsee (p. 43). The shortest route (3½ hrs.) leads by Westenhofen, a cement-factory at the N.W. end of the lake, ½ M. from the village of Schliersee. From this point a road leads S.W. to (2 M.) In der Au, whence a bridle-path ("Prinzennweg") follows the Breitenbach, crosses (left) the second bridge, ascends to the saddle between the Baumgartenschneid (p. 44) and Kreuzeug, and descends through the pretty Albachthal to (2½ hrs.) Tegernsee. — A more attractive route ascends from the Au to the right to the (1 hr.) Gindelalpe (4167') and the (20 min.) Scheide (4387'), 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 (3½ hr.) Neuheat (p. 44; view of the mountains; to the S.E. beyond the Rothachthal, the Venediger), and descends rapidly to the Westerhof and (1 hr.) Tegernsee (4 hrs. in all; guide advisable). — Over the Kühzgadelp (5½-6 hrs. to Egern); ascent from the Au to the left through the Duftthal, see below.

The road skirts the E. side of the lake. 2 M. Fischhausen (Niederwaldeck) lies at the S. end of the lake. At (3½ M.) Neuhaus (2657'); *Eham; one-horse carr. to Schliersee 2½ m.) the road divides. To the E. rises the Wendelstein, with the chapel on the top.

The road to the right leads through the Max-Josephsthal, past a paper-mill, and ascends the slope of the Jägerkamp (see below) in numerous windings, which the pedestrian may cut off. On the right the precipitous Brecherspitze; pleasing retrospect of the Schliersee. Beyond the (4 M.) pass (3740') between the Stocker-Alp and Spitzing-Alp, the road descends to the (1 M.) lonely Spitzing-See (3524'), which leads high along the N. bank, and descends on the E. side. On the right rises the Brecherspitze. The lake is drained by the Rohe Falepp, which leads following. At the S. end of the lake is the Wurz (or Brantwein) Hütte, a rustic inn; to the right, ½ M. from the lake, is the fall of the Falepp. Pastures are next traversed to the (2½ M.) Waizinger Alphütte (Inn). Beyond the (2 M.) bridge, a picturesque cascade on the left. The (1 M.) forester's house of Falepp (2851'; Inn), at the union of the Rohe and Weisse Falepp, is prettily situated in the midst of wood. Below this the stream is called the Brandenberger Ache. In the vicinity is the disused Kaiserklause. A rough path, not recommended, leads from Falepp by the Erzherzog-Johanns-Klaune and through the Brandenberger Thal to Brixlegg (p. 54; 9-10 hrs., with guide).

— Through the Rothachthal to Tegernsee, see p. 44. — By the Elend-Alp, or the Ackern-Alp to the Land, see p. 50. — The 4 Schinder (p. 45) is ascended from Falepp in 2½ hrs. by a new path.

Ascents. Brecherspitze (5532'), 3 hrs. from Neuhaus (fatiguing; guide necessary). — Bodenschneid (5518'), 3 hrs. from Neuhaus, with guide, not difficult; admirable view. — Jägerkamp (5689'); 3 hrs.; path well defined), another excellent point of view. — Rothwand (6200'; 4-4½ hrs., not difficult). We ascend from the Spitzingsee to the lower (1½ hrs.) the upper Wallenburger-Alp (5364'); rustic inn. We then mount steep grassy and rocky slopes, past the Kirchstein, to (1 hr.) the summit (magnificent view). The Rothwand may also be ascended from Geitau (see below) by Grossstiefenthal and the sequestered little Soinsee (5992') in 4 hrs. (finger-posts prevent mistake), or from the Waizinger Hütte (see above) through the Pfandgraben and over the Kimpfhalpe (this being the easiest ascent). — Miesing (6145'), from Geitau (see below) by Kleintiefenthal in 3 hrs., or better by Grossstiefenthal (same route as to the foot of the Rothwand; similar view). — Auraspitze (5963'), another fine point, ascended from Geitau by the Obere Soinalp in 4 hrs.

From Neuhaus to Tegernsee by the Kühzgadelp (3796'), 5½ hrs. (guide hardly necessary; several finger-posts). The path descends to (3½ hrs.) Enter-Rothach (p. 44), in the Rothach-Thal (p. 44).

The road to Bairisch-Zell next passes (2 M.) Aurach. (Route to Hammer and Fischbachau, see p. 48.) At (2½ M.) Geitau (Inn), the Leitzachthal is entered. Then Osterhofen and (3 M.) Bairisch-
Zell (2318'; Zum Wendelstein), a small village with several handsome houses, prettily situated in a basin enclosed by the Wendelstein, Seeberg, and Traithen.

Wendelstein (6066'; 2½-3 hrs.), a very fine point of view, and not difficult. The route leads to the right from the bridge to the Tanner Mühle, and then ascends to the (¼ hr.) Untere Wendelsteiner Alp (where a boy had better be taken to show the way; 1-1½ m.). The path, steep and stony at places, next reaches the (1½ hr.) Obere Wendelsteiner Alp (4890'; refreshments at the highest hut). At the foot of the peak two finger-posts indicate the route by the 'Stangensteig', constructed of wood (8 min. long), to the (½ hr.) summit, a plateau 6-12 yds. broad and about 25 yds. in length, on which stands a small wooden chapel containing a visitors' book. The View embraces (left to right) the Untersberg, Watzmann, Kaisergebirge, Tauern Mts. (with the Venediger and Grossglockner), and the Karwendel and Wetterstein ranges (with the Zugspitze); to the N. the extensive plain with the Chiemsee, Simmsee, and Starnberger See. — The ascent is free from danger, but persons inclined to dizziness had better content themselves with the fine view of the mountains from the highest Alp.

From Bairisch-Zell to Oberaudorf (p. 52; 5 hrs.), a pleasant route. The road, steep at first, leads across the Tanner-Alp and Grafenberg-Alp to the Auer-Brücke, and then through the Aubachthal, passing a fine fall of the Aubach (best viewed from the lower bridge), to (2½ hrs.) Aschau (Inn 'Zum Feschneg Tatzlwrn'). Thence by the villages of Rechenau and Watschöd to (2½ hrs.) Oberaudorf.

The narrow road to Landl and Kufstein follows the Urspring-Thal, enclosed by finely-wooded mountains; on the left the Traithen (6160'). We pass a small waterfall of the Stüllbach on the right (2½ m.), and the small Stockersees at the mouth of the Kloascher-Thal, through which a path leads over the Elend-Alp (3730'; 5 hrs., with guide) to Falepp (see above).

The valley expands for a short distance. On the right, the Hintere Sonnwendjoch (see below). We reach the Bavarian and Austrian frontier at the (2 M.) Bäckeralp (2769'), and the *Inn Zur Urspring ½ M. farther. The road descends a beautiful wooded valley. Lower down, the rapid brook is used for floating timber. Several fine glimpses of the Kaiser. At the (2½ M.) pleasant village of Landl (2195'; Inn), in the Thiersee-Thal, is a shooting-lodge of Archduke Ludwig Victor.

To Falepp over the Ackernalp (4573'; 5 hrs.), fatiguing and lacking interest. A tolerable cart-road, between the Veitsberg on the left and the Hintere Sonnwendjoch (6555'; ascended without danger from Landl or from Falepp in 4½ hrs.) on the right, with picturesque retrospects of the Thiersee-Thal and Kaiser range, ascends to the (2½ hrs.) Ackernalp. Descent by a rough path through wood, high on the right side of the valley (guide desirable; or enquire on the Reichstein-Alp, ½ hr. from the top), towards the end steep, into the Enzengraben; then under a wooden conduit, after passing which we re-ascent, and finally turn to the forestier's house of Falepp (p. 49).

The road forks here. That to the left leads through the valley of the Klausenbach to the (4½ M.) Schrecksee (2040'; Neuschmiedt Inn on the N. bank), and over the Thierberg (p. 53; fine view of the Kaisergebirge; to the S. the Pendlung, 5125') to (3 M.) Kufstein (p. 52). — The road to the right is longer but more attrac-
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tive; it ascends from Landl to (2 M.) Hinter-Thiersee (2798'), and then leads up and down hill to (3½ M.) Vorder-Thiersee (2200'; Kirchenjackl) and (3/4 M.) the Schrecksee (see above). Pedestrians should make a digression of 1/2 hr. from this point to the small *Hechtsee (1748'), embosomed in wood, affording an admirable view of the Kaiser; a footpath descends thence to (20 min.) the Otto-Capelle (p. 52). The Klausenbach flows on the N. side of the Thierberg through a narrow valley (through which runs a carriage-road), and joins the Inn at Kiefersfelden (p. 53).

From Kufstein to (47 M.) Innsbruck by railway, see R. 12.

12. From Munich to Innsbruck by Rosenheim and Kufstein.

Comp. Maps, p. 42, 56, 190.

109 M. RAILWAY. Express in 4½ hrs. (fares 19 m. 30, 14 m. 30 pf.); ordinary trains in 6-8½ hrs. (fares 16 m. 65, 12 m., 7 m. 30 pf.)

The direct railway to Rosenheim by Grafing presents few attractions. It soon diverges to the left from the Holzkirchen line (see below), and skirts the town; to the left are seen the Bavaria and Ruhmeshalle. Beyond the (3 M.) Munich S. Station (Thalkirchen) the train crosses the Isar canal and the Isar; to the left, a fine view of the Auer Kirche and the more distant Maximilianeum. On the other side of the river the line crosses the suburb of Unter-Giesing by two viaducts, and ascends through deep cuttings to the (6 M.) Munich E. Station (Haidhausen), where the Simbach-Braunau line branches off to the left; to the right, a distant view of the Alps. Stations Trudering, Haar, Zorneding, Kirchseeon. 23½ M. Grafing is a considerable place, 1½ M. from the railway. Between Assling and Ostermünchen the broad dale of the Attel is traversed. To the right, opposite the traveller, rises the Wendelstein, to the left the Kaisergebirge. Stat. Gross-Karolinenfeld.

40 M. Rosenheim (1466'; *Greiderer; *König Otto; Alte Post; Bairischer Hof; Deutsches Haus; Augsburger Hof; Rail. Restaurant), the junction of the Innsbruck, Salzburg (R. 13), and other lines, a town of 8397 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 ¾ M. from the station are the *Rosenheim Mineral Baths and the *Bachhôtel Marienbad, both 'hôtel-pensions', with salt and other baths. About ½ hr. from the station is the Schlossberg (Restaur.), which affords a charming view of the Innthal and of the Alps from the Wendelstein to the Venediger.

From Munich to Rosenheim via Holzkirchen, 46½ M., in 3 hrs. (fares 6 m. 10, 4 m. 5, 2 m. 60 pf.). To (23 M.) Holzkirchen, see p. 40; the line here diverges from that to Schliersee, enters the Teufelsgraben (p. 40), into which the Mangfall afterwards flows, runs at first high along the left slope of the valley, and then descends to stat. Westerham. The valley expands. Stations Bruckmühl, Heufeld (with a chemical manufactory), and (40 M.) Aibling (1580; *Ludwigsbad, with garden; Hotel Duschl zur Post,(assign offset out of range error)
Route 12.

KUFSTEIN.

From Munich

with garden and baths; Villa Pentenrieder; Schuhbräu, with veranda), a small town with salt and mud-baths, prettily situated. The Kaisergebirge, and beyond (43'/2 M.) Kolbermoor, with a large cotton-factory, the Gross-Venediger, become visible on the right.

Beyond Rosenheim the line turns to the S. and follows the left bank of the Inn. On the opposite slope, beyond (45 M.) Raubling, lies Neueuern (°Auer), with walls and gates, commanded by a château on a rock above.

49 M. Brannenburg (1663°; °Inn at the station; another in the village). 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. Schweizlak-Kapelle, 1/2 hr. to the N., with a fine view of the plain; St. Margarethen, at the mouth of the Reindertal (1/2 hr.); In den Grund, with a fine waterfall (1'/4 hr.); ascent of the Petersberg (see below), an admirable point of view, 2 hrs. (from Fischbach 1'/4 hr.). — Wendelstein (p. 50), 4'/2 hrs., with guide (shortest route from Munich): cross the Mittelalp to the Reineralpe (4685'); then a steep ascent through the Reinderscharte to the N. side of the peak, where the path unites with that from Bairisch-Zell (comp. p. 50).

At (51 M.) Fischbach the valley contracts, and the line approaches the Inn. On a rock to the right is the ruin of Falkenstein, and high above it is the pilgrimage-chapel on the Petersberg. To the left, the ruin of Katzenstein. On the opposite bank rise the Heuberg (4491°) and Grenzhorn (4475°). The train crosses the Aubach to (56 M.) Oberaudorf (1581°; Hofwirth; °Zum Brännstein, at the station; Niederauer, rustic).

Excursions. To the Weber an der Wand (1'/4 hr.); Gfaller Mühle, with a small cascade (6'/4 hr.); to the Tatzelwurm (fine waterfall) in the Aubachtal, 2'/2 hrs. (thence to Bairisch-Zell, see p. 50). — Brännstein (5364°), interesting ascent of 4 hrs., with guide. The path leads up the valley from the Gfaller Mühle to Wildgrub and (2'/2 hrs.) the Himmelmoos-Alp, prettily situated, whence it ascends steeply to the right (path lately repaired) to the chapel on the S.E. peak. Magnificent view of the Kaisergebirge, Tauern, Inn Valley, etc.; to the right, the Wendelstein. Descent to the Tatzelwurm (2'/4 hrs.), fatiguing.

59'/2 M. Kiefersfelden, the last Bavarian village. The peasants usually perform rustic dramas here on Sundays in summer. Near the Otto-Capelle, erected to commemorate the departure of King Otho of Greece (1833), the train crosses the frontier of the Tyrol, enters the Klaus (°Inn), a narrow defile, and approaches —

62 M. Kufstein (1600°; °Auracher Bräu; °Post; °Drei Könige, moderate; Hirsch; °Eggerbräu; °Rail. Restaurant; wine at Schickendanz's), an ancient fortress on the opposite (right) bank of the Inn, with new fortifications on both banks. 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. Kufstein was the only frontier fortress retained by the Bavarians at the end of the campaign of 1809. The sole approach to the fortress (now a bar-
rack) is very steep; provisions are drawn up by means of a windlass. Fine view from the Calvarienberg, immediately beyond the cemetery (1/2 M. from the Inn bridge); to the W. rises the Pentling. To the left, near the chapel in the cemetery, is the grave of List, the political economist, who shot himself here in 1846. On the Kienbiehl, in the vicinity, are the baths of Kienbergklamm (also a Pension), well fitted up.

Excursions. The paths in the charming environs of Kufstein are kept in good order and provided with direction-posts by a praiseworthy local society. On the left bank of the Inn, a pleasant walk (forest-path) to the (1/4 hr.) Zeller Burg, or Nackelberg (Inn), at the foot of the wooded Zeller Rain, with its shady walks and charming views. Also by Zell, and past the swimming-baths (well fitted up), to the (3/4 hr.) Ed (Inn); by the high-road along the Inn to (40 min.) the Klaus (see above). — Ascent of the Thierberg (2373'; 1 hr.). The path ascends through wood to the left below the railway-station. Beautiful view from the tower, which dates from the 11th cent. (key kept by the ‘hermit’, 10 kr.). We may return by an attractive route, passing the (1 hr.) Hechtsee, embosomed in wood, and affording an admirable view of the Kaisergebirge, to the König-Ollo-Capelle, and by the Klaus to (11/4 hr.) Kufstein; or by the lower Thierberg farm to the right, through beautiful woods, to the Ed (see above). Hence to the railway-station 20 minutes. — Thiersee-Thal, Landl, and Bairisch-Zell, see pp. 50, 49. (One-horse carr. from Kufstein to Ursprung 12 fl.).

Duxerköpf (2418'; 1 hr.), with fine view of the Innthal, Kaisergebirge, etc.: ascent by the Calvarienberg to the left through wood; easy descent by (1 hr.) Sparchen (see below). — The Brandkogel (4750'), the highest point of the Brentenjoch range, ascended in 3 hrs. by the Duxer Alpl and the Brentenjochhütten, affords an excellent survey of the Kaisergebirge. From the Brentenjoch (4465'), a height to the W. of the huts, the view is less extensive (2 hrs. from Kufstein). Descent by the ‘Bettlersteig’ into the Kaiserthal (to Kufstein 5 hrs.), or by the Steinberger Alp and Watter Alp to (3 hrs.) Hinterstein (p. 152; guide necessary in each case; Kaspar Pirkner at Kufstein recommended).

Kaiserthal (half-a-day, guide unnecessary). A road leads to the N. to (1'/4 M.) Sparchen, a mill and iron-work at the narrow mouth of the valley, where the Sparchenbach forms a fine fall (best viewed from the bridge). We ascend the path beyond the bridge, just behind the mill, and (3 min.) the steps to the right by the crucifix; 10 min., a bench, affording a fine view of Kufstein, overshadowed by the Pendling, and of the Inn Valley up to the Stubaih Ferner. Thence by a good path, high above the valley, passing the six ‘Kaiserhöfe’ (Veitlhofer, the third, is a rustic tavern; a chapel near the Pfandhof, the fourth farm, affords the best survey of the valley), to the (1'/2 hr.) last farm (Kaiserhof, 2758'; a few beds), which commands a fine view of the huge precipices of the Wilde Kaiser (comp. p. 152). This is the usual turning-point. The prolongation of the path descends through wood to the (1 hr.) Triftklause on the Kaiserbach, and then ascends the Bärenbach to the (3'/4 hr.) Hintere Bärenbadalp (2726'; rustic inn). A rough, but interesting pass (guide necessary) leads from this point across the Stripsenjoch (3266') to the Kohlthail, where we may either turn to the left to Schwend and (6 hrs.) Kössen (p. 61), or to the right to Gasteg and (6-7 hrs.) St. Johann (p. 113).

Ascent of the Sonnenneck (7380), a splendid point of view, from the Hintere Bärenbadalp and through the Gamskarl, interesting, but rather fatiguing (5 hrs.). Descent by the Wiesberg and the Kaiserhochalpe to (3 hrs.) Bärnstatt (p. 153), steep at first. — Route from the Hinterkaiserhof by the Hochalp, or better by the Feldalp, and through the Habersauer-That (6 hrs.) Walchsee, also attractive (with guide, p. 61). — From the Pfandhof a new path over the Hintere Kaiserfelleralpe ascends the Pyramidenspitze (6645'), the highest peak of the Hintere or Zahme Kaiser (p. 61), an interesting ascent of 3'/2 hrs. (from Kufstein 5-6 hrs.).
FROM KUFSTEIN TO SÖLL (3½ hrs.; shortest way to the Hohe Salve). Following the high-road to the S. for 3/4 M., and turning to the left into the Weissachthal (cement-works), we reach the (3 M.) foot of the Eiberg, or Neuberg, cross the Gaisbach, and ascend the 'Schniedeleiten' to (1/2 hr.) the hamlet of Eiberg. Then, high above the Weissach, to (1 1/2 hr.) Söll (p. 152). — From the Eiberg by the Steinerne Stiege to the Hintersteiner See (p. 152), an interesting, but somewhat giddy walk of 1 1/2 hr.

From Kufstein to Kössen and Reit im Winkel, see R. 14.

Before reaching stat. Kirchbichl the train crosses the Inn. On the right rises the green Hohe Salve, with its chapel (p. 148). Crossing the Brixenthaler Ache, we next reach (72 M.) stat. Würgl (1666′; *Giselahof, at the station; *Rail. Restaurant and Inn), the junction of the Salzburg line (RR. 24, 32). The village (Post; Lamm; *Zur Hohen Salve) lies 1/2 M. to the S. Near it is the small Bad Eisenstein (restaur., fine view). — Ascent of the *Hohe Salve, p. 148; to St. Johann and Lofer via Elmau, see p. 151.

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 Innthal extends the long Brandenberger Joch (4944′). On the S.W. side of the old town of Rattenberg (*Stern; Krämerbräu; Adler) the train threads a short tunnel.

81 1/2 M. Brixlegg (1683′; *Vogl; Judenwirth; Restaurant, with beds, near the station), situated at the confluence of the Alpbach with 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. To (3/4 hr.) Kramsach, prettily situated on the left bank of the Inn, at the mouth of the Brandenberger Ache. On the left bank of the Ache is Achenrain, with a château and brass-forges, and 1/2 hr. farther up, at the base of the Brandenberger Joch, is the small Rainthaler See. (Through the Brandenberger Thal to Fuilpp, 9-10 hrs., rough and unattractive; comp. p. 49.) — To Strass, at the end of the Zillerthal, 1 1/2 hr.: the road leads past the castles of Matzen and Lichtwein (Inn in der Au, in the vicinity) to St. Gertraud (on the right the ruin of Kropfsberg, on the left the Reiterkogel, see below), and then crosses the Ziller (fine view of the valley) to Strass (p. 140). — A pleasant excursion may be made to (1 hr.) Reith (Inn), and (1 hr.) the top of the Reiterkogel (3718′). — Into the Alpbachtal, as far as (2 hrs.) the prettily-situated village of Alpbach (3198′; Knollenwirth), from the head of the valley we may proceed to the W., past the Wiedersberger Horn (p. 140), to Fügen in the Zillerthal. — Gratispitze (6200′), the highest peak of the Thierberg, 3 1/2 hrs., with guide, not difficult. Splendid view. (Small inn on the Holzauf, 3/4 hr. below the top.) — To Steinberg (6 hrs., via Aschau; guide advisable), see p. 46.

The train crosses the Inn. On the right bank, on the rocky hills between the river and road, rise the old castles of Lichtwein and Matzen, and, farther on, the extensive ruin of Kropfsberg, at the mouth of the Zillerthal (p. 140).

851 1/2 M. Jenbach (2824 ft.; *Hôtel Jenbach, 3 min. from the station; *Toleraun, near the station; *Post, in the village; *Bräu, above the village, 1/2 M. from the station, a favourite pension, view from the veranda), a large village with smelting-works and forges, is the station for the Achensee (R. 10) and the Zillerthal (R. 31). Excursions. The imposing château of Tratzberg, on the hill-side 2000′, 3/4 hr. to the W., is said to have 365 windows. It 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 Tratzberg 1 1/4 hr.; from Schwaz via Viecht 1 1/2 hr.) may be made to the pilgrimage-church of St. Georgenberg (3077'), in the Stallenthal, to the W., romantically perched on a rock overhanging a wild ravine (Inn). — A pleasant and not difficult pass leads N.W. from the Stallenthal across the Lamsenjoch (6368') to the Eng (p. 47) and (8 hrs.) Hinter-Riss; another (guide necessary) to the N. over the Stanser Joch (6313') to (7 hrs.) Pertisau (p. 47).

90 1/2 M. Schwaz (1775'; Rail. Restaurant). The town (*Post; *Zum Freundsberg, above the Franciscan monastery) lies on the opposite bank of the Inn, commanded by the château of Freundsberg. 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 a double nave and aisles. The altar-piece is an Assumption by Schöpf. The cloisters of the Franciscan Monastery are adorned with old frescoes. To the right, on the slope, 20 min. from the station, rises the picturesque Benedictine abbey of Viecht (now a school), badly restored after a fire in 1868.

Excursions. — Kellerjoch (7677'), 41/2 hrs., with guide (fatiguing; better from Fügen, p. 140). — Over the Lamsenjoch to the Riss, see above; from Schwaz via Weng or the Viechter Kanzl to the Stallenalp (4310') 3 hrs., thence to the top of the pass 2 hrs., and to Hinter-Riss 31/2-4 hrs. more. — About 1/2 hr. above Schwaz is the mouth (N.) of the Vomper Thal, one of the wildest valleys of the N. Limestone Alps. A path leads through the gorge (4 hrs.), from the head of which a trying route (guide) crosses the Ueberschall (6260') to the Hallier Anger in the upper Hinteraulthal (p. 36).

The train crosses the Vomperbach and approaches the Inn. Stations Terfens and Fritzens. (On the opposite bank are the villages of Wattens and Volders. The latter lies at the mouth of the Volderer Thal, see below.) We now enter the broad basin of Innsbruck. On the left rise the Patscherkofl and Sailespitze; on the right, the serrated range on the N. side of the Inn valley (p. 132).

100 M. Hall (1834'; Bär; Erzherzog Stephan; Stern), an old town of 5000 inhab., with salt-works to which the brine is conveyed from a distance of 6 M. (see below). The name is derived from the same root as the Greek Δίκη; so also Hall in Swabia, Halle in Prussia, Halleen, Reichenhall, and Hallstadt in the Salzkammergut. The evaporating houses near the station contain a cabinet of models. On the S.W. side of the town is a curious old tower called the Münze, a relic of the ancient ‘mint’ once situated here. The Casino (formerly ‘Trinkstube’) dates from the beginning of the 16th century. The Parish Church contains valuable old church utensils. 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.

Excursions. The village of Absam (Bogner, with garden and view; Ebner), situated on a height, 1/2 hr. to the N., with a pilgrimage-church, was the birthplace of Jacob Stainer, the famous violin-maker, whose house is denoted by a marble tablet with an inscription.
To reach the Gnadenwald, the hills on the N. bank of the Inn, we follow the road to the Salzberg (see below) for 2½ M., and then ascend to the right to (3½ hr.) St. Martin (Speckbacher). (1½ hr.) St. Michael (2870'; Inn), and (½ hr.) the Gungl Inn. From this point the Waldter Alp (5340'; extensive view) is ascended in 1½ hr.; descent by Ummelberg to (2 hrs.) Terfens (see above). From St. Martin we may ascend the (1½ hr.) Hinterhornalm (4995), another fine point (hence to the Waldter Alp, 1½ hr.).

The Haller Salzberg (2½ hr. hrs.). The road leads to the N., past (left) Absam (the path via Absam, which joins the road in 1 hr., is preferable), and ascends the Hallthal, between the Zunderköpfe on the left and the Speckkar on the right, to the shaft of the Salt Mines, 2788' above Hall (tavern at the 'Herrenhaus'). A visit to the mines is interesting (1½ hr.; fee 40 kr.). — About ½ hr. above the Herrenhaus is the Issenanger, in a wild situation. An attractive pass leads hence over the Lavatscher Joch (6814') and through the Hinterschthal (carriage-road beyond the shooting-lodge) to (7 hrs.) Scharnitz (comp. p. 36); another (fatiguing) pass crosses the Stempeljoch (7188') to the Gleirschthal (to Scharnitz 7-8 hrs., comp. p. 36). Rathgeber of Absam is a good guide.

The Vorderthal. The road leads to the E. across the bridge over the Inn to (3 M.) Volders, whence a steep bridle-path ascends on the E. side of the valley (Gross-Vorderberg) to the (1½ hr.) Vorderer Wilbad (3650'; good and cheap quarters), prettily situated in the woods. An interesting and easy path (guide unnecessary in fine weather) leads hence to the S. over the Navijschoch to Steinach on the Brenner Railway (8½ hrs.). From the Vorderbad we follow the left bank of the brook to (2 hrs.) Vorberg, cross to the right bank, recross near (1 hr.) Steinkasern, and reach (1½ hr.) the Navijschoch (8410'), to the W. of the Sonnenapitze, with a fine view of the Dux and Stubai Alps. Descent to the W. into the Navisthal to the upper Slipler-Alp and over steep meadows to (2 hrs.) Navis (4400'; quarters at the Cure's), whence a cart-track leads to (2 hrs.) Malret or Steinach (p. 191).

The train quits the Inn and traverses the broad valley towards the W. On the right rise the Zunderköpfe, with the white Francens-pyramide; at their base lie the villages of Taur, Rum, and Arzl. To the left, on the lower hills, at the foot of the Glungezer (9080'), is the village of Rinn, the birthplace of Speckbacher (b. 1768). Farther down is the château of Ambras (p. 138). The train crosses the Inn, above the influx of the Sill, and opposite Mühlau (p. 139), and traverses the valley on a long, unsightly viaduct.

109 M. Innsbruck, p. 192.


95 M. RAILWAY. Express in 3 hrs. 10 min. (fares 13 m. 95, 9 m. 85 pf.); ordinary trains in 5-8 hrs. (fares 12 m. 25, 8 m. 15, 5 m. 25 pf.). Travellers in the reverse direction should be provided with German money.

To (40 M.) Rosenheim, see R. 12. The train crosses the Inn, and passes (44 M.) Stephanskirchen, the Simmsee (33/4 M. long), and (50 M.) Endorf (Post).

About 3 M. to the E. of Endorf is Schloss Hartmannsberg, a pleasant summer-resort, prettily situated (lodgings). Among the neighbouring woods are several small lakes connected with the Chiemsee. Adjoining the château is the Zum See Hotel. Seon is 5 M. distant.

The line now runs to the S. through a hilly district to (56 M.) Prien (1745'; *Hôtel Chiemsee, at the station; *Zur Kampenwand, on the road to Stock; Kronprinz; Ostermaier), a favourite summer-resort, in the smiling Prienthall, 1 M. from Stock (omnibus in
10 min., 30 pf.), the landing-place of the steamer on the Chiemsee, which plies five times daily in 1/2 hr. to the Herrninsel and Fraueninsel, and thrice a week to Seebruck and Chieming.

The Chiemsee (1680'), 11 M. long, 7 M. broad, contains three islands: the large Herrninsel, with an old Benedictine abbey, now the property of the King of Bavaria; the Fraueninsel, with a nunnery; and the Krautinsel (‘vegetable island’), formerly a kitchen-garden for the monks and nuns. The Fraueninsel 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. An inn connected with the handsome and spacious abbey-buildings on the extensive Herrninsel (9 M. in circumference) affords good quarters; there are also pleasant grounds and a deer-park. The large new roval château is not shown to visitors. The lake is famed for its fish. The banks are flat. The long chain of the Bavarian and Tyrolean Alps forms the background of the landscape on the S., to the E. in the distance is the Gaisberg (p. 67) near Salzburg, then the conspicuous Staufen (6030'), S.E. the Sonntagshorn (6427'); in the foreground, rising abruptly from the valley, the Hochgerm (5732'); S. the Hochplatte (6030), the long, indented Kampenwand (5505), and the Mühltorn; S.W. the cone of the Grenz or Kranz-Horn, the pinnacles of the Heuberg, the Wendelstein (6066'), and the broad outline of the Breitenstein (5476').

From Seebruck ("Inn"), at the N. end of the lake, a road leads to (21/2 M.) Seeon, an old monastery on a small lake, with a good bath-establishment. At Stein ("Inn"), 4 M. E. of Seeon, is the old mountain-castle of the robber-knight Heinz v. Stein. — From Chieming ("Inn"), on the E. bank of the lake, a pleasant footpath leads to (2 hrs.) Traunstein (p. 58).

A Branch-line runs from Prien to the S. through the richly-wooded Prienthal in 35 min. to the charmingly-situated village of (6 M.) Niederaschau (2020'; "Post 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 ft. in height (at the foot a foundary and a brewery). Pleasant excursion to the Hofalpe, an ascent of 11/2 hr. to the W., and to the top of the Riesenkopf (4885'), 11/2 hr. more. The Hochris (5115'), 21/2 hrs. to the S.W., affords a more extensive view. The Kampenwandhöhe (5218'), on the E. side of the valley, is another very fine point (3 hrs.; good bridle-path, with benches). It forms the W. prolongation of the Kampenwandgrat, where the Scharte (5531'), 21/2 hrs. from Niederaschau, affords a similar view. The jagged summit of the Kampenwand (5505') can only be attained by active climbers (new path to the Hochplatte, see p. 59). The passage of the Möseralp (5155') and the Steinberger-Alp to (4 hrs.) Schleching in the Achthal (p. 59) is attractive. — The road in the Prienthal next leads by (21/2 M.) Hainbach (to Schleching across the Thaisten-Alp, 31/2 hrs.), Grattebad, and Innerwald to (7 M.) Sacharang (2372; Neumaler) at the S.E. base of the Spitzstein (5550'; ascent recommended, 3 hrs., guide), crosses the Tyrolean frontier at Wildbichl (Inn), and descends abruptly through the 'Stein' pass (to the S. the Kaiser Mts.) to (5 M.) Sebi on the road from Walchsee to Kufstein (p. 61).

The line skirts the S. bank of the Chiemsee. 591/2 M. Bernau (Inn by the station). From (64 M.) Uebersee (Heindl, at the station; carriages) a road leads to the S. through the Grosse Achenthal to Unter-Wessen and Reit im Winkel (see R. 14). The train crosses the Grosse Ache and reaches (69 M.) Bergen. The village (Niederwasser) is prettily situated 11/2 M. to the S.

Carriage-road (path by Bernhabten preferable) from the railway-station to the baths of Adelholzen (2100; rooms should be ordered beforehand; quarters also at Alzing, 11/2 M. to the E.), charmingly situated 11/2 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 to (11/4 M.) Siegsdorf (p. 40) and (4 M.) Traunstein. — The foundries and blast-furnaces at the Maximilianshütte (Inn) in the
58 Route 13. TRAUNSTEIN.

Weissachen-Thal, 2 M. to the S.W. of Adelholzen (1 M. from the village of Bergen), are worthy of inspection. The ascent of the Hochfellen (5502'; 2½ hrs.) is recommended (guide, A. Brandl of Bergen, 4 M.). The path traverses the Schwarrzachsen-Thal, the Gleichenberg-Alpe, and the Bründling-Alpe (refreshments). The Hochgern (5739'), another fine point, is ascended through the Weissachen-Thal and across the Hinteralpe (accommodation) in 4-4½ hrs., with guide (better from Marquartstein, p. 59, or Wessen, p. 59).

73 M. Traunstein (1929'; *Hôt. Wiespauer; *Post; Prantl; Traube; Weisses Bräuhaus, with garden; Café Altherr), a thriving place with 4500 inhab., re-erected in a modern style since a fire in 1851, lies on a slope above the Traun. In the upper Platz stands a handsome marble fountain of 1526. The Salt Baths are well fitted up. The extensive salt-works are situated in the suburb of Au (S. of the town) on the Traun; the brine evaporated here is conducted in pipes from Reichenhall (p. 79), a distance of 25 M.

Excursions. Empfing, a well-managed bath-house, on the left bank of the Traun, 1½ M. to the N. — The Weinteile (¼ hr. N.W.) affords a fine view of the town and mountains; more extensive from the (1 hr.) "Hochberg (2536'; Inn). — To Siegsdorf, Adelholzen, Maria Eck, etc., see above, and p. 60.

From Traunstein to Reichenhall via Inzell (post-omnibus to Inzell daily in 3 hrs.; carr. and pair to Reichenhall 25 M.). The road, which will also repay the pedestrian, leads through the Traunthal to (4 M.) Siegsdorf (p. 60), at the confluence of the Weisse and Rothe Traun, and through the broad valley of the latter, by Moiberding, Hachau, and Wagenau, to —

11 M. Inzell (2224'; Post), a village in the bed of an ancient lake, where a succession of grand mountain landscapes begins. Two wooded rocks guard the entrance to this part of the road: on the right the Kienberg, the E. spur of the Rauschberg (remarkable for mineral wealth); on the left the Falkenstein, beyond which is the abrupt Staufenwand. An Alpine valley is now entered, in which lies the small village of Weissbach (995') on green pastures. Farther on, the valley contracts. The road is carried along the rocky slope on the left, adjoining the salt-water conduit; far below rushes the Weissbach, the bed of which becomes a deep gorge as the valley is ascended. At one of the finest points in this ravine is situated the *Maußhäusel (2074'), a solitary inn about 7 M. from Reichenhall, and 1¼ M. from the Lofer road (p. 154). 22½ M. Reichenhall, see p. 79.

The Salzburg train next skirts wooded and grassy hills. To the S., above the lower heights, towers the Stauffen, and farther on, the Untersberg (p. 68). Stations Lauter, (83 M.) Teisendorf (with the ruined castle of Raschemberg), and (89½ M.) Freilassing (Föckerer), the Bavarian frontier, and the junction of the Reichenhall line (p. 78). The train crosses the Saalach; to the right is Schloss Klesheim; among trees to the left, as Salzburg is approached, are seen the white walls of Maria-Plain (p. 68). The Satsch is then crossed.

95 M. Salzburg, see p. 62.


Railway to (64 M.) Uebersee in 2½-3½ hrs. (fares 8 M. 35, 8 M. 50, 3 M. 50 pf.). Diligence from Uebersee to (8 M.) Unter-Wessen daily (at 10 a.m.) in 2 hrs. (fare 1 M.; in summer to Reit im Winkel) — Kössen is best reached from Kufstein (diligence daily at 6 a.m., in 4 hrs.) or from St. Johann in Tirol (station of the Gisela Railway, p. 113).
To (64 M.) Uebersee, see R. 13. From Uebersee (p. 57) a road leads to the S. through the broad valley of the Grosse or Kitsbühler Ache (short-cut from the station, to the left, across the fields), past the (3½ M.) Hochgern Inn (on the left the village of Staudach with a cement quarry; on the right Grassau), to (2½ M.) Marquartstein (1820'; *Hofwirth), picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Ache, with a château of Baron Tautphœus, husband of the well-known authoress.

The Schnappen Kapelle (1 hr. from Staudach or Marquartstein), loftily situated on the Schnappen, a spur of the Hochgern, commands a fine view of the Chiemsee. — The Hochgern (5732'), an excellent point of view, is ascended from Marquartstein, Staudach (the shortest), or Unter-Wessen (the best route) in 3½-4 hrs., with guide. — The Hochplatte (5285'; 3½ hrs., with guide) is also a fine point. (New path from the Hochplatte over the Piesenhauser Hochalpe to the Kampenwand, 1½ hr., p. 57.)

From Marquartstein to Kössen. The road (beyond Schleching scarcely suitable for carriages) follows the left bank of the Ache, passing Reuten and Mettenham, to (4 M.) Schleching (1800'; Inn, poor), pleasantly situated in a broad and smiling valley. On the N. rise the Hochplatte, and Kampenwand, W. the Geigelstein. S.W. the Breitenstein and Rudersburg, all of which may be ascended without difficulty. [The most interesting point is the Geigelstein (5938'), ascended by the Baumgartenalp in 4 hrs., guide 7 m.; immediately to the N. is the Tauern (Aschenthaler Wände, 5895'), with rich flora.] The road now crosses the Ache, passes the Bavarian custom-station of Streichen (1½ M.), and enters *Pass Kiolen-stein, a magnificent gorge of the Ache (2 M. in length), in which it crosses the Tyrolese frontier (splendid view of the Kaisergebirge at the end of the pass). The road then descends to (3½ M.) Kössen (p. 61).

The road from Marquartstein to (9 M.) Reit im Winkel follows the right bank of the Ache to (2 M.) Unter-Wessen (1870'; Inn; ascent of the Hochgern, see above; guide, G. Klausner). It now follows the Wessener Bach, to the S.E., to (2 M.) Ober- or Vorder-Wessen (Hinter-Wessen is left on the right), and (1½ M.) passes a waterfall. (A short-cut diverging to the right 1½ M. farther on, by a lime-kiln, leads to Reit im Winkel by the Maser-Alpe and the Eck-Kapelle in ½ hr.) The road describes a wide circuit round the Walonberg and reaches (5 M. from Ober-Wessen) —

Reit im Winkel (2240'; *Oberwirth Hamberger; *Unterwirth), a Bavarian frontier-village, in a broad, picturesque valley, and an inexpensive summer-resort. To the S.W. rises the Kaisergebirge.

Excursions. To the (1 M.) Eck-Kapelle, which affords a fine view of the valley, and thence to the right to (20 min.) the top of the Walonberg (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 (1½ hr. to Reit). — The 'Glocknerschau'. 3/4 hr. to the W., on the way to the Möser-Alp, passing the farms of Klapf and Birnbach, commands a view of the Grossglockner. — The 'Möser-Alpe (2 hrs., guide) affords a fine view of the Tauern (Venediger, Glockner); easy descent to Kössen (see p. 61). The ascent of the 'Fellhorn (5784'; 3½-4 hrs.; not difficult; guide 4½ m., unnecessary for experts) is recommended. Traversing the valley to Grossenbach, we cross the brook to the right by the forester's house and ascend a little. Beyond the first farms of Blindeau we turn to the left, cross the Grossstettenbach, and follow a rather steep path through partly-cleared woodlands. In 1 hr. we reach the Untere Gschwänd-Alp, whence Reit im Winkel is seen to advantage; then through wood, and, at the end of it (20 min.), to the right, across pastures to (1¼ hr.) the Lower
**Route 14. RUHPOLDING.** From Munich

_**Hemmersuppen-Alp.**_ The route leads to the left by the finger-post, through wood and meadows (marshy in places), and past the (1/2 hr.) **Kohlstatt** (charcoal-heaps), where it turns sharply to the left, to (1 hr.) the **Upper Hemmersuppen-Alp.** We follow the broad valley, and then ascend a narrow path (not to be mistaken) to (1 hr.) the **Écken-Alp** (5555'; Inn), in an open situation on the crest of the mountain. A height in front of the inn (5 min.) commands a view of the Tauern, the Zillerthal Alps, the Kitzbühlerhorn in the foreground, and the Kaisergebirge on the right. The broad summit of the Fellhorn, carpeted with Alpine roses, and commanding a superb panorama, is easily reached from the inn in 1/2 hr.; far below lies the Tyrolean Achenthal. The Écken-Alp belongs to Kössen (see below); descent to **Waidring** steep and fatiguing (p. 152). — **Pleasant route (guide advisable)** over the **Winklemoos-Alp** (3709') to the **Heuthal** and (6 1/2 hrs.) **Unken** (p. 154). From the Heuthal to the **Staubfall**, and through the **Fischbachthal** to the **Seehaus** or to **Ruhpolding**, see below.

[To **Traunstein** (22 M.).] The road, monotonous at first, leads through the wooded **Weisloferthal** to (3 M.) **Leiststuben.** At the saw-mill it turns to the left, crosses the low saddle of the **See-Wiesen,** and leads through wood on the hill-side, past the **Weitsee, Mitter-See,** and **Löden-See,** to the (5 1/2 M.) **Seehaus** (2454'; Inn), on the small **Fürchensee.** It then follows the **See-Traun** to (11 1/4 M.) the hamlet of **Labau,** at the confluence of the **Fischbach** and the **Traun.**

A path to the right by a finger-post, tattling in places, ascends the narrow **Fischbachthal** 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 (1/2 hr.) the **Unkener Heuthal** (3103'), whence a fine view of the Reitalpgebirge is obtained on the E. Thence to **Unken,** 2 hrs.; to the **Schwarzenbergklamm** (guide necessary), 1 1/2 hr. — Ascent of the **Sonntagshorn** (6427') from the Heuthal, see p. 154. — The **Hörndlwand** (Seehaus Kienberg, 5564') is ascended from the Seehaus by the **Brand-Alp** in 3-4 hrs., with guide; admirable view, particularly towards the S. The ascent may also be made from the **Urschlaub** by the **Röthelmoos-Alp.**

The road crosses the **Traun** (below this point called the **Weisse Traun**), and leads past the hamlets of **Fritz, Fuchsau,** and **Nieder-Vachenau** to (3 M.) **Ruhpolding** (2178'; *Post), a large village, prettily situated at the influx of the **Urschlaub Ache** into the **Traun.** The church-hill, to the W., affords a good survey of the environs (to the S.W. the Urschlauberthal; S.E. the Rauschenberg 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 **Kläuse,** whence a footpath crosses the **Röthelmoos-Alpe** (2779'). — A road leads from Ruhpolding to the E., by **Zell, Aschenau,** and the small **Froschsee,** to (5 M.) **Insell** (p. 58). — Ascent of the **Rauschenberg** (5488'), a fine point of view, 3 hrs. (guide necessary; but no difficulty). — Ascent of the **Hochfellten** (2220'), via the **Thorau-Alpe,** 4 hrs. (better from the Markhütte, p. 57).

Passing (3 M.) **Eisenärzt,** with a government-foundry, we next reach (2 M.) **Siegsdorf** (1952'; *Oberwirth; *Unterwirth, both with gardens; lodgings moderate), a large village at the confluence of the **Weisse** and **Rathe** **Traun,** frequented as a summer-resort. A road leads to the E. to **Insell** and **Reichenhall** (see p. 58). — To the W. (1 1/4 M.) are the haths of **Adelholzen** (p. 57).
Excursions. Pleasant walk to (2'/2 M.) Maria-Eck (2902'), a pilgrimage-church and inn, with a fine view of the Chiemgau. — Another fine point is the Stoisser-Alpe (4376') on the Teisenberg, reached by Neu-kirchen (3 hrs.; guide); descent to stat. Teisendorf (p. 58) or to Piding (p. 78).

The road now follows the left bank of the Traun, passing Haslach, to (4'/4 M.) Traunstein (p. 58; the 'Salinenstrasse' on the right bank is shorter). Omnibus from the railway-station of Traunstein to Ruhpolding, daily at 1 p.m., in 2'/4 hrs.; to Siegsdorf three times daily.

From Reit im Winkel a good road (not so attractive as the path over the hill) leads across the Tyrolese frontier and through the Weisstober-Thal to (4 M.) Kössen (1929'; *Studler; *Post; *Erzherzog Rainer), a large village, prettily situated in the broad valley of the Grosse Ache. On the left bank of the Ache, 3'/4 M. to the S., is a large iron-foundry (*Inn). The best view of the valley is obtained from (10 min.) the Calvarienberg (S. the Unterberg; S.W. the Kaiserengebirge).

Excursions. Ascent of the *Möseralpe (13'/4 hr., a very fine point), see p. 59. — The Eckentalpe and *Fellhorn (4 hrs.), rather arduous (better from Reit im Winkel, see above). — Through *Pass Klobenstein to Schleching and Marquartstein, see p. 59. — A road leads S. from Kössen through the monotonous Gross-Aenthal, between the Unterberg on the right and the Fellhorn on the left, to (6 M.) Erpfendorf, on the high-road from St. Johann to Lofer (p. 152). A pleasanter route is the rather longer road to (13 M.) St. Johann by Scheendid and the Kohlenthal (*Inn).

From Kössen to the Innthal (to Kufstein, 18 M., diligence daily in 4 hrs. ; one-horse carr. from Reit im Winkel 10 M.). The road leads by Kapell (Bräuhaus) and through the Weissenbach-Thal to (6 M.) Walchsee (2192'; *Fischerwirth; Kramerwirth), a summer-resort prettily situated on the lake of that name (abounding in fish). On the S. rise the fissured rocks of the Hintere Kaiser.

The Habberg, or Neuberg (6162'), the extreme N.E. spur of the Kaiserengebirge, ascended by Durchholzen and the Jochalpe in 3'/4 hrs. (no serious difficulty, but guide necessary), commands a magnificent view of the Kaiserengebirge, Loferer Steinberge, and Tauern. — From Walchsee to Kufstein over the Feldalpe or the Hochalpe (8 hrs., guide), see p. 58.

The road then descends by Durchholzen (where a path, more attractive and 11'/4 M. shorter, diverges to the left, following the hill-side to St. Nikolaus and Ebbs, see below) and Primau (*Weinwirth), in the narrow wooded valley of the Jenbach, to (6 M.) Sebi (Inn), where it is joined on the right by the road descending from the Prienthal through the Stein (p. 57). Below Sebi the valley expands. Charming view of the wide Innthal, with Oberaudorf (p. 52) lying opposite, at the foot of the Schwarzenberg and the Brunstein. About 3'/4 M. farther on the road divides: the branch to the right leads by Niederndorf (*Gradl) to (3 M.) the custom-house (ferry), and then to the left to (1'/2 M.) Oberaudorf; that to the left leads by Ebbs (1538'; Oberwirth; Post), Oberndorf, and Sparchen (at the entrance of the Kaiserthal, p. 53), to (5'/4 M.) Kufstein (p. 52).
15. Salzburg and Environs.

Hotels. *Hôtel de l’Europe (PI. a), opposite the station, with a large garden and view, R. 1 1/2 fl., pens. 4, in summer 5 1/2 fl.; *Hôtel d’Autriche (Pl. b), Schwarz-Str., R. from 1 fl., L. 10, B. 50, A. 30 kr.; *Hotel Nelsöck (Pl. c), near the station, R. 1-2 fl., A. 30, B. 60, L. 30 kr., pens. from 4 fl. In the town, on the left bank: *Erzherzog Carl (Pl. d), Mozart-Platz; *Goldenes Schiff (Pl. e), Residenz-Platz; *Hôtel Illersberger, in the market-place, moderate; *Goldene Krone (Pl. f), Hirsch, Mödlhammerbrau, Horn, all in the Getreidegasse; Mohr (Pl. g), Judengasse. On the right bank: *Zum Stein, by the bridge, with view, R. 80 kr. (with restaurant); *Gablerbrau, *Traube, Regenbogen, Tiger, unpretending; Hofmann’s Gasthaus and Stadtnußbrück, at the station.

— Pension Jung, near the station.

Cafés and Restaurants. *Tomaselli, in the market-place; Lobmayer, Haffnergasse; Wiesenberger, Judengasse; *Keller, Linzergasse, near the bridge (also an inn); Pach, Theatergasse; Grabner, Hannibal-Platz; *Curhaus (see below; concerts five or six times weekly in summer, 30 kr.). — Wine in St. Peter’s Stiftskeller (Pl. h; p. 64; also a good restaurant); at Glocker’s and Keller’s, in the Getreidegasse; at the Tiger, Mohren, etc. — Stehle’s restaurant, Bahn-Str. — Beer at the Stiegbräu; in summer at the Stieglkeller (Pl. i), on the way to the fortress, a favourite resort; Sternbräuergarten, Getreidegasse; Mirabellgarten, Hannibal-Platz (concerts in summer); Bergerbräu, near the station; Schanzkeller, outside the Cajetanertor, with view; Mödlhammerkeller, outside the Klausenthor.

Baths. *Neue Bade-Anstalt, Bahn-Str., admirably fitted up, with baths of every kind. Swimming baths near Schloss Leopoldskron, 1/4 M. to the S.W. (p. 68; omnibus from the Stadt-Platz at 9. 30 and 11. 30 a.m., 4. 15 and 7 p.m., 15 kr.). Mud, Pine-Cone, and Peat baths at the Ludwigbad and the Marienbad, 1/4 M. from the town (omnibus from the Goldene Hirsch and Goldene Horn at 7, 10, 2, and 6 o’clock).

Oabs. From the station into the town, with luggage, 60 kr. or 1 fl.; at night, 90 or 1 fl. 60 kr. — By time: half-a-day 3 fl. 20 kr. or 5 fl.; whole day 6 or 9 fl. — To Berchtesgaden 5 or 8 fl., Mondsee 6 or 10 fl. — To the following places and back: Berchtesgaden 6 or 10 fl.; Königssee 8 or 12 fl. (visit to the salt-mine included in both cases); Mondsee 9 or 15 fl. — Excursions with stay of 1 hr.: Aigen, Marienbad, Hellbrunn, or Kiesheim 2 or 3 fl. — Töls and fees included in all cases. — Omnibus (in fine weather only) to Hellbrunn and Aigen (from the Café Wahl), with one hour’s stay in each case, starting at 10 and 2.30 o’clock, returning at 2 and 7 (there and back 75 kr.). — To Berchtesgaden, see p. 69; to Mondsee (from the Traube, thrice a week), p. 104. — *Dienstmann (commissionnaire), 5 kr. per 1/4 hr.; to carry luggage not exceeding 22 lbs. in weight to the station, 20 kr. — Guides, 25 kr. per hr.; 2 fl. per day; to the Gaisberg 2 fl.

Post and Telegraph Office in the Government Buildings, in the Residenz-Platz, entrance to the right, by the guard-house (Pl. 5).

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

Salzburg (1352), the ancient Juvavia, was once the capital of the wealthiest and most powerful ecclesiastical principality in S. Germany, which was secularised in 1802 and converted into a temporal Electorate. It afterwards became Austrian, then Bavarian, and finally, in 1814, Austrian again, and since 1849 has formed an independent domain of the crown. The town (23,500 inhab.; 350 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 Mönchsberg on the left bank, and by the Capusinerberg on the right bank.
Frequent fires have left few mediæval 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 traveller of Italy, whence the archbishops generally procured their architects. 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 demolition of the fortifications. The Stadtpark and Curhaus (p. 66) 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, with the spacious Residenz-Schloss (Pl. 32), or Palace, erected in 1592-1725, and now occupied by the Grand-Duke of Tuscany. Opposite to it is the Neubau (Government Buildings, Law Courts, and Post and Telegraph offices), begun in 1588, with a small tower containing musical bells, which play at 7, 11, and 6 o'clock. In front of it is the Hauptwache, or Guard House. On the S. side is the Cathedral (Pl. 9), erected in 1614-28 by Santino Solari in imitation of St. Peter's at Rome, containing worthless pictures and stucco-work. A chapel to the left of the entrance contains a *Font in bronze, dating from 1321. A Mariensäule in lead (1772) adorns the Domplatz on the W. side of the cathedral.

The *Hofbrunnen, executed in 1664 by Ant. Dario, 46 ft. in height, occupies the centre of the Residenz-Platz. Each of the hippopotami and the figures of Atlas, is hewn out of a single block of marble. At the summit a Triton spouts water out of a horn.

*Mozart's Statue (Pl. 27), in bronze, by Schwanthaler, erected in 1842, adorns the adjacent Mozart-Platz. The house in which the great composer was born (b. 1756; d. 1791), No. 9 Getreidegasse (Pl. 25), contains the interesting Mozart Museum on the third floor (MSS., portraits, piano, etc.; open daily 8-11 and 1-4; Sun. 8-10 and 1-2; admission 40 kr.). — Mozart's House (Pl. 26) is in the Makart-Platz (formerly Hannibal-Platz).

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

To the right in the vicinity is the entrance to the *Burial Ground of St. Peter (Pl. 16), the oldest in Salzburg. The vaults hewn in the rock and the chapels attached, dating from the period of the consecration by St. Rupert about 582, are interesting. The late-Gothic *Church of St. Margaret in the burial-ground, erected 1481, restored 1864, contains tombstones of the 15th century. One of the modern monuments in the cemetery (that of the Polish countess Lanekoronska, d. 1839) is by Schwanthaler. In the last vault of the arcades on the N. is interred the composer Michael Haydn.
Route 15. SALZBURG. Church of St. Peter.

(d. 1806), brother of the more celebrated Joseph Haydn. The Church of St. Peter (Pl. 16), a Romanesque edifice of 1127, badly restored in 1745, contains a poor monument to Michael Haydn (N. aisle, 5th chapel) and memorial-tablets to the composer Neukomm and the Baroness Sonnenburg, Mozart's sister. By a pillar opposite is the very ancient tombstone of St. Rupert. On the left near the entrance is a large red marble monument to the Ritter v. Raitenau (d. 1593). Staupitz (d. 1524), the friend and patron of Luther, is also buried here; his tombstone is in the chapel of St. Vitus. — The Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter 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 Stiftspforte, to the left of the church-door). — At the N. entrance to the burial-ground is the Stiftskeller (p. 62). In the court to the right is the Exhibition of the Salzburg Art Union (adm. 20 kr.).

In the vicinity is the Franciscan Church (Pl. 12), of the 13th cent., with a fine Romanesque S. portal, and an elegant Gothic tower, restored 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 century. On the high-altar a *Madonna, in wood, by M. Pacher (1480).

Adjoining the stables of the former prince-bishops, now a cavalry-barrack, are the Summer Riding School (Pl. 35; adm. 10 kr.), an amphitheatre hewn in the rocks of the Mönchsberg in 1693, and the Winter Riding School, with a ceiling-painting of a tournament (date 1690). On one side of the riding-school are the steps ascending to the Mönchsberg (p. 65); on the other a horse-trough with marble enclosure and a group of horse-tamers by Mandl (1670).

Near the barracks is the *Neuthor, a tunnel 150 yds. long, hewn in 1767 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.

Near the Convent of St. Ursula (Pl. 18) is the extensive and valuable *Museum Carolino-Augusteum (Pl. 29), entered from the Franz-Joseph-Quai (adm. 50 kr.; 9-1 and 2-5, daily in summer, Sun. and Thurs. in winter; good light necessary).

Hall of Antiquities: Celtic and Roman antiquities from Salzburg, the Pinzgau, etc. The Vestibule contains a large relief-map of the Salzburg Alps and the Hohe Tauern, by Keil. Music Room, with a fine collection of the musical instruments of the last three centuries. Costume Saloon: ladies' and gentlemen's costumes of the 18th century. Weapon Saloon: weapons of the last three centuries. Romanesque Chapel and Sacristy, fitted up in the Gothic style. Also a number of rooms in the mediaeval and rococo styles: Dining-hall, Bed-chamber, Hunting Room, Sitting-room, Kitchen, etc. Lastly a room containing miscellaneous antiquarian objects.

The houses of the adjacent Gsäßengasse cling to the side of
the Mönchsberg like swallows’ nests, with rooms and cellars hewn in the conglomerate rock. Frequent landslips have taken place here, burying houses and their inhabitants. 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 new iron Franz-Karl-Brücke (foot-bridge; 1 kr.). Farther down, the river is crossed by the Railway Bridge.

Above the town, on the S.E. point of the Mönchsberg, rises the fortress of *Hohen-Salzburg (1778’; ticket for the interior and the tower 20 kr.), the pinnacled towers of which are 400 ft. above the Kapitel-Platz. The Fotter-Thurm (80’ high) commands a remarkably fine *Panorama. The direct route from the town to the fortress (1/2 hr.), indicated by notice-boards, leads from the Kapitel-Platz through the Festungsgasse. (The restaurant Zur Katz, at the entrance to the fortress, commands a fine view.) The fortifications, founded in the 9th cent., were 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 Fürstens Zimmer, restored in the old style, are worth inspection. The Rittersaal contains a fine Gothic stove.

The *Mönchsberg (1646’), a wooded hill upwards of 2 M. in length, bounding the town on the W. and S. sides, affords charming walks with beautiful views. The finest point is Achleitner’s Thurm (adm. 10 kr.): to the left rises the fortress of Hohen-Salzburg, beyond it the Gaisberg, at the foot of which is the Aignenthal; beyond Schloss Hellbrunn are seen the long Tannengebirge, the narrow defile of Pass Lueg, and the Hohe Göll adjoining it; above Schloss Leopoldskron the dark Untersberg; then the Lattengebirge, Müllnerhorn, Ristfeuchthorn, Sonntagshorn, and Hohe Stauffen; in the plain Schloss Klesheim. In the foreground rises the rocky Reinberg (Ofenlochberg), with quarries of conglomerate. To the W. the Bavarian plain; N. Maria-Plain; N.E., adjoining the Gaisberg, is the Capuzinerberg, at the base of which lies the town, on the Salzach. The Bürgerwehrsöller (restaurant) affords a good survey of the town.

The direct route from the town to the Mönchsberg is by a flight of 283 steps near the barracks; another leads from the suburb of Mülln, past the Augustinian Church and through the Monica-Pforte; a third from the suburb of Nonnthal (Zum Rothen Hahn), through the new Scharten tor. The road from the fortress (see above) to the Mönchsberg leads through a gateway under the Katz, and passes the Ludwig-Fernsicht and the castellated Villa Freyburg.

The E. spur of the hill, below the fortress, is the Nonnberg, so called from an Ursuline convent situated here. The Gothic Con-
vent Church (founded 1009, restored in the 15th cent.), with a Romanesque portal, possesses a fine winged altar-piece, a crypt with handsome columns, and in the tower ancient frescoes. Charming view from the parapet.

The Salzach is crossed in the middle of the town by the iron Stadthbrücke, 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. 38), the celebrated physician and empiric (d. 1541), indicated by his effigy.

His monument, erected in 1752 over the original tombstone, is in the vestibule of the church which adjoins the Cemetery of St. Sebastian (Pl. 17) at the end of the Linzergasse. The inscription describes him as the 'insignis medicinae doctor, qui diva illa vulnera leprum pedagram hydroposim altaque insanabilita corporis contagia mirifica arte sustulit'. 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).

To the N. of the Platzl the Dreifaltigkeitsgasse leads to the long Mirabell-Platz. Here on the right stands the Custom House (formerly Stables), and on the left Schloss Mirabell (Pl. 24), rebuilt after a fire in 1818, formerly the archiepiscopal palace, and now the property of the town. Behind it lies the Mirabell Garden, laid out in the old French fashion, embellished with marble statues, and containing an Aviary of European and foreign birds, the property of the Ornithological Society (adm. 10 kr.). On the S. side (passage to the Makart-Platz) is the restaurant mentioned at p. 62.

Adjoining Schloss Mirabell on the N. is the well-kept Stadt-
park, containing a handsome Curhaus and Bath-House (concerts, see p. 62). A building in the park contains Sattler's Cosmorama and a panorama of Salzburg (adm. 30 kr.).

An outlet on the W. side of the park leads to the Schwarz-
Strasse and the Franz-Karl Bridge over the Salzach (p. 65). To the left, on the Elisabeth-Quai, is the Protestant Church (Pl. 18 a), a Romanesque edifice by Götz (1867).

The (1 1/4 M.) 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 Stadthbrücke, opposite the Gablerbräu Inn, and recognisable by its large stone portal, is the entrance to the Capuzinerberg (2132'). The Capuchin Monastery (Pl. 19) is reached by means of 225 stone steps. At the top visitors ring at the gate (3 kr.) and enter the park. On the left stands the 'Mozarthäuschen', brought from Vienna to its present site, in which Mozart completed his 'Zauberflöte' in 1791. We now ascend through the wood by about 400 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 Mariaplain, to the left Mülln, in the centre the Salzach stretching far into the plains of Bavaria. About 2 min. farther another direc-
tion-post shows the way (diverging from the straight path to the restaurant) to the (5 min.) *Obere Stadt-Aussicht*, the finest point on the Capuzinerberg: admirable *View of the town and fortress, the Hochstauffen, Reichenhall Mts., Lattengebirge, Untersberg, Schönfeldspitze, Hohe Göll, Pass Luez, and Tännengebirge. In 5 min. more we reach the Francisci Schlössl (or Capuziner Schlössl), an old bastion on the E. side of the hill, 683 ft. above the Salzach, and commanding a very extensive prospect (restaurant). Those who do not care to mount so high may enjoy a fine view from the monastery garden (men only admitted), or from the 'Erste Stadt-Aussicht', reached by descending to the right immediately within the gate.

**Aigen,** a château and park of Prince Schwarzenberg, at the foot of the Gaisberg, 3 M. to the S.E. of Salzburg, merits a visit (railway-station, see p. 104). Morning light the best. At the entrance to the grounds (3/4 M. from the station) is a *Restaurant*, where a guide (30 kr.) may be procured. The **Kanzel** is the finest point.

About 1 hr. above Aigen is Count Platz's château of **St. Jacob am Thurn**, an excellent point of view (1/4 hr. from stat. *Etstetten*, p. 104). 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 Tännengebirge, the Hohe Göll, Watzmann, Hochkalter, Untersberg, and Hohe Stauffen are especially conspicuous. In the background of the Salzachthal lies Salzburg.

The *Gaisberg* (4220'; a walk of 2 1/2 hrs.; horse 5 kr. there and back 9 fl.) is the finest point of view near Salzburg. The best route to it is by the 'Alpenvereinsweg', constructed by the German Alpine Club, and provided with finger-posts and benches (shade in the morning). Crossing the Carolinenbrücke, we follow the Aigen road for 1/2 M. and take the 'Gaisberg-Strasse' to the left to (20 min.) the *Apothekerhöfe*, at the foot of the hill. The path then ascends to the left to (3/4 hr.) the *Gersberg* (or Zeisberg) Alp (*Inn), and thence in zigzags through wood on the N. side to the (1 hr.) summit, a grassy plateau with two eminences. New *Hotel* at the top, with a tower (R. from 50 kr.; adm. to the tower 20, on Sun. 10 kr.). The admirable *View*, which is nearly as good from the ground near the inn as from the tower, embraces the Salzburg Alps and the plain, in which seven different lakes may be descried (comp. the annexed Panorama). — Another, but inferior path diverges to the right at the Apothekerhöfe, and leads by the *Judenbergerhöfe* to (1 1/2 hr.) the *Zistel-Alp* (3230'; Restaur.), at the S. base of the summit, which is reached in 3/4 hr. more by the direct and steep footpath, or in 1 hr. by an easier path to the right. A good new road also ascends from Aigen (see above; vehicles and horses obtainable) to (1 1/2 hr.) the Zistel-Alp, at first through the park and beautiful woods, passing the Weichselbauer; after 1 1/4 hr. we join the path coming from the Judenbergerhöfe.

The imperial château of **Hellbrunn**, 3 M. to the S. of Salzburg,
with gardens and fountains in the style of the 17th and 18th cent., is adorned with frescoes by Mascagni and others (1615). (*Restaurant. The fountains play on Sundays gratis; fee on other days 50 kr.) To the left on entering the grounds is an iron gate (when closed, fee of 20 kr.) leading into the Park. Leaving the carriage-drive after 200 paces, and ascending the wooded hill to the right, we pass the Monatsschlösschen and arrive at (1/4 hr.) the Stadt-Aussicht, commanding a fine view of Salzburg. Then 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 pastorals and operas used to be performed under the patronage of the archbishops. We then return by the drive. — About 1 1/2 M. to the S. of Hellbrunn, on the road to Hallein, is the Gothic château of Anif, the property of Count Arco, situated on an island in a small lake.

To the S.W. of Salzburg (1 1/4 M.) is the château of Leopoldskron, with a large fish-pond and Swimming Bath (p. 62; Restaurant). 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. 62). The Ludwigsbad is 3 1/4 M. from Leopoldskron, the Marienbad 1 1/4 M., and the Kaiser-Karlsbad 2 1/2 M.

From (4 M.) Glaneck (1463; Inn), with its old château, a road ascending by the falls of the Glan leads to (2 M.) the source of the stream, called the *Fürstenbrunnen (1952'), the excellent water of which (42° Fahr.) is now conducted to Salzburg. On the road are several marble-cutting works and bullet mills. In the vicinity are the Quarries which yield the beautiful Untersberg marble (path in steps, 1/2 hr.). Omnibus from the Goldene Horn, Universitätsplatz, Salzburg, to the Fürstenbrunnen daily at 2, returning at 6 p.m.

To the N. (1 1/4 hr.), on the right bank of the Salzach, rises the conspicuous and handsome pilgrimage-church of Maria-Plain (1720'), erected in 1674. The very extensive *View is partly obstructed by the trees. Evening-light most advantageous. A path diverging at Froschheim (Pl. F, 1) is shorter and pleasanter than the road (finger-post). Restaurant at the foot of the hill.

The Untersberg, the most conspicuous mountain in the environs of Salzburg, culminates in the Geiereck (5909'), the Salzburger Hohetron (6073'), and the Berchtesgadener Hohetron (6480'). The mountain is usually ascended from Glaneck (see above; provisions necessary). The paths have been recently improved by the German Alpine Club, and indicated by red marks, so that experienced mountaineers do not require a guide in good weather (Eben, at the Fürstenbrunnen Inn, is recommended). — The best route to the Geiereck and Salzburger Hohetron leads through the Rositenthal to (1 1/2 hr.) the Lower and (1 1/2 hr.) the Upper Rositten-Alp (4222'). We then ascend, turning to the right at the finger-post, by the Dopplersteig, boldly hewn in the rocks of the Geiereck (345 yds. long; pro-
Grödig.

16. Route.

Provided with a railing and free from danger), to (1 hr.) the plateau and (3/4 hr.) the Geiereck. The route hence to (3/4 hr.) the "Salzburger Hohethron," the finest point of view, leads mostly over grass, and passes the Jungfernbrunnen. — From the Upper Alp we may cross the Gamsattel to the (1/2 hr.) "Kolowratshöhle," a cavern containing fantastic ice-formation; a flight of steps in the rock, protected by railings, descends to the bottom of the cavern, which is 200 ft. deep. On the way back we may visit the "Gamslöcher," a curious series of grottoes; fine view from two openings in the largest (the 'Halle'). — From the Upper Alp across the Schellenger Sattel (about 4600') between the Grosse Geiereck and the Kleine Geiereck, and past the Drachenloch (p. 70) to the Kienberg-Alpe and Schellenberg (p. 70), is an attractive excursion (3 1/2 hrs.). The route from the Lower Alp by the Grödiger Thörl to Grödig (see below) is not recommended.

The old path to the top of the Geiereck leads from Glaneck (turning, after 1/2 hr., to the right) to (2 hrs.) the Firmian-Alp (3123'); then through wood, up the steep and toilsome Steinerne Stiege (lately improved), to (1 1/4 hr.) the plateau and (3/4 hr.) the Geiereck. — In descending from the Salzburger Hohethron, we may choose the interesting route by the Schwaigmühl-Alpe (4895') to Glaneck (1 1/2 hrs.); the descent through the Brunnthal to the Fürstenbrunnen (3 hrs.) is fatiguing. — The Berchtesgadener Hohethron (6480') is best ascended from the W. side (Pass Hallthurm, p. 81) by the Zehnkaster-Alp (3 1/2-4 hrs.). The route from the Zehnkaster-Alp by the Mittagscharfe takes about the same time, but is very trying. Beneath the Untersberg, according to ancient lore, sleeps the Emperor Charlemagne, ready to arise when Germany is restored to her ancient glory. A similar tradition connects the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa with the Kyffhäuser in Thuringia.


From Berchtesgaden to Reichenhall and Saalfelden.

14 1/4 M. Diligence to Berchtesgaden daily at 6 a.m., in 3 hrs.; fare 1 fl. 5 kr., coupé 1 1/2 fl. (returning from Berchtesgaden at 10.30 a.m.; fare 2 m. 10 pf.). Omnibus from the 'Erzherzog Carl' at 9.30 p.m. (returning at 6 a.m.); fare 50 kr., coupé 1 fl. Omnibus direct to the Königs-See daily at 6 a.m. (from the Schiff, Illersberger's, the Regenbogen, Gabler, Traube, and Griesberger's) and 6.30 a.m. (from the Krone), arriving at 9.30 and 10 a.m. From the Königs-See at 4 p.m., reaching the salt-mines at 5 (stoppage of 1 hr.), and Salzburg at 9 p.m. (fare 1 fl. 10 kr., or 2 m.). Carriage to Berchtesgaden 5 or 8 fl., there and back 6 or 10 fl.; to the Königs-See 8 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 driver may be ordered to drive from Salzburg direct to the (2 hrs.) mining offices. The usual halting-place on the way to Berchtesgaden is the Inn Zur Almbach-Klam. — Railway to Haltein, and thence on foot by Zill to Berchtesgaden, see R. 23.

Between Salzburg and (4 1/2 M.) Grödig ('Pölzl's Brewery) the Alm-Canal, conducted to Salzburg from the Albe or Alm, which drains the Königs-See, is crossed. On the hill to the right is the old château of Glaneck (p. 68), behind which towers the pointed Hochstauffen (p. 81); on the left is the Schmiditenstein (5354'), with a summit resembling a castle. The Gosleier Fels (1873'), 1/2 hr. to the W., affords a good survey of the valley. The road skirts the base of the Untersberg, passing an iron-foundry and several cement-works on the Alm Canal, and reaches the Alm at Neuhaus (Zum Drachenloch). On the right, high up in the side of the Untersberg,
is the curious opening called the Drachenloch (p. 69). On the hill to the left is Schloss Gartenau, now a cement factory.

A narrow defile, traversed by the Alm, between the Untersberg and the N. spur of the Hohe Göll, which forms the background, now leads to the district of Berchtesgaden. The boundary is formed by the Hangende Stein (1490'), a cliff rising above the Alm. The Austrian customs-station is on this side of the cliff; the Bavarian station is 1 M. farther on, near an old tower. Two reliefs on the rock mark the frontier between the two states. The first, the Austrian, represents St. Leopold, the patron saint of the Archduchy (date 1818); the second, the Bavarian, is a crucifix with the inscription: Pax In Ntrantibus et Inhabitibus (date 1514). The old market-town of (4½ M.) Schellenberg (Amanhauser; carved wood at F. Krieger's) possesses a marble tower. Adjoining the church is a iron column to the memory of natives who fell in 1870-71.

The road follows the right bank of the Alm, and next reaches the (2 M.) Krautschneiderbrücke, to the right, which the path to the Almbach-Klamm (p. 72) crosses. A little farther on is the (½ M.) *Inn Zur Almbach-Klamm, ¾ M. beyond which the road from Hallein (p. 104) joins our road on the left. On the right rises the precipitous Rauhe Kopf. The valley expands, and the Grosse and Kleine Watzmann, with the broad saddle of the Watzmannscharte between them, suddenly become visible. Crossing the Larosbach (Laroswacht, see below), and then the Alm by the (½ M.) Freimannbrücke, we ascend the slope on the left bank. (Path on the bank of the Alm, see p. 72.) We soon obtain (½ 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 ½ M. farther on, at a finger-post, ¾ M. from Berchtesgaden, indicating the way to the 'Salzberg and Königs-See', a road (the direct route to the Königs-See) leads across the Goldenbach-Brücke, past the Pension Ney (*Restaurant and salt-baths), to (¼ M.) the Salt Mine; on the right are the new mining-buildings, opposite which are the old entrance to the salt-mine (date 1628) and the new shaft.

*Visit to the Salt Mine (easier, more expeditious, and less expensive than a visit to the Dürrnberg mine at Hallein). Ticket for the regular trips at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., ½ M. each; at other hours, from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., admission for one person 3½ M., for each additional person 1½ M. (tickets at the mining-offices, opposite the entrance-shaft). Visitors of both sexes 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 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. The unwonted apparel having been discarded, specimens of the rock-salt and photographs may be purchased, and a trilling gratuity given to the attendant. Visitors may also be photographed on the spot in their mining costume.

14½ M. Berchtesgaden (1890'). — Hotels. *Leuthaus, or Post, R. 1½-2 m., B. 70. L. & A. 50 pf.; *Bellevue, with baths, R. 1½-2, B. 1, pension 6 m.; *Vier Jahreszeiten, at the upper end of the town, near the royal villa, with garden and view, D. from 1½ m.; Watzmann, R. 1½-2 m.; *Neuhof. For moderate requirements: Untersberg; Nonnthaler Wirthshaus; Bär; Löwe; Triemacher, well spoken of. — Pensions: *Villa Geiger; *Ehrenberger (Mauerbühl); Schwarzenbeck; Berghof; Meter, on the way to the Königs-See; *Malterlehmen and *Kohlenhain, in Schonau (see p. 76), 1½ M. from Berchtesgaden; Nev., near the Salt Mine. — *Café Förstner, near the Post; *Knauer, confectioner, with restaurant.

Fresh and salt-water Baths at the Bellevue and most of the other hotels and pensions, and at the salt-baths by the Salt Mine (see above). River Baths 1½ M. from the town, to the left of the Salzburg road, and at the Aschauer Wetter, 2 M. from the town, to the right of the old Reichenhall road. — The carved wares in wood, bone, and ivory, for which Berchtesgaden has been famous for centuries, are kept in great variety by Raserer, Kerschbaumer, Zechmeister, and Waich.

Carriages. To the Königs-See and back with stay of 3 hrs., one-horse carriage 7 m., two-horse 11 m. 70 pf. (for each additional hour 1 m. 20 pf. or 2 m. more); to Ramsau 8 m. or 11 m. 70, there and back (1½ a day) 11 m. or 15 m. 70 pf.; Hintersee, 11 m. 20 or 17 m., there and back 13 m. 40 or 20 m. 40 pf.; Hirschbühl, two-horse carriage, including extra horse, 26 m. 40 pf.; Reichenhall via Hallthurm 11 m. 20 or 17 m.; Reichenhall via Schwarzbachwacht 15 m. 40 or 22 m. 90 pf.; Reichenhall and back, going by Schwarzbachwacht and returning by Hallthurm, 16 m. 50 or 26 m. 50 pf.; Salzburg 11 m. 40 or 18 m., there and back 13 m. 50 or 22 m. 50 pf. — Fees included, but tolls extra.


English Church Service in summer at the Hôtel Bellevue.

Down to 1803 Berchtesgaden was the seat of an independent provostry, or spiritual 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. One-sixth part only was cultivated, the remainder consisting of rock, forest, and water. (Winkler's excellent relief-map, on the scale of 1:25,000, should be consulted; it may be seen at the boatman's house on the Königs-See.) The handsome old abbey is now a royal château. The Abbey Church, with its Romanesque cloisters and carved stalls, may be visited. The royal villa on the S. side of the small town commands a fine view: to the E. the Schwarzort, Hohe Goll, and Hochbrett, in the background the Stuhlgebirge and Schönfeldspitze, to the right the Kleine and Grosse Watzmann. In the valley, on the Alm, are situated extensive Salt Works. The environs afford an almost inexhaustible variety of beautiful walks and excursions. Berchtesgaden is a very favourite summer-resort, and owing to its sheltered situation also attracts a number of invalids in winter.
**WALKS.** The "Lockstein (2230'; 1/2 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; before reaching the hospital we turn to the right, again keeping to the right where the path divides at the Weinfeld farm, and proceeding through the wood to the restaurant (see of 20 pf. 11 refreshments ordered). — A few hundred paces before the path to the Lockstein diverges to the right, a charming path to the left skirts the precipitous Käliberstein (see below) by means of the ‘Soelenleitung’, or salt-water conduit, passes the Fürstenstein and the Calvarienberg, and joins the (1/2 hr.) high-road near the royal villa. — The finely-wooded Käliberstein (1/2 hr.) affords pretty views. — Another pleasant excursion may be made by following the old Reichenhall road as far as the (1/2 hr.) Rosthäusl, and then turning to the right to (1/4 hr.) the Aschauer Weiher (baths, see p. 71). Thence we may proceed by Aschauerlehen and the Tanzbichl to (1/2 hr.) the new Reichenhall road, and back to (1/4 hr.) Berchtesgaden; or to the E. along the Stopwänd by Dietfeld and the Etzerschlösschen to (1/4 hr. Berchtesgaden. — The Etzerschlösschen (1/2 hr.) is reached from the Nonnthal by the Hilgerberg, or by turning into the valley to the left by the Weinfeld farm (see above) ; in the vicinity is the 'Schössleibichl' inn. A pleasant forest-path leads hence to (1/2 hr.) the hamlet of Gern, with a pilgrimage-church (Inn), whence we may return by the Metzenleiten (1/4 hr.). — **Laroswacht (3 M.).** We follow the level Salzburg road. By the Goldenbach-Brücke (to the salt-mine, see above) we diverge to the right by the ‘Königsweg’ on the left bank of the Ache, cross to the right bank at Kütanshof, and regain the road below the Freimann-Brücke (see above).

To Unterstein and Schönau (1 hr.), see below.

The "Almbach-Klamm (p. 70), a picturesque gorge through which the brook descends in cascades from the Untersberg, is an interesting object for an excursion (1 1/2 hr.; donkey with driver 6/2 m.). We follow the Salzburg road to (3'/4 M.) the "Almbach-Klamm Inn, turn to the left through the yard and walk across fields to (5 min.) a small bridge over the Ache, descend the left bank for 5 min., and near the Almbach-Mühle ascend to the left to the gorge. The path crosses the brook several times. Railings at hazardous places. The finest point is the Gumpo, a rocky basin with a cascade 33' high falling into a dark green pool, about 1/4 hr. from the entrance of the gorge.

The "Vorderreck (1 1/2 hr.; donkey and attendant 6 m.) may be reached either by crossing the Ache at the rifle-range and proceeding by a road, shaded by the greater part of the way, past the farms of Blasitehen and Baumgartner, or by ascending the path (steep at places) from the Salt Mine to the Gasthof zum Hohen Goll (3250), which commands a fine view of Salzburg and the Untersberg. In the vicinity, in a sheltered situation, is the Pension Moritz, adapted for a long stay. From this point to the Ecker-Alpe 1/2 hr., to the Rossfeld-Alpe 2 1/2 hrs. (comp. p. 106). The ascent of the Göllstein (6000), the N. spur of the Hohe Goll, is interesting and not difficult (2 1/2 hrs., with guide).

The "Vorderbrand (2 hrs.; donkey with attendant 6 m.), easily ascended, affords a magnificent view of the Watzmann and the Königs-See. After 2'/2 M. on the Königs-See road we diverge to the left by a broad new path (same route at first as that to the Scharitzkehlemp; see below), and by the finger-post turn to the right to the (1/4 hr.) Inn of Hallinger (3315'), from which we reach the top of the Vorderbrand in 1/4 hr. more (new refuge-hut). Ascent of the Jenner (see below) from this point, 2 hrs. "Scharitzkehle-Alp (3420'; 2 1/2 hrs.; guide 3, donkey and attendant 10 m.). We follow the Königs-See road and the Vorderbrand route (see above), keeping to the left at the finger-post. In 20 min. more, where a house lies below us to the left, we pass through a gate on the right. In 1'/4 hr. we cross the brook and turn to the right. The Alp (refreshments) lies in an extensive meadow, surrounded by trees, between the Göllstein and the Dürreck. About 3/4 hr. farther up is the Endsthal, a desolate valley at the W. base of the Hohe Goll, containing rocky debris and patches of snow.
MOUNTAIN EXCURSIONS (guides, see above). The Knüfelspitze (3908'),
2½ hrs.), the highest peak of the Metzenleiten (see above), commands an
excellent view. We follow the Salzburg road, and beyond the river-baths
ascend to the left, passing the villas Alpenruhe and Aldefeld; at the latter
we either go to the left by Kopfleiten (better path), or to the right by Frey-
lehen, to the (1½ hr.) Gasperl Inn and to (3½-4 hr.) the top (view of Salz-
burg 10 min. to the E.). Paths all indicated by red marks. — The Todte
Mann (4554'), a spur of the Lattengebirge, may be ascended by Iisank (p. 76;
fine view; path indicated by marks). — Ascent of the Jenner (6155'), by the
Vorderbrand in 3 hrs.; attractive and not difficult (see above). — Ascent
of the Hochbrett (7418'), through the Krautkasergraben and by the Mittel-
kaß-Alp, 4½ hrs., fatiguing (guide 6 hrs.). — Ascent of the Hohe Goll
(8264') from Vordercek (see above) over the Eckerfirst (p. 100), and by the
new Gollsteig across the Brettklamml and the Gölleiten, 5½-6 hrs., not
very difficult and very interesting (quarters for the night at Vordercek
and on the Eckrealpe; guide 10 m.). More difficult, and suitable for adepts
only, is the ascent from the W. side, through the Alpethal, or by the
Hochbrett and the Archenköpfe. — The Schneibstein (7464'), an excel-
 lent point of view, is easily attained in 2 hrs. from the Torrener Joch (see
below; guide 6 m.). — The Kailersberg (7704'); 7 hrs.; guide 8 m.) is
ascended via the Königsbach-Alp, the Priesberg-Alp (p. 75), and (5 hrs.)
the Seelien-Alp at the upper end of the Landthai (see below); thence a
fatiguing climb of 2 hrs. more to the summit (splendid view). — The
Watzmann, Hundstod, and Steinerner Meer, see pp. 76, 75.

The gem of this district is the clear, dark-green **Königs-See
(1978'), or Lake of St. Bartholomew, 6 M. long, 1½ M. broad,
the most beautiful lake in Germany, and vying in grandeur with
those of Switzerland and Italy. Some of the surrounding mountains,
which rise almost perpendicularly from the water, are 7000' in
height. Three routes lead to the lake (4 M.) from Berchtesgaden:
(1) the carriage-road on the right bank of the Ache by Schwöb;
(2) the road on the left bank by Unterstein (Inn), with a château
and park of Count Arco (not accessible); (3) a footpath, for the most
part shaded, which descends the steps to the left by the royal villa,
passes the salt-works, crosses the Ramsauer Ache (to the right
on the slope lies Schloss Lustheim), and then leads first on the left, and
afterwards on the right bank of the Königsee-Ache. On the bank
of the lake lies the hamlet of Königssee (Zum Königssee, dear;
Zum Löwenstein; *Restaurant at the 'Schiffmeister's, see below).

The 'Schiffmeister' 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 rowers are sometimes stal-
wart peasant-girls, the sinews of whose arms might well be coveted by
heroes of the Isis or the Cam. From the middle of June to 1st Oct. there
are two regular trips round the lake, one starting at 8.30 a.m. and returning
at 1.30 p.m., the other lasting from 10.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.; fare
each person: to St. Bartholomä and back, with stay of 1½ hr., 1 m.;
trip round the whole lake, with 2½ hr.'s stay at the Salet-Alp and 1½ hr.
at St. Bartholomä, 1 m. 50 pf.). — Small boat (1-4 pers.) with two rowers:
to the Kessel 2 m. 10, to St. Bartholomä 3 m. 50 pf., the Salet-Alp 5 m.
— Larger boat (6 pers.) with three rowers: to the Kessel 3½ m., St. Bartholomä
5 m., Salet-Alp 5 m. The trip to the Salet-Alp and back, with
time to visit the Obersee, St. Bartholomä, and the Kessel, occupies 5 hrs.;
for every additional hour 40-60 pf. extra is charged. The best plan is to
row direct to the Salet-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, or St. Johann, with a small shrine. The boat passes the Falkenstein, a rock with a cross commemorating the wreck of a boat with a party of pilgrims. 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 (8698'). On the E. bank the Königsbach falls over a red cliff 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 (Schaltwand). In the vicinity, on the E. bank, not far from the Kesselfall, is a cavern on a level with the water, called the Kuchler Loch, the supposed source of the Kuchl or Golling waterfall (p. 106).

The boat touches at the Waltner Insel, a wooded promontory on the E. bank. Passengers disembark and ascend by a good path, leading through prettily laid out grounds and passing an artificial hermitage, to two small waterfalls of the Kesselbach (5 min.) in a rocky ravine. In descending, we obtain a beautiful glimpse, through the wooded foreground, of the green lake, the opposite mountains, and the Watzmann.

The boat now proceeds W. to St. Bartholomä, a green promontory, with a royal hunting château (restaurant), where a dish of Saibling (salmo salvelinus) may be had (dear; better in the restaurant at Königssee). The vestibule contains drawings of unusually large salmon-trout caught in the lake during the last hundred years. In the cellar is a large tank for keeping the fish. The Chapel of SS. John and Paul, 1/2 M. from the landing-place, 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 situated in a wild gully between the Hachelwand and the huge Watzmann, 2755' only above the sea-level, merits a visit (there and back 1 1/2 hr.; new path, but rather rough; guide desirable).

At the S.W. end of the lake the Schraimbach is precipitated into the lake from a rocky gorge. The Salet-Alp, a poor pasture 1/2 M. in breadth and strewn with moss-grown rocks, on which the Duke of Meiningen has recently built a country-house, separates the Königs-See from the wild and bleak *Obersee (a visit to which should not be omitted), a lake 1 M. long, enclosed by lofty precipices of limestone. On the E. bank is the Fischunkl Alp, to which a narrow path leads on the S. bank. The murmur of a waterfall descending from the Kaunervand on the left alone disturbs the repose of this wilderness. Beyond it tower the Teufelshörner (7854'), from which a brook descends over the Röthswand in several arms from a height of 1900'. A survey of the imposing Watzmann is obtained in returning.
From the Kesselbach (see above) a good path in long windings ascends the (3 hrs.) *Gotzenalp* (5525'), opposite St. Bartholomä. It passes the chalets of (1½ hrs.) *Gotzenthal* and (¾ hr.) Seeau. Farther on, we take the path to the right (that to the left leads to the Regeinalp). Magnificent view of the Uebergossene Alm, Steinerne Meer, Watzmann, Hohe Göll, Untersberg, etc. Rustic quarters in the three chalets at the top (the *Springelhütte* and others). The view towards the N. is imperfect until we reach the *Feuerpalfen* on the N.W. margin of the Alp, 10 min. from the chalets, and 200' higher. 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 Kesselfall 2 hrs., where a boat (previously ordered) should be in waiting; or we may proceed from the Gotzenthal-Alp to the right by the 'Hohe Bahn' (Alpine path) to the Büchsen-Alpe, then cross the Königsbach, and descend direct to the village of (4½ hrs.) Königssee (guide advisable on this route, 5 m.).

From the *Gotzen-Alp* to the *Salez-Alp*, 4-5 hrs., for adepts only (guide from Berchtesgaden 7 m.). The path leads past the Wasserkaser chalet to the (1 hr.) *Laufeld* (used for battues), and in 10 min. more to the crest of the *Landthalwand*; descent to (25 min.) the Landthal-Alp and through the *Landthal* by a narrow, and at places rather steep and giddy path to (2½-3 hrs.) the Fischukl-Alp (see above) and (¾ hr.) the *Salez-Alp*. The interest of the route is enhanced by the numerous deer and chamois frequently seen in this unused royal chasse. — A still more interesting excursion may be made from Berchtesgaden direct to the (5 hrs.) Königsberg-Alp; 1 hr. *Priesberg-Alp*; then through the *Hirschelau* and over the *Gotzentauern* to the Regenalp (numerous fossils) and the (2 hrs.) *Landthalwand* (see above).

From the *Königs-See* to Golling (7 hrs.; guide 10 m.). Footpath (indicated by red marks) by the Königsbach-Alp and the Königsberg-Alp (5210'); clean chalet, whence the Jenner, 6155', a fine point of view, may be ascended in 1 hr., comp. p. 73) and the *Torren-Joch* (5670'), between the Schneibstein and the Hochbrett; descent to the Joch-Alp and through the Bläntlau-Thal, with the Kleine Göll (5140') rising on the left, to Golling (p. 105).

Excursions in the *Steinerne Meer*, the wild mountain region to the S. of the Königs-See, are fatiguing (paths partly indicated by red marks, but guide necessary, see pp. 71, 77: to the Funtensee 8 m., over the Steinerne Meer to Saalfelden 15 m.) A new path leads from St. Bartholomew 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 Schrainbach-Alp (3952') and (½ hr.) the Unterlaner-Alp (3485'). We then mount the steep Saugasse in numerous zigzags to the (1½ hr.) Oberlaner-Alp (4093'). Here a path to Trischenbähl ascends to the right (p. 76). The new path (passing the Graidköpfle on the right) now ascends the Himmelstiege, and then descends a little to the (1½ hr.) Funtensee (5250'; small club inn). — Another path (more interesting for persons with steady heads), from the Salez-Alp (see above), ascends the steep Sagereckwand to (1½ hr.) the Sagereck-Alp (4305'), and passing the Schwarzsee on the left, to the (1½ hr.) Grünsee-Alp (below which, on the right, lies the Grünsee, 5279'). From this point a new path, passing below the Feld (see below), leads to the Zirbenau to the (1½ hr.) Funtenese. [The Feld (6046'), an excellent point of view, is easily ascended hence in 1 hr.; or the Viechkaul (1053') in 1½ hr.; also the Funtensee-Tauern (8392'; 3½ hrs., fatiguing), commanding a magnificent view.] — Several passes (Buchauer, Ramseider, Weissbachel, and Diessbach Scharte) lead from the Funten-See to Saalfelden; the shortest (6 hrs.) and most interesting is the Ramseider Scharte (6836'), between the Breithorn and the Sommerstein (comp. p. 112).

From the Fischukl-Alp (see above) rough and fatiguing routes (11-12 hrs.; guide 15 m.) cross the Blühnbachthörl (6673') and the Maurerscharte (1140) to the Blühbach-Thal and *Werfen* (p. 108).

To the *Ramsau* a road (which pedestrians only use) leads direct from the Königs-See by Unterstein (p. 75) and Schönau (Pensions Malterlehen and Kohllehren. p. 71) to (2½ M.) the *Risank-Mühle* (see below).
FROM BERCHTESGADEN TO REICHENHALL (13½ M.). The road crosses the Pass Hallihurm (2224'; *Inn), between the Lattengebirge and Untersberg. Fine retrospect towards Berchtesgaden, and afterwards a view of Reichenhall (diligence twice daily in 23/4 hrs., fare 2, coupé 3 m.; one-horse carriage 11 m. 20 pf.).

A far preferable route, however, is by the *Ramsau and the Schwarzbachwacht (18 M.). The road passes the royal villa at the S. end of the village, and after 1/2 M. (direction-post) descends to the left to the Ramsau road. At the (3 M.) Illsank-Mühle a waterfall 400' in height works a pump by which the salt-water from the mines is forced upwards to the Söldenköpf, 1300 ft. higher, and over the Schwarzbachwacht to Reichenhall, a distance of 18 M. (A flight of steps ascends hence to the Söldenköpf, whence a good path with fine views leads to the Schwarzbachwacht, see below; a route recommended to walkers.) To the left a grand view of the Watzmann; before us rises the broad Steinberg; by our side flows the impetuous Ache. The Ramsau is remarkably picturesque owing to the contrast of the luxuriant vegetation of the valley with the imposing and picturesquely-shaped grey mountains.

The road ascends gradually, and then descends. On the left (1 1/2 M.) a finger-post indicates the road to the 'Jagdschloss Wimbach'. A path crossing the bridge to the left, and ascending to the right by the 'Trinkhalle', leads to the (20 min.) *Wimbach-Klamm. The clear blue water of the brook here forms beautiful falls in its rocky ravine, into which the sun shines in the afternoon. We ascend the Klamm ('defile'), at the (10 min.) upper end of which, above the path, is a bench overlooking the wild Wimbach-Thal, enclosed by huge mountains (the imposing Watzmann, see below, on the left; the Hochkalter on the right).

A visit to the upper 'Wimbach-Thal, at least for 1/2 hr. beyond the Jagdschloss, or still better to the Gries-Alp, is recommended. A good bridle-path leads 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 1/4 hr.) the royal Jagdhaus. In 1 1/4 hr. more we reach the Gries-Alp (4334'), and enjoy a magnificent view of the imposing mountains at the head of the valley (from left to right, the Watzmann, Hundstod, Rothleiten, Palfehorn, Alpelhorn, Hocheispitze, Hochkalter, Steinberg). — A track, hewn in part in the rocks, leads S. from this point by the shooting-box of Trischübl (5750') and the Sigeret-Alp to (3 1/2 hrs.) the Oberlaner Alp (Steinerne Meer, see p. 75). — The Grosse Hundstod (8464'), ascended from Trischübl through the Hundstod-Grube, commands a magnificent view (3 hrs., fatiguing; guide from Ramsau 10 m.). The descent may be made to the Diessbach-Scharte (p. 112).

The ascent of the Watzmann (Vordere Gipfel, or Hocheck, 8720') is fatiguing, but interesting (guide 9 m.; see below and p. 71). We ascend in the afternoon from Illsank in 3, or from Ramsau in 4 hrs. to the Guglalp (5078'), and sleep at one of the three chalets. Next morning we traverse the Guglschneide and Watzmannanger in 3-4 hrs., and finally ascend by a narrow arête to the summit, on which are a trigonometrical landmark, and two crosses, one of them containing a visitors' book. Another route leads from the Königs-See (p. 73) over the Herrvoint-Alp or Kührvoint-Alp (beer) to (3 1/2 hrs.) the Faiz-Alp (5505'), where the night may be passed;
to Reichenhall. HINTERSEE. 16. Route. 77

thence along the left side of the Watzmann-Anger to (3 hrs.) the summit (steady head necessary). The view embraces the Gross-Glockner, Gross-Venediger, Krimmler Tauern, the vast Bavarian plain, the entire Salzkammergut and district of Berchtesgaden, with the Wimbachthal below, and the Königs-See and Obersee to the S. — From the Hochcheck a new path protected by a rail ascends the arête in 3/4 hr. to the top of the Central Peak (8900'; the highest). Ascent of the Southern Peak (or Schönfeldspitze; 8950') from the central peak, very difficult (1 1/2 hr.).

On the road, 1/2 M. above the finger-post (see above), is the *Inn zur Wimbachklamm, and a little beyond it the *Inn zum Hochkalter. Then (3/4 M.) Ramsau (2172'; *Oberwirth).


Beyond Ramsau (3/4 M.) the road divides, that to the Hintersee and over the Hirschbühl to Ober-Weissbach (see below) leading to the left. The Road to Reichenhall ascends straight on (right) past the small, marshy Taubensee (2871') through beautiful pine wood to the (2 1/4 M.) Schwarzbachwacht (2920'), a pump-house on the summit of the pass, beyond which the conduit descending from the Söldenköpfi runs parallel with the road. Small inn 1/4 M. farther. The road then descends into the deep wooded valley between the Reitalpgebirge on the left and the Lattengebirge on the right, and (3 M.) crosses the Schwarzbach. Facing us are the Müllnerhorn and Ristfeichthorn. At the (1 M.) Jettenberg pump-house, at the end of the valley, another bridge crosses the Schwarzbach, which forms a fine cascade (Staubbach Fall) here and falls into the Saalach immediately below. The road then leads on the right bank of the Saalach, passing opposite Frohnau, to (4 1/2 M.) Reichenhall (p. 79).

The Ober-Weissbach Road (see above; post-omnibus from Berchtesgaden to Lofer twice daily; fare 1 1/2 fl.) crosses the Ache (picturesque ravine) and skirts the (1 1/2 M.) sequestered green Hintersee (2549'), overshadowed by the Hochkalter. Best point of view the small St. Antoni Chapel on the W. side. The royal shooting-lodge (*Inn, adjacent; carr. to Berchtesgaden 6 m.) is 3/4 M. farther.

Excursions from the Hintersee (guide, Jac. Gruber). A visit to the Blaues Glacier, between the Hochkalter and Steinberg, the northernmost glacier in the German Alps, is fatigueing but very interesting; to the foot of the glacier (6112') 3 1/2 hrs.; chamois are sometimes seen on this route. — Edelweisslahnerkopf (6821'), 4 hrs. (guide 5 m.); beautiful 'edelweiss' at the top. — The Mühlsturzhorn (7746'); admirable view of the Tauern may be climbed by adepts in 3 hrs. (guide 8 m.). — The Hochkalter (6925'), another splendid point of view, fatigueing and not entirely free from hazard, should not be attempted except by experts (3-6 hrs.; guide 9 m.).

Those who desire to combine the route to Reichenhall with a visit to the Hintersee return from the Hintersee inn to the (1 M.) finger-post 'nach Maria-Kuntersweg'; here take the path to the left, passing after 5 min. to the left between the cottages. To the right a fine view of the Ramsau with the Watzmann; retrospect of the Hochkalter with the Blaues Glacier. Farther on we keep to the left, and in 1/2 hr. reach the Reichenhall road below the Taubensee.
The beautiful valley between the *Hochkalter* (left) and the *Mühlsturzhorn* (right), with their grotesque rocks, is now ascended to the (5 M.) *Hirschbühl* (3891'; *Inn*), the Austrian custom-house, formerly a fortified pass, which was fiercely contested by the Austrians and Bavarians in 1809.

The *Kammerlinghorn* (8176') ascended from the Hirschbühl in 3½-4 hrs. (guide 4 m.), is an admirable point of view (Steinerne Meer, Tauern, etc.). — To the W. of the Hirschbühl a path crosses the *Kleine Hirschbühl*, which affords a very fine view of the mountains bounding the Saalachthal, to (1 hr.) *St. Martin* on the Lofer road (p. 153).

The road ascends a few hundred paces farther to its highest point (3870'), and then descends into the Saalachthal. Before us rises the imposing *Leoganger Steinberge*. On the right, 2 M. from the Hirschbühl, a finger-post indicates the way to the *Seissenberg-Klamm*.

The *Seissenberg-Klamm* is a profound and very narrow gorge, hollowed out by the action of the *Weissbach*, which dashes over huge blocks of rock below. The narrow cleft above, through which the light falls, is overgrown with bushes entirely concealing the sky and imparting a peculiar colouring to the gorge. A walk through the gorge occupies 1½ hr.

At *Ober-Weissbach* (2150'; *Inn*), 3¼ M. below the Klamm, the road reaches the *Saalachtal* and the road from Reichenhall to Saalfelden (p. 112). The *Inn Zur Frohnwies* lies 1½ M. to the S.

About 1½ M. to the W. of Ober-Weissbach, on the Lofer road, is the *Lamprecht-Öfenloch*, a large cavern with an imposing entrance which is accessible in winter only, when the brook is frozen (plan at the inn at Ober-Weissbach). — About 2½ hrs. to the N. is the interesting *Loferklamm* (p. 155).

The road to Saalfelden (one-horse carr. from Frohnwies 4 fl. 60 kr., two-horse 7 fl.; omnibus twice daily in summer, 1 fl.) traverses a defile (*Diesbacher Höhlwege*), 6 M. long, on the right bank of the Saale. Near the village of *Diesbach*, a waterfall on the left. The valley then expands, and the Tauern become visible towards the S.

12 M. Saalfelden, on the Salzburg and Tyrol Railway, see p. 112.

17. From Salzburg to Reichenhall.

*Comp. Map, p. 70.*

14 M. *Railway* in 1 hr.; fares 1 m. 80, 1 m. 20, 75 pf.

To (4½ M.) *Freilassing*, see p. 58. The line here diverges to the left and ascends on the right bank of the Saalach. On the right the wooded *Högelberg*; on the left the Gaisberg and Untersberg. From (8 M.) *Hammerau* a shady forest-path ascends (3½ hr.) the Högelberg (*St. Johanns-Högel*; *Inn*), from which a fine view is obtained. On the right, near (11 M.) *Piding*, at the base of the abrupt Hochstauffle, stands the ruin of *Staufeneck*. The train crosses the Saalach to (14 M.) Reichenhall, ½ M. from the Kurhaus.

The *High Road* from Salzburg to (12 M.) Reichenhall leads from the suburb of Mülin by the village of *Maxglan* to (6 M.) *Berg*, the Austrian frontier; then over the *Walserberg* to *Schwarzbach* (on the slope to the left lies *Marzoll*, the Roman *Marciola*), *Weissbach*, *St. Zeno*, and Reichenhall (one-horse carr. in 2 hrs., 5 fl., two-horse 7½ fl.).
Reichenhall. — Hotels: °Kurhaus Achselmannstein; °Louisenbad, R. from 2 m., D. 2 m. 60 pf.; pension with R. 6-9 m. (these two receive passing travellers); Mack's Kuranstalt; Maximiliansbad; °Marienbad (Dr. Hess); °Bad Kirchberg (see below); °Villa Kammerer; °Villa Schade, near the station (all for a prolonged stay). — °Hotel Burkert, in the Kurplatz, with garden; °Löwe, with garden, R. 2, B. 1/2, D. 3, L. and A. 1 m.; °Russischer Hof; °Post (or Kron), R. 2 m.; °Diemer's Hotel, at the station; Hotel Rinner; Goldner Hirsch, unpretending.

Café Mayr, also a restaurant, with garden; Staimer, by the Curgarten; Schiffmann, confectioner. — Reading Rooms at the Achselmannstein and Burkert's. — Visitors' Tax (for a stay of more than eight days) 15 m. (less in proportion for members of a family).

Post Office, at the station; Telegraph Office, in the town.

Carriage to Grossmühl, Karlstein, Molkenbauer, with one horse 5, with two horses 8 m.; to Jettenberg 5 or 8 1/2; Thumsee 5 1/2 or 9; Mauthhäusl 7 or 10 1/2 (whole day 10 or 15); Schnaizlreut 8 or 12 (whole day 10 or 16); Schnaizlreut and Mauthhäusl 9 or 14 (whole day 12 or 18); Inzell 12 or 15; Nelleck 12 or 18; Unken 15 or 24; Lofer 17 or 27; Berchtesgaden by Hallthurm 12 or 16; the same, and the Königs-See 15 or 22; Ramsau 13 or 20; Ramsau and Berchtesgaden by Jettenberg 15 or 22; the same, with the addition of the Hintersee 20 or 30; the Königs-See by Jettenberg, Ramsau, and Berchtesgaden 17 or 27; Salzburg 12 or 17 m.; fee 1 or 1 1/2 m. per 1/2 day. 1/2 or 2 1/2 m. per day. The return-fare is included in each case, and will not be deducted unless by special agreement.

English Church Service in summer.

Reichenhall (1571'), a favourite watering-place on the Saale, or Saalach, rebuilt after a fire in 1834, is very picturesquely bounded on three sides by an amphitheatre of mountains, the Untersberg (6480'), Lattengebirge (5833'), Müllnerhorn (4465'), and Hoch-Stauffen (5948'). 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. 58) and Rosenheim (p. 51). The large Salinengebäude, or salt-work buildings, in the market-place, contain the offices on the right, and four Sudhäuser ('boiling-houses', from 'sieden', Engl. seethe, suds) on the left, opposite which is the handsome Hauptbrunnhaus, or pump-house. In the latter (second door) tickets of admission (1 m.) to the springs and the salt-ponds 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, 24 per cent) that they are at once conducted to the salt-ponds. The water of the other ten springs is conducted to the Gradirhaus (see below), and also supplies the fountain in the Gradirpark. The fresh-water springs are conveyed to the Saalach by means of a shaft 11/2 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 Principal Church, restored in the Romanesque style, was adorned in 1862 with frescoes by Schwind (in the choir-niche, the Trinity
Route 17. REICHENHALL. From Berchtesgaden

with saints; above the pillars, the Stations of the Cross). A new Protestant Church adjoins the Kurgarten.

The chief rallying-point of visitors is the new Kurgarten in the Gradirpark, with a covered promenade, a café, etc., where a band plays from 6 to 8 a.m. and from 5 to 7 p.m. (in the afternoon alternating with Bad Achselmannstein and Kirchberg, see below). The Kurgarten contains the Gradirwerk (evaporating-house), 180 yds. long, and the Soolsprudel, a salt-water fountain 40' in height.

On the S.W. side of Reichenhall, on the left bank of the Saalach, is the *Kirchberg Bath-House (Dr. Pachmayr; salt and mineral baths and whey-cure; music on Tues. and Frid., 5-7 p.m.).

Environs. On the Salzburg road, 1/2 M. to the N.E. of the Kurhaus, lies St. Zeno (Hofwirth; 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 Karg.) The church, recently restored, originally Romanesque, 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 churchyard contains several handsome monuments.

The Schöne Aussicht, behind the Kurgarten (20 min.), commands a good survey of the town. The Etichen-Allee (at the beginning of which is the 'Moltke Oak') leads from this point to the left to (1/4 hr.) the Klosterhof (Inn). We may then either descend to the left through wood to (10 min.) St. Zeno, or go on through the Kirchholz and past the old Schanzen (entrenchments; on the right the Herzogs-Schanzen, thrown up in 1778 in the Bavarian war of succession; on the left the Heidenschanzen), to (30 min.) the circular Römerschanze (probably not Roman) on the Königshühe (view obstructed by trees). Return past the Steinbruch (quarry) to (1/2 hr.) St. Zeno.

The town on the S.E. is the old Schloss Gruttenstein, beyond which is (1/4 hr.) the Streitbühl, with a fine view.

Pleasant walk of 40 min. to Gross-Gmain. The route crosses the hill to the E. from the Kurhaus, 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 (Kaiser Karl; Untersberg) lies on the right bank of the Weisbach, 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 Archibishop Thiemo in the 11th cent. — The picturesque ruined castle of Plain (popularly called Sattelbüscht) lies 1 1/2 M. to the E., at the base of the Untersberg. A pleasant way back (shady for the most part) is through the Kirchholz by the Klosterhof (see above) and St. Zeno; or we may cross the Streitbühl (see above).

Opposite Reichenhall, on the left bank of the Saalach, lies Non (Fuchsbau), a village at the foot of the Hochstaußen, with an old church (reached in 25 min. by the Nonnersteg). The Nonner Auss affords pleasant walks.

— The Posen-Mühle (restaur.), 1/2 M. from the Nonnersteg, affords a pleasing view. — The Padinger Alpe (2260'), on the flank of the Hochstaußen, reached from the Nonnersteg via Non, or direct by ascending in zigzags for 3/4 hr., is also a fine point of view.

On the Berchtesgaden road. 1 1/4 M. to the E. of Reichenhall (but shorter from the Kurhaus to the old lime tree, mentioned above, and then to the right), is the Whey Dairy in connection with the Kurhaus, situated at the entrance to the Alpgarten, a rocky gorge, which we may ascend as far as (25 min.) the 'Klaue'. — The road then leads to (3 M.) the Pass Hallithurm (p. 76; Inn); ascent of the Untersberg, see p. 68.

The Molkenbauer (Inn), on the left bank of the Saalach (1 M.), affords a good view of the valley of the Saalach. The path (generally in shade) farther on follows the left bank (the road running on the opposite bank, p. 77) to (1 1/2 hr.) Frohmau, and crosses the Jettenberg bridge to (1/4 hr.) Jettenberg (Staubach Fall, see p. 77). — The Bürgermeister-Alp (1 hr.; bad path) is ascended by a zigzag path from the Molkenbauer (or we may diverge to the right immediately beyond the Saalach bridge) through wood, and through the Teufelshöhe, to the Vordere Aussicht (view of Reichenhall).

We then retrace our steps through the grotto, and take the path to the left to the Hintere Aussicht (Lattengebirge, Saalach valley, etc.). On the N. side is a path leading direct to Kirchberg (not recommended).

The Lofer road (p. 153) leads W. from Reichenhall, past Bad Kirchberg to (1 1/2 M.) the Kall Inn, where a finger-post on the left indicates the way to the Reichtlamm, a rocky chasm with a bridge, 200 yds. from the road. About 1/2 M. farther, by a mill on the left bank of the Seebach, is a flight of 277 steps ascending to the right (20 min.) the Chapel of St. Pancras, 550' above Reichenhall, commanding an extensive view. On the higher eminence facing it on the W. stands the ruin of Karlstein (reached by the first footpath on the right beyond the steps to St. Pancras), another good point of view. — The road next leads to (9/4 M.; from Reichenhall 2 1/4 M.) the beautiful Thumsee, 1 1/2 M. long and 1/4 M. broad ('Restaurant on the N.W. bank). Farther on (1 1/2 M.), the road divides: that to the left leads to Schnaitlreut and Unken ('Schwarzbergklamm, etc., see pp. 153, 154); that to the right leads to Inzell via (1 1/2 M.) the •Mauth—

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häusel (p. 58), affording one of the most charming excursions from Reichenhall (omnibus twice daily in summer, 1 m.; there and back 1 1/2 m.). Pleasant way back through the Höllengebirge.

Ascents (guides, L. Bayer, Jos. Herbst, Franz Süssl). An admirable point of view near Reichenhall is the Zwiesel (6030'; 3 1/4-4 hrs., bridle-path; guide desirable, 5 m.), the W. and highest peak of the Staunengebirge. We may drive as far as the (4 M.) restaurant at the foot of the Zwiesel; we then ascend (in 1 1/2 hr.) to the Zwiesel-Alp (Inn, R. 2 m.), and reach the top in 3/4 hr. more. Extensive view of mountains (the Tauern) and plain. — A new path, constructed by the German Alpine Club, ascends from the Zwiesel-Alp in 2 1/2 hrs. to the Hochstauffen (5948'), the E. peak of the Staunengebirge, the summit of which is marked by a large coss. Descent by a good new path to Piding (p. 78).

The Steisser Alpe on the Teisenberg (4376'), easily ascended from stat. Piding (p. 78) in 3 1/2 hrs., is another very interesting point. Carriage-road by Mauthhausen, Anger, and Kohlhäusl to the chalet, 1/4 hr. from the top. Descend to Siegendorf (p. 60) or Teisendorf (p. 58).

Delightful drive of one day by Jettenberg, the Schwarzachwacht, Ramsau (Wimbachklamm) and Königssee to Berchtesgaden, returning by Hallthurm. Two days: by Melleck, Unken, and Lofer to Ober-Weissbach, returning by Hirschkühla, Ramsau, the Schwarzachwacht, and Jettenberg.

18. From Linz to Salzburg.

77 1/2 M. RAILWAY. Express in 2 3/4-3 hrs. (fares 6 fl. 40, 5 fl. 10 kr.); ordinary trains in 4 3/4-5 1/4 hrs. (5 fl. 10, 3 fl. 50, 2 fl. 50 kr.).

Linz (*Erzherzog Carl; *Goldner Adler; *Rother Krebs; *Kanone, the nearest to the station, etc.), see Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria. Soon after starting, a number of the forts of Linz are seen on the low hills to the right; above them in the distance rises the Pöstlingberg with its church. Stations Hörsching, Marchtenenk.

15 M. Wels (1026'; *Bauer zum Adler; *Post; Kaiserin von Oesterreich, at the station; Rail. Restaurant), the Ovilabis of the Romans, a small town on the Traun, with a modern Gothic church, is the junction for Passau. Emp. Maximilian I. and Prince Charles of Lorraine died here in the old castle of Prince Auersperg. On the right beyond the village is a large cavalry-barrack.

The line now traverses a wooded district. Stat. Gunskirchen; then (24 M.) Lambach (1100'; *Rail. Restaurant; *Rössl), a small town with several handsome 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 Baura, 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.

From Lambach to Gmunden (17 1/2 M.), branch-line in 1 1/2 hr. (fares 1 fl. 20, 85, 60 kr.; ill-constructed line, narrow gauge, used as a tramway from 1821 to 1855). The train crosses the Traun and runs towards the S., in view of the Traunstein (p. 86), 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. Stations Roitham and (7 1/2 M.) Traunfall, from which a path descends to the right, through wood, to the (20 min.) Traunfall (1 hr.).
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 1416, with a fall of 50', which carries the salt-barges past the waterfall (usually between 11 and 12 o'clock). For a fee of 20-30 kr. one of the miller's men dams up 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 barges (a favourite excursion; fee 1 fl.) is a novel and pleasant trip, quite unattended with danger; the start is usually made about 10 a.m. and the fall reached in 1 1/2 hr.; passengers disembark about 3/4 M. lower down, and return by train.

Next stations Eichberg-Steyrermühle with a large paper-mill, Laa- kirchen, Oberweis. Then Gmunden (Seebahnhof, 1 1/2 M. from the station of the Salzkammergut line; see p. 84).

Beyond Lambach the line quits the Traunthal and enters the valley of the Ager (discharge of the Attersee, p. 102). On the left are the Traunstein and the Höllengebirge. From (28 M.) Breitschützing a coal-railway runs to the right to Wolfsegg. 30 1/2 M. Schwabenstadt (3 M. to the N.W. of the Traunfall, see above); 34 1/2 M. Attnang (1322'; R. Restaurant; *Hôtel Augustin, at the station), junction of the Salzkammergut Railway (R. 19).

From Attnang to Scharding (42 M.) railway in 3 1/2-4 hrs., see Baederker's S. Germany. From the first station (7 M.) Manning-Wolfsegg a pleasant road leads to the E. to (2 M.) Wolfsegg ('Köttlinger, with view; Post), a small town charmingly situated on the slope of the Hausruck. The park of Count St. Julien and particularly the 'Schanze' command a beautiful view of the hilly environs, with numerous villages, beyond which rise the Styrian and Salzburg Alps, from the Todte Gebirge to the Untersberg and Watzmann. Excursion to the (1 1/4 M.) prettily-situated Kohlprube coal-mine; miners' band plays on Sundays. Another to (4 M.) the Thomasroith coal-mine (train, by Holzleithen, in 3/4 hr.).

To the left, farther on, is Count Chambord's château of Puchheim; in the background the Höllengebirge (p. 87). 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 Schönendorf. To the Attersee, see p. 102.

The train crosses the Ager twice. On the right the château and ruin of Wartenburg. At (40 M.) Timelkam the line enters the valley of the Vöckla, which falls into the Ager here. 45 M. Redl-Zipf, with a large brewery; 47 1/2 M. Vöcklamarkt; 50 1/2 M. Frankensteinmarkt (1738'), 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. The highest point is stat. Ederbauer (1960'). 58 1/2 M. Rabenschwand-Oberhofen. Near (60 1/2 M.) Strasswalchen (1775'; Post) we observe the overhanging summit of the Schafberg and the Schober on the left. (Route to the Mondsee, p. 104.) 62 M. Steindorf, junction for Brannan; 63 M. Köstendorf, station for the small town of Neumarkt, 1/2 M. to the S.; 65 1/2 M. Weng.

The Tannberg (2572), ascended from Köstendorf in 3/4 hr., or from Weng by a good road in 1 hr., is a splendid point of view ('Inn).

Near (69 1/2 M.) Seekirchen the train skirts the Wattersee, or Lake
of Seekirchen (1650'; 3½ M. long), which is bounded on the N.
by moorland. It then enters a wooded tract and crosses the deep
ravine of the Fischach (outflow of the Wallsee) several times.
71 M. Eugendorf; 73 M. Hallwang - Elixhausen. We now turn to
the left into the valley of the Salzach (to the left the rounded Gais-
berg, to the right the Untersberg and Watzmann; then Mariaplain,
and beyond it the Stauffen). The station of (77½ M.) Salzburg
(p. 62) is ¾ M. from the Salzach bridge.

19. From Salzburg to Ischl and Aussee. Salz-
kammergut.

93 M. Railway to (43 M.) Attnang in 1½-2½ hrs. (fares 3 fl. 34, 2 fl. 54,
1 fl. 60 kr.); from Attnang to (50 M.) Aussee in 2½-3 hrs. (fares 3 fl. 92,
2 fl. 93, 1 fl. 96 kr.). — From Vienna to Ischl via Attnang (178 M.), express
in 6½ hrs.; via Amstetten and Seitzthal (202 M.), express in 8½ hrs.
(view from last carriage in the train, comp. p. 107).

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 12,000 inhab. (5000 Prot.), is characterised by picturesque green val-
leys and beautiful sequestered lakes. It is intersected by the Traun, which
connects the lakes of Hallstadt and Gmunden, and forms near Lambach
the waterfall mentioned at p. 82. The famous baths of Ischl lie in the heart
of this tract. 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 ex-
ploring it.

To (43 M.) Attnang, see p. 83. The Salzkammergut Rail-
way crosses the Ager (on the right Schloss Puchheim, p. 83) and the
Aurach, and then follows the smiling Aurachthal to (47½ M.)
Aurachkirchen (1525') and (51 M.) Gmunden; the station (Rail.
Restaurant, dear) lies above the town to the W., ½ M. from the
lake, and halfway between Gmunden and Pinsdorf.

Gmunden. — Hotels. *Hôtel Austria, *Bellevue (Pl. a), both first-
class, on the lake, with view; *Hôtel Laufhuber, on the lake, near the
Seebahnhof, with garden (see below), R. 1½ fl., L. & A. 50 kr.; *Goldenes
Schiff (Pl. b), R. from 1 fl., L. & A. 50 kr.; *Krone (Pl. c), Casino-Platz;
Post; *Goldener Brunnen (Pl. e), above the lock of the Traun, good
wine; *Goldene Sonne (Pl. f); *Gasthaus am Kogl (Pl. d), ¼ M. from
the lake, fine view; *Goldener Hirsch (Pl. g), plain. — Cafés. Driethaller
(Pl. i), near the quay, fine view; Pürstinger, in the Rathaus, on the
lake; Zum Goldenen Schiff; Harringer; Paradies, at the end of the
esplanade. — *Kursaal (Pl. 1), on the lake, with restaurant, large terrace,
reading-room, etc. (adm. free). Garden-restaurant at the Hôtel Laufhuber
(see above) on the lake; also at the Hôtel Bellevue, Kogl, etc.; Listhuber,
garden-café and confectioner's shop on the Esplanade.

Baths of all kinds at the Bellevue and Austria; Theresienbad, Eliza-
beth-Str. 77; Swimming Baths by the Esplanade, for ladies and gentlemen
(bath with towel, etc., 30 kr.). — Trinkhalle for mineral waters, whey, etc.,
on the Esplanade. — Theatre (Pl. 3), from June to September, in the
Graben, adjoining the Kursaal. — Visitors' Tax. Visitors staying more
than a week pay a tax of 4 fl. each, and 2 fl. to the band; additional
members of the same family pay 1 fl. and 50 kr. each.

Carriages. Drive within the town, one-horse carr. 70 kr., two-horse
1 fl.; to the Salzkammergut Station 1 or 1½ fl.; at night 1 fl. 30 kr. or 2 fl.;
to Ischi. GMUNDEN. 79. Route. 85
to the Traunfall (1 1/2 hr.), 3 1/2 or 6 fl.; Kammer on the Attersee (3 hrs.)
9 or 15 fl.; Almsee (6 hrs.) 9 or 15 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., Grünbergergut 40 kr., Prillinger 60, Alt-
münster 80, Ebnezweiter, Engelgut, kleine Ramsau 90 kr., Hoisengut 1 ft.,
Stainer 1 fl. 20, Lainauanstiege 1 fl. 30 kr. (return-fare included); with
two rowers, about one-half more; for waiting, 30 kr. per hour; boat
per hour with one rower 60 kr., with two rowers 1 fl. — Donkey per
hour 1 fl., each additional hour 60 kr., 1/4 day 2 fl.
Mänhardt's lending library, etc., in the Seeplatz.

Gmunden (1394'), a busy town (6600 inhab.), the capital of the
Salzkammergut, charmingly situated at the efflux of the Traun
from the Traunsee, is a favourite watering-place. 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 6.30 to 8; Sundays 12-1),
on the W. bank, commands a good survey of the lake: to the left is
the wooded Grünberg (3295'), then the Traunstein (5548'), rising
almost perpendicularly from the lake, and the Erlakogl (5150');
farther to the right, in the background, the Wilde Kogel (6867');
the Kleine Sonnstein (3028'), apparently terminating the lake, with
Traunkirchen at its base; to the right of it the Sonnstein-Höhe
(3428'), and in front the broad Fahrnau (3940'); then the long
Kranabitsattel (p. 87), Höllengebirge (p. 87), and Hochlekengebirge
(p. 102). Pleasant gardens and villas in the environs.

Short Walks. To the N.W. the (10 min.) Wunderburg and (6 min.
farther) the Calvarienberg; to the W. the (1/4 hr.) Hochkogl (1770'),
with the Hôtel am Kogl at its foot (p. 84); the (25 min.) 6 Villa Satori, with a
charming park, beautiful points of view, and a dairy, and the (1/2 hr.)
Villa Barber by the Annawaldchen, both on the road to Altminister; to the
S.W. Schloss Ort (1 1/2 M.), on the lake, connected with the mainland by a
bridge, 70 yds. long. To the N.W. Rosenkranz (1/4 hr.), to the N.E. Siberoit
(1/2 hr.), on the slope of the Grünberg, and Baumgarten (1/4 hr.), all with
restaurants.

Longer Walks. By the high-road to (2 M.) Altminister, (3 M.) Ebene-
zweiter, and (7 M.) Traunkirchen (see below). — Past the Villa Satori (see
above), and then by a path indicated by finger-posts and streaks of paint
to the (1 1/2 hr.) Gmundener Berg (2697', fine view; Inn at the top); descend
to (1 hr.) the Reindlmühle (Inn) in the Aurachthal, and return by (1 hr.)
Ebnezweiter (41/2 hrs. in all). — Descend on the left bank of the Traun
to (2 M.) Altmühle and (31/2 M.) Oltisidorf (Inn). — By the Vöcklabruck
road to Pinsdorf, the (31/2 M.) Dichtlmühle, and (5 M.) the Rabenmühle.
From the Dichtlmühle we may ascend the Hangar (3095'; Inn), with view
of the Attersee. — The Traunfall may be visited on foot (2 hrs.), or
better by the Lambach railway (p. 92) or by one of the salt-barges men-
tioned at p. 83. — On the E. bank: the Grünberger Gut (1 1/2 hr.), Prillinger
(formerly called Wimmer; 40 min.), Kleine Ramsau (50 min.), the Hoisengut
(Zum Adlerhorst; 1 hr.), Stainering (König v. Hannover; 1 1/2 hr.), all with
restaurants; or the traveller may prefer to go one way (or both) by water,
in which case a boat should be ordered at Gmunden (see above). On the
afternoon trips the steamboat touches at the Kleine Ramsau and Stainering.

Other Excursions. Across the (1 1/2 hr.) Himmelreich-Wiese, the (1 1/2 hr.)
Schnee-Wiese, and the (1/2 hr.) Hochgeschirr (3140'), with a view of the
grassers of the Dachstein, to the (1 hr.) Laudach-See (2590'), picturesquely
situated on the E. side of the Traunstein; return either by Pranzl in Holz
(2 hrs.), or by (1 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
Route 19.  

Gmund.  

From Salzburg may be dispensed with. (Shortest route from the Kleine Ramsau to the Laudachsee: from the landing-place ascend in 1/4 hr. to the Waldrast; 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 (5543') ascended in 4 hrs. from Gmunden, interesting (guide, advisable for the inexperienced, 4 fl.; A. Reitter of Gmunden recommended). The lake is crossed to the Lainau steig (to which also the 'Miesweg', a path constructed by the Austrian tourist club, leads on the bank of the lake in 21/2 hrs.), whence we ascend to the (1/2 hr.) Kaiserwirts (20 min. above which is the prettily-situated Mayralm). At this point the path, indicated by red marks, turns to the left, passes the Touristenbundl, and ascends to the (2 hrs.) plateau of the Traunstein, overgrown with under-wood, from which rise the Traun Kirchenkogel, the Millerkogel (with a stone monument and a vane). and the Alpenspitze (the highest peak, with a trigonometrical signal). Magnificent view, particularly of the Priell group and the Dachstein. In the foreground, far below, lies the Traunsee on the W. and the Laudachsee on the E. — From the Mayralm over the Hohe Scharte to the Laudachsee 21/2 hrs.; path indicated by marks (better in the reverse direction).

Ascent of the Sonnstein (3028'), a pleasant afternoon's excursion; charming view of the mountains encircling the lake, and of the valley of Ebensee. 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 1/2 hr. (last 20 min. over rocks).

The Almsee, reached by carriage in 41/2 hrs., occupies a whole day. The road leads by (8 M.) Mühldorf ('Inn in the pretty Almthal, and (9 M.) Grünau, to (5 M.) the Almsee (1932'), grandly situated on the N. margin of the Todte Gebirge ('Inn kept by the forester). — From the Almsee the Hohe Pfad leads to the Offensee (p. 57) in 4 hrs. (guide from Grünau to Ebensee 51/2 fl.). From the Almsee by the Weisshorn, the Wilde See (5100') and the Wilde Alpe to Alaussee (p. 91), 8 hrs., fatiguing (guide to Aussee 101/2 fl.). — Through the Bernerau to Stoder, see p. 328.

From Gmunden to Ischl (steamboat to Ebensee in 1 hr., fare 1 fl., preferable to the railway; tourists' tickets sometimes available for the steamboat). The train passes the back of the Villa Satori (p. 85) and skirts the beautiful *Traunsee or Gmundener See (1864'; 71/2 M. in length), running at first high above the lake. On the opposite bank rises the Traunstein; on the left are the château of Ort (p. 85), the villa of the Grand Duchess of Tuscany, and, farther on, the castellated villa of the Duke of Wurtemberg. 541/2 M. (from Salzburg) Eben zweier, with the château of the Countess Chambord; 1/2 M. to the N. lies Allmünster, with the oldest church in the district. The scenery becomes more severe as the S. end of the lake is approached, the green slopes gradually giving place to lofty mountains. On the E. the Traunstein towers majestically above the water, while farther on are the Hochkogel (4865') and the fine cone of the Erlakogel (see below). 57 M. Traunkirchen. The village (Post; Burgstaller, on the lake), charmingly situated on a projection of the Fahrnau, 1/2 M. to the S.E., and the most beautiful point on the lake, has a small station of its own, (571/2 M.) Traunkirchensee.

Fine view from the Calvarienberg. On a rock jutting into the lake is the Johanniskapelle. On the opposite bank of the lake, in a cavity of the N. slopes of the Erlakogel (see below), is the interesting Röthelsee: boat across the Traunsee 1/2 hr.; then a steep ascent of 1 hr. by a new path.
The train passes through four short tunnels, and then the Sonnstein Tunnel, 1570 yds. in length. (On the road, which runs between the Sonnstein and the lake, is a lion hewn in stone, commemorating the construction of the road.) The railway skirts the lake for a short distance, crosses the Traun at its influx into the lake, stops at (60 1/4 M.) Traunsee, a steamboat-station, and next reaches (61 M.) Ebensee (1394'; Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Kern). On the opposite (left) bank of the Traun lies the village of Langbath (Post; Primesberger; Hôtel Lehr), with extensive salt-works. Vast stores of wood lie in the Traun and on its banks, and numerous rafts are constructed here, and floated down the Traun to the Danube. The salt-water evaporated at Ebensee is conducted to it from Ischl and Hallstadt (p. 93) in wooden pipes.

Pleasant walk on the left bank of the Traun, along the salt-water 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 (refreshments at the mill).

The "Lakes of Langbath (2 1/2 hrs.) deserve a visit (omnibus from stat. Traunsee-Ebensee to the Vordere See at 8 and 11.30 a.m., returning from the Kreh at 3 and 6 p.m.; there and back 1 1/2 fl.). The road ascends the Langbath-Thal to (4 M.) the Kreh (2130'; Inn) and (9/4 hr.) the Vordere Langbath-See (2214'), 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. — To the Attersee, see p. 102.

The Kranabitsattel, the E. spur of the Höllengebirge, a range which extends for a distance of 20 M. between the Traunsee and Attersee, is easily ascended from Langbath in 3 1/2 hrs. (guide 2 fl.; Jos. Stummer and Karl Wallner of Ebensee). The Funerkoigel (5220'), the nearer peak, commands an admirable survey of the Salzkammergut, and of the plains of Austria as far as the Bohemian Forest and the Styrian Alp; the view from the Alberfeldkogel (5600') is still more extensive. The usual route leads from Ebensee across the Calvariennberg and through the Gosill, but the ascent may also be made from the Kreh-Alp (steep and stony). Accommodation at the three chalets near the summit.

The Erlakogel (6150'; 4 hrs.; guide), a fine point of view, is ascended from Ebensee by the Spitzstein-Alpe and Müller-Alpe (rough at places).

The line traverses the pretty Traunthal on the right bank of the river. On the left bank run the road and the salt-water conduit. 62 1/2 M. Steinkogl, at the mouth of the Frauenweissenbachthal.

The new 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 on the Gosill, leads to the (3 hrs.) Kranabitsattel (see above).

To the Offensee (2136'; 7 M.) a road leads through the Frauenweissenbachthal. The lake, with an imperial hunting-seat, lies picturesquely in a green basin, commanded on the S. by the Todte Gebirge (p. 328). From the Offensee a path leads by the Hohe Pfad to the (4 hrs.) Amlsee (p. 86; guide from Ebensee 5 1/2 fl.); another (fatiguing) by the Wilde See and the Wildensee-Alpe to (7-8 hrs.) Alt-Aussee (p. 92; guide from Ebensee to Aussee 10 1/2 fl.).

The Hohe Schrott (5850') is ascended from Steinkogl by the Gimbach-Alpe (road thus far) and the Dielau-Alpe in 5 hrs. (fatiguing, but interesting; guide 3 fl.; comp. p. 90).

65 M. Langwies (village on the left bank). 67 1/2 M. Mitter-Weissenbach, where the road to (8 M.) Weissenbach, on the Atter-
see, diverges to the right (p. 103). A rock in the Traun here and another near Ischl are surmounted by lofty crosses. The train crosses the Traun.

70 M. ISCHL. — Hotels. "Kaiserin Elisabeth (Pl. 1); "Hotel Bauer (Pl. 2), charmingly situated on a height above Ischl, high charges; "Hotel Austria, on the Esplanade; "Post (Pl. 3), R. from 1 fl., L. & A. 60 kr.; Victoria Hotel (Pl. 4); "Kreuz (Pl. 5), R. 1½-2 fl.; Erzherzog Franz Carl (Pl. 6). — Second-class: "Stern (Pl. 7), "Krone (Pl. 8), "Bayerischer Hof (Pl. 9); "Rother Ochse, opposite the Esplanade, moderate. — Pension Hygieia, Esplanade 49; Pension Flora, at the end of the Esplanade (somewhat remote); Hotel Garni Ramsauer. — "Dr. Hertzka's Hydropathic Establishment, 1/2 M. from the end of the Esplanade, well fitted up, pension 25-32 fl. per week.

"Kurhaus, with café, reading-room, etc. (see below). — Café Ramsauer, opposite the post-office; Café Walter (also a confectioner), Esplanade; Raitl, Restaurant. — Swimming Bath and 'Gymnastische Heilanstalt' on the left bank of the Ischl. — Münhardt, bookseller, in the Pfarrgasse. — Theatre during the season.

Visitors' Tax (Kurtaxe). Patients whose stay exceeds a week pay a tax of 8 or 6 fl. each, according to the hotel; ladies, children, governesses, 1 fl. each; servants ½ fl. each. (For 4-8 days half these charges.) Music-tax for more than a week 3 fl., each additional member of a family 1 fl. — The band plays in the Rudolfsgarten (or, in bad weather, in the Trinkhalle) from 6.30 to 7.30 a.m.; and from 6.30 to 8.30 p.m. (and on Sundays and holidays from 12 to 1 also), on the Esplanade and in front of the Casino alternately.

Carriages. To Strobl in 1½ hr., one-horse 4, two-horse 7 ½ fl.; St. Wolfgang in 2½ hrs., 4½ or 8 fl.; St. Gilgen in 3 hrs., 5 or 9 fl.; Gosau Mili in 2 hrs., 4½ or 8 fl.; Hallstatt in 2½ hrs., 5 or 9 fl.; Vorder-Gosau in 3½ hrs., 6 or 10 fl.; Gosau-Schmied in 4 hrs., 6½ or 11 fl.; Weissenbach on the Attersee in 2½ hrs., 5 or 9 fl.; driver's fee for half a day 70-90 kr., whole day 1 fl. or 1 fl. 20 kr. — To or from the station 60 kr. or 1 fl.; at night 1 fl. 20 or 1 fl. 80 kr. — Within the town, for one hour, 1 or 2 fl.; each additional hour 70 kr. or 1 fl. 50 kr.

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

Ischl (1535'), the central point of the Salzkammergut, with 4000 inhab., 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 fashionable and expensive resort. Besides the salt-baths (which contain 25 per cent of salt), there are mud, sulphur, pine-cone, vapour, and other baths, besides 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 Dampfbadgasse leads from the station, on the E. side of the town, past the Rudolfsgarten, with a bust of Archduke Rudolf, and the Rudolfsbad, to the Parish Church (Pl. 11), restored in 1852, and adorned with altar-pieces by Kupelwieser and 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 the Wirerbad. A little to the E. are the extensive Salt Works (Pl. 13), yielding 10,000 tons of salt annually, and adjoining them the Salt-Water Vapour Bath (Pl. 14). To the W. is the Gisela-Bad.

From the Kaiser-Ferdinands-Platz the Pfarrgasse leads W. to
the Market Place and the Traun Bridge. On the left bank of the Traun at this point begins the Sophien-Esplanade, with its pleasant avenues, the favourite evening promenade of visitors (music, see above). The centre is embellished with a small bronze statue of Hygeia, with an inscription to the effect that 'it is a great blessing to be healthy but a still greater to become so'.

On the W. side of the Wirer-Strasse, which leads out of the market-place on the N., is the new Kursaal or Casino, containing a café-restaurant, reading and drawing-rooms, a large concert-saloon, etc. (band in the evening, see above). In the grounds, to the N.W., there is a small Bazaar. To the E., on the Wirer-Strasse, is a colossal bust of Dr. Wirer von Rettenbach (d. 1844), who first brought Ischl into notice. — On the left bank of the Ischl, near the swimming-baths, is a Museum, founded in 1874, containing natural history specimens and other objects from the Salzkammergut.

Walks. The "Imperial Villa", with its beautiful garden and grounds (no admission during the residence of the family, usually from July to September). — The (1½ M.) Karolinen-Panorama and (2 M.) the Neue Schmalnau, two cafés to the left of the road to Ebensee, afford good views of Ischl; return by the (1 M.) Gasthuis Inn, and follow the brine conduit to (1 M.) Ischl. — The (1½ hr.) "Sophiens-Doppelblick" is reached either through the imperial park, past the 'Cottage', or by crossing the upper bridge over the Ischl and ascending (4 min. from the bridge) to the right (café; view of Ischl, the Dachstein, and the Wolfgang-See). This walk may be prolonged to the (1 hr.) "Dachstein-Aussicht" and the Hohenzollern Waterfall; return either to the right by Trenkelbach (1½ hr.), or to the left through the Jainzental (1½ hr.). — Right bank of the Traun: Ascent of the "Sirius-kogel" or Hundsberg (Henriettenhöhe; ½ hr.); finest view of Ischl and its environs. Cross the lower bridge to the (1½ hr.) Rettenbach Mill and the (1½ hr.) Rettenbach-Wildniss (a pretty ravine); return by Sternen's Abendsitz (fine view) to (¾ hr.) Ischl. — To the W. by the (1¾ hr.) Calvarienberg to the (1½ hr.) Ahornbühl, and thence by the dairy of Linden to the small Nusen-See (1970'; 1½ hr.). — From the Esplanade through the Franz-Karl-Allee to the Molkensieder (café) and the (1½ hr.) Kaiser-Franz-Josephs-Platz; or past the Hydropathic Establishment (p. 88) to the ruin of (1 hr.) Wildenstein, on the slope of the Kattergebirge. To (1 hr.) Laufen by the shady promenade (Kaiser-Ferdinands-Morgengang) and the pleasant path following the salt-water conduit (Franz-Karl-Promenade). — By the Ischl road and across the Pfänder Bridge into the Zimitz-Thal, with the Zimitz-Wildniss (Inn) and the Zimitz-Graben (2 hrs.); returning on the left bank of the Ischl by the Trenkelbach Mill. From Pfänder by the St. Wolfgang road to the Brannzweinhausl, and (with guide) past Wirer's Waterfall to the Schwarte-See (3½ hrs. from Ischl; comp. p. 103).

To the Ischl Salt Mine (Ischler Salzberg). We follow the Laufen road (see below) to (1 M.) Reiterndorf ("Bachwirth"), and then ascend the road to the left in the Sulzthal to (2 M.) Pernegg, where permission to visit the mine is procured at the mining-office. Thence to the mine ½ hr. more. The mine consists of 12 horizontal shafts or galleries, one above the other. The entrance is by the central shaft, named "Empress Maria Ludovica" (3170). A visit to this mine, or to those of Berchtesgaden (p. 71), or Hallein (p. 109), is interesting, but the veins of salt are too much mixed with clay to present a brilliant appearance (as at Wieliczka). During the bath-season the mine is illuminated once weekly, but for the reason stated visitors are apt to be disappointed. (The illumination at other times costs about 5 fl.) The brine, which is conducted to Ebensee, and there evaporated, is obtained by filling the different chambers with fresh water. After 4-6
weeks it becomes highly saturated with salt, and is then drawn off. — A finger-post near the mine indicates the way to the (1 1/2 hr.) Hüttenekalp. We ascend by a steep path and by about 800 steps through the wood to (3/4 hr.) a more level tract, pass between two rocky heights (finger-posts), and turn to the right to the (3/4 hr.) Hüttenek-Alpe (4185'; refreshments), which affords a magnificent view of the Dachstein and other peaks, with the Lake of Hallstatt below; descent to (2 hrs.) Goisern (see below).

MOUNTAIN EXCURSIONS (guides, Forner, Grieshofer, Riecher, Reisenauer, and Seitter). Ascent of the Zimitz (Leonsberg-Zinken, 5900'), through the Zimitzthal and by the Schütt-Alp in 5 hrs., rather fatiguing (guide 3 fl.); *View of the Dachstein, St. Wolfgang's-See, Mondsee, and Attersee. — The Hohe Schrott (5850'), by the Kothalpe or the Mitteralpe, interesting but fatiguing (6 hrs.; guide 3 fl.). — The Hainzen (highest peak of the Kattergebirge; 5370'), from the Mulkensieder in 3 hrs. (3 fl.); back by the small Nussensee (see above). — The Predigtstuhl (or Thörlwand; 4186') is ascended by a new path by Reiterndorf and Oberreck in 3 hrs. (1 fl. 30 kr.); view similar to that from the Hüttenek-Alp (see above); descent by the Rossnoss-Alp to (1 1/2 hr.) Goisern. — The Kahlenberg (6007'), the highest peak of the Ramsauer Gebirge, is ascended from Goisern, by Ramsau and the Schartenalpe in 1 1/2 hrs. (from Gosau in 3 1/2 hrs.); admirable view.

EXCURSIONS BY CARRIAGE OR RAILWAY. 1st. Hallstatt, one day (p. 93). — 2nd. Gosau (p. 95) and Hallstatt in one day. By railway to Steg; drive by the Gosau Mill and Gosau to the Gosau Schmied in 2 1/2 hrs.; walk to the Vordersee and back in 2 hrs.; drive to the Gosau Mill in 1 hr.; by steamer to 1/2 hr. to Hallstatt; on foot to the Waldbach-Strub and back in 1 1/2 hrs.; by steamer to Steg; and back to Ischl by railway. — 3rd. St. Wolfgang and the Schafberg (p. 98, 99); drive in the afternoon to St. Wolfgang in 2 hrs.; ascend the Schafberg on foot in 3 1/2 hrs., spend night at the top, descend to St. Wolfgang or St. Gilgen, and return thence to Ischl. — 4th. Traunsee and Traun Fall by railway and steamboat in one day, dining at Gmunden. — 5th. 'Three Lakes Tour', interesting: omnibus at 9 a.m. to Strobl (p. 98), steamboat to Fürberg, walk to (3 M.) Schafberg (p. 103), steamboat to See, omnibus to Unterach, steamboat to Weissenbach, where a carriage should be ordered from Ischl to await the traveller (6 fl., incl. gratuity). Ischl will be reached about 7.30 p.m.

FROM ISCHL TO AUSEE (23 M.). The train returns to the right bank of the Traun and passes the suburb of Gries (short tunnel). It then skirts the river and the base of the Siriuskogel (see above). To the right the ruin of Wildenstein, on the flank of the Kattergebirge (p. 89). The valley narrows. The train crosses the Traun and reaches (74 M. from Salzburg) Laufen. The picturesque village lies on the opposite bank, 3/4 M. to the S. (1572'; *Rössl, with garden; Krone). The rapids of the Traun here are called the 'Wilde Laufen'. Pleasant footpath to Ischl, see p. 89. — The train again crosses the Traun. 75 1/2 M. Ansenau. On the opposite bank lies Ober-Weissenbach, at the entrance of the Weissenbach Valley, with extensive stores of timber.

The Chorinsky-Klause (2057'), a large dam with three sluice-gates, in the Weissenbachthal 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 3 1/2, two horse 7 fl. (13 1/2 hr.). — A good forest-path, to the left at the mouth of the Weissenbachthal, ascends (3/4 hr.) the Hochmuth, which affords a charming view of the valley, the mountains of Aussee, and the Lake of Hallstatt.

The valley expands. On the right are the Ramsauer Gebirge, on the left the Sarstein (p. 94). 76 1/2 M. Goisern (1640'; Zur Wart-
Salzkammergut. AUSSEE. 19. Route. 91

burg), a considerable village, containing the largest Protestant community in the Salzkammergut. From Stambach, 3/4 M. to the S., the old Pötschen-Strasse ascends to the left by St. Agatha to (10 M.) Aussee. 78 M. Steg, at the N. end of the Lake of Hallstatt (p. 93). The train skirts the E. bank of the lake (on the W. runs the road to Hallstatt, p. 93). the line, 50' above the water, having been hewn at places in the precipitous rocks of the Sarstein. On the right are the Gosauhals and Gosau Mill, and, farther on, the Plassens and the mountains at the head of the lake (the Krippenstein, Zwölferkogl, and Hirlatz). 81 M. Gosaumühl. 83 M. Hallstatt; the station is opposite the town of that name (p. 93; steamboat to Hallstatt, in connection with each train, in 10 min.). On the lake, to the right, is the small château of Grub. 84 M. Obertraun (Zum Sarstein, at the station; Hinterer’s Inn), at the S.E. angle of the lake.

From Obertraun to Aussee, over the Koppeln (3 hrs.), a pleasant route, chiefly through wood. A visit to the Kopperbrüller-Höhle (in the Brüllergraben, to the left below the road, 3 M. from Obertraun) is interesting in spring only, when the brook, which rushes in a subterraneous course through the cavern, is swollen by melting snow (guide and torches requisite).

The train now runs through the wild and narrow Kopppenthal, close to the foaming Traun, a picturesque defile resembling the Gesäuse in the Enns valley (p. 330). The train passes through a tunnel and crosses the river. The gorge expands, and we soon reach (93 M.) the station of Aussee (2132'; Rail. Restaurant), at Unter-Kainisch (salt-work), 1 M. to the S. of the town.

Aussee. — Erzherzog Franz Carl (Post); Hackl; Seeauer; Sonne; Wilder Mann; Lamm; Adler. — Kurhaus, with reading-room, etc., Museum Promenade — Visitors’ Tax for a stay of more than a week 3 fl.; band 2½ fl.; children ½ or ½ fl. each. — Omnibus from the station to the town 20 kr. — Carriage from the station to the town 1 fl. 40 kr., with two horses 2 fl.; to the Grundlsee (Schramml) or to Alt-Aussee and back, 3 fl. 40 or 4 fl. 20 kr. (incl. fee); to the ‘Three Lakes’ (Gössl) 4 fl. 10 or 6 fl. 60 kr.; for half a day 4 fl. 20 kr. or 7 fl., whole day 8 or 12 fl. (incl. fee). — Guides: Franz Auer, Stephan Hopfer, Alois Sendhofer.

Aussee (2145 ft.), a Styrian market-town, with extensive salt-works, charmingly situated on the Traun, the three arms of which (Alt-Aussee, Grundlsee, and Oedensee Traun) unite here, has become so popular a watering-place of late (salt-baths, etc.) that it is now almost as dear a place as Vienna. The small Spitalkirche contains a good early German winged altar-piece of 1449. About 1/2 M. to the W., on the Alt-Aussee road, is the Badhôtel Elisabeth, formerly Schreiber’s.

Short Walks. A good survey of the environs is obtained from Sixtlethen, 10 min. from the Kurhaus. Other pleasant walks (½-1 hr.) to the Tauscherin, with fine view of the Sarstein, Loser, Driesselwand, and Todt Gebirge; to the Fuchsbaure, with view of the Alt-Aussee Lake; to the Schmidtgut, with view of the Dachstein; to the Frosch, Waser, Loitzl, etc.

Excursion to (3 M.) Alt-Aussee, a drive of 3/4 hr. (carriage, see above); omnibus from the railway-station in ½ hr., 3 times daily. The road (adjoining the Elisabeth Promenade) passes the Hotel Elisabeth (see above) and follows the wooded valley of the Alt-Aussee Traun, which it crosses.
third, to Alt-Aussee (Kitzerwirth) and Fischerndorf ("Seewirth). Both lie on the beautiful Alt-Aussee Lake (2320'; 2 M. long and 1/2 M. broad), overshadowed by the Driesselwand on the E., the Tressenstein on the S., and the Loser and Sandling on the N. The shooting-lodge at the N.E. end (1/4 M. from the Seewirth) commands a good view of the Dachstein; better still from the Gaisknechtstein, nearly 1 hr. up the ravine, a moderate ascent. — From Alt-Aussee to the ruin of Pföntisberg, with waterfall and fine view, 1 hr. — To the Aussee Salt Mine at the Sandling, 1 hr.; the mine resembles that at Ischl (p. 89). — The Loser (6023'; 3 hrs.; guide 21/2-3 fl., Franz Angerer, at the Seewirth's, recommended), an admirable point of view, ascended by the Augster-Alpe, presents no difficulty.

From Ischl to Alt-Aussee direct (61/2 hrs.; with guide; fatiguing). We ascend the Rettenbachthal (p. 89) to the (3 hrs.) Rettenbach-Alp, at the S. base of the Hohe Schrott, and through the Fludergraben to the Alp of that name, whence we descend to the Brandwies-Hütten and through the Augstbachthal, between the Sandling and Loser, to Fischerndorf (see above). — From Alt-Aussee to the Almsee or the Offensee by the Wilde See, see p. 86.

To the (4 M.) Grund-See a beautiful drive of 3/4 hr. (as far as Schramml's Inn; carriage, see above; omnibus from the Sonne 4 times daily, 50 kr., back 50 kr.). The road leads for the most part through wood, skirting the Grundsee Traun, which it crosses at the Seeklause, and then along the lake to the Schramml Inn (pleasant for a prolonged stay; R. 1-11/2 fl.), a charming point of view. The Grundsee (2326'; 31/4 M. long and 1/2 M. wide, is enclosed by wooded mountains, and abounds in fish. The E. background is formed by the bare precipices of the Todte Gebirge. The road next leads past the (2 M.) Inn Zum Ladner to (1 1/2 M.) Gössl (Veit) at the upper end of the lake. From the Seeklause a small screw-steamer, owned by Hr. Schramml, plies daily in summer to Schramml's Inn, the Ladner, and Gössl. From Gössl a road leads to (1 M.) the Toplitz-See (2349'), 1 1/4 M. long, with two waterfalls. (Tickets for the boat on this lake sold at the Grundsee.) About 1/4 M. beyond the Toplitz-See lies the sequestered Kammersee, in a bleak situation at the base of the Weiss Wand. This 'Drei-Seen-Tour', or tour of the three lakes, makes a very charming excursion.

From Alt-Aussee to the Grundsee, direct, across the Sattelsteig, 2 1/2 hrs. (guide 1 1/2 fl., unnecessary). The path (finger-posts) leads to the right from the S.W. end of the Alt-Aussee lake and ascends the almost vertical Steiguwand (for the most part blasted through the rock, but quite safe) to the (1 1/2 hr.) Sattelwiese (3140'), whence we survey Aussee and the mountains of the Aussee basin. The path then descends through meadow and wood, by Lammersberg and Mosern, and rejoins the road at the W. end of the Grundsee.

Ascent of the Pfeiferin from Aussee (2 hrs.), and of the Sarstein (5 hrs.; p. 94). Paths lately improved by the local Alpine Club. — To the Lahngangseen (5100') on the Todte Gebirge, 2 1/2 hrs. from Gössl (see above; with guide); thence across the plateau to the summit of the Grosse Priel (3250'), a fatiguing ascent, and down to Stoder (comp. p. 328). — From Gössl to Hinterstoder over the Salzsteig (2-9 hrs.; guide 8 fl.), an interesting route: we cross the Bürstl to the Ödernalm in the Salzatal, and the Ödernthörl (5210') to the Gross-See and the Tauplitz-Alpe, pass the Steyerer See, and reach the Schwarzeise (see p. 329), where the route joins that from Klachau by Tauplitz.

Railway from Aussee to Steinach and Selzthal, see pp. 333, 334.
20. From Ischl to Hallstatt, and to Abtenau and Golling via Gosau.

Comp. Map, p. 84.

Railway to (8 M.) Steg in 1/2-3/4 hr., to the Hallstatt station 40-50 min. — Steamboat from Steg to Gosau Mill twice daily in 25 min.; from Gosau Mill to Hallstatt 3 times daily in 1/2 hr.; between the station and town of Hallstatt in 10 min., in connection with each train. — Omnibus between Hallstatt and Gosau-Schmied in summer daily in 2 1/2 hrs.; fare 1 1/2 fl., there and back 2 fl. (leaving Hallstatt at 7.30 a.m. and Gosau-Schmied at 5 p.m.). One-horse carr. 7 fl. incl. fee. — Diligence from Gosau to Abtenau daily at 10 a.m. (returning at 3.30 p.m.) in 3 hrs. (1 fl. 70 kr.); from Abtenau to Golling daily at 7 a.m. (returning at 11.30 a.m.) in 3 hrs. (1 fl. 30 kr.); one-horse carr. from Abtenau to Golling 4, two-horse 8 fl., and 1 fl. to driver.

Railway from Ischl to Steg, see pp. 90, 91. From the station a road crosses the Traun, just where it emerges from the lake, to the hamlet of (1/2 M.) Steg (Inn), at the N.W. end of the Hallstätter See or *Lake of Hallstatt (1620'), which is 5 M. long and 1/2-2 M. broad (see also p. 91). The scenery is grand and severe. The lake is bounded on three sides by lofty mountains (E. the Sarstein; S. the Krippenstein, Zwölferkogl, and Hirlatz, W. the Plassen, Gosauhals, and Ramsauer Gebirge). The finest combination of lake and mountain is between Hallstatt and Obertraun. Steamboat to Hallstatt, see above. The road on the W. bank leads from Steg to the (2 M.) Gosau Mill (Inn), at the influx of the Gosaubach (p. 95), and to (2 M.) Hallstatt.

Pedestrians are recommended to take the path, which leads from Steg on the slope above the lake, by the side of the 'Seelenleitung' or brine conduit. Beyond Gosau-Mill it follows the right bank of the brook to the (5 min.) Gosau-Zwang (p. 95), above which we ascend gradually by a good path to the left, which affords a succession of fine views of the lake. After entering the ravine of the Mühlbach (see below) it becomes steeper, and ascends by flights of wooden steps to the (1 1/2 hr.) Rudolphsturm (descent to Hallstatt, 1/2 hr.).

Hallstatt (*Secauer zur Post, *Grüner Baum, both on the lake; Matthias Gapp), a long village (2400 inhab., 1/2 Prot.), confined within very narrow limits between the mountains and the lake, lies at the N.W. end of 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 crypt. The Protestant Church is modern. To the S., on the Lahn, a small plain formed by the alluvial deposits of the Waldbach, are the Salt Works and a new Hotel. Hallstatt is so situated that it does not see the sun from 17th Nov. to 2nd Feb.

The Rudolphsturm (2920' above the sea, 1300' above the lake; tickets of admission to the mine obtained here), 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. A few paces farther on is the entrance to the new 'Franz Joseph' shaft. The little garden in front of the house affords a fine view of the lake. Excavations made
since 1846 have brought to light an ancient burial-ground in the vicinity. The graves (of which about 1000 have been opened) are probably those of Celtic salt-miners of the 3rd or 4th century. Numerous relics, especially bronze ornaments, have been discovered. The most important of these are now in the cabinet of antiquities at Vienna, but the Rudolfsthurm also contains a small collection.

The mining-offices and the entrance to the Hallstatt Salt Mine, 754' above the Rudolfsthurm, are reached in 3/4 hr. more. A visit to the interior is more fatiguing than to that of the Ischl mine (p. 89). Mountaineers may proceed hence (with guide, 1 fl.) across the hill and down the Gamssteig to the (1 hr.) Waldbach-Strub. — Path to the (11/4 hr.) Gosau-Zwang, see above.

The * Waldbach-Strub, in the Echernthal, 1 hr. S.W. of Hallstatt, is precipitated in three leaps from a height of 330' through a cleft in the rocks. The Schleierfall, of about equal height, descends into the same abyss. Both are insignificant in dry seasons. — About 1 hr. farther up are the Ursprung and Klauskogl Falls.

A path on the S. bank of the lake leads from Hallstatt, past the salt-works, to the (1/2 hr.) Hirschbrunn and the Kessel situated above it, two intermittent springs; thence to (1/2 hr.) Obertraun (see p. 91).

Mountains (Enquirers of the landlord of the Post as to guides.) Steingrabenschneid (or Schmeidkogel, 5065') bridle-path in 3 hrs.; guide not indispensable; fine view of the Dachstein, the Hallstätter See, Traunthal, etc. — *Plassen or Blasten (6405') : steep ascent of 21/2 hrs. from the salt-mine (guide 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 Schreieralp and the Rossalp to (3 hrs.) Gosau. — The Hirlatz (6430'), ascended by the Wiesalp (see below) and the Hirlats-Alpe in 51/2 hrs., and Zwölferkogl (6490'), also ascended in 51/2 hrs. command a strikingly grand view of the Hallstätter See. — The Sarstein (6475'; 41/2-5 hrs.; guide 3 fl.) is best ascended from Obertraun by the Hüttelalp and the (31/2 hrs.) Vordere Sarstein-Alp (about 5570'); we then mount the broad rounded back of the mountain (Steinhüttelgrat) to the (1/2 hr.) Hohe Sarstein-Alp, and thence to the summit in 3/4 hr. more. View one of the most extensive in the Salzkammergut. The ascent may also be made from the Pitschenstrasse (p. 91) by the Niedere Sarstein-Alp, or from Aussee (p. 91) by the Pfeiferin (the latter path lately repaired). — Krippenstein (6905'; 6 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), another fine point. From Obertraun we cross the Traun by the Köhlerbrücke to the S., and ascend to the right to the (3 hrs.) Niedere Schafeck-Alpe (3840'); 1 hr. Krippenbrünnen (5085'); 3/4 hr. Krippeneck; here we turn sharply to the left, round the Niedere Krippenstein, and reach (11/2 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 Gjaidalpe (about 5900'). To the S. of it a path marked with stakes crosses the Stein to the Feisterscharte (in the Ramsau, see p. 336). — Koher Gjaidstein 9140'; 31/2 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), another fine point: ascent from the Gjaidalpe (see above) by the Niedere Gjaidstein 31/4 hrs. (or from the Simony Hut, mentioned below, in 21/2-3 hrs.).

The Dachstein (9830'), the second highest peak of the N. Limestone Alps (Parseier Spitze 9910', Zugspitze 9780'), is usually ascended from Hallstatt (10-11 hrs.; trying; guide 10, with descent to Schladming 15, to Gosau 13 fl.; to the Simony-Hütte 5 fl.). The route leads through the Echernthal, past the Waldbach-Strub, and ascends rapidly to the (4 hrs.) Wiesalpe (5480') and the (11/2 hr.) Ochsenwiesalpe (6000'), which is occupied in summer only; then through the Wildhar to the (1 hr.) Simony
Hut (7250'), erected by the Austrian Alpine Club, and comfortably fitted up (bed 1 ft.). The hut lies on the margin of the *Kärts-Eisfeld or Hallstatt Glacier*, which descends from the Dachstein to the N.E. between the Hohe Kreuz and the Gajaidstein, and affords an admirable view of the Dachstein group. From the hut we cross the glacier, which seldom presents any difficulty, to the (1½ hr.) Eisstein, a rocky ridge protruding from the ice. We next ascend steep snowly slopes to the rocks of the Dachstein, and follow the new path, which avoids the ‘Randkluff’ (formerly the most difficult point) by a circuit to the left, and lastly mount by means of iron pegs driven into the rock, and with the aid of a wire- rope, to the (1½ hr.) summit. Superb view, embracing the Schneeberg, Terglou, Camin, Tauern, Stubaißer Ferner, and the Bohemian Forest. Ascent from Gosau, see p. 95; from Schladming, see p. 335.

To pedestrians bound bound for Salzburg from the Lake of Hallstatt the route via Gosau, Abtenau, and Golling is recommended. From the Gosau Mill to Gosau about 6 M., Gosau to Abtenau 12 M., Abtenau to Golling 13½ M. The road is practicable for light carriages, but between Gosau and the Lammer-Brücke it is very hilly, so that walking is preferable. At the Gosau Mill (p. 93) it turns to the W., passes under the *Gosau-Zwang* (an aqueduct, 146 yds. long and 14½ high at the highest part, by which the salt-water conduit crosses the valley), and ascends the narrow wooded ravine of the Gosau-Bach. Near the long village of (6 M.) *Vorder-Gosau* (2510'; *Brandwirth; Zum Dachstein*) the valley expands. An imposing background is formed towards the S. by the barren and precipitous pinnacles of the Donnerkogeln (6732 ft.). The carriage-road ends at the (3 M.) *Gosau-Schmied* (*Jum*) in *Hinter-Gosau* (2690'). We now ascend on foot through the wood (by a rough wooden pathway at places) to the (1 hr.) beautiful green *Vordere Gosau-See* (2978'), 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 Mitterspitze, Thorstein, and Donnerkogeln. Rowing to the S. end of the lake, or walking round by the S. bank, we next ascend by a steep and stony path, passing the Gosaulacke, to the light-green (1½ hr.) *Hintere Gosau-See* (3792'), a lakelet about half the size of the Vordere See, grandly and wildly situated. To the left rise the slopes of the Gschlösskogel, to the right the Kopfwand, and in the background the huge Thorstein.

On the E. bank of the lake lies the *Hintere Seehütte Alp*. The path on the S. bank, crossing rocky debris (1½ hr.), is fatiguing (better to take a boat). About 1 hr. above the lake (path steep at places) we reach the *Hütte im Grobgestein*, built by the Austrian Alpine Club (bed 1 ft.), the starting-point for the Dachstein and the Thorstein (both difficult). Ascent of the *Dachstein* (two guides, 7 ft. each; route improved in 1891): from the hut a laborious ascent of 2 hrs. to the *Grosse Gosauer Gletscher*; we then mount the snowy terraces of the glacier, in which there are several large crevasses, to the (1 hr.) *Obere Windlucke* (about 9065') between the Mitterspitze and the Dachstein, and follow the W. arête to the (1 hr.) summit (p. 95). — Ascent of the Thorstein (9665'): to the (2 hrs.) *Gosau Glacier* as above; here we turn to the right and ascend the snowy valley between the Mitterspitze and Thorstein; at the upper end of it (*Untere Windlucke*) we turn to the right and ascend round the S. side of the Thorstein, by a new route discovered by the guide Auhäusler (p. 335), to

From the Vordersee a pass which presents no difficulty leads over the Vordere and Hintere Schawwandalp and the 'Am Steigt' saddle, down to the Hofer Alp, and through the valley of the Warme Mundling to (5½ hrs.) Filzmoos (p. 336).

From Vorder-Gosau the carriage-road ascends for nearly 3 M. to the Pass Gschütt (3185') and the boundary between the Salzkammergut and the district of Salzburg. View of the Tannengebirge to the W., and Gosau with the Donnerkogeln to the S.E. To the N. of the (1½ M.) hamlet of Russbach rises the Haberfeld, or Gamsfeld (6644'; ascended without difficulty in 3 hrs.), which commands an extensive view. The road now descends the Russbachthal, a valley abounding in fossils, to the Lammerbrücke, passing on the left the road to the Handlhof (see below), and then ascends to (7½ M.) Abtenau (2336'; Post; Rother Ochs), a large village, near which are the pretty Schwarzbach Falls.

The route over the Zwieselalp (5197') is, however, far preferable to the above-mentioned road (ascent from Vorder-Gosau 3, from the Gosau-Schmied 2 hrs.; guide 1 fl. 70 kr., to Abtenau 3½ fl., scarcely necessary; chair-porters 11 or 16 fl.). The bridle-path from Vorder-Gosau, indicated by finger-posts and red marks, diverges to the right by (20 min.) the last houses from the road to the Gosau-Schmied, ascends gradually, chiefly through wood, and afterwaards affords fine views of the Gosau-Thal, the lakes, and the Dachstein. At the foot of the peak, beyond an enclosure, the path diverges to the right to the Ed-Alp (see below), and approaches the summit from the N.W.; the path to the left, ascending on the E. side, is shorter and steeper. — From the Gosau-Schmied our path ascends to the right through wood by a finger-post, 5 min. on the way to the Vorder-See, and can hardly be mistaken. Or we may ascend direct from the Vorder-See, passing close below the Donnerkogeln (2½ hrs.; guide necessary). At the top are a table and bench. To the N.W., ¼ hr. from the top, is the Ed-Alp (Inn). The Zwieselalp is one of the favourite points of view in the Salzkammergut. The panorama is grand and picturesque, but as little water is visible it is inferior to that from the Schafberg (p. 99).

*View. To the S. in the distance, immediately behind the Donnerkogeln, rises the Hochalpspitze, then the Carinthian Alps, the Nassfelder, Rauriser, and Fuschler Tauern, and the conspicuous Grossglockner, with its snow-fields; adjoining it is the Wiesbach-Horn; to the right, through an opening, the Gross- Venediger is partly visible. To the S.W., in the foreground, the Tannengebirge; more to the left, the Wetterwand and the Uebergossene Alp (Ewige-Schnee). To the W. the Hohe Göll; to the right, rather more distant, the long Untersberg. To the E. above the Gosau-Thal rises the Dachstein, with the Gosau glaciers; far below lies the small green Hintere Gosau-See. From the slope, a few hundred paces to the E., an admirable survey is obtained of the Gosau-Thal with its two lakes.
Salzkammergut.

Scheffau. 20. Route. 97

To the Pinzgau. Travellers bound for the Pinzgau proceed to the W. (no defined path) in 1/2 hr. to the three chalets below the summit of the Zwieselalp. Good path thence in 2 hrs. to Annaberg (2550'; Larbacher; carriages to be had), whence a road leads by (6 M.) St. Martin to (7½ M.) Hüttau (p. 337).

To Filzmoos. From the Zwieselalp an easy and attractive path leads round the W. side of the Donnerkogeln to the (1 hr.) Stuhialp (4500'), which affords a fine view of the Tauern. It then descends into the Sulzkar and crosses the S. spurs of the Bischofsmütze (p. 336) to the Mandlingthal and (3 hrs.) Filzmoos (p. 336).

From the Zwieselalp to Abtenau (3½—4 hrs.). The path descends from the Ed-Alp (see above), always keeping to the right (N.W.), and passing at first through wood, beyond which (1 hr.) we obtain a fine view of the Lammer-Thal, with the Tännengebirge and Uebergosene Alp to the W. Then past several farms (Saalfelden) to a (1 hr.) bridge over the Lammer. We may now either cross the bridge and follow the Annaberg road to (4½ M.) Abtenau; or, without crossing, follow the cart-track to the right, to the (1½ M.) Handlhof (Kuranstalt zur Zwieselalm, with a mineral-spring; good quarters for travellers; carriages; two-horse carriage to Golling 10 fl.). The road hence to (3 M.) Abtenau descends the course of the Lammer and reaches the Gosau road (p. 96) at the influx of the Russbach. (From Abtenau to the Zwieselalp, guide advisable, 2½ fl.)

From Abtenau to Golling (13½ M.; diligence and carriages, see p. 93). The road runs to the W. in the Schwarzbachthal, skirting the base of the Tännengebirge, in the side of which is a large cavern called the Frauenloch. It then ascends the steep Strubberg, crosses a small table-land (2612'), and descends rapidly to an inn and the (6 M.) bridge over the Lammer.

A new road leads from Abtenau to the N.W. to Benzau and (3½ M.) Zehrau (Inn), on the left bank of the Lammer. (Interesting excursion thence to the Bichl Fäll and the Oefen or gorges of the Aubach, 1 hr.) We may then follow the charming Lammerthal (road approaching completion) to Stütt and the (3½ hr.) St. Veit-Brückl (where the Lammeröfen should be visited) and the (½ hr.) Lammer bridge mentioned above. Walkers will prefer this route to the road over the Strubberg.

The road now follows the right bank of the Lammer to (3 M.) Scheffau and (3 M.) Golling; on the left is the Tännengebirge; on the right, above Golling, the Hohe Göll (p. 106).

At the point (½ M. before Golling) where the road leaves the Lammer, a path to the left crosses the fields to a bridge over which the Salzburg and Gastein road passes. This bridge is about 1/2 M. from the entrance to the Oefen (p. 106), which the traveller not proceeding farther S. should now visit, instead of going first to Golling, and thus save 1 hr.


Comp. Maps, pp. 84, 70.

34 M. Post-Omnibus to Strobl in summer daily at 9 a.m. in 1½ hr.; fare 1 fl.; from Strobl by Steamboat to St. Gilgen; Post-Omnibus from St. Gilgen to Salzburg in 4½ hrs. (at 12 noon, arriving at 4.30 p.m.), fare 3 fl. (From Salzburg at 7.30 a.m., arr. at St. Gilgen at 12, Strobl 1.30, Ischl 3.5 p.m.) — Carriages, see p. 89. — Steamboat from Strobl to St.

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Wolfgang, Fürberg, and St. Gilgen four times a day in 1 hr., fare 1 fl. 10 kr. (to St. Wolfgang in 14 min., 46 kr.); departure from Strobl at 7.15 and 11 a.m., 2.30 and 5.30 p.m.; from St. Gilgen at 9.15 a.m., and 12.30, 4.30, and 6.30 p.m.

No traveller should quit the Salzkammergut without having visited the Schafberg, one of the finest points of view in the Austrian Alps. It is usually ascended from Ischl by St. Wolfgang; but the ascent from St. Gilgen is easier, and more convenient for travellers from the N., or from the Attersee and Mondsee. Those who spend the night at the top may descend next morning to St. Gilgen in time for the diligence to Salzburg leaving St. Gilgen at 9.15 a.m. — Pleasant CIRCULAR TOUR: from Ischl to Weissenbach, cross the Attersee to Unterach, and the Mondsee to Scharfling, ascend the Schafberg from Winkel, descend to St. Wolfgang, and return to Ischl by Strobl (1½-2 days; circular ticket for the omnibuses and steamers, available for five days, 5 fl.). Comp. p. 91.

The Ischl and Salzburg road follows the right bank of the Ischl, a brook descending from the Lake of St. Wolfgang, to (1½ M.) Pfandl (Inn). Beyond the bridge the direct road to (8 M.) St. Wolfgang, by Radau and Schwarzenbach, diverges to the right. At the (2 M.) Wacht (Inn), on the boundary between Upper Austria and Salzburg, the road returns to the right bank. Farther on, beyond Aigen, we pass Weinbach, with a large paper-mill, on the right. 4½ M. Strobl (*Hôtel Sarsteiner; Post or Platzl), at the E. end of the beautiful Abersee, or *St. Wolfgang-See. A good road leads hence round the E. end of the lake to (4½ M.) St. Wolfgang, but it is preferable to proceed thither by steamer or small boat (with one rower 50 kr.). The St. Wolfgang-See, a greenish-blue lake (1800'), 7½ M. long, 1¼ M. broad, and 374' deep, is bounded on the N. by the Schafberg, while on the S., beyond the wooded banks, rise the Sperber, Hohe Zinken, Königsberghorn, and other picturesquely-shaped mountains. At the narrowest part, above St. Wolfgang, at the mouth of the Dietlbach, rises a Lighthouse, erected in 1844. About 1 M. beyond it, on the wooded promontory of Frauenstein, is the Villa Collins, with its pretty grounds. At the Falkenstein, farther on, there is a fine echo. Farther to the E., on the rocks on the same side, are two crosses. The Hochzeitskreuz ('wedding-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. 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.

St. Wolfgang (*Grömmer, Zum Weissen Ross, at the steamboatquay; *Peterbräu and *Zum Kortisen, also on the lake; lodgings procurable), a considerable village, is prettily situated on the lake of that name. The Gothic church contains a winged *Altar-piece, carved in wood by M. Pacher in 1481, with old German paintings (by Wohlgemuth?) on the wings. In the entrance-court is a fountain with good reliefs, cast at Passau in 1515.

Fine view of the lake from the garden of Hr. v. Malovits (adm. on Tues. and Frid.). — Pleasant walks to the (10 min.) Lighthouse, the
Cyclamenwiese (Steins Ruhe), the Villa Colins on the Frauenstein (charming view from the park; adm. on application), the Calvarienberg, etc.

Guide to the Schafberg 2 fl., with luggage (not exceeding 16 lbs.) 2 1/2 fl.; over the Schafberg to St. Gilgen 2 1/2 fl., with luggage 3 fl. 20 kr.; to Schafberg 23 1/4 fl., with luggage 3 fl. 20 kr.; if a night is spent at the top, 70 kr. more. Chaise-à-porteurs to the top of the Schafberg (four bearers) 12 fl.; mule 9. Schafberg and St. Gilgen 10 fl. 40 kr. — An agreement in each case should be made before starting.

The ascent of the Schafberg (3 1/2 hrs.) may be accomplished without a guide, if the following directions are observed. The early morning is the best time for starting, the path being then entirely in the shade. Beyond the village, near Hr. v. Malovits's garden, opposite a notice regarding boats, the path ascends to the right. (Another path, leaving the road nearly opposite the Kortisen Inn, crosses the meadows and joins the Schafberg path in 10 min.) About 10 min. beyond the last houses of St. Wolfgang, we pass a house on the right, in 5 min. more a second, and then (3 min.) a mill to the left in the valley. We next pass the last house but one in the valley (5 min.), cross a small bridge, and (8 min.) leave the highest house to the left. We now ascend by a good path, cross (20 min.) a small wooden bridge, pass the (25 min.) Dornier Alp, and then mount a fatigueing flight of wooden steps through the wood to the left (not to the right by the enclosure). Beyond a new wooden bridge the path winds up the bare slopes in zigzags to the chalets of the Schafbergalm, or Oberalp (1794'), where on the right is the (25 min.) "Lower Inn", at the base of the highest peak. (Magnificent view to the W.; the Thorstein, Uebergossene Alm, Hohe Goll, Watzmann, and Untersberg.) Thence to the summit 1 1/4 hr. more. *Inn at the top.

Charges: Bed in the common-room 80 kr., R. with two beds in the attics 2 fl., on the first or second floor 4 fl.; fire 1 fl. — A bed may be secured by taking a ticket at Grömmers' Inn in St. Wolfgang.

The "Schafberg (5810' above the sea-level, 4088' above the St. Wolfgang-See, and 65' lower than the Rigi-Kulm) consists of Alpine limestone, containing numerous fossils. The view is one of the finest in Germany. 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, 121/2 M. long, at the N.E. base of the Schafberg; to the right (E.) rises the Höllengebirge, with the Hochgrenzeck, Rottenkogl, and Höllkogl; beyond them the Traunstein; then the Kleine and Grosse Priel, Spitzmauer, Hohe Schrott, Grimming, Hohenwart, Sarstein, and Hochwildstelle; then, on the lake below, the Rettenkogl, Rinkkogl, and Sparber, beyond which towers the huge Dachstein group; next come the peaks of the Donnerkogeln near Gosau, the Radstädter Tauern, Hafnersee, Hochalp spitze, and Ankogl; to the S. the long, indented Tannengebirge, the Hochkönig rising above the Pass Lueg, the Steinerne Meer, the Hohe Goll, Watzmann, Hochkalter, Loferer 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 Schafberg the Mondsee with the perpendicular Drachenstein. Compare the annexed Panorama. — Pleasant walk to the "Adlerhöhle", 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.
Ascent from St. Gilgen (3 1/4 hrs.; guide, incl. 16 lbs. of luggage, 2 1/2 fl., or, including descent to St. Wolfgang, 3 fl. 20 kr.; four chair-porters, 3 fl. each). We follow the Mondsee road on the W. side of the lake to Winkel, leave it at a (1 1/2 M.) lime-tree with benches (finger-post), and ascend the cart-track in a straight direction (passing Schloss Hüttenstein on the left, p. 103) until the path divides by a solitary pine. Here we take the path to the right (that to the left leads to Hüttenstein, see p. 103). A hundred paces farther we avoid a cart-track descending to the right (to Fürberg, see below), and ascend the steep path to the left. After 1/4 hr. a glimpse of the St. Wolfgang-See is obtained; 5 min. farther the path enters the wood and ascends gradually to the (1/4 hr.) bottom of the valley, where the broad straight path is quitted by a steep path ascending to the right to the (10 min.) first chalet (water bad). We next mount the slope to the right and enter the wood; 20 min., at an angle above a deep ravine, a glimpse at the Mondsee; 20 min., the wood is quitted, and the Lake of St. Wolfgang is seen on the right; 1/4 hr., the Schafbergalp or Oberalp with its ten chalets; then to the left to the Lower Inn (p. 99), where the St. Gilgen and St. Wolfgang paths unite. — Travellers from Ischl who wish to ascend by the St. Gilgen route disembark at Fürberg, whence the Schafberg path (see above) is reached in 1/4 hr. (From Fürberg to Schafberg on the Mondsee 3 1/4 hr., preferable to the route by St. Gilgen.)
15 M. (from Ischl) St. Gilgen (Post, with restaur. on the lake; Kössler) lies at the W. end of the Lake of St. Wolfgang. (Steamboat, see p. 98. One-horse carriage to Schafberg, p. 103, 2½ fl., to Salzburg 8-10 fl.) Beyond St. Gilgen the road ascends, commanding a fine retrospect of the lake, and enters a picturesque hilly district. Beyond Fuschl (Mohr) we reach the small Fuschlsee (2170''), and ascend near its S. bank. Pleasing retrospect. On a height by the lake below stands a square castellated château.

From Fuschl over the Faistenauer Schafberg (5110') to Faistenau, and thence via Wiesthal (Atmbachstrut) to (7 hrs.) Hallein, see p. 105.

24½ M. Hof (2420'; *Post). The road descends, and passes the Nockstein, a rocky excrescence of the Gaisberg (p. 67). On the last height (Guggenthal, 2000') before Salzburg are a church and a brewery. To the left, farther on, rises Schloss Neuhaus, erected in 1424 by an archbishop of that name, now the property of Count Thun, by whom it has been restored. The road then skirts the N. base of the Capuzinerberg to —

34 M. Salzburg (p. 62).

22. The Attersee and Mondsee.

Comp. Map, p. 84.

Railway from Vöcklabruck to Kammer, 7½ M., in 33 min. (70, 50, 35 kr.). Steamboat on the Attersee from Kammer to Unterach thrice daily in summer (4 and 8 a.m., and 3 p.m.) in 1½-2 hrs. (fare 1 fl. 60 or 1 fl. 3 kr.); on the Mondsee 2-4 times daily from See to Mondsee in 1 hr. (fare 1 fl. 10 kr. ; to Schafberg in 22 min., 62 kr.).

Vöcklabruck, see p. 83. The Attersee line diverges from the Salzburg and Linz railway a little to the W. of Vöcklabruck and skirts the winding Ager. On the left lies Pichlwang, on the right Pettighofen, and on a hill before us the thriving village of Schörfling.

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. 1 fl., L. & A. 40 kr.; lodgings at the château and at several villas). Steamboat-pier near the station.

The *Attersee, or Kammersee (1525''), 12½ M. in length, 1-2 M. in breadth, and 660 ft. in depth, the largest lake in Austria, 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 and Höllen-Gebirge, stretching towards the Traunsee.

Pleasant retrospect of Kammer after starting; to the left, farther back, is Seewalchen, an important-looking place; to the right, on the hill, lies Schörfling. The steamer crosses to Attersee (*Hôtel Attersee), charmingly situated at the foot of the Buchberg, with a pretty and conspicuous church. On the opposite bank lies Weyregg (Post), a village on the site of an ancient Roman settlement. On the W. bank we next touch at Nussdorf', and on the E. at Steinbach (Inn), prettily situated at the foot of the Hochleken-Gebirge.
The steamer now steers close to the precipitous rocks at the upper end of the lake, and touches at Weissenbach (*Post), whence a road leads through the sequestered Weissenbach-Thatl, between the Höllengebirge and the Leonsberg, to (8 M.) Mitter-Weissenbach (p. 88). The steamer now crosses the lake, passing the solitary houses of Burgau at the base of the pine-clad Breitenberg on the left, to —

Unterach (*Kiener), with restaur. on the lake; Mittendorfer; lodgings inexpensive), a summer-resort, beautifully situated at the mouth of the Ache.

Boat (with one rower, incl. gratuity) to Kaltenbrunn (an excellent spring) 17 kr., to Burgau (with an interesting fish-pond) 35, Weissenbach 64, Steinbach 80, Nussdorf 1 fl. 5, Attersee 1 fl. 40 kr.

The Schafberg (p. 99) may be ascended direct from Unterach in 4 hrs. by the Eisenauer Alpe and the Hengst (suitable for mountaineers, only, with a guide, 3½ fl.). The longer route by Scharfling and Hüttenstein is easier (6 hrs.; see below). — Pleasant excursion (with guide): through the Burggraben to the Moosalpe and the (2 hrs.) Schwarzsee (2352'), at the S.E. base of the Schafberg (which may be ascended from this point); then either down to the right through the gorge of the Schwarzbach, and by the Kesselfall and the Hintere and Vorder Schwarzbach Mill to (2 hrs.) St. Wolfgang; or to the left, past Wirer’s Waterfall, to the Breitseeinhausl and the (2 hrs.) Pfandbrücke (comp. p. 89).

From Steinhach (see above) to the Langbath Lakes (3 hrs.), a pleasant excursion. The route leads round the N. side of the Hochlekengebirge to (¾ hr.) Unterfeicht and (½ hr.) the Untere Klaus. Then past a hut and over the Auachkar to the Tafertl (or Obere) Klaus; thence to the right over the Spielberg or over the Grosse Alpe to the (1¼ hr.) Hinter-See (p. 87). This is the shortest way from the Attersee to the Traunsee, but should not be attempted in wet weather.

The road from Unterach to the Mondsee (2½ M.; omnibus in ½ hr.; also beautiful path through the woods) follows the left bank of the Ache, through the straggling houses of In der Au, and reaches the *Gasthaus am See (steamboat-pier) 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 1⅓ M. broad, and is bounded on the N. by wooded hills of moderate height. The steamboat first calls at Pichl (Hotel), situated on a small promontory on the N. side of the picturesque lake, and then crosses to Scharfling (*Wesenauer), the landing-place for the Schafberg and St. Gilgen, near which the rocks of the Schafberg rise perpendicularly from the lake.

To St. Gilgen (3½ M.) from Scharfling a good road, passing the sombre little Egetssee, and ascending through a fine wooded ravine. Beyond the highest point on the Schanzbichtl (1995; 1½ M.), the valley expands. Below the road, on the left, lies the small and gloomy Kroenensee, on a height beyond which rises Prince Liechtenstein’s château of Hüttenstein. To Winkel (p. 101) ¾ M.; but before reaching it travellers bound for the Schafberg diverge to the left near the château, and cross the meadows to a mill on the out-skirts of the wood. Passing through a gate here, they soon reach the St. Gilgen path at the pine-tree mentioned at p. 101.

The steamboat touches at Blomberg on the S. bank. Retrospect of the imposing Schafberg, in the background the Höllengebirge; to the left the Drachenstein, through which an aperture is seen near the top, then the double-peaked Schober.
Mondsee (*Vicenz; *Post; Traube; Adler; *Wührer's Hôtel Königsbad, on the lake, 1/3 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, but too little shade. The Maria-Hilf Chapel (8 min.) affords the best survey of the lake.

Excursions (guides, Rauchenschwandtnrer, Vogel, and Wintermeyer). Ascent of the Kulmspitze (3590'), by the Stabau, in 2-2 1/2 hrs., easy and interesting (admirable view; new belvedere). — Kolmanns (or Colonians) Berg (3883'), 3 hrs., ascended by a pilgrims' path passing the (2 1/2 hrs.) Schernthaner (3195'); fine view of the Salzburg Alps, but obstructed by trees. — The Schober (3355'; 3 1/2 hrs., with guide) requires a steady head: steep ascent by the so-called Drahtzug to the (2 1/2-3 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. 102). — Drachenstein (3885') and Hölkar (3895'), from Blomberg (see above), each in 3 hrs., with guide, both rather fatiguing.

To Strasswalchen (p. 83), a station on the Linz and Salzburg railway, post-omnibus in 2 1/2 hrs. at 4.40 a.m. daily. The road passes the picturesque Zeller See (1750'). 3 M. Zeit am Moos (Bahn). Pleasing retrospect from the height at the end of the lake. At Oberhofen the road crosses the railway and turns to the left to Irrstorf and Strasswalchen.

To Salzburg omnibus 3 times weekly (from the Adler) in 6-8 hrs., viâ Thalgau (fare 1 fl.).

23. From Salzburg to Hallein and Golling.
Comp. Map, p. 70.

18 M. Railway (Gisela-Bahn, comp. R. 24) to (11 M.) Hallein in 40 min., fares 88, 67, 44 kr.; to (18 M.) Golling in 1 1/4 hr., fares 1 fl. 41, 1 fl. 7, 71 kr.

Soon after starting, the train diverges to the right from the Linz line (passing Mariaplain on the left), and describes a wide curve round the Capuzinerberg (p. 66). Farther on, Hohen-Salzburg rises on the right, and on the left lies the château of Neuhaus (p. 102) on a spur of the Gaisberg. 4 1/2 M. Aigen, with its château and park, lies 1/2 M. from the station (p. 67). The Salzach is now approached, and the precipitous Untersberg becomes more prominent, with the Watzmann and Hohe Göll adjoining it on the left. Several country-seats are passed, among that of Anif (p. 68) to the right, on the opposite bank of the river. 6 M. Elsbethen, with a château, a monastery, and the school of Goldenstein. (St. Jakob am Thurn lies 1/4 hr. to the E., p. 67. The Elsbethor or Todte Klammen, 1/2 hr., guide 30 kr., deserve a visit.) Beyond (9 1/2 M.) Puch the train passes on the left the village of Oberalm, and on the left bank of the Salzach the large brewery of Kaltenhausen at the base of the Barmsteinwände; it then crosses the Alm to —

11 M. Hallein (1453'; *Bellini's Inn and Salt Baths, near the station, R. 80 kr.; Post; Sonne; *Aubäck; Stampfbrau), an old town on the left bank of the Salzach, noted for its salt-works, which produce 16,500 tons of salt annually. The Dürnberg, 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. 89. About 350 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. 70). Permission is obtained at the office of the salt-works at Hallein (one pers. 3 fl., a party 1 1/2 fl. each). The route to the (3/4 hr.) Dürnberg 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 1/4 hr. the road turns into the valley to the right, and beyond the Inn Zur Gemse enters a gateway to the left. At the (12 min.) Inn Zum Jägergut, the road divides, that to the right leading to Berchtesgaden (see below), that to the left to the Dürnberg.

**Dürnberg Salt Mine.** At the foot of the hill, which is crowned by the picturesque miners' church, constructed of marble in 1598, 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. 70). The total length of this mine is about 3000 yds., breadth 1320, depth 400. The visit occupies 1-1 1/2 hr.

To Berchtesgaden (7 M.). The following road, recommended to walkers (steep at the beginning and end, and not very suitable for driving), is the shortest way from Hallein (and Salzburg) to Berchtesgaden. To the Jägergut (see above), the route is the same as that to the Dürnberg. The road here turns to the right (opposite rises the Untersberg), passes the (1/2 M.) Austrian custom-house at the highest point of the route, and the (1/4 M.) Bavarian custom-house of Zill (2140'; *Inn). The road then traverses a hilly plateau, sprinkled with farms and picturesque groups of trees (view of the Untersberg on the right, and, farther on, of the Watzmann on the left), and finally descends rapidly through the wooded Esselthal-Graben to the (3 M.) Salzburg-Berchtesgaden road (p. 69). — Besides this road a footpath, about 1 hr. longer, but very attractive, leads from the Dürnberg (ascending to the right beyond the church) to Berchtesgaden. It runs nearly all the way through wood, passes a fine waterfall and through two tunnels, and reaches the Berchtesgaden high-road near the Freimannbrücke (p. 70).

To the Almbachstrub, an attractive excursion from Hallein. Road by Wiesthal to the (10 M.) Neuhäusel (Inn). Then by the Franz-Reyl-Slei, high on the right bank, to the ravine of the Strubbach (discharge of the Hintersee), flanked with huge precipices (to the Leopoldinenklause 1 hr.). Road thence to (1 1/4 M.) Faistenau (2580'; Inn), 2 M. to the S. of which is the Faistenau Hintersee (2250'). To the E. of Faistenau an easy path leads over the (3 hrs.) Faistenauer Schafberg (5110'; fine view) and through the Tiefbrunnau to (2 hrs.) Fuschl (p. 102).

The train follows the right bank of the Salzach and crosses the Taugelbach. From (16 M.) Kuchi (Auer), an old village with a Gothic church, a path leads to the right across the bridge (fingerposts) direct to the (2 1/2 M.) Schwarzbach Fall, the spray of which is seen rising from the gorge on the right. On the W. is the Hohe Göll (see below); to the S. the Tannengebirge.

**48 M. Golling (1442', *Hôtel Bahnhof*, in an open situation at the station; *Alte Post*, *Metzger Holzherr*, in the village), lying on a hill, 1/4 M. from the station, with an old *Burg*, the seat of a district-court, derives some importance from the attractions of the environs. On the E. side is a hill with pleasant grounds and fine...**
points of view. The route to the (2 M.) *Schwarzbach Fall cannot be mistaken. 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 (1 1/2 M.) St. Nicolaus on a hill, where a finger-post on the left indicates the way. From the wooded slope of the Hohe Göll the Schwarzbach is precipitated from a cavern (1900' above the sea-level) and through an aperture in the rock, over a cliff 204' high, in two vast leaps. Masses of rock projecting over the abyss form a natural bridge. The Schwarzbach is said to be one of the outlets of the Königs-See, which lies about 7 M. to the S.W. and 78' higher. This is not improbable, as in 1823, 1866, and 1882, when the surface of the lake was lower than the Kuchler Loch (p. 74), the Schwarzbach ceased to flow. Between 10 and 11 a.m. the sunshine forms a rainbow in the spray. Easy paths, protected by railings, lead past the lower to the upper fall and (1 1/4 hr.) to the point where the Schwarzbach issues in a clear and copious stream from the rocks. At the foot of the falls is *Meidler's Inn, and at the mill 1/4 M. beyond it is the inn *Zum Wasserfall (one-horse carriage from Golling and back 1 fl. 80 kr.). Fine view of the mountains on the way back. — Pedestrians on their way to Hallein save an hour, if, instead of returning to Golling, they proceed direct from the falls to (1 hr.) Kuchl (see above), crossing the Schwarzbach at the mill (see above) a few hundred paces above Meidler's Inn (several finger-posts).

From Golling to Berchtesgaden (5-6 hrs.; with guide, 3 1/2 fl.). By the Schwarzbach Fall we ascend to the right by a new path to the 'Kohlstatt' in the Weissenbachthal. Then a steep and laborious ascent on the N. side of the Hohe Göll, over the Dürrfeuchten-Alp, to the (3 hrs.) Eckersattel (452') between the Eckerfirst and Mittenberg (view of the Hohe Göll, Tännengebirge, Dachstein, and Salzachthal). Lastly we descend to the forester's house of Vordereck (p. 72) and (2 1/2 hrs.) Berchtesgaden. A longer (by 1 3/4 hr.) but finer route from the Dürrfeuchten-Alp leads to the right across the Rossfeld (5010'), which commands a view of the Salzachthal as far as Salzburg. — The Hohe Göll (3264') may be scaled from the Eckersattel by the 'Gollsteig' in 3 1/2 hrs. (see p. 73; direct ascent for travellers from Salzburg).

From Golling to the Königs-See, over the Torrener-Joch, 6-7 hrs., see p. 75.

The *Oefen, 2 M. to the S. of Golling, on the W. side of the high-road to Werfen, 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 1 1/4 M. apart, whilst the walk through the rocky wilderness occupies 1 1/2 hr. (one-horse carriage from Golling, and back, including gratuity, 1 fl. 70 kr.). We alight at the first entrance to the Oefen, and rejoin the carriage at the other, 1/2 M. from the Maria Brunneck chapel (1817'),
whence the best view is obtained of the *Pass Lueg (see below) and
the grey precipices of the Hagengebirge.

The *Pass Lueg, a grand ravine of the Salzach, 5 M. in length,
between the Tannengebirge on the E. and the Hagengebirge 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.) The pass is frequently mentioned in the records of
the struggles of 1809. At the entrance, 1/4 M. from the chapel of
Maria Brunneck, are fortifications constructed in 1836. Opposite,
in the slope of the Hagengebirge, is the Croatenloch, a cavern so
called from having been occupied by Croatians in 1742. About
3/4 M. farther, on the left bank, are a tunnel and bridge of the
Gisela Railway (see below).

24. From Salzburg to Wörgl. Salzburg and
Tyrol Railway.

119 M. Railway in 51/4-8 hrs. (fares 7 fl. 90, 5 fl. 90, 3 fl. 90 kr.; express,
9 fl. 90, 7 fl. 90, 5 fl. 90 kr.) — 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. 13, 12), and greatly facilitates a visit to the Tauern (RR. 25-29).
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 ticket
(‘Ergänzungsbiillet’) for that distance. (Views generally to the right.)

From Salzburg to (18 M.) Golling, see pp. 104, 105. The railway
traverses the broad valley towards the S., passing on the right the
entrance to the Blüntau-Thal (p. 75) and on the left that of the
Lammer-Thal (p. 97). It then crosses the Lammer and Salzach,
passes through a tunnel (1000 yds. long) piercing the Ofenauer
Berg, a spur of the Hagengebirge, and again crosses the Salzach by
a slanting iron bridge of 70 yds. span, beyond which it enters the
Pass Lueg (see above), a grand defile flanked with huge masses of
rock, piled one above another. 241/2 M. Sulzau (1660'); 27 M.
Concordia-Hütte, the station for the iron-works of that name on the left
bank, at the entrance to the Blühnbach-Thal.

A cart-track leads through the Blühnbach-Thal, a favourite haunt of
the chamois, on the left bank of the Blühnbach, between the Intauer
Gebirge on the left and the Hagengebirge on the right, to the (3 hrs.)
Shooting Lodge (2866'), where, except during the shooting-season, beds
and guides may be procured. From the head of the valley (Dennboden),
which is enclosed by the Übergossene Alp and Steinerne Mecr, fatiguing
passes lead to the W. across the Blühnbach-Thört (6673') and the Mauer-
scharte (7140') to the (9 hrs.) Obersee (p. 74), and another to the S., over
the Thorscharte, or Hintere Urschlauer Scharte (7490') to (7 hrs.) Hintertal,
in the upper Urschlauer-Thal, and (3 hrs.) Saalfelden (p. 112).

The line follows the right bank, and crosses several torrents.
On the left rises the abrupt Tannengebirge, with the Rauchheck and
Tiroler Kopf. To the right, farther on, most picturesquely 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.

29 M. Werfen. The important-looking village (*Post) lies on the opposite bank, overlooked by the jagged rocks of the Uebergossene Alp (see below). The valley expands. The train crosses the Fritzbach (p. 337), issuing from a narrow gorge, and then the Salzach.

33 M. Bischofshofen (1794'; Rail. Restaurant, with beds; Post, moderate; Böcklinger), an old village with three churches, is the junction for the upper Ennsthal Railway (Bischofshofen–Selndthal, R. 67). The (1/4 hr.) Fall of the Gainsfeldbach is easily reached and worth seeing. To the W. rises the Hochkönig (9640'), locally called the Wetterwand, the highest of the Ewige Schnee (‘perpetual snow’), or Uebergossene Alp group of mountains.

On the plateau of this huge limestone group, which is united with the Steinerne Meer on the W. by the narrow ridge of the Urschauer Scharte (see above), lies a glacier, about 3 1/2 M. long and 2 M. broad, on the S. side of which towers the Hochkönig (9640'). The ascent presents no difficulty, now that the Austrian Alpine Club and the Mühlbach miners have improved the path (guide 7 fl.; Jos. or Joh. Aigner of Mühlbach, or one of the Mühlbach miners; apply to the manager). About 1 1/2 M. to the S. of Bischofshofen is the entrance to the Mühlbachthal, through which a road leads to (5 M.; one-horse carr. 3 fl.) Mühlbach (2800'; Inn), and then ascends to the right, passing a copper-mine, to (5 M.) Mitterberg (4664'; Inn). Thence in 3/4 hr. to the Mitterfeld-Alp (3840'), and by a good path, indicated by red crosses, to the (3 hrs.) arête. Lastly an ascent of 1 hr. on the glacier. On the summit are a new refuge-hut and a small chapel. The Panorama is extensive and magnificent. — The Hochkail (5736'), ascended from Mitterberg in 3/4 hr., 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 1/2 hrs. (guide 4 fl.).

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 Tannengebirge, which form the entire background to the N. 38 M. St. Johann im Pongau (1847'; *Post; *Zum Andräl; Goldenes Kreuz, with garden; Lackner; Steinwender; Franz Prem; Botenwirth; Rail. Restaurant, with beds), a large village, almost entirely rebuilt since a fire in 1857, with a fine modern Gothic church. A road leads E. from this point to Wagrain and (19 M.) Radstadt (p. 337).

Above St. Johann, to the S., is the entrance to the Grossarl-Valley, through which a toilsome pass crosses the Artscharte (7385') to the Malta-Valley in Carinthia (p. 338; 16 hrs. from St. Johann to the Pfiegelhof). From (12 1/2 M.) Grossarl (3020'; Linsinger), a visit may be paid to the Tappenkarsee (5580'; 5 hrs., with guide), grandly situated.

A very interesting excursion from St. Johann is to the Grossarl or Liechtenstein Klammen (one-horse carr. from the station to Plankenau and back, including a stay of 1-1/2 hr., 1 fl. 50 kr.; two-horse carr. 3 fl.; omnibus 35, there and back 50 kr.). The road from the station crosses the Salzach (Adler Inn, near the bridge), and after 1/4 M. the Wagrainer Bach to the right, and passes a chapel. We now follow the Grossarl road at the base of the mountain to the village of (2 M.) Plankenau with
its ruined castle, 1/4 M. beyond which are "Winkler's Inn and the Hotel Wiesbauer, where carriages stop. The road becomes steeper and ascends to the (3 min.) inn "Zur Schönen Aussicht" (plain), where we diverge by a good footpath to the right. After 10 min. we descend to the right by a hut, cross the (10 min.) Grossarl Ache, and ascend the wild defile by a path constructed by the local Alpine Club. The Ache descends through the gorge in a series of cascades (adm. 20 kr.). 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 (1/4 hr. from the beginning of the gorge). From the end of the gorge the path, which soon loses its attractions, leads in 1/2 hr. to the very primitive 'Bad', whence it is to be carried along the right bank of the Ache to Stegenvaacht on the Grossarl road. — The path, hewn in the rock in many places, is 980 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. A visit to the gorge from St. Johann takes 3 hrs. in all, and if a carriage be taken to Plankenau it may be accomplished between the arrival of one train and the departure of the next. — A new path to the left of the entrance to the Klamm crosses the hill to (1/4 hr.) stat. Schwarzach.

42 M. Schwarzach - St. Veit. The prettily-situated village of Schwarzach (*Inn) lies 1/4 M. to the W. In 1729 the Protestant peasantry and miners held their last meeting here, after which Leopold, Archbishop of Salzburg, issued a decree banishing no fewer than 22,151 'heretics' from his dominions.

The 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 on the table bears the inscription: "Dilexerunt te nebras magis quam lucem. Joan. c. 3. v. 19".

The churchyard of St. Veit (1/2 hr.) affords a good survey of the Grosse Wiesbachhorn. — From Schwarzach 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 the extinct knights of Goldegg (partly destroyed by fire in 1747), 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 Dientenerbach, to (10 M.) Dienten (p. 112).

Ascent of the "Heukaareck (8653'; 4 hrs.; guide unnecessary for mountaineers) from Schwarzach recommended. Superb view of the Tauern and the Salzburg Alps.

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'). The village (*Straubinger, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.; *Post), with the old smelting-works of the Rauris and Böckstein mines, lies on the opposite bank. — Road to Gastein, see p. 113. 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 fall forms the boundary between the Pongau and Pinzgau.

Above Lend the line crosses the Salzach twice, in order to avoid the Eschenauer Plaie and the Embacher Plaie (slopes of loose stones), and then penetrates the Unterstein, a spur of slate-rock on the left bank, by means of a tunnel, 352 yds. long. The train now skirts the Salzach, passes the entrance of the Rauristhal
(p. 120), and runs through a tunnel (297 yds.) under the Taxenbach Schlossberg. 53 M. **Taxenbach** (2332'; **Taxwirth**; **Post**; **Kitzloch Restaurant**, at the station). The village, 3/4 M. from the station (omnibus 20 kr.), has two castles, the newer of which, below the village, on a rock above the Salzach, is the seat of the district-court. To Rauris (and Heiligenblut) see p. 120.

**Kitzloch-Klamm.** A visit to this magnificent ravine (2½ hrs. there and back; guide unnecessary), which was first rendered accessible in 1877, and is quite different in character from the Liechtenstein-Klamm, is strongly recommended. The road is followed to the E. from the church to (¼ M.) the district-court; at the finger-post we descend to the right (where boys with lanterns offer to accompany the traveller through the tunnel; 10 kr.) cross the Salzach and the **Rauriser Ache**, and ascend the right bank of the latter (turning to the right beyond the bridge). At the (20 min.) beginning of the ravine the path crosses to the left bank and leads past the 'Tropfsteinhöhle' to the (18 min.) **Kessel**, into which the **Ache** is precipitated in four leaps from a height of 330 ft. (**Kitzloch 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 Schreckbrücke, named after the constructor of the path. The bridge beyond the long tunnel (easily reached in ¾ hr. from Taxenbach) commands a striking view of the chasm, and of the Oedwandspitze in front.

Thence by a good path, gradually ascending on the right bank of the foaming Ache, to the (40 min.) **Landsitz** (Inn), on the road to (3 M.) the village of Rauris (p. 121). — Travellers not bound for Rauris had better return from the end of the long tunnel to the upper end of the wooden steps, where they ascend to the right through two short tunnels, and then descend by a good path, which soon joins the cart-track from Embach to Taxenbach. At the entrances to the tunnels are some interesting traces of shaft-cutting, attributed to the Romans.

The valley now expands. To the right, on a hill near (56 M.) Gries, is the church of St. Georgen (2706'), a fine point of view. On the left the ice-clad Hohe Tenn (11,050') rises from the Fuscherthal. The train crosses the Salzach and the **Fuscher Ache**.

59 M. **Bruck** (2470'; **Zum Kronprinzen v. Oesterreich**, at the station; **Meyr zum Lukashansl**; **Gmach zum Bräu**) lies opposite the entrance to the Fuscherthal (omnibus twice daily, see p. 122). To the N.W. (1/4 hr.) rises **Schloss Fischhorn**, the property of Prince Liechtenstein, tastefully restored by Schmidt of Vienna, and commanding a fine view of the Zeller See and the Tauern.

The train crosses the Salzach for the last time, traverses the **Zeller Moos**, and reaches the **Zeller See**, running on an embankment partly built out into the lake.

62 M. **Zell am See** (2475'; **Westbahn-Hôtel Kaiserin Elisabeth**, at the station and on the lake, high charges; **Steininger's Hôtel am See**, **Krone**, both on the lake; **Post**; **Christon**, near the station; Metzger Rupert Schwaiger, moderate), beautifully situated on a peninsula on the W. bank of the lake, is a favourite summer-resort. The choir of the old church contains interesting sculpture. The Schloss is now occupied by the forestry authorities. During an insurrection in 1626 the Zellers remained faithful to their archbishop,
who as a reward for their loyalty permitted them to undertake an annual pilgrimage to Salzburg, at the conclusion of which they were regaled at his expense.

The "Zeller See" is 3 M. long, 1/4 M. broad, and 250' deep. The water is pleasant for bathing, and is usually about 5° warmer than the air owing to several warm springs rising in the lake (bath-house; bath 20 kr.). Since 1881 a small steamer has plied on the lake, making the round 5-6 times a day (65 kr.). Stations Fischhorn-Bruck and Thumersbach. From Zell to Thumersbach 6 times daily (fare 20 kr.). Small boats may also be hired (per half-hour, 1 pers. 20, 2 pers. 30, 3 pers. 35, 4 pers. 40 kr.). The finest "View of the environ 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 BrennkogI and Schwarzkopf, to the right the Bärenkopf, Johannisberg, Hohe Riffel, Grieskogel, Hohe Eiser, 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, with the Kammerlinghorn, Hundstod, Breithorn, and in the background, through a hollow in the road, the three Mühsturzhörner; E., at the end of the Thumersbach-Thal, the bald Huvdstein. Evening light most favourable; the phenomenon known as the 'Allglühen' is often witnessed. On the E. bank of the lake lies Thumersbach ('Bachler's Café, with terrace), with the charmingly-situated Villa Riemann, a favourite resort of boating parties. (Fine point of view 10 min. from the landing-place.) — A good view of the lake is afforded by the Paraplui, a small pavilion, the way to which (1/4 hr.) is indicated by a finger-post at the S. end of the village. — The Rudolfshöhe is another fine point of view (ascent from the Fischhorn road by a finger-post on the right).

The "Schmittemöhle" (6348) is one of the best and most accessible points of view in the Austrian Alps (3-4 hrs.; guide 2½ fl., unnecessary; horse 3½, there and back 9, or, if a night be spent on the top, 12 fl.; carr. for one pers. 9, there and back 12, incl. night on top 15 fl. 3 chair with 4 bearers 24 fl.). The route leads W. from Zell through the Schmitten Thal to (1/4 hr.) Schmitten; here we turn to the left, and follow an easy bridle-path, practicable for light vehicles, which ascends in windings, mostly through wood, passes the (1½ hr.) "Schweizerhütte" (restaur., five beds; mule thence to the top 2 fl. 15 kr.), and finally mounts the crest of the hill to the broad summitt ("Hubinger's Inn, 60 beds. R. with two beds 2 fl. 40 kr. to 3 fl., L. 20 kr.; rooms may be ordered at Jos. Fills in Zell). The superb panorama embraces to the S. the whole of the Tauern range from the AnkogI to the Gross-Venediger (particularly fine the view of the Kapruner Thal, the whole of which is seen, surrounded by the Hohe Tenn, Wiesbachhorn, Glockerin, Bärenkopf, Grossglockner, Glockenwand, Johannisberg, and Kitzsteinhorn); to the W. the depression of the Hohe Gerlos; to the N. the limestone Alps from the Kaisergebirge to the Dachstein (including the Watzmann, to the right of the Hundstod); on the E. the Kleine Tauern, Hafnerkogel, Hochalpspitze, etc.; immediately below us the Zeller See. (Comp. the Panorama). The "Ranklfest" (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 bridle-path has recently been prolonged on the crest of the hill to the (8-9 hrs.) Gaisstein (p. 151), being known as the "Pinzgauer Spaziergang," and commands a series of splendid views of the Tauern from the AnkogI to the Dreiherrnspitze. Provisions necessary; guide advisable (from Zell to the Gaisstein 8 fl.). From the Schmittenhöhe the path at first descends to the W. into a basin, then ascends, and follows the crest of the hill (about 5800') on the S. side to the (5 hrs.) Sommerscharte (Weihnachtscharte in the special map; pass from Uttendorf into the Glemmthal). On the N. rises the huge Birnhorn. Beyond this point the path is ill-defined. It leads above the Mühthal to the (1½ hr.) Murnauer Scharte (6675) and the Bürglapf
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SAALFELDEN.

(p. 129), and ascends the (2 hrs.) Gaisstein (p. 151) from the W. side. We may then descend by the Oberer and Untere Sintersbach-Alpe to (3½ hrs.) Jochberg (p. 151). — Visitors to the Kapruner Thal may descend by a new path direct from the Schmittenhöhe to Fürth (p. 128).

The Hundstein (6940'; 4 hrs.; guide 4½ fl.) and the Königskogl (6082'; 3 hrs.; guide 3½ fl.), both to the E. of the Zeller See, afford views similar to that from the Schmitten Höhe.

From Zell am See to the Kapruner Thal, see p. 126; to Mittersill and Krimml (Ober-Pinzgau), see p. 128.

A little beyond Zell the train quits the lake (at the N. end of which rises Schloss Prielau), traverses the flat watershed (2496') between the Salzach and the Saalach, and, near the château of Saalhof (on the left), crosses the latter stream, which issues from the Glemmthal (see below) on the W. The broad grassy valley of the Mitter-Pinzgau, with a fine view of the Steinerne Meer (see below) on the right, is next traversed, and the Saalach again crossed. 70 M. Saalfelden (2378'; *Rail. Restaurant, with beds; omnibus by the station). The village (*Oberschneider; *Neuwirth; *Post), 3/4 M. to the E. of the railway, with its lately-restored church, is prettily situated on the Urschläufer Ache, 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 Steinerne Meer, E. the Hochkönig (Uebergossene Alp), S. the Hohe Tenn, Kitzsteinhorn, etc.

The tower on the Kühbühel, ½ hr. to the S. (gradual ascent, passing a bath-house, with peat and other baths) commands a still more extensive view. — To the N., on a spur of the Steinerne Meer at the base of the towering Persalhorn, stands the (3/4 hr.) castle of Lichtenberg (3995'); adjacent are a hermitage with four cells hewn in the rock, and the Chapel of St. George with a rock-bewn pulpit (*View of the Zeller See and the Tauern). Below in the valley, to the W. of Saalfelden, lies Schloss Dorfheim, to the S.E. that of Farmach. — About 1½ M. to the E. are the prettily-situated baths of Fieberbrunn (Restaurant).

The Steinerne Meer (comp. p. 75) is most easily visited from Saalfelden (guides G. Fuchslechner and Joh. Moshammer). A good path crosses the Ramsieder Scharte (6996'; guide to the Königs-See 8 fl.) to the (6 hrs.) Funtensee (interesting fossils in the ‘Salzstätt'). From the (3½ hrs.) Scharte the Breitthorn (8190') is easily ascended in 1½ hr. (new path; pavilion at the top; splendid view). From the Funtensee to the Königsee, see p. 75. Other passes to the Funtensee are the Diessbachscharte (6990'), to the S. of the Grosse Hundstod (p. 76); the Hoch- or Weissenbachtal-Scharte (7365'), between the Hollermaisborn and the A Geschhorn, and the Buchauer Scharte (7484'), to the E. of the Schönfeldspitze (Hochzink, 8835'), the highest peak of the Steinerne Meer (difficult to ascend).

A road presenting few attractions ascends the Urschläufer Thal to the E. to (4 M.) Aim (3610') and (5 M.) Hinterthal (3429'; Bath House), picturesquely situated at the base of the Uebergossene Alm; it then turns to the right and crosses the Fitzensattel (4235') to (5 M.) Dienten and (9 M.) Lend (p. 103). From Hinterthal across the Thor-Scharte or Hintere Urschläufer-Scharte (7162') to the Blühbachthal (to the hunting-lodge 7 hrs., fatiguing), see p. 107. — Another pass, also of little interest, leads to the S.W. from Saalfelden through the Glemmthal (see above) by (5 hrs.) Saalbach and the Alte Schanze (1270) to (4 hrs.) Fieberbrunn (see below).

From Saalfelden by Ober-Weissbach to Reichenhall, see pp. 71, 75, 153; to Berchtesgaden, see p. 78. Diligence to Lofer daily at 3 p.m. in 3½ hrs. (1½ fl.). One-horse carriage to Frohnwies 4, two-horse 6 fl.; to Lofer 6 or 9 fl.; across the Hirschhübl to Berchtesgaden (including trace-horse) 24 or 40 fl. (driver extra). — The Seissenbergklamm (p. 78) is within a
GASTEIN VALLEY. 25. Route. 113

walk of 3½ hrs., or a drive of 2 hrs., from Saalfelden. The Lamprecht-Ofenloch, see p. 78.

The train now turns to the W., crosses the Salzach, and entering the Leoganger-Thal ascends rapidly at the base of the Birnhorn (8628') to (75 M.) Leogang (2748'; Wolfartztäten).

The Birnhorn (8630'; 6 hrs.; with guide) may be ascended from Leogang or from Frohnwies (p. 78), by the Mitterscharte and through the Melcherloch (fatiguing, but repaying).

The train crosses the Weissbach and Griessenbach, skirts the marshy little Griessensee, and beyond Pass Griessen (2834'), which was once fortified, crosses the Tyrolese frontier. 81 M. Hochfilzen (3170'; Inn), the highest point on the line, lies on the watershed between the Saalach and the Inn.

From Hochfilzen and from Fieberbrunn (see below) carriage-roads lead by St. Jakob im Haus to St. Ulrich on the Pillersee and to (10 M.) Waidring (a pleasant excursion; see p. 152).

The train now descends a sharp gradient (1:44) on the right side of the Pramau- or Pillerseer-Achenthal, crossing several lateral ravines. 87 M. Fieberbrunn (2608'); the village (Obermaier; Post) lies below on the left. 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, or im Leukenthal (2165'; *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, the Kitzbühler, and the Reitner Ache, is commanded by the rugged Kaisergebirge (p. 152) on the W., and the Kitzbühler Horn (6542') on the S. (better ascended from Kitzbühel, see p. 149). — To Waidring and Lofer, see pp. 152, 153.

The right bank of the Kitzbühler Ache (on the left the Kitzbühler Horn) is now followed. Stat. Wiesenschwang-Oberndorf.

97 M. Kitzbühel (2418; *Tiefenbrunner; *Hinterbräu; Halas, near the station), and railway thence to (119 M.) Wörgl, see pp. 149, 148.

25. The Gastein Valley.

Comp. Map, p. 106.

Diligence from Lend (p. 109) to (21 M.) Wildbad Gastein twice daily (5.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.) in 4 hrs. (3 fl. 40 kr.). Two-horse carriage to Wildbad Gastein for 2 pers. 8, 3 pers. 10, 4 pers. 12 fl., excl. driver's fee. — The Gasteiner Thal below Wildbad is scarcely picturesque enough to repay the pedestrian. During the season accommodation is not easily procured at Wildbad. A drive thither from Lend and back takes a whole day.

Lend (207'; *Straubinger; *Post), see p. 109. Just below the village is the *Fall of the Gasteiner Ache (p. 109). The Gastein road ascends rapidly from the 'Post', and carriages require 'Vorspann', or the aid of an additional horse. In the valley on the left are the waterfalls of the Ache. The road was formerly carried
at a dizzy height along the face of the precipice, being supported at places by frail wooden galleries and swaying chain-bridges, but has been reconstructed since 1832, and is now exposed to no danger except that of avalanches in spring. A Chapel (2 M.) stands at the top of the hill (2476 feet), near the most dangerous point.

The *Klamm Pass, a profound and sombre gorge in the limestone rock, through which the Ache has forced a passage, is now entered. Down to 1821 the defile was closed by a gate and railing, and guarded by a small fort; but these were destroyed by a landslide, and afterwards swept away by an inundation. A fragment of the old wall still stands near the (1 M.) Klammstein-Brücke (2552 feet), at the end of the pass. To the right, from the chain which separates the valley of Gastein from the Rauris, rises the double-peaked Bernkogl (p. 120).

We now enter the broad green valley of Gastein and pass the villages of Mayrhofen, (4 M.) Dorf Gastein (2742 feet, Edler), and (7 M.) —

14 M. Hof-Gastein (2850 feet; Meissl, R. 11/2 fl. 20 kr.; Goldner Adler, R. 11/2 fl.; Müller; Gruber; Kreuz; Blaue Traube; Café Viehauser), the capital of the valley, which in the 16th cent. was the wealthiest place in this district next to Salzburg. At that period the mines yielded 1175 lbs. of pure gold and 9,500 lbs. of silver annually. 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. 109) no fewer than 1000 belonged to this region, which then contained about 7500 inhab. (now half that number only). Since that period the mines have gradually become neglected, many of the old shafts being now covered by glaciers. Those of the Radhausberg alone (p. 119) are now worked.

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 Embrachtcher, are two richly-ornamented columns of serpentine of the same period. The Churchyard contains handsome monuments of the Strasser, Weitmoser, and other families (16th cent.).

The Military Hospital, with the two corner-turrets, once a guild-house, was fitted up for its present use in 1832, by Lad. Pyrker, Archbishop of Erlau. — The open space in front of it is adorned with a gilded bust of Emp. Francis I., commemorating the construction in 1826 of a conduit, upwards of 5 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 at the ‘Goldner Adler’, the Gutenbrunn Kurhaus, etc. Living is less expensive here than at the Wildbad, but there is a lack of shady walks. At the S. end of the village, on the right side of the road, is the charming Villa Herrmann.
CARRIAGES. With one horse to the Wildbad 3, with two 5 fl.; to the Kötschachthal and Böckstein 5 or 9; 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 1½ fl. deducted; if kept the whole day, 80 kr. or 1½ fl. is added.

The "Gamskarkogl" (807'); 4 hrs.; horse and attendant 9 fl.; guide 4 fl.; unnecessary for the experienced is ascended from Hof-Gastein by a good path constructed by the local Alpine Club in 1881. After an ascent of 1½ hr. we leave the chapel to the right, and a few paces beyond it take the less trodden path to the right to the (1½ hr.) Rastezen-Alp (refreshment at the lower chalet). To the summit (refuge-hut) 2 hrs. more. The view embraces the surrounding mountains only, and little or no vegetation is visible except in a small part of the valley of Gastein. The ice and snow-mountains of the Ankogl and Tischkar are most conspicuous to the S.; to the W. the lofty double-peaked pyramid of the Gross-Glockner and the prominent Wiesbachhorn; N. the Ewige Schneegebirge; N.E. the Dachstein and the Hochgolling.

The Türchlwand (6440'; 5½ hrs.; with guide), ascended from Hof-Gastein by the Angerthal (see below) and the Bockfeld-Alpe, commands a splendid view.

The road to Wildbad (7 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. 121.) On the left we obtain a view of the Kötschachthal, commanded by the Bocksteinkogl and Tischkar Kees, to the left of which rises the Gamskarkogl; on the right the Graukogl, Feuerseng, and lastly the pyramidal Kreuzkogl. We next pass the Schweizerhütte (café), and then the Englische Kaffehaus, two favourite resorts.

21 M. Wildbad Gastein (3430'). — Hotels. "Straubinger" (Post), with dépendance (Schweigerhaus) and restaurant, R. from 1 fl.; "Badeschloss", opposite Straubinger's (patronised by the Emperor of Germany); "Hirsch", ¼ M. from Straubinger's, finely situated; "Grabenwirth", opposite the lower fall of the Ache; and bedewed with its spray; Oberer Krämer; Zum Moser; all these with baths (75 pf.) and restaurants. — Lodging Houses (with baths): "Gruber, just below Straubinger's; "Mühlberger; Provencheres; Dr. Schider; Praetatur; Bellevue; Solitude; "Villa Hollandia, well situated; Lainer; Bauer; Windischbauer with the large new Elisabethhöf; the Logir- und Kurhäuser, Nos. 1 and 2, below the Wandelbahn. Best baths at the Solitude and Gruber's. — Without Baths: Waha; Grojer; Meilingger; Wenger, etc. (see a notice posted up at the entrance to Straubinger's). During the season rooms cannot be obtained at Wildbad with certainty unless previously ordered. The Patschger and Böckstein (p. 118) afford tolerable quarters. — Small Bazaar in the Schlossplatz. — Post Office at Straubinger's Hotel. — Visitors' Tax for a stay of more than 5 days, 3, 6, or 9 fl.

Guides (A. Seiney, Johann Niederreiter, J. Herber). To the summit of the Gamskarkogl 4 fl.; to the Nassfeld 3 fl. 40 kr.; to Mallnitz 7; to the gold-mines over the Bockhartscharte or the Riffelscharte 5½; to the gold-mines and to Döllach 14; to Prossau in the Kötschachthal 3; across the Elendscharte to Gmund 16; the Graukogl 4; the Anlaufthal as far as the Radeck-Alp 3½; the Ankogl (two guides, each) 10; the Schareck 10; by the Stanz to Bucheben 5½ fl. — Carriages. One-horse carriage to Hof-Gastein 3, two-horse 5½; Böckstein 3 or 5; to the 'Aufzug' 4½ or 7 fl.; driver's fee 60 kr. or 1 fl., and, for a whole day, 80 kr. or 1½ fl. extra. — Horses. To the Kötschachthal as far as the Himmelwand 2 fl. 40 kr.; Prossau 5 fl.; Rudolfshöhe, Windschgrätzöhöhe 1½; Nassfeld 4½; Radeck-Alp 5½; from Böckstein to the Nassfeld 3, the Tauernhaus 6½, Mallnitz 9 fl.; fee 20 kr. for each fl. of the fare.

Most of the older houses of Wildbad, built of wood, lie on the
The Gastein 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 late years, however, chiefly owing to the annual visits of the Emperor William, the Wildbad has become a fashionable and thriving place, with numerous handsome villas. The chief rallying-points of visitors are the open space between Straubinger's and the Badeschloss
hotels, and the Wandelbahn (at the W. end of the bridge), a long covered glass-gallery, used as a promenade in wet weather. On the right side of the valley is the new Roman Catholic Church, a handsome Gothic building. (Protestant Church, see below.)

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. 130). The upper fall is best viewed from the bridge by Straubinger's, the lower from a platform near the Grabenwirth, where the spectator must be prepared for a sprinkling from the spray. Nervous persons will find it difficult to habituate themselves to the perpetual thunder of the falls.

The springs (77° to 120° Fahr.), known as early as the 7th cent., rise in the E. slope of the valley at the foot of the Graukogl, and yield about 770,000 gallons of water daily. 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 visitors to the baths (about 6000 annually) belong chiefly to the higher ranks. The usual routine consists of 17-21 baths, but for some patients 11-14 suffice. The season lasts from 15th May to the end of September.

*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 through the grounds of the Praelatur, and beyond it is the Villa Hollandia. The road next reaches the Solitude (right), the property of Count Lehnдорf, and the small Prot. Church, which belongs to the Emperor of Germany (service during the season). At this point, on 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. A road to the left leads to the Straubinger Quarry, passing in the wood a large glacier-basin known as the ‘Gasteiner Taufbecken’ (font). Farther down the road are the Englische Kaffeehaus and Schweizerhütte (p. 115).

The road to Böckstein ascends to the left, 1/4 M. beyond the Protestant Church, passing the villas Hollandia and Bellevue, and skirting the Pyrkerhöhe (see below), to a (3/4 M.) Saw-Mill, where it divides: the branch to the left leads to the Schreckbrücke (see below), that to the right to Böckstein (p. 118). From the latter, 1/4 M. farther on, a path diverges to the right to the (10 min.) Pyrkerhöhe, which commands 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 passes above the Hirsch Inn and the Church of St. Nicholas, and follows the slope of the hill to (3/4 hr.) the Café zum Grünen Baum in the Kotschachthal (see below). —
Route 25. WILDBAD GASTEIN. The Gastein

The *Schwarze Lisl*, a café with an admirable view, is reached in 10 min. by a path diverging to the right after we have followed the Kaiserweg for 1/4 hr. — A shady path with steps ascends to the left from the Badeschloss Hotel to the (10 min.) Schreckbrücke, with a view of the upper fall. — The best ascent to the (3 min.) Schillerhöhe is from Gruber’s.

Longer Walks. Past the church of St. Nicholas to Badbruck and (3/4 hr.) Kötschach (café); cross the Ache below Kötschach and ascend to the Englische Kaffehaus (p. 115); thence back by the road (2 hrs. in all). — The view from the Rudolfsöhle (1/2 hr.) resembles that from the Schwarze Lisl, to the right of which the path to it ascends. — The *Windischgrütz-Höhe* (3/4 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 Schreckbrücke (right bank), and an easier route leads from the Patschger (to the left by the small chapel). — The Patschger (*Inn), on the Böckstein road, is 11/4 M. from the Wildbad.

The picturesque Kötschachthal may be reached either by the Kaiserweg (on foot; see above) or by the road leading from the Schreckbrücke past 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, whence a bridle-path ascends the valley past the precipitous Himmelwand, affording a good view of the Böcksteinkogl and Tischkarkees, with the considerable Keesfall on the left, to the (11/4 hr.) last Alp, Prossau (4222'; refreshments). — A fatiguing path, rarely used, leads hence to the left across the Kästl-Alp and the Klein-Etlen-Scharte (8229') to the Malta-Thal in Carinthia (p. 338). — Pleasant excursion from the Grünen Baum to the Reedsee (5988'; 21/2 hrs.; with guide).

The *Gamskarkogl* (8077') is frequently ascended from Bad-Gastein (guide 4 fl.; see p. 115). — The Grankogl (6172'; from Wildbad by the Reihüben-Alp in 41/2 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) 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 Palfner-See. — The view from the Tisch (G077') also repays the ascent. The route leads W. from the Wildbad by the Zitterauer Alpe (6130') and through the Hirschkaar (41/2 hrs.; guide 4 fl.). — The Kreuzkogl, the highest peak of the Radhausberg (6800'), commands an extensive panorama. The path leads from the Böckstein bridle-path to the (2 hrs.) gold-mine (Hieronymus-Bergbau, 6235'), and thence in 21/2 hrs. to the summit, the last part fatiguing (guide 5 fl.).

Böckstein and the Nassfeld are two favourite points for excursions from Wildbad. The former, a village at the head of the valley in which the baths lie, is reached on foot in 31/4 hr., or by carriage in 11/2 hr. (omnibus from the Badeschloss every afternoon, there and back 1 fl.). The road leads from the Schreckbrücke (see above), following first the left, then the right bank of the Ache, and passes the Patschger (see above). Opposite to us rises the snow-clad Scharreck. At Böckstein (3700'; *Kettl’s Hotel*, pens. 5 fl.; *Gruber-Wirth*, unpretending), at the mouth of the Anlaufthal (see below), are situated a new Kuranstalt (good drinking-water), well fitted up, and the Radhausberg mining-offices. The round building on the hill is a church, erected in 1766.

To the S.E. of Böckstein is the entrance to the picturesque Anlauf-
thal, through which an attractive path leads over the Hochtauern, or Korntauern (8060 ft.), to Maltnitz (p. 120). From Böckstein to the summit of the pass, whence a fine view is enjoyed, 5 hrs.; descent by the Seebach-thal 3 hrs. A good path, rather fatiguing at the end, leads from Böckstein past two waterfalls (by the second, the Tauern Fall, the path to the Hochtauern diverges to the right) to the (3 hrs.) Radeck-Alp (4970 ft.; refreshments), the loftiest pasture in the valley, with a fine view of the magnificent scenery at its head (Ankogl, Hollthorspitze, etc.). The Ankogl (10,673 ft.) is occasionally ascended from the Radeck (in 6 hrs., difficult, by experienced mountaineers only, with trustworthy guides). Magnificent prospect from the summit.

The route to the Nassfeld (from Böckstein to the Kramerhütte 13/4 hr.) is by a road as far as the (1 1/4 M.) point where the 'Aufzug' formerly began. This was a kind of wooden tramway, 700 yds. long, for the transport of the miners and the ore from the gold mine on the Radhausb erg above. We now ascend by a path through a rocky gorge about 1 M. in length, in which the Ache forms a series of cascades. At the entrance is the Kesselfall, at the end the Bärenfall. Below the latter the stream which drains the Bockhart-See (see below) falls into the ravine over a precipice 260' high, forming the graceful Schleierfall ('veil-fall').

By the bridge, 5 min. farther, the path enters the *Nassfeld (5390'), a sequestered green valley, 3 M. in length, and 11/2 M. in breadth, through which winds the Ache, fed by the snow and ice of the surrounding mountains (from left to right, the Geiselpfennig, Murauer Kopf, Sparanger Kopf, Schlapperebenspitze with the Schlapperebenkees, Strabebekenpf, and the lofty, pyramidal Schareck; to the right the Bockhartgebirge rising over the Sigritzthal). Three chalets here afford refreshments to those disposed to pay liberally: the Kramer-Hütte, 10 min. from the beginning of the Nassfeld; the Moser-Hütte, to the right, in the Siglitz-Thal, 10 min. farther (the usual goal of excursionists from Gastein); and (3/4 hr.) the Schweizer or Straubinger Hütte, at the S.E. end of the Nassfeld. As, however, nothing more is to be seen at the upper than at the lower end of the valley, the traveller need not go beyond the first or second hut.

From Gastein to the Rauris Gold Mine there are two passes, one over the Bockhartscharte, and the other over the Rifflscharte. The former route (6 hrs., guide 5 1/2 fl.) is preferable. We may either ascend by a path to the right below the Schleierfall (see above), or better from the Moser-Hütte, to the (1 hr.) Untere Bockhart-See (6072'), which is drained by the Schleierfall; on its N. side is the Straubinger-Alp. Thence past deserted mines to the (3/4 hr.) Obere Bockhart-See (6762'), between the Kolbenkaar on the left and the Silberpfennig on the right, and to the (3/4 hr.) Bockhartscharte (7342'), marked by a cross, whence a fine view is obtained of the Rauris glaciers and the Ankogl. We descend to the right for 100 paces and then to the left by the Filzen-Alpe and the Durchgang-Alpe to the (1 1/2 hr.) Kolben (p. 121).

The Rifflscharte route to the gold-mine is somewhat toilsome (6 hrs., guide 5 1/2 fl.). To the (2 1/2 hrs.) Nassfeld, see above. The path here enters the Siglitz-Thal to the right, passing the Moserhütte. To the right of the path, 10 min. farther, is a deserted mine, or 'Freischurt' (where any one may now search for minerals). We now ascend the steep 'Verwaltersteig' ('manager's path') to the (2 hrs.) Rifflscharte (7890'), a magnificent point of view: to the left (W.), above the Rauriser Goldberg Glacier (Ochsenkarkees), rises the Goldbergspitze, to the right of it the Hin-
tere Sonnblick, at the base of which is the Neubau (p. 121) with the "Aufzug"; more to the right is the snowy Hohenaar; to the N.W. the Birnkopf, Steinerne Meer, and Uebergossene Alm; to the N.E. the Tannengebirge; to the E. the Ankogl and Hochalpspitze; to the S. the Mallnitzer Tauern, and near the spectator the Schareck. The path now descends to the left, somewhat abruptly at places, and above the Neubau reaches the path to the gold-mine. The latter ascends to the (1½ hr.) Rauriser Berghaus am hohen Goldberg (7880'). Thence over the Kleine Zirnkritz or the Tramerscharte to Döllach, see pp. 121, 122; over the Goldzehscharte and the Fleiss to Heiligenblut, see p. 306.

From Wildbad Gastein to Ober-Vellach over the Nassfelder or Mallnitzer Tauern, 10 hrs., a tolerable bridle-path; guide unnecessary in fine weather. Horse incl. fee 12 fl., or. to the Tauernhaus only, 7 fl. 80 kr.; the steep descent beyond the latter is disagreeable on horseback. To the Schweizerhütte (5397') in the Nassfeld (3½ hrs.), see p. 119 (hay-beds; refreshments dear). The bridle-path, indicated by stakes and not to be mistaken, winds up a steep slope (good spring at the top), and then ascends less steeply through the valley (behind us the Hohenar and Bockhartsee) to the (2½ hrs.) Nassfelder or Mallnitzer Tauern (7920'), a depression forming the boundary between Salzburg and Carinthia, on which are two finger-posts. The bell on the second is sometimes rung as a guide to travellers in bad weather. The view is limited. A few hundred paces below the saddle stands the Tauernhaus (refreshments; hay-beds); farther down, a limited view is obtained to the S. as far as the Terglou, and to the W. as far as the Glockner, while the Mallnitzer Thal lies far below. The path passes a chapel, reaches the highest chalets (Mannhaut-Alp), 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 Seebach-Thal (fine view of the Ankogl to the left), to the prettily-situated village of (2½ hrs.) Mallnitz (3800'; & Zur Gemse). (Ascent of the Ankogl from this point, 6 hrs., fatiguing; guide necessary; comp. p. 118.) The narrow and often rough road next leads to (3½ hrs.) Lassach. (To the left, forming the background of the Dössener Thal, is the Säuleck, p. 338.) It then descends, crossing the brook and passing through wood at places, to (1 hr.) Ober-Vellach (p. 302) in the Möllthal.

Travellers on their way to Heiligenblut (p. 302) need not go to Ober-Vellach, but proceed to the right from Lassach (see above) to (3 hrs.) Flatlach, skirting the flank of the hill, and passing above the restored castle of Kroppenstein (view of the Möllthal), thus saving an hour. From Fraganz (Inn tolerable), ½ hr. W. of Flatlach, an interesting route crosses the Schober-Thörl (7730) to Döllach (p. 302) in 7 hrs.; but it is preferable to drive from Ober-Vellach through the Möllthal; good road and moderate ascent (one-horse carriage to Winklern 6 fl.; thence to Heiligenblut 5 fl.).

26. The Rauris.

Comp. Map, p. 106.

The Rauris Valley, which opens to the S. of Taxenbach, is traversed by a monotonous road leading across the Heiligenbluter Tauern to Heiligenblut. (A more interesting route is that from the Fuscher Thörl over the Fuscher Thörl, p. 124.) The head of the Hüttwinkel-Thal (see below), or S.E. arm of the Rauris, noted for its gold-mines, is enclosed by magnificent glacier scenery, which mountaineers will find it interesting to explore. Good quarters at Kolm Salgurn (see below).

Taxenbach (2332'). see p. 110. The shortest and pleasantest route for pedestrians into the Rauris leads through the Kitzlochklamm (p. 110). The path crosses the Achel by the (1½ hr.) Landsteig (Inn), whence the road leads on the left bank (soon affording a view of the head of the valley, the Schareck, Hohenaar, etc.) to
THE RAURIS. 26. Route. 121

(2½ M.) RAURIS, or Gaisbach (2992'; *Bräu), the chief place in the valley, and a summer-resort, prettily situated. (Guides, P. Frauenlob, Jos. Grabmaier, A. Messner, and P. Stegen.)

Pleasant excursion from Rauris to the top of the *Bernkogel, or Bärenkogel (7615'), which commands an admirable view of the Tauern, Uebergossene Alp, etc. (3½ hrs.; a good bridle-path; guide 3 fl., unnecessary.

At Wörth (3060'; Pfeiffenberger, with a collection of minerals), 2¼ M. farther, the valley divides into the Seitenwinkel-Thal, or Seidlwinkel-Thal, to the right, and the Hüttwinkel-Thal to the left. (Over the Weichselbach-Höhe to Bad Fusch, see p. 122.)

The Tauern Route (guide to Heiligenblut, 7 fl.) leads through the Seitenwinkel, and past the Masekel-Alp and the Fall of the Spritzbach, to the (3 hrs.) Rauriser Tauernhaus (4967'; rustic inn). It then ascends more steeply, over the Tücht-Alp, and (guide necessary; one of the men at the Tauernhaus) across tracts of slaty debris and snow to the (2 hrs.) finger-post, where the path from the Fuscher Thörl joins ours on the right (p. 125). Passing a deserted miners' house, we next reach the (3¼ hr.) Hochthor des Heiligenbluten-Rauriser Tauerns (8438'; limited view). Descent to (13/4 hr.) Heiligenblut, see p. 125.

The first place in the Hüttwinkel above Wörth is (3 M.) Bucheben (3750'; *Frohn Inn; guides, Seb. Embacher and Chr. Langreiter), from which a tolerably easy path (guide desirable, 6 fl.) leads over the Stanz (6900') and through the Angerthal to (5½ hrs.) Hof-Gastein (p. 114). The road crosses the Ache twice, and afterwards the Krumelbach. It is then continued by a bridle-path, which ascends in windings past the last farms and through wood to the Grieswies-Alp (5170'), where the head of the valley with its glaciers comes into view (on the right the Hohenaar and Goldberg-spitze, on the left the Herzog Ernst), and thence leads to the (3 hrs.) Kolm Saigurn, or Kolben (5240'), the headquarters of the overseer of the mine, where the gold is extracted from the ore by amalgamation (good quarters; guides, S. Neumaier, G. Poberschnigg, B. Zraunig). An ascent hence of 2 hrs. brings us to the Neubau (7146'), which may also be reached in 12 min. by means of the 'Aufzug' or slide (80 kr.; steady head necessary). About ½ hr. farther up is the Knappenhaus am hohen Goldberg (7680'; quarters not always to be had; enquire at Kolm Saigurn), magnificently situated on a moraine on the margin of the Goldberg Glacier (Vogelmeier-Ochsenkarkees in the new special map), which has covered part of the old workings.

The Herzog Ernst (9620') may be ascended from the miners' house in 2 hrs. (no difficulty, and interesting; guide 3 fl.) — The Scharreck (10,272'), which commands a still more extensive view, may be reached from the Herzog Ernst by a new path following the arête in 1 hr., or may be ascended from the mining-house by the Fraganter Tauern and the Wurtenkees in 2½-3 hrs. (guide 4½ fl.). — The Hintere Sonnblick (10,180'), ascended by the Goldberg Glacier in 3 hrs., is another fine point (guide 4 fl.). — The ascent of the Hohenaar (10,690'), the highest of the Goldberg group, takes 5-6 hrs. from the Kolben (fatiguing; guide 5 fl., or descending by the Goldsechscharte to Heiligenblut 8½ fl.; comp. p. 306).
From the Berghaus over the Kleine Zirknitz-Scharte to Döllach, 6-7 hrs. (guide necessary, 6 fl.; one of the miners). We ascend to the left over loose stones and past deserted shafts (fine survey of the Schareck), then across the Goldberg glacier to the (2 hrs.) summit of the pass (8855'), whence the view is limited. [Before it is attained, a path to the Fraganter or Goldberg Taurun (9068') diverges to the left; to Fragant 8-9 hrs., p. 302.]

Descent to the right over the Wurten and Kleine Zirknitz glacier into the Kleine Zirknitzthal, and to the right again, above two small lakes, to the (2 hrs.) Maxhütten, belonging to Döllach. The Kleine and Grosse Zirknitz unite about 1/2 hr. lower down. Thence a better path (bridle-path) past the Neun Brünner (waterfall) and across the Hohe Brücke to (2 hrs.) Döllach (p. 302).

From the Berghaus over the Windisch or Tramer Scharte (8847) and the Grosse Zirknitzkees to Döllach 6-7 hrs. (guide 6 fl.), or across the Trogereck Scharte direct to Heiligenblut in 11-12 hrs. (guide 8 1/2 fl.): routes without special attraction.

Over the Riff-Scharte or the Bockhart-Scharte to Gastein, see p. 119 (guide to the Moserhütte 3 fl.); over the Goldzech-Scharte and the Fleiss to Heiligenblut, see p. 306 (guide 6 fl.).

27. The Fuscher Thal. From Ferleiten to Heiligenblut.

Comp. Maps, pp. 302, 114.

A visit to the beautiful Fusch 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 as far as the Bär Inn (one-horse carr. from Bruck 3 1/2, from Zell 6 fl.; omnibus twice daily there and back, starting from Bruck at 11.10 a.m. and 1.30 p.m., and from Fusch at 12.10 and 4.30 p.m.; fare 1 fl.); thence a steep and rough road, hardly suitable for driving, leads to Ferleiten. (Good road from the Bear Inn to the baths of Fusch, see below). — Routes to Heiligenblut, see pp. 123, 302.

Bruck (2470'), see p. 110. The road follows the left bank of the Fuscher Ache (the Brennkogl occupying the background of the valley) to Judendorf and (6 M.) Fusch (2665'; Schernthaner), the chief place in the valley. Beyond the church (1/4 hr.) the Hirzbach forms a fine Waterfall.

A stony path ascends the Hirzbachthal, which opens here on the W., to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Hirzbach Alpe (6636'), whence the Imbachhorn (8100'; 2 1/2 hrs; guide 4 fl.), a fine point of view, is ascended. At the end of the valley, which bends to the S. at the Alp, is the Hirzbach Glacier, above which rises the Hohe Tenn (11,060'; ascended from Ferleiten, see below.)

The road follows the left bank of the Ache, crosses it twice, passes Embach on the left, and reaches the (2 M.) Bär Inn (2690').

On the E. opens the Weichselbacher Thal, in which a winding road ascends to (3 M.) Bad Fusch, or St. Wolfgangs-Bad (3750'; *Weiliguni; *Flatscher), a sheltered spot, with excellent drinking-water and well-kept promenades. — A good footpath leads direct from Fusch to the Bad in 1 1/2 hr., crossing the Ache to the left just above the village, and gradually ascending (fine view of the Hohe Tenn and the Wiesbachhorn). Another path leads direct from the Bad on the right bank of the Ache, chiefly through wood, to (1 1/2 hr.) Ferleiten (several finger-posts).

Excursions from Bad Fusch (guide, Joh. Untersalmberger). Short walks to the Fürstenguelle, Leberbrinnel, and Herminenquelle. The Kasereck (5200'; 1 hr.; guide 60 kr.), affords a fine view; steep ascent on the right bank of the brook to the Reiter- Alpe, then to the left (W.). — A more
extensive panorama, including the N. Limestone Alps, is gained from the Kühkarlköpf (7428'; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 2 fl.). New refuge but 20 min. from the top. — The *Schwarzkopf (9065'; 4½ hrs.; guide 3, or with descent to Ferleiten 4 fl.) is a superb point of view. The route leads S.E. to the Rieger-Alpe, then traverses a ravine, rounding the Schwarzschädel to the left, passes the small ‘Blaue Lake’, and ascends over debris and the broad arête to the summit. Descent to the W. by the Durchcheck-Alp (see below) to Ferleiten in 2½ hrs. — From Bad Fusch across the Weischelbachhöhe (1270') to Wörth in the Rauris (p. 121), 6½ hrs., with guide (5 fl.), an easy and attractive route.]

The valley contracts. The road, now narrow and rough, ascends, at first rather abruptly, to (1¼ hr.) Ferleiten (3760'; *Lukashanslwirth, in an open situation on the right bank of the Ache), a hamlet and chapel situated on the level floor of the valley, and commanding a fine view of the imposing head of the valley, particularly of the Sonnenwelleck and Fuscherkarkopf. (Travellers going to the ‘Lukashaanslwirth’ descend to the left and cross the Ache about ½ M. below Ferleiten, and then follow a good path direct to the inn; travellers from Heiligenblut cross the Ache to the right, ¼ M. above Ferleiten.)

Excursions. (Guides: Joh. Burgsteiner, Matth. Holleis, Anton and Franz Hutter, Peter and Rupert Mitterwurzer, Georg Riess, Aug. Rubitsch, and Peter Schernthaner.) The *Käferthal (guide desirable, 1½ fl.). We follow the road on the left bank of the Ache to the (2 M.) finger-post opposite the Hundsdorfer Alpe (see below); 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 (¾ hr.) Juden-Alpe (4370'). Passing round the slope of the hill, we may now ascend the valley, either as far as a small glacier (3 hrs. from Ferleiten), or to the waterfall at the head of the valley, enjoying fine views of the imposing amphitheatre mentioned below, whence, on hot days especially, glacier streams are precipitated on every side. — The *Trauner Alpe (Lukashanslaim, 5010'), on the way to the Pfandlscharte (1¾ hr.; see p. 129), is another fine point. — A more extensive view is obtained from the *Durchcheck-Alpe (5445'; 2 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 1½ fl.). A good winding path ascends from Ferleiten to it on the E. side of the valley, passing through a gate at the waterfall near the solitary fir. (Ascent of the Schwarzkopf, and descent to Bad Fusch, see above.) — Opposite, on the W. side of the valley, is the Walcher Alpe (6060'; 2 hrs.); the path to it passes the pretty Falls of the Walcherbach (¼ hr. from Ferleiten).

Mountain Ascents. The Hohe Tenn (11,050), by the Walcher Alpe and the Ferleiten Glacier in 6 hrs., guide 8 fl.; fatiguing. — The Grosse Wiesbachhorn (11,735'), 9-10 hrs., guide 8, or with descent to the Rainer Hütte 10 fl.; difficult. The night is spent in the new Schwarzenberghütte, built by the Austrian Alpine Club on the margin of the Hochgruber-Gletscher. Comp. pp. 127, 305. — The Brennkogl (9892'), 7 hrs., guide 6, or with descent to Heiligenblut 7 fl.; see below.

From Ferleiten to Heiligenblut there are two passes, one over the Fuscher Thörl and the Heiligenblutern Tauern (8-9 hrs.), the other over the Pfandlscharte (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 Pfandlscharte route, coupled with a visit to the Franz-Josefs-Höhe, especially as they thus save the day which a visit to the Pasterze from Heiligenblut
would occupy. (Travellers bound for Kals should pass the night on the Elisabethrast, and proceed thence direct to the Berger Thörl.) Guide and provisions necessary on both routes; but on the Pfandelscharte route the Glocknerhaus on the Elisabethrast affords good quarters.

a. To Heiligenblut over the Tauern (guide 6 fl.). A broad track on the left bank of the Ache is followed to (40 min.) a finger-post, which indicates the way to the Käferthal (see above) straight on, and that to Heiligenblut to the left. Here we cross the brook to the left, pass the three chalets of the Hundsdorfer 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'), 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 Brennogl, Kloben, Spielmann, Sonnenwelleck, Fuscherkarkopf, Fuscherkarscharte, Breitkopf, Bockkarscharte, Eiswandbühel, Hohe Docke, Hochgruber Glacier, Grosser Bärenkopf, Bratschenkopf, Glockerin, Grosse and Kleine Wiesbachhorn, and Hohe Tenn. We next ascend through the Obere Nassfeld, at first in zigzags over debris, to the (3/4 hr.) *Fuscher Thörl (7900'), between the Brennogl (9892') on the right and the Bergerkogl (8445') on the left, before reaching which the Gross-Glockner suddenly comes into view to the S.W., next to the Sonnenwelleck. We now descend into a basin (with a spring) to the right, skirt the base of the Brennogl, and then remount to the (11/4 hr.) Mitter-Thörl (7828'), a depression in the ridge descending from the Brennogl, and over stony slopes (Beinkart) to (3/4 hr.) a finger-post, where the path comes up from Rauris on the left (p. 121). 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 des Heiligenbluter-Rauriser Tauerns (8438'), the boundary between Salzburg and Carinthia. View limited (to the E. the Weissennbachköpfe; to the N., in the distance, the Uebergossene Alp). A fair bridle-path descends from the Hochthor to the (1/4 hr.) Säumerbrunnen (7924'), 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 (6285'), where the Möllthal comes into view, the path descends abruptly to the right by an old chapel to (3/4 hr.) Heiligenblut. (A longer but easier path descends to the right, about 1 hr. before the Kasereck is reached, to the Gutthal-Alp, and passes the Mariahilf chapel; see p. 302.)

Mountaineers may without much difficulty combine the ascent of the Brennogl (9892') with the passage over the Hochthor: the route ascends a stony slope to the S.W. of the Mitter-Thörl (see above), and mounts the W. arete to the (2 hrs.) summit (splendid view); the descent may be made into the Gutthal (see above).
b. To Heiligenblut over the Pfandelscharte (guide to the Elisabethrast, including the Franz-Josefs-Höhe, 6 fl.). Travellers should start from Ferleiten not later than 5 a.m., in order to reach the snow before it is softened by the sun. To the (40 min.) finger-post, see above; straight on for 20 min. more; then to the left across the brook, and up to the (40 min.) Trauner Alpe or Lukashans-Alpe (5010'), which overlooks the Käferthal and the majestic mountains surrounding it (see above). We now descend slightly to the right through a basin, cross the brook coming from the Brennkogl, and then 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 Pfandelscharte Glacier, the lower part of which is steep, but sprinkled with stones, which facilitate its passage; and in 11/2 hr. more we reach the summit of the Pfandelscharte (8760'), between the Spielmann (9928') on the right and the Bärenkopf (9327') on the left. Fine view in both directions: left the Gross-Glockner, right the Wiesbachhorn, N. the Steinerne Meer.

The direct route to Heiligenblut now crosses the glacier towards the S., and then descends over grassy slopes to the (11/2 hr.) Glocknerhaus; but a digression to the *Franz-Josefs-Höhe is far preferable. To effect this we 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, a level basin intersected by numerous streams, which form the Pfandelschartenbach, a stream descending to the Pasterze. Crossing this obliquely, we descend on the right side to the (20 min.) Schäferloch, a shepherd's hut, where the path divides; that to the left leads to the (20 min.) Wallnerhütte, that to the right ascends to the (3/4 hr.) Franz-Josefs-Höhe (1 hr. beyond which is the Hofmannshütte, p. 304), where a superb view is enjoyed. — From the Franz-Josefs-Höhe to the Elisabethrast 1 hr.; thence to Heiligenblut, see p. 303; to Kals, see p. 306.

Two other passes lead from Ferleiten to Heiligenblut: one over the Fuscherkarscharte, and the other over the Bockkarscharte to the Pasterze (suitable for adepts only; able guides, ropes, and ice-axes necessary). The first of these routes ascends steeply to the left from the Juden-Alpe (see p. 123) to the Fuscherkarkees, and crosses the fatigue and crevassed glacier to the (5 hrs.) Fuscherkarscharte (9436'), the opening between the Breitkopf and the Fuscherkarkopf. It then descends to the highest part of the Pasterze, and along the slope of the Freiwand to the (11/2 hr.) Hofmannshütte. The ascent of the Fuscherkarkopf (10,896') an excellent point of view, adds 11/2 hr. to this expedition (comp. p. 304). — The Bockkarscharte (9790') lies to the N. of the Fuscherkarscharte, between the Breitkopf and the Eiswandhütel. The route ascends abruptly from the Juden-Alpe to the right to the Römsköpf (7595'); the E. spur of the Hohe Docke, 10,709'), and then crosses the Hohe Gang, a narrow ledge covered with detritus, to the Bockkar Glacier and the Scharte. Descent to the head of the Pasterze and the Hofmannshütte (p. 304); or by the Riffalthor to Kaprun, comp. p. 128; guide to the Rainerhütte 10 fl.
28. The Kaprun Valley.

Comp. Map, p. 302.

The Kapruner Thal, one of the grandest valleys of the Tauern, 15 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. 304) alone. It may easily be visited from Zell am See or Bruck. Carriage from Zell to (6 M.) Kaprun with one horse, or two horses 4½ fl. (or omnibus from Zell at 6.30 a.m. to Fürth, 55 kr.; thence to Kaprun on foot, 1½ M. more). Pedestrians reach Kaprun from Zell in 1½ hr. by the path mentioned below, — Good bridge-path from Kaprun to the (4-4½ hrs.) Rainerhütte; footpath thence to the (1 hr.) Mooserboden (guide unnecessary). — Guides: Ant. and Jos. Hetz, Thom. Altenberger, Jos. Brandner, Thom. Lechner, Joh. Mairhofer, Joh. Mairhofer, F. Nussbaumer, and And. Rubitsch. Tariff of 1882: Imbachhorn 4 fl.; Kitzsteinhorn 7, or with descent to the Rainerhütte 9 fl.; to the Rainerhütte 3, Mooserboden 4, Karlinger Gletscher 4½, Höhenburg 4½, Kaprunerthörl 6, over the Kaprunerthörl to Uttendorf 9 (to Kals 15); over the Rifflthor to the Glocknerhaus 12, over the Rifflthor and Johannisberg to the Glocknerhaus 13, over the Rifflthor and Bockkarscharte to Ferleiten 10 fl.; to the Kaindhütte on the Fochzkopf 6; ascent of the Wiesbachhorn 10, or with descent to Ferleiten 11, by the Glockerin, Bärenköpfe, and Bockkarscharte to Ferleiten or to the Glocknerhaus 11 fl. — The guide is bound to carry 9½ kilogr. (about 18 lbs.) of baggage; overweight 4 kr. per kilogramme per hour. Night's lodging 1 fl., or in a chalet 50 kr., extra.

From Zell am See we follow the Mittersill road to (2 M.) a finger-post which indicates the footpath to the left to Kaprun (constructed by the German Alpine Club). After ½ hr. the path crosses the Salzach, and then leads along the foot of the hills and below the ruin of Schloss Kaprun to the (½ hr.) village of Kaprun (2464'; Mittaregger; Neuwirth Orgler), prettily situated at the entrance to the valley, on both banks of the Kapruner Ache. On the right towers the Kitzsteinhorn.

A cart-track on the right bank of the Ache ascends the valley from Kaprun, crossing the Kesselbühl, which forms a barrier across the valley. (The footpath on the left bank, passing a fine gorge of the Ache, is preferable. It diverges to the right, 20 min. from the Neuwirth.) The road then passes several farm-houses in the broad and smiling valley, and reaches the (1½ hr.) Hinterwaldhof in the Wüstelau (2946'; rustic inn). On the right are the falls of the Grubalmbach (p. 127). After 7 min. more the track divides. We follow the less trodden path to the right, enter the (8 min.) Ebenwald, and ascend gradually, passing (20 min.) a small grotto called the Käskeller ('cheese-cellars'). Near this point, 5 min. below the path (finger-post), is a wild gorge (Kesselklamm) with an imposing waterfall, which we view from a platform near it. Beyond the wood the path becomes steeper and mounts a grassy slope strewn with rocks, skirting the brawling cascades of the Ache. Above the (3½ hr.) Steyfeld Bridge (3840'), the Ache issues from a narrow cleft and forms a fine waterfall, and lower down it dashes below the Devil's Bridge, a huge rock lying across the stream. The path now rapidly ascends on the left bank and winds up the Hochsteg-
feld. From (1 hr.) the top of the hill, where the path enters the highest reach of the valley, we obtain a fine retrospect, extending to the Steinerne Meer. The route then follows the left bank of the Ache, running high above its bed for some distance, to the (20 min.) Limberg-Alpe (5138'), 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 (1/2 hr.) Rainerhütte (5240'; provision-depôt of the Austrian Alpine Club; Inn, in summer). On the opposite bank is the Wasserfall-Alpe. Fine view of the Hohe Tenn, Wielinger Glacier, Fochezkopf (with the Kaindlhütte, high up on the areté, see below), Glockerin, and Bärenköpfe. To the right, in the background of the valley, the falls of the Ache and the Ehmatbach.

The **Mooserboden (6332'), 1 hr. from the Rainerhütte, is the chief attraction in the Kapruner Thal, which the traveller should on no account fail to visit (guide from the Rainerhütte 1 fl., unnecessary for mountaineers). We cross the brook to the Wasserfall-Alpe. We may then either follow a path to the right through the valley, which crosses the brook after 10 min., and ascends in zigzags on the left bank, being very rough and steep at places; or we may ascend by a preferable path to the left from the Wasserfall-Alpe, which crosses the hill to the N. of the Höhenburg (see below) and leads round the back of it, at first descending a little (so far coinciding with the way to the Kaindlhütte, see below), and then ascending gently to the right through the valley. 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, Glockerin, Bärenköpfe, Rifflthor, Hohe Riffit, Todtenkopf, Thorkopf, Kapruner Thörl, 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 to the (1/2 hr.) end of the glacier, where the Grosse Wiesbachhorn becomes visible next to the Fochezkopf. The glacier-vault alters its form annually.

A fine survey of the Mooserboden is obtained from the Höhenburg (6990'), a barrier which separates it from the Wasserfallboden (ascend to the left from the Wasserfall-Alp, 1 hr.; guide unnecessary). The Johannisberg (11,578'), beyond the Rifflthor, is also visible from this point.

**Ascents from the Kapruner Thal.** The Kitzsteinhorn (10,480'; 8 hrs.) is ascended without difficulty from the Wüstelau (see above; path improved by the local Alpine club). We ascend past the fall of the Grubalmbach, and through the Grubalm Valley, to the (4 hrs.) Hauslhütte on the Grubalm (Alpine fare; admission 30 kr.; bed of hay 1 fl.), and then across the extensive Schmiedinger Glacier to the (4 hrs.) summit. View very striking. Ascent from the Rainerhütte, or through the Zefferet Valley, more difficult.

The Grosse Wiesbachhorn (11,735') is better ascended from this side than from Fusch (comp. p. 123), especially since the erection of the Kaindlhütte on the Fochezkopf (9075'; beds of hay for 6 persons, 1 fl.). From the Rainerhütte to this hut, a laborious ascent of 4 hrs.; we then ascend the
**Kaindigrat**, a sharp arête of névé with precipitous sides, between the lower (left), and upper (right) Wiener Glacier (a steady head necessary), and over the névé of the glacier to the (3 hrs.) Wiener Scharte, and lastly to the left to the (3/4 hr.) summit, which commands an imposing view. Descent by the Glockeri, the Grosse Bärenkopf, and the Pasterer Glacier to the Hofmannshütte (p. 304), or by the 'Hohe Gang' to Ferleiten (comp. p. 125).

**Passes.** Over the Riffthor (10.138') to the Glocknerhaus (10-11 hrs.), see p. 306. Over the Riffthor and the Bockkarscharte (9790') to Ferleiten (10-11 hrs.), see p. 125. Both these are imposing glacier-routes, but difficult, particularly the ascent of the crevassed Karlinger Glacier. The ascent of the Johannsberg (11.578') adds 3 hrs. to either route.

Over the Kaprunerthörl (8640') to the Stubachthal (to the Rudolfshütte 6 hrs.), not difficult. From the Moorhsoden across the lower end of the Karlinger Glacier and the steep Thörl Glacier, covered with debris, to the (3 1/4 hrs.) Thörl, a depression between the Thorkopf on the left and the Kleine Eisener (on the right) (fine retrospect of the Moorhsoden, Wiesbachhorn, etc.). Descent over the Riff Glacier to the Tauermnoss; then across the brook issuing from the Odenwinkel Glacier to the saddle on the S. side of the Schafbügel and to the (2 1/4 hrs.) Rudolfshütte (p. 298).

— Over the Geratscharte (920 ft.) to the Stubachthal (13 hrs. to Uttendorf), fatiguing. — Ascent of the Hocheiser (10,510') from the Scharte difficult (3 hrs.; guide 8 fl.).

**29. From Zell am See to Krimml. Upper Pinzgau.**


35 M. Post-Omnibus from Zell am See to Mittersill daily at 6.30 a.m. in 4 hrs. (fare 1 1/2 fl.); from Mittersill to Neukirchen daily at 11 a.m. in 2 1/4 hrs. (fare 1 fl.; returning at 4.30 a.m.); from Neukirchen to Krimml daily at 2.30 p.m. in 1 1/2 hr. (fare 60 kr.); returning at 7 p.m. in 1 hr.). — Carriage from Zell to Mittersill with one horse 6 1/2, with two 12 fl.; from Mittersill to Krimml 6 7 or 12 fl. — The scenery of the Upper Pinzgau is somewhat monotonous, but the Krimml waterfalls are highly interesting. The 'Pinzgaier Spazierweg' (p. 111) from Zell to Mittersill by the Gaisstein is recommended to pedestrians.

Zell am See, see p. 110. The road skirts the lake for 3 1/4 M. and then turns to the right. It is soon joined on the left by the Bruck and Zell road, and farther on by that between Bruck and Mittersill. Beyond the extensive Zeller Moos rises Schloss Fischhorrn (p. 110). The valley of the Salzach is here upwards of 1 1/2 M. broad, and is swampy at places. The road leads on the N. side, skirting the mountain, to Aufhausen and (3 3/4 M.) Fürth, where the road to the Kapruner Thal (p. 125) diverges to the left. At the entrance to the valley of Kaprun lies the village of that name, commanded by the Kitzsteinhorn (p. 126).

Farther on, at (1 M.) Piesendorf (Inn), the range between the Kaprun and Fusch valleys comes into view on the S.E., with the Hohe Tenn and the Wiesbachhorn (see above). Passing Walchen, on the boundary between the upper and lower Pinzgau, we next reach (4 1/2 M.) Lengdorf (*Oberhauser). Opposite, on the right bank of the Salzach, lies the hamlet of Niedernsill, at the entrance to the Mühlbachthal, from which in 1798 three torrents of mud descended into the valley of the Salzach, causing fearful devastation. Near (3 M.) Uttendorf (2530'; Inn, provision depot of the Austrian Alpine Club) opens the Stubachthal, with the Schneewin-
\textbf{NEUKIRCHEN.} 29. Route. 129

to Krimml. NEUKIRCHEN. 29. Route. 129

kelkopf (11,590'); route over the Kaiser Tauern to Kals, see p. 298).

Above Utendorf the whole valley was formerly occupied by the river and numerous stony islands, but much of this area has lately been reclaimed. The road leads by Stuhlfelden and the small sulphur-baths of Burgwies to (4 1/2 M.)

\textbf{Mittersill} (2562'; *Schwaiger; Grund: Post, on the left bank), the principal village in the valley, and the seat of the district-court, which occupies the well-preserved old Schloss on a height 500' above the river, on the left bank. (Fine view thence; to the S. the Velber-Thal, with the Tauernkogl, 9783'). Mittersill lies in the midst of a marshy tract, and has sometimes been called the 'Venice of the Pinzgau'.

Road over Pass Thurn to Kitzbühel, see p. 151. Bridle-path over the Velber Tauern to Windisch-Matrei, see p. 292 (a route which may be shortened by spending a night at the Schösswender Tauernhaus, 2 hrs. from Mittersill). — The *Gaisstein (7740'), a very fine point of view, is ascended without difficulty from Mittersill through the Mühltal in 5 hrs. (guide necessary; the night may be spent in the Bürgthüte, 80 kr.). — The Pihapper-Spitze (8239'), ascended by the Lach-Alpe in 6 hrs. (guide), is another fine point.

The road crosses the Salzach and next reaches (3 M.) Hollersbach (2712'), at the mouth of the valley of that name; in the background rises the snowy Kratzenberg (9940').

Through the Hollersbachthal, a valley about 10 M. long, a path ascends on the right bank of the stream, past a waterfall (230' high), to the Leithner-Alpe and the (2 1/2 hrs.) Rossgrub-Alp (4280'), at the N. E. base of the Lienzinger (Stattlahn-Spitze, 9042'). After another hour the valley forks: through the right (W.) branch a fatiguing route leads past the Rasberg-See (1055') and over the Plenitz-Scharte (8000'), a glacier-pass, to (3-6 hrs.) Inner-Gschlöss (p. 291). In the left (E.) arm of the valley the path first ascends past the Ochsen-Alpe over grass (Weissenegger-Alpe), and then toils over a stony tract to the (3 hrs.) Weissenegger-Scharte, to the E. of the Dichtenkogl (9522'). The steep descent leads past a small ice-tarn to the Velber-Tauern route, where we may turn either to the left to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Matreier Tauernhaus (p. 291), or to the right to (2 hrs.) Ausser-Gschlöss (p. 291). Guide, Johann Stöger of Hollersbach.

Beyond Hollersbach we return to the left bank of the Salzach, and reach (21/4 M.) Mühlbach, with sulphur-mines (path thence to Pass Thurn, see p. 151); then (1/4 M.) Picheln, (11/2 M.) Bramberg, and (11/2 M.) Weierhof, with a ruined castle (Inn, good wine). Opposite is the mouth of the Habachthal, with the Habach Glacier, the Hohe Fürlegg (Keeskopf, 10,660'), and the Grün-Habachkopf in the background.

A difficult pass leads through the wild Habachthal and over the Habach and Villagen (p. 291) glaciers to Gschlöss (p. 291; 9 hrs.; guide 7 fl.). 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.) Mayr-Alp (4690'); thence to the (1 hr.) Keesau and the (1 hr.) Grossweid-Alp (7200'), which affords a fine view of the Habach glacier.

— Over the Kesselscharte (5740') to the Lower Sulzbachthal, not difficult.

On the left, beyond (3 M.) Neukirchen (2803'); *Schett; Kammerlander), a considerable village in the ‘Roseuthal’, is the Sulzau, a district at the junction of the Unter- and Ober-Sulzbachthal, which are separated by the Mitterkopf.

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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 Sulzbachthal. A far grander view is obtained from the *Wildkogel (7292'; 4 hrs.; guide 2 fl.; new bridle-path), particularly of the imposing pyramid of the Venediger at the end of the Habachthai and the Grosse Rottenstein, towering immediately to the N. (Refuge-hut at the top; inn in summer, bed 50 kr.) The traveller may descend to Pass Thurn, to Jochberg, or to Kirchberg (guide in this case 5-6 fl.).

Pleasant walk to the Unter-Sulzbachfall (3/4 hr.; guide 20 kr.). At a finger-post 3/4 M. to the W. of Neukirchen, we diverge to the left from the road, cross the Salzach, and traverse the Sulzau to the entrance of the Unter-Sulzbachthal, where our path ascends to the left and crosses a wooden bridge to the (1/2 hr.) Kanzel, the best point for viewing the waterfall (160' high). — A steep path ascends the valley from the waterfall, past an abandoned copper-mine, first on the right, and then on the left bank of the brook, to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Innere Hochalp or Ascham Alp (5618'; 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, and not recommended). Over the Unter-Sulzbach-Thörl (9265') to Gschlöss (p. 292), difficult and not unattended with danger.

A tolerable path (improved by the German Alpine Club in 1882) ascends the Ober-Sulzbachthal on the right bank of the stream, past several Alps and waterfalls (one at the Weyerthal upwards of 300' high), to the (4 hrs. from Neukirchen) Aschemhütte (6380'); riding practicable thus far. Then a steep ascent to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Kürsinger Hütte (8714') in the Keeskar, built by the German Alpine Club and well fitted up (bed 50 kr.). 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, Maurerkesskofe, Sonntagskopf, and Schieferfispe. The ascent of the Venediger (12,050'; 4-5 hrs. from the hut is somewhat laborious (see pp. 291, 293). Over the Ober-Sulzbach-Thörl to Pregraten, see p. 294; over the Zwischen- and the Unter-Sulzbach-Thörl to Gschlöss, see p. 292; over the Krimmler Thörl to the Kavalpe in the Krimmler-Thal, see p. 294. — Guides: Dom. Kronbichler, Lor. Leutgeb, Caj. Nussbraun, and Joh. Untervorwager of Neukirchen (to the Kürsinger Hütte 4 fl.; Gross-Venediger 9, with descent to the Matreiier Tauernhaus 11, to Windisch-Matrjet 14, or to Pregraten 12 fl.).

The road crosses a mound of debris at the mouth of the Dünnbachgraben (view of the Venediger from the chapel to the left), passes the ruin of the Hieburg (right), and reaches (3 M.) Wald (2984'; *Strasser's Inn), where the direct route to (15 M.) Gerlos, via Ronach, diverges to the right (p. 142). 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 in the broad valley to (3 M.) —

**Krimml** (3412'; *Wallt, R. 60, D. 54, B. 42 kr.; guides, Joseph Hück and Georg Nothdurfter), 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 1000'. The three falls are not seen simultaneously except from a distance; the highest only is visible from the inn. The finest points of view are rendered easily accessible by the new *Walks on the left bank, constructed by the German and Austrian Alpine Club. Guide unnecessary. A road leads from the back of
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), soon reaching the new path which ascends in rocky steps. In 1/4 hr. we reach the first point of view (‘Kürsinger-Platz’), where we view 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 Regenhäuschen, a pavilion which commands another admirable survey of the lowest fall, and to (5 min.) a third point of view overlooking the same fall. We next pass a platform at the foot of the Central Fall and reach the (1/4 hr.) *Riemann’s Kanzel (named after the president of the Pinzgau branch of the Austrian 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 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 650’. (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 10 min. higher is the ‘Sendtner-Kanzel’, and near the top of the fall (20 min.) is another coign of vantage. At the top of the falls, close to the brink of the rocks over which the Ache is precipitated, a bridge (‘Schett-Brücke’) crosses the stream to the rough and fatiguing Tauern path on the right bank. We return to Krimml by the same route. (From Krimml to the foot of the highest fall and back 3 hrs.)

Over the Krimmler Tauern to Kasern, 10 hrs. (guide as far as the Tauernthorl advisable; to Kasern 7 fl.; comp. Map, p. 290). From the head of the upper fall (4400’; see above) the path gradually ascends the sequestered Krimmler Achenthal to the (3 1/2 hrs. from Krimml) Krimmler Tauernhaus (5318’; poor inn). At the Unlass-Alp, 1/2 hr. farther, the path quits the Achenthal (which ascends to the Bärnlücke, p. 274, and in which, 1 1/4 hr. higher up, is the Karalpe, whence the route described at p. 294 leads over the Krimmler Thöffl and Obersulzbach-Thöffl to Pregraten), and ascends somewhat steeply to the S.W. in the bleak Windbachthal. Fine view of the extensive Krimmler Glacier, enclosed by the Schtiefer-Spitze (10,765’), the Maurerkeesköpfe (10,616’), the Simony-Spitze (11,418’), and the Dreiherrn-Spitze (11,489’); to the W. of the Windbachthal is the triple-peaked Windthalkopf (9295’). From the (3 hrs.) Taunern-Thöffl (5645’) a splendid view is obtained, to the S., of the Dreiherrn-Spitze, the Rödtspitze, and the Rieserferner. Then follows a rapid descent to (2 hrs.) Kasern (5300’; Hofer’s Inn, rustic), the highest village in the Prettau, or upper Ahrental. From Kasern to Taufers, see R. 55; to Pregraten and Windisch-Matrei over the Umbaltörl, see p. 295.

From Krimml to Gerlos over the Platte (3 1/2 hrs.), see p. 142; guide (2 fl. 60 kr.) unnecessary, if the traveller is shown the way as far as the ascent through the wood. Over the Plattenkogl to Gerlos (5 hrs.), guide advisable (3 1/2 fl.). Horse to the Plattenkogl 4 fl., over the Platte to Gerlos 7, to Zell 13 fl.
30. Innsbruck and Environs.

Hotels.  "Tirolek Hof (Pl. a), R. from 1½ fl., L. & A. 70, B. 60 kr., D. 2 fl.; "Hotel de l'Europe (Pl. b.), R. 1 fl. and upwards, L. & A. 75, B. 50 kr., D. 2 fl., both at the station; "Goldene Sonne (Pl. c), R. from 1 fl., B. 45, L. & A. 40 kr.; "Goldner Adler (Pl. d; visited by Goethe and Heine), R. 1 fl., L. 15, B. 30 kr.; "Stadt München (Pl. e), R. 1 fl., L. 20, B. 40, A. 20 kr.; "Hirsch (Pl. f); Rother Adler, well spoken of. On the left bank of the Inn: "Pension Kayser, in the Schloss Cederfeld (p. 139), charmingly situated 1½ M. from the bridge, 2-3 fl. per day (also a restaurant); Goldner Stern (Pl. g) and "Mondschein (by the bridge).

Cafés and Restaurants. Bilger, Kraft (military music frequently), both in the Museums-Strasse; Grabhofer, Erler-Str.; Stockinger, Maria-Theresien-Str.; Café in the Hofgarten (p. 135), a favourite resort on summer evenings. — Beer. Breinössel, with shady garden, Maria-Theresien-Str.; Bierwasser, Ursulinergraben; at the Hofgarten and other cafés. — "Rail. Restaurant.

Carriages (driver included). To the Berg Isel, one-horse 1 fl. 80, two-horse 2 fl. 50 kr.; Ambras 2 fl. 40 or 3 fl. 60; Isel, Ambras, and back 4 fl. or 5 fl. 80; Lans (two-horse) 8 fl.; Martinswand 3 fl. 50 or 5 fl. 80; Weierburg 2 fl. 40 or 3 fl. 60; the Stefansbrücke 3 fl. or 4 fl. 80; Schönberg 5 fl. 60 or 9 fl.; Zirl 4 fl. 10 or 7 fl.; Mühlen 1 fl. 90 kr. or 3 fl.; with two horses to Landeck 40, Bludenz 60, Partenkirchen 35 fl.; over the Stelvio to Colico 400 fr. in gold (fees included). — Cab within the town, first hour 1 fl. 30 or 2 fl. 50 kr., each additional hour 1 fl. or 1 fl. 30 kr., to or from the station 80 kr. or 1 fl. 30 kr.

Stellwagen (omnibus) to Landeck daily, from the Adler at ½, from the Stern at 6 a.m.; to Silz daily at noon (from the Adler and Mondschein); to Vulpnes daily at 2 p.m. (from the Rothe Adler, behind the Goldene Adler).

Railway to Munich, see R. 12; by Wörgl and Saalfelden to Salzburg, RR. 32, 24; to Botzen, R. 40; to Landeck, R. 34. As the station is often crowded, travellers with luggage should be at the booking-office early. Porter from the station to the hotel for luggage under 33 lbs. 10 kr., under 1 cwt. 15 kr., above 1 cwt. 20 kr. each package.

Baths. Kaiserkrone, on the Inn-Quai (restaurant); at the Pension Kayser (see above); Swimming and other baths at the Giessen, on the left bank of the Inn, above the rifle-range; new Bath-house near the station; swimming and other baths at Büchsenhausen (p. 139).

Summer Theatre (rustic comedies) at Pradl (p. 138).

Post Office (Pl. 14), Maria-Theresien-Str. — Telegraph Office, Museums-Str., next to the Museum, by the station. — Carved wood, photographs, etc. at F. Unterberger's, Museums-Str., and Cschna's, Herzog Friedrich-Str. 1.

English Church Service in the Redoute building at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Innsbruck (1912'), the capital of the Tyrol, with 20,522 inhab. and 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 (Solstein, Brandjoch, Frawitt, Hohe Satte]), towering above the cultivated slopes of the valley;
while towards the S., above the wooded Iselberg, rise the noble outlines of the Saile-Spitzc and Serles-Spitze. To the S.E., nearer the foreground, above the Lunser Köpfe, peeps the rounded summit of the Patscher Kofl.

Leaving the station (Pl. D, 3), we pass between the handsome new hotels and first reach the Margarethen-Platz (Pl. D, 3, 4), where the Rudolfbrunnen, in red Tyrolese marble, erected in 1865-77, 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, D, 4), the busiest street in the town, which contains several handsome buildings of the 17th and 18th cent., and is embellished with the Annasäule (Pl. 1), erected in 1706 'ob hostes tam Bavarum quam Gallum A. 1703 Tyrolim invadentes depulsos'. Near the column is the house in which the Tyrolese poet Herm. v. Gilm (d. 1864) was born, with his bust in marble.

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. 4), a gilded copper roof, covering a rich late-Gothic balcony constructed in 1425, belongs to a palace which Count Frederick of the Tyrol, nicknamed 'with the empty pockets', is said to have built at a cost of 30,000 ducats (about 14,000£.) in order to refute the imputation. The paintings on the outer wall representing the Emp. Maximilian and his two wives, and the well-executed armorial bearings in marble, commemorate the restoration of the balcony by that emperor about the year 1500. — The adjoining Stadtthurm or Feuerthurm, a handsome old tower, commands a fine view.

Further on, to the right, we reach the Franciscan Church, or Hofkirche (Pl. 7; B, C, 4), in the Renaissance style, erected in 1553-63, in compliance with the will of Emp. Maximilian I. (d. 1519; interred at Wiener-Neustadt, p. 309), whose sumptuous *Monument occupies the centre of the nave. Maximilian is represented in a kneeling posture, in bronze, on a massive marble sarcophagus, 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 himself 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 superintendence of the work was entrusted to Gilg Sesselschreiber of Augsburg, the court-painter, who designed more than half of the statues. The figures were cast by Stephan Godl (who succeeded Sesselschreiber in 1518), Bernhard Godl,
Gregor Löffler, Hans Lendenstreich, and others; and the famous Peter Vischer of Nuremberg, to whom the figure of King Arthur, the finest of all, is attributed, also took part in the work.


Most of these statues were cast under Ferdinand I. at the bronze foundry of Mühleib near Innsbruck, which was established by Maximilian I.

On the sides of the sarcophagus are 24 reliefs in marble. The first twenty, by Alex. Colin of Malines (1558-66), who received 240 fl. for each, have been pronounced by Thorvaldsen the most perfect works of their kind. The other four (21st to 24th, of earlier date), attributed to Bernhard and Albert Abel, two masters of Cologne, represent the principal events in the emperor's life. 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. The sarcistian shows the monument and the Silberkapelle (50 kr.).


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 'Lauretian Litany' on the altar. On the left wall are 23 bronze statuettes of saints, cast at Innsbruck, and probably once destined for the mon-
ument of Maximilian. The tomb of Archduke Ferdinand II. (d. 1595), executed by Colin during the duke's lifetime, is adorned with the arms of the Austrian provinces admirably inlaid in stone, and with four scenes in relief from the life of the deceased. The tomb of Philippina Welser of Augsburg (d. 1580), first wife of the archduke, is embellished with two reliefs by Colin. The old organ is said to have been a gift of Pope Julius III.

At the entrance to the left aisle is the *Monument of Andreas Hofer*, in Tyrolese marble, executed by Schaller, with a relief by Klieber. Hofer was shot by the French at Mantua, 20th Feb. 1810; and in 1823 his remains were brought to Innsbruck, and solemnly interred here. In relief are six Tyrolese, who represent the six districts of the Tyrol, binding themselves by an oath over the lowered banner. At the sides are the tombs of Speckbacher and Haspinger with memorial tablets. — Opposite these 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., 1654, Christina of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, embraced the Roman Catholic faith.

Andrew Hofer, born in 1767 at the *Wirthshaus am Sand* (p. 216), near St. Leonhard in the Passeyr, was originally an innkeeper and dealer in wine and horses. In 1796 he began his public career as the leader of a corps of riflemen against the French on the banks of the Lago di Garda. In 1803 he promoted the reorganisation of the militia, in 1808 he took an active part, under Hormayr, in a rising against the Bavarians, and in 1809 took the command of the Tyrolese, whose struggle for liberty was crowned with marked success on three occasions at Innsbruck (see above), as well as elsewhere. Hofer now assumed the position of civil and military governor of the Tyrol, and resided at Schloss Tyrol for about six weeks, during which period he conducted the administration with his characteristic simplicity and shrewdness. After the Peace of Vienna, on 14th Oct., the Emperor of Austria himself exhorted the Tyrolese to submit to the foreign yoke; but Hofer, misled by false reports, was induced once more to lead his countrymen against the French and their Bavarian allies. His patriotic efforts, however, being speedily crushed, he dismissed his followers and retired to his native mountains, where he sought refuge in the Kellerlahn chalet (p. 216). His hiding-place was betrayed to the French by one Raffl, whose secret was extorted by threats of death, and on 20th Jan., 1810, Hofer and his family were taken prisoners. He was conveyed to Mantua and tried by court-martial, the majority of the judges in which were opposed to his execution. Notwithstanding this he was shot on 20th Feb., by order of Napoleon himself.

Hofer's most undaunted coadjutors were the Capuchin monk Haspin-ger (b. 1776, d. 1858), who distinguished himself as a soldier, as well as in his sacred office, and Speckbacher (b. 1758, d. 1820), another Tyrolese, who was originally a farmer and chamois-hunter, but afterwards took up arms in defence of his native country, and terminated his career as a major in the Austrian service.

To the left, on leaving the Franciscan Church, we observe the imperial Burg (Pl. 2), erected in the rococo style in 1770, on the site of a castle built by Maximilian I. and enlarged by Ferdinand I. The archdukes possessed a small bronze foundry here (besides that of Mühlau), in which a number of famous weapons and suits of armour were executed, particularly in the reign of Ferdinand I.
(1519-64), when the ‘Hofplattneri’, or court manufactory of armour, attained its highest reputation. Several precious specimens of this work are still preserved in Paris (armour of Francis I. of France) and Vienna. — Tickets of admission to the Burg (10-11 and 2-4; the Riesensaal with portraits and the Chapel are worth seeing) and also to Schloss Ambras (p. 138) are obtained at the intendant’s office (‘Verwaltungs-Kanzlei’, at the principal entrance from the Hofgarten, on the left).

Opposite to the Burg is the Theatre (Pl. 15; B. 4, 3). In front of it lies the Rennplatz, embellished with a small equestrian Statue in bronze, on a disproportionately large pedestal, erected by Claudia de’ Medici to her husband Archduke Leopold V. — To the N. of this point is the well kept *Hofgarten, a favourite resort.

In the neighbouring Universitäts-Strasse is the University, founded by Emp. Leopold in 1672 and restored in 1826. A medical faculty was added in 1869. It is attended by about 600 students and possesses the usual collections.

The Botanic Garden (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 garden of the Lehrerbildungsanstalt (teachers’ seminary) contains an interesting Relief Map of the Tyrol (scale 1:7500).

The Capuchin Monastery (Pl. 9), begun in 1598, 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.

The Landes-Museum (Ferdinandum, Pl. 12; open daily 9-12, and, except Sun., 3-5; admission 30, catalogue 20 kr.) is a private institution, founded and maintained by about 500 members.

It contains a valuable collection of objects relating to the Tyrol and curiosities found in the country, antiquities, weapons, stained glass of the 16th cent., geognostic, botanical, and zoological collections, woodcarving from the Grödener Thal (p. 208), paintings and drawings by Tyrolese masters; portraits of Hofer, Haspinger, and Speckbacher; Hofer’s sabre, amulet, coins struck during his brief rule, his ride, &c.; Speckbacher’s 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; busts of Hofer and Hormayr, etc. — 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. — Tschager’s Picture Gallery, bequeathed to the Museum, is preserved in a separate apartment, lighted from the roof. The following are among the best works (beginning on the left): 36, 37. Holbein (?), Portraits; 118, 153. J. A. Koch. Landscapes; 112. Cranach, St. Jerome; 57, 58. Ostade, Genre pieces; 69. Ruysdael (?). Landscape; 90, 98. Rachel Ruysch, Flowers; 39, 113. De Heem, Fruit; 61. A. van de Velde, Cattle; 128. De fregger, Speckbacher and his son; 40. Van Dyck. Portrait of a lady; 35. Terburg. Portrait of a man; 84. Rembrandt, A Jew; 148. A. Kauffmann, Portrait of herself; 67. Van der Helst. Dutch family at dinner; 75. G. Dou. Flute-player; 76, 87. W. Meieris, Portraits; 93. Rubens, Warrior; 21, 25, 53. A. van der Neer, Moonlight scenes; 94, 99. Claude Lorrain, Land-
the modern works of art in the Ferdinandseum the following deserve
mention: 421. Wörnle, Oriental landscape; 395. Blaas, Visitation of the
Virgin; Unterberger, Porto di Capri; 335, 422. Scenes from the revolution
of 1848, by Reitscher and Schönn; 334. Mahlknecht, Philippina Welser be-
fore Emperor Ferdinand; 117. Blaas, Attack of pirates; Bronze statues of
Terpsichore and Venus, by Mahlknecht.

The Church of St. James (St. Jakob, Pl. 8; B, 4), not far from
the Goldene Dachl, re-erected in 1717, contains a picture of the
Virgin over the high-altar by L. Cranach, presented by Elector
John George of Saxony to Archduke Leopold, and surrounded with
a painting by Schöpff; also a St. Anna by Hellweger, paintings by
Grasmayr, and the tomb of Archduke Maximilian, Master of the
Teutonic Order, designed by K. Gras and cast by H. Reinhart.

The handsome new *Bridge (Pl. B, 5), which leads to the
suburbs of St. Nicolaus and Mariabrunn on the left bank of the Inn,
affords the best survey of the environs. It occupies the site of an
old wooden bridge, the possession of which was fiercely contested
in 1809, on the occasion of the capture of Innsbruck by the Tyro-
lese. Above and below the bridge the banks of the river are plant-
ed with trees; and on the right bank extend pleasure-grounds, at
the lower end of which, by the Rennplatz, the river is crossed by
an iron foot-bridge. (About 1/2 M. lower down is the Mühlaus
suspension-bridge, p. 140.) In the grounds on the left bank is a
bronze Statue of Walther von der Vogelweide (p. 203).

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 commemo-
rate the marriage of Prince Leopold (afterwards Emp. Leopold II.)
with the Infanta Maria Ludovica. The emperor died before the con-
clusion of the festivities.

Beyond this gate, on the right, is the Tyrolean Glass-Painting
Establishment, which does excellent work. The villa of the director,
Dr. Jele, contains a small and choice collection of pictures by old
masters. A few hundred paces to the W., nearer the Inn, lies the
well-kept Cemetery, containing handsome modern monuments by
Knabl, Grissemann, and other Tyrolean sculptors, and that of A. Colin,
the sculptor (p. 134), in the Renaissance style. In the vestibule of
the chapel are frescoes by A. Plattner, a pupil of Cornelius (1863-
1873), and sculptures by M. Stolz.

About 3/4 M. from the gate, on the Brenner road (p. 181), is
the Premonstratensian Abbey of Wilten, or Wittau, the Roman
Veldidena. By the church-portal are statues of the giants Haimon,
the traditional founder of the abbey, and Thyrsus. The church is
sumptuously decorated with stucco, frescoes, and gilding.

In 3 min. more the road brings us to the foot of the *Berg Isel
(2454'), where a notice indicates the way to the rifle-practice ground
of the Tyrolean Riflemen ('Kaiser-Jäger'). Ascending the hill, we
reach in 10 min. the park-like plateau with its monuments and buildings. The rifle-range is on the side next the Sillthal (officers' practice on Saturday afternoons with military music). The Belvedere affords a charming survey of the Innthal and the town.

At the sides are two obelisks, commemorative of the various wars in which the Tyrolese have been engaged. One of them bears the inscription: "Donec erunt montes et saxa et pectora nostra Austriacae domus moenia semper erunt." The dates 13th 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 Ambras. — 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 the Tyrol, Italy, Hungary, and the Herzegovina. — The belvedere contains portraits of Hofer, Speckbacher, and Haspinger, trophies, uniforms, etc. (adm. 20 kr.).

On a spur of the Mittelgebirge, or lower hills, 3 M. to the S.E. of Innsbruck, stands Schloss Ambras, 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-road to the left which leads to the road in 10 min.) Another road to the Schloss by Wilten is longer, but pleasanter. It leads to the left under the Brenner Railway at the foot of the Berg Isel, and crosses the Sill Canal and the Sill (farther up is a weir, and on the left bank is seen the mouth of the first tunnel of the Brenner line), and then leads by the base of the mountains straight to the château. (Restaurant at the outer entrance.) The outer court contains Roman milestones, found on the road from Wilten to Schönberg (p. 181).

*Schloss Ambras or Amras (2047'), originally erected in the 13th cent., chiefly owes its fame to Archduke Ferdinand, son of Emp. Ferdinand I., and husband of Philippina Welser, daughter of a 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 the Tyrol in 1563, extended the château considerably and filled it with the costliest treasures of art. His historical collection of armour established here, but transferred to Vienna in 1806, is to this day one of the finest in existence, and many of the greatest treasures of the collections and library at Vienna were originally purchased by the archduke for this château. The traveller, however, will still be rewarded by a visit to the Schloss (shown from June to Oct. daily, 9-12 and 2-5; in winter 10-12 and 1-3; fee; tickets of admission, see p. 136). The visitor should observe the fine wooden ceilings of the principal rooms, particularly the splendid 'Spanish Saloon' in the Renaissance style, 130 ft. long and 42 ft. broad, and the artistically-executed furniture (writing-table, jewel-cabinet, etc.), part of which once belonged to Philippina Welser; also a number of Chinese curiosities, carving, a few suits of armour, mosaics, Roman antiquities, and portraits of Archduke Ferdinand (d. 1595)
and his wife (d. 1580) at different periods, and those of other princes. The château was occupied by Archduke Charles Lewis and his first wife Margaret of Saxony from 1856 to 1858, when it was partly modernised. The Gothic *Chapel on the ground-floor, recently restored, is embellished with mural paintings by Wörndle. The pretty park, with its miniature waterfalls, is also accessible, 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 Ambras a path with pilgrimage-stations ascends towards the S. into the wood to the Tummelplatz ("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 (3100'; 11 3/4 hr.). Beyond the bridge over the Sill at Wilten, by a finger-post to the right, we ascend the Paschberg, soon obtaining a fine view of the Inn valley; by the (12 min.) red cross, where the route to Vill diverges to the right (see below), our path ascends to the left; at the (18 min.) finger-post we keep to the right by the enclosure; by a (3 min.) farm-house we ascend to the left by a pleasant forest-path, the route being distinctly indicated by red marks on the trees; at the (8 min.) top of the hill we follow the broad path to the left, and at (8 min.) another finger-post we turn to the right and (6 min.) reach the N.W. summit (390' above the Mittelgebirge; marked by a column 42' high, with a vane), whence we enjoy a charming *View of the valley of the Inn from the Martinswand to the Kellerjoch and Kaisergebirge, and of the Stubai Ferner, Habicht, Waldrasterspitze, Saile, etc. towards the S. (see the mountain-indicator). — We may return past the small round Lanser Sec (rustic baths, 20 kr.) to (20 min.) Vill (*Inn) and (3 M.) Innsbruck; or we may turn to the left to (20 min.) Lans (Traube; *Wilder Mann), and follow the road (carriages, see p. 132) by Aldrans to (2 M.) Ambras (p. 138; a path leading to the left immediately to the N. of Lans saves 3/4 M.).

The Patscher Kofel (7264'; 5 1/2-6 hrs.; guide from Heiligwasser 2 fl.) commands a very extensive view. We take the road to (3 M.) Vill (see above) and (1/2 M.) Iglis (Obexer), cross the 'Salzstrasse' from Matrei to Hall, and ascend to the small pilgrimage-church of (1 1/2 hr.) Heiligwasser (4012'; Inn). Thence, with guide (path steep at places), to the broad summit in 2 1/2 hrs. more. — Descent to Patsch (p. 191) steep and unpleasant.

A pleasant walk may be taken on the left bank of the Inn, by St. Nikolaus, and past the châteaux of Büchsenhausen and Cederfeld (hotel, see p. 132), to (1 1/2 hr.) Schloss Weierburg (2208'), which commands a fine view of the valley of the Inn, the Glungetzer, Patscher Kofel, etc. (lodgings; restaurant). We may then return by (20 min.) Mühlau (*Stern). About 800' above the Weierburg (ascent of 40 min.) is the farm-house of Maria-Brunn (the 'Hungerburg'; *Inn), which commands a *View extending to the Stubai Ferner. — About 1/4 M. from Mühlau is the wild Mühlauer
Klamm, or gorge. From Mühla we return to (1¼ M.) Innsbruck by the handsome suspension-bridge.

The village of Hötting forms the W. suburb of Innsbruck. The church formerly contained the monument of Gregor Löfler (p. 134.), the famous bronze-founder, which was removed to the Ferdinandium at Innsbruck in 1882; its site is marked by a marble tablet. The road then leads across the Höttinger Au to (1¼ hr.) Kranebitten (*Inn), at the mouth of the picturesque Kranebitter or Harter Klamm (worth a visit; to the Kerschbuhof and the Hundskirche, the narrowest part, ½ hr.).

At the mouth of the Selrainer Thal (p. 171), 7 M. to the W. of Innsbruck, on the Mittelgebirge which bounds the Innthal on the S., lies the village of Oberperfuss, a summer-resort with a small and rustic bath-house. The church contains a marble monument in memory of Peter Anich (d. 1766), the mathematician, who was a native of the place.

Interesting excursion to (6 M.) Schönberg, at the mouth of the Stubaithal (p. 181; carr. to the Steffensbrücke, see above); best light in the morning.

31. The Zillerthal.

From Jenbach (p. 54) or Brixlegg (p. 54) to Zell. 16 M. — Stellwagen from the rail. station and the 'Toleranz' at Jenbach to Zell ('Post') daily in summer at 9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. in 4 hrs.; from Zell to Jenbach at 4 a.m. and 1 p.m. (fare 1 fl. 20 kr.). Carriage from Jenbach to Fügen with one horse 3 fl.; to Zell 6½, with two horses 10, there and back 15 fl. (with one horse from Brixlegg to Zell 6-7 fl.).

The Zillerthal is at first broad, fertile, and somewhat monotonous, 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. 143), which have been rendered more accessible by numerous paths constructed by the German and Austrian Alpine clubs, are well deserving of a visit. The inhabitants are remarkable for their vivacity, their peculiar customs, and their picturesque dress, which however is fast disappearing. Many of the itinerant Tyrolese singers and glove-dealers, who are met with in different parts of the continent, are Zillerthaler. Singing, with zither accompaniment, may frequently be heard in the inns at Fügen and Zell.

Jenbach, see p. 54. The road to the Zillerthal crosses the Inn by the Rothholz bridge, leads to the left through the Schloss of that name, and joins the Innsbruck high-road. 3 M. Strass (1700'; Neuwirth), at the entrance to the Zillerthal. (To the left, at the foot of the Reitherkogel, is the ruin of Kropfsberg, p. 54.) To the right, on the Schlittersberg, is the Brettfall chapel, a good point of view (½ hr.). The road to (13 M.) Zell does not approach the river till Kaltenbach is reached. Near (2 M.) Schlitters (Jäger; Stern) the Brandberger Kolm and the Gertoswand become visible; behind us rises the Vordere Sonnwendjoch (7300'). Then Gogerin, and (2 M.) Fügen (*Post; *Stern; *Höllwarth), capital of the lower Zillerthal.

The Kellerjoch (7677'; 5 hrs., not difficult; guide 3½, horse 6 fl.), ascended from Fügen, commands a magnificent and extensive view, embracing the Inn Valley, the N. Limestone Alps, the Zillerthal, Stubai, and Oetzthal Glaciers, the Tauern, etc. (descent to Schwaz, p. 55; 4 hrs., steep and rough). — The Wiedersberger Horn (6965'), on the opposite (E.) side of the Zillerthal, is another fine point (4½ hrs., guide 2½ fl.).

Beyond Kapfen the road crosses the Finsingbach, and next reaches (2 M.) Uedern (Pachmair), Ried, and (2 M.) Kaltenbach (Post), where the broad Ziller is approached.
On the right bank of the Ziller is the (1/2 hr.) interesting Märzenbach-Klamm. — Ascent of the Kreuzjoch (8205'; 5 hrs.; guide 21/2 fl.) from Kaltenbach, easy and repaying. Over the Kreuzjoch to Gerlos, 8 hrs. (guide 4 fl.), comp. p. 142.

Beyond (21/4 M.) Aschau, from a point where the road ascends slightly, a pleasing retrospect is obtained. 23/4 M. Zell, which is not visible until it is nearly reached.

Zell (1880'; *Post, on the left bank; * Wetschwirth; * Bräu, moderate; * Greiderer; * Neuwirth; Daviter; Holzeisen's Café, near the Post), a busy village with 1200 inhab., lies on both banks of the Ziller, the valley of which is here broad and fertile. To the E. rise the Hainzenberg (with the Maria Rast Capelle on a projecting spur) and the lofty Gerloswand (7094'), resembling a wall; S. the Ahornspitze (9728'), the blunted pyramid of the Tristenspitze (9080'), and the snow-fields of the Ingent (9564'). At the foot of the Hainzenberg, 11/2 M. to the E. of Zell, the Gerlosbach forms a considerable cascade. The adjacent gold-mine is no longer worked.

Pleasant walk to (1/2 hr. from the 'Post') Köpflstaudach, a farm-house, with a terrace commanding an excellent view, on a spur of the Zellberg, to the W. of Zell. — The Marchkopf (8190'; 51/2 hrs., with guide), ascended by the Zellerberg, and the Gerloswand (7094'; 41/2 hrs., with guide), reached by the village of Hainzenberg (see below) and the Gerlostein-Alp, are both fine points of view, which present no difficulty.

To the E. of Zell opens the Gerlos, through which a well-trodden but indifferent bridle-path leads to the upper Pinzgau. To Gerlos 4 hrs., from Gerlos over the Platte to Krimml 31/2, over the Plattenkogel 5 hrs. (horse from Zell to Gerlos 4, to the Platte 7, to Krimml 9 fl.; guide from Zell to Krimml 4 fl. 20, from Gerlos 2 fl. 60 kr., unnecessary). 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 (2290'; Inn), to the village of (11/2 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 (3350') a small wooden platform affords a capital view of Zell. 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.) ravines of the Schönbach 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 over the stony Riederbach to the (20 min.) long village of Gerlos (4110'; Alpenrose, at the lower end, near the church; * Kammerlander, 8 min. farther on).

Excursions. (Guides, the forester Peer and Haller Peter, known as 'Hochstaffel', of Gmünd.) Up the Schönachtal to the (21/2 hrs.) Obere Iss-Alpe: fine view of the head of the valley (Schönach Glacier, Zillerkopf,
etc.). — From the Durlassboden (see below), to the right, up the Wilde Gerlos to the (1½ hr.) Drissen-Alp; at the head of the valley is the extensive Gerlos Glacier, over which towers the Reichenspitze. — Ascent of the Thorhelm (8176'; 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 Zillerthral group). The Kreuzjoch (8205'), to the S. of the Wilde Krimml, commands a similar view. — The ascent of the Reichenspitze (10,807'; 7-8 hrs.; able guides, with ropes, axe, etc., necessary) is a difficult glacier-expedition, suitable for adepts only. Descent to the Kuchelmoos-Alp (p. 143) in the Zillergrund very steep.

The path follows the right bank of the Gerlos, passing the entrance to the Schönachtal (at the head of which is the glacier of that name, with the Wild-Gerlosspitze and the Zillerkopf), crosses the (1¼ hr.) Krumbach, and ascends through wood to the (3½ hr.) highest region of the valley, called the Dürenboden, or Durlassboden (4603'), where we pass a timber-dam. The valley bends to the S. (Wilde Gerlos), and the background is formed by the Reichenspitze and its glaciers. The path crosses the broad floor of the valley to (25 min.) a post which indicates the boundary between the Tyrol and the district of Salzburg, and between the Gerlos and the Pinzgau, beyond which (5 min.) a finger-post points to the left to Gerlos, and to the right to Krimml. The direct route to the Pinzgau turns to the left by the crucifix, crosses the Höhe Gerlos, or Pinzgauer Höhe (4780'), and descends into the Salzachthal to (1½ hr.) Ronach and (2 hrs.) Wald (p. 130).

A far more attractive route crosses the Pinzgauer Platte to Krimml. The path ascends to the right (S.E.) by the finger-post, 5 min. beyond the boundary-post (see above), and at the top of the hill passes (1½ hr.) a second way-post, pointing to the right to Krimml. Proceeding towards the E., by the chalets of the Vordere Platte, we pass through (7¼ hr.) a gate, and (1½ hr.) reach a chalet with a finger-post ('Weg nach Gerlos'), beyond which the Krimmler-Thal and its cascades come in sight. The stony bridle-path now descends through wood to (3¼ hr.) Krimml (p. 130). — A still finer route, but 1½ hr. longer, crosses the Plattenkogl, or Hintere Platte (guide advisable on account of the marshy places, from Gerlos to Krimml 3 fl. 60 kr.). The path diverges from the Platte route to the right by the chalets of the Vordere Platte (see above), and ascends to the S.E. to (40 min.) three chalets, where a post points the way to the 'Fürst-Schwarzenberg-Monument', a dilapidated wooden pyramid on the summit of the (20 min.) Plattenkogl (6656'). The admirable view embraces the Pinzgau, the Dreiherrnspitze to the S.E., the Reichenspitze and the Wilde Gerlos to the S.W., and, far below, Krimml with the waterfalls. No defined path descends hence to Krimml. The route leads towards the E., at first skirting a precipice on the right, and passing some chalets. At the (40 min.) last hut, by the finger-post, we rejoin the Platte route (see above).}
The road from Zell to (4½ M.) Mairhofen (post-vehicle with two seats daily at 2 p.m.; 40 kr.; one-horse carr. 2½ fl.) leads on the right bank of the Ziller by Bühl, Eckartau, and Hollensen; but the path on the left bank (13/4 hr.), by Laimach and Hippach, passing the chapel of Burgstall, an excellent point of view, is more attractive.

Mairhofen (2096'; *Stern; *Neuhaus; Post), the highest village in the lower Zillerthal, is beautifully situated on a green plateau amidst lofty mountains (see above). To the W. a pleasant glimpse, of the Duxer Thal, with the village of Finkenberg, commanded by the Grünberg. The valley divides here into four branches (*Gründe*): E. the Zillergrund, S.E. the Stillupthal, S.W. the Zamser (or Zemm) Thal, W. the Duxerthal.

Guides (comp. also p. 145): Max Egger, Jos. Hausberger, Thom. Holzer, Michael Mayrl, and G. Moser of Mairhofen. Tariff of 1882: To the Karlsteg in the Dornaubergklamm (2 hrs.) 1 fl.; to the Karlsteg and back by the Teufelssteg (4 hrs.) 2 fl. 20 kr.; to Ginzling (3 hrs.) 1½, Rosshag (4 hrs). 2, Breitlahner (3 hrs.) 2½, the Berliner Hütte on the Schwarzenstein-Alp (8 hrs.) 5, to Zams (Dominicshütte, 7 hrs.) 4, Olperer Hütte (10 hrs.) 6, Hinter-Dux (5 hrs.) 2½, Zell on the Ziller (2 hrs.) 1 fl.

The Zillergrund, which opens on the E. and is drained by the Ziller, is traversed by several passes leading to the Ahrental. The most frequented of these crosses the Hundskohljoch (12-13 hrs. from Mairhofen to St. Peter; guide, not indispensable, from Brandberg 7 fl.). From Mairhofen, a steep ascent on the right bank of the Ziller to (1½ hr.) Brandberg (3517'; Tanner); thence to (1½ hr.) Häusling and (1½ hr.) a shooting-box *Auf der Au* (4030'; Inn, guides to be had). Through the Sondergrund, which opens here on the S., a fatiguing route crosses the Hörndljoch (8360'; fine view) to (7-8 hrs.) *St. Jakob* in the Ahrental (p. 274; guide from Mairhofen 7 fl.). By the Sulzau-Alpe (4650'), 1 hr. farther up the Zillergrund, our path (recently improved and indicated by posts) ascends to the right through the Hundskohle, and past the Neue, Mittlere, and Obere Alpe, to the (4 hrs.) Hundskohljoch (or Karscharte, 8333'), with view of the Rieserferner, Dreiherrnspitze, etc., and descends thence to (3 hrs.) St. Peter in the Ahrental (p. 274). — Above the Sulzau, in the upper part of the Zillergrund ("Zillergrund"), are the (1½ hr.) Kucheimoo-Alp (5920') and the (5½ hr.) last chalets in the Hohenau (8854'), from which a toilsome pass crosses the *Feld- or Heiligengeist-Joch* (8700'), to (4 hrs.) Kasern (p. 274).

The Stillupthal, stretching to the S.E., between the Ahornspitze on the left and the Tristenstapze on the right, up to the main range at the head of the Zillerthal, will repay a visit. The Ziller is crossed at Mairhofen. By the (1½ hr.) hamlet of *Haus*, on the left bank of the Stillupbach, we ascend a stony slope of the Filzenkogel, traverse a wild ravine to the upper part of the valley, and reach the (2½ hrs.) Jägerhütte (3756'; Inn, guides); thence past several waterfalls to the (2 hrs.) Taxacher Alp, at the end of the valley, finely situated. From this point over the Keilbach-Joch (9310') to Steinhaus or St. Johann in the Ahrental (p. 273), a fatiguing but interesting route of 6-7 hrs. (guide from Mairhofen 7 fl.; provisions necessary). The Frankbachsattel (9370'), a difficult pass between the Grosse Löffelspitze and the Keilbachspitze, is fit for experts only.

The *Ahornspitze* (9728'), between the Zillergrund and the Stillupthal, is best ascended from the latter (from the Jägerhütte by the Poppberg-Alpe, 5 hrs.). View magnificent.

Through the Duxerthal, or Tuxerthal, the most populous of the above valleys, and over the Duxer Joch, a well-trodden route leads from Mairhofen to (12 hrs.) Steinach on the Brenner Railway (p. 191). The road crosses the Zemmbach by the (35 min.) Untere Steg (see below), and ascends
to (1 hr.) Finkenberg (2900'; "Neuwirth; Eberle, rustic). (To the Karlssteg, see below. In place of the old Teufelssteg, the deep ravine of the Duxerbach is now crossed by the substantial wooden ‘Persalbrücke’. It then crosses to the right bank of the Duxer Bach, skirts the slope high above it (fine retrospect of the Ahornsipitz, &c.), and recrosses to (2½ hrs.) Lanersbach, or Vorder-Dux (4130; "Stock; Brückenwirth). We next reach (1½ hrs.) Hinter-Dux (4839'), the highest village in this green valley, consisting of a few wooden huts, a small ‘Bath-house (rustic; water 72° Fahr.; landlord a good guide), and an inn. Grand environs, enhanced by the Gefrorne Wand, a considerable glacier, below which there is a magnificent waterfall (guide to it desirable). — From Hinter-Dux a very fine route crosses the Riffel- charte (9430) and the Federbett-Kees to (6 hrs.) Ginzling (p. 145). From the E. side of the pass we may ascend the Realspitze (10,000'; 3½ hr.;) from Hinter-Dux direct 4½ hrs.; guide 2½ fl.; superb "View). — Over the Riepen sattel to the Olperer Hütte, see p. 146.

From Hinter-Dux the steep and stony path ascends opposite the Gefrorne Wand, passing several waterfalls, to the (2½ hrs.) Duxer or Schmirner Joch (7664'). From the cross we overlook the bleak Weidenthal to the right, which descends to the E. to Hinter-Dux. 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 into the Schmirner-Thal. — The ascent of the Frauenwand (3800'), ¾ hr. to the S. of the Joch, will reward the traveller with a splendid view of the Gefrorne Wand, etc.

We now descend the somewhat monotonous Schmirner-Thal to (1½ hr.) Ober-Schmoyn or Kasern (poor and dear quarters at the chalets) and (1 hr.) Inner-Schmoyn (4920; Inn), at the mouth of the Wildlahner Thal, and near St. Jodok (p. 192), where some of the trains stop) pass under the Brenner line. At (2 hrs.) Stafflach we reach the old Brenner road and 3 M. beyond it stat. Steinach (p. 191).

By devoting 2½ hrs. more to the excursion, we may combine the Dornauberg with the Duxerthal. We follow the route to the Karlssteg (4½ M. from Mairhofen, see p. 145), return by the W. side of the valley, ascend to the (1¼ hr.) ‘Persalbrücke’ over the Duxerbach, which flows through a profound ravine 100 ft. below, cross it, and then either ascend to the right to (1 hr.) Finkenberg, or turn to the left and reach the road to Lanersbach and (4 hrs.) Hinter-Dux.

The Zemmental, the lower part of which is called the Dornauberg, divides at Breitlahner (see below) into the Zemmgrund or Schwarzensteingrund to the left (E.; in the direction of the Ahrenthal) and the Zamser Grund to the right (W.; route over the Pfitscherjoch to Sterzing). These strikingly picturesque valleys are now traversed by good bridle-paths and may be visited without a guide. Beyond Mairhofen (10 min.) the road crosses the Ziller, and then the (1¼ hr.) Stillupbach (see above), which forms a fine waterfall here, and (10 min.) reaches the covered bridge (Untere Stey, see above) crossing the Zemmbach to the Duxerthal. We now ascend to the left on the right bank of the Zemmbach to the (10 min.) Hochsteg, another covered bridge over the Zemmbach, which here emerges from a wild ravine. The road then ascends on the left bank across the pastures of Linthal (Linde, with 8 beds; landlord's son, Simon Fankhauser, a good guide) to the *Dornauberg, a profound ravine, enclosed by lofty, pine-clad rocks, between which the Zemmbach is precipitated in numerous cascades. The scenery as far as the (1 hr.) Karlssteg is very striking, vying with, and at places surpassing the Via Mala in the Grisons.
The Karlssteg (2795'), 13/4 hr. from Mairhofen, 11/4 hr. from Ginzling, crosses the brook which here dashes wildly over huge rocks. (The path ascending by rocky steps to the right leads to Inkenberg, see above.) Beyond this point the route (a good bridle-path) is less interesting. It ascends gradually from the Karlssteg on the right bank of the Zemmbach, passing (10 min.; on the right) a group of rocks which form a pointed vault, and (20 min.) a hut with memorial-tablets. The background is formed by the extensive ice-masses of the Ingent (9564'). We next reach (3/4 hr.)

Ginzling (3200'; Kröll, rustic), prettily situated on the right bank of the Zemmbach.

Excursions. (Guides David and Simon Fankhauser of Rosshag, both good; Joh. Hörhager of Dornauberg, Jos. Kröll of Ginzling, and Jakob Lechner of Breitlahner. To the Berliner Hütte 3½ hr., to the Olperer Hütte 4½ fl.; see also the excursions mentioned below.) To the Gunkel, interesting (1½ hr.; guide unnecessary). Follow the right bank of the Zemmbach to the (½ hr.) saw-mill; then ascend to the left by a good path through wood, passing (½ hr.) a picturesque fall of the Gunkelbach, to the (½ hr.) Jägerhaus (4790; refreshm.), which affords a fine view of the head of the valley (Feldkopf, Rothkopf, etc.). From the head of the valley a pass which presents no difficulty crosses the Melkerscharte (5790'), between the Feldkopf and Rothkopf, to the Schwarzensee and the Schwarzenstein-Alp (p. 146).

Ascent of the Triestner (9080'; 5 hrs.; guide 4½ fl.), easy and repaying. We ascend to the (2 hrs.) beautifully-situated shooting-box of Wandneck (small inn), from which a steep climb of 3 hrs. brings us to the summit (splendid view). — The Gross-Ingent (9564'; 5-6 hrs.; toilsome) is ascended from Rosshag (see below) through the Ingentkar. — Ascent of the Riffler (10,625'; 6 hrs.) from Rosshag by the Birgberg-Alpe (9640), trying, but very grand. We may descend into the Grissenberg-Kar, and follow the slope of the mountain high above the valley to the Olperer Hütte (p. 146).

To the S.E. opens the wild Floitenthal, which is worthy of a visit (8 M. long; guide unnecessary). Steep ascent to the (1½ hr.) Höhenberg-Alp (3860), a little before reaching which a view of the glaciers is obtained. Then a gradual ascent to the (½ hr.) Sulzen-Alp (bed at the Jägerhaus; Greg. Eder, the hunter, is a good guide), the (½ hr.) Bockach-Alp (4796'), and then (¾ hr.) Baumgarten-Alp (5100'; view not better than from a point a little beyond the Bockach-Alp). To the S. lies the extensive Floiten Glacier, encircled by the Löffler, Schwarzenstein, and Mörchner. — The ascent of the Grosse Lößlspitze (Löffler, 11,060') is very fatiguing (from the Baumgarten-Alp 7-8 hrs.; two guides, 7 fl. each); superb panorama (comp. p. 274). — Over the Floiten Glacier to the Trippach Saddle (10,610'), between the Floitenalpe and Schwarzenstein, and down over the Rohrbach Glacier to Luttach (8-9 hrs. from the Baumgarten-Alp), an imposing glacier-route (comp. p. 279).

The path crosses the stream near the church, and leads past the falls of the Gunkelbach on the left and the Pitzerbach on the right, to the (1 hr.) Rosshag-Alp (*Fankhauser's Inn; provision-depôt of the Austrian Alpine Club; guides, see above), the best starting-point for the ascent of the Riffler and the Gross-Ingent (see above). Farther up the valley we cross to the right bank and reach the (1 hr.) Breitlahner Alp (4070'; Inn).

To the S.W. here opens the Zemmgrund or Schwarzensteingrund, a highly-picturesque valley, and rich in minerals. (Guides, see above; unnecessary for those who visit the Berliner Hütte
only). From Breitlahner the path follows the right bank of the stream, which here forms a small ravine, and ascends slightly to the \((3/4 \text{ hr.) Schwemmm-Alp (4306')}, situated in a broad basin covered with rocky debris. To the right rises the Grosse Greiner (see below). The steeper ascent begins \(1/4 \text{ hr.} \) farther on. The new bridle-path rapidly ascends the slopes of the Schinder (passing the fine falls of the Zemmbach on the right) to the prettily-situated \((9/4 \text{ hr.) Gruwend-Alp (5690')}, beyond which the path is narrow at places; then, crossing the bridge to the right, to the \((3/4 \text{ hr.) Waxegg-Alp (6120')}, at the foot of the Waxegg glacier, and in a straight direction to the \((1/2 \text{ hr.) Alp Schwarzenstein (6595'); 'Berliner Hütte'}, a few yards beyond the Alp, erected by the German Alpine Club; inn and provision-depôt), splendidly situated (S.E. the Schwarzenstein Glacier; S. the Horn and Waxegg glaciers, over-topped by the Rothkopf, Kleine and Grosse Mörchner, Schwarzenstein, Hornspitzen, Thurnerkamp, Rossruck, Mösle, and Grosse Greiner). The best point of view is the small Schwayssee (5840'), below the Rothkopf, an ascent of \(11/2 \text{ hr.} \) from the hut.

Mountain Ascents from the Berliner Hütte. Rothkopf (9730'), the nearer peak \(4 \text{ hrs.}, \) interesting and not difficult (guide from Dornauberg 5'/2 fl.). — The Schwarzenstein (11,047'; 5 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) commands a splendid panorama (descent over the Rothbach-Alpe to Taufers, comp. p. 273). — The Grosse Greiner (10,485'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 7'/2 fl.) ascended from the Waxegg-Alp (difficult). — The Mösle (11,41', 8-9 hrs., by the Waxeggkees), also difficult (comp. p. 273). — Passes to Taufers over the Schwarzenbachjoch, Mitterbachjoch, Rossruckjoch, and Trautlerjoch, see p. 273 (each about 8 hrs., guide 8 fl.). Over the Melkerscharte to the Gunke, see p. 145].

Over the Pfitscher Joch to Sterzing, 10-11 hrs. from Breitlahner, a fine route on the whole, but somewhat trying. (Good bridle-path to the foot of the Pfitscher Joch; guide from Mairhofen to St. Jakob 7, to Sterzing 9 fl., unnecessary for good walkers.) The path crosses the Zemmbach to the W., ascends rapidly on the left bank of the Zamser Bach which issues from the Zamser Grund, crosses several tributary torrents, and reaches the \(2 \text{ hrs.} \) new Dominicus-Hütte, situated opposite the Zamser-Alpe (5535'; milk only to be had), which lies on the right bank of the stream, at the entrance to the wild Schlegeisen-That, with its glacier-clad background.

A good, but at first rather steep path ascends from the Dominicus-Hütte to the \(2 \text{ hrs.} \) Olperer Hütte (8355'; bed 60 kr.), a club-hut erected in 1884, overlooking the magnificent Schlegeisental with the Furtshiegel and Schlegeisen glaciers, above which, from left to right, rise the Kleine and Grosse Greiner, the Schlächtle Horn, Mösle, Neves-Sattel, Muttnock, Breitnock, Weisszint, Hochfeiler, and Hochstaller. This hut is the best starting-point for the ascent of the Olperer (11,315'; 3-4 hrs.; guide 7'/2, or with descent to Hinter-Dux 9 fl.), the last part only of which is difficult; also for that of the Gefrorne Wandspitzen (10,790'; 3 hrs.) and the interesting Alpiner Spitze (or Schrammacher, 11,190'; 4 hrs.), the descent from which may be made by the Stampfl Ferner to the Lovitz-Alpe near the head of the Zamser Grund (p. 147). — Passes. From the
Olperer Hütte over the Alpeiner Scharfe (9710'), between the Fussstein and the Schrammacher, to the Alpeiner and Valser Thal and (5 1/2-6 hrs.) stat. St. Jodok (p. 192; an interesting route). — Over the Riepensattel, between the Olperer and the Gefronne Wandspitzen to Hinter-Dux (p. 144), 4-5 hrs., an attractive glacier expedition, free from difficulty.

From the Zamser Alp over the Neves-Sattel or the Schlegisen-Scharfe to Lappach, see p. 269.

The path returns to the right bank 5 min. above the Dominican-Hütte, and bears to the left in the direction of an uprooted fir-tree at the foot of the mountain. It follows the right bank of the brook, passes the Lovitz-Alpe, and intersects the highest reach of the valley (above which, on the right, is the Stampfl Glacier, the source of the Zamserbach). Following the way-posts, we now ascend to the (3 hrs.) Pfitscher Joch (7320'), which affords a fine view, to the left, of the Oberbergspitzen, Hochfeiler, and Rothwand (9416'; ascended without difficulty from the Joch in 1 1/2-2 hrs.; interesting). In the foreground, far below, are the green Pfitschthal and the serrated ridge which separates it from the Pfunderthal, with the Hohe Pfeil and the Grabspitz; to the W. in the distance, are seen the Ortler and the Oetztal Alps. In a basin to the left below the pass lie three small lakes. The path on the other side of the Joch, steep at places, now descends to (1 1/2 hr.) Stein and (1 1/2 hr.) St. Jakob in the Pfitschthal (4658'; Rainer's Inn).

In the Unterberger or Glieder-That, 4-5 hrs. to the E. of St. Jakob is the Wiener Hütte (about 9500'; built by the Alpine Club 'Oesterreich' in 1881, and well fitted up), finely situated on a rocky knob above the Gliederferner and a little to one side of the small but beautiful Wildkorn Glacier. From the hut we may ascend the Hochfeiler (11,302'; 2 1/2-3 hrs.), the highest of the Zillerthal Alps, a superb point of view (comp. p. 269; guide 6, or if the night is spent at the Wiener Hütte, 7 fl.). Descent to the hut 1 1/4 hr. — From St. Jakob or from the Wiener Hütte to Lappach over the Untere or the Obere Weisszintjoch, see p. 269. — Guides in the Pfitschthal: Martin Tötsch, Jac. Hofer ('Hotzer'), Chr. Pircher, Al. Volgger, Jac. Hofer ('Walderer') of St. Jakob, and Joh. Oberrländer of Kematen.

The path to Sterzing now traverses a level part of the valley to (1 hr.) Kematen, a village on the slope to the right, and (1/4 hr.) Wieden, at the entrance to the Grossberg-That, through which a rather toilsome route leads over the Pfundersjoch (8700') to (6 hrs.) Pfunders (p. 261). The houses of Burgum remain on the left. The path, reconstructed after the floods of 1878, now descends, skirting the margin of the ravine, through which the brook forces its way in a series of falls to a lower part of the valley, passes Afens, and reaches (1 1/4 hr.) Wiesen, a considerable village with a handsome church. The path now turns to the left round a projecting hill, passes under the railway, and leads to the right to the station of (3 1/4 hr.) Sterzing (p. 193).
Comp. Maps, pp. 190, 106.

40 M. RAILWAY (Giselabahn, comp. R. 24) from Wörgl to (22 M.) Kitzbühel in 1½ hrs. (fares 1 fl. 69, 1 fl. 27, 85 kr.). STELWAGEN from Kitzbühel to Mittersill daily in 4½ hrs. One-horse carriage to Pass Thurn 5 (two-horse 10), Mittersill 7, Krimml 14 fl.

Wörgl (1666'), see p. 54. The railway follows the left bank of the Brixenthaler Ache (on the other bank is the Kaiserstrasse, p. 151). Below Schloss Itter, which stands on a spur of the Hohe Salve to the left, the train enters the Brixenthaler Kfhouse, a rocky gorge, in which, beyond a short tunnel, it crosses the Ache.

5½ M. Hopfgarten (2030'; *Post or Paulwirth; Diewald; Staffner's Restaurant, at the station), a large village, the seat of the district-court, ¾ M. from the station (omn. 10 kr.).

The Hohe Salve (5984'), the Rigi of the Lower Innthal, 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, Brixenthal, Söll, or Itter (new path), but is easiest from Hopfgarten (3 hrs.). Travellers approaching from Kitzbühel ascend from Brixenthal or Brixen (the shortest route, 2½ hrs.). The ascent from Söll (3 hrs.), on the N. side, has this advantage that the view towards the S. is concealed until the summit is reached, when it is suddenly disclosed in all its grandeur. — Guide (unnecessary) from Hopfgarten to the top and back, including a stay of 3 hrs., 1½ 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 Brixenthal.)

From Hopfgarten (3 hrs.) the route follows the high-road past the 'Paulwirth' and ascends to the left by the finger-post; ¾ hr. a spring; ¼ hr. a mill; 20 min. finger-post pointing to the left; 5 min., the Ten Inn (good quarters). 1½ 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; ¼ hr. the summit.

From Brixen (2½ hrs.) ascend to the right at the W. end of the village; at the (1 hr.) chalets turn to the left; by the (½ hr.) chapel again turn to the left to the Alp; lastly a steep zigzag ascent to the (¾ hr.) summit.

From stat. Brixenthal a new bridle-path, with way-posts, and not to be mistaken, ascends at first through wood and then over pastures (porters and horses to be had of the postmaster at the station).

From Söll (p. 152) there is a bridle-path to the top, which cannot be mistaken. Good walkers may follow 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; ¼ 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; ¼ hr., a large and conspicuous farm-house with a bell, where the bridle-path is joined. Then (1½ 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 Tauern chain is visible from the Hohe Tenn and Wiesbachhorn to the Zillerthal Ferner. Due S., rises the Gross-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 Steinbergerspitze, not unlike a church; to the N., the Miesing, Wau-
delstein, 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 Steinerne Meer, and, in the foreground, the Kitzbühler Horn (comp. Panorama).

To the S. of Hopfgarten opens the Kelchsauthal, 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 Salzachjoch (1857) to (9 hrs.) Ronach in the Upper Pinzgau (both unattractive. guide necessary). — A third route leads through the Windauthal (see below) and over the Fitzensattel (5590) to (9-10 hrs.) Wald in the Pinzgau (with guide).

At Haslau above Hopfgarten (where we observe the ruin of Engelsberg on the right, at the entrance of the Kelchsauthal) the train crosses the Brixenthaler Ache, which here forms a waterfall, and turns to the right into the Windauthal, 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' in height. A second tunnel (220 yds.) then leads to the upper part of the Brixenthal. The train crosses the Lauterbach and reaches (12 M.) Brixenthal (2490); *Zur Hohen Salve, the station for the large village of Brixen (Inn), 11/2 M. to the W. (Ascent of the Hohe Salve, see p. 148.) 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, ascends rapidly (gradient 1 : 50), and crosses the watershed between the Brixenthaler and Kitzbühler Ache. 16 M. Kirchberg (2690'; Biechtirn; Kalswirth), prettily situated at the entrance to the Spertenthal. To the right rises the Grosse Rettenstein (see below).

Through the Spertenthal a road leads to (5 M.) Aschau (4290'; rustic inn), where the valley forks. The W. branch is the Untere Grund, the other the Obere Grund, through both of which easy passes lead to the Pinzgau (the former leading to the Gerlos, the latter to the Stange). A fine excursion from Aschau is the ascent of the Grosse Rettenstein (7745'; 1 1/2 hrs., with guide). The route leads through the Untere Grund and over the Sonneentalpe to the (3 hrs.) Schönenthalpe, and thence in 1 1/2 hr. to the top (imposing view).

At Klausenbach the train crosses the Aschauer or Reitner Ache (N., the Kaisergebirge, p. 152), and soon passes the Schwarzsee on the left (station). It next crosses the Kitzbühler Ache and the Pass Thurn road, and reaches —

22 M. Kitzbühel (2418'; *Tiefenbrunner or Post; *Hinterbräu; Stern; Rössl; Hechenberger; Haus, at the station; Schwarzer Adler, moderate; Tiefenbrunner Bierguelle, with shady garden, opposite the station; furnished rooms at Frau Steiner's, Pirch'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.

Pleasant walk to the E. to the (1 hr.) Ebnerkapelle in the Kölgler-graben, with a fine view of the Venediger, etc.; W. to (1/2 hr.) the château of Leibenberg, the Zephyrath with the Schleierfall ('veil-fall'), and the (1/2 hr.) Schwarzsee (Inn), covered with water-lilies.
Route 32. KITZBÜHEL. From Worgl
to Mittersill.

PASS THURN. 32. Route. 151

The "Kitzbühler Horn (6540'); 3-3½ hrs.; guide, 2 fl., unnecessary; horse to the inn 4, to the top 5, there and back 8 fl.) is an admirable point of view. The route leads S. from the station, past the Hotel Haas, and along the Ache; the (4 min.) second turning to the left is then taken, the railway crossed, and a good bridle-path, provided at doubtful points with way-posts, is ascended, through wood and over pastures (several good springs) to the new (2½-3 hrs.) " inn (bed 80 kr.), above the Trattalpe. The summit, on which stands a chapel, is reached in ¾ 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. — Descent on the W. side by the Goignalpe to Oberndorf (p. 113); 1½ M. to the S. of St. Johann; on the N. side by a new path by the Goignalpe and Stanglbirg to St. Johann (p. 113); on the E. side to Pieberbrunn (p. 113; guide desirable).

RAILWAY from Kitzbühel to Zell am See and Salzburg, see R. 24.

The road to Mittersill crosses the Ache, and leads past the Kitzbühler Bad (see above) and (left) Aurach to Wiessneck (to the S. is seen the Gross-Venediger). Then a steeper ascent past a deserted copper-stamping mill to (3 M.) Jochberg (3000'; Wagstätten).

The ascent of the "Gaiststein (7746'; 4½ hrs.; with guide: the shoemaker) from Jochberg is recommended (no difficulty). The route ascends through the steep Sintersbachgraben to the Lower and (3½ hrs.) Upper Sintersbach-Alpe, and in 1 hr. more to the summit, which affords a magnificent view of the Tauern. Descent to Stuhlfelden or to (3½ hrs.) Mittersill, see p. 129. The Pinzgauer Spazierweg to the (8 hrs.) Schmittenhöhe, see p. 141; provisions necessary; guide to the Sommerscharte (p. 111) advisable.

The road now ascends gradually, past the Zur Wacht Inn, to (4 M.) Jochberg-Wald (Waldwirth), and then in long windings (which a path to the left cuts off), becoming level again at the top, to the (4 M.) Pass Thurn (4180'; Inn), the boundary between the Tyrol and Salzburg. A hill ½ hr. to the W. affords a fine survey of the Tauern; a still finer view is obtained from the Resterhöhe (6100'), farther up, to which a path leads from the inn in 1¾ hr.

The road now descends, passing a second (10 min.) Inn, and affording a magnificent view of the Pinzgau with its reedy swamps, and of the Tauern, and then winds down to (4 M.) Mittersill (p. 128).

Walkers on their way to Krimml save 1 hr. by taking the footpath 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. 129).

33. From Wörgl to Reichenhall by Lofer.


50 M. HIGH-ROAD. From Elmau to St. Johann and from Waidring to Lofer a 'Cariol-post' runs daily. From Lofer to Reichenhall a Steilwagen daily at 5 a.m., in 4 hrs. (fare 1½ fl.). Carriages, see p. 153.

Wörgl (1666'), see p. 54. The road crosses the railway (p. 148) and the Brixenthaler Ache at the Grittenberg, a projecting hill. It then quits the Inn, follows the valley of the Ache for a short distance, and ascends (in view of Schloss Itter) the ravine which leads to the low saddle separating the Sölland, or valley of Söll, from the Achenalp. From this point onwards the road is called the 'Kaiserstrasse', from the Kaisergebirge, which rises to the N.
7 M. Söll (2320'; Post; ascent of the Hohe Salve, see p. 148). The wooden houses in this district are interesting. The road next passes (3½ M.) Scheffau, on the hill to the left, and the Pläiken Inn.

The Kaisergebirge consists of two ranges separated by the W. and E. Kaiseralth (p. 53): the N. chain is the Hintere 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 Haltspitze (7742'), Treffauer Kaiser (7390'), Scheffauer Kaiser (7590'), and Ackerispitze (7069'). These peaks are difficult of ascent owing to the steepness of the upper parts, and should not be attempted except by adepts. (Wiedauer, the landlord at Bärnstatt, is a good guide.) The highest peak, the Elmauer or Grosse Haltspitze, takes 7½ hrs. from Elmau (guide 4-5 fl.). The ascent of the Scheffauer Kaiser is easier (from Bärnstatt by the Kaiserhochalpe in 3 hrs.; guide 2 fl.). The Sonneneck, see p. 53.

Pleasant excursion from Scheffau to the (1½ hr.) Hintersteiner See (3010'), a lake 1¼ M. long and ½ M. broad, picturesquely situated at the base of the Zettenkaiser. Near the E. bank, by the St. Leonhardskapelle, is the inn of Bärnstatt (Wiedauer). We may now cross the Steinerne Stiege to the Weissachtal and (2½ hrs.) Kufstein, see p. 54.

3½ M. Elmau (2656'; *Post) is prettily situated at the highest point of the road, which now descends by (1¼ M.) Going and Rettenbach, and follows the Reitner Ache to the Leukenthal.

43/4 M. St. Johann (2130'; *Post; *Bär; *Zum Hohen Kaiser, at the station), a station on the Salzburg-Tyrol Railway (p. 113), lies at the N. base of the Kitzbühler Horn (p. 151).

The following route is more attractive than the monotonous high-road to Erpfendorf and Waidring: by railway to Fieberbrunn (p. 119); then ascend by the road to the left to (2½ M.) St. Jakob im Haus (2785'; Inn), a hamlet on the low saddle between the Pramuthal and the Pillerthal; descend by the marshy Flecknersee to (3 M.) St. Ulrich on the Pillersee (see below); and lastly traverse the Ofen to (1½ hr.) Waidring (see below).

From St. Johann to Kössen by Gasteig and Schwendt, see p. 61; over the Stripsenjoch to Kufstein, see p. 53.

The road leads from St. Johann to the N. through the wide valley of the Grosse Ache (Leukenthal), with the Kaisergebirge on the W. side. Kirchdorf is seen on the left bank. (Over the Stripsen Joch to Kufstein, see p. 53.) At (3½ M.) Erpfendorf (1990'; Inn) the road quits the Achenthal (route to Kössen, see p. 61), and turns E. into the Ausserswaldthal. On the left rises the Fellhorn (5780'), and farther off, above Waidring, the Stein-Platte, or Kammerköhr-Platte (6132').

3½ M. Waidring (2562'; *Post), a thriving village, finely situated on the watershed between the Achenthal and the Saalachthal, is a summer-resort. To the S. rise the Loferer Steinberge.

By the Grünwaldhütte to the Kammerköhr-Alp and through the Schwarzerkamm to (6 hrs.) Unken, see p. 164 (guide necessary). The Kammerköhr-Platte (6132') may be ascended from the (2 hrs.) Alp without difficulty in 1 hr.; view very fine. — Ascent of the Fellhorn (5780') by Reitern- dorf and the Eckalpe, 4 hrs., toilsome; better from Reit im Winkel (p. 59).

Pleasant walk (road) from Waidring to the S. through the Ofen, a gorge of the Strubache, and past the chapel of St. Adolari to the sequestered blue Pillarsee (2740'), at the S. end of which lies the (1½ M.) village of St. Ulrich (Seewirth). To the E. rise the Loferer Steinberge (see below). — From St. Ulrich by St. Jakob im Haus to (2 hrs.) Fieberbrunn, see above.

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 (3½ M.) Pass Strub (225'/), the frontier between the Tyrol and Salzburg, which was once fortified, and was heroically defended by the Tyrolese peasants in 1805 and 1809. The Saalachtal is entered at —

43½ M. Lofer (2096'; *Post; *Bräu; *Zum Schweizer), where the Pinzgau road joins ours. A good view of the beautiful environs of Lofer is afforded by the (10 min.) Calvarienberg. Far below dashes the impetuous Saale, or Saalach, through its rocky channel. On all sides rise lofty mountains, some of them covered with snow: E. the Reiteralpe and Mühlsturzhörner; S.W. the huge peaks of the Loferer Steinberge (Breithorn, Ochsenhorn, etc.).

Excursions. (Guides, M. Scholz, Andr. and Joh. Walder.) Beautiful walks to the (20 min.) Gesandheitsquelle (Loferer Bründl), a spring to the S. of the Waldring road, and to the (½ hr. farther) Loferer Hochthal, enclosed by the precipitous sides of the Steinberge, 6500' in height; also to the Eberl (1½ hr.), and to the Hochmoos with its mud-baths (½ hr.). — Longer excursions to Maria-Kirchenthal. Mayerbergklamm (1½ hr.), Wildenthal, Pass Lusenstein (see below), etc. — The Loferer Alpe (1795'; rustic inn; 3 hrs.; guide ½ fl.) is another fine point (view from the Gantikerf); thence to the Schwarzbergklamm, see below. — Ascent of the Hinterhorn or Mitterhorn (8212'), the second-highest peak of the Loferer Steinberge, laborious (6½ hrs.; guide 4½ fl.). We ascend through the Loferer Thal to the (2½ hrs.) Steinbergalm-Hütte (4190'; club-hut, bed 60 kr.); then through the Grosse Wehrgrube or Wirgrube, and up the arête to the (4 hrs.) summit (imposing prospect). We may descend by the Andel-Alm and round the Blaue Wand (guide 5 fl.). — The Ochsenhorn (8245'; 4 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.) another fine point, is ascended from the Steinbergalm Hut through the Kleine Wirgrube.

In the Schützachgraben or Schödergraben, 1 M. to the S. of Lofer, is the Lofer-Klamm or Vorderkaser-Klamm, a magnificent ravine, rendered accessible in 1881, which is not inferior to those of Unken and Seisenberg. We follow the road to the S., past St. Martin (see below), and (2 M.) diverge to the right by a good road leading to (2 M.) the entrance of the gorge. This curvaceous defile, 2½ to 20' in width, and flanked with rocks about 240' high, contains interesting water-worn cavities and several fine waterfalls. From the upper end of the Klamm we may return by the (20 min.) Almberg-Alpe to the (1 hr.) high-road. From Ober-Weissbach (p. 76) the Klamm is reached on foot in 2½ hrs., or by carriage in 1½ hr. to Ober-Weissbach (Saalfelden or Berchtesgaden). The road follows the Saalach as far as (1½ M.) St. Martin, where the road to Hirschbühl, mentioned at p. 78, diverges to the left, and then crosses the Pass Lusenstein (2010'; Inn), which was formerly fortified. It now passes (right) the Lamprecht-Ofenloch (p. 78), crosses the Saalach, and reaches (6 M.) Ober-Weissbach (Inn). Thence to (10 M.) Berchtesgaden over the Hirschbühl, see p. 78; to (11 M.) Saalfelden, see R. 16. (About ½ hr. to the N. of Ober-Weissbach is the interesting Seisenbergklamm, p. 78.) — One-horse carriage from Lofer to Frohnwies 2, two-horses 4 fl.; to Saalfelden 9½ or 10½ fl. (dillegence daily at 7.30 a.m. in 3½ hrs., fare ½ fl.); to Waidring 2 fl. 30 kr. or 4 fl.; to St. Johann in Tirol 5½ or 10½ fl.

The Reichenhall road leads to the N. on the left bank of the Saale, through the Kniepass (right, the Reiteralp-giebirge), to —

4½ M. Unken (1882'; *Post; Lamm), a summer-resort, about 1½ M. to the S. of which lie the small baths of Oberrain (*Hotel). Guides, Joh. Auer and Ferd. Bachmaier.
Very attractive excursio to the (2'/2 hrs.) Schwarzbergklamm or Unkener Klamm (guide, needless, 1'/2, horse 4'/2 ft.). A good bridle-path (improved in 1881) ascends the Unkenthal to the W., and after 3'/4 hr., by the Hintermühle, mounts rapidly to the left. We pass a small waterfall in a gorge to the left, and reach the (1'/2 hrs.) Eibeklamm. We next pass a workmen's hut ('Engstübl'; 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 sape 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 Fuss-Stube, a hunter's hut, where there is an excellent spring. — Thence over the Kammerköhler-Alp (5055') to Waidring (p. 152) in 4 hrs. (guide necessary, 3'/2 ft.). By the Loferer Alpe (see above) to Lofer 4-5 hrs. (guide necessary, 3 ft.). — The "Staubfall" (3 hrs.) is a fine cascade, especially after rain. Same road as to the Schwarzberg-Klamm for about 2 M.; then diverge to the right by the road into the Henthall, with the Sonntagshorn rising on the N.; where the road divides, ascend the valley to the left to the fall (620' in height). The path leads behind the fall. (Through the Fischbachthal to Seehaus and Ruhpolding, and over the Winkelloos-Alpe to Reit im Winkel, see p. 60.) These two excursions may be combined, but not without a guide (3 ft.). — The ascent of the "Sonntagshorn (6444') by the Hochgseng and the Unkner Hochalpe is interesting (bridle-path, 1'/2 hrs.; guide 3, horse to the Hochalpe 6 ft.); superb view. (A shorter route, indicated by streaks of red paint, and unmistakable, leads from Melleck through the Steinbachthal and the Rosskar. 4 hrs.)

The Austrian and Bavarian frontier below Unken is guarded by the Steinpass, a fortified gateway. The road then ascends rapidly to (1'/2 M.) Melleck (2016'; *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 (2'/2 M.) Schnaitreut (1670'; *Inn), a group of houses in the broad floor of the valley. A few hundred yards farther on, a footpath diverges to the right to Jettenberg, on the Ramsau and Reichenhall road (p. 77). We now rapidly ascend the Weissbach-Thal, between the Müllnerhorn on the right and the Ristfeichthorn on the left; before we reach the top of the pass, the road to Innzell and Traunstein (p. 58) diverges to the left. At the summit we observe the (2'/4 M.) brine-conduit from Reichenhall to Rosenheim and a few pump-houses (Untere and Obere Nesselgruben). Fine view of the valley; to the N. the Stauffen. The road now descends gradually to the (1'/2 M.) green Thumsee (1729'), a small lake well stocked with fish, and skirts its S. bank. (*Restaurant on the N.W. side.) On two rocky peaks, farther on, rises the ruin of Karlstein (to which a path ascends to the left by the bridge at the E. end of the lake) and the Chapel of St. Pancras (p. 81).

2'/2 M. Reichenhall (1570'), see p. 79.
34. From Bregenz to Innsbruck over the Arlberg.
Comp. Maps, pp. 6, 184.

127 1/2 M. Railway (Vorarlberger Bahn) to (36 M.) Bludenz in 3 hrs. (fares 2 fl. 8s., 2 fl. 11s., 1 fl. 41 kr.). Railway from Bludenz over the Arlberg to Landeck in course of construction. Railway from Landeck to Innsbruck (45 M.) in 2 1/4 hrs. (opened in July, 1888; fares 3 fl., 2 fl. 20, 1 fl. 50 kr.). Diligence from Bludenz to (46 1/2 M.) Landeck daily at midnight (from Landeck at 5.20 p.m.) in 9 1/4 hrs. (8 fl. 48 kr.). STELWAGEN daily at 7 a.m. in 13 hrs. (3 1/2 fl.).

Bregenz (1306'), see p. 5. The railway skirts the Gebhardsberg (p. 5), crosses the Bregenzer Ach at Rieden (p. 5), and at stat. Lautrach (junction for St. Margarethen, a station on the Coire and Rorschach Railway, see Baedeker's Switzerland) enters the broad valley of the Rhine. 51 1/2 M. Schwarzach (*Hôtel Bregenzer Wald, at the station; *Post) is the station for the Bregenzer Wald (p. 6). The large village lies 1/4 M. from the railway. About 1 hr. to the N.E. is Bildstein (p. 6), a resort of pilgrims, with a fine view.

7 1/2 M. Dornbirn (1417'; *Hirsch; *Mohr), the principal market-town in the Vorarlberg, with 9000 inhab., is a busy, well-built place upwards of 2 M. long, with a new church, bearing the inscription 'Domus Dei et porta coeli'. The horizon on the S.W. is bounded by the mountains of Appenzell, the Kamor and Hohe Kasten, the snow-clad Sentis, and the indented Churfirsten.

Fine views from the Zanzenberg, 1/2 hr. to the E., with pavilion and tavern, and from the hamlet of (21/2 M.) Kehlegg. reached through the Steinbachthal. — In the valley of the Dornbirn Ach, 2 1/2 M. to the S.E., lies the Gütte (Restauration), a village with several factories, aqueducts, and a fountain, which plays to a height of 180'; 1 1/4 M. farther up is the Narrenbrücke, crossing a fine gorges of the Ach. — In the valley of the Rhine, at the base of the Kühlberg, 2 M. to the S., lies the small Bad Haslach, 3/4 M. from which is the fine Fall of the Fallbach.

From Dornbirn over the Loose to Schwarzenberg, see p. 7; ascent of the Hochätle (by Kehlegg in 3 hrs., over the Loose in 3 1/2 hrs.), see p. 7. — The Mörtelspitze (5994'; 5 hrs.; with guide) is another fine point; descent to Mellau 3 hrs.; comp. p. 8. — The upper part of the Hohe Freschen (6565'; 7 hrs.; with guide) requires a steady head (better from Rankweil, see below).

121 1/2 M. Hohenems (1407'; *Post), a well-to-do village, with large factories and a brisk timber-trade, lies very picturesquely at the foot of precipitous rocks, commanded by the ruins of Alt- and Neu-Hohenems. The handsome Schloss, begun in 1569, completed at the beginning of the 17th cent., and still partly inhabited, belongs to the Count of Waldenburg-Zeil. The Church contains a relief in marble at the high-altar, and the cardinal's hat of S. Carlo Borromeo.

A new and shady path leads to (40 min.) the insignificant ruins of Alt-Hohenems. Splendid view from the plateau (small inn) and from the 'Sätzle' (Rheinthal, Vorarlberg Alps, etc.). The castle of Neu-Hohenems, also called the Tannenburg, boldly perched on the precipitous Glopper, is partly preserved and occupied. Farther N., on a plateau affording several fine views, lie the houses of Emser-Stein. — At the base of the Götznerberg, 3/4 M. to the S. of Hohenems, is the small Bad Schwefel, well fitted up.
The flat alluvial plain of the Rhine is relieved at places by rocky and wooded heights, the most important of which is the Kumnemberg (2175'; easily ascended from the S.W. side, fine view), on the right. Near (15½ M.) Götzis (Goldner Adler; Engel; Zum Bahnhof), with a modern Romanesque church, are the ruins of two castles of the Counts of Montfort.

The Hohe Kugel (5500'; 3½ hrs.; with guide), a fine point of view, is easily ascended from Götzis by Praxern. — The following walk or drive from Götzis is recommended: past the ruin of Nov-Montfort and the pilgrimage-chapel of St. Arboisus, and through a wooded ravine, to (2 M.) Klaus (Adler; fine view by the church) and (½ M.) Weller (Summer), with the small château of Hahnenberg, and thence past (½ M.) Röthis (Bad) and (½ M.) Sulz to (1¼ M.) Rankweil. The Victorsberg (3500'; Inn), a splendid point of view, may be ascended from Sulz in ½ hr.

The train now crosses the Frutzbach to (20½ M.) Rankweil (1512'; Goldner Adler; Schwarzer Adler), a village with a picturesquely situated church, at the entrance to the Laternser Thal. To the left of the road to Satteins, ¾ M. to the S., is the lunatic asylum of Vaillana.

Charming view from the outer gallery of the church on the (¼ hr.) Praxernberg (1675). — Pleasant excursion by Batschau and Suldus to the (1¼ hr.) Töcke Inn, a fine point of view, and to (¼ hr.) the village of Laterns (2900'; Inn), above the deep gorge of the Frutzbach. At the head of the Laternser Thal is the (3 hrs.) Hinterbad. Thence over the Furka to Daviillis and Au, see p. 8.

The ascent of the Hohe Freschen (6505'; 6 hrs.; guide, Leonhard Weber or Johann Hartmann of Rankweil) is a very fine excursion. The usual path by Töcke (see above) and the Alps Furz, Alpzen, and Taschuggen is bad at places and very muddy after rain, but nowhere steep or difficult. About ¾ hr. from the top is the Touristenhaus (Inn, bed 80 kr.), built by the Vorarlberg Alpine Club. Magnificent panorama from the summit, embracing the mountains of the Algov, Lechthal, and Patznau, the Silvretta, Rhäzikön, Glarus, and Appenzell Alps, the Bregenzer Wald, and the Lake of Constance.

The train now threads a defile on the E. side of the wooded and vine-clad Ardetsenberg, where a junction-line to Buchs diverges to the right (see below), and soon reaches —

22½ M. Feldkirch (1492'; Englischer Hof or Post, R. 1 fl.; Löwe; Bür; Schäfe; beer at the Rössl), a well-built, thriving town (2800 inhab.), enclosed by mountains which form a natural fortress, once the key of the Tyrol, and commanded by the ancient castle of Schattenburg. The Stella Mututina 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. Opposite the hospital is the Kurhaus (with restaurant, reading-room, etc.), which was presented to the town by Burgomaster von Tschavoll, with pleasant promenades. The grounds of the Gymnasium contain interesting Alpine plants.

The (5 min.) Schattenburg is a good point of view; so also is the (¼ hr.) Kanzle, a spur of the Steinwald, above the town to the E.

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 St. Margarethenkapelle (1828'), a hill 20 min. to the W. of Feldkirch, on the left
bank of the Ill, with the villa and grounds of Herr v. Tschavoll. (Ascend to the right beyond the lower bridge over the Ill; cards of admission obtained at the office of the proprietor in the town, and at the Englischer Hof.) Similar views from the St. Veitskopf 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, 1/2 hr. to the S., reached by ascending from the lower bridge over the Ill to the left (inn at the top).

Pleasant excursion by the prettily-situated village of Amerligen (Inn) to the (21/2 hrs.) Aelpoel (4347'), a splendid point of view. Thence ascend the (11/2 hr.) Rojafberg (Prastanzer Sand, 5350'), a good point of view. Ascent of the Drei Schwestern (6916'; 31/2 hrs.; with guide) fatiguing but attractive.

From Feldkirch to Buchs, 11 M., railway in 3/4 hr. (fares 77, 65, 39 kr.). The line rounds the Ardetzenberg (see above), crosses the Ill at Nofels, traverses the plain of the Rhine to Nendeln and Schaan (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 8 M. to the S. of Feldkirch (2 M. from Schaan, see above), lies Vaduz (1625'; Linde; Engel; Löwe), the capital of the small principality of Liechtenstein (42 sq. M. in area), at the base of the Drei Schwestern (6916'). The castle of Liechtenstein, or Vaduz, stands on a (20 min.) hill which overlooks the picturesque little town and affords a charming view (Inn). The road continues to traverse the plain of the Rhine, skirting the mountains, and at (21/2 M.) Triezen (Adler) approaches the river. Beyond (21/2 M.) Balzers (Post), by the St. Katharinen-Brunnen (1607), the boundary of the Canton of the Grisons is crossed. The road now ascends between the Falknis (8422') on the left and the Fläschergberg (3645') on the right, to the St. Luziensteig (2385'), a fortified pass, frequently contested by the Swiss, French, and Austrians. The works were blown up by the Austrians at the beginning of this century, but were reconstructed in 1830, and in 1853 provided with a large barracks. They form the only fortress which Switzerland possesses. The highest blockhouse commands a magnificent prospect. Then a descent by the Swiss custom-house (Inn, wine) and the ancient Church of St. Lucius to (4 M.) Mayenfeld (1705'; Rössl; Sonne; Alte Post), a railway-station opposite Ragatz. Railway to Coire in 1/2 hr., see Baedeker's Switzerland.

Above and below Feldkirch the Ill has forced a passage through the limestone rocks by means of the Obere and Untere Illklamm. The train passes through a tunnel below the Schattenburg, enters the Obere Klamm, and crosses the Ill. 251/2 M. Frastanz (1500'; Kreuz; Löwe), at the entrance to the Saminatal.

The Gurtisspitze (5833'), ascended by Gurts in 4 hrs., commands an admirable view (guide necessary).

A rough path leads through the wild and narrow Saminatal by Amerligen (see above) and Alp Gaudenz, at the entrance to the Valtiersch Thal, to the (6 hrs.) Alp Steg (1242). [An easier road leads from Vaduz (see above) by Triezenberg and the Kalm (1786') to the same point in 31/2 hrs.] To the E. of Steg opens the Malbín-Thal (11/2 hr. to the last chalets, 5620'; out of which passes lead ï. over the Sareiser Joch to the Gamperton-Thal, and N. over the Schaunert Fürkele to the Valtiersch-Thal. From the (1 hr.) Fürkele the Schönberg (6908'), a very fine point, may easily be ascended in 1 hr.; also the Gallina Kopf (1206'), by the Maller and Guschgflal Alps, in 2 hrs. (interesting); the descent may be made by Gamp to Lats in the Gallinalthal and to (4 hrs.) Frastanz. — A cart-track leads from Steg through the upper Samina-Thal to the (9/4 hr.) last Alp Valina (4550'), whence the Naafkopf (Granispitz or Rothwand, 8423'), the highest mountain in the principality of Liechtenstein, may be ascended in 31/2 hrs. — From Valina over the Jess-Fürkele (Samina-Joch; 1795') to (6 hrs.) Seewis in the Prattigau, an attractive route.
The valley, from this point to Bludenz called the Inner-Walgau, now expands. The train crosses the Gallinabach and follows the left bank of the Ill to (30 M.) **Nenzing** (1656'; Sonne; Zur Gamperdona), a large village at the mouth of the Gamperton-Thal. On a hill 1½ hr. to the W. is the ruin of Ramschwag (2103'; fine view).

The picturesque **Gamperton-Thal** will repay a visit. A good path leads first on the right and then on the left bank of the Munkbach, which flows through the valley between the precipices of the Exkofp and Ochsenkopf on the right and those of the Funfekofp on the left, to (5 hrs.) St. Rochus (4470'), a picturesque Alpine village in a beautiful basin called the Nenzinger Himmel (rustic quarters). The ascent of the Naukopf (4925') from St. Rochus, by the Vermalas-Alpe, 4-5 hrs. (guide) is interesting; so also that of the Funfekofp (Matschonspitze, 7868'; 4 hrs.; with guide). Passes: W. over the Sareisery-Joch to the Malbun-Thal and Sumina-Thal (see above); E. over the Matschen-Joch and Palid-Alpe to (4 hrs.) **Brand** (see below); S. over the Grosse Furka (Barthummel-Joch, 7795'), between the Naukopf and Ochsenberg, or over the Kleine Furka (Salaruel-Joch, 7420'), between the Hurspitze and Panülerschroffen, to Seevis in the Prättigau.

The train crosses the Munkbach and the Ill, and reaches stat. **Strassenhaus**. (Route to the Walser Thal, see below).

36 M. **Bludenz** (1903'; *Post*; *Arlberger Hof*, near the station; *Kreuz*; *Krone*), at present the terminus of the line, which is being extended over the Arlberg, with an old château, is prettily situated. To the S. is the picturesque ravine of the Brandnerthal, with the ice-peak of the Scaspalana in the background.

The **Hohe Frassen** (Pfannenknecht, 6483'; 3½ hrs.; guide, not absolutely necessary, 4 fl.), ascended from Bludenz (several finger-posts), affords an admirable view of the Vorarlberg Alps. The path ascends to the N.W. to the hamlet of Obdorf, descends across the Galgentobel, ascends in zigzags through meadows and wood, turns to the left at a small chapel and to the right by a bench (way-post) and reaches (2 hrs.) a second chapel. Beyond this it leads to the left, for a short distance through wood, passes the houses of Muttersberg, afterwards traverses underwood again, and ascends to the (1 hr.) Pfannenknecht-Alp (inn) and to the (½ hr.) top.

**To the Lüner See and the Scaspalana**, a very interesting excursion. To (2½ hrs.) **Brand** there is a narrow carriage-road, thence to the (3 hrs.) lake a footpath, generally good. Leaving the station, we cross the Ill to (1¼ hr.) Bürs, cross the Alvierbach, and ascend its left bank, chiefly through wood, to (1 hr.) Bürserberg (2350'), prettily situated on the right side of the wild Gschisertobel, or Schesatobel. The charming **Brandner Thal** is now traversed; on our left rise the Wusenspitze (6888') and Zimbaspitze (8660'); opposite us is the Scaspalana with the Brandner Glacier; to the left, below us, is the deep gorge of the Alvierbach. In 1¼ hr. we reach **Brand** (3378'; *Kegele*), prettily situated at the base of the Mottenkopf. (Over the Matschen-Joch to the Gamperton-Thal, see above). We now cross the stream and follow its right bank to the Lagant Alp. On the right are the precipices of the Scaspalana, with several cascades, and farther on those of the Zirmenkofp or Seekofp, with large masses of debris at their base; on the left is the Saulenkofp. At the head of the valley a waterfall, the discharge of the Lüner-See, issues from the rock on the left. Here we turn to the right and ascend in zigzags over slopes of loose stones at the base of the Seekofp to the rocky saddle on the N.W. side of the picturesque dark-green **Lüner See** (6312'), 4 M. in circumference, the largest lake among the Rhätian Alps.

On the W. side is the (3 hrs.) **Douglasshütte** (inn, bed fl., hay-bed 35 kr.), so called in memory of J. S. Douglass, a manufacturer from Thüringen (see below), who lost his life while chamois-hunting in 1874.

The ascent of the **Scaspalana** (9719'; 3½ hrs.), the highest peak of
the Rhätikon chain, is rather fatiguing, but without danger. (Guides, F. Heine and Neyer of Bludenz; Ad. Beck, Joh. Sugg, B. Mayer, and L. Kegele of Brand. Fee from Bludenz 9., from Brand 7, or with descent to Seevis 15 or 12½ fl.; over the Ewenpass and through the Gauertal to Schruns 8½ fl.). The route from the club-hut skirts the lake for a short way, and then ascends to the right, at first over grassy slopes, and afterwards over debris and rocks (Todten-Alp). Lastly we climb through a rather steep gully to a small glacier, which we round to the right, and then follow the arête without difficulty to the 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 Zillertal 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; immediately below us on the N. are the extensive Brandner Glacier and the Brandner-Thal. — The descent through the Schafjoch to (4 hrs.) Seevis in the Prättigau is steep; better from the Luner-See over the Cavelljoch (see Baedeker's Switzerland). — From the Luner-See through the Rellisthal or the Gauertal to Schruns. see p. 166.

From Bludenz to the Montavon, see p. 165.

Through the Grosse Walsertal to the Schrecken, 11-12 hrs., a fine route on the whole (guide necessary from Buchboden to the Schrecken). A carriage-road leads from Strassenhaus (see above) by Ludesch to (2 M.) Thüringen (1800'; Hirsch), a village with large factories, at the entrance to the valley. We now ascend a cart-track to the right, which runs high up on the right side of the valley of the Lutzbach, making numerous descents into the transverse ravines from the N., and leading to (1½ hr.) St. Gerold (below which, on the right, is a monastery belonging to the Abbey of Einsiedeln) and (¼ hr.) Bllons (2975'; opposite lies Raggal). It then descends past the mouth of the Garsella-Tobel to the Lutzbach, and remounts to (1½ hr.) Sonntag (2915'; Löwe; Krone), the capital of the valley, where the cart-road ends. (Thence by Fontanella and over the Faschina-Joch to Damüls and Au, see p. 8.) [The shortest route for pedestrians from Bludenz to the Walsertal leads by Lutz and Ludescherberg, and round the flank of the Hohe Frassen, to (2¾ hrs.) Raggal (Rössl), at the entrance to the Marialthal (route to Alp Lagutz, Formarin, etc., see p. 11); it then descends into the deep Lasanka-Tobel, whence it remounts to Plazera, Garsella (where it crosses the Lutzbach), and (2 hrs.) Sonntag.] — From Sonntag we follow the right side of the valley to (1½ hr.) Buchboden (3012'; Inn, plain), opposite the entrance to the Hütter-Thal. (By the Alp Kiesenza to Lagutz, see p. 11.) In the Rothenbrunn-Tobel (on the left bank of the Lutzbach), 1 hr. above Buchboden, are the chalybeate baths and inn of Rothenbrunn (3160'; rustic). Beyond Buchboden we follow the right bank for ½ hr. more, and then ascend sharply to the left (bad path at places), past the Alp Itschgerney (on the left, above us), to the (3 hrs.) Schadonna-Sattel (5977'), between the Rothorn on the right and the Künzelspitze (ascend, see p. 9) on the left. Fine retrospect of the Walsertal, the Seesaplan to the S.W., the Kleinspize to the S., and the pyramidal Widderstein to the E.; far below us lies the little church of the Schrecken, which is reached from the saddle in about 2 hrs. (part of the route in the valley is uphill).

At the nunnery of St. Peter the road quits the Ill (route to the Montavon, see p. 165) and ascends the Klosterthal, skirting the Alfenzbach. Before us rises the Rogelskopf (7448'), to our right the Davennakopf (5527'). We pass (2 M.) two inns. On the left bank lies Stallalâr, from which a road leads to the Montavon (to Lorüns 13/4 M.). Near (3 M.) Bratz (2326'; *Löwe; Rössl), a fine cascade of the Fallbach is seen on the left. The road crosses the Alfenzbach thrice, and reaches (4½ M.)
9½ M. Dalaas (2854'; *Post), a large village, prettily situated. On the N. Is the Saladinaspitze (7306'), on the E. the Burschakopf (7356'). — To the (4 hrs.) Formarin-See, see p. 11.

From Dalaas to the Montanvon over the Christberg (4875') a very fine route (guide unnecessary). The ascent is steep but shady: 4½ hr., a chapel in the wood; ½ hr., top of the pass, with a crucifix, and fine view of the Silberthal. Lobspitze, Sulzlah, Sesaplan, etc. Descend to the left by the fence to the church of Christberg, and thence by a good path to the W.; across pastures to the conspicuous church of (1 hr.) Inner-Bartholomäusberg, or Innerberg (3775'); refreshments at the pastor's), from which we descend to the left to (9½ hr.) Schruns (p. 165). A finer route from Innerberg leads to the right to (1½ hr.) Außer-Bartholomäusberg (p. 165) and then to (9½ hr.) Schruns.

Above Dalaas we recross the Alfenz (on the left the Pfaffenspitze; farther on, the Schafberg), and reach (2¾ M.) Wald. Crossing the Spreubach, the discharge of the Spullersee (see below), we next reach (2¾ M.) —

15 M. Klösterle (3468'; Zum Artberg; Löwe). To the right, at the head of the narrow Nonspitzen-Thal, is the Kalte Berg (9498') with the Wildebene Glacier (ascent: fatiguing. 6 hrs., with guide; comp. p. 161). — To the Spullersee and Schafberg (5 hrs.), see p. 11.

The road now ascends more rapidly through a wild and sequestered valley. On the left rise the Rhonspitze and Erzberg. At (1¾ M.) Langen is the W. end of the great Arlberg Tunnel, with its workmen's houses and sheds. The tunnel, 6 M. 700 yds, in length, was begun in June, 1880, and is to be completed within five years, together with the line from Bludenz to Langen and from St. Anton to Landerk. It ascends with a gradient of 1:5:1000 to its highest point (4300'; 1595' below the Arlberg Pass) and descends thence, with a gradient of 1:500 to St. Anton.

18½ M. Stuben (4652'; *Post), the last village in the valley. (Over the Flexensattel to Lech, see p. 10.)

The road ascends in windings, which afford fine retrospect of the Klosterthal as far as the Sesaplan, with the Erzberg and Rogelspitze on the right, and the Peischelkopf on the left, and then turns into the upper Alfenzthal, where it has been hewn at places through the perpendicular rocks. It then traverses a bleak valley to the (43¼ M.) Arlberg Pass (5835'), the watershed between the Rhine and Danube, and the boundary between the Vorarlberg and the Tyrol. Snow frequently lies here in the early summer. View limited. On the E. side, ½ M. from the summit, is the old hospice of St. Christopher (now an inn), with a small chapel.

The road descends into the Rosanna-Thal in a wide bend. Fine view, on the right, of the Patteriolspitze, the Faselßdferner, Sulzkopf, and Kuchen-spitzen; before us rise the mountains of the Stanzer-Thal as far as the Eisenkopf and Purschier Spitze. Then a steep descent, past the mouth of the Moosthal, to (4½ M.) —

28 M. St. Anton (4200'; *Post), the highest village in the
Rosanna-Thal, which above St. Anton is called the *Fervall-Thal*, and below it the *Stanzler-Thal*. Immediately above the village is the E. end of the Arlberg Tunnel, with its workshops and restaurants.

The *Moosthal* also repays a visit (guide not indispensable). Fine view from the (3 hrs.) last chalet (*Hintere Rosfall-Alpe*, 5216') of the imposing head of the valley (Kartell Glacier, Rautekopf, Kuchenspitzen; right the Ochsenberglerkopf and Sulzköpfe). A rough pass leads hence over the *Schneidjoch* to (5 hrs.) *Ischgl* in the Patznaun (comp. p. 169).

Mountain Ascents from St. Anton. (Guides, Schwarzbannes, Auer, and Reich.) The *Rendelspitze* (9245'; 41/2 hrs.; with guide) is ascended without difficulty by the *Fervall-Alpe*, or through the Moosthal (fine view).
— An attractive but more fatiguing ascent is that of the *Ochsenberglerkopf* (9510'; 5-6 hrs.; with guide) through the Moosthal — The *Kalte Berg* (9500'; 7-8 hrs.; guide): a toilsome ascent through the *Marusthal* and over the *Wildebene Glacier* (grand view; ascent shorter from *Klösterle*, p. 160).
— More difficult, and fit only for experts with steady heads, are the *Patteriol* (10,020'), the *Kuchenspitze* (10,350'), and particularly the *Küchelspitze* (10,265').

Through the *Fervallthal* and over the *Freschenlücke* or the *Silberthaler Winterjoch* to *Schruns* in the Montavon (10-11 hrs.), see p. 166.— The *Fervallthal*, which is wooded and monotonous in its lower part, divides at the *Vordere Brannweinhütte*, 21/2 hrs. from St. Anton, into the *Schönfervall-Thal* on the right, and the *Fasulthal* on the left; between the two rises the huge *Patteriolspitze* (10,020'). A fatiguing pass leads through the wild *Fasulthal* and over the *Schafbuchjoch* (about 8200') to (8 hrs.) *Mathon* in the Patznaun (p. 169); in ascending we enjoy fine views to the right of the Patteriol, Fasul Glacier, etc., and to the left of the Kuchenspitze and Küchelspitze. — In the *Schönfervall* a path leads on the right bank of the Rosanna to the (1 hr.) *Hintere Brannweinhütte*, where the route to the *Silberthaler Winterjoch* diverges to the right (see p. 167). About 1 hr. farther up, beyond the Ochsenhütte, the path quits the Rosanna-Thal (the upper part of which is called the *Ochsenthal*), and ascends to the (1 hr.) flat saddle on the *Scheidsee* (the *Verbellner Winterjöch*; 7420'), grandly situated: to the E. is the Patteriol, N. the Valschavielkopf or Albonakopf, W. the Strittkopf. Descent by the *Verbellbach*, with a fine view of the Hochmaderer and Litzner group, to the (11/2 hrs.) *Inner-Ganife-Alp*, where the path joins the route from the Zeinisjoch (p. 168), and to (1 hr.) *Patenen* (p. 167).

An easy route leads N. from St. Anton (or from St. Jakob, see below) over the *Almejurjoch* (7300') and through the *Almejurthal* to *Kaisers* and (6 hrs.) *Steg* in the Lechthal (p. 10; guide unnecessary for mountaineers). The pass affords a fine retrospect of the Fervall group.

Beyond St. Anton we cross the Rosanna twice and follow its left bank (St. Jakob lying on the left) to Vadisen and (51/4 M.) *Pettneu* (3976'; Adler). On the left rises the *Stanskopf* (9038'), on the right the *Blankahorn* (10,345'), with its small glacier (the lower W. peak is called the *Riffler*; 9878').

Over the Kaiserjoch to (6 hrs.) *Steg*, in the Lechthal, see p. 10. — Through the *Malfon-Thal*, opening on the S., and over the Blankajoch (8810') to (6-7 hrs.) *Kappl* in the Patznaun, a rough route (comp. p. 169).

Pleasant excursion from (21/4 M.) *Schnan* (3870'), the next village, to the *Schnaner Klaam*, a gully of the Schnanerbach (there and back, 1 hr.).

37. *Fliirsch* (3750'; *Post*) is pleasantly situated at the base of the *Eisenkopf* (9252'); to the right are the *Mittagspitze* (8630') and the *Blankahorn* (see above). The valley contracts; the rapid and brawling Rosanna forms several waterfalls. On the right, below
(4 M.) Strengen (3307'; Traube), opens the Patznaunthal (p. 168), from which the Trisanna descends and unites with the Rosanna to form the Sanna. Above their confluence rises the very picturesque château of Wiesberg, at the foot of which is the covered wooden bridge leading to the Patznaun. In the distance to the E. rises the pyramidal Tschürgant. On the hill to the right lies Topadil. We next pass the pretty village of (2½ M.) Pians (Post, near the church), above which, to the left, lies Grins, and, farther off, Stanz. To the E. a fine view of the Innthal. The road crosses the Sanna near the hamlet of Bruggen, and then crosses the Inn by a wooden bridge to (3 M.)—

46½ M. Landeck (2668'; Post, Schwarzer Adler, same owner, the latter poor; Goldner Adler), a large village on both banks of the Inn, at the union of the Arlberg, Upper Innthal, and Vintschgau roads. It is commanded by the ancient Feste Landeck, now inhabited by poor families. A few spare hours here may be devoted to a walk on the road ascending the Inn, which forms several rapids above the village (p. 185), or to visiting the Lötzenbach Fall (see below). Fine view from the loftily-situated Parish Church, which dates from 1471: to the N. the Stanzervand and Silberspitze; to the W. the Thialspitze, with the Blankahorn and its glacier in the background; to the E. the slopes of the Venetberg.

The Thialspitze (7860'; 4½ hrs.; guide) and the Venetberg (8228'; 5 hrs.; guide) are worth ascending. — The Parseier Spitze (9910'; 7½ hrs.; guide), the highest peak of the N. Limestone Alps, is ascended by Grins and the Tauninferner (difficult; very striking view).

A pleasant excursion may also be made to the Lötzer Klamm. We follow the old road on the right bank of the Inn to (2 M.) Zams (2539'; Inn) and then cross the Inn to the footpath on the left bank, which leads to the left to (½ M.) the hamlet of Lötz, where the Fall of the Lötzbach in a wild gorge deserves a visit (entrance closed; key at the mill. 10 kr.). Lötz may also be reached direct from Landeck in 1 hr. by a good path on the left bank of the Inn, passing Perjen. The Lötzer Thal ("Zamsner Loch") divides farther up, by the Unterloch-Alp, into the Madriol- or Metriol-Thal to the right and the Patriol-Thal to the left. Rough passes lead from the latter over the Blankenjoch and through the Parseier Thal, and over the Hengstjoch and through the Retththal, into the Alperschonthal and to (8½ hrs.) Land in the Lechthal (p. 9).

The Railway from Landeck to Innsbruck follows the right bank of the Inn. To the right lies Zams (see above). The nunneries of the Sisters of Charity on the hill-side has branches in many parts of Austria. The train now skirts the wooded slopes of the Venetberg. To the right, on a lofty rock, rises the fine ruin of the Kronburg (3450'); before us towers the barren pyramid of the Tschürgant (p. 163). — 6 M. Schönwies; on the opposite bank lies Starkenbach. The train then passes Mils, with a modern church; adjacent is the waterfall of the Larsenbach. On the hill to the right is the village of Imsterberg. The wide Gurglerthal (p. 177), between the Wetterkreuz and the Tschürgant, now opens to the N. On the slope to the left lies the picturesque village of Imst.

11 M. Imst (2710'; *Post, R. & L. 1 fl. 20 kr., B. 50 kr.,
omn. to meet the trains; *Lamm; *Sonne, moderate), a large village, divided by the Matchbach into the Obermarkt and Untermarkt. The (1/4 hr.) Calvarienberg affords the best view of the neighbourhood: to the N. the Muttekopf, Platteinkogl, Heiterwand, Rauchberg, and Wanneck; to the E. the Tschürgant; to the S. the Pitzthal, lying between the Wildgrat and the Venetberg.

The road from the station to the village passes (1 M.) Brennbichl, where, at *Mayer's Inn, Fred. Augustus, King of Saxony, died on 9th Aug. 1831. 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.

From Imst to Nassereit, see p. 22; to the Pitzthal, see p. 179. — Walkers from Imst to the Oetzthal (p. 170) follow the Innsbruck road to Brennbichl and (2/4 M.) Karres, where a footpath diverges to the right and leads to (2 M.) Roppen (p. 170). The Tschürgant (7766'; 5 1/2 hrs.; with guide) is frequently ascended from Imst. A bridle-path leads by Karröstten to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Karröstner Alp; thence to the summit a steep climb of 2 hrs. more (no water on the route). The striking view comprises the Oetzthal and Pitzthal glaciers, the N. Limestone Alps, and the Innthal from Landeck to Innsbruck. — The 'Muttekopf (9000'; 7 hrs.; with guide) is another very fine point of view. The last part of the ascent is fatiguing (2 hrs. below the summit is a hut with hay-beds). — Over the Hochleann to the Lechthal, see p. 10. — Guides, Alois Mayer and Anton Schrott of Imst.

The train crosses the Pitzenbach by a boldly-constructed bridge (to the left the high-lying village of Karres, with its slender Gothic church-tower) and reaches (14 M.) Roppen, a village situated on both banks of the Inn, the station for travellers coming from Landeck to the Oetzthal (comp. p. 170). Fine view of the Oetzthal to the right. We next traverse a long bridge over the Oetztthaler Ache, which has here strewn the valley of the Inn with huge masses of debris. 17 M. Oetzthal (2165'), at the entrance to the Oetzthal (see p. 170). To the right rises the Achenkogl (p. 170); to the left are the Tschürgant, the Weisse Wand, and the long ridge of the Simmering. On the right, near Haimingen, rises the Petersberg, with the ruined castle of that name, the birthplace of Margaret Maultasch, Countess of the Tyrol, who ceded her dominions to Austria in 1363. On the same hill is the handsome modern château of Weißenburg, the property of Count Wolkenstein-Rodenegg.

21 M. Silz (2130'; *Post or Steinbock), with a handsome modern church. 24 M. Stams, with 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 Stamser Alpe (6090'; with guide, in 3 1/2 hrs.; Inn), ascended from Stams, affords a good view of the Inn Valley and of the N. Limestone Alps. Descent by Ochsengarten (p. 171) to (3 1/2 hrs.) Oetz (p. 170). — From Stams a road leads to the N., crossing the Inn, to the hamlet of Mötz, whence it ascends to (3 M.) Miemingen (p. 22).

On the left bank of the Inn rises the beautiful Mieminger Mittelgebirge, which is crossed by the road from Nassereit to Telfs (p. 22); above it towers the Hohe Mundi.

28 M. Telfs; the village (2070'; *Post; *Löwe), one of the
largest in the upper valley of the Inn, with an extensive cotton-
factory, lies 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.

The chapel of St. Moritz on the Calvarienberg, ½ hr. to the W.,
affords a beautiful view (to the S. the Hochederspitze, 9170). Other
fine points are the pilgrimage-church on the Birkenberg, 1 hr. to the N.,
and the ruin of Hortenberg, 1 hr. to the S. (beyond Pfaffenhofen), formerly
the seat of the district-judges. destroyed by lightning in 1763. — Good
roads lead N. from Telfs by Buchen to (7 M.) Leutasch, and by Mösern to
(8 M.) Seefeld (p. 37).

The train continues to follow the right side of the wide valley,
which below this point is named the Unter-Innthal, or Lower Valley
of the Inn. On the left is the Hohe Mundi; in front the Reiter-
kogl and the Solstein. 32 M. Flaurling.

At (36 M.) Zirl (2034'; *Stern; *Löwe) the Scharnitz-Mitten-
wald road descends from the hill to the left in long windings (see
R. 7). High above the road is the castle of Fragenstein (p. 37).
Beautiful view from the (½ hr.) Calvarienberg: to the S. are the
jagged peaks of the Selrainer (p. 171); to the N. is the huge gorge
of the Eshbach, descending from the Solstein.

The Grosse Solstein (3333'; 6 hrs.; with guide) is ascended from Zirl
by the Erisattel (p. 36) without serious fatigue. Extensive and striking
view. — The ascent of the higher Kleine Solstein (8710'), to the N. of
the Grosse, is difficult.

On the left, about 1 M. beyond Zirl, is the Martinswand (3650'),
rising 1660 ft. 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, re-
paired 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 by a steep path, now protected at places by iron
railings.

The train crosses the Selrainer Bach, which splits up into several
branches before flowing into the Inn. 38 M. Kematen (2000';
*Tiefenthaler), the station for the Selrainer Thal; about 1½ M. to
the S.W. is the lofty-situated village of Oberperfuss (p. 140).
41 M. Völs. Then —

45 M. Innsbruck, see p. 134.
35. The Montavon and Patznaun Valleys.

See also Map, p. 6.

The Montavon (davo, 'behind'), or Upper Illthal, a beautiful and fertile valley, is inhabited by a race of Rhätian origin, as the names of many of the places still indicate, but German only is now spoken. This valley, which is separated on the S. from the Prättigau by the Grisons by the Rhätikon Chain, affords a number of attractive excursions, for which Schruns forms the best headquarters. The Patznaun, a wild and narrow valley, with beautiful Alpine pastures and famous for its cattle, has been little visited by tourists. — Steilwagen from Bludenz to Schruns several times a day in 1½ hr. (60 kr.). An interesting route (particularly for those who have seen the Arlberg) is from Bludenz through the Montavon and Patznaun to Landeck (2-3 days, guide not indispensable). Light carriages may be used as far as Patenen.

Bludens (1910'), see p. 158. The road into the Montavon diverges to the right from the Arlberg road at the hamlet of Brunnenfeld, beyond St. Peter (p. 159), and crosses the Alfensbach above its junction with the III. It then traverses the defile of Stebösi, crosses the III, and reaches (3 M.) Lorüns. (Pleasant walk thence on the left bank by Vandans and Tschagguns to Schruns in 2 hrs.) The III is again crossed to (1⅛ M.) St. Anton (Adler; Schäfe), a hamlet on a hill of debris at the base of the Davennakopf. The road then follows the right bank (opposite is Vandans, at the mouth of the Rollsthal, commanded by the bold Zimbaspitze, see below), past the hamlet of Gantschier and the Capuchin monastery of Gauenstein, to —

3⅓ M. Schruns (2250'; *Löwe, at the upper end of the village; *Taube; Stern; *Hotel-Pension Gauenstein, or 'Schlössle' 3¼ M. to the N.W., with a fine view, R. 70, B. 40 kr.), the chief place in the Montavon, charmingly situated in a broad part of the valley, on the Litzbach, which descends from the Silberthal, and a favourite summer-resort.

Walks. On the shady road leading up the valley (E.) towards the Fratte (see below). — To the W. to the (½ hr.) monastery of Gauenstein, with a charming view from the terrace (adm. on week-days 9-10 and 4-5). Several pleasant forest-paths on the hill-side. — By (3¼ M.) Tschagguns (Löwe), on the left bank of the III, at the entrance to the Gauerthai, to the (10 min.) Landschau, a fine point of view. — Across the Litzbach, or (better) past the monastery and through the wood, to (1 hr.) Ausser-Bartholomäusberg (3527'; rustic Inn below the church), another good point of view. Thence to the summit of the Rollserock in 1½ hr., a pleasant walk. To (1½ hr.) Innerberg and over the Christberg to (3 hrs.) Dalaas, see p. 160.

Mountain Ascents. (Guides, Christian Zudrell and Joseph Bitschnau.) The Davennakopf (Schwarzhorn, 5520'; 3½ hrs.; guide) is a fine point of view, easily ascended by Ausser-Bartholomäusberg. — The Tannkopf (6810'; 4 hrs.), by Inner-Bartholomäusberg, also easy. — Mittagspitze (7100'; 4 hrs.), by Tschagguns and Alp Alpilla, somewhat fatiguing; Schwarzhornspitze (8060'; 6 hrs.), toilsome. — Zimbaspitze (8660'; 8-9 hrs.; guide 15 fl.), from Bludenz by the Brandner-Thal and Sarotla-Thal, very difficult, and fit for adepts only.

The ascent of the Sulzfluh (9200'; 7 hrs.; guide 9 fl.) is very interesting and not difficult. The route leads from Tschagguns to the left by Ziegerberg into the Gambadel-Tobel. It ascends thence, steeply at places, by the Gambadel-Alp and the Walser Alpe, by a new path, to (4 hrs.) the Tilisuna-Hütte (small inn), lying above the small blue Tilisuna-See (6660').
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Thence over pastures and a broad rocky plateau, and lastly across the gradually-sloping and uncrevassed Sperer Glacier, to the (3 hrs.) summit, which commands a magnificent panorama. Descent by the Bilkengrat into the Gauertal (see below) by a steep new path.

The "Lünersee" (guide) is reached by a route through the Rollsthal (from Vandans a steep ascent on the left bank of the Rollsbach) to the Lüner Alpe, and then following the crest of the Schafgrafffall (Lüner Krone) to the lake (6½ hrs. to the Douglasshütte, see p. 158). A far preferable route ascends from Tschagguns to the S.W. through the Gauertal, between the Mittagsspitze on the left and the Hohe Mann on the right, passing several farms, beyond which we enjoy a fine view of the imposing head of the valley (Schwarzhorn, Sulzfluh, Drusenfluh). We next reach the Untere and the (3 hrs.) Obere Sperer-Alp, a group of thirty huts in a basin on the S. side of the Geisspitze. (New path to the Tilisuna Hut, 2 hrs.; see above.) Then a steeper ascent through the Ewentobel, and past a few patches of snow, to the (2 hrs.) Ewenjoch (about 7875'; view of the Scesaplana on the W. and the Patschaun Mts. on the E.). The path now descends, past the imposing "Schweizerthor (7054'; peep of the Grisons), ascends again to the (1½ hr.) Alperrera Jocht (7550'), and lastly descends to the left to the (1 hr.) See-Alpe and on the S. bank of the Lüner-See to the (½ hr.) Douglasshütte. Ascent of the Scesaplana, and descent through the Brandner-Thal to Bludenz, see p. 158. (Guide from Sbruns to the Lünersee, the Scesaplana, and Bludenz, 13 fl. 80 kr.)

To the Prättigau, several passes. Through the Rollsthal and over the Schweizerthor (7054') to (9 hrs.) Schiers (steep descent). — Through the Gauertal and over the Drusenthur (7220') to Schiers, 9 hrs., interesting. The pass lies between the Sulzfluh and Drusenfluh. — Through the Gampadeltal and over the Passegggen-Joch (7815'), or over the Faultun-Joch (Pass im Graben, 7283'), to Kübitz in 9 hrs., two attractive routes. (On the Faultun Staffel, below the small lake of that name, is the "Hotel Sulzfluh, finely situated; 6865.) — The St. Antonier and Schlappiner-Joch, see below.

To St. Anton on the Arlberg through the Silberthal, 10½ hrs.; guide and provisions necessary. We ascend the right bank of the Litzbach to the first houses of Bartholomäusberg (the church lying above, to the left), and turn to the right, up the valley, to the scattered village of (2½ hrs.) Silberthal (2920'; rustic Inn). On the E. rises the Lobstütte (8045'; ascent through the Wasserstübentobel, 6 hrs., fatiguing), on the S. are the steep slopes of the Hochjoch (8235'). 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.) Tats Unter-Kafuna, where the valley divides into the Kaftunathal on the left and the Silberthal on the right. Between the two valleys are the wooded Muttberg and, farther to the E., the Trostberg; on the left towers the Lobstütte, on the right the rugged Gaissler-Spitzen. The path through the Silberthal crosses to the right bank of the Litzbach and ascends through wood, past the Dürrwald-Alp and Fresch-Alp (on the right the Maderer, 9055') to the (2½ hrs.) Freschenlücke (Silberthaler Winterjoch, 6378'), between the Trosberg on the left, and the Valschavielkopf or Albonakopf on the right; fine view of the bold Patteriolspitze (10,020') to the E. About ½ hr. to the N.W. of the pass is the small Pfannensee. Descent to the Schöneglaff (3 hrs.) St. Anton (p. 160). — A rough and steep path ascends on the right side of the Kaftunathal (see above; in a wild gorge to the right flows the Kaftunabach) to the (3½ hrs.) Kaftuneralp-Joch (7336'), between the Trustberg on the right and the Kälbe Berg (p. 161) on the left. Steep descent through the Pfünthal to the (2 hrs.) Vordere Branntwein-hütte in the Erevall and to (2 hrs.) St. Anton.

Above Schruns the valley contracts; on the left is the Zamangspitze (7520'), on the right the Geweilkof; or Quellenkopf (8045'). The road crosses the Ill by means of the 'Landbrücke', and, beyond the hamlet of Mauren, ascends rapidly through the Fratte, a defile which divides the Montavon into the Ausser- and
Inner-Fratte. At Galgenuel we pass the entrance to the Gargellenthal, whence the Suggadimbach issues (with the Madriser-Spitze in the background), recross the Ill, and reach (5 M.) St. Gallenkirch (2730'); Adler; Rösle; Kreus), situated on a height at the mouth of the Zamangobel. To the S. the Vernielbach forms a small cascade; to the E. rises the Vallülaspitze (see below), at the head of the valley.

A tolerable path leads through the smiling Gargellenthal to Reute and (3 hrs.) Gargellen (5160'; rustic inn), a prettily-situated hamlet, to the S. of which is the Madriser-Spitze (9075'), with a small glacier. At the (1/4 hr.) hamlet of Vergalden the valley divides into the Vergaldner Thal on the left and the Valserfenz-Thal on the right. A much-frequented route leads from Gargellen to the W. across the St. Antonierjoch (7604') to (5-6 hrs.) Kübli; another to the S. over the Schlappina Joch (1100') to (5 hrs.) Klausen in the Prättigau. The Heimspitze (9085'; 4 hrs.; guide), ascended through the Vergaldner Thal, and the Madriser Spitze (9075') are two fine points. — Over the Vergaldner Joch (8336') to the Gannern-Thal and Gaschurn, 6-7 hrs., rather fatiguing.

The hilly road follows the right bank, passing several solitary farm-houses and Gurtepohl, to (4 M.) Gaschurn (3120'; *Rössel; guide, Kleboth), with a modern Romanesque church, prettily situated at the mouth of the Gannernthal.

Excursions. To the S. the Schafboden (7700'; 3 hrs.), ascended by the Alp Ganeu and the Hochmaderer (9255'; 5-6 hrs.), reached by the Gannera-Thal and the Alp of that name, both fine points. The Albonakopf (Valschavielkopf, 8835'; 5 hrs.), to the N., is ascended through the Valschaviel; descent to the Scheidsee (p. 161), and through the Verbellner Thal to (3 hrs.) Patenen. — Over the Gannera-Joch (8070') to Klausen in the Prättigau, 8 hrs., fatiguing.

2½ M. Patenen (3435'; Essigwirth; Tschofen; guide, Chr. Lerch), the last village in the Montavin, lies in a sequestered basin.

The Vallüla, or Flammspitze (9220'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 9 fl.), fit for experts only, is ascended by the Vallüla-Alp (or from the Bielerhöhe in 3½ hrs.). View strikingly grand.

From Patenen to St. Anton on the Arlberg over the Verbellner Winterjoch (13 hrs.; guide 12 fl.), see p. 161.

From Patenen to the Patznaun, two passes. The shorter and more frequented crosses the Zeinisjoch (bride-path, to Galtür 4 hrs.). From the church of Patenen the path to the left gradually ascends meadows to the wood, in which it mounts abruptly to the (1 hr.) Verbellbach. It follows the right bank of the torrent for 1/2 hr., crosses to the Inner-Ganser Alp on the left bank (on the left a fine waterfall), and ascends in steep zigzags, past a (1/4 hr.) finger-post (‘Weg nach Tirol), to the (1 hr.) flat summit of the pass (6075'; Inn and chapel), between the Fluespitze and Fänderspitze on the N., and the Breitspitze and Balluns spitze on the S. side. The path then traverses marshy pastures, and by a large mass of rock descends into the valley of the Trisanna, which it crosses to (1½ hr.) Galtür (see below). — The longer, but much more interesting route leads through the Vermunt-Thal (to Galtür 6 hrs.). Above Patenen (1/4 hr.) it crosses the Ill; in 5 min. more it returns to the right bank, and then ascends the Gross-Vermunt-Thal to a steep rocky barrier (Kardatsch), over which the Ill is precipitated in an imposing double fall (‘Stüberfall). To visit the fall (which with a guide can be done with little loss of time), we cross to the left bank, 40 min. from the second bridge mentioned above, and ascend rapidly to the (35 min.) top of the rocky barrier, from which we may look down into the abyss. The path returns to the right bank 1/4 hr. farther up and regain the direct route to the pass. View here of the picturesque Litznergruppe.
(Blattenspitze, Seehorn, Klein-Litzner, Gross-Litzner, and Lobspitzen) to the S., the Hochmaderer to the W., and the Creeperspitze 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), and reaches the (1½ hr.) Alp Gross-Vermunt (new Club Hut; Alpine fare and wine), 1¼ hr. below the Bielerhöhe, or Pillerhöhe (6710'), which affords a survey of the grand environs. On the right rises the Lobspitze, on the left the pyramidal Hohe Rod; between the two lies the Ochsental with the Gross-Vermunt Glacier, the source of the III, commanded by the Piz Buin and Silvrettahorn; to the left of the Hohe Rod is the serrated chain between the Vermunt-Thal and the Jamthal. Descent on the left bank of the Pillerbach through the wild Klein-Vermunt-Thal (on the left the precipitous Vallüla), on the right the Hochnördener-Spitze, and past two small lakes to (2¼ hrs.) Wirli, and (3½ hr.) Galtür (see below).

Over the Vermunt Pass to Guarda in the Lower Engadine, 10 hrs. from Patenen (guide 13 fl.), a fatiguing but magnificent route. To the (3½ hrs.) Gross-Vermunt-Alp, see above. Here we ascend to the S. on the right bank of the III, past the ruined ‘Veltliner Hüsli’ (and past the mouth of the Klosterthal on the right), to the source of the III (7140'), at the end of the extensive Vermunt Glacier. We then ascend on the N. margin of the glacier, and lastly cross the glacier itself, to the (3½ hrs.) *Vermunt Pass (9205')*, between the Dreiänderspitze (10,495') on the E. and the Piz Buin (10,870'), the highest peak in the Vorarlberg, on the W. (Ascent of the latter trying, but not dangerous for adepts: from the Vermunt-Alp, 6-7 hrs.) Descent through Val Tuoi or Glocza, the last hour with a fine view of the Engadine, to (2½ hrs.) Guarda (see Baedeker’s Switzerland).

At Wirli, the highest village in the Patznaun-Thal, the routes from the Zeinisjoch and the Pillerhöhe unite. A cart-track leads through the sequestered valley, surrounded with lofty mountains, and crosses the Vermuntbach to (3¼ hr.) Galtür (5040'; *Rössle, rustic), at the entrance to the Jamthal. Retrospect of the Gorfen, Ballunspitze, and Vallüla.

A fatiguing pass leads through the deep Jamthal over the Jamthaler Jochl (Futschöl Pass, 9070') to the Val Tasna, and to (8-9 hrs.) Ardez in the Lower Engadine. On the Schnapfen-Thaja in the upper Jamthal, 3 hrs. from Galtür, a little above the influx of the Jambach into the Futschölbach, is the new Jamth haltedtütte, built by the German Alpine Club in 1882. This is the starting-point for the Fluchthorn (11,120'; 5 hrs.; difficult), Augstenberg (10,590'; 4½ hrs.), Piz Fatschel (10,430'; 5 hrs.), Piz Buin (10,870'; 5 hrs.), Jamthalerferner-Spitze (4½ hrs.), Grenzeckkopf (9960'; 5 hrs.), etc. — The brothers Lorenz of Galtür are good guides.

The course of the Trisanna is now gradually descended to (1 hr.) Mathon (4760'; Inn), at the mouth of the Larainthal, with its glacier. Beyond Mathon the road is level. At the hamlet of Patznaun it crosses the stream to (1 hr.) Ischgl (4730'; *Wälch- wirth; Post, well spoken of), a well-to-do village, finely situated on a green hill at the entrance to the Fimberthal. To the N. is the Madleinerthal, with the Seekopf (9970').

Through the Fimberthal to Samnaun and Stuben, an attractive route (10-11 hrs.). 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.) Fürschtrig-Alp, the huge Fluchthorn (11,120'; see above) comes in sight at the head of the valley; on the right is the Berglerkopf (9445'). In ¾ hr. more we reach Im Boden (5950'; rustic inn), a meadow on the left bank of the stream, where we cross the Fimberbach and ascend to the E. through the Vesithal, and past the Gampen-Alp, first
on the left and then on the right bank of the Vesilbach. At the head of the valley, the Vesilhütte remains on the right. The path (which can be missed without a guide) turns sharply to the left and leads over grass to the (2½ hrs.) Zeblesjoch (6340'), between the Vesilspitze (Piz Vadret, 10,147') on the right and the Paulinenkopf or Pellinkopf (9340') on the left. View limited: to the S.W. is the towering Fluchthorn, S.E. the Stammerspitze and Muttler, E. the Piz Mondin. We descend rapidly (keeping to the left) over a patch of snow, loose stones, and turf, cross the brook after ½ hr., and follow the left side of the valley. At the bottom of the valley we return to the right bank and pass through the Fornitz-Thal and the Samnaun, the first village in the Samnaunthal, a Swiss valley. To the S. rise the Muttler and Stammerspitze. Then on the left bank of the Schergenbach by Raveisch and Plan, and past the villages of Loreth and Compatsch (Piz Urezz Inn), which remain above us to the left, to the (1½ hr.) Spisser Mühle (5330'), the boundary of the Tyrol, and the Austrian customs-house. The valley now becomes a wild, wooded ravine, in which the Schergenbach forms a series of cascades. The path crosses the stream repeatedly, and then ascends to the left bank through wood to the (1½ hr.) hamlet of Noggls, opposite the imposing Piz Mondin (10,380'). Where the route divides, 20 min. farther on, we descend to the left to (1½ hr.) Stuben (p. 186); the path to the right leads to Finstermünz, but the old bridge over the Inn at Alt-Finstermünz is no longer passable; comp. p. 187.

From Ischgl over the Fimber-Pass (Engadiner Joch, 8045') to Remüs in the Lower Engadine, 8-9 hrs. (with guide), interesting and not difficult. A fatiguing pass (for mountaineers only) leads N. from Ischgl through the Vergröss-Karr; over the Schneidjocht (about 9150'), between the Gross-Kartell-Ferner and the Seekopf, and down the Moosthal to (3 hrs.) St. Anton (p. 160).

Below Ischgl the road recrosses to the left bank, and leads past the hamlets of Platt, Ulmich, Sinsen, Wiesen, and Höfen to (5 M.) Kappl (4085'; Hirsch), the chief place in the valley.

From Kappl over the Blankajoch (6810') to the Matfenthal and Pettneu (p. 161), 7 hrs., with guide, a toilsome but attractive route. The Blankahorn (10,345'), which commands a beautiful view, may be easily scaled from the pass in 2½-3 hrs. — The Petziner-Spitze (6330'; 5 hrs.; with guide) is easy and interesting.

Fatiguing passes lead S. from Kappl through the Viswitz-Thal and the Griebel-Thal to the (6 hrs.) Spisser Mill in the Samnaun (see above).

Lower down, the Patznau-Thal narrows to a wild ravine. The path follows the left slope. On the hill above, to the left, lies the village of Langestei. Beyond (3½ M.) Wald, on the right, are passed the mouths of the Flaththal and the Istalanz-Thal; on the slope is the hamlet See, whence a path, affording fine views, leads over the Furka (9120') to (7 hrs.) Ried (p. 186). Beyond the (2½ M.) Gfäll Inn we descend abruptly, and then (1½ M.), opposite the castle of Wiesberg (p. 162), cross the Trisanna, which unites with the Rosanna a few hundred yards lower down to form the Sanna (p. 162). Just below the confluence of the streams we cross the Sanna by a covered bridge, and ascend to the (1½ M.) Arlberg road, which leads to (2½ M.) Pians (p. 162; travellers coming from Pians should observe the finger-post by the solitary house on the left).
36. The Oetzthal.

Approaches. Since the opening of the Oberinnthal Railway in the summer of 1883, travellers from Innsbruck visit the Oetzthal from station Oetzthal, 3½ M. from Oetz (omn. from the 'Kasselwirth' on the arrival of each train from Innsbruck, ½ hr.) while those coming from Imst via Landeck alight at Roppen (p. 163), 4½ M. from Oetz (indifferent road). Diligence from the Oetzthal station to Längenfeld daily in summer, except Sundays, in 5 hrs.; from Längenfeld to Sölden 'Carriolpost' with three seats (fare 1 fl.), daily, in 4 hrs. — Carriages. With one horse from the Oetzthal station to Umhausen 6, with two horses 12 (from Imst to Oetz 5 or 8, to Umhausen 8 or 10), to Huben 10 or 20 fl. (Tolerable road from stat. Oetzthal to Umhausen; bad from Imst to Oetz and from Umhausen to Huben.) — Distances. From Oetzthal stat. to Oetz 3½ M. (from Imst 10 M.), Umhausen 8½, Längenfeld 11, Sölden 21½, Zwieselstein 21 M.; from Zwieselstein to Vent 4, to Gurgl over the Ramoljoch to Vent 7 hrs.; from Vent over the Hochjoch to Unser Frau 7½, over the Niederjoch 6 hrs.; from Unser Frau to Naturns 4 hrs. — Guides, see the different excursions. From Umhausen to Gurgl or Vent 5½ fl. (unnecessary). The guide is bound to carry 7½ kilogr. (about 16 lbs.) of luggage; for each additional kilogramme 1 kr. per hr. is charged. — Mule (not always to be had) from Sölden to Vent or Gurgl 5 fl.; from Vent to Unser Frau over the Hochjoch with sumpter-saddle 5, with riding-saddle or side-saddle 7 fl. — For good walkers the shortest and most attractive route to the Inner Oetzthal from Innsbruck leads through the Stubaital and over the Bildstöckjoch (comp. p. 184). The route through the Selrain (see below) is inferior.

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. The valley is much exposed to the ravages of mud-torrents and avalanches, the former being most frequent in the lower part of the valley, especially near Umhausen and in the Maurach, the latter occurring in the higher regions in winter and spring only. The roads have lately been much improved, but even in summer they are liable to be damaged, so that enquiries should be made beforehand to their condition. Where there are no inns accommodation may be procured at the houses of the curés.

From stat. Oetzthal (p. 163) a good road leads past Brunau and across the Stuibenbach, which here forms a waterfall, to (3½ M.) Oetz. — From Roppen (p. 163; carriages at Klaker's Inn) the road leads through the village and then ascends rapidly (while an easier and shorter footpath ascends from a chapel in the village to the right over meadows). At the top of the wooded hill between the Inn and the Oetzthaler Ache it becomes level and affords a fine view of the grand scenery. By the church of (3 M.) Sautens we descend to the left, cross the (1/4 M.) Ache, and follow the road on the right bank to (1 M.) Oetz (2690'; *Kasselwirth and another), a thriving village, amidst fields of maize, at the base of the Achenkogl (9860'). Pleasant walk to the (3/4 hr.) Pipurger See (3130'), on a plateau on the left bank of the Ache.
The shortest way for pedestrians into the lower Oetzthal leads through the Selrain-Thal, which joins the Innthal at Zirl (p. 164). We follow the road from Innsbruck on the right bank of the Inn, and beyond the (2 1/2 M.) bridge over the Geroldsbach diverge to the left (Völz remaining on the right), and proceed by Götzens and Birgtitz to (5 M.) Axams (2830'; Neuwirth). We then cross the Sendersbach to Grinzens, ascend to the left over the hill (W. the Rosskogl, N.W. Oberperfuss; p. 140), and descend on the other side to (4 M.) Selravam, or Bad Rothenbrunn (2955'; good quarters with a chalybeate spring), in the deep and narrow Selrainthal, watered by the Melach. Ascent of the Rosskogl (8658'; 4 hrs.; guide), interesting. Guides, Joh. Hepperger and Alois Jordan of Rothenbrunn, and Joss. Reis of Oberperfuss. — At (1 1/2 hr.) Gries (3960'; Inn) the Selrainthal divides into the Lisenzerthal to the left and the Selrainer Oberthal to the right. We ascend the latter to (1 1/2 hr.) St. Sigmund (4925'); thence through the Gleichscher-Thal and over the Gleichscher Jöchl (3980') to Umhausen in the Oetzthal 8-9 hrs., fatiguing (guide requisite). Beyond St. Sigmund the path in the Oberthal leads by Haggen (Inn) to the flat saddle of the Stockach-Alpe (6690'), a little beyond which is (2 1/2 hrs.) Kühtai (6460'; Inn), with a hunting-lodge of Count Wolkenstein, finely situated. (Ascent of the Birchkoogl, 9215'; 3 hrs., with guide; repaying.) Thence we may either descend by Ochsentgarten and through the Nederthal to (4 hrs.) Oetz (see above); or (better) ascend to the S., past the (1 hr.) two small Finsterthal Lakes (7680'), to the Finsterthal-Joch, to the W. of the Kraspesspitze, and descend through the Hornlachthal to (3 hrs.) Umhausen (see below). — Ascending the Lisenzer Thal (see above) from Gries, we reach (1 1/2 hr.) Praxmar (8340'; Inn). At the head of the valley is the imposing Lisenzer Glacier, commanded by the Ferverekogl (10,807'); a good view of it is obtained from the Längenthaler Alp (6650'; rustic quarters), 1 1/2 hr. above Praxmar, in the upper W. branch of the valley. The route hence across the Winnebach Ferner and the Griesjoch (6650'), and down past the Winnebach-See to (5 hrs.) Gries, is attractive on the whole. Another pass (fatiguing) leads from Praxmar S.E. by the Lisenzer Alpe (St. Maria Magdalena, 5325') and through the Hornlach to the Hornlach-Joch (9160'; fine view), and then descends abruptly to the (6 hrs.) Stöckien Inn in the Stubaieral Oberthral (p. 182). — Ascent of the Ferverekogl (10,807') laborious (7 hrs. from the Längenthaler Alp; rope and axe necessary; superb view).

At Habichen beyond Oetz we cross the Ache and ascend the new road winding along the Gsteig. Fine retrospect of the rich valley and the wild slopes of the Tschürgant (p. 163). Near Tumpen the road recrosses the stream, and skirting the lofty and almost perpendicular Engelswand, leads to (5 M.) Umhausen (3399'; *Krone, kept by Johann Marberger; Ferd. Marberger), at the entrance to the Hornlachthal or Hairlachthal. (Over the Gleichscher Jöchl to Selrain, see above.)

Pleasant walk to the (3/4 hr.) *Stuiben Fall (guide unnecessary). The path crosses the Hornlachbach at the church, and ascends its right bank in the direction of the gorge, from which the spray of the fall rises to a great height. After 1 1/2 hr. we cross the stream (fine larch-wood), and ascending for 1/4 hr. more, arrive opposite the imposing cascade, which is precipitated from beneath a natural bridge of rock in two vast leaps, together 490° in height. Travellers proceeding to Längenfeld need not return to Umhausen, but may descend, at the bridge below the fall, to the right by the conduit and through meadows and fields of flax to the carriage-road on the bank of the Ache (guide advisable).

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 the Hauerkogl (8163'); farther back the Hallkogl, Berglerkogl, and (left) Gamskogl. By a chapel at the end of the Maurach a short-cut diverges to the left, which passes Au and Dorf on the right.

5¾ M. Längenfeld (3820'; Oberwirth, by the church; *Unterwirth Gstrein or Hirsch; *guide, Georg Schöpf) lies at the mouth of the Sulzthal, from which the rapid Fischbach descends.

The Sulzthal is worthy of a visit. A good path, from Unter-Längenfeld (the beginning of which should be asked for) ascends rapidly through wood on the right bank of the deep ravine of the Fischbach (crossing the brook and soon recrossing it), afterwards becoming level, to the village of (1½ hr.) Gries (4960'; Inn at the cure's), opposite the grand Schrankogel. It then leads through wood and across the extensive Vordere Sulzthal-Alpe, passing some waterfalls and the rocky gorge of the Fischbach, to the (2 hrs.) Hintere Sulzthal- or Gries-Alpe (6535'; rustic quarters), at the head of the valley, into which descend the Grosse Sulzthalferner and the Schwarzenberg-Ferner. (A pond near the chalets contains lukewarm sulphur-water.) The Schrankogel (11,475'; 4½-5 hrs.; with guide), is ascended from this point (toilsome, but free from danger; magnificent view). — From the Sulzthal over the Mutterberger Joch to the Stubaithal, see p. 184; over the Schwarzenberg Joch, see p. 182. — A route free from difficulty crosses the Sulzthalferner and Daunkoglerner to the Dresden Hut (p. 184; 6 hrs. from the Griesalp). The pass (Daunjoch; splendid view) lies to the S. of the Hintere Daunkopf (10,558'). — To the Seiralin, see above.

From Längenfeld to the Pitzthal, a route which presents no difficulty crosses the Hundshaber or Breitlehner Joch (8660'); to Trenkwald (p. 179) 7 hrs.; guide 4 fl. 40 kr. — From Huben over the Loibser Jochl to Piömsös, see p. 179.

At (2 M.) Huben (good quarters at the cure's) the Hohe Geige (11,125') appears on the right, beyond the Hallkogl. Above Huben the valley contracts, and the road becomes so bad that driving is not advisable. At the Brand (Inn) we cross the Ache and ascend through wood; then descend to the stream again, cross it twice, and reach (6½ M.) Sölden (4596'; *Grüner zum Alpenverein, near the church, with a veranda commanding a fine view; *Oberwirth Schöpf; *Unterwirth Josef Gstrein), a village charmingly situated on the slope to the right. Good survey from the Posachbühel. To the S. rises the Nöderkogel (10,364'), separating the Gurgler from the Venter Thal.


Beyond Sölden the road becomes rougher. It soon crosses the brook and ascends through a grand and wild rocky ravine of the Ache, called the Kühtreien. At the (2½ M.) hamlet of Zwieselstein (4776'; Prantl), at the foot of the Nöderkogel, the valley divides into the Gurgler Thal (p. 177) which ascends to the left, and the Venter Thal to the right.

Ascent of the Nöderkogel (10,363'; 5 hrs.; guide) from Zwieselstein rather fatiguing, but the view remarkably fine. Descent to (3½ hrs.) Ober-Gurgl steep at places.
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 brook to (2 hrs.) Heilig-Kreuz (5377'; good quarters at the curé's's), the white church of which rises conspicuously on a precipitous height. Opposite is the range separating the Venter Thal from the Gurgler Thal, on which several glaciers are visible high above us. 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 or Fend (6205'; good quarters at the curé's's), an Alpine hamlet on a green pasture at the foot of the Thulleitspitze (11,165'), and (like Gurgl, p. 177) an admirable starting-point for glacier-excursions.

Excursions and Ascents. (Guides: Joh. Falkner, Jos. Gstreu, Tob. Kuprian, G. Praxmarer, Jos. and Method. Scheiber, and Chrys. Grüber). Here and at Gurgl the guides will not start on Sundays till after mass.) Fine views from the Feldkögele. 1/2 hr. to the N.; from the mountain-pastures of Stablein on the W. side of the valley (an ascent of 1-1 1/2 hr. is enough); from the Muldboden (8678'), 2 1/2 hrs. to the N., on the left side of the valley (guide); and from the Muteck, on the E. side of the valley at the foot of the Ramolkogl (route to the left from that to the Ramoljoch, and past Langeben (2 1/2 hrs.; guide). — The ascent of the Wilde Mannle (9910'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 2 fl. 20 kr.), the S. spur of the Wildspitze, by Stablein, is easy and interesting. — The Platten (2 1/2 hrs.), see p. 176. — To the Sannmoor Hut (2 1/4 hrs.), see p. 175.

The ascent of the Kreuzspitze (11,332'; 5 1/2 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), one of the finest and easiest of the longer excursions from Vent, is made either from the Hochjoch or from the Niederjoch. From the Niederjoch route we diverge to the right by the (2 1/4 hrs.) Sannmoar-Hütte (or, lower down, by the Klotzhütte; see below), and ascend steep grassy slopes to the (1 hr.) Kreuzhütte or Brizzhütte (9577'), and over detritus and rocks to the (1 1/2 hr.) summit. Magnificent panorama of the Oetzthaler Alps, with a distant view of the Zillerthalern, Venediger, Glockner, Dolomites, Adamello, Ortler, Bernina, Silvretta, etc. — Descent to the Hochjoch Hospiz (2 hrs.), first by the S. arête, then through a couloir to the Kreuzferner and across the glacier (much crevassed; caution advisable; two guides necessary when the snow is unfavourable); lastly by a new path over stony slopes to the inn.

The Vordere Ramolkogel (11,630'; 5 hrs., last part laborious; guide 4 fl.) is another magnificent point of view. We follow the route to the Ramoljoch (see p. 178) for 2 hrs., then diverge to the left towards the foot of the mountain, ascend by a tolerably good path into the Rothe Kar, traverse slabs of rock and loose stones, and lastly mount the arête (for 1/4 hr., sometimes difficult) to the (3 hrs.) summit. View similar to that from the Kreuzspitze, but more open towards the E. — Direct descent over the Kleine Ramolkogel to the Ramoljoch very difficult, and not advisable.

The Wildspitze (12,388'; 6 1/2 hrs.; two guides, 8 fl. each), the highest peak of the Oetzthaler Alps, presents no unusual difficulty to adepts. The new and easy path ascends the steep pastures of Stablein to the W. to the (3 hrs.) Breslauer Hütte (about 9560'; built by the German Alpine Club in 1882), in a beautiful and commanding situation at the S. base of the Oetzthaler Urkund (11,266'). It then crosses the Mitterkar-Ferner, and ascends the ice-slopes on the N. W. to the (3 hrs.) S. peak (12,363'), which is connected with the N. peak (19 higher) by a narrow arête (where the overhanging masses of snow necessitate caution). The distant view is magnificent, but for a view of the Oetzthal the Kreuzspitze is preferable. Descent by the Rofenkar or the Mitterkar Glacier to Vent in 3 hrs.;
over the Taschach or the Mittelberg Glacier to the Pitzthal, difficult (see below).

The *Weisskugel* (12,272'; fatiguing) is ascended from the Hochjoch Hospice (where the previous night should be spent) in 7-8 hrs. (two guides, 10 fl. each, or with descent to Kurzras 11 fl.). The route crosses the Hintereis Glacier (the Langtaufner-Spitze, 11,610', remaining on the right) to the Hintereis-Joch (p. 175), between the Innere Quellspitze (11,470') and the Weisskugel. Thence to the right by a snowy arête (1 hr. long) to the summit. The *View* is of surpassing grandeur. Descent to (4½ hrs.) Kurzras (p. 176), to the Matscher-Thal (p. 189), or to the Langtaufner-Thal (p. 157).

The *Schalfkogl* (11,598'; 6, or from the Sanmoar Hut 4 hrs.; two guides, 5 fl. each; comp. pp. 175, 178) and the *Fluchtkogl* (11,772'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.; comp. p. 175) are also fine points. More difficult are the *Finitalspitze* (11,515'; 4 hrs. from the Hochjoch Hospice; two guides, 6 fl. each) and the *Hintere Schwärze* (11,903'; 4 hrs. from the Sanmoar Hut, by the Marselifier; two guides, 6 fl. each). The *Similaun*, see p. 175.

From Vent over the *Ramoljoch* to (7 hrs.) *Gurgl*, a very interesting route, and not difficult, see p. 178.

Over the Taufkarjoch to Mittelberg in the Pitzthal, 8-9 hrs. (two guides at 7 fl.), a rather fatiguing route, but free from danger and very grand. From Vent to (2 hrs.) Stablein, see above. Thence to the right, past the Wilde Mannle and over fragments of rock and glacier-deposits, to the (1½ hr.) Taufkar Glacier, which we cross; lastly a steeper ascent to the left to the (1 hr.) summit of the *Taufkarjoch* (about 10,500'), between the Taufkarjoch on the left and the *Weisse Kogl* (11,210') on the right (both of which may be ascended from the Joch without difficulty). Admirable view of the E. Oetzthal Mts. (Ramolkogl, Firmisanspitze, Schalfkogl, Hintere Schwärze, Thalilletspitze; 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 Hohe Wand 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.) Rothe Karle (Karlskopf, 9490'), a buttress of rock 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 Kaunserschtal, and the green Riffelsee at the base of the Verpailspitze; far below lies the Pitzthal. We descend to the right by a new path skirting the ice-fall, over rock, debris, and steep stony slopes; in the valley it crosses the lofty moraine, traverses the flat tongue of the glacier, and leads through underwood on the left bank to (2½ hrs.) Mittelberg (p. 179). — This tour may be very pleasantly prolonged by crossing the Oelgrubenjoch to the Gepatschhaus (p. 185), and thence either returning over the Gepatsch Glacier to Vent or crossing the Weissseejoch to the Langtaufner-Thal and Mals (comp. p. 185).

To the Pitzthal over the Sextenjoch (10,620'; 9 hrs. to the Taschach Hut; two guides at 7 fl.), a fatiguing route. The pass lies between the Hochvernagt-Ferner and the *Sechwegerten-Ferner*, to the N.E. of the Hochvernagtpitze (11,575'). — The *Taschach Joch* (10,670'; 10 hrs. to the Taschach Hut; two guides at 7 fl.), between the Hochvernagt-Ferner and the Taschach-Ferner, and the *Seiterjoch* (10,140'; to Mittelberg 8 hrs.; guides 7 fl.) between the Innere Schwärze Schneide, and the *Linke Fernerkogl*, are also trying routes, inferior to the Taufkarjoch.

To the Kaunserthal over the Gepatschjoch (10,580'; 10 hrs. to the Gepatschhaus; two guides at 8½ fl.) a difficult route; better over the Kesselwand-Joch (10-11 hrs.; two guides at 8½ fl.). From the Hochjoch Hospice we cross the Hintereisferner to the ridge between it and the Kesselwandferner; then, skirting the grand ice-fall of the latter, ascend steep grassy and stony slopes to the flat upper part of the glacier, and thus reach the Kesselwandjoch (10,710'), 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 Weissseespitze, and then turn to the right to the Rauhe Kopf (9790'), on the flanks of which are the imposing ice-falls of the glacier. Descent toilsome and steep; lastly over the flat tongue of the glacier to the Gepatschhaus (p. 182). — Another route to the Kesselwandjoch leads from Plattel (see above) over the Hochvernagt-Ferner and the Guslar-Ferner to the Guslarjoch (10,910'), between the Kesselwandspitze (11,160') and the Fluchtkogl (11,770'; ascended from the Joch in 1 hr.; View), and then across the Kesselwandferner to the Kesselwandjoch (see above).

To Langtaufers over the Langtaufener Joch (10,400'), an interesting route (to Hinterkirch 10-11 hrs.; two guides at 8½ fl.). From the Hochjoch route we cross the Hintereis Ferne to the Joch, which lies between the Vernagelwand and the Langtaufener Spitze. Descent over the Langtaufener Ferner to the Malager-Alpe and to Hinterkirch (p. 188).

To the Matser-Thal over the Hintereisjoch (11,345'; the highest pass of the Oetzthal), a fatiguing but grand expedition (from the Hochjoch Hospice to the Glieshof 9 hrs.; two guides at 8½ fl.; comp. Weiskugel (p. 174). — To Kurzras over the Steinschlagjoch (about 8850'), 6 hrs. from the Hochjoch Hospice, an attractive glacier-journey. We cross the Hintereisferner to the snowy crest to the left of the Hintereisjoch; then a very steep descent to the Steinschlagferner and to Kurzras (p. 176).

The route over the Niederjoch (9800'; to Unser-Frau 6½ hrs.; guide 5 fl. 40 kr.) crosses the Niederthaler Ache and ascends its left bank, passing the Ochsenhütte, to the (1½ hr.) Klotzhuette. It then mounts more steeply, above the tongue of the Marzellenferner, to the (11½ hrs.) Sanmoar-Hütte (8274'; bed 90 kr.), splendidly situated opposite the great Schalfferner, which unites with the Marzellenferner below, and encircled by the Marzellospitzen, Mutmalspitze, Schalfkogl, and Diemkogl.

Fine survey from the mountain-terrace of Kilfeben, at the foot of the Diemkogl (1 hr.). — The Sanmoar Hut is the starting-point (provisions had better be brought from Vent!) for the Kreuzspitze, the Similaun, the Hintere Schwärze, and the Schalkkogl (11,600'). The route to the latter (comp. p. 178) ascends the Schalfferner to the (5 hrs.) Schalkgogl, between the Schalkkogl and the Kleintleintenspitze, and then mounts by the arête, which becomes very narrow, to the (1 hr.) summit. (A shorter but steeper ascent is over the Diemjoch, between the Hintere Diemkogl and the Schalkkogl; the direct ascent from Vent, over the Diemferner, also crosses this Joch.) — From the Sanmoar Hut to the Ramoljoch, see p. 178.

Beyond the hut we soon reach the Niederjoch Ferner, which presents no difficulty, and in 1½ hr. more the summit of the pass, where we obtain a view of the Ortler chain. We now descend by a narrow path, over steep rocky slopes, into the Tisenthal, passing the chalets of Raffein and Tisen (wine), and reach Ober-Vernagt and (2½ hrs.) Unser-Frau in the Schnalscher Thal (p. 177).

The Similaun (11,808'; one guide sufficient for adepts) may be ascended from the Niederjoch in 2 hrs. (steep at places; ice-axe necessary). 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 Schnalscherthal (all toilsome and fit for proficients only): the Similaunjoch, between the Similaun and the Marzellospitzen; the Marzellojoch, between the Marzellospitzen and the Hintere Schwärze; the Rossbergjoch, to the E. of the Hintere Schwärze; and the Karlesjoch, to the W. of the Karlesspitze.

Most travellers prefer the easier route from Vent across the
Hochjoch (9430′; to Kurzras 6½ hrs.; guide 5 fl. 40 kr.; mules, see p. 170). From Vent to (1½ hr.) Rofen (6570′) we traverse pastures. This hamlet is inhabited by the Klotz and Gstrein families, who once accorded an asylum to Frederick ‘with the empty pockets’ (p. 133). When this prince re-established his authority, he exempted the hamlet from taxation, a privilege which it enjoyed down to 1849. Above Rofen (5 min.) the path crosses the Ache and ascends slowly on the right bank, passing (1¼ hr.) a memorial-stone to Cyprian Granbicler, a guide who lost his life here in 1868. In 1½ hr. more we reach the moraine of the Hochvernagt-Ferner, piled high up on the right side of the valley, which we cross in 1¼ hr. (On the other side of the valley is the broad and stony bed of the glacier. A small part only of the glacier is seen higher up.)

The Hochvernagt Glacier, which has receded greatly of late, has frequently advanced rapidly (as in 1877, 1680, and 1770) so as to fill the whole valley and dam up the discharge of the Hinteries and Hochjoch glaciers. A lake called the Rofensee was thus formed, the overflow of which has caused great devastation on several occasions. The last disaster of the kind occurred in 1846, when the ice in the valley was no less than 650′ in thickness. At the upper Rofenhof a borer is still shown which was sent from Vienna in 1772 to tap the glacier! — The glacier is well surveyed from the Plattei (8885′), on the margin of the Vernagt-thal, 2½ hrs. from Vent (guide 2 fl.).

An ascent of 1 hr. more (with view of the Langtauferer Spitze and the Weisskugel) brings us to the Hochjoch-Hospis (7970′; not open before 10 a.m. on Sundays; 20 beds), situated on the brink of the Hochjoch Glacier, which descends precipitously into the valley. To the right are the Hinteries and Kesselwand Glaciers, with their large moraines.

Ascent of the Kreuzspitze (3 hrs.), see p. 173; Finailspitze, see p. 174; Weisskugel, see p. 174; Kesselwandjoch, see p. 174; Langtauferer Joch, Hinteriesjoch, Steinschlagjoch, see p. 175. Over the Finailjoch (about 10,200′) to Unser-Frau (a route which may be combined with the ascent of the Finailspitze) 5 hrs.; laborious, but interesting.

Beyond the hospice we cross the moraine for 1¼ hr. and reach the glacier, the passage of which occupies 1½-2 hrs.; the ascent to the (1¼ hr.) summit of the pass (9430′) is at first steep and afterwards gradual. Retrospect of the Rofenthal and Wildspitze; to the S.E. the Schnalserthel with the Salurnspitze, and beyond it the Martell mountains; N.E., the Stubai glaciers.

We reach the end of the glacier in 20 min. more and descend on the right side of the Oberberghthal by a good bridle-path, which winds down to (1¼ hr.) Kurzras (6600′; rustic *Inn at the Kurzenhof, a horse to be had), the highest cluster of houses in the Schnalser Thal, splendidly situated.

Over the Langgrub-Joch (9977′) to the Matscher Thal (to the Glieshof 8 hrs.), fatiguing, see p. 189 (guide 5 fl. 40 kr.). — A route which is trying at places leads S. over the Taschi-Joch (9137′), affording an admirable view, into the Schlandernaun-Thal and to (7-8 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) Schlanders on the Vintschgau post-road (p. 190; shortest way from the Oetzthal to the Martelltal). — The Weisskugel (12,272′) may be ascended from Kurzras in 7-8 hrs. (guide 10 fl. 80 kr.), by the Steinschlag and Hinteries.

A well-trodden path leads from Kurzras on the left bank of the Schnalser Bach, through meadows and larch, to (1 1/2 hr.) Ober-Vernagt, where it unites with the Niederjoch route (on the left the Finailspitze and Similaun, on the right the Salurn-Spitze), and to (1/4 hr.) Unser Frau (4760'; *Mitterwirth zum Adler). The valley contracts. After 1 hr. the path crosses to the right bank of the brook, and ascends to (1/4 hr.) Carthaus (4356'; *Weisses Kreuz), an old monastery. To the N., far below, is seen the mouth of the Pfossenthal (p. 179). Passing the church of St. Catharina, on a steep height on the opposite bank, we next reach (1 1/4 hr.) Ratteis (2808'; Reiner; one-horse carriage to Meran in 3 hrs., 6 fl.; Stellwagen to Naturns at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. in 1 hr., fare 70 kr.; back at 6 a.m. and 2 p.m. in 1 1/2 hr., fare 1 fl.). At this point begins the new road (toll 2 kr.), completed in 1875, which is frequently hewn in the rock or supported by embankments of masonry. It soon crosses the stream and leads through the wild and picturesque defile to the (3 M.) Vintschgau post-road (p. 190), reaching it 1 1/4 M. from Naturns (*Post). Thence to (9 1/2 M.) Meran diligence daily at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. in 1 1/2 hr.; one-horse carriage 3, two-horse 5 fl.

The Gurgler Thal, beginning at Zwieselstein (p. 172), is the S. ramification of the Oetztal. Crossing the Gurgler Ache at Zwieselstein, the path ascends abruptly on the left bank, and (1 hr.) above the mouth of the Timbler Bach (p. 217) returns to the right bank. We again cross the stream twice, pass the chalets of Pill and Königrain, and reach (2 hrs.) Ober-Gurgl (6266'; quarters at the Curé's), the loftiest village in the Tyrol, situated in the midst of imposing scenery (to the S. the Gurgler Ferner, Falschungspitze, Firmisanschneide, etc.).

Excursions. (Guides: B. Grüner, Alois and Peter Paul Gstrein, Nic., Tob., and Vinc. Sonter, Alois and Martin Scheiber.)

To the Gurgler Ferner and the Langthaler Eissee, 2 1/2 hrs., interesting. The Gurgler or Grosse Oetztaler Ferner, the third-largest of the Oetztal group of glaciers, forms a barrier across the mouth of the Langthai and dams up the discharge of the Langthai glacier. A lake 1650 yds. long and 860 yds. broad is thus formed when the snow melts in spring. This is the Langthaler Eissee (7820'), which, like the Rosfensee (p. 176), formerly caused disastrous inundations, but now finds a regular outlet in summer under the Gurgler Ferner. The path (guide advisable) ascends from Gurgl to the left, crossing the torrents issuing from the Gaisberg-Ferner and Rothmoos-Ferner, to the Grosse Alpe (occupied by cattle from Schnals), and then, rounding the Langthaler Eck, high above the tongue of the Gurgler Ferner, enters the Langthai (see above). A small part only of the Gurgler Ferner is seen from this point; a better view is obtained by descending to the glacier below the Eissee and traversing its right side (guide necessary) to the (1 1/2 hr.) Steinerne Tisch (about 9500'). A good survey of the Gurgler Glacier and the Eissee is obtained from the Ramol route (see below).

A walk to the Gaisbergferner is recommended (1 1/2 hr.; guide 1 fl.)
80 kr.). From the bridge over the Gaisberg-Ache (see above) we ascend to the left to the glacier, which may be safely explored from the N. lateral moraine. Grand surroundings (Granatenkogl, Säberspitze, Kirchenkogl, etc.; in the opposite direction the ridge separating Gurgl from Vent).

The Mutberg (8725'; 1½ hr.; with guide), which rises between the Gaisberglthal and the Rothmooshal, affords an excellent survey of these two valleys with their glaciers and of the huge snowly peaks of the Gurgl and Passeir chain. Beyond the bridge over the Gaisberg-Ache the path ascends the grassy slopes to the right.

Ascents. The ascent of the *Schalffkogl (11,600'; 10 hrs.; guide 7½ fl.), with the descent to Vent, is recommended to good walkers. Before reaching the Köpfe on the Ramol route (see below) we diverge to the left and ascend the slope, over grass and rocks, and then over snow, passing the Firmisanschneide, and thus reach the summit on the N. side. Admirable survey of the Oetzthal glaciers. Descent across the Schalfferner to the (2½ hrs.) Sanmoar Hut (comp. p. 175); or across the Diemferner and an immense old moraine, and over steep and fatiguing slopes, to (4 hrs.) Vent.

The Hintere Spiegelkogl (11,260'; 5 hrs.), Firmisanspitze (11,378'; 8-9 hrs.), Hohe Wilde (11,405'; 8-9 hrs.), Hohe First (11,190'; 7-8 hrs.) and Liebener Spitze (14,100'; 5-6 hrs.) are all difficult and fit for adepts only.

Passes. Over the *Ramoljoch (10,440') to Vent, a magnificent route, free from difficulty (6-7 hrs.; guide 4 fl. 40 kr.). Crossing the Ache near the 'Widum', or parsonage, we ascend by a tolerable path on the left side of the valley, enjoying an admirable view of the Gurgl and Langthaler Glaciers and of the bed of the Eissee (empty in summer). We then mount more rapidly over rock and debris to the (3 hrs.) Köpfe (10,105'), a projecting rock, and again for a short way over loose stones to the Ramol Glacier, which we ascend without difficulty to the (½ hr.) Joch, a sharp ridge strewn with rocky debris, between the Kleine Ramolkogl on the right and the Hintere Spiegelkogl on the left. Beautiful view towards the E., embracing the vast expanse of névé at the head of the Gurgl and Langthaler glaciers, over which tower the Hochwildspitze, Falschungspitze, and other peaks, while the Gross-Glockner is said to be visible in the distance; to the W. is the majestic Wildspitze. We descend over the considerable and easily-passable 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 Niederthal. Fine view, to the left, of the Niederjoch glacier, as far as the pass to the right of the dazzling Similaun; more to the right is the Kreuszpitze, and facing us is the Thalleitspitze. The path then descends in zigzags, finally through pine-wood, into the Venter-Thal, and crosses the Ache to (3 hrs.) Vent (p. 173). — The ascent of the *Vordere Ramolkogl (p. 173) adds 3½ hrs. to this route (best from the Spiegel Glacier; from the Joch very difficult).

[From Gurgl to the Niederjoch. Instead of descending to Vent, the traveller may follow a new path direct from the Ramoljoch to the Sanmoar Hut and thus save about 2 hours. The path crosses the Spiegelferner to a heap of stones on the left side-moraine, then traverses debris and grass, skirting the base of the Vordere Spiegelkogl, and enters the grand and wild Diemthal, enclosed by the Firmisanschneide, Schalffkogl, and Diemkogl. Below the Diemferner we cross the brook, descend rapidly into the Niederthal, cross the bridge over the Ache, and ascend to the Klotzhütte and the (3½-4 hrs. from the Joch) Sanmoar Hut (p. 175). A good walker, starting from Gurgl early, and crossing the Ramoljoch and the Niederjoch, may therefore reach Unser Frau in one day (12 hrs.).]}

To the Passeir over the Timler-Joch (8135'), 5 hrs. from Gurgl or Zwieselstein to Schönau, see p. 217 (guide 4 fl.); from Schönau over the Schneeberg to Ridnaun and Sterzing, see p. 194.

To the Schnals-Thal over the Gurgerjoch or Eissjoch (9950'), a difficult route, to Carthaus 10-11 hrs. (two guides at 6 fl.). The route crosses the whole of the Gurgl or Grosse Oetzthaler Glacier (see above) to the (6 hrs.) pass between the Falschungspitze (10,984') on the W. and the Hohe Wilde (11,408') on the E. View limited. Descent, very steep
and disagreeable, to (2½ hrs.) Eishof, the highest chalets in the Pfossenthal (6785'), and through the Schnals-Thal to (3 hrs.) Carthus. (p. 177). — Another fatiguing pass ascends the Langthaler Ferner, crosses the Langthaler Joch (10,340'), and descends to Lazins (5690') at the head of the Pfolders-Thal (7-8 hrs.; two guides at 5 fl.); then, either down the valley to (½ hr.) Plan and (2½ hrs.) Moos in the Passer (p. 216), or through the Lazinsertal and across the Sprosser Joch to Dorf Tirol and (6 hrs.) Meran (p. 209). — Over the Rohmoofer-Joch (about 9950'), from Gurgl to Plan 7 hrs., a grand but laborious route.

### 37. The Pitzthal.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 184, 172.*

A visit to the Pitzthal, a valley running parallel to the Oetzthal on the W., is recommended not only to mountaineers, who will find a good many attractions here, but also to less ambitious travellers who desire to obtain a glimpse at the Oetzthal glacier-region. A cart-track leads as far as Mittelberg, about 25 M. from Imst (horses or mules may be hired at Imst, Wenns, and St. Leonhard). Those who do not wish to return to Imst or to cross any of the glacier-passes (although the Öelgrubenjoch is easy, even for the inexperienced) may reach the Innthal by the Pillerjoch, or the Oetzthal by the Breitlehner Joch (see below).

Stat. Imst, on the right bank of the Inn, 11/4 M. to the S. of the village, see p. 162. A narrow road (soon to be improved) ascends to the left from the station to (2½ M.) Arzl (Inn), picturesquely situated on a terrace at the foot of the Burgstall (3440'). To the left runs the Pitzenbächl in its deep ravine. We now ascend the smiling valley, enlivened by numerous farms, to (3½ M.) Wenns (3195'; *Post), a prettily-situated village.

Over the Pillerjoch to Landeck or Prutz, 6 hrs., an easy and pleasing route. Good path by the village of Piller (4415') to the Gache Blick (5160'), the top of the pass, on the brink of the deep Innthal. Descent either to the right by Fless to Landeck (p. 162), or to the left to Prutz (p. 186).

The road now descends to the left, crosses the brook, and ascends the narrow valley (passing Jerzens, on the left, above) to the inn of Schön. It again crosses the brook several times and leads past the hamlets of Rietzenried, Wiesen (with the Stuibenfall on the right), Zaunhof, and Hairlach to (11 M.) St. Leonhard (4580'; Unterwirth; *Alte Post at Piosmöös on the right bank of the brook). On the right is the fall of the Fitscherbächl, descending from the Rohfelwand; to the left (S.E.) rise the Hohe Geige (11,125') and the Puikogl (10,960'). Jós. Kürschner of Piosmöös is a good guide.

The Rohfelwand (10,995'; 6 hrs., with guide; fatiguing), ascended by the Arzl Alp and the Todtenkar-Ferner, commands a striking view. — Over the Loibisler Joch to Huben 6-7 hrs. (guide 4 fl. 40 kr.), repaying, and shorter than the Breitlehner Joch (see below), but for proficient only. From Piosmöös the path ascends the steep terraces of the E. slope of the valley, and then traverses snow and the Reisergletscher to the Joch, between the Loibiskogel and the Reiserkogel. Steep descent to the Breitlehner-Alp and to Huben (p. 172).

Passing the fall of the Leklebach (on the right) and Trenkwald, we next reach (5 M.) Plangerossa (5280'; Inn), the last village, and (2½ M.) Mittelberg (5880'; *Schöpf's Inn), the last farm, beautifully situated within view of the *Mittelberg Glacier* (p. 174), the imposing fall of which is 1 hr. farther up the valley. A visit
to the glacier is interesting. We reach the end of it in \( \frac{1}{4} \) hr., and then cross its flat and easily-passable tongue to the (1 hr.) right lateral moraine. (To the Karlskopf, see below).

Excursions and Ascents from Mittelberg. (Guides: T. Ennenosser, Jos. Santeler, Alois, Dominick, and Leander Schöpf. Alois, Franz, Jos., and Isaías Dobler, and Ed. Neußer.) To the "Taschach Glacier" (guide to the club—but 3 fl.; a most interesting excursion when combined with a visit to the Riffelsee, see below). The route leads S.W. from Mittelberg, on the right side of the Taschachthal, to the (13/4 hr.) end of the 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.) Taschachhütte (7988'; admission during the day 20, bed 60 kr.), built and well fitted up by the German Alpine Club on a spur of the Pitzthaler Urkund, and 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 Brochkogl, 11,296'; on the W. is the Sechsegerten Glacier (see below). — To the Riffelsee (7330'; 2 hrs.; guide 11/4 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, Puikogl, and other peaks. We may descend into the upper Taschach-Thal (fine views of the Taschach and Sechsegerten glaciers), reach the path to the Taschachhütte (see above) near the end of the glacier, and return by it to Mittelberg. — The Mittagskogel (10,960'; 11/2 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) affords a fine survey of the three glaciers.

The ascent of the Wildspitze (12,388') from Mittelberg takes 7-8 hrs. (two guides at 8 fl., to Vent 10 fl.); last part of the way very steep (comp. p. 173). — The Hohe Geige (11,125'; guide 5 fl.), Vordere Brunnenkogl (11,145'; 51/2 fl.), Hintere Brunnenkogl (11,270'; 51/2 fl.), Blackspitze (11,063'; 6 fl.), and Puikogl (10,930'; 51/2 fl.) may also be ascended from Mittelberg.

Passes. To Sölden over the Pitzthaler (Söldener) Joch (9945), 7-8 hrs. (guide 5 fl.). The route traverses the lower end of the Mittelberg Glacier, and then ascends to the left over steep slopes of grass, debris, and rock to the Joch on the S. side of the Pollesferner. Descent over the Rottenbach Glacier and through the Rottenbachtal to Sölden (p. 172). — To Vent over the "Taufkarjoch" (comp. p. 174; two guides at 7 fl.), a much finer route. Ascent to the Rotte Karte by a new path constructed by the German Alpine Club. — The Seiterjochi, Tiefenbachjoch, Sexten-joch, and Taschachjoch, see p. 174 (the last two grand but trying). — The Breitlehner Jochi, the easiest pass, and free from snow (6 hrs. from Trenkwald to Huben), see p. 172.

To the Kaunserthal over the "Oelgrubenjoch" (9888'), 71/2 hrs., a fine route, and not difficult (guide 6 fl.). To the (3 hrs.) Taschachhütte, 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 (21/2 hrs.) Joch, a flat snow-saddle between the Innere and Äussere Oelgrubenspitze (the former easily ascended from the Joch in 9/4 hr.; superb view). The usual resting-place of the guides is a little below the Joch, on the W. side. View limited. (To the left, below, is the small Oelgruben Glacier, with its huge moraines.) Descent by an improved path, over debris and grassy slopes, to the (2 hrs.) Gepatschhütte (p. 185). — Other passes into the Kaunserthal: the Madatsch-Joch (about 8000'), between the Watzekof and the Schwabenkopf (from Plangeross to Feuchten 6-7 hrs., not difficult; guide 5 fl.), the Verpeil-joch (9190'), between the Schwabenkopf and the Sonnenkogel (from Trenkwald to Feuchten 8 hrs., laborious; guide 4 fl. 40 kr.); the Tiefenthal-Jochi or Wallfahrts-Jochi (9050'), between the Peuschellkopf and the Tristikof (from St. Leonhard to Kaltenbrunn or Feuchten 7 hrs., trying; guide 4 fl. 10 kr.); the Niederjochi (7835'), from Rietzenried to Kaltenbrunn, past the Krumpensee, in 5 hrs. (not difficult; guide 4 fl. 40 kr.).
38. The Stubaithal.

Comp. Map, p. 184.

The Stubaithal, the main valley of the Stubai Alps, which may in a wider sense be included in the Oetzthal Group, presents within a small compass a series of superb Alpine scenes. Road to a point 5 M. beyond Neustift. STELLWAGEN from Innsbruck (Rother Adler) daily at 2 p.m. to Vulpmes in 4½ hrs., fare 1 fl. (from Vulpmes at 5 a.m., in 3½ hrs.). One-horse carriage from Innsbruck to the Stefansbrücke 3 fl., two-horse 4 fl. 50 kr.; to Schönberg 5 fl. 60 kr. or 9 fl., Vulpmes 8 or 13, Neustift 10 or 17½ fl.

Pedestrians should follow the Brenner road to the Stefansbrücke, and the old road thence to Ober-Schönberg; or take the train to Patsch, and follow the route described at p. 198. Another interesting route ascends to the right from the Gärberbach Inn (see below) to (½ hr.) Mutters, and leads on the slope of the Saitl, by Kreith (Inn), through fine larch-wood, to (2 hrs.) Telfes and (½ hr.) Vulpmes (see below).

The Brenner road ascends the Berg Isel in long windings (p. 137; 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 (2 M.) Gärberbach Inn and the Schupfen Inn (the headquarters of Andreas Hofer in 1809), to the (2 M.) Stefansbrücke, which in a bold span of 140' crosses the Rutzbach, descending from the Stubaithal. At Unter-Schönberg (2310'; *Inn), beyond the bridge, the road divides: the old Brenner road (by the side of which is a marble tablet, with a Latin inscription giving the history of the road since the Roman period) ascends somewhat steeply to the right; the new road winds to the left round the slope and leads through the Sillthal to (3½ M.) Ober-Schönberg (3290'). The old road is shorter, and for walkers far more interesting. By the (2 M.) Custom House, the first house in Ober-Schönberg, we obtain a fine Survey of the Stubaithal, with the Sailespitze on the right, the Waldrasterspitze or Serlesspitze and the Habicht on the left, and the ice-crowned background (Wilde Freiger, Pfaffenkamm, Sulzenauferner); below us lie the ravine of the Rutzbach and the villages of Mieders, Vulpmes, etc. On the hill, about 200 paces farther, is Domanig's Inn, which commands a splendid view, particularly from the 'Aussicht', 2 min. distant.

We now descend gradually to (2 M.) Mieders (3190'; *Traube), the capital of the valley and seat of the district-court, prettily situated at the foot of the rugged Waldraster-Spitze or Serles-Spitze.

Route by Maria-Waldrast to (3½ hrs.) Matrei, see p. 191. — Ascent of the Waldrasterspitze (8907'; 5 hrs.; with guide), by Maria-Waldrast, laborious (path recently improved). Fine view.

Crossing the Rutzbach, and passing the village of Telfes on the right, we next reach (2½ M.) Vulpmes (3040'; *Lutz; Post), on the Schlickerbach, with busy iron manufactories.

The Hohe Burgstall (8560'; 5 hrs.; guide 2½ fl.), an admirable point of view, is ascended without difficulty, either from the N. side by the (2 hrs.) Schlicker Alpe (5138') and by the saddle between the Kleine and the Hohe Burgstall; or from the S. by the Froneben (or Schanzlin) Alpe
and the Kaserstatt-Alpe. Descent to the Bärenbad, or direct to Neustift (see below).

Instead of going to Vulpes we may follow the road on the right bank to Medraus (small baths), Neder, at the entrance to the Pinniss-Thal (see below), and (4 M.) Neustift (3240'); *Zum Salzburg; Hofer), the last village in the valley. At Minders, 3/4 M. farther up, the valley forks into the Oberberg on the right and the Unterberg on the left.


Over the Pinniss-Joch to Gschnitze, an interesting pass (7-8 hrs.; guide 3½ fl.). We return to (2 M.) Neder (see above), and ascend the Pinniss-Thal to the Alp Auf der Iss (Issenanger, 4600) and the (2 hrs.) Pinniss-Alp (6000'); better night-quarters at the Karalp, 1/2 hr. farther up. Then a steep ascent to the (2½ hrs.) Pinniss-Joch or Alfaichjoch (7700'); fine view of the Tribulaun, etc., and descent to (2½ hrs.) Gschnitze (p. 193). The ascent of the Habicht (10,750'), a famous point of view, may be combined with this excursion (laborious; for mountaineers only; guide 5 fl.). The previous night is spent on the Karalp (see above). We ascend early to the Pinniss-Joch, and then mount to the right by an improved path (ropes and iron pegs at the most difficult points) over the arete and a steep glacier to the (5 hrs.) summit.

The Oberberg is worthy of a visit (to the Alpeiner Glacier 5 hrs.; guide unnecessary). The path follows the right bank of the Oberbergbach to the (1 hr.) Bärenbad (4125), a very primitive little bath. (Ascent of the Hohe Burgstatt 4 hrs.; descent to the Schlicker-Alp, see above). Then past the Seeueck Alp to the (2 hrs.) Stücklen Inn (four beds) and the (1/4 hr.) Ober-Iss Alp (6000'), finely situated. (Over the Hornthaler Joch to the Lisenzer Thal, see p. 111.) Lastly a steep and stony ascent, with the wild gorges of the Oberbergbach on the left, to the (1 hr.) Alpeiner Alp (6700'), where we enjoy a fine view of the extensive Alpeiner Glacier. The end of the glacier (7300'), which may be safely visited, except when fresh snow has fallen, is reached from the Alp in 1 hr. by ascending the left bank of the stream. A little above the chalet are some fine 'Gletscherschliffe', or marks of glacial friction, and on the tongue of the glacier are a number of 'glacier-tables'. On the left rises the Sommerwand; before us are the Wilde Thurm and the Wilde Hinterbergl. A fine, but toilsome route (guide and rope necessary) leads hence over the Schwarzenbergjoch (10,100) to Gries and (7-8 hrs.) Längenfeld in the Oetztal (p. 172). Another, shorter but more difficult, crosses the Joch (9800') between the Wilde Hinterbergl and the Brunnenkogel, and descends steeply into the Schrankar and to the Vordere Sulzthalalp (p. 172).

Through the Unterberg, or main valley, which stretches to the S.W., a road gradually ascends on the right bank of the brook, passing the hamlets of Schaller, Kressbach, and Gasteig, to (3 M.) Volderau. It then crosses the brook, leads through wood, and near Valbeson (to which point driving is possible) it recrosses the stream, and rounds a projecting rock to (1/4 hr.) Ranalt (4180'; Alt's Inn), the last hamlet in the valley, finely situated.

Interesting excursion to the 'Pfandler Alp' (7055'; 2½ hrs.; guide 2 fl.). The path ascends steep grassy slopes on the left side of the valley to the (2 hrs.) Alp, and then leads to the W. to the (1½ hrs.) Tambichgriat (8000'), a spur which affords a fine view of the Stubai Mts., the Wilde Freiger, Sonnklarstitz, Zuckerhütli, Sulzenau, etc. The descent may be made by a path lately repaired to Schleigruß (refreshm.), Schöngelair (see below), and Ranalt.
The Valbesonthal also deserves a visit. On the right bank of the Valbesonbach the path ascends rapidly, passing the Ochsenalpe (with a grand waterfall 650' in height), to the (3 hrs.) Hohe Moos-Alp (7460'), once a lake, with a fine view of the head of the valley (Hohe Moos-Fern, Ruderhofspitze, Kreisspitze, Knotenspitze, etc.). Keeping to the right and skirting the Moosalp, we next reach the foot of the glacier, and ascend rapidly on the right side to the (2½ hrs.) Grabagrubenieder (about 9200'), where we obtain a fine view of the Pfaffengruppe, etc. Descend either to Schellengründl and over the Pfänder Alp (see above) to (2 hrs.) Ranalt, or to the right to the Atp Grabamock and Mutterberg (see below).

[About 20 min. above Ranalt diverges the Langenthal, terminating in the large Grübl-Fern, a valley from which several interesting passes diverge (guide necessary for all, see p. 182; Josef Pfurtsceller of Ranalt). Pleasant excursion from Ranalt, past the deep gorge of the Langenthalbach (waterfall), to the (3 hrs.) Grübl-Alp (6520'), where a view of the head of the valley is obtained. (To the foot of the glacier 1½ hr. more.)

To the Gschmittzthal over the Simming-Jöchl (about 8880'), between the Innere Wetterspitze and the Simmingsitteis, with descent across the lower part of the Simming Glacier, an attractive route (7 hrs. to Lapones, the highest Alp, p. 192). A shorter but more laborious pass is the Traujoch (9140'), between the Innere Röthenspitze and the Äussere Wetterspitze (6 hrs. to Lapones). Other passes are the Wettersteinscharte (9035'), between the Innere and the Äussere Wettersteinspitze, and the Röthenspitzzoch (about 8880'), between the N. and the S. Röthenspitze. — To the Pferschtal over the Pferscher Hochjoch (10,340'), difficult (to Inner-Pfiersch 10-11 hrs.; p. 193). — To Riednaun (p. 194). This laborious route crosses the W. branch of the Grübl Glacier to the Rothgratscharte (about 9550'), lying to the E. of the Hoch-Grindl (9910'), and descends across the Hangende Ferner, and past the Pfurnsee, to the Agls-Alpe and (9 hrs.) Riednaun (p. 194; the ascent of the Wilde Feuerstein, 10,700', may be combined with this pass). — To the Passeier. This route ascends the W. Grübl Glacier to the Freigerscharte (9678'), lying to the E. of the Wilde Freiger (11,247'), then traverses the Uebenthal Glacier to the Botzer-Scharte (9416'), between the Botzer and Königshofer Spitze, and lastly descends steeply to the Timbl Alpe (see below; or over the Hohe Fermer, the Röthen-Fern, and the Timbl-Fermer to the Schwarzsee-Scharte) and thence to (9-10 hrs.) Schneeberg, a long but very grand glacier-tour, unattended with danger (able guides required). The Wilde Freiger (11,247'), an admirable point of view, may be ascended from the Freigerscharte in 1½ hr.]

The main valley bends to the W. The path crosses to the left bank of the stream, and leads past the Alp of Schöngelair and (1½ hr.) Graba (4900'; opposite the imposing *Sulzenauer Fall, 130' broad, 460' high) to the (3½ hr.) Mutterberger Alpe (5640'; hay-beds), finely situated on the right bank.

The Sulzenau. From the Alp Graba (see above) a steep path ascends the wooded slope on the left of the waterfall to the (1 hr.) Sulzenau-Alpe (6060'), in a rock-girt basin (on the left the Apere Freiger, on the right the Apere Pfaeff). In the back-ground two glacier-streams form cascades. — A difficult route leads hence over the Sulzenau-Fern and the Pfaffennieder (10,400'), the saddle between the Oestliche Pfaffen and the Wilde Freiger, to the Uebenthalferner (see above), and then either over the Schwarzwandscharte (10,070') or over the Hohe Stellen-Scharte (10,103') to the (9-9 hrs.) Timbl Alpe (p. 195). From the Uebenthalferner we may also cross the Botzerscharte (see above) to Schneeberg, or descend on the left side of the glacier through the Ueblic Thäter to the Agls-Alpe (p. 194) and to Riednaun. Experienced guides essential. — The Sonklarspitze
(12,300') may be ascended from the Sulzenau by the Pfaffennieder and the Sonklarwände in 7 hrs. (difficult).

**Over the Mutterberger Joch to Längenfeld, 8 hrs., toilsome (guide 5 fl.).** From Mutterberg we ascend abruptly to the W. to the highest chalet and through the Glamergrube (the small Mutterberger-See, 8250', lying above us on the right); then mount a fatiguing slope of snow to the (4 hrs.) Mutterberger Joch (9590'), between the Bockkogl on the right and the Daunkopf on the left. View limited. The path now descends the dry bed of a torrent to a large expanse of detritus, crosses the Sulzthal-Ferner (in view of the magnificent Schrankogel; p. 172), and leads down the left lateral moraine into the Sulzthal, to (2 hrs.) the Hintere Griesalp. (1 1/2 hrs.) Gries (4960'; quarters at the Caplan's), and (1 hr.) Längenfeld (p. 172).

Beyond Mutterberg the path, at first rather steep, ascends to the S.W. to the (1 1/2 hr.) Dresdner Hutte in the Obere Fernau (about 7550'; built by the German Alpine Club; bed 60 kr.).

The Egesessen Grat (8648'), to the N. of the hut, ascended without difficulty in 3/4 hr., commands the best survey of the magnificent environs. To the S. is the Paffenkamm with the Apere Pfaff and Zueckerhütte, more to the right the Schaufelspitze, W. the Bildstöckljoch and Daunkopf, N. the Hollthalspitzen, Ruderhofspitze, etc.

**Over the Bildstöckljoch to Sölden, 7 hrs., a very interesting pass, and not difficult (guide from Ranalt 8 fl.; a single traveller should take two guides, who had better be engaged at Neustift; provisions obtainable at Ranalt).** The route ascends from the Dresdner-Hutte to the right over grassy slopes, then over moraine-deposits and rocky debris to the Schaufel Glacier, which is crossed (at the end rather steep) to the (2 1/2-3 hrs.) Bildstöckljoch (10,270'), a rock-strewn ridge to the W. of the Schaufelspitze (see below). Fine retrospect of the N. Stubai group, the Ruderhofspitze, Schwarzenberg, etc.; below, the Mutterberger-See (see above). 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 upper Ötztal chain (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 hrs.) Windach-Alp (6900'), with its well-built houses (milk), in the Windach-Thal; then through wood, with the stream in a deep gully on the left, to (1 1/2 hr.) Sölden (p. 173). The route in the reverse direction, from Sölden to the Dresdner Hütte, takes 9 hrs. (guide to the Mutterberger-Alp 7 fl.). — The Schaufelspitze (10,929') may be ascended without much difficulty from the Windacher Ferner in 1 1/2 hr. (or the ascent may be combined with the Bildstöckljoch route, to which it adds 1 hr.; guide from Ranalt to the Schaufelspitze and Sölden 9 fl.). Superb view (Zillerthal, Ötztal, and Stubai Alps. and Dolomites).

The Zuckerhütli (11,480'), the highest peak of the Stubai Alps, may be scaled from the Dresdner Hütte via the Fernau Glacier, Fernau-Joch, and Pfaffenschnizl in 5 1/2 hrs., a laborious ascent, but free from danger. The Pfaffenschneide should be avoided by a detour on the N. side; we then cross the Scharze between the Zuckerhütli and the Ostliche Pfaff and reach the top from the E. side. View very imposing. Descent over the Pfaffen-Ferner to the Windach-Thal steep and toilsome (to Sölden 5 hrs.).

Over the Daunjoch to the Sulzthal (from the Dresden Hut to the Griesalp 6 hrs.), see p. 172.

79 M. Diligence daily at 2 p.m in 1½ hrs. (11 fl.). Stellwagen daily at 6 a.m. from Landeck to Mals (arr. 7 p.m.), and from Mals to Meran (7.30 a.m., arr. 4.15 p.m.). — The Finstermünz Pass and the Reschen-Scheideck will even repay the pedestrian.

Landeck (2668'), see p. 162. — The road passes the Schloss and skirts the right bank of the Inn; on the left are the slopes of the Venetberg (8228'). The river forces its way through a narrow gully and forms several rapids; in the background rise the peaks of the Alps of Kauns. 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 Bideneck. (Over the Pillerjoch to the Pitzthal, see p. 179.) The road ascends to the Alte Zoll (Inn), and descends to the (5 M.) Pontlatzer Brücke (2770'), 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 (3880'), 1 hr. from Prutz, with sulphur-baths (moderate). About ½ hr. higher lies Obladis (4530'), a well-organised bath-house, with a famous mineral spring, beautifully situated (better reached from Ried, see p. 186). The mineral water of Obladis has an outlet on the road-side, where it may be tasted.

8 M. Prutz (2825'; Rose), 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 Oetztal Mts. A tolerable path 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 (3¼ hr.) Kauns (3530') and (1½ hr.) Kaltenbrunn (1410'; Eckhardt), a prettily-situated resort of pilgrims. (Over the Niederjoch to the Pitzthal, see p. 180.) The path then leads past Nufels and Vergeschen (on the left the fine waterfalls of the Gsallbach) to (1½ hr.) Feucht (4130'; Inn), the last village in the valley. (Over the Verpeiljoch or the Madatschjoch to Plangeross, see p. 180.) Farther up, the route crosses the brook twice, and then follows the right bank, passing the chalets of Wolfsbr, Platt, and Riebenhof (occupied in summer only). Above the (2½ hrs.) Rostitz-Alp we cross to the left bank, then return to the right, and ascend the steep Gepatschloch to the (2 hrs.) Gepatschhaus (about 6230'; Inn, erected by the German Alpine Club, and enlarged in 1882, eight rooms), picturesquely situated on a hill clothed with Alpine cedars, opposite the imposing 'Gepatsch Glacier, the largest in the Tyrol (upwards of 7 M. long). About 20 min. farther up, on the left bank of the Faggenbach, which forms three falls after issuing from the glacier, is the extensive Gepatsch-Alp.

Excursions from the Gepatschhaus. (Guides, Praxmarer, Wörtz, Auier).

A good view of the Gepatsch Glacier is afforded by the Nöderberg (see below; 2 hrs.; guide 1½ fl.); more extensive from the Wannetberg (9262'; 3 hrs.; guide 2½ fl.), reached by crossing the flat and safe tongue of the glacier and ascending to the left. — The Aeußere Oelgrabenepitze (10,980'; 4½-5 hrs.; horse to the beginning of the last steep ascent 4½ fl.), a splendid peak, is ascended by a new path made by the Ger. Alp. Club.

The Weißeespitze (11,580'; 5½-6 hrs.), see below. — The Glockthurn (10,994'; 4½-5 hrs.), fatiguing. Ascent through the Krummgampenthal to the Scharte between the Krummgampenkopf and the Glockthurn; then
by the arête, over rock and debris, to the top (striking view). Descent, if preferred, by the Krummgampenferner and the Glockthurnjoch to Radurschel (see below), or by the Krummgampenschartei to Langtaufers.

**PASSES** (comp. Map, p. 172). To MITTELBERG in the Pitzthal over the Oelgrubenjoch (9889'), 8 hrs. (guide 8 fl.), see p. 180. — To VENT (p. 173) over the Gepatschjoch (10,580'), 10-11 hrs., difficult; better over the Kesselwandjoch (p. 174). — To LANGTAUFErS over the Weissseejoch (9660'); 6 hrs.; guide 5'/2 fl.; mule to the Joch 4 fl.), a fine route, free from difficulty. From the Gepatsch-Alp we ascend to the right over grassy slopes to the first terrace of the Nöderberg, affording an admirable view of the glacier (see above), over which rise the Fluchtkogel and Kesselwände. To the W. is the Glockthurn (10,994'). We next cross the Faggensch, turn to the right round the flank of the Nöderberg, and traverse the moraine of the Weisssee Glacier to the (2 hrs.) Weisssee (8517'), at the foot of the imposing Weissseespitze (11,580'; ascent from the lake in 4 hrs., fatiguing but very interesting; direct descent on the S.W. side very steep, and not recommended; better descend to the Falginjoch, between the Weissseespitze and the Karlspitze, and over the Falginferner to Malag). Our route now ascends abruptly to the right over turf and debris, and then traverses the Seejoch Glacier to the (1'/2 hr.) Joch, between the Vordere Karettspitze and the Nasse Wand. (Another pass, marked by a small shrine, to the right of the Nasse Wand, may be traversed if the snow beyond the Weisssejoch is troublesome.) The descent from the pass leads at first over a very steep, and generally hard-frozen slope of snow (caution necessary; better to follow the stony slope to the right of the snow); then over debris and turf (3'/4 hr. a good spring), and by a better path into the Malag-Thal, commanding a good survey of the mountains enclosing the Langtaufers-Thal (Freibrunnerspitze, Weisskugel, Langtaufer Spitze). Above the hamlet of Malag we turn to the right and descend to (2'/2 hrs. from the Joch) Nisterkirch in the Langtaufers-Thal (p. 181), and to (2 hrs.) Gain (p. 181). — To the Radiumschel-Thal over the Kaiserjoch (9625'), somewhat laborious (to the Radurschel-Haus, see below, 5 hrs.; guide 3'/2 fl.). The Rüfelsejoch (about 9500), to the N. of the Glockthurn, and the Glockthurnjoch (about 9500'), to the S. of it, are both very trying.

91/2 M. **Ried** (2650'; *Post; Kreuz), a thriving village, with the castle of Siegmundsried, the seat of a district-court. The road to Obladis (p. 185) diverges here to the right. On a hill on the left bank lies Serfeus (4700'), whence an interesting route leads over the Furka (9120') to (6-7 hrs.) See in the Patznaun (comp. p. 169).

The road now ascends gradually over the extensive alluvial deposits at the mouth of the Stallanzer Bach. On the right, the ruined church of St. Christina. It then descends, close by the river, to (4'/4 M.) Tösens (3044'; Wilder Mann), crosses (1'/2 M.) the Inn again, and next reaches (4'/4 M.)

181/2 M. **Pfunds** (3185'), consisting of two villages, Stuben (*Traube; Post) on the high-road on the left bank of the Inn, and Pfunds or 'Das Dorf' on the right bank, picturesquely situated at the entrance to the Radurschel or Pfundser Thal. To the S.W. towers the Piz Mondin (10,374'), belonging to the N. Engadine chain; to the S.E. rise the Glockthurn (10,994') and other peaks of the Oetztal snow-mountains.

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 (10,994'). 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 (1'/2 hr.) Sadersthal (right); then on the right bank (passing after 3'/4 hr. a
to Meran.  NAUDERS.  39. Route. 187

shooting-lodge on the left bank, at the entrance to the Naunderer Tsche-thal) to the beautifully-situated Radurschelhaus (5880' beds). To the E. rises the Glockthurn (ascent, see p. 185; from Radurschel very trying). About 1/2 hr. farther up is the fine Alpl-Fall, formed by the Radurschelbach. — From the Radurschelhaus over the Kaiserjoch (9625') to the (5 hrs.) Gepatschhaus, see above. Other passes lead from the head of the valley to the S. over the Radurscheljoch (9800'), to Hinterkirch in Langtaufers (see below); from the Naunderer Tscheythal to the S. over the Tscheyer Scharte (9200') to Langtaufers, and W. over the Tscheyjoch (3750') to Naunders; and from the Sadersthal over the Suder or Labanner Joch (7870') to Naunders (6 hrs. from Pfunds, easy and interesting; the ascent of the Labanner Kopf, see below, may easily be combined with this pass).

Above Pfunds (1 1/4 M.) the road crosses the Inn, and gradually ascends on the right bank, being hewn in the perpendicular rock at places, passing through three tunnels and two avalanche-galleries, and occasionally supported by buttresses of masonry. Picturesque views of the narrow valley of the Inn. The finest point is at (23 M.) *Hoch-Finstermünz (3730'; Hotel, R. 80, B. 25 kr.), a group of houses on the road-side, 420' below which is the Alt-Finstermünz, with a tower and a bridge over the Inn, which was half destroyed by an inundation in 1879. These, with the narrow defile through which the river emerges from the Engadine, and the mountains of the Engadine in the background, form a most picturesque scene. Farther on, a fine waterfall is passed. The end of the defile is guarded by small fortifications (Port Naunders).

The road now quits the Inn and ascends in a long bend to —

27 M. Naunders (4488'; *Post; *Löwe, moderate; Mondschein), a large village, almost entirely rebuilt since a great fire in 1880, with the old Schloss Naundersberg, the seat of the local authorities.

High-road to the W. to the Engadine by Martinsbruck, see Baedeker's Schweiz. The Pizlat (9200'; 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., and another good point is the Labanner Kopf or Schmalskopf (8928'; 4 hrs.; with guide), to the N.E., in the direction of the Radurschel (see above).

The road gradually ascends on the right bank of the Stille Bach to (4 M.) the Reschen Scheideck (4898'), its culminating point, the watershed between the Inn and the Adige. A little beyond the village of (1/2 M.) Reschen (4888'; *Stern, rustic), which lies near the small green Reschen-See, a very 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 Tschengeler Hochwand, farther distant the Cevedale, then the lofty pyramid of the Königs-Spitze, and lastly, to the right, the Ortler (p. 231), forming the central point of the picture the whole way to Mais.

The Etisch, Ital. Adige, rises near Reschen, flows through the lake of Reschen, and afterwards through the Mittersee and Haider-see. We next reach (1 1/2 M.) Graun (Traube), a poor village at the entrance to the Langtaufcrer Thal (in the background the Weiss-seespitze and Vernagelwand).

The smiling Langtaufcrer Thal is traversed by a good track on the right bank of the Cartinbach, passing Bedross and Kapron (Inn), to (3 hrs.)
Hinterkirch, or Grub (6150'; rustic Inn, 5 min. below the church; Nögler the landlord, also a guide). At the chalets of Malag (6260'), 1/2 hr farther up, the magnificent glacier-girt head of the valley (Langtaufere Spitze, Weisskugel, Freibrunnerspitze, etc.) is disclosed to view.

Excursions from Langtaufers. (Guides, Jos. and Joh. Blaas and Joh. Thöni.) The Weisskugel (12,272) may be scaled in 7 hrs. by the Bärenbarfener and the Bärenbart-Joch (between the Bärenbartkogl and the Weiss kugel), or in 7-8 hrs. By the Langtauf Glacier, the Weisskugeljoch, and the Hintereisjoch, a laborious ascent (comp. p. 174). — The Freibrunn erspitze (11,056'), through the Langgrub and over the Rothebenferner in 5-6 hrs., also fatiguing; magnificent view. — Schafkopf (9830), to the N. of Hinterkirch, in the direction of Radurschel, 3 hrs., repaying, and not difficult. — Danzebell (10,300'), from Kapron through the Kühthal in 5-6 hrs., fatiguing; magnificent view. The descent may be made through the Planail-Thal (see below) to (4 hrs.) Mals.

Passes. Over the Weissseejoch to Gepatsch (6 hrs.), see p. 186. — Over the Langtaufener-Joch to Vent (10-11 hrs.), see p. 175. — Over the Motscher Joch (10,500), E. of the Freibrunnerspitze, to the Matscher-Thal (to the Grieshof 8-9 hrs.), a trying glacier-tour (p. 189). — To Radurschel, see p. 187.

The road crosses the Carlinbach, here confined by embankments, and leads past the Mittersee to (31/2 M.)

361/2 M. St. Valentin auf der Haide (4695'; Post), formerly a hospice, situated between the Mittersee and the Haidersee. Below the latter lake begins the monotonous Malser Haide, which the road traverses, still commanding a view of the majestic Ort ler. On the left opens the Planailthal. To the right, at the foot of the hills, lies the village of Burgeis (3975'; 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 Benediktine Abbey of Marienberg lies on the hill to the right. We next pass Schleis, with the entrance to the Schlinigthal on the right.

42 M. Mals (3428'; Post, or Adler; Bär; Hirsch), a village of Roman origin, is the chief place in the Upper Vintschgau (Ital. Val Venosta, so named from the Venosti who once inhabited the valley). The church contains a good picture by Knoller, representing the Death of Joseph. Very picturesque view near the mill, 3 min. from the Post (through the old ruin and past the tower).

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 Spondinig by proceeding southwards from Mals to (1/4 M.) Glurns (see below), crossing the artificial bed of the Adige, and skirting the base of the mountains to (4 M.) Lichtenberg (3975'), charmingly situated amidst fruit-trees, and commanded by a castle of the same name (see below), to (1¼ M.) Aguns, a village with a ruined castle, and lastly to (3/4 M.) Prad. — Glurns (3000'; Sonne; Steinbock), a small town enclosed by walls, with an ancient church, is the starting-point for several interesting excursions. (Guides, Alois Blaas and Jos. Plangger). Ascent of the Glurnser Köpf (7838'; 3½ hrs.; guide 5, with descent to Gomagoi 4 fl.), very attractive, and not difficult; splendid view of the Vintschgau, the Ortler, and the Oetztal snow-mountains. The Piz Ciavatesch (9040'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 5, with descent to St. Maria in the Münterthal 5½, to Trafoi 6 fl.) affords a striking view of the Ortler. Other ascents: Norkenspitze (Hohes Joch, 8485'; 1/2 hrs.; guide 3½ fl.); Piz Muntisch (10,400'; 7½ hrs.; 5 fl.); Piz Seesvenna (10,508'; 8-9 hrs.; 6 fl.), etc. — Porter to Spindlingen 1 fl., Matsch 1 fl. 30 kr., Prad 1, Gomagoi 2, St. Maria in the Münterthal 2 fl. — Car riages also to be had.
To the Münstertal. A narrow road leads to the W. from Glurns (or from Mals via Laatsch) on the right bank of the Rambach, crossing the stream after 2½ M. (road on the right bank, by Rifair, to be avoided), to (4 M.) Taufers (4010'; *Post), a loftily-situated village at the entrance to the Arvina-Thai, with three churches and overlooked by three ruined castles. A good road leads thence to the (3½ M.) Swiss frontier and (3½ M.) Münstert, Rom. Mustair (1400'; Piz Ciavatsch; Hirsch), the first Swiss village, with a large Benedictine abbey-church. The road now descends and crosses the Rambach, passes the Ann da Pisch, a fine waterfall in a wooded ravine on the left, and leads by Sietla to (2 M.) St. Maria (4553'; *Weisses Kreuz; *Piz Unbrail), a large village at the entrance to the Val Muvanza, which is traversed by the path to the Wormser Joch (p. 220). From this point over the Ofener Pass to Zernets and through the Val da Scarl to Schuls, see Baedeker's Switzerland.

On quitting Mals we pass the venerable tower of the Frölischburg. The road leads through Tartsch (to the S. of which, beyond the Tartscher Bühel, a fine point of view, lies Glurns; see above) to (3¾ M.) Schluderns (3010'), at the mouth of the Matscher Thal. To the left rises the Churburg, a château of Count Trapp, containing a valuable collection of armour (not always accessible).

The Matscher Thal. A rough cart-track leads from Schluderns through the ravine of the Saturnbach (a better road leads from Mals by Tartsch, 5 M.) to (4 M.) Matsch (5100'; Telser; Innerwirth) in the Matscher-Thal, prettily situated on a mountain terrace, with a fine view of the Vintschgau, Ortler, etc. About ½ M. below, on a rocky knoll in the ravine of the Saturnbach, are the ruins of Ober-Matsch and Unter-Matsch. The track leads thence through pleasant pastures to the (2 hrs.) Gletscho (9665'; accommodation) and the (½ hr.) Innere Matscher-Alpe (6500'), where a good view of the grand head of the valley is obtained: to the N. the Matscher Ferner with its imposing ice-fall, the Freibrunnerespitze, Bärenbartkogel, Weiskugel, etc. — In the upper Matscher Thal, at the foot of the Oberlen-Ferner, a club-hut is to be opened in 1883, from which the Weiskugel (see below) may be ascended in 4 hrs.

Ascents. (Guides, Jos. Tschigfrey and Franz Guntsh of Matsch.) The Rems spitze (10,500'; 5 hrs., guide 4 fl.), and the Hohe Kreuzjoch (9776'; 4 hrs.; guide 3½ fl.) are two fine points, free from difficulty. — Freibruntnerespitze (11,060), from the Glißhöfe over the Matscher Glacier. 6 hrs. (guide 5, or with descent to the Langtaufers 8 fl.). Saturnspitze (11,250'), over the Langgrubjoch (see below), 6 hrs. (guide 5, with descent to Kurraz 8 fl.); Weisskugel (12,272'), over the Hintereisjoch, 7-8 hrs. (guide 7, with descent to the Hochjoch Hospice 10, to Kurraz 10, Vent 12, Langtaufers 13 fl.): three difficult ascents, fit for adepts only.

Passes. Over the Matscher Joch to Langtaufers, see p. 166; over the Hintereisjoch to Vent, see p. 175. Guide to the Hochjoch Hospice 8, Vent 10, Kurraz 7 fl. — Over the Langgrub Joch (9917') to the Schnalser Thal (from the Glißhöfe to Kurraz 7-8 hrs.), a fatiguing but interesting route (guide 5 fl.). Over the Langgrub-Joch and the Hochjoch to the Hochjoch Hospice 11-12 hrs. (guide 8 fl.); beyond the former Joch the traveller need not descend to Kurraz, but may skirt the slope to the left and reach the Hochjoch route farther up.

In the distance to the right, beyond the Adige, rises Count Khuen's castle of Lichtenberg, half in ruins (see above), At (3¼ M.) Neu-Spondinig (2916'; *Hirsch), the Stelvio road (p. 217) diverges, intersecting the plain to the right. Then (2 M.) —

517½ M. Eyrs (2950'; Post), on the boundary between the Upper and the Lower Vintschgau. On the opposite side is Tschengels, with its slender church-spire and old castle, commanded by the Tschengelser Hochwand (11,060'). In the vicinity are the small
baths of Schgums, newly fitted up. At (3½ M.) Laas (2850'; Inn) the Laaser Thal opens to the right. (Over the Rosimjoch to Sulden, see p. 232.) To the E. rises the ice-peak of the Laaser-spitze (10,824'). 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 Vertainspitze on the S.) and then descends to Kortsec (2600') and (3½ M.) —

58½ M. Schlanders (2365'; *Post), at the entrance to the Schlandernaun-That (p. 176). At Göflan, in the vicinity, are quarries of white marble. The road (2½ M.) crosses the Adige below Goldrain (with the Schloss of that name on the right), and then the rapid Plima, which descends from the Martellthai (p. 232) on the S. On a hill at the mouth of that valley stand the castles of Unter- and Ober-Montan. Opposite, on the N. slope, is Schloss Annenberg, high above which stands the pilgrimage-church of St. Martin auf dem Kofel. Beyond (2 M.) Latsch (2110'; *Hirsch) the road recrosses the Adige, and runs high above the narrow and rocky bed of the river, to (2½ M.) Castelbell (Mondschein), where we reach a vine-growing region. To the left, on a rock near the road, rises the picturesque ruined château of Castelbell, which was burned down in 1812. The road now traverses a broad, and at places marshy valley, to Tschars (opposite Tabland), (2½ M.) *Leimer's Bad Kochenmoos, with a sulphur spring (passing travellers also received), and (½ M.) Staben (1800'), at the foot of a barren slope. High above Staben is the half-ruined castle of Juval, past which the route into the Schnalser Thal formerly led (p. 176).

Below Staben the road passes the narrow mouth of the Schnalser Thal (on the left bank of which runs the new road to Ratteis, p. 177), and leads to (½ M.) —

70 M. Naturns (1675'; *Post), with a ruined castle. On a hill on the opposite bank is Schloss Dornisberg. Beyond (4 M.) Rabland the valley contracts. A saddle, called the Töll (1667'), 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 Tschigat-spitze; in the valley, the Partschins Waterfall, p. 214), and soon crosses the (½ 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 Martinger Berg (p. 214) 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, ½ M. beyond which is Schloss Forst on the left (p. 214). The road here crosses the Adige, and soon reaches (2½ M.) —

79 M. Meran (1050'), see p. 209.
40. From Innsbruck to Botzen by the Brenner.
Comp. Maps, pp. 140, 184, 254.

80 M. Railway. Express in 5 hrs. (fares 8 fl. 45, 6 fl. 38 kr.); ordinary trains in 61/2 hrs. (fares 6 fl. 37, 5 fl. 37, 3 fl. 59 kr.). Good refreshment-room at Franzensfeste. Best views to the right as far as the Eisak bridge below Sterzing; beyond it, generally to the left.
The Brenner, 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 (22 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 1:45. The huge viaducts for which the Semmering line is remarkable have been avoided on the Brenner line, and its construction has accordingly been much less costly. The most interesting parts of the line are between Innsbruck and Sterzing. Gossensass.

Innsbruck (1912'), see p. 132. The train passes the Abbey of Wilten (right), passes through a tunnel 750 yds. long under Bergisel, then through a second, and crosses the Sill by a stone bridge, 78' in height. Further on it runs high above the brawling river. On the left bank is the high-road, which soon crosses the Rutzbach, a stream descending from the Stubaital, by means of the bold Steffansbrücke (p. 181; below is the Schupfen Inn, p. 181). To the S. is seen the beautifully-formed Waldraster- or Serles-Spitze (8907'). Five tunnels are passed through. 51/2M. Patsch (2550'); the village lies on the hill to the left, and is not visible from the train. To the W., beyond the Sill, is the wooded Burgstall, which conceals the mouth of the Stubaithal.

From Patsch to Stubaithal (comp. R. 38). We descend from the station to the Sill, which is crossed by a bridge, ascend the steep left bank to the Brenner road, follow this road to the left to the Ober-Schönberg post-station, and turn to the right to the (3/4 hr.) village (*View, comp. p. 181). Or we may cross the Brenner road and ascend the forest path in a straight direction (1/2 hr.; keep to the right at the top).

Three more tunnels, including the Mühlbach Tunnel (1035 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 —

12 M. Matrei (3240'; Stern; Krone), a beautifully situated village, with the château de Troutson, the property of Prince Auersperg. Roman antiquities are frequently found here.

A tolerably easy path leads from Matrei to the W., by the pilgrimage-church of Maria-Waldrast (5357'; 0Inn), on the E. flank of the Waldraster or Serles-Spitze, to (31/2 hrs.) Mieders (p. 181). Fine view from Waldrast; more extensive from the Gleiserer Joch (6080'), to the N., ascended by a bridle-path in 1/2 hr. — Ascent of the Waldraster Spitze, see p. 181.

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 Navisthal. The Sill is again crossed. 141/2 M. Steinach (3430'). The village (*Post; *Steinbock; Wilder Mann; Rose) lies on the left bank of the Sill, at the mouth of the Gschnitzthal.

The Gschnitzthal is worthy of a visit. Road as far as (21/2 M.) Trins (3885'; Heidegger), a pleasant village at the S. base of the Blaser (7346').
The (5 min.) Calvarienberg commands a fine view of the glaciers at the head of the valley. We then pass Count Sarrthein's château of Schneeberg in the narrowing valley, and reach (2 hrs.) Gschnitz (4070'; quarter's at the Cure's; guide, Pitracher), at the base of the Kirchbachspitze (9370'). To the S. rises the Tribulaun (10,168'), to the N. the Habicht (10,740'), and at the head of the valley the Fenerstein and Schneealpe with the Simming Glacier. About 1½ hr. farther up the valley (in which we pass a fine cascade on the left) is the highest Alp, Lapones (4635'), 2½ hrs. from the foot of the Simming Glacier. From the Alp over the Simmingjoch or the Traunjoch to Ranalt in the Stubaithal, see p. 183. — From Gschnitz over the Pinniss-Joch to Neustift, and ascent of the Habicht (from Gschnitz 7 hrs., with guide), see p. 182. — A toilsome, but repaying route leads from Gschnitz to the S. through the Sandesthal and over the Pflerscher Pflacht (about 8800') to (7 hrs.) Inner-Pflersch (p. 193). Immediately to the E. rises the huge Tribulaun group. The highest peak (Pflerscher Tribulaun or Schober, 10,160) may be ascended from Gschnitz by the Sandesthal in 7-8 hrs., with a guide (difficult; ascended for the first time in 1874; very grand view).

The train now begins to ascend rapidly on the E. side of the valley (in view of the Habicht, to the right, for a short distance), and then, near the village of Stafflach (*Lamm; M. Hörttagl, a good guide), 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.) Below us, to the right, at the mouth of the picturesque Valser Thal, with the glaciers of the Dux Mts. in the background, lies the charmingly-situated village of St. Jodok (p. 144), where some of the trains stop. The line describes a long curve, 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 (while to the right, 225' below, lies the route already traversed), regains the Sillthal through another curved tunnel, and runs towards the S., high on the slope of the Padauner Kogl. 191/2 M. Gries (4100'). The village (*Aigner), a summer-resort, lies below on the road, at the mouth of the Oberbergthal, which ascends thence to the Tribulaun. (Pleasant excursion to the two lakes at the end of the valley, 3 hrs.)

The *Padauner Kogl (6765'), a splendid point of view, is ascended from Gries (or from Stafflach, see above) without difficulty in 3 hrs. (with guide). From Gries a good forest-path ascends to the (1½ hr.) Padauner Sattel (5245'; view of the Olperer, etc.); thence to the (1½ hr.) top a steep climb over moss-grown rocks.

The line describes a long curve, high above the Sillthal, passing the small green Brenner-See (4300'), and crossing the Venetbach. To the left rises the Kraxentrag, with a small glacier. The Sill, which rises to the E., at the foot of the Wolsendorfspitze, is now crossed for the last time, and we reach the station of (23 M.) Brenner (4485'), situated in a valley destitute of view, the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic. The Eisak forms several falls to the right of the station. On the road opposite is the old Brenner Post-house (Inn).

Fine view from the Postalpe (1½ hr.), on the E. side of the valley.
— The ascent of the Kraxentrag (9825'; 5 hrs.; with guide), through the Vennathal, and that of the *Wolfendorn (9094'; 5 hrs.; with guide), by the Lueger Alpe, are very interesting and for experts free from difficulty. (Guide: Griesberger-Sepp.) — The Hühnerspiel (9010') may be ascended from the Melcher Inn (1'/2 hr. from the Brenner), or from stat. Schelleberg in 4'/2 hrs. (but better from Gossensass, see below).

From the Brennerbad over the Schlüsseljoch (7315'; guide) to Kematen in the Pitsch valley (p. 147), 4 hrs., an interesting and easy route.

The train follows the course of the Eisak, at first traversing a level, grassy valley to the (26 M.) Brennerbad (4320'; *Inn), the mineral water of which resembles that of Gastein, and then descending rapidly by means of a long embankment and two tunnels to (28 M.) Schelleberg (4065'). One of the most curious parts of the line is between this point and Gossensass (see below), which lies 588' almost perpendicularly below Schelleberg. The line turns suddenly to the right into the Pflerschthal, which opens here, gradually descends on its N. slope, enters the side of the valley by a curved tunnel, 840 yds. long, and emerges lower down, but in an opposite direction. A fine view of the Pflerschthal glaciers, and of the Feuerstein, Schneespitze, etc., is obtained to the left on entering, and to the right on emerging from the tunnel. Station Pflersch; then (33 M.) Gossensass (3481'; *Bräuhaus, fine view from the veranda, pens. 2'/2-3 fl.).

The Hühnerspiel (Anthorspitze', 9013'; 5 hrs., with guide; riding practicable), a fine point of view, is ascended from Gossensass by Hochwieden (retrospect of the Pflerschthal) and the valley descending between the Hühnerspiel and the Weissspitze. The path then mounts rapidly to the ridge towards the baxthal, and to the summit without difficulty. Splendid view.

In the Pflerschthal a rough road leads by Anichen to (2 hrs.) Boden or Inner-Pflersch (1400'; Inn; quarters also at the Cure's). By the chalets of Eri we cross the brook to (1'/2 hr.) Hinterstein, the last hamlet, and then ascend steeply past the Hölle (grand waterfall) to the (1'/2 hr.) Schafalpe Furt (5440'), at the foot of the crevassed Feuerstein Ferner (with a fine ice-fall, the best view of which is obtained by ascending for 1 hr.). The ascent of the Schneespitze (10,407'; 5 hrs. with guide; Joh. Kuen of Inner-Pflersch) from this point is laborious, but repaying. Descent over the Schneespitzjoch to the Simmungferner (and Gschmitz) difficult. — Over the Pflerscher Hochjoch to Stubai, see p. 183; over the Pflerscher Punkt to Gschmitz, see p. 192. — From Inner-Pflersch to Ridnaun over the Pfarmbeiljoch (about 8300') uninteresting (6 hrs. to St. Lorenz). Interesting, but more difficult is the Aglsjoch (about 8880'), between the Agls-Spitze and the Lorenz-Spitze, affording a fine survey of the great Uebenthalferner. Descend past the Pfarmsee to the Untere Agls-Alpe (see below).

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; on the high-road, to the right, the village of Ried. We now enter the broad basin of —

37 M. Sterzing (3107'; *Goldner (iref or Alte Post; *Neue Post; *Schwarze Adler; *Rose; *Krone; Stoetter's Hotel, with restaurant, at the station). The clean little town (1400 inhab.), with its picturesque old buildings, arcades, balconies, and turrets,
route 40. 

ridnaunthal. from innsbruck

lies 1/2 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. it is now a favourite summer-resort, but lacks shade.

a good view of the valley is obtained from the hill to the w., behind the capuchin monastery; also from the castles of sprechenstein (2/4 hr.) and reifenstein (1/4 hr.), the latter of which is well-preserved and worth visiting (see p. 195). — a more extensive view, embracing the stubai and zillerthal snow-mountains, the eisakthal, etc., is afforded by the roskopf (7175'), reached without difficulty by raminges in 3 1/2 hrs. (guide, joh. steiner). — over the penser joch to botzen, see p. 201; over the pfischer joch to the zillerthal, see p. 147; over the jaufen to meran, see p. 216.

a well-trodden route leads through the ridnaun-thal, which opens here to the w., and over the schneeberg to the oetzthall (to gurgl or solden two days). the new road (constructed for the mining-traffic) extends to the kasten (see below), but is interrupted by three 'bremsberge' ('brakehills'), up which the trucks are drawn by a wire-rope. driving is therefore practicable to the foot of the first 'bremsberg' only, near mareith. the road ascends gradually on the right bank of the gailbach, by which the valley is watered, to gasteig, at the entrance to the jaufenthal (p. 216), passes the mouth of the ratschings-thal, and reaches (5 m.) mareith (3526'; inn), with the château of wolfsthurn. it then ascends more steeply (first 'bremsberg', see above), passing the st. magdalenenkirche (4660'; fine view of the head of the valley, with the botzer, sonklarspitze, and freiger), to (1/2 hr.) ridnaun (4430'; klotz) and (3/4 hr.) st. lorenz (4415'; inn).

[to the uebenthal-ferner, an interesting excursion (from ridnaun 4 hrs.; with guide). by the stamping-mill at the entrance to the laz zachthal (see below) we diverge to the right from the road by a recently improved path, ascending through the burgstall-wald, and then descend to the mareither bach, and follow its left bank to the agls-boden (above which, to the right, is the untere agls-alp). we next ascend steeply to the (2 1/2 hrs.) obere agls-alp (7235'; poor quarters), 1/2 hr. from the foot of the great uebenthal-ferner, the flat tongue of which (ebener ferner) may be traversed with safety below the ice-fall. (small ice-lake on the s. side.) the best survey is obtained from the ippeleskoogl (1 hr.). difficult passes (good guides requisite) cross this glacier to the stubai and passir (comp. p. 183). the traveller who intends to ascend the schneeberg need not return from this point to the laz zachthal, but may go from the ice-lake to the s., through the semmergeten-thal, and past the tüben-see, to the eytenjoch. he may then either descend to the moarer eytensee, follow the slope, and reach the path to the kamlshaft (see below); or he may go to the w. of the joch across the semmergeten-ferner to the pass to the n. of the moarer weissen, cross the timbler ferner to the schwarzescharte, and descend to (3 hrs.) st. martin (see below).]

by the stamping-mill 1/4 hr. above st. lorenz (4720') the road reaches the second 'bremsberg' (steep ascent), enters the lazacher thal, and ascends through a rather monotonous region (with the krapfenkar and the moarer spitze on the right) to the (2 hrs.) kasten-alpe (wine, etc.), where the road ends (third 'bremsberg'). we now (with a guide) ascend the slope to the (3 1/4 hrs.) kaml (7611'), 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 passable, 'in which case the traveller must cross the hill (3/4 hr. longer), but the view repays the trouble. from the shaft we follow the wire-tramway to (1/4 hr.) st. martin am schneeberg (7650'; poor inn), grandly situated. the mines (zinc and lead), which were known in the 16th cent., are again actively worked. the schwarzespitze (9319'; 2 hrs.; with guide) and the botzer (10,630'; 4 hrs.; with guide), two fine points of view, may be ascended from st. mar-
to Bolzen.  BRIXEN.  40. Route. 195

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We may now descend to (l'/2 hr.) Rabensiein (p. 217), and again ascend to Schönau and the Timbler Joch (p. 217; 5'/2 hrs. to Zwieselstein; instead of descending to Rabenstein we may follow the slope on the right bank of the brook direct to Schönau). Or (2 hrs. longer, but a far finer route) we may ascend from St. Martin to the N.W. to the (1 hr.) Gärtscharte (8329), which affords a capital survey of the Timbler Muide and its grand surroundings. We then descend to the Timbler Alpe (7700') and cross the Schönauer Alpe to the Timbler Joch.

The train crosses the Pfitscher Bach (p. 147), and runs between river and rock, close under the castle of Sprechenstein. On the opposite bank rise the castles of Thumburg and Reifenstein (a good specimen of a mediaeval castle), at the mouth of the Ridnaunthal (see above), at the head of which rise the lofty snow-clad Botzen, Sonklarspitze, and Freiger. The line traverses the marshy Sternzinger Moos by a long embankment and reaches Freienfeld. On the hill to the left lies the village of Trens, and on the other side Stilfes. The train crosses the Eisak. On the left bank lie the ruin of the Wolfsberg and the village of Mauls, where some of the trains stop. We next cross the Eggerbach, which descends from the Penser Joch (p. 201), and beyond (44 M.) Grasstein (2745') enter a narrow defile, in which the Post Inn of Mittewald lies to the left (station). Marshal Lefebvre was defeated here by the Tyrolese under Haspinger and Speckbacher in 1809. At Oberau 550 of his Saxon troops were taken prisoners. The pass is still called the Sachsenklemme.

The mouth of the defile, called the Brixener Klause, near Unterau (2460 ft.), was strongly fortified in 1833-38. These works (Franzensfeste), which are very conspicuous when seen from the S., command the Brenner route and the entrance to the Pusterthal. 48 M. Franzensfeste Station (*Rail. Restaurant, D. 1 fl. 20 kr., bed 1 fl.; Zum Reifer; also a small inn below the bridge) lies upwards of 1 M. from the fortress. The Pusterthal Railway, see R. 54; immediately below the railway-bridge the high-road into the Pusterthal crosses the Eisak by the Ladritscher Brücke, an old wooden bridge 160' above the stream.

The group of houses to the left in the valley below, beyond the hill, is the Augustinian monastery of Neustift, founded in 1142 (imitation of the Castle of St. Angelo; church richly decorated with stucco, and worth seeing. To the right, near Vahrn (stat.; p. 196), opens the Schalderer Thal (see below). The vegetation assumes a more southern character, and vineyards and chestnuts begin to appear.

54'/2 M. Brixen, Ital. Bressanone (1830'; *Elephant, next door to the post-office, 1/3 M. from the station; *Stern; Sonne; Goldnes Kreuz; *Goldner Adler; all in 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. It contains several churches of the last century, with altar-pieces by Tyrolese masters. The Cathedral, with its two copper-roofed towers, was completed in 1754. To the right of the portal is the entrance to the *Cloisters, containing old mural paint-

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ings and numerous tombstones, one of the first of which, on the left of the portal, is that of the minstrel Oswald von Wolkenstein (d. 1445). Opposite to it is a finely-executed little relief of the Resurrection in copper, in memory of Hans Kessler, a coppersmith (d. 1654). At the S.W. end of the town, to the right of the entrance to the station, is the Episcopal Palace, with a garden. The large, tasteless building at the N. end of the town is a school. Some old frescoes were discovered in 1831 in the small church of St. John.

A good view is obtained from Krakofel, on the spur between the Eisak and the Rienz, 20 min. to the N.; also from Köstland (Bräuhaus), an ascent of 1½ hr. to the E.; more extensive from St. Andrä (1 hr., reached by Milland). — Pleasant walk to the N. to (3/4 hr.) the charmingly-situated village of Vahn ('Pension Mayr, pension 2 fl. 70 kr.; Waldsacker), with its fine old chestnuts, commanded by the ruin of Salern, and through the richly-wooded Schalderer Thal to the (1 hr.) Schalderer Bad. (Thence over the Schalderer Joch to Durnholz 5 hrs., see p. 201.) — Interesting excursion to the S.W., by Tschötsch (see below) to (2½ hrs.) Velthurns (Obereichl), with a château of Prince Liechtenstein (rooms with fine panelling); thence down to the (½ hr.) high-road, or (with guide) by Leitach and the nunnery of Seben to (1½ hr.) Klausen (see below). — The Plose (Biösebügl, 7355'; 4½ hrs.) commands an admirable survey of the Oetztal and Zillertal Alps, the Dolomites, etc. The easy and interesting ascent (path marked by finger-posts and red streaks) is by Köstland (see above) to (1½ hr.) the small baths of Burgstall (inn, fair), and thence by St. Leonhard, mostly through wood, to the (2 hrs.) Ackerboden (bed of hay) and the (1 hr.) summit. The higher S. peaks of the mountain (Fröllspitze or Telegraph, 8205'; Pfannhorn, highest peak, 8515') are less frequently ascended (best from the Aferser Thal by St. George).

The Eisak is again crossed. To the right, on the hill, lies the village of Tschötsch, the birthplace of Fallmerayer (d. 1861), the orientalist. To the left rises the handsome château of Pallaus, and farther on, at the entrance of Aferser Thal, stands the church of Albeins (where some trains stop), beyond which a glimpse is obtained of the wild Geislerspitzen at the head of the valley. The Eisakthal contracts. On the left opens the Villnöss-Thal (p. 197).

60½ M. Klausen (1676; *Lamm; Post), 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 Seben, crowning the cliffs on the right and commanding a fine view, was successively a Rhaetian 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 tower. The Loretto Chapel, adjoining the Capuchin Monastery (where visitors apply for admission), contains the most curious collection of ecclesiastical treasures in the Tyrol, presented by the founder of the monastery (1699), who was confessor to the wife of Charles II. of Spain. The Capuchin Haspinger (p. 135), one of the bravest leaders of the insurrection of 1809, belonged to this monastery. A monument was erected here in 1875 to the Minnesänger Leutold von Säben, a member of the old baronial family.
Pleasant excursion to (1 hr.) Fonteklaus, a fine point of view; another on the right bank to (1 1/4 hr.) Villanders; also by Seben to (2 hrs.) Velthurns (see above). — A road leads through the ravine of the Dinabach to the (1 1/2 hr.) Garnstein-Pochnerk (stamping-mill), and mounts rapidly thence to (1 hr.) Latzfons (3170'; Inn), from which we may ascend in 4 hrs. to the Latfonser Joch (about 7900'), an admirable point of view. (A still finer point is the Kassianspitze, 8488', to the N. of the Joch; 3 1/4 hr.) Descent by Reinswald to (2 hrs.) Astfeld in the Sarntal, or (to the right from the Joch) to (2 hrs.) Durnholz (p. 201).

The Villnöss-Thal, which opens above Klausen to the E., 12 M. in length, offers special attractions to the geologist. A road, diverging to the right from the Brixen road by the (1 1/4 M.) Schmetz, ascends the ravine (passing Gaylau on the right, above us, and Theiss on the left) to the (1 hr.) custom-house of Mileins (Inn). In the woods above, on the right, is the small Bad Froy. The road now leads past St. Josef (the Flitsthal, with a mineral spring, lying to the right) and the churches (on the hill to the left) of St. Jakob and St. Valentin, to (1 1/2 hr.) St. Peter, or Villnöss (3760'; *Kabeswirth, Zellenwirth, guides. Lor. Grossrubatscher and Pet. Lampacher), the chief place in the valley. An easy and attractive pass leads hence to the S. by the Raschötz-Alp to (3 hrs., with guide) St. Ulrich in the Grödener Thal (p. 204). Another pass (fatiguing; guide indispensable) crosses the Kofljoch, to the E., and the Würz-Alp, to the N. of the Petterkoefel, to (8-9 hrs.) Unter-Enne in the Enneberg (p. 276). — The road in the Villnößthal next leads to (1 1/4 hr.) St. Magdalena, grandly situated. To the S.E. tower the wild and lofty Geisel- or Geisler-Spitzen (the central and highest peak 10,430'; ascended for the first time in 1878); to the S. is the Sotschedialberg, to the E. the Kobitsch and Ruefenberg. From this point over the Raschötz-Alpe to St. Christina in the Gröden 5 hrs.; to the Enneberg over the Wurzen-Pass and the Petzels-Alp (to Campbell, p. 276) 5 hrs., with guide, an interesting route.

64 1/2 M. Waidbruck (1518'; *Krone, at the station; Sonne, moderate), lies at the mouth of the Grödener Thal. To the left, high above it, rises the Trostburg with its numerous towers and pinnacles, the property of Count Wolkenstein.

From Waidbruck to the Grödener Thal, see p. 203; by Kastelruth to the Seisser Alp, see p. 205. — A tolerable road (preferable to those from Atzwang and Botzen) ascends from Waidbruck to the W., passing Lengstein and the 'Erzpyramiden', to (1 hrs.) Klobenstein (p. 200).

From Kollmann, on the right bank of the Eisak, 1/4 hr. to the S. of Waidbruck, a tolerable cart-road, steep at the beginning only, leads by Barbian to (3 hrs.) Bad Dreikirchen, recently fitted up, and suitable for some stay.

The train crosses the Grödener Bach, and then the Eisak, in a defile of porphyry rock, called the Kuntersweg (after the supposed constructor of the road in the 14th cent.). 67 M. Kastelruth, the station for the village of that name (3395'), situated high up on the left bank (p. 205; 2 hrs.). From (69 1/2 M.) Atzwang (1240'; *Post in Untern-Atzwang; Inn in Ober-Atzwang, rustic), at the mouth of the Finsterbach (p. 200), a steep road ascends to the right to (2 1/2 hrs.) Klobenstein on the Ritten (p. 200). — To Seiss, Ratzes, and Völts (with ascent of the Schlern), see p. 205.

Again crossing the Eisak, passing through several tunnels, and crossing the Mühlbach at stat. Steg (Inn; to the left, high up, the chateau of Prössels; in the background the Schlern), we next reach (74 M.) Blumau (1020'; Bräu), at the mouth of the Tierser Thal (p. 202). On the right bank, beyond the next tunnel, begin the
vine-clad slopes of the Botzener Leitach. Stat. Kardaun, at the entrance to the Eggenthal (p. 202; above, to the left, the castle of Karneid). The train now crosses the Eisak, and enters the broad and luxuriant basin of Botzen (Botzener Boden), which resembles a vast vineyard. Botzen, with its fine Gothic tower, is visible in the distance.

78 M. Botzen.

41. Botzen and Environs.

Comp. Maps, pp. 184, 240, 254.

Hotels. *Kaiserkrone (Pl. b), Muster-Platz, R. from 80, L. 30, A. 30, D. 1 fl. 50, B. 50 kr.; *Hotel Victoria (Pl. a), at the station, R. from 1 fl., L. & A. 50, B. 50, D. 1 fl. 30 kr.; Mondshein (Pl. c), Binder-
gasse; *Erzherzog Heinrich (Pl. e), Dominikanergasse; *Krautner's Hotel (Pl. f), Johannes-Platz, with restaurant (see below), R. & L. 1 fl. 20 kr.; Schwarzer Adler (Pl. g), Obst-Platz: Engel, Weintraubengasse; Stadt-
Kärnten, Lauben; *Schwarzer Greif, Johannes-Platz, near the station; *Stiegl, with shady garden, moderate. — *Badl (Pl. d), and others at Gries, see below.

Restaurants. *Krauntnr (beer), Johannesplatz; *Natlje, Laubengasse; 
Gasthof zum Schluff, with garden, on the way to the Calvarienberg; Tschugguel, Dominikanergasse; Fraas, opposite the Mondshein. Wine at the Pfau, next to the post-office.

Cafés. Kusselt, next to the Kaiserkrone; Schraffer, Johannes-Platz, with shady garden (also restaurant).

Money-Changers. Tschiurtrenchtaler, Obst-Platz, corner of the Lauben; 
Schwarz Söhne, Johannes-Platz; Lehmann, Bindergasse; Moar, Silbergasse.


Photographs: Moser, Johannes-Platz; Augschiiller and Gugler, not far from the Kaiserkrone.

Baths (swimming and others) at Gries, below the Talferbrücke.

Stellwagen to Kaltern (p. 207), at 6 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. daily, in 3 hrs. (fare 80 kr.); to Sarntal (p. 201) at 1.30 p.m. daily, in 4 hrs., returning in 3 hrs. (fare 1 fl.). These omnibuses start from the Mondshein.

Botzen, Ital. Bolzano (850'), a town with 10,640 inhab., was the chief dépôt of the traffic between Venice and the North in the middle ages, and is now the busiest commercial town in the 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 Eisakthal, is formed by the picturesque and fantastic dolomite peaks of the Schlern and the Rosengarten, while to the W. the view is bounded by the long ridge of the Mendel, stretching from Mte. Roën to the Gantkofel and rising above the castled hills of Ueberetsch. Fine view of the environs from the Talfer bridge.

The traffic of the town centres in the Laubengasse, with its arcades and shops, and the adjoining Obst-Platz. Shady Promenades have been laid out between the station and the town. 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 Talferbrücke, to the right). In July and August most of
the wealthier citizens retire to their country-seats on the Ritten, at Kollern, Jenesien, etc., returning to Botzen in September.

The Gothic *Parish Church* (Pl. 1), of the 14th and 15th cent., has a W. portal with two lions of red marble, in the Lombard style, and a fine open tower, completed in 1519. Behind the high-altar is the vault of Archduke Rainer (d. 1853), with a marble relief. Altar-piece by Lazzarini, a pupil of Titian.

On the E. side a gateway, with the inscription 'Resurrecturis', leads to the Cemetery (Pl. C, 3), surrounded by arcades. In the S.W. corner is the vault of Gfovanelli family, with a Madonna under a Gothic canopy, designed by Schnorr.

The Franciscan Monastery (Pl. 2) possesses a finely-carved old German altar (in a chapel adjoining the sacristy). — Horticulturists should visit the gardens of the Archduke Henry, Hr. v. Toggenburg, Hr. Moser, and Dr. Streiter.

**Environ.** The *Calvarienberg* commands a fine view of the town and its W. environs (25 min.; turn to the left from the high-road by the inn 'Zum SchlufF' 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 square tower at the hamlet of Virgl, 1/4 hr. farther up. — This excursion may be pleasantly extended by descending to the S. to Haslach and walking through the wood to the (1 hr. from the Eisak bridge) *Haselburg*, or castle of Kuebach, the property of Count Sarnthein, and partly preserved. It is most picturesquely situated on the brink of a precipice, and commands an excellent view of the valley of the Adige.

Picturesque excursions to *St. Isidor*, generally called Badl, situated on the N. slope of the Virglberg or Koller Berg, a somewhat steep ascent of 21/2 hrs. to the S.E. of Botzen. The rough cart-road ascends to the left on the bank of the Eisak immediately beyond the Eisak bridge (see above), turning to the right before reaching the church of Kampil, and mounting to (11/2 hr.) Kampenn, with a small château. Thence it again ascends to the right to (1/4 hr.) a finger-post indicating the way to the 'Badl', which it reaches in 3/4 hr. more (*Inn, rustic, open in summer only). St. Isidor and Kollern (3870'), situated 1 hr. farther up, are favourite summer-quarters. Beautiful wood-walks and charming views.

**Gries** (*Hotel-Pension Austria, also a Kurhaus, first-class, pens. 3 fl. 85 kr.; *Badl, beyond the Taler bridge, with baths, pens. 2 fl. 70 kr.; *Hotel-Pension Bellevue; *Kreus*; apartments at the Villas Aufschnaiter, Melchiori, Lagüder, Gruber, etc., all 3/4-1 M. from the Botzen station), a village on the right bank of the Taler, lies in a sheltered situation at the base of the Guntschnaer Berg, and is frequented in winter by persons with delicate chests, the mean temperature being 41/2° Fahr. higher than that of Meran. The environs lack shade. Lodgings abundant, but those on the dusty Meran road should be avoided. The Stiftskirche contains frescoes by Knoller. The summers are very hot here, and a small species of cactus (*Opuntia vulgaris*) grows wild in the neighbourhood.
The Gunlschnaer 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, Flaas, Mölten, etc.) and farms. Jenesien (4130'), occupying a lofty and pleasant situation 2 hrs. from Botzen, a summer-resort of the townspeople, is worthy of a visit. We follow the Sarner-Strasse as far as St. Anton (see below), cross the Talfer, and ascend to the (10 min.) Gescheible Thurm, said to be of Roman origin, but probably more recent, and to the (1/2 hr.) village of St. Georgen. (Charming view near the church.) Jenesien, 1 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 Bühel') which commands a splendid view of the Dolomites. — An excursion to Glaning and Greifenstein is also interesting. By the old parish-church of Gries we ascend by a steep track to the village of (1/2 hr.) Glaning (Inn), lying on a spur of the Allen and affording a picturesque view. We then descend to the (1/2 hr.) ruin of Greifenstein or Sauschloss, perched on a rock high above the Adige, and return to (1/2 hr.) Botzen by Siebeneich (p. 208) and the Meran road, or by train.

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 Oberbotzen road, steep, stony, and almost shadeless, diverges, 1/4 M. to the E. of Botzen, to the left from the road to Rentsch (see below), and ascends to the (1 hr.) Maurer and (1 1/2 hr.) Oberbotzen. The new road, which is preferable (shady in the morning), leads by (3/4 M.) St. Anton (p. 201) and ascends to the right to St. Peter. Here we turn to the right and ascend by a somewhat steep paved path, and then by a broader road, to a (3/4 hr.) cross, and thence to the left (the track to the right leads to Ploner), chiefly through wood, to (2 hrs.) Oberbotzen (3825'; Inn by the church, poor; Unterhofer at Maria-Schnee, 1/4 hr. farther, better), which commands a fine *View of the Dolomites from the Lattemar to the Geiselspitzen. Mens's Gloriette, or belvedere, affords an admirable view towards the W. (Ortler, Oetztthal Alps). From Maria-Schnee a picturesque road (with varying views of the Schlern, etc.) leads to (3/4 hr.) Wolfsgruben, with its small lake, and (1 hr.) Klobenstein (3765'; *Staffler Inn, pens. 2 1/2 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, 1/4 hr. to the E., to the left side of the road to Lengmoos, which is now almost a part of Klobenstein: to the extreme left are the Geislerspitzen between the Villnöss and the Gröden, then the Langkofl, Puflatsch, Schlern, Rothwand, Lattemar, Zangen, Weisshorn, etc., the Mendel terminating the range on the W. About 1/2 hr. farther N., in the valley of the Finsterbach, are the curious *Erdpyramiden, or 'Earth Pyramids', which are 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 to (3/4 hr.) Mittelberg, whence we may proceed to Lengstein and the Waidbruck station (3 hrs. from Klobenstein).
— The direct route from Botzen to Kloebenstein (3½ hrs.) is by a rough road (suitable for driving), by Rentsch, Kleinstein, and Unterrinn. From Kloebenstein to stat. Atzwang (p. 197), or to Steg, a steep bridle-path (2 hrs.).

The Ritterhorn (7400'; guide 2 fl., A. Lobis of Kloebenstein; horse 4 fl.), ascended from Oberbotzen or Kloebenstein in 3½ hrs., is an admirable point of view. The route from Kloebenstein ascends gradually to (2 hrs.) Pemmern (Inn, poor; Badl, ¾ hr. to the E., better), and thence by the Ritterner-Alpe to the summit. Extensive panorama: to the E. the Dolomites from the Peitlerkofel to the Mts. of the Fleimserthal; to the S. the Alps of Trent, Monte Baldo, Bocca di Brenta, Adamello, Presanella; to the W. the Ortler and the Oetzthal Alps; to the N. the Stubai and Zillerthal snow-mountains, and the Tauern as far as the Grossglockner. Descent, if preferred, by the Villanderer Alp and Villanders to (4½ hrs.) Klausen (p. 196); or by Barbian to (3 hrs.) Waibbruck (p. 197); to Sarnthein through the Tanzbachthal or over the Sarner Scharte, fatiguing.

*Sarnthal. Immediately to the N.W. of Botzen opens the Sarnthal, a deep valley intersecting the porphyry mountains, watered by the Talfer, and sometimes contracting to a wild ravine. The new road to (12 M.) Sarnthein (Stellwagen, see p. 198) leads N. from the Obst-Platz through the Franziskanergasse to the (3/4 M.) spinning-mill of St. Anton and Schloss Kleinstein. (Walkers follow the Wassermauer, passing Schloss Maretsch.) On the right, above, is the church of St. Peter, and on the left the Gescheibtbe Thurm (see above). The road keeps to the right, following the left bank of the Talfer, and passes below (1 M.) *Runkelstein, a château still partly preserved, and adorned with curious medieval frescoes (King Arthur, Tristan and Isolde). To the left, farther on, rises Schloss Ried on a rock in the Talfer; then, high above the road, the ruined Raffenstein or Sarner Schloss, and on the hill to the right the ruin of Langeck. Passing the (2½ M.) inn Zum Zoll, we enter (3/4 M.) the Mackner Kessel, a wild rocky chaos, beyond which the Johannskofel, a nearly perpendicular rock, 800' high, on which is perched an almost inaccessible church, arrests the attention. We cross the Talfer, and recross it by the (2½ M.) Halbweg Inn. The valley expands farther on, and we next reach (5 M.) Sarnthein (3250'; *Gensbacher; *Schweizer), the principal village in the valley, pleasantly and healthily situated, and much visited in summer. To the E. rise the ruins of Reineck and Kränzelstein.

A attractive pass leads from Sarnthein to the W. over the Kreuzjoch (6145') and by St. Katharina in der Schart (p. 215) to Meran (7 hrs.; guide 3 fl.).

At Astfeld (3290'; Inn), 2½ M. above Sarnthein, the valley divides; the right (E.) branch is named the Durnholzer Thal, the left (W.) branch the Fensener Thal. In the former lies (3 hrs.) the hamlet of Durnholz (5165'; 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 Latscher Joch descends (p. 197); from Durnholz over the Schadlerer Joch to Schalders, see p. 196. — A tolerable road ascends the Penser Thal to (3 M.) Weissenthur or Ausser-Pens (4330'; Inn) and (2½ M.) Pens (poor Inn). From Pens over the Penser Joch (7260') to Sterzing, 7 hrs., uninteresting (guide 3 fl.; Jos. Aichner or Jos. Wassermann of Sarnthein).
*Eggenthal. From Botzen to Vigo di Fassa. The lower part of the Eggenthal is remarkably picturesque and deserves a visit. (Carr. with one horse from Botzen to the waterfall and back 3 fl.) We may either drive to (2 M.) Kardaun (950'), following the Brixen road to Rentsch, and there crossing the Eisak and the railway, or we may take the train! thither (7 min.). 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. 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. On the slopes to the left are seen a number of 'earth-pyramids' (p. 200). Passing the church of Gummer on the hill to the left, we next reach (4 M.) Pirchabrack (2850 ft.; *Lamm), charmingly situated, with a superb view of the Lattemar to the right, and the Rothe Wand and Rosengarten to the left. (To Deutschofen and Weissenstein, see below.) The valley ramifies here. The S. and principal branch leads to (5 M.) Untereggen, whence a path crosses the Satteljoch (7010'), between the Reiterjoch and the Zangen, to (5 hrs.) Predazzo (p. 255).

The new road ascends the E. branch of the valley to (4 M.) Welschnofen (3885'; Kreuz; Krone), known in the Fassa as Nova Italiana, and occupying a fine open situation. To the right rises the serrated ridge of the Lattemar, to the left the imposing Rosengarten. From Welschnofen over the Caressa Pass to Vigo 41/2 hrs. (guide 3 fl.; G. Kauffmann). The route ascends gradually past several farms, and enters the wood. From the (3/4 hr.) saw-mill we may either continue to follow the direct path on the right bank of the brook to the (11/2 hr.) Alp; or (1/2 hr. longer, but much more interesting) we may cross the brook and pass the *Karrer-Seen, picturesquely situated in the wood at the base of the Lattemar. The paths unite on the Costalunga Alp (refreshments), a wide depression between the Rothwand and the Lattemar. The path ascends gradually from the Alp to the (40 min.) Caressa Pass (Costalunga Pass, 5740'), opposite which are seen the Dolomites of the Fassa, the Punta di Vallacca, etc.; to the W. in the distance is the Ortler range. We may now either descend to the right, through the Costalunga Valley, to (1 hr.) Moëna (p. 255), or by a good path to the left to Vallonga and (11/2 hr.) Vigo (p. 255).

The Tierser Thal, which runs parallel with the Eggenthal on the N., descends towards the W. from the Rosengarten to the Eisakthal at Blumau (p. 197). A road leads as far as the (5 M.) In der Breien toll, whence a somewhat steep bridle-path ascends on the N. side of the valley to the (1 hr.) village of Tiers (5210'; *Rosenwirth). By the chapel of St. Cyprian above Tiers the valley branches into the Tschamin-Thal on the left (in which lies the rustic Bad Waidbruck), and the Purgametsch-Thal on the right. A laborious route (guide necessary; Alois Villgrattner or Joh. Damian of Tiers) ascends very steeply through the Tschamin-Thal to the Tierser Alpe (8000'), between the Rosszähne and the Falban; we may then descend either to the N. past the Mahlknecht (p. 205) and through
the Saltwie-Schlucht to St. Christina (p. 204), or to the E. through the Duronthal to Campidello (p. 256).

A fine route, but difficult at places and fit for mountaineers only, leads through the Purgametsch and Vajolett valleys to the Fassa (6 hrs. to Vigo; guide 4½ fl.). From Tiers to the Schwagl 2 hrs.; then a very steep ascent to the (1 hr.) gap between the Scalieretti (9245') on the left and the Monte Alto (see below) on the right; lastly an equally steep descent into the grand and wild Vajolett Gorge and through it to (3 hrs.) Vigo (p. 155). In the Vajolett Valley, a little below the pass, is a cleft through which we may enter the Rosengartenfeld ("Garten"), a large tract of debris presenting the appearance of a patch of snow when seen from Botzen. From this point the Monte Alto di Cantenazzi (10,405), the highest peak of the Rosengarten group, may be ascended by experts with steady heads in 1½-2 hrs. (difficult; able guides necessary; G. Bernard of Campidello among others). The ascent was first made by Mr. Tucker in 1874 (from the Vajolett Valley).

Another toilsome route (guide 5 fl.) leads from Tiers through the Tschaintenthal (see above) and the wild ravine of the Grasleiten to the depression between the Kesselkogel (3785') and the Federvorkogel (3085'), and descends to the Scalieretti Alp at the head of the Val Vajolett; then either to the left across a rocky saddle to the Antermoja Lake and to Campidello (p. 156), or down the valley to Vigo (p. 155). The Kesselkogel (see above) may be ascended by adepts from the Scalieretti Alp or from the Antermoja Lake in 4-5 hrs. (no danger or serious difficulty).

A less fatiguing route from Welschnofen to (7 hrs.) Vigo (p. 156) crosses the Tschagerjoch (8900'), between the Monte Alto and the Rothwand. - Ascent of the Schlern from Tiers by the Tierser Alp, see p. 206.

On the plateau between the Eggenthal and the Etschthal, 2 hrs. to the S.W. of Pirchabruck, lies Deutschafn (4130'; Adler; Rössl), a considerable village, prettily situated. It may also be reached direct from Botzen in 4 hrs. via Kampen (p. 130), or from stat. Branzoll (p. 232), in 3½ hrs. by Leifers and through the Brandenthal. Charming excursion from Deutschafn to the beautifully-situated monastery and pilgrimage-church of (1½ hr.) Weissenstein (4950'; Inn), and thence across the plateau, affording admirable views of the valley of the Adige and the mountains beyond it, to (1½ hr.) Aldein (Inn) and (1½ hr.) stat. Auer (p. 282). — The Weisshorn (7585'), an excellent point of view, may be ascended without difficulty from Weissenstein in 2, from Deutschafn in 3, or from Aldein in 3 hrs. (guide advisable). The descent may be made by Radein to Fontana Fredda (p. 254), on the road from Neumarkt to Cavalese. — The Schwartzhorn (7585'), to the S. of the Weisshorn, and connected with it by the saddle of the Grimmjoch, commands a more extensive view, but is more difficult of access.

Grödener Thal. Seisser Alp. Schlern (comp. Map, p. 254). The narrow Gröden Valley (Romanic Goerdeina, Ital. Gardena), 15 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 is 'Ladin', but German is generally understood by the men. The road, made in 1856 (diligence to St. Ulrich daily at 3.30 p.m., fare 1 fl. 10 kr., returning at 9 a.m., fare 80 kr.; one-horse carr. to Plan 8 fl.), ascends the narrow valley to the left from Waidbruck (p. 197). On the height to the N. is Löyen with the Vogelweiderhöfe, said to have been the home of the poet Walther von der Vogelweide (a pleasant walk of 50 min. from Waidbruck). On the S. are the slopes of the Seisser Alp (p. 205). Farther on, St. Peter (Bräuhaus) lies on the left, and the village of Pufels, in a side-
valley at the base of the Puflatsch (p. 205), on the right. The Langkofl and Sella now become visible.

7½ M. St. Ulrich (4055'); *Rössel; *Adler; beer at the Engel, Ladin Ortisei, is the chief village in the valley. The church contains a Madonna by a pupil of Canova. Near the church is Purger's depot of carved wood. Wooden toys are made here in large quantities for exportation. Guides, Franz Fistil and Engelhard Nagler.

Excursions. To the E. to St. Jakob (1½ hr.), with a splendid view of the Langkofl. (By St. Jakob to St. Christina, 1½ hr., a far finer route than the road in the valley.) To the N. the Raschötz-Alp (7470') may be attained in 3 hrs.; guide 2½ fl. (comp. p. 197). To the S. the Puflatsch (7112'; guide 2½ fl.) may be ascended in 3 hrs. by Pufels and through the gorge of the Pufeler Bach; descent by the Schgaguler Schwaige (good quarters) and through the ravine of the Pitzbach. (Descent by the Seisser Alp, and by a rough paved path to Kastelruth or Ratzes, not pleasant.) To the E. to the Rodella (see below) 3 hrs. — To the Villnöss, see p. 197.

We next reach (2½ M.) St. Christina (4616'; *Dosses Inn; guide, Joh. Bapt. Brugger). On the right towers the huge Langkofl (10,430'), with Schloss Fischburg at its base.

The mountain-pastures above St. Christina to the N. afford a good survey of the grand environs: to the N. the Raschötz, Pittscher, Geisselspitzen, Col delle Pieres; E. the Spitzkofl and the Sella group; S. the Langkofl, Plattkofl, Puflatsch, and the more distant Rosengarten and Schleier.

The Langkofl (10,430') may be ascended from St. Christina in 7 hrs. (difficult; good guides, rope, etc., necessary). The first ascent was made by Hr. Grohmann in 1869, and the second-highest peak (Grohmannspitz, 10,412') was reached for the first time in 1889. Comp. p. 256. — The Plattkofl (9698'; 6 hrs.; guide 3½, with descent to Campidello 5 fl.), an interesting point, presents no difficulty. (The previous night may be spent on the Zallinger Alp, at the W. base.)

The road crosses the Tschislerbach and leads over a hill (fine glimpse of the head of the valley) to (2½ M.) St. Maria or Wolkenstein (*Hirsch, near the church; guide, W. Kaslatter). To the left, at the mouth of the Langenthal, is the ruin of Wolkenstein.

From St. Maria to the Enneberg over the Grödener Joch, an easy and pleasant route (to Corvara 4 hrs.; guide hardly necessary). Road to (1½ M.) Plan (5180'; Inn, rustic) at the head of the valley. Here we ascend to the left; at first steeply through wood, and then more gradually across pastures (Perara Alp, with the huge slope of the Sella on the right), to the (1½ hr.) Grödener Joch (6990'), between the Spitzkofl and the Sella (Mesules); behind us towers the Langkofl. Descent to (1½ hr.) Cof Tosco (p. 277); below it we cross the brook to the right and then ascend to (½ hr.) Corvara (p. 277). Thence to St. Cassian (p. 277) 2 hrs.: before Stern descend to the right and follow the Grossbach, cross it above its influx into the Murz, and ascend on the left bank of the latter.

To the Fassa over the Sella-Joch (to Campidello 4 hrs.; guide unnecessary). From Plan (see above) the bridle-path ascends to the right to the (2 hrs.) Sella-Joch (7316'), between the Sella and the Langkofl (splendid view of the Marmolada, the Sella group on the left, and the Plattkofl and Langkofl on the right; still finer from the Rodella, 8146', to the W. of the Joch, easily ascended in ¾ 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 diverge to the right by a small path across the pastures and descend on the right slope of the valley, passing several hay-sheds (while the broader path only leads to pastures on the left slope), to (1 hr.) Canazei and (½ hr.) Campidello (p. 256).
and its Environs. Seisser Alp. 41. Route. 205

The Seisser Alp is a lofty and undulating grassy plateau, 10 M. long and 7½ M. broad, bounded by the Eisakthal on the W., the Grödener Thal on the N., the Schlern and Rosszähne on the S., and the Langkofl and Plattkofl on the E. side. It is the largest pasture in the Tyrol, and is sprinkled with about 70 chalets and 360 hay-sheds. The greater part of it belongs to the parish of Kastelruth (see below). The margin of the plateau (N.W. the Pufiatsch, 7133', Pitzberg, 6900'; S. Mahlknecht-Joch, 7255') is considerably higher than the centre (5900'). Guide desirable, particularly before the hay-harvest. (From Kastelruth over the Mahlknechtjoch to Campidello 4 fl.; ascent of the Schlern 3, or with descent to Campidello 5½ fl.)

The Seisser Alp is approached from the stations of Atzwang, Kastelruth, or Waidbruck (p. 197). From Atzwang a bridle-path, steep at first, and turning to the left after 3/4 hr. (the path to the right goes to Völts, see below), leads to the (1½ hr.) church of St. Constantin, and thence by Strasser (Inn, rustic) to (1 hr.) Seiss (3260'; two tolerable inns). Opposite, on the slope of the majestic Schlern, is the Hauensteiner Wald, with the ruins of Salegg and Hauenstein, once the home of the Minnesänger Oswald von Wolkenstein. In the wild and wooded ravine of the Frötschbach or Tschapitbach, 3/4 hr. above Seiss, are the baths of Ratzes (3930'; *Inn), with a spring containing iron and sulphur. (Travellers bound for Ratzes need not go as far as Seiss, but ascend to the right through wood by a finger-post, 40 min. from St. Constantin. In the wood lies a small, sequestered lake.) — From the Kastelruth Station (p. 197) we cross the Eisak by the Tergöter Brücke and ascend by a steep bridle-path to (2 hrs.) Kastelruth (3395'; *Lamm; Rössl; guides, R. Leitner and Anton Schenk), the seat of the district-court, in a fine open situation, with pleasant views. Thence to Seiss 3/4 hr., to Ratzes by St. Valentin, 1¼ hr.; to the Seisser Alp direct, as far as the Tschapitalp (p. 206), 3 hrs. — From Waidbruck (p. 197) a bridle-path, steep and stony at first, ascends past the Trotzburg (p. 197) to Tiesens and (2½ hrs.) Kastelruth.

A rough cart-road, paved at places, which is soon joined by the road from Ratzes on the right, leads from Seiss to the Seisser Alp. On reaching the plateau (1½ hr.) we enjoy a fine view: to the S. the Schlern and Rosszähne, and to the S.E. the Langkofl and Plattkofl. A still finer point is the (1 hr.) Pufiatsch (7133'): to the N. a picturesque peep into the Gardena, to the W. the Ritten and Ritternerhorn, in the distance the Ortler, to the N. the Zillerthaler Ferner, to the E. the Dolomites of the Enneberg and the Fassa. (Good quarters at the Schwygaler Schwaiige, p. 204.) The path now ascends gradually towards the S.E., rounding the N.E. spur of the Rosszähne, to the Mahlknecht Chalet, or Molignon as it is called in the Fassa (Alpine fare), and in 1½ hr. more to the Mahlknecht-Joch (7255'), a depression in the tufa ridge, called 'Auf der Schneide',
which stretches from the Rosszähne to the Plattkoffl. Descent through the **Duron Valley** to (1 ½ hr.) Campidello (p. 156), not to be mistaken.

On the S.W. the Seisser Alp is bounded by the huge dolomite mass of the **Schlern** (8402'), which may be ascended from Seiss, Ratzes, Völs, Campidiello, or Tiers. (The lower N.W. peak is called the **Junge Schlern**, 7828'). From Seiss to the Seisser Alp, see above. On the plateau we turn to the right to the (2 ½ hrs.) **Tschapit-Alp** (Alpine fare at the Saltnerhütte), cross the brook, and ascend abruptly to the path (bad at places) to the shoulder and to the (2 ½-3 hrs.) rocky summit (**Pez**). — From Ratzes (guide 2 ½-3 hr.; Jac. Fill, or 'Jackele', at the baths) we may either take the same route (or follow the **prostiner Steig**, the shortest way to the Seisser Alp, but not recommended), or (better) ascend direct on the left bank of the Tschapitbach by a steep path, which passes the mineral spring and leads chiefly through wood. A third path, the **Gams-Steiq** ('chamois path'), ascends a rocky ledge on the slope of the Schlern, and is not very safe. (To the summit by either of the two last routes 4 hrs.; guide indispensable.) — The shortest way from Atzwang leads by (1 ½ hr.) Völs (1965'); **Weisses Krenz** to the Untere and (2 ½ hrs.) **ober Schlern-Alp** (hay-bed); it then climbs the steep slope of the Schlern-Alp (see below) to the (1 hr.) chapel of **St. Cassian** (7670'), and reaches the (4 ½ hr.) summit from the S.E. side. — From Tiers or Campidello the Schlern is ascended by the **Tierser Alpet** (p. 202), and in this case we have to traverse the whole of the Schlern ridge from the '**Rotte Brde**', near the Rosszähne, to **St. Cassian** (guide necessary). — 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 Ötztal, Stubai, Zillerthal, and Rieser Ferner, and the Tauern (Venediger); N.E. the extensive Seisser Alp, and the wild Geisselspitzen and other Enneberg Dolomites towering over the pine-forests of the Grödener Thal; E. the Plattkoffl, Langkofl, and Boè, 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 Kesselkogel, Monte Alto, and Ratzwand; S. the Lattemar, Zangen, Weisshorn, and Trentine Alps, the Brenta, Adamello, and Pressanella. — A few paces to the W. of the summit we get a view of the wild Schlernklaam, with the rocky walls of the Schlernalm on the left, the broad back of which is also visible from Botzen.

**Ueberetsch. Kaltern.** (Stellwagen from Botzen to Kaltern at 5.30 a.m. and 5.10 p.m. daily in 3 hrs.; from Kaltern at 5.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., in 2 hrs.; comp. p. 198.) Beyond the Tafel 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 ½ M.) St. **Sigmundskron** (p. 208), 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**, founded in the 10th cent., rebuilt by Duke Sigismund in the 15th, and now used as a powder-magazine. (A path ascends to it from the **Inn** beyond the bridge in 10 min.; good view.) The road skirts the foot of the hill, and divides at (3 ¼ M.) the village of **Frangart**. Here we may either go to the left through the **Girland Hölle** to **Girlan** (1420') and (4 M.) St. **Michael** (see below); or we may follow the high-road through the Paulsner Hölle, passing the ruins of **Wart** and **Altenburg**, to (3 ½ M.) **St. Pauls** (1270 ft.; **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 Etschthal up to Meran.

Pleasant walk by Missian to the beautifully-situated ruin of (1/4 hr.)

Hoch-Eppan (2360'), the ancestral seat of the counts of that name. Return by the ruin of Boimont. — Ascent of the Gantkofl (6155') from St. Pauls, by the Buchberger Höfe, interesting (41/2 hrs.; with guide).

The road now leads to the S. across a lofty and fertile plain to (11/4 M.) St. Michael, or Eppan (1345'; *Rössl; *Sonne), a well-built and thriving village. Guide, Franz Marsuner.

The *Gleifcapelle, above the village, to the W. (1/2 hr.), commands an admirable survey of the valleys of the Adige and the Eisak. — An interesting excursion (2/4 hr., with guide) may be made to the 'Eislöcher' at the foot of the Matschatsch, a spur of the Mendel rising towards the S.W. These 'ice-caverns', formed by overthrown masses of rock, are remarkable for the lowness of their temperature (Alpine roses in the neighbourhood). The walk may be prolonged to Ober-Planitzing and (11/4 hr.) Kaltern.

To the Mendel Pass (see below) from St. Michael 9 M., by a new road, chiefly through wood. It ascends between the Gondberg and the Penegal to the solitary Matschatscher Hof (2965'), and then in nine long windings (the eighth of which commands a splendid view) to the pass. — Bridle-path from Kaltern to the Mendel, see below.

The road next leads by Unter-Planitzing and past the Calvarienberg (on the left) to (21/2 M.) Kaltern (1381'; *Rössl), the capital of the Uebertetsch, with a considerable wine-trade ('See wein' the best). The churchyard-wall at the back of the church, and the terrace of Hr. Dipauli's villa of Windegg (admittance on application), command a charming view of the Kalterer See and the environs.

Pleasant excursion to (1 hr.) Montigl (Inn). By the Calvarienberg we descend to the right, bear slightly to the left by the wall, and by 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.) Montigl. About 1/4 hr. beyond the little village, in the midst of wood at the foot of the Mittelberg, which separates the lofty plain of Eppan from the Etschthal, is the Lower, and 1/4 hr. higher up the Upper Montiglerr See. A steep and rough path crosses the Mittelberg thence to (1 hr.) Branzell (p. 232).

To the railway from Kaltern there are two carriage-roads. One on the E. bank of the Kalterer See (775'), passing the ruin of Leuchtenburg on the Mittelberg to the left, goes to (6 M.) Gumund, crosses the Adige by a ferry, and leads along the railway to (1 M.) stat. Auer (p. 232). The other road leads on the W. side of the lake to (61/2 M.) Tramin (890; Adler), famous for its wine, and then crosses the plain of the Adige to (2 M.) stat. Neumarkt, which is about 3/4 M. from the village of that name on the left bank of the Adige. A pleasanter route, but 71/2 M. longer, traverses the hills on the right bank of the Adige, by Kurtatsch (*Rose) and Margreid (*Greif; Hirsch), and descends to the railway at Saturn (p. 233).

From Kaltern to Oles over the Mendel-Pass, 71/2 hrs. (comp. Map, p. 240). Road from St. Michael to Matschatsch and the Mendelpass, see above (mule from St. Michael to the Mendel 5 fl., from Kaltern 21/2 fl.). From Kaltern our route leads by Mitterdorfer to (1/2 hr.) Oberndorf or St. Nicolaus (1849). From the upper end of the village the well-trodden bridged-path leads to the left and ascends steeply, uniting after 1 hr. with the new road from St. Michael (see above), which leads to the Mendelscharte (4440) in 1 hr. more. (A few paces beyond the junction of the roads is the only spring of good water on the route.) About 5 min. beyond the pass is "Tschiember's Inn (rustic). The Monte Roën (6735'), the highest peak of the Mendel, or Mendola Mts., ascended from the inn by the Roën-Alpe (with guide, 11/2 fl.; mule 3 fl.) in 3 hrs., commands a superb view: to the E. the Dolomites as far as the Tauern; to the S. the Brenta, Adamello, and
Presanella; to the W. the Ortler; to the N. the Oetzthaler and Stubai- Ferner, etc.; at our feet stretches the beautiful Etschtal. — Those who have not time to ascend the Monte Roén should mount the hill immediately to the N. of the pass (5452'; from the inn \( \frac{3}{4} \) hr., no guide necessary), which also affords a beautiful view. Pleasant walk thence over the Mendel to the Penegal (5685'; \( \frac{1}{2} \) hr.).

The Mendela forms the boundary between the languages, the villages on the W. side being Italian. The track divides 20 min. below the inn, that to the left leading to Rußrè or Fondoï and (2 hrs.) Romeno, and that to the right to (\( \frac{1}{2} \) hr.) Fondo (p. 247). A shorter route to Romeno (2 hrs.) is by a path descending to the left by the inn, and joining the bridle-path below Rußrè. Beyond Romeno we follow the carriage-road for \( \frac{1}{4} \) M.; then descend to the right by Casez and Banco into the valley, cross the Novella and the (\( \frac{1}{2} \) hr.) Noce, and lastly ascend a steep slope to (\( \frac{3}{4} \) hr.) Cles (p. 246). The steep descent to Noce and the re-ascent to Cles are fatiguing.

### 42. From Botzen to Meran.

*Comp. Map, p. 172.*

20 M. Railway in \( \frac{1}{4} \) hr.; 1st cl. 1 fl. 64, 3rd cl. 98 kr.

Pedestrians who prefer the picturesque route to Meran over the hills on the right bank of the Adige (8-9 hrs., rough at places) should take the train (see below) to (7\( \frac{1}{2} \) M.) Tertau, there cross the Adige to (2 M.) Nais (1080'; "Sonne; Kreuz), and ascend to the left through the ravine of the Prissianer Bach (waterfalls) to (50 min.) Prissian, charmingly situated, and encircled with old castles, and (20 min.) Tisens (2050'; *Bartelwirth*), lying amidst fruit-trees at the foot of the wooded Gaul. Fine view from the little church of St. Christoph, on the brow of the hill, \( \frac{1}{4} \) hr. to the E.; still more extensive from the chapel of St. Hippolyt (2475'), \( \frac{3}{4} \) hr. to the N., on a conspicuous rocky hill. From Tisens a road gradually descends past St. Hippolyt (on the left), the ruin of Leonburg, and the châteaux of Alt- and Neu-Brandis, and through a beautiful chestnut-grove, to (3\( \frac{1}{2} \) M.) Niederlana (835'), with its interesting Gothic church. We may now regain the railway at (1 M.) stat. Lana (p. 209); or we may follow the Brandis conduit on the hill-side, passing the Scheerze Wand, to (\( \frac{3}{4} \) M.) Oberlana (see below). The pleasant route by Voillan is 20 min. longer. From Tisens it crosses the plateau to the N.W., leaving the chapels of St. Hippolyt (see above) on the right, and leads through the ravine of the Voillanan Bach to (\( \frac{1}{2} \) hr.) Voillan (with the ruined Maienburg on the right), from which we descend by a roughly-paved road to (\( \frac{3}{4} \) hr.) Oberlana ("Rössel; Adler), at the entrance to the Ulenthal (p. 215). — Pleasant walk from Oberlana into the "Gaul," the wild gorge of the Falschauer-Bach, which descends from the Ulenthal, lately rendered accessible by the Austrian Alpine Club (there and back \( \frac{1}{2} \) hr.; key at the Rössel, 10 kr. for each person). From Oberlana to stat. Lana (p. 209) \( \frac{1}{2} \) M.; by Tscherrms to Meran \( \frac{1}{2} \) hr.

The train crosses the Talfer by an iron bridge 110 yds. long (retrospect of the Schiern and Rosengarten; to the right the Sarthal with its castles) and ascends towards the W. on the bank of the Eisak through a wooded tract to (3\( \frac{1}{2} \) M.) Sigmundskron, at the foot of the castle of that name (p. 206). We next traverse embankments on the left side of the Eisch, which were originally constructed by Emp. Joseph II., and are planted with lofty alders. On the hill to the left are the church of St. Pauls (p. 206) and the ruins of Boimont and Hoch-Eppan (p. 207), overshadowed by the Giantkofel (6115'). To the right, on a precipitous rock, rises the ruin of Greifenstein or the Sauschloss (p. 200). 6 M. Siebeneich (village on the right). Farther on is the ruin of Neuhaus or Mau-
to Meran.

MERAN.

42. Route. 209
tasch, on a low rocky hill to the right, a castle which once completely commanded the valley. To the left, beyond the Etsch, lies the village of Andrian with the ruin of Felsenstein.

8 M. Terlan (800'; Inn), famous for its wine (white the best), has a Gothic church of the 14th cent. with a leaning tower and remains of old frescoes, which are being restored. To the left extends the Weite Moos, a marshy plain. 10 M. Vilpian, on the Mältener Bach (fine waterfall). Beyond the Etsch we observe the large village of Nals (p. 208) and the hills of Tisens, overtopped by the wooded summit of the Gall (5335'). The train is next carried by means of strong embankments through a wilderness of stony debris, with which the river has covered the floor of the valley. Beyond (12½ M.) Gargazon we cross the Aschler Bach, which by the Treaty of Verdun was constituted the boundary between Germany and Italy, and in 1810-13 separated Bavaria from Italy. From (15 M.) Lana a road crosses the Etsch to the left to Ober-Lana (see above), at the mouth of the Uttenthal (p. 215), above which rises the ruin of Braunsberg on a precipitous rock. To the left are Mitter-Lana and Nieder-Lana, with the ruins of Brandis and Leonberg. The line traverses the old bed of the river. To the right the castle of Katzenstein and the lofty Fragsburg (p. 213); to the left, on the slope of the Marlinger Berg, rises Schloss Lebenberg (p. 212); in the background are Meran and Schloss Tirol.

18¾ M. Untermais (p. 210), immediately below the Marling bridge (p. 213). The train quits the Etsch, traverses a high embankment, crosses the Passer, and enters the station of (20 M.) Meran, on the right bank of the Passer. Omnibuses at the station; cab into the town 1, to Obermais 1½-2 fl.

Meran. — Hotels. *Post of Erzherzog Johann, conveniently situated in the Sand-Platz, with a beautiful garden; *Hassfurth, comfortable, good cuisine; *Graf von Meran; *Schwarz (in these, R. from 1 fl., B. 40 kr., D. 1½, pension 3½-4 fl.); Forsterbräu, with garden-restaurant (see below), R., L., & A. 1 fl.; *Erzherzog Rainer, at Obermais; Maisenhof, in Untermais; *Sonne, Raffl, Rössl, Engel, Krone, *Kreuz, etc.

— Pensions. Gschaider, Germania, Passerhof, Pircher, Moser, Neuhau, all in the Gisela Promenade (the best situation); Adelheid, beyond the Passer; Deutsch Haus, Dr. Putz, Sandhof, Bellevue, Holstein, Edelweiss, all in the Anlagen (promenades); Felseneck, on the Küchelberg, outside the Passeier Thor. At Obermais (see below): Hermannshöhe, *Weinhart, Mazegger, Dr. Mazegger, Regina, *Warmegg, Aders, Rolandin, Freihof. Lichtenegg, Egger, Stainer, Reibmayr, Hellbrunn, Schillerhof, 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, Holzseisen, Berger, Rieger, Blass, etc.; at Untermais, Traubenheim, Villa Maja, Gutenberg; at Obermais, Petersburg, Stainer; to the W. of the town, on the road to Forst and Gratsch, Ladurner, Grüne Flur, Doblohe, and Martinsbrunn. The châteaux of Trautmannsdorf, Rametz, Lebenberg, Josefsberg etc., are also fitted up as pensions.

Cafés. Kurhaus (see below); Café Meran, Pfarrplatz; Café Paris, under the arcades, with a garden.

Restaurants (beer). Rieger (formerly Raffl), Pfarrplatz; Forsterbräu, with a garden.

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Kurhaus, in the Gisela Promenade, with handsome Kursaal, café and reading-room, restaurant (table d'hôte at 12.30 p.m., 1 fl. 40 kr.), baths, pneumatic apparatus, etc.; subscription 1½ fl. per week, 3 fl. per month, 7½ fl. per quarter, 12 fl. per half-year; members of a family at reduced rates; season-tickets (1st Sept. to 1st July) for a family of two persons 20, of more than two 25 fl. (tickets sold by the attendant at the casino).

Visitors' Tax 1 fl. per week (for a stay of more than three days); for the autumn season (to 1st Nov.) 4 fl., winter season (to 1st April) 6 fl., spring season (to end of May) 4 fl.

Photographs. Pötzelberger (also lending library), Pfarrplatz; Plant, Gisela Promenade. — Money-Changers. Biedermann, by the Post Office; Blümel, Landstrasse; Fickenscher, under the arcades.

English Church Service in the Erzherzog Johann.

Horse to Schloss Tirol, Schönau, Goyen, Lebenberg, Josefsberg, Töll, Partschins, or Hallbauer, 2 fl.; fee to attendant 40 kr.

Meran (1050'), with 5334 inhab., the ancient capital of the Tyrol, occupies a delightful and sheltered situation at the base of the vine-clad Küchelberg, on the right bank of the Passer, 1½ M. above its confluence with the Etsch, and is much frequented in winter by persons with pulmonary complaints on account of the mildness and equableness of its climate. There is 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 ‘Magistratsgebäude’, is situated the Burg, once the residence of the Counts of the 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 (14th cent.) contains a good altar-piece by Knoller (d. 1804) representing the Assumption.

The Gisela Promenade, with its fine old poplars, the chief rallying-point of visitors, lies on the right bank of the Passer below the Botzen bridge, having been laid out on the broad and substantial bulwark which protects the town against the inundations of the river. Adjoining it are the handsome Kurhaus (see above), in front of which a band plays in winter, and a number of villas which are let to visitors. Opposite the promenade, on the left bank of the Passer, is a large new hotel. Above the Botzen bridge there are tasteful pleasure-grounds on both banks of the river. On the right bank is the Untere Winter-Anlage (Kurgarten), very sheltered and sunny, and the favourite walk of delicate persons (smoking prohibited). Farther up is the Obere Winter-Anlage. On the left bank are the Untere and Obere Sommer-Anlage, or ‘Maria-Valeria-Garten’, where the band plays in the evening in spring and autumn. These grounds extend along both banks, beyond the Steinerne Steg, to the Elisabethgarten at Obermais, on the left bank, which contains a large covered promenade and a café-pavilion (band twice weekly), and to the new Gilf-Anlage on the right bank. — The mountains visible from Meran, or better from the
The road to Dorf Tirol, and to the N.W., the Muthspitze, Röthelspitze, and Tschigatspitze; then above Partschins, the Zielspitze, Texelspitze, and Gfallwand; to the E., above the lower spurs, the Ifinger, 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.

Pleasant walk from Obermais towards the E., past Schloss Rubein with its cypress-avenue, and across the Naif (two cafés by the bridge), to the \( \frac{3}{4} \) M. church of St. Valentin, which commands a charming view; then back by Schloss Rametz (p. 213), or to the S. by Schloss Trautmannsdorf, 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. 213.) — Lazagsteig, see p. 213. — 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, the property of Hr. v. Redwitz, contains a bust of the poet.

Excursion to Schloss Tirol (there and back 3-3½ hrs.). Three paths, paved at places, and affording little shade, ascend to the castle. The best route leads past the Pfarrkirche and through the N.E. town-gate (Passeirer Thor; where we observe the picturesque Zenoburg, with its curious Romanesque portal, to the right, rising above the Passer), and then ascends to the left (finger-post) to (55 min.) Dorf Tirol (2050': Zum Schloss Tirol, Zum Rimmele, each with a terrace affording a view). We next (½ 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 (1¾ hr.), rough at places, but level for the first ½ 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-house near the church), the old château of Durnstein, and the church of St. Peter, to the castle. This route is recommended for the descent (1¼ hr.; beautiful views). — The shortest route to Dorf Tirol ascends from the back of the Pfarrkirche on the S.W. side of the Küchelberg. This path is to be improved.

*Schloss Tirol* (2142'), situated on the N.W. side of the Küchelberg, was the earliest residence of the Counts of Tyrol, who possessed 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 landslide. 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, especially by evening light, embracing the valley of the Etsch 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 Ultenthal Mts.; to the W. stretches the luxuriant valley of Meran with the falls of the Etsch (which descends 600' from the Töll to Meran) as far as the Töll; in the background the Laaser Ferner (fee 20-30 kr.).

About ½ hr. to the N. of Dorf Tirol is the well-preserved old château of Auer, below which the Finelebach issues from the deep Sproner Thal (p. 215).

The château of *Lebenberg* (1867; now a pension, 3 fl. per day), charmingly situated in the midst of rich vegetation 1½ hr. to the S. of Meran, formerly the property of Count Fuchs, is still in excellent preservation, and some of the rooms are adorned with paintings illustrative of its history. The shortest route to it is as
follows. Cross the Passer by the wooden foot-bridge at the lower end of the Gisela Promenade, and follow the ‘Marlinger Steig’ on the opposite bank (direction-boards), which crosses the fields to the (1 1/4 M.) bridge over the Etsch below Marling. Beyond the latter follow the road to the left to the (1 M.) bridge over the Lebenberger Graben; on the other side ascend to the right to Basling, and thence by the paved track to the (3/4 hr.) 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 secure permission to pass. — In returning we may choose the charming route along the slope by St. Anton and Marling.

Among the numerous old castles visible from Meran, that of *Schönna (1900) at the entrance to the Passeir, built in the 12th cent., the property of Count Meran, son of Archduke John (d. 1559), 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 (1 1/4 hr.; lorgapost by the well near the ‘Erzherzog Rainer’). A shorter but steeper route is the ‘Stickle Gasse’. Or the Lazzar-Steig, ascending by the Passer to the left from Pension Mazegger, may be followed to (1 hr.) Dorf Schönna (*Inn), the last part steep. The Gothic *Chapel, on the projecting platform of masonry near the church, contains the tomb of Archduke John (key from the steward of the castle, 30 kr.), and commands as fine a *View as the castle itself.

The walk may be very pleasantly prolonged as follows (best by morning light). From Dorf Schönna we return by the road to the (10 min.) Unterdorf, then ascend to the left to the (5 min.) Oberdorf, and follow the hill-side, shaded by fine chestnuts and affording charming views of Meran, to the beautifully-situated château of (1/2 hr.) Goyen. We next descend by a long curve into the Nafthal, beyond which we remount through wood to (1/2 hr.) Schloss Rametz, now a pension. We may now either return to Meran via Obermais in 1/2 hr.; or again ascend by the ‘Freiberger Weg’, which passes the Steigerhof and the Weissplatter, and skirts the hill. 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 (2395'; no admittance), loftily situated, and commanding an extensive view of the Etschthal. In a gorge, 20 min. farther on, is a fine waterfall of the Sinichbach (visitors to which must have written permission from 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. Meran may be regained by the same path; or we may make a circuit by the (20 min.) castle of Katzenstein, and descend to the Rametsbrücke over the Naif. We may now return to (2 M.) Meran by the Botzen road, or we may ascend to the right on the left bank of the Naif, past Schloss
Trautmannsdorf (p. 211), 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 Pension Martinsbrunn (1/2 hr.), to the (1 3/4 M.) bridge over the Etsch, immediately beyond which, on the right, is the ruin of Forst, and 1/4 M. farther the *Forster Brewery, with a view of Meran. A still finer view of the town is obtained from the small château of Josefberg, 1/4 hr. higher up(*Pension, 2 1/2-3 fl.).

The road ascends in a wide curve on the S. side of the valley to the (1 M.) saddle of the Töll (1666'; Inn), from which the Etsch descends in a series of rapids (p. 190). Beautiful walk from this point to the (1 1/2 hr.) Partschins Waterfall, passing Partschins (*Zur Stiege), and ascending the Zettthal by a somewhat steep path. From the Töll we may return to Meran by the picturesque Old Road (*View of the falls of the Etsch), or by the Pläser Wasserleitung (fine views of the Etschthal) on the hill-side, to (1 hr.) Algund and (3 1/4 hr.) Meran.

Excursion to Ober - Luna and the ‘Mittelgebirge’ of Völlan and Tisens, see p. 208; the Uttenthal, p. 215; the Passeir, p. 216.

Ascents from Meran. (Guide, Jakob Holzer.) The finest expedition for a whole day is the ascent of the Vigiljoch (5872'). The route leads by Marling (see above) to St. Felix; 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 (3 hrs.) Eggerbauer (4212'; tavern), with its chapel. Or we may follow the Vintschgau road as far as the Töll, and then ascend to the left by the quadrathöfe (2740'), by a good path through wood, to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Eggerbauer. Beyond this point a guide is advisable, and it is better to bring one from Meran or Marling (3 1/2, or returning by St. Pankraz 4 1/2 fl.). The path ascends gradually to the S.W., through wood to the (2 hrs.) old Vigilkapelle on the Vigiljoch, adjoining which is the Jocherbauer (refreshm.; better night-quarters at the Gamphof, 5 min. below it, 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 Laser Ferner and the Ortler, and close to us rise the peaks enclosing the Uttenthal (Hasenohr, etc.); to the S. are the Langenspitze, the Mendel as far as Monte Roen, and the Etschthal as far as Sigmundskron; to the E. the Dolomites, from the Peitlerkofel and the Geislerspitzen on the N. (Langkofl, Plattkofl, Marmolada, Rosengarten. Lattemar, 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 Ilinger, Hizrger, and, beyond the Jaufen, the Duxer Ferner. A more extensive view is obtained from the Larchbühl (5989'), 20 min. to the E., and a still finer point is the Rauhe Bühel (6630'), 1 1/4 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 and more interesting route past the scattered village of Paveigt, with its picturesque church, to (1 3/4 hr.) Aussferhof in the Uttenthal (p. 215), and thence by Tschermns (p. 208) to (2 1/2 hrs.) Meran. — The ascent of the Hochwart (8450) from the Jocher is not difficult, and will amply repay the fatigue (3 hrs.; guide).

The Rothsteinkogel (5150') is also interesting (3 1/2 hrs.; guide 3 3/4 fl.). We ascend by Katzenstein (p. 213) and through the Sinichschlucht to the Hochplatter, the highest farm-house belonging to Meran (refreshm.). 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 sand-
The view embraces the Etschthal, the Dolomites, Ortler, etc. We return either by Vöran (3970'; Lercher's Inn) and Vilpian (p. 209), or by Hafling and Katharina in der Schart (see below).

The Muthspitze (3700'; 5½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is less interesting; from Dorf Tirol to the Muthhöfe, then a fatiguing ascent, partly through wood.

To the Sproner Thal, with its ten lakes, a fatiguing but attractive expedition (there and back 12-13 hrs.; guide 3½, or with descent to Plan 5 fl.). The path ascends by Dorf Tirol and Schloss Auer to the (3½ hrs.) farm of Langfall (3390') in the Sproner Thal; thence over the Langfall-Alpe (5120') to the (2½ hrs.) Kataerssee (to the left of which is the Pfitschsee), and past the Grünersee to the (3½ hrs.) Langsee (4760'), the largest of the lakes (2 M. in circumference). — Instead of returning by the same route, we may cross the Sproner Joch (3730') to Platt and (3 hrs.) Platt in the Pfelderthal (comp. p. 217), spend the night at Platt, and return to (10 hrs.) Meran next day by Moos and through the Passeier.

The Gföllwand (9223'; 1½ day; guide 6½ fl.), between the Zillthal and the Schnaizer Thal, is the finest of the loftier peaks near Meran. Drive in the afternoon to Naturns (p. 190); walk or ride thence in 4 hrs. to the Mayralpe (good quarters); next morning ascend to the plateau on the summit in 3½ hrs. (refuge-hut). View magnificent. A shorter but rough path leads from the Töll through the Zillthal to the (4½ hrs.) Zieler or Muth-Alpe (poor quarters), and thence to the (2 hrs.) top.

The Ifinger (3870'; 6 hrs.; guide 3½-4 fl.), fatiguing. The path leads by Gossen and Atfreid to the (3½ hrs.) Gsteirhof (4435'; Alpine fare), then a toilsome ascent over the Ochsenboden and the Rotwand to the (3½ hrs.) nearer peak, a fine point of view. (The farther and higher peak, 3850', is very difficult of access.) Descent to (2½ hrs.) St. Katharina in der Schart (3665'; Sulfer Inn); then by the Eigerbauer and Ramets to (2 hrs.) Meran, or by the Leiseralm to (5 hrs.) Sarntstein in the Sarntal. We may also descend by the Gomsplatte to the Leitenalm, and thence traverse the Schnuggenthal to (3½ hrs.) Schönna.

The ascent of the Kirzer (Prennspitze, 9124'; 9 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) is a very fine excursion. A good bridle-track leads by Schönna to (2 hrs.) Verdius (2980'; Inn), a small 'Bad'. Crossing the romantic Musatschacht, it next leads to (2 hrs.) Tal or Prean (inn, rustic), and ascends to the (2½ hrs.) Talter-Alpe (6725'; refuge-hut of the German Alpine Club, night-quarters 30 kr.), from which a somewhat toilsome path, recently improved, leads to the (2-3 hrs.) summit. The superb Panorama embraces, to the N., the Oetzthal, Stubai, and Zillerthal Alps, the Hohe Tauern as far as the Glockner, E. the Dolomites, S. the Brenta and Presanella, W. the Ortler and the distant Piz Linard. Steep descent to Aberstückl in the Sarntal; better by Videgg to Schönna.

The Langenspitze (1790'; guide 6 fl.), one of the most famous points of view in this district, is best scaled from Mitterbad (see below; bridle-path, 4 hrs.), from Platzers (1½ hr. above Völlan, p. 209; in 3 hrs.), or from Unser Frau im Walde (p. 247; 3 hrs.). Near the top is a new club-hut (night-quarters 30 kr.). Splendid and extensive panorama.

From Meran to the baths of Raffi, through the Ultenthal (12 hrs.), not a very attractive route, but convenient for reaching the Val di Sole (R. 59). At (3 M.) Tschernis (p. 208) the ascent begins with the Aichberg; Lana (p. 209) lies on the left below. The road passes beautiful groups of old chestnuts, and commands fine views of the Etschthal and the opposite heights with the Fragsburg, and of the Ifinger, etc. The first house in the Ultenthal is (1½ hr.) Ausserhof; 50 min., ruins of Eschenholz on the left, with gigantic pines in the vicinity; ½ hr., St. Pankraz (2413'; *Ausser-Wirth). The road now descends to the bottom of the valley. After 35 min. it divides at the Walsche Sägen'. The road bearing to the left and crossing the bridge leads through the Maraunerthal to the (1½ hr.) Mitterbad (3100'), a little watering-place with a chalybeate spring and a good bath-house, whence the Langenspitze (1790') may be ascended without difficulty in 4 hrs. (see above). The road in the main valley, to the W., leads past the Innerbad or Lotterbad to the (1½ hr.) Erk Inn (on the hill to the right of which is the church of St. Walburga); then to (1 hr.)
Kuppelwies (3700'; Inn), to (½ hr.) St. Nicolaus (4120'), and to (1¼ hr.) St. Gertraud (4820'; very poor inn), with a handsome parsonage. (Passes to the Martell by the Flimjoch, the Soyjoch, and the Zufrittjoch, see p. 226.) Thence by a lonely and latterly ill-defined path (guide advisable) to the summit of the (2½ hrs.) Kirchberger Joch (8130'), near the Lake Corso, where a new mountain view is disclosed. Descent by a stony path to a (3¼ hr.) chalet, the path to the right before which must be avoided. Lastly through larch-plantations to the (1¼ hr.) Baths of Rabbi (see p. 247).

From Meran to Clès in the Val di Non, see p. 247.

43. The Passeir.
Comp. Map, p. 184.

From Meran to St. Leonhard 5, thence over the Jaufen to Sterzing (p. 193) 7 hrs. — From Meran by St. Leonhard to Moos 7, thence (with guide) over the Timblerjoch to Solden in the Oetzthal (p. 172) 9 hrs. — Porter from Meran to St. Leonhard 1½, thence to Sterzing 3 fl.

The Passeir is intimately associated with the memory of Andreas Hofer, the Tyrolese patriot (b. 1761, shot at Mantua 1810; see p. 135). The lower part of the valley presents few natural attractions, but those who cross the Jaufen to Sterzing, or the Timbler Joch to the Oetzthal, will be rewarded with some grand scenery, especially on the latter route.

The wild Passeir flows through the valley. A rough paved track on the right bank passes the Zenoburg (p. 212) and the narrow entrance of the Sprouser Thal (or Finteltoch, p. 215), crosses the Finelebach, and leads to Kuens and (1¼ hr.) Riffian (1770'; high up on the opposite bank stands the castle of Schönnau, p. 213). It then descends to (½ hr.) Suhltau (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 Kellertaln, a fissured slope near St. Martin, and thus give rise to dangerous mud-avalanches ('Lahn'). 2 hrs. St. Martin (*Unterwirth), above which are the Pfandlerhof, Hofer's asylum in 1809, and, 3¼ hr. higher, the chalet where he was captured in 1810, with a memorial-tablet erected in 1880. We next reach the (1½ hr.) Sandhof (Inn), in which Hofer was born, and mementoes of him are shown (comp. p. 135); the house belongs to a grandson of the hero, by whom it has been let. The old visitors' book contains some curious effusions. Adjacent is the new 'Hoferkapelle'.

Above (½ hr.) St. Leonhard (2130'; *Einhorn or Stroblwirth; *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.

From St. Leonhard to Sterzing (7 hrs.). A bridle-path leads through the Waltenthal, to the E. (tolerable inn at Walten, better than those on the Jaufen), in 2 hrs. to the foot of the Jaufen (6872'), and ascends rapidly to the summit in 2 hrs. more (two very poor inns, one on each side of the pass). Then a gradual descent of 3 hrs. to Sterzing (p. 195). Path well defined, but a guide not unacceptable (5-6 fl.). Riding not advisable. Several splendid views of the Oetzthal snow-mountains.

From St. Leonhard to Solden in the Oetzthal (10½ hrs.; with guide, Jakob Holzknecht or Alexander Klotz; 3 fl. per day). The Passeir-Thal turns to the W. above St. Leonhard. The Grafeilweg, a good bridle-path, leads on the left bank of the turbulent Passeir, past the toll-house of Grafei, where a small toll is exacted, to (2 hrs.) Moos (3340');
TIMBLER JOCH. 43. Route. 217

Inn, tolerable). Opposite the village is a fine waterfall of the Pfilderer Bach, above which is the hamlet of Platt. [About 3 hrs. up the Pfelder Thal (tolerable path) lies the hamlet of Pfelders or Plan (5340'; Inn), and 1/2 hr. farther up is Lazines (5680'), the last hamlet; on the right rise the precipitous walls of the Gurgl-Passeirer Kamn. Passes over the Langthaler Joch or the Rothmoosfernerjoch to Gurgl, and over the Spronser Joch to Meran, see p. 179.]

At Moos the Passeier turns to the N. The path first traverses a stony chaos on the left bank, then crosses to the right bank, skirting the rock by means of a gallery, ascends a steep slope, and descends to the (1 1/2 hr.) Seehaus (Inn, tolerable). The Kummersee, formed by landslips in 1901, frequently devastated the valley by its overflow, but was drained in 1774 (now a pasture).

The next villages are (3/4 hr.) Rabenstein (4495' Inn; over the Schneeberg and through the Ridnaunthal to Sterzing, see p. 194) and (1 hr.) Schönau (5043'; Inn). The path ascends to the right to the (3/4 hr.) Schönauer Alpe (9920'), to which the route from the Timbler Alpe descends (p. 155); it then crosses the Passeierbach to the left and ascends steeply through the Moosthal over debris to the (2 hrs.) Timbler- or Tümmler-Joch (8136'; view limited). Descent at first steep, over rock. After 1 1/2 hr. we cross to the left bank of the Timblerbach, recross to the right bank in 3 1/4 hr., and then follow the hill-side, on the right bank of the Gurgler Ache, to (3 1/4 hr.) Zweiselsein and (1 hr.) Sölden. Travellers bound for Gurgl descend the slope by the path diverging to the left before the second bridge over the Timbler Bach, and at Pitt (p. 177) join the route to (3 1/2 hrs. from the pass) Ober-Gurgl (p. 177).

44. From Eyrs (Landeck, Meran) to Colico on the Lake of Como.

Stelvio Pass.

Comp. Maps, pp. 184, 226, 240.

99 M. Diligence from Landeck to Eyrs (51 M.) daily in 10 1/2 hrs.; from Meran to Eyrs (28 M.) daily in 6 hrs. (also Stellwagen in both directions). Post-Omnibus from Eyrs to Bormio over the Stelvio (32 M.) in summer (15th June to 30th Sept.) daily in 11 1/2 hrs. (7 fl. 35 kr.; open vehicles generally provided, failing which walking is preferable in fine weather): from Eyrs 6.30 a.m., Prad 7.15, Trafoi 10.15, Franzenshöhe 12 noon; S. Maria 4, arrival at the Baths of Bormio 6 p.m.; from Bormio 6.30, S. Maria 10.30 a.m., Franzenshöhe 1, Trafoi 3, Prad 4.20, arrival at Eyrs 5.20 p.m.—Italian Diligence from Bormio to Colico (67 M.) daily at 10.30 a.m., in 14 1/2 hrs. (17 fr. 20 c.; Swiss diligence from Tirano to Bormio daily at 6.30 a.m., in 6 hrs., 8 fr. 85 c.). Two-horse carriage with two seats from Spodingen to Bormio 24 fl.; extra-post with two horses from Bormio to Sondrio 67 fr., to Colico 102 fr.; from Sondrio to Colico 40 fr.

The route over the *Stelvio (Giogo di Stelvio, Ger. Stilfser Joch), the highest carriage-road in Europe, 9045' 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 Vai Tellina, and the luxuriant vegetation of the banks of the Lake of Como. The finest scenery is on the Tyrolese side of the pass; and 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. At Mals, Eyrs, and Laas, however, the dusty high-road may be avoided by following footpaths straight across the valley (comp. p. 188).

From Landeck or Meran to Eyrs, see R. 39. The Stelvio road
crosses the Etsch to the left at **Spondinig** (2916'; *Hirsch*), 2 M. to the W. of Eyrs, and then runs straight across the valley, which is here 1½ M. broad and is covered with debris and rendered marshy by the inundations of the **Trafoier Bach**. At —

3½ M. **Frad** (2940'; *Neue Post; Alte Post*), or **Brad**, a small village at the entrance to the **Trafoier Thal**, the road is joined on the right by the direct route from Mals by Glurns and Lichtenberg (p. 188). At the (3¼ hr.) **Schmelz (inn)** the road begins to ascend, the valley contracts, and the brawling **Trafoier Bach** forms several waterfalls. On the hill to the right lies the poor village of **Stilfs**, Ital. **Stelvio**, 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). In the opposite direction (N.) towers the broad snowy pyramid of the **Weisskugel** (p. 174).

Near (3½ M.) **Gomagoi**, Germ. **Beidewasser** ('gemelle acque', 4265'; tolerable inn), to the S.E., opens the wild **Suldenthal** (p. 227), whence the **Suldenbach** dashes forth. A little way up the valley is a barrack. The road ascends more rapidly and crosses the **Trafoier Bach** four times. As we approach (3¼ M.) **Trafoi** the **Monte Livrio** (10,470') first becomes visible, and adjoining it on the right the **Nuglerspitze** (10,686'). A magnificent panorama is soon disclosed: to the left the huge **Ortler** (the summit itself is not visible); to the right of it the **Pleishorn** (10,312'); then the **Untere Ortler Ferner** and the **Trafoier Ferner**, separated by the **Nashorn Spitze** (9442'), and crowned by the **Trafoier Eiswand** (11,240'); next, the black **Madatschspitze** (10,174'), the **Madatsch-Ferner**, the **Kristall-Spitzen** (11,300'), and the **Geisterspitze** (11,355').

11 M. **Trafoi** ('tre foj', trefoil; 5080'; *Post*, with view, R. 1 fl.; **Zur Schönem Aussicht**), a small village, is grandly situated.

**Excursions and Ascents.** (Guides, Joh. **Mazagg**, Math. and Joh. **Thöni**, Jos. **Platzer**, and Jac. **Acher** of **Trafoi**; Georg, Alois, and Jos. **Pichler** of **Gomagoi**. Interesting walk (guide unnecessary) from **Trafoi** to the (3¼ hr.) **Heilige Drei Brunnen**. The path, which is nearly level the whole way, descends from the road to the left, about 250 paces above the 'Post', runs at first below the pine-wood, crosses the three arms of the brook, which afterwards unite, and reaches the **Three Holy Springs** (5263'). 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.

The ascent of the **Ortler** (2,814') from **Trafoi** (from which 1000' more have to be ascended than from **Sulden**) has been much facilitated by the erection of the **Payerhütte** (p. 229), which enables the traveller to divide the excursion into two days. (Ascent, free from serious difficulty, 7-8 hrs. in all; guide 10 fl., with descent to **Sulden** 11½ fl.; to the **Payerhütte** and back 4 fl., by the **Payerhütte** to **Sulden** 5½ fl.). The route crosses the **Trafoibach** halfway to the Holy Springs, and ascends by a new path through wood, and then through the **Tabaretthal** (with the **Tabaretta** Glacier on the right), over grass and debris to the (4 hrs.) **Payerhütte**.
(10,060'), where it unites with the route from Sulden. [The old route was by the Holy Springs, and ascended the steep Bergl to the foot of the Stickle Pleiss, a small and precipitous glacier. It then either crossed the glacier and ascended the saddle to the N. of the Pleisshorn ('Ruthner's route') or made a circuit to the left through the Hohe Eisrinne (p. 231) to the Ober Ortel Glacier and to the summit ('Tuckett's route'). The latter affords the shortest descent to Trafoi (comp. p. 231).]

An admirable survey of the Ortel group is obtained from the Tartscher Alm (6184'), 1 hr. to the S.W. of Trafoi (guide, unnecessary, 1 fl.); still more extensive views are afforded by the Schwarze Wand (7920'), 11'/2 hr. farther up, and by the Körespitze (9600'), 41'/2 hr. from Trafoi (same way to both; good path almost to the top; guide 3 fl.). (From the Körespitze to the Röthespitze 3'/4 hr., and descent to the Stelvio Pass, very interesting, see p. 220.) — The Kleinboden (ascended easily in 2 hrs.; guide 1'/2 fl.) affords a fine view of the Ortel, Stelvio, Oetzthaler Ferner, etc.

Ascent of the Geisterspitze from Trafoi, see below. The following peaks are suitable for adepts only, all being fatiguing, and some of them difficult: Naglerspitze (10,686'), 5 hrs.; guide 3'/2 fl.) and Mte. Livrio (10,478'; 4 hrs.; 3'/2 fl.), both free from difficulty; Tuckett-Spitze (11,400'; 7 hrs.; 5 fl.); Schneeckelglocke (11,275'; 7 hrs.; 5'/2 fl.); Hohe Schneide (11,155'; 7 hrs.; 5 fl.); Madatsch-Spitzen (Vordere, 10,174'; Mittlere 10,806'; Hintere, 11,260'; 4-5 fl.); Monte Cristallo (11,300'; 8 hrs.; 5'/2 fl.). Very difficult are the Trafoier Eiskrund (11,690'; guide 14 fl.) and particularly the Thurieveserspitze (11,975'; 14 fl.).

Over the Hochleitenthal to Sulden, with the ascent of the Hochleitenspitze (9163'), 6-7 hrs. (guide 5 fl.). The path crosses the brook at the Trafoi Mill and ascends by a wide circuit to the left, through wood. It then becomes steeper, and leads through the Hochleitental, over abrupt slopes of grass and detritus, to the Hochleitenthal (8950'), from which we ascend the rocky arête to the (3'/2-4 hrs.) summit without difficulty. Magnificent view of the Sulden Alps: from left to right, Tschenngelser Hochspitze, Kleine and Hohe Angelus-Spitze, Vertainspitze, Plattenspitze, Federspitze, Schönauerspitze, Madritsch-Spitze, Cevedale, Sulden spitze, Schrüttenhorn, Kreis spitze, and finally the huge Ortel, which seems quite near. Far below, to the E. is the Suldenthal; to the W. the Trafoi thal with the Stelvio road and the sombre Madatsch; N. the Ober-Vintschgau with Mals and the lakes of the Etsch. — Descent partly over steep and crumbling rocks, slopes of turf and debris, and lastly through wood and meadows to (3'/2-3 hrs.) St. Gertrud (p. 223).

By the Payerhütte to Sulden (6 hrs.; guide 5'/2 fl.), see p. 229. — The Ortler Pass and Hochjoch (difficult), see p. 231. From the Ortler Pass the traveller may also descend over the Zebru Glacier to Val Zebru (p. 223).

To S. Caterina over the Trafoi Joch (10,520), between the Schneeckelglocke and the Hintere Madatsch spitze, or over the Madatsch-Joch (10,560) between the Tuckett-spitze and Monte Cristallo, both difficult (p. 223).

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 short-cuts should be avoided. The finest point is (21'/2 M.) the *Weisse Knott, a platform with a table and bench, near a cross. Facing us is the sombre Madatsch, to the right the Madatsch Glacier, and to the left the Trafoi and Untere Ortel glaciers, separated by the Nas hornspitze and overlooked by the snowy summits of the Eiskogl, Fernerkogl, Thurwieserspitze, Trafoier Eiskrund, and Hintere Madatsch spitze. More to the left, in the foreground, rises the Pleisshorn with the Hohe Eisrinne (p. 231). Far below, amid dark pine-trees, lies the sequestered chapel of the Three Holy Fountains. About 1'/2 M. farther, just before the kilomètre-stone marked 18, is the spot (indicated by a post with a small black cross) where Madeleine de
Tourville, an English lady, was thrown down the slope and murdered by her husband, a Walloon, on 16th July, 1876. Just beyond this point a path descends to the left to the Heilige Drei Brunnen, p. 218. Immediately opposite the superb Madatsch glacier is the (3/4 M.) Cantoniera al 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 (1/4 M.)—

16 M. Franzenshöhe (7160'; *Willnöfer), the highest peak of the Ortler becomes visible for the first time.

A splendid view, particularly striking by evening-light, is obtained by ascending the grassy slopes behind the inn for 1/2-1 hour. In the foreground is the Madatsch glacier with its magnificent ice-fall, and above it rises the Madatsch, behind which is seen the Ortler in all its grandeur; in the background to the N.E. are the Oetzthaler Ferner.

The road ascends in long windings on slopes of talc-slate. About halfway up is the dilapidated Casetta, a road-menders' hut. On the summit of the Stelvio Pass (*giogo di Stelvio, or Ferdinandshöhe, 9045'), 51/2 M. from Franzenshöhe, is a workmen's house. A column to the left marks the boundary between Austria and Italy. The Bernina, the next highest Alpine pass crossed by a carriage-road, is 7658' in height.

A path by the house, traversing mica-slate, ascends in steep zigzags to a (20 min.) rocky peak (a spur of the Röthelspitze, see below) which commands an imposing view, particularly of the Ortler, the snowy dome of which appears quite near. Below, in the foreground, are the gorges of the Stelvio road. The barren red Monte Pressura (Köthelspitze, 9940'), which intercepts the view of the Munsterthal to the N., may be ascended in 1 hr. more (view similar to that from the Umbrail).

The "Geisterspitze (11,355'), a very fine point, may be ascended from the pass in 21/2-3, or from Franzenshöhe in 4 hrs. (guide from Trafoi 5 fl.). The route ascends gradually across the Eben Glacier, between Monte Livrie on the left and the Naglerspitze and Hohe Schneide on the right, to the W. base of the Geisterspitze, a sharp, snow-clad ridge. Then a steep ascent to the narrow arête at the top (no serious difficulty, but a steady head necessary), which commands an admirable view of the Ortler, etc. Far below lies the green Val Furva.

To the left, close to the road, is the glittering ice of the Eben (Cristallo) and Stelvio glaciers. The road is seldom entirely free from snow except in warm seasons; snow 6-8' deep is sometimes seen by the road-side 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 (1/2 M.)—

23 M. S. Maria (8317'; *inn), the fourth Cantoniera and the Italian custom-house. To Bormio (9 M.) a drive of 11/2-2 hrs.; in the reverse direction a good walker will easily outstrip a carriage, which takes 4-5 hrs.

A bridle-path, formerly the only route between the Vintschgau and Val Tellina (valleys of the Adige and Adda), diverges from the Stelvio route to the right near the Cantoniera S. Maria, crosses the Wormser Joch (8240'), or Umbrail Pass, and descends in 3 hrs. ascent 4 hrs.) through the Muranza Valley to the Swiss village of S. Maria in the Munsterthal (p. 189); thence by Taufers to (9 M.) Mals (p. 183) in the valley of the Adige (or Etsch). This forms a very pleasant excursion.

The ascent of the Piz Umbrail (9954'; 11/2 hr.; guide, unnecessary for
adepts, 5-6 fr.), the E. and highest peak of the serrated mountain-range which bounds the valley of the Braulio on the N., is recommended. We diverge by the Dogana to the right, and ascend first a grassy slope and then a stony zigzag path to the jagged summit (the Umbrail glacier is no longer crossed). Magnificent view. To the E., towering above the red Monte Pressure, is seen the Ortler, with its series of snowy peaks, Zebru, Königsspitze, Trufelri Spitze, Tuckelt-Spitze, Ceredale, Monte Cristallo, Geisterspitze; to the S. the distant Adamello, then the Alps of the V; Tellina (Cima di Piazza, Cima di Lago Spalmo, Corno di Dosde, etc.); W. the Bernina; N. the Alps of the Lower Engadine (Piz Linard, Piz Buin, Fluchthorn), then the Octzthal Alps with the Weisskugel, Similaun, and, in the background, the Venediger and Glockner. A good panorama by Faller may be seen from the cantoniera. — Those approaching from Bormio ascend the Umbrail from the third cantoniera (see below); the route (no path) diverges to the left from the road, near a post on the right, about 1/2 M. above the cantoniera, and ascends the hill-side to (1 hr.) a small lake, whence it climbs over rocks to the (1 hr.) top. Descent to S. Maria.

We next reach the (1 M.; third) Cantoniera al Piano del Braulio (7875’; Inn. well spoken of), near the ‘Abitazione del R. Cappellano’ and a chapel, and then the Casino dei Rotteri di Spodalonga, 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 the brook descending on the left from the Val Vitelli by the Ponte Atto, and reach the (second) Cantoniera al Piede di Spodalonga (6905’), which was destroyed by the Garibaldians in 1859. To the right rises the abrupt Mte. Braulio (9790’). The road skirts the mountain slope and is carried through the ‘Diroccamento’ defile by means of covered galleries. Farther on is the (first) Cantoniera di Piatta Martina (5971’), beyond which the Adda dashes forth from the wild Val Fraele on the right and unites with the Braulio. (A brook springing from a rock at the mouth of the Val Fraele is sometimes erroneously called the source of the Adda.)

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. To the S.W. rise the Piz S. Colombano (9940’), the Cima di Piazza (11,712’), and the Piz Redasco; to the S.E. are the Cime di Gobetta (9840’) and the ice-pyramid of Piz Tresero (11,860’). On the right, beyond the deep gorge of the Adda, tower the abrupt slopes of the Mte. delle Scale. The Bagni Vecchi (plain but good quarters) or Old Baths of Bormio (71/4 M. from S. Maria), now come into view, perched on the rocks below the road. Before the last tunnel is reached, a road descends to them direct. At the egress of the last tunnel (the Galleria dei Bagni), a slab on the rock to the left records that this ‘Via a Bormio ad Athesim per Braulii juga’, begun in 1820, was completed by the architect Donegani in 1825. Fine view from the bridge.

The *New Baths of Bormio, or Bagni Nuovi (4396’; also a hotel, R. 21/2-4, B. 1½, L. & A. 1½, D. 5 fr.; closed on 15th Oct.),
1/2 M. lower down, a handsome building on a terrace, destroyed by the Garibaldians in 1859, but afterwards rebuilt, command a fine view of the valley of Bormio and the surrounding mountains. The baths are much frequented in July and August. The thermal water (92-100° Fahr., almost without mineral ingredients) is conducted hither by pipes from the springs at the old baths, to which, besides the road, a pleasant footpath ascends (1/4 hr.). The springs, which are mentioned by Pliny, issue from the dolomite cliffs above the deep gorge of the Adda. The old Roman baths hewn in the rocks are interesting. — The diligences over the Stelvio and through the Val Tellina arrive at and start from the New Baths, where letters from the N. addressed to Bormio are usually left.

The windings of the road end, 11/4M. lower down, at —

32 M. Bormio, Ger. Worms (4012'; Posta, not expensive, well spoken of; Cella, in the market), an antiquated little Italian town at the entrance to the Val Furva, with many dilapidated towers.

In the Val Furva, about 8 M. to the E. of Bormio, on the Frodolfo, is situated Sta. Caterina (5700'; 50 rooms; good quarters), a bath of some repute, with a spring impregnated with carbonic acid. (One-horse carriage from the New Baths and back 12 fr. or more; diligence every afternoon in 1 1/2 hr., returning from Sta. Caterina in the morning.) The house, which belongs to the landlord of the Posta at Bormio, is closed for the season on 15th Sept., after which no accommodation is to be had. The tolerable road leads through the Val Furva, which is picturesque at first, but afterwards monotonous, by S. Nicolò and (3 M.) S. Antonio, at the mouth of the Val Zebru (see below), which is terminated by the precipices of the Cristallo. 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. (Guides, P. Compagnoni, A. Bonetti, and Batt. Confortola.)

To the "Forno Glacier," a beautiful walk (6 hrs. there and back; guide not indispensable). We follow the right bank of the Frodolfo, the path being level at first, and then ascend the wild Val Forno, which contains remarkably fine Alpine cedars (skirting the deep gorge of the Frodolfo on the right). The path, steep and stony at places, leads up to the (3 hrs.) Malga di Cassina (7200'; bed of hay, but no provisions), grandly situated opposite to the huge Forno Glacier, which descends to the valley in an imposing ice-fall, and surrounded by the finely-shaped Piz Tresero, Punta di S. Matteo, Mte. Saline, etc. On the opposite bank of the Frodolfo is the Forno Alp (dirty chalets). — To the Val di Cedeh, see below and p. 232.

Very interesting and moderately easy is the ascent of "Monte Confinale (11,075'; 5 hrs.; with guide), to the N. of Sta. Caterina, between the Val Zebro and the Val di Cedeh. Admirable survey of the Ortler chain from the summit: W. the Bernina and Piz Linard, S.W. the Monte della Diafraga, S. the Presanella.

A longer expedition (a whole day; with guide) is the following: From the (3 hrs.) Malga di Cassina (see above) we ascend on the W. side of the Val di Cedeh, over grass, detritus, and snow, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Passo Zebru (9905'), between Mte. Confinale and the Königsspitze. Fine view of the Königsspitze, Zebru, Thurwieserspitze, and Mte. Cristallo. Descent by the Vedretta Zebro to (1 1/2 hr.) Il Pastore, the highest Alp in the Val Zebro; thence down the valley by (2 hrs.) S. Antonio (see above) to (2 hrs.) Sta. Caterina.

From Sta. Caterina over the Cevedale Pass and the Eissee Pass to Sulden, and ascent of the Königsspitze and Cevedale, see R. 46. Over the Cevedale Pass to the Mariettental, see p. 226; over the Trafoier- or Madatsch-Joch to Trafoi, see p. 219. — The following S. peaks of the Ortler
group (all fatiguing) may be ascended from Sta. Caterina by experts with
an able guide: Piz Tresero (11,860') in 5½ hrs. (the last part only steep);
Punta di S. Matteo (11,920') in 6 hrs.; Mts. Viola (11,912') in 7 hrs.; Pallon
della Mare (12,005') in 6-7 hrs.

From Sta. Caterina to Ponte di Legno, over the Gavia Pass (7660'),
7 hrs., easy and interesting (guide unnecessary in clear weather). A toler-
able but steep bridle-track ascends on the W. side of the valley, crosses
the stream by the (1½ hr.) Ponte della Vacca, and again ascends to (1 hr.)
the top of the E. side of the valley. On the left are the precipices of
the Piz Tresero (11,860'). Farther on, the path crosses, by the Ponte di
Pietra, the discharge of the Gavia Glacier, which descends on the left
from the Punta di S. Matteo (good view of the glacier from the hill to the left
beyond the bridge). We then traverse 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 pass, between
the Corno dei Tre Signori (10,905') and the Monte Gavia (fine retrospect
of the Ortler group). On the other side of the pass the Lago Nero lies
on the right. The path descends to the left, past a spring (marble tablet
with inscription of 1619) to the small baths of Stia in the Val Mazzu,
from which a carriage-road follows the bank of the Oglio, passing Pezzo
on the hill to the left, to (3 hrs.) Ponte di Legno (p. 249).

From Sta. Caterina to Pejo, over the Sforzella Pass (9180'; 8½ hrs.;
with guide), laborious and devoid of interest. The route is at first identi-
cal 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
snow in the direction of the opening to the N. of the Corno dei Tre
Signori (10,905'). The summit of the pass, 4½ hrs. from Sta. Caterina,
affords little view. Then a rapid descent into the small Val Bormina,
a rough walk of 2 hrs. through the valley to the Val del Monte, and thence
to Pejo (p. 248) in 2 hrs. more.

The road traverses the floor of the valley in a straight direction
towards the S.W., crosses at (1 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 (2½ M.)
Ceppina, 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 1 M. in length, here separates
the district of Bormio, '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. The valley now ex-
pands, and the vegetation becomes richer. To the left lies Le
Prese, at the mouth of the Val di Rezzo; then Mondadizza.

45 M. Bolladore (2838'; Posta or Angelo). On the slope to the
W. rises the church of Sondato. Near (3½ M.) Grosio we cross
the Adda, and at the large village of (1½ M.) Grosso (Leone
d'Oro) the Roasco, which issues from the Val Grosina. (At the en-
trance to the valley, on the left, are the well-preserved ruins of the
handsome castle of Venosta.) At (1½ M.) Mazzo the road recrosses
the Adda. To the W. rises the precipitous Piz Masuccio (9245'), a
landslide 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, Lorero, and Sernio, passing vine-clad hills, to —

57 M. Tirano (1506 ft.; Posta or Angelo; Hôtel Stelvio, by the lower bridge; Due Torri, adjoining the diligence-office), 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 3/4 M. farther, on the right bank of the Adda, lies Madonna di Tirano (*S. Michele, R. 3 Fr.), a small village built in a wide circle round the imposing pilgrimage-church, an edifice of 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 Tresenda the road over the Monte Aprica diverges to the left (comp. p. 250, and Baedeker's Northern Italy). On the N. slope of the valley rises the old watch-tower of Teglio, which gives its name to the valley (Val Tegliano). On the hill to the right, near Sondrio, stand the churches of Pendolaseco and Montagna.

73 M. Sondrio (1140'; *Posta; Maddalena), the capital of the Val Tellina, with a considerable wine-trade, is prettily situated on the Malero, a torrent which has frequently endangered the town, but is now conducted through an artificial channel. A long building outside the town, once a nunnery, is now private property. The old residence of the bailiffs has been converted into a barracks.

The beautiful *Val Malenco, which opens here to the N., deserves a visit. A tolerable road leads on the right bank of the Malero by Torre to (9 M.) Chiesa (1280'; *Olivo; Battaglia), the chief place in the valley, very finely situated (N. the Bernina, W. Monte della Disgrazia). Thence over the Muretto Pass (6390') to the Malaja (8 hrs.), or through the Val Lanternna ascending to the N.E. and through the Val Compo Moro to the Canciano Pass (8360') and Poschiavo (9-10 hrs.), see Baedeker's Switzerland. Picturesque walks in the vicinity: to the Lago di Palu (6300'), beautifully situated; by Lanzada to the waterfall at the head of the Val Lanternna; to the Pirlo Lakes (6890'), etc. — The Monte della Disgrazia (12,073') may be ascended from Chiesa in 10-12 hrs. (very fatiguing and difficult); the previous night may be spent on the Alp di Rali, 3½ hrs. from Chiesa). The ascent may also be made from the Pian di Pietra Rossa, an Alp in the Val di Sasso Bissolo (a side-valley of the Val Masino), or from the Pioè Alp in the Val di Mello (see below). On the Corna Rossa Pass (8850'), between the Val Malenco and the Val di Sasso Bissolo, is a new hut of the Italian Alpine Club, from which the Disgrazia may be ascended in 4 hours.

On a rocky height to the W., farther on, rises the church of Sassella, erected on galleries. On the right, about 4 M. above Morbegno, opens the interesting Val Masino.

The road in the Val Masino ascends by Mosino and Pioè to (6½ M.) S. Martino (3755'), where the valley divides: to the right is the Valle di Mello, to the left the Valle dei Bagni. In the latter lie (1½ M.) the
Bagni del Masino, with a good Bath-house (4350'). The valley, called the Val Porcellizza above this point, now turns to the N.; in the background rises the precipitous Badile group. The E. peak (Piz Trubinasca, 9575') and the W. peak (Piz Cengalo, 11,050') present no difficulty to experts with good guides. The central peak (Piz Badile, 10,500') is very difficult. — Passes to the Val Bregaglia (Bondo Pass, Forcella di S. Martino, etc.), see Baedeker's Switzerland.

881/2 M. Morbegno (850'; Regina d'Inghilterra or Posta) is noted for its silk-culture. The lower part of the Val Tellina is rendered marshy and unhealthy by the inundations of the Adda.

99 M. Colico (Albergo Piazza Garibaldi, on the lake; Isola Belli) is situated at the N.E. end of the Lake of Como; see Baedeker's N. Italy, or Baedeker's Switzerland.

45. The Martellthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 184, 226, 240.

The Martellthal, or Mortellthal, the longest valley in the Ortler Alps (15 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. The best quarters are at Salt; the inns at Gand and Martell are poor. The best starting-point for excursions is the new club-hut on the Zufall-Alp (p. 226). — Guides: Paul and Math. Kobald, and Jos. and Mart. Eberhöfer of Gand; Joseph and Math. Holzknecht of Unterhölzlere (see also Sulden guides, p. 228).

At the mouth of the valley lies the village of Morter (2380'), reached in 20 min. from Goldrain (p. 190), or in 40 min. from Latzeck (p. 190). The path from the latter quits the village on the S.W. side, to the right, crosses the Plima after 35 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 (the latter inhabited) and the ancient Chapel of St. Stephen. The road (10 min.) crosses the brook and begins to ascend rapidly. The floor of the valley is strown with rocks and debris, over which dashes the Plima. Near Salt are large marble quarries.

1 hr. Salt, a small chalybeate bath, lies a few hundred paces above the road, to the left (plain but good quarters). To the right, on the hill on the left bank, lies Martell, or Thal (4270'; Inn, near the church, rustic), a scattered village. We next cross the Flimbach to (3/4 hrs.) the long village of Gand, or Gond (Eberhöfer, rustic, but well spoken of), traverse wood (on the right the precipitous Schluderhorn, 9006'), and pass the solitary chapel of (1 1/4 hr.) Maria-Schmelz (5060'). We then (1/2 hr.) recross the stream and traverse a large Alp, with numerous chalets and hay-sheds. High up, on the left, is the Untere Zufritt Ferner. At the end of the Alp (1 1/4 hr.) the path again enters the wood and ascends, skirting a projecting spur, beyond which the two snowy peaks of the Covedale are suddenly disclosed, but this magnificent picture soon disappears. We next reach the (1/2 hr.) Untere Marteller Alp.
(5974'), on the right bank, and the (10 min.) Obere Martelloer Alp, finely situated on the left bank (opposite which, to the S. are the Vordere Rothspitze and the Gramsen-Ferner).

The path now ascends through wood on the left bank, passing several hay-sheds on the opposite side, crosses the (1 hr.) Pederbach, and ascends to the right. On the first buttress of the mountain (where the route to the Madritsch-Joch diverges; see below), we turn to the left, cross the Madritschbach, and ascend the steep rock to the (1 hr.) *Zufall-Alp (6885') at the head of the valley, into which the two arms of the imposing Zufall Glacier (left, the Fùrkele-Ferner; right, the Langen-Ferner) descend from the Cevedale. On the left is the Hohenferner with the Veneziaspitze and Schvanspitze. Near the chalet is the Zufallhùtte, erected in 1882 by the German Alpine Club, the best starting-point for the Cevedale, the Eissee Pass und Cevedale Pass, the Veneziaspitze, etc.

Ascents. (Guides, see above.) The ascent of the *Cevedale (Zufall-Spitze). 12.378'; 6-7 hrs. from the Zufall-Alp; guide 8 1/2, with descent to Sulden 11. to Sta. Caterina 12 fl.) is troublesome, but most interesting (comp. p. 229). From the hut we ascend to the W. on the N. slope of the Hutweidenthal to the foot of the Hintere Wandla, where the Dresden Club has erected a small refuge-hut; then across the Langenferner to the Cevedale Pass (see below), and thence to the left to the top (p. 232). The Innere Pederspitze (10.764'), which commands a splendid view of the Ortler, is ascended from the Martelloer Alp through the Pedershal (in 6 hrs.; rather toilsome; guide 5 1/2, with descent to Sulden 8 1/2 fl.). Hayed if necessary at the Ped-Alp, 1 hr. from the Obere Martelloer Alp. The Plattenspitze (11.280), the Acuassere Pederspitze (11.158), the Mittlere Pederspitze (11.317), and the Schöntau spitze may also be ascended from the Ped-Alp. — *Hintere Schöntau spitze, see below. — The ascent of the Zufritt-Spitze (11.256') from the Untere Martelloer-Alp is laborious but interesting (5 hrs.; guide 6 fl.). The same remark applies to the Venezia-Spitze (11.090'), ascended from the Zufall-Alp by the Hohenfernerjoch in 5 hrs., and to the Hintere Rothspitze (10.960'), reached from the Zufall-Alp by the Schvansferner und Gramsenferner in 4 hrs. (guide 7, with descent to Pejo over the Careseen-Ferner 12 fl.). — The ascent of the Laaser Spitze (10.822') from Dorf Martell (6-6 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is not difficult.

Passes. To the Baths of Rabbi (p. 247) from the lower Martelloer Alp over the Sàllent-Joch (9900'), between the Gramsen spitze and the Stellenspitze, 7-8 hrs., laborious (guide 8 fl.). — To Pejo (p. 248), from the Zufall-Alp, either over the Hohenferner-Joch (10.510') on the W. side of the Venezuela-Spitze (see above; ascended from the pass in 1 hr.), or over the Fùrkele-Scharte (9900') to the E. of the Cevedale, and down to the Val di Venezia and the Val della Mare (p. 248), a fine but fatiguing route, 9-10 hrs. (guide 10 fl.). — To St. Gertraud in the Uttenthal (p. 245), several passes. From the lower Alp over the Zufritt-Joch (10.080'), to the W. of the Zufrittspitze (see above), down the rocky slope called 'In der Neuen Welt', and past the Grùnsee to the Weissbrunner Alp, laborious but interesting (7-8 hrs.; guide 7 1/2 fl.). From Gand to St. Gertraud over the Soy-Joch (9900') to the N.E. of the Zufrittspitze, or over the Flim-Joch to the W. of the Hasenohr, two attractive routes, free from difficulty (6 1/2 hrs.; guide 6 fl.). — To Sta. Caterina over the Cevedale Pass (Laugenfernerjoch, 10.690'), a grand glacier-tour of 8-9 hrs. (guide 9 1/2 fl.), with which the ascent of the Cevedale may be combined (3-4 hrs. more; comp. p. 232).

To Sulden, 10 hrs. from Salt, over the Madritsch-Joch (10.338'), which forms the usual exit from the Martellothal, a route without difficulty, and highly interesting when combined with the ascent of the Hintere Schöntau spitze, (guide 7 1/2, including the Schöntau spitze 8 fl.). From the upper
Alp to the (1 hr.) bridge over the Pederbach (shortly before reaching which we pass an excellent spring). See above. We then ascend to the right through wood and across pastures in the Madritschthal, and lastly over a steep slope of debris to the (2'/2-3 hrs.) summit of the pass. On the way up, a fine retrospect is obtained of the Zufrittspitze, the Vordere Rothspitze, and the Venezia-Spitze with their glaciers, and from the summit a stupendous view is disclosed of the mountain-giants mentioned at p. 227, all apparently within gun-shot. The "Hintere Schönauaupsipitz (10,892'), immediately to the N. of the pass, and easily ascended in 1'/2 hr., commands a still grander and more extensive panorama (comp. p. 229). Descent from the Joch over the Ebennord Ferner, which presents no difficulty, to the (1'/4 hr.) Schaubachhütte and to (1'/2 hr.) Sulden (p. 228). — 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 new club-hut on the Zufall-Alp.

In the reverse direction (from Sulden, and still more easily from the Schaubachhütte) a good walker may cross the Madritsch-Joch, climb the Schönauaupsipitz, and reach Latsch (p. 150) in one day.

Another grand route to Sulden is by the "Eissee Pass (10,500'; from the Zufall-Alp 7 hrs.; guide 9 fl.). We follow the Cevedale route as far as the neck of the Langenferner (see above), and then proceed to the right to the (9'/2 hrs.) top of the pass, lying to the right of the Suldenspitze (4,105'), and commanding a magnificent view of the Suldenthal, with the Königs spitze and the Ortler on the left. Descent over the Sulden Glacier to the (1'/2 hr.) Schaubachhütte and (1'/2 hr.) Sulden.

46. The Suldenthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 184, 240.

The imposing Ortler Group, situated between the sources of the Adige and the Adda, and notable for their boldness of form, great height, and magnificent glacier scenery, present a most interesting field to the tourist, and have accordingly attracted numerous visitors in recent years. The best starting-point for excursions is Sulden or St. Gertrud, beautifully situated (good quarters and good guides). 2'/4 M. from Gomagoi on the Stelvio route. — For good walkers the finest route to the Suldenthal and the Ortler region is from Innsbruck through the Stubaital and over the Bildstockjoch (p. 184) to Vent; thence over the Hochjoch, or better the Niederjoch, to Naturns (or from Kurzras over the Taschjoch to Schlanders); from Naturns by carriage to Latsch, and then through the Martelltal and over the Madritschtal (p. 226) to Sulden.

At Gomagoi (p. 218), on the Stelvio road, the *Suldenthal, a valley 7 M. in length, opens on the E. The new road descends to the right by the inn, crosses the Trafoibach in its narrow gorge, and then, skirting the wooded slope to the left, enters the valley and (1 M.) crosses the wild Suldenbach. The road ends here for the present. Beyond the bridge we ascend to the right by a bridle-track, at first steep and stony, passing several farm-houses and a (40 min.) cross, and then (1'/4 hr.), beyond a small chapel, crossing the Rasuibach, which descends from the left. The white mantle of the Ortler now becomes visible on the right; to the left, farther on, are the Schönauaupsipitz, Pederspitze, and Platten spitze. After 25 min. the path crosses the Suldenbach, ascends steeply on the left bank to the highest plateau of the valley, and now, nearly level, traverses wood and the broad moraine of the Marlt Glacier (see below). Before the (25 min.) first house is
reached, the path leads to the right through a gate, and crosses
the meadows to the (10 min.) church and parsonage of St. Gertrud
or Sulden (6036'): *Hotel Eller, kept by the sisters of the curé;
Zum Ortler, to the left, beyond the gate and the brook). The
view from this point is limited: E. the Vertainspitze (11,614'),
Plattenspitze (11,286'), Innere Pederspitze (10,768'), and the Hin-
tere and Vordere Schöntau spitze (10,892' and 10,100'); W. the
Ortler (12,814') with its lofty snowy crest, and to the right of it,
the Tabarettaspitze (10,255', with the Tabarettascharte, the route to
the Ortler, on the right); then the Bärenkopf (9660'), and lastly
the Hochleitenspitze (9160'). We now descend to the left by the
inn, cross the brook, ascend to the right across meadows, and cross
the Zaibach to the Gampenhöfe (6160'), 1/2 hr. beyond the church,
where the magnificence of the scene is fully disclosed. Opposite to
us (S.) rises the Schrotterhorn (11,148'), with the Sulden spitze
(11,105') on the left and the Kreil spitze (11,096') on the right;
then the Königs-Spitze (12,648') and the huge rocky precipices of
the Ortler (12,814'). Between the Königs-Spitze and the Kreil-
Spitze lies the Königsjoch (11,063'), and between the Kreil-Spitze
and the Schrotterhorn the Forno Pass (10,938'). — From these
mountains descends the vast Sulden Glacier, which in 1818 and
1856 advanced rapidly into the valley, but afterwards receded, leav-
ing its walls of rubbish behind.

Excursions. Guides: Peter Dangl (head of the society of guides),
Johann, Alois, and Joseph Piinger, all first-rate; Jos. Angerer; Georg
and Jos. Pichler; Jos. Reinstadler of Ofenwies; Jos. Reinstadler of Völlen-
steinhof; Paul, Peter, Simon, and Vincenz Reinstadler; Alois Schöpf; Joh.
and Jos. Tembl. On Sundays the Sulden (like the Öetztal) guides will
not start before mass (11 a.m.). — To the Rosimboden 1 1/2 hr. (guide 1 fl.
75 kr.). We may either cross the Zaibach, and below the saw-mill (20 min.
from St. Gertrud: fine survey of the Ortler) ascend to the left through
wood; or, beyond the Gampenhöfe, ascend to the left by the wood by a
somewhat steeper path. Where the wood terminates we reach a height
called the Kanzel (about 7900'), which affords a magnificent *View of
the Ortler, with the small End der Welt Glacier (see below).

To the *Schaubachhütte (2 1/2 hrs.; guide 2 1/2 fl.), a very fine excur-
sion. The path leads from the Gampenhöfe to the S., crosses the Rosi-
bach, and ascends the Lengwand; to the right are the huge moraines of
the Sulden Glacier. After about 1 1/2 hr. the path bends to the left, and
ascends grassy slopes, and then in zigzags over debris, to the (3/4 hr.) Schaub-
achhütte, on the Ebenwand (9430), splendidly situated in view of the Sul-
den Glacier. Opposite to us rises the imposing Königspitze; to the right
are the Zebra and Ortler, to the left the Königsjoch. Kreilspitze, Forno
Pass, Schrotterhorn, and Sulden spitze. The hut, built in 1876, and well
fitted up (shelter for the night 50 kr., bed 1 fl.), is the starting-point for the
Königspitze, the Cevedale. Zebra, Eissee Pass, etc. — Madritsch-Joch
and Hintere Schöntau spitze, see below.

The Hintere Grat and End der Welt (there and back 4 1/2 hrs.; guide
2 1/2 fl.). The route diverges to the right at the Büchelhof, below the Gam-
penhöfe, crosses the brook, and ascends to the (11/2 hr.) Schöntaitehütte,
and thence to the (1 hr.) small Hintere Grat See, in a wild situation at
the base of the precipitous Hintere Grat (11,370). We cross the hill to the
N. of the lake and the huge moraines of the End der Welt Glacier (to
the left of which tower the gigantic precipices of the Ortler), and return
across the Kuhberg and through wood to (2 hrs.) St. Gertrud.
The Schönneck (10,240'), opposite St. Gertrud, on the right side of the Zaithal, ascended without difficulty in 3 hrs. (guide 3 fl.), commands a splendid view of the Ortler group.

To the Payerhütte (10,068'; 3 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), see p. 231; recommended even to those who do not intend to ascend the Ortler. — Hochleitenspitze (9160'; 3 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), an interesting ascent and not difficult (best combined with the passage of the Hochleitenjoch; see p. 219). — Tabarettaaspitze (10,255'), from the Payerhütte across the Tabaretta Glacier, 1/2 hr. (guide 41/2 fl.), laborious; strikingly grand view of the Ortler.

The ascent of the’ Vertainspitze (11,614'; 5 hrs., without difficulty; guide 5 fl.) is specially recommended. The route is by the Rosinboden (see above) to the Rosin Glacier, part of which is crossed; it then ascends over rocks and loose stones, and lastly a snow-field. The Vertainspitze is an admirable point of view for the three huge pyramids of the Ortler, Zebru, and Königsspitze. Magnificent mountain-scenery is disclosed on every side: the Monte Cevedale, the beautiful Laas group with its numerous lofty peaks (Pederspitze, Orgelspitze, Ofenwand), the Tschenghsel Hochwand, and the E. slopes of the Martellthal (Zaffrittspitze), many of them remarkable for picturesqueness of form. Then the Stubai and Oetzthal snow-mountains (the Venediger and Glockner being also visible), those of the Grisons, the Bernina, the Finsteraarhorn group, and the Adamello-Presanella Alps. Lastly, at a prodigious depth below the spectator, lie the houses of Sulden and the Maiser Heide, which is visible almost as far as Naüders. (Payer.) — Descent by the Rosinjoch into the Laaser Thal, see p. 232.

The* Hintere Schöntaufspitze (10,892'; 41/2 hrs.; guide 41/2 fl.) is another admirable point, free from difficulty. The route leads from the Schaubachhütte (see above) over grass and moraine debris to the (41/4 hr.) Ebenwand Glacier, across the glacier to the (41/4 hr.) Madritsch-Joch (10,338), and thence to the left by the arête to the (41/2 hr.) summit. Magnificent View (comp. the Panorama, p. 230). The ascent is generally combined with the passage of the Madritsch-Joch to the Martellthal (comp. p. 226). — The Innere Pederspitze (10,768'; 5 hrs., guide 5 fl.), the Platten- spitze (11,286'; 41/2 hrs., 41/2 fl.), and the Madritschspitze (10,692'; 41/2 hrs., 41/2 fl.), peaks similar to the Schöntaufspitze, are also occasionally ascended. More fatigueing are the Mittlere Pederspitze (11,335'; 5-6 hrs., 51/2 fl.), the Hohe Anetus-Spitze (11,338'; 51/2 hrs., 51/2 fl.), and the Tschengsel Hochwand (11,060'; 41/2 hrs., 5 fl.).

The’ Cevedale (12,378'; 7 hrs., or from the Schaubachhütte 41/2 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), a magnificent point, is easy for adepts. The preceding night should be spent in the Schaubachhütte (p. 228), whence we traverse the Sulden Glacier to the Eissee Pass and the (21/4-3 hrs.) Cevedale Pass, see p. 232. We next ascend gradually to the left over terraces of snow, and lastly mount the steep Cevedale ridge, where steps must sometimes be cut, to the saddle between the central and the S. peak and the arête which leads us to the (11/2-2 hrs.) S.W. and highest peak. (The Cevedale, called in the Martellthal the Zufalls spitze or Fürkelse, forming the central mass of the Ortler Alps, and long regarded as their highest mountain, consists of three peaks: the N., 12,149', the central 12,339', and the S. 12,378'.) 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 di Cede (Val Furva), Val della Mare, the Martellthal, and the Upper Vintschgau. — Descent by the Cevedale Pass to Sta. Caterina, see below (guide 10 fl.); by the Langenfennner to the Martellthal, see p. 226. By the Vedretta la Mare and the new Cevedale Hut (p. 248) to the Val della Mare and Pujo, a laborious glacier-route (two guides at 14 fl.).

The ascent of the Königspitze (Königswand, 12,648') is difficult, and fit for experts only (from the Schaubachhütte 51/2-6 hrs.; guide 12 fl.). From the hut we cross the Sulden Glacier to (11/2-2 hrs.) the foot of the Königjoch, which we ascend in 11/2-1 hr. (very steep and difficult; worst part of the route; caution necessary on account of the falling stones).
the top we turn to the right to the (1/2-3/4 hr.) Schulter, a projection on the E. side of the Königspitze, whence a stiff climb of 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 from the Val di Cedeh (p. 222) is rather easier, as the route to the Königjoch from the Cedeh Glacier is much shorter and less difficult than that from the Sulden Glacier. A still better plan is to ascend direct to the Schulter, avoiding the Königjoch. — The ascent from the N. side, by the Suldenner Grat (Payerjoch, between the Königspitze and the Zebru), far more difficult, was made for the first time in 1878, and in 1879 the summit was reached direct from the Sulden Glacier by the N.E. slope.

The ascent of the Zebru (12,158'; from the Schaubachhütte by the Hochjoch, 6-7 hrs.; guide 10 fl.) is also difficult, but interesting; the descent may be made into the Val Zebru (p. 222). — The Suldenspitze (11,105'; by the Eissee Pass and Langenferrner, 3½ hrs.; guide 5 fl.) is attractive and not difficult.

The "Ortler" (12,814'), once reputed the highest mountain in Europe after Mont Blanc, is at least the highest of the Eastern Alps. It was ascended for the first time by the Passeier hunter Joseph Pichler (Josole) from Trafoi in 1804, and the following year by Dr. Gebhard; then in 1826 by M. Schebelka, an officer of engineers. No successful ascent was again made till the summit was attained in 1864 by Mr. Tuckett, also from Trafoi. In 1865 Dr. v. Mojisivosics discovered the easier route from Sulden, and since that year the ascent has been frequently undertaken. The erection of the Payerhütte (by the German Alpine Club; well fitted up; bed 1 fl.), on the Tabarett ridge, has also greatly diminished the difficulties of the ascent, which may now be spread over two days. Guide 10, with descent to Trafoi 11½ fl.

About 5 min. below the last houses of St. Gertrud the route ascends gradually to the left through wood; after ½ hr. it crosses the broad moraine of the Marll Glacier, turns sharply to the left, and ascends in steep zigzags through wood, afterwards over debris and (to the right) over slopes of turf to the (1½ hr.) Marllscheid, a grassy height on the left side of the Marllthal. 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 to the (1 hr.) Tabaretta charte, a depression in the Tabaretta crest, about half-way between the Bärenkopf and Tabaretta spitze (splendid view to the W. and N.). We then follow the crest to the left to the (1¼ hr.) Payerhütte (10,058'), lying in a sheltered saddle, 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 (1½ 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, leaving the awkward Kamin far to the right, and following a good path made by the German Alpine Club, with steps at places, to the (1½ hr.) Upper Ortler Glacier, which descends to the right into the valley of the Hohe Eiserinne. Here we ascend to the left over the glacier, at first steep (beaware of the stones which occasionally fall), to the Tschierenbeck (a rock); then over the crest of nèvé, steep at places, to the highest plateau. Here we pass to the right of the peak, and afterward ascend to the left, from the S. side. The summit (3-4 hrs. from the Payerhütte) lies at the N. and highest point of a sharp arête of snow, 200 yds. long (not difficult, but requiring a tolerably steady head). The view, as might be expected from such a height, is most imposing. The majestic Königs spitze, the Cevedale, the Thurwieserspitze, and the Cristallo peaks are the most conspicuous of the Ortler group. Towards the N. is the Tauern chain, with the Glockner, the Venediger, and the Dreiherrnspitze, then the Alps of the Zillerthal, Stubai, and Otztal; E. the Dolomites with the Marmolada and Palle di San Martino; W. the Silvretta, Bernina, and Finsteraarhorn groups, and the Tödi; S. the Adamello and Presanella.

[Another route to the top of the Ortler ('Gebhardsweg'; comp. above),
again brought into notice in 1872, leads from Sulden over the Hintere Grat (p. 228), to the S. of the End-der-Welt Glacier, direct to the summit in 9 hrs., but is very difficult (guide 13 fl.). A third route, discovered in 1875, leads from the Sulden Glacier over the Hochjoch (11,824') and the Vordere Ortler Peak (guide 16 fl.). In either case the night is spent at the Schaubachhütte. In 1879 the Ortler was ascended for the first time directly from the End-der-Welt Glacier, and in 1881 direct from the Sulden Glacier by the so-called 'Erste Lawinenrinne'. — The direct descent to Trafoi leads through the Hohe Eirinne (p. 219), but is very steep and at one point exposed to danger from ice-avalanches.)

**Passes. From Sulden over the Eisseen and Cevedale Passes to Sta. Caterina in the Val Pusteria.** 9-10 hrs., a most interesting expedition, with which the ascent of the Cevedale (p. 229) may easily be combined (guide 8 fl., including the Cevedale 10 fl.). The night is passed in the Schaubachhütte (p. 228). We descend thence to the left over grassy slopes and moraine debris to the Sulden Glacier, with its deep crevasses, on which we then ascend, the last 1/2 hr. being steep, to the (2 hrs.) Eisseen Pass (10,500'). Immediately to the right rises the huge Königspitze (12,648'), beside which the Ortler and Zebru look insignificant. Beyond the pass we cross the névé of the Langen-Ferner, which descends to the Martellthal (p. 226), and ascending slightly (with the Sündenspitze, 11,105', on the right) soon reach the Cevedale Pass, or Langenferner-Joch (10,690'), 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 1 1/2-2 hrs., see p. 228.) Unpleasant descent over a long and steep slope of debris to the dirty Cedeh Glacier (where we keep to the right); then on the right side of the sequestered Val di Cedeh, enclosed by grand mountains and glaciers, the path soon becoming well defined, to the (2 1/2-3 hrs.) Malga di Cassina (p. 222; with the splendid Forno Glacier on the left, p. 222) and (2 1/2 hrs.) Sta. Caterina (p. 222).

To the Martellthal over the Madritsch-Joch (with ascent of the Schontaufspitze). see p. 226. 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 Gand 7 fl. 50, to Salt 7 fl. 80 kr., to Latsch 9 fl.; with ascent of the Schontaufspitze or Madritschspitze 50 kr. more.

To Trafoi over the Hochleitenspitze (guide 5 fl.). see p. 219; by the Bayerhütte (7 1/2 hrs.; guide 5 1/2 fl.). see p. 228. — Over the Hochjoch (11,824') and the Ortler Pass (10,580'), 11-12 hrs., a very difficult route, advisable only when the glacier is in a favourable condition.

To the Laaser Thal over the Rosm-Joch (10,430'; 9-10 hrs. to Laas; guide 8 fl.). rather difficult, particularly the descent over the Laaser-Ferner. The Verteinspitze may be easily ascended in connection with this route.

### 47. From Botzen to Verona.

Comp. Maps; pp. 236, 240.

93 M. Railway. Express in 4, ordinary trains in 5 1/2 hrs.; fares 7 fl. 20, 5 fl. 40, 3 fl. 60 kr.

Botzen ('850'), see p. 198. The train crosses the Eisak, which falls into the Etsch, or Adige, 3 M. lower down. The latter becomes navigable at (7 1/2 M.) Brunszell (Kreuze). On the right stretches the long porphyry ridge of the Mittelberg (p. 207), which separates the Eppan plateau from the Etschtal. At Gmund, beyond (9 1/2 M.) Auer (Rose; Elephant), the train crosses the river; to the right is the Kalterer See, with Kaltern (p. 207) on the height above it. 14 1/2 M. Neumarkt; the village, Ital. *Egna* (*Post; Krone; Engel),
lies on the left bank of the Adige, 3/4 M. from the railway. Roads
diverge to the Fleimserthal, to the E., both at Auer and Neumarkt
(comp. p. 254).

On the slopes to the right lie the villages of Tramin, Kurtatsch,
and Margreid (p. 207). 19 1/2 M. Saturn (Adler), the last German
village, lies on the left bank, with a dilapidated castle on an ap-
parently inaccessible pinnacle which once commanded the flat and
marshy valley. Adjoining it is a fine waterfall.

The Rocchetta Pass to the right leads to the Val di Non (p. 246).
On different sides of the pass lie Mezzo Tedesco and Mezzo Lombardo
(or Deutsch and Wälsch-Metas), separated by the Noce, and both
Italian.

23 1/2 M. S. Michele, or Wälsch-Michael (705'; Railway Hotel;
Adler), with a handsome old Augustinian monastery, now suppress-
ed, is the station for the Val di Non. The line recrosses the Adige.
A little farther on is the Nave S. Rocco, a very ancient ferry over
the Adige, crossing to the road from the Val di Non.

28 1/2 M. Lavis (745') lies on the Avisio, a torrent descending
from the Val Cembra (p. 254), which with its ramifications is cross-
ed above its influx into the Adige by a curved bridge 1000 yds. long.

35 M. Trent. — At the station: *HÔTEL TRENTO, R. from 80, L. &
A. 50, B. 60 kr.; *HÔTEL DE LA VILLE, R. 1 fl., B. 50, A. 25 kr. — In the
town: AQUILA BIANCA, near the castle; AGNELLO D'ORO; REBECCINO,
moderate. — Restaurants: *All' Isola Nuova, by the station, with garden;
Frassoni, by the theatre. — Cafés: Europa; Specchi; Nones, Piazza Macello
Vecchio. — Post Office near the cathedral. — Swimming and other Baths on
the Fersina. — English Church Service at Hôtel Trento.

TRENT (685'), or Trento, Lat. Tridentum, with 19,585 inhab.,
once the wealthiest town in the 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 charac-
teristics of an important Italian town.

The *Cathedral, founded in 1048, begun in its present form in
1212, and completed in the 15th cent., is a Romanesque basilica,
surmounted by two domes. At the N. portal, as at Bolzen, is a pair
of lions (p. 198). The flights of steps in the aisles are peculiar. In
the S. transept are several old monuments, half-faded frescoes, and
by the wall the porphyry tombstone of the Venetian general Sanse-
verino, whom the citizens of Trent defeated and killed at Calli-
iano (see below) in 1487. The mouldings on the doors and windows
at the back of the choir, on the outside, deserve notice. In the
Piazza del Duomo, which is embellished with a fountain, are the
old Courts of Justice and the Torre di Piazza.

S. Maria Maggiore (admirable organ), where the celebrated
Council of Trent sat in 1545-63, contains a picture on the N. wall
of the choir (covered by a curtain) with portraits of the members:
7 cardinals, 3 patriarchs, 33 archbishops, and 235 bishops. Ad-
joining the S. side of the choir a column was erected in 1855 to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the meeting of the Council. The finest of the old palaces, whose façades, sometimes adorned with painting, conceal but imperfectly their dilapidated interiors, are the Palazzo Zambelli, opposite the Europa Hotel, erected in the 16th cent. by one of the wealthy Fuggers (fine view from the garden), and the Palazzo Tabarelli, Contrada del Teatro, said to have been designed by Bramante. — The Museum, in the Contrada S. Trinità, to the N. of the cathedral, contains a collection of Roman, Celtic, and other antiquities from S. Tyrol.

On the E. side of the town, to the N. of the spacious Piazza d'Armi, or esplanade, rises the Castello of Buon Consiglio, with remains of ancient frescoes, once the residence of the Prince Bishops, now a fortified barracks. The huge circular Torre di Augusto is said to be of Roman origin. To the S. of the Porta Nuova are the handsome new Law Courts (Tribunale).

The rocky hill of Dos Trento (950'), on the right bank of the Adige, at the mouth of the Buco di Vela (p. 235), affords a fine view. Another good point is the terrace of the Capuchin Monastery, above the castle. On the S.W. side of the town is the tasteful new Campo Santo. — By the Ponte Alto, on the hill 1'/2 M. to the E. of Trent, and below the road to the Val Sugana (p. 250), there is a fine fall of the Persina in a wild gorge (good path).

From Trent to Venice through the Val Sugana, see R. 51; through the Val Sarca to Riva, see R. 43; to Gindicaria, see R. 49. — Interesting excursion by Pergine to Lavarone and Luserna, see p. 251. To the Val Pino (drive of 3 hrs. to Lavarda, back in 1'/2 hr.), see p. 251.

The train follows the broad valley of the Adige, which has been very fertile since the drainage of the marshes. To the S.W. of Trent, on the right bank, is the village of Sardigna, with a considerable waterfall. Then Rarina, at the mouth of a gorge descending from Mte. Bondone, Romagnuno, and Aldeno. 39 M. Mattarello. On the hill to the left near (44'/4 M.) Calliano rises the large château of Beseno, the property of Count Trapp. Rocky debris here indicate the scene of an old landslip. The lower valley of the Adige, rich in fruit, and yielding excellent red wine, is called Val Lagarina as far as the Italian frontier. Stat. Villa Lagarina.

49'/2 M. Roveredo (680 ft.; Cervo; Corona), a busy town with 8864 inhab., on both sides of the Leno, is noted for its silk-culture. The old Castello in the Piazza del Podestà is noticeable.

On the right bank is Isera, with vineyards, villas, and a waterfall. On the left bank, to the E. of the railway, near Lizzana, is a castle in which Dante resided about the year 1302, when banished from Florence. The line follows the left bank of the Adige. 52 M. Mori (Hôtel Mori, at the station); the village, on the opposite slope, on the road to Riva (p. 236), is noted for its asparagus.

Near S. Marco are traces of a vast landslip, which is said to have overwhelmed a town in S33, and is described by Dante (Inferno xii.,
4-9). At (56 M.) Serravalle, the ancient fort guarding the defile, the valley contracts.

60 M. Ala (415'; Posta; Rail. Restaurant), a considerable place (3000 inhab.), with velvet-manufactorys which were once in high repute, lies on the slope of a steep green hill. 62½ M. Avio is the last Austrian station. The village, with a well-preserved castle of Count Castelbarco, lies on the right bank.

68 M. Peri is the first Italian station. The Monte Baldo (7280', p. 237), on the W., separates the valley of the Adige from the Lago di Garda. 75 M. Ceraino. The train now enters the celebrated Chiusa di Verona, a rocky passage which the Adige has forced through the limestone mountains. This important military point was defended against the Veronese in 1155 by the German army under Otho of Wittelsbach, in the reign of Frederick Barbarossa. 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.

Stations Domegliarè, Pescantina, Parona. The train crosses the Adige, reaches at S. Lucia the Verona and Milan line, and soon stops at the small station outside the Porta Nuova, and then at the main station outside the Porta Vescovo.

93 M. Verona, see Baedeker's N. Italy.

48. From Trent to Riva. Lago di Garda.

Comp. Map, pp. 236, 240.

26 M. One-horse carriage from Trent to Riva 9, two-horse 15 fl.; Stellwagen at 9 a.m., in 6 hrs. (2 fl.). A shorter route is from stat. Mori (see above) to (10½ M.) Riva; Omnibus (at 9:30 a.m. and 7:45 p.m.; returning from Riva at 5:15 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.) in 2½ hrs. (75 kr.; coupé 1 fl.); open supplementary carriages provided when the omnibus is full. One-horse carr. 4, two-horse 7½ fl. (from Mori to Arco 5 or 9 fl.). — Travellers who intend to return from Riva without going farther S., should choose the route by Mori for the sake of the magnificent view of the Lago di Garda obtained at Nagò.

From Trent to Riva. The road crosses the Adige, skirts the S.W. side of the Dos Trento (p. 234), and ascends through a series of wild, partly-wooded ravines, called the Bucò di Vela, the (3 M.) upper end of which is guarded by a fort. The road crosses a barren hill to the hamlet of (1½ M.) Cadine (1715'). To the right in the valley lies the village of Terlago, with its little lake (1315'), at the base of the Monte Gazzale (6515'). The road descends past (1½ M.) Vigolo-Baselga to (3 M.) Vezzano (*Croce, good wine), a large village, and to (1½ M.) Paderno, at the entrance to the Val Cardiàne, where olives begin to appear. We next reach the pretty Lago di Tobbino, the narrowest part of which the road crosses by means of an embankment and bridge. The picturesque château of that name, the property of Count Wolkenstein, stands on a tongue of land to the left (the castellan keeps
good 'Vino Santo'). At (2 M.) Le Sarche (700'; Inn) the Sarca emerges from a deep gorge, and the road to Giudicaria diverges to the right (p. 240).

**Pedestrians are recommended to avoid the somewhat monotonous road through the lower part of the Val Sarca by taking the road from Le Sarche to Giudicaria (p. 240) as far as (4 M.) Comano, and there turning to the left through the charming mountain scenery of Giudicaria via Campo, Fiave, Ballino, and Pranzo to (11 M.) Riva.

Below Le Sarche the road crosses the Sarca and runs between the mountains and the river, traversing the debris of old landslips. 2 1/4 M. Pietra Murata. Near (4 1/2 M.) Drò the Sarca is again crossed; on a rocky eminence to the left rises the ruined castle of Drena. An extremely fertile district, which extends to Riva, is now entered. Near (3 M.) Arco the road regains the right bank. (On the left bank a road to Nagò, see below, diverges to the left, and on the right bank is a road to Torbole.) The small town of Arco (300'; *Kurhaus, see below; *Corona, R. 80, A. 30 kr., D. 1 fl.; Hôtel - Pension Arco, Hôtel Olivo, Pens. Bellevue, Aurora, and Reina, all in the piazza, pension 2-5 fl.), a town with a handsome dome-covered church, situated in the midst of luxuriant gardens, is a favourite winter-resort owing to its sheltered situation. (Pensions closed from April till the middle of October.) The large new *Kurhaus contains 80 rooms, a covered promenade, baths, etc. (pension, 2 1/2-5 fl.). The Archduke Albert has a new château here. To the N., on a precipitous height (390 ft.), rises the castle of Arco, which was destroyed by the French in the Spanish War of Succession, with well-kept garden (key kept by the gardener, Via degli Olivi al Castello; 40-50 kr.).

The road now leads to the S.W. through the broad and beautiful valley, Mte. Brione being visible to the S., and Tenno (p. 237) on the hills to the right, to (3 3/4 M.) Riva.

**From Mori to Riva** (conveyances, see above; omnibus starts from the station; carriages to be had near the station). The road, which in suitable weather will reward even the pedestrian, crosses the Adige to Ravazzone and (2 M.) Mori (604'; Adler), a long and thriving village. It then traverses the broad green valley to (3 M.) Loppio, the property of Count Castelbarco of Milan, passes the little Lago di Loppio (666') with its rocky island, and ascends in windings among rocky debris to the (1 1/4 M.) culminating point of the route (1050'). We now descend to (3 3/4 M.) Nagò, a village situated on the brink of a ravine, with the ruins of a castle on a barren rock to the left. (The direct road to Arco diverges here to the right, see above.) Below the village the road leads through a fortified gateway, immediately beyond which we enjoy an exquisitely *View of the Lago di Garda, in its entire expanse, while Torbole lies at our feet, and Arco with its castle rises to the right. The road descends rapidly to (1/2 M.) the village of Torbole (*Ber- tolini; small boat for 1-6 pers. to Riva 1 1/2 fl., per hour 1 1/4 fl.;
one-horse carr. to Riva 1 fl. 20 kr., carr. to Arco 2, Mori 3½ fl.), charmingly situated. It then traverses the broad valley of the Sarca, crosses that river, and leads past the base of the precipitous Mte. Brione (see below), with the Fort S. Niccolò, to (3 M.) Riva.

Riva. — *Hôtel au lac, ½ M. to the E., on the Torbole road, with a large garden and bath-house, R. from 90, B. 40, L. & A. 50, D. 1 fl. 30, pension from 2 fl. 20 kr.; *Sole d’Oro, with a garden on the lake, similar charges; Hôtel-Pension Kern, well spoken of. R. 1 fl., L. & A. 35 kr.; Baviera, on the lake; Giardino, outside the Porta S. Michele, pension 2½ fl., well spoken of; Gallo, moderate. — Cafés: Andreis, Tschurtshäuser, both under the arcades, on the steamboat-quay. — Beer: Musch; Giardino S. Marco, outside the Porta S. Marco; garden outside the Porta S. Michele. — Baths in the lake, to the E., beyond the barric. — Money-changers: Pernici & Co. — Omnibus to Mori, see p. 235; to Arco daily at 12.30 p.m. (fare 20 kr.; from Arco at 2 p.m.).

Riva, a busy town and harbour with 5000 inhab., is charmingly situated at the N. end of the Lago di Garda, close to the foot of the steep Rocchetta (4975'). On the hill-side, high above the town, are the ruins of the round tower of a castle, which is said to have been built by the Scaligers. On the lake 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 about the middle of the 16th cent. in the florid rococo style. The Parish Church contains modern pictures and frescoes. Riva is recommended for a prolonged stay. The climate is healthy, and the heat in summer is tempered by the lake. (Lodgings not expensive.)

Excursions. To the Fall of the Ponale (1 hr.), best accomplished by boat (there and back 2 fl. and fee). 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 past some ruined houses, cross the old bridge, and reach the best point of view just below the fall. — The walk to the fall by the new Road 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 in the afternoon). At the point where it turns to the right into the valley, a path descending to the left, then ascending, and again descending, leads to the waterfall.

The Monte Brione (1184'), 1 hr. to the E., of Riva, affords a fine view of the valley and almost the whole lake (best from the rifle-range). It is most easily ascended from the N. side, but the upper road requires a military permesso. The village of La Grotta, at the N. base of Monte Brione, 1½ M. from Riva (beyond S. Alessandro), is a favourite afternoon resort.

Interesting excursion to the N.W. to (1½ M.) Varone, where there is a wild and picturesque Gorge with a fine waterfall, lately made easily accessible (fee 20 kr. for each person; ring at the mill). Thence by Cologna to (2 M.) Tenno (1312'), with an old castle (charming view), and along the richly-cultivated slopes to Varignano and (5 M.) Arco.

The Monte Baldo, a range 40 M. long, between the Lake of Garda and the valley of the Adige, is best ascended from Nago (see p. 236). The finest point is the Appiussino di Nago (6970'), the N. peak (5-6 hrs., with guide). Extensive panorama, comprising a great part of Upper Italy, the lake, the valley of the Adige, and the snowy peaks of the Adamello-Presanella and the Brenta Alps. The ascent of the Mte. Maggiore (7280'), the central and highest peak, 7 hrs. from Torri or Garda (see below), by Caprino, is fatiguing.
To the Valle di Ledro, another beautiful excursion (one-horse carriage to Pieve and back 4, two-horse 8 fl.; diligence daily at 3 p.m.). Beginning of the road as far as the fall of the Ponale, see above. It then turns a corner high above the waterfall, enters the valley to the W., and leads to Biacesa, Molina, the pretty Lago di Ledro (2135), on the N. side of which is Mezzolago, and Pieve di Ledro (6½ M. from Riva; Albergo alla Torre). At Bezzecca, 3¼ M. farther, is the entrance to the Val Concei, in which lie the villages of (3 M.) Enguino and (3¼ M.) Lenzuno. (From Lenzeno to Bondo over the Cavernada Pass, see p. 215.) From Bezzecca the road leads to Tiarno, and through the sequestered Val Ampola to (8 M.) Storo (Cavallo Bianco) in the Val Buona (p. 245). Near the Fort Ampola, which formerly defended the road, but 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 Bondo on the Lago d’Idro, p. 245).

From Riva to Tione in Upper Giudicaria, see p. 241.

The *Lago di Garda (155°), the Lacus Benacus of the Romans, 34½ M. long, and 2-11 M. broad, is almost entirely in Italy, a small part near Riva alone belonging to the 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 lost in the great plain of Upper Italy. The water of the lake is of a striking azure blue. Excellent fish are carpione, or salmon-trout, sometimes 25 lbs. in weight, truite of 1-1½ lb., ayone, and sardine.

Steamboat along the E. Bank from Riva to Peschiera daily (except Tuesdays) at 5.40 a.m., in 4 hrs.; on Tuesdays at 4.35 a.m. to Desenzano in 4½ hrs.; fares 4½ fr., 2½ fr. (stations: Malcesine, Assenza, Castelletto, Torri, Garda, Bardolino, and Lazise). The steamer returns from Peschiera at 1.10 p.m. — Along the W. Bank (between Riva and Desenzano) daily (at 5 a.m. from Riva, and at 1.50 p.m. from Desenzano) in 4½ hrs., fares 4 fr. 35, 2 fr. 40 (stations: Limone, Tremosine, Tignale, Gargnano, Maderno, and Salò). — Trip round the lake in one day: by steamer along the W. bank to Desenzano, by railway to Peschiera, and by steamer thence along the E. bank to Riva. The steamboats are apt to be irregular and unpunctual. Refreshments poor.

Steamboat Trip. E. Bank. A fine retrospect of Riva is obtained as the steamer leaves the harbour. The Fall of the Ponale is passed on the right, and Torbole to the left, in the N.E. angle of the lake. We now approach the E. bank, from which rise the steep slopes of the long Mte. Baldo (see p. 237). First station Malcesine, a good harbour on the E. bank, with an ancient château of Charlemagne (recently restored), for sketching which Goethe once narrowly escaped being imprisoned as a spy. Beyond it rises the rock of Isolaletto, and farther on is the small island of Trimelone. The next places of importance are Castello, S. Giovanni, and Castelletto, all belonging to the parish of Brenzone; then Torri and (a little way inland) Montagna. The banks gradually become lower. The promontory of San Vigilio, sheltered from the N. winds by the Mte. Baldo (p. 237), 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, in a bay, at the influx of the Tessino which descends from Monte Baldo, gives its name to the lake. The château belongs to Count Albertini of Verona.

To the S. in the distance, extending into the lake, is the narrow promontory of Sermione (‘Sirmio, peninsularum insularumque ocellus’), 2½ M. in length, on which the poet Catullus once possessed a villa where he composed his poems. The ruins, consisting of two vaults (grotte), remains of a bath, etc., still exist. A château was also erected here by the Scaliger family, who for upwards of a century (1262-1389) presided over the republic of Verona.

The next places on the E. bank are Bardolino and Lazise. The steamer finally stops at the small fortress of Peschiera, at the efflux of the Mincio, at the S.E. angle of the Lago di Garda, ½ M. from the railway-station (Rail. Restaurant, poor; omnibus 50 c.).

At the S.W. angle of the Lake of Garda, to the W. of the peninsula of Sermione, lies the busy little town (4000 inhab.) of Desenzano (Mayer’s Hôtel; Posta Vecchia, pens. 6½ fr.; *Due Colombe, moderate), 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 or dei Frati, the property of the Marchese Scotti of Bergamo. In a bay to the W. lies Salò (Gambero; Sirena), a town with 3400 inhab., in a luxuriantly-fertile district. Charming prospect by evening light from the Mt. S. Bartolommeo, the shortest way (½ hr.) to which leads to the left through a walled farm-yard, beyond the N. gate of Salò (descent to Maderno 1½ hr.). On a promontory formed by the alluvial deposits of the Toscolano lies Maderno, with an ancient church (Roman inscriptions on the wall), at the base of the Monte Pizzocolo. Then Toscolano, Cecina, and Bogliaco, with the large country-seat of Count Bettuno of Brescia. Next, Gargnano (*Cervo), surrounded by lemon and orange-plantations, one of the most beautiful points on the lake.

Lemons flourish here in the open air, but are covered in winter; to facilitate which, pillars of brick are erected at intervals and connected by cross-beams. The lemons of Gargnano are less delicate than those of Sicily, but keep better. The price varies from 3-4 to 10 fr. per hundred.

The mountains become loftier. 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. 237), and the new road (p. 238) on the face of the cliff high above the lake, and at length reach Riva.
49. The Val Sarca. Giudicaria.

Stellwagen from Trent to (27'/2 M.) Tione daily (9 a.m.) in 7 hrs., fare 2 fl. 20 kr. (starting from the 'Rebecchino' at Trent, and from the 'Corona' at Tione); from Tione to (10'/2 M.) Pinzolo daily in 2'/2 hrs. (back in 2 hrs.), 60 kr.; from Tione to (13'/2 M.) Condino daily in 2'/2 hrs., 1 fl.; from Condino to (17'/2 M.) Riva by Pieve di Ledro daily at 4.30 a.m. in 5 hrs., 1 fl. 90 kr.

The Val Sarca, to the S. of and parallel with the Val di Non (R. 50), consists of four different regions. The lowest, from Le Sarce to the mouth of the Sarca near Torbole, is broad, and in its lower half luxuriantly fertile. At Le Sarce 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-Presanella Alps. — The short valley of the Arno, the upper Val Chièse, and the Valle di Ledro, with their ramifications, also belong to Giudicaria (principal villages Stenico, Tione, and Condino).

From Trent to (12'/2 M.) Le Sarce, see p. 235. The road to Giudicaria crosses the Sarca and ascends in long windings, commanding a beautiful retrospect of the lake and castle of Toblino (p. 235), surrounded by finely-formed mountains. The Sarca has forced its way through several deep and narrow ravines, while the road follows the windings of the stream, high above it, on the S. slope. At the end of the gorge a view is disclosed of Lower Giudicaria with Stenico and its castle. The road then descends to (4'/2 M.) the small sulphur-baths of Comano (1160'), patronised by Italians. The spring is by the road-side, on the left; the bath-house, well fitted up, lies on the opposite bank of the Sarca. (Route hence to Riva by Ballino, see p. 236.) To the right, farther on, is Villa di Banate on the hill-side, commanded by the precipices of the Brenta. At the (1'/2 M.) Alle Tre Archi inn, where we cross the Marza, a road to the left diverges to Cavrasto (p. 241). Another road ascends in windings to the right to (1'/2 M.) Stenico (2178'; Albergo Simonini, 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.

From Mezzolombardo to Stenico, 25 M., a fine route on the whole. About 3'/4 M. to the N. of Mezzolombardo (p. 246) the road diverges to the left from the Val di Non road, and ascends in windings (steep short-cut through a wooded gorge, to the left by the cemetery), affording fine retrospects of the Val di Non and the mountains of the Adige region as far as the Schlern. Beyond (5 M.) Fai (3146'; 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 a deep ravine and affording a beautiful view of the valley of the Adige as far as Trent. Traversing a wooded defile, and passing (1'/4 M.) a chapel on the left, the road again skirts the slope, 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 (3'/2 M.) Andalo (3405'), with the small lake of that name below us on the right. The road descends a little, crosses a brook, and leads through wood. As we approach (2'/2 M.) Molveno (2820'; *Aquila
Nera, plain) a charming view is suddenly disclosed of the considerable lake of that name (2710'), beautifully situated between the Brenta and Mt. Gazza, and enclosed by picturesquely-shaped mountains. (The churchyard-wall is an excellent point of view.) Thence over the Bocca di Brenta to Pinzolo, 10 hrs., a grand but fatiguing route, see p. 242. Bonif. and Matt. Nicolussi are good guides. — A most attractive and moderately easy route (guide to the pass necessary) leads to the E. of Molveno between the two peaks of the Mt. Gazza (8515'), commanding a series of magnificent views, to (4½-5 hrs.) Terralto (p. 235) and (6 hrs.) Trent (p. 233). — Beyond Molveno the narrow road skirts the W. side of the lake, passes the small Lago di Nembia, crosses the brook by the mills, and then leads in long windings by Dorsino, Tavodo, and Villa di Banate (opposite which, beyond the valley of the Sarca, lies Comano, see above), to (13½ M.) Stenico (see above).

The Trent and Tione road follows the right bank of the Sarca, passes below Stenico, and enters a deep gorge, where it crosses the river twice (a tunnel and two galleries). The valley expands. On the opposite bank opens the steep Val d’Algone, and farther on are the villages of Ragoli and Preore. We next pass through Saone, to the left of which, on the hill-side, is Zuclò (see below), and cross the Arno to (7½ M.) Tione (1840'; Corona; Cavallo Bianco), prettily situated at the confluence of the Arno (see below) and the Sarca, the principal village in Upper Giudicaria (2000 inhab.). From Tione to the valleys of the Arno and Chiiese, see p. 244.

From Riva to Tione direct (6 hrs.), a beautiful route (carriage-road to Ballino). The road leaves the town by the Porta S. Marco on the N., and gradually ascends a luxuriantly-fertile slope. 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. 237; high on the opposite slope of which lies Tenno, with its castle), ascends rapidly to (3½ 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 (2½ M.) Ballino is situated on the watershed. About ½ M. farther on, the direct route to Tione diverges to the left from the road to Piane (and Tre Archi, see p. 240), and skirts the slope, at the same level, affording a fine view of the Brenta group. After ¾ hr. we descend, cross the Duino, and ascend again to (20 min.) Cavrasto (2335'), and, passing (35 min.) a good spring, reach the (10 min.) Durone Pass, which commands an admirable view of the S.E. peaks of the Adamello: to the right is the lofty Carè Alto (11,335') with the extensive Vedretta di Laris; in the foreground rises the Crepa di Valbona, to the left of which is the Cima Cop di Breguzzo; at our feet lies the Val Sarca. The path now descends gently to (9½ hr.) Zuclò and (1¼ hr.) Bobeno, and crosses the Arno to (1¼ hr.) Tione.

The Val Sarca here turns suddenly towards the N., and this part of it is called the Val Rendena. At (2½ M.) Villa the Val di S. Valentino opens on the left, through which a fatiguing route leads over the Col di Mezzo, between the Cima Cop di Casa (9728') on the left and the Cima Col di Mezzo (9635') on the right, into the upper Val Chiese (Val di Fumo; comp. p. 244). Javre, Darè, and Vigo, the next villages, are close together; then (2½ M.) Pelugo (2140') at the mouth of the Val Borsago, at the head of which the Vedretta di Laris (p. 244) is visible for a short time. The road passes a mortuary chapel with old frescoes. The next villages, Borsago, Strembo, and Caderzone, belong to the parish of

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Pieve di Val Rendena. The road crosses the Sarca and leads by Giustino to (6 M.) Pinzolo (2475'); *Hôtel Succursale Campiglio; *Corona; Aquila Nera), a good starting-point for excursions among the Adamello, Presanella, and Brenta Alps. (Ant. della Giacomini and Fel. Collini are good guides; also the brothers Nicolussi of Molveno, p. 241.) The valley of the Sarca (now called Val di Genova) turns here to the W., and the Val Nambino ascends to the N.E.

On the road to Campiglio (see below), 3/4 M. to the N. of Pinzolo, is the interesting mortuary chapel of S. Vigilio. On the exterior of the S. wall is a Dance of Death of 1589, with Italian verses (and 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. — The *Dos di Sabione (6876'; 3/2 hrs., with guide), easily ascended, affords a splendid survey of the Brenta, Adamello, and Presanella. The descent may be made through the Val Nambino to Campiglio (see below).

To CAMPIGLIO and THE VAL DI SOLE, an attractive route (road to Campiglio 9 M.; bridle-path thence to Dimaro 3 hrs.). The road passes the chapel of S. Vigilio (see above; Caresolo lies to the left), and follows the left bank of the Sarca di Nambino to the (2 M.) bridge above the mouth of the Val Nambro. It then ascends (footpath is shorter) to (2 M.) S. Antonio di Mavignolo (fine retrospect of the Vedretta di Lagis, Carë Alto, etc.). Still gradually ascending, we follow the N. side of the Val Nambino (opposite the Brenta chain, with the Vall' Agola, Val Brenta, and Vall' Asinella far below us), which afterwards turns to the N. (To the E. rises the Mt. Spinale, see below.) We next reach (5 M.) Madonna di Campiglio (1960'; an old monastery, now an Inn, with large new addition), a pleasant and sheltered summer-resort. The Mt. Spinale (6161'; 1 1/2 hr. to the S. peak) and the Mt. Ritorto (7890'; 3 hrs.; with guide) are worthy of a visit. — Beyond Campiglio the bridle-path (guide unnecessary) ascends to the Campo Pass (5394'), and then descends the wooded Val Selva, first on the left and afterwards on the right side, to (2 1/2 hrs.) Dimaro (p. 248).

From Pinzolo to Molveno over the Boca di Brenta, 10-11 hrs., a fatiguing but grand route (guide 7 ll.). To (4 M.) S. Antonio di Mavignolo, see above. A good path here leads through the meadows to the left, crosses the Sarca di Nambino by the saw-mill, and ascends through wood to the (1 1/2 hr.) Lower Brenta Alp. The superb and beautifully-wooded Val di Brenta consists of three vast terraces, which the path to the Boca 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 (1 1/2 hr.) Upper Alp (5600'), a fine well-watered and partly wooded plateau enclosed by huge rocky peaks (to the left the Cima Tosa; to the right the Brenta Alta). From the end of this reach of the valley a steep rocky 'couloir' ascends to a rock-girt basin, filled with debris, beyond which we mount a long, steep and fatiguing snow-slope to the (6 1/2 hrs. from Pinzolo) Boca di Brenta (5366'). On the right rises the Brenta Alta (see below), and to the left tower two huge rocky buttresses of the Tosa Group (which, be it noted, is often confounded by the natives with the Brenta). View to the E. limited; to the N. rises the Ortler chain. — We descend over snow (observing the Tosa hut on the rocky saddle to the right; see below), and then by a rough and toilsome path over steep slopes of debris and grass, and past imposing rocks, especially at the entrance to the Val delle Seghe, which ascends to the left, and through which a path leads to the Passo dét Camoggi and Campiglio. Farther down we enter the wood. The path improves. crosses the 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 (3-4 hrs.) Molveno (p. 240).

The *Brenta Alta (10,450'), the highest peak of the Brenta group
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(locally known as the Cima Tosa), may be ascended by mountaineers from the Bocca (3-4 hrs.; guide 10 fl.) From the snow-field at the E. base of the Bocca we ascend to the right to the new Tosa Hut (built in 1881 by the Trent Alpine Club), lying on a broad rocky saddle (8700'). Again turning to the right, we (20 min.) obtain a view of the top of the Brenta Alta, and then mount from the lower to the upper glacier by means of an almost perpendicular '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. the beautiful Adamello and Presanella groups; to the N. the Ortler and the Alps of the Oetztal and Stubai; to the N.E. the Zillerthal Alps and the Tauern; to the E. the Dolomites; and to the S. a part of the Lago di Garda and the plains of Italy.

The *Val di Genova*, a beautiful, wild Alpine valley, 12 M. in length, ascends from Pinzolo to the W. into the heart of the Adamello-Presanella Alps (cart-track at first, then a footpath; provisions should be taken; guide, unnecessary, to Bedole 3, to the Leipsic Hut 5 ft.). 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 may either take the lower road to the left, passing the glass-works, and after 10 min. ascend to the right to the upper road, or we may ascend to the right, by a pilgrimage-path flanked with fine old chestnut-trees, to the (10 min.) solitary church of S. Stefano on an eminence commanding a fine *View*. The exterior is 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. On the right are masses of rocky debris, above which tower the smooth sides of the Presanella. To the right, farther on (1/2 hr.), is a fine waterfall, 320' high, of the Pise di Nardis, the discharge of the Vedretta di Nardis (see below). On the left, 1/2 hr. farther on, opens the narrow *Val S. Giuliano*, with a small cascade framed in dark woods, descending from a little lake of the same name, 3 hrs. higher up, where St. Julian is said once to have done penance. The track now ascends to a higher region of the valley. To the left are the picturesque *Falls of the Sarca*, and near the (1/2 hr.) Alp Caret (3595') are those of the Laris, the discharge of the Vedretta di Laris (see below), descending in three leaps. The path ascends a steep hill, from the top of which (1/2 hr.) a fine retrospect of the valley and the Brenta is obtained, and reaches the (10 min.) Alpine hamlet of Tedesca. The path follows the left bank of the Sarca, ascending steeply at intervals, and leads round the wooded *Mte. Menicigolo* (8684'), which projects conspicuously towards the S.; on the right tower the formidable precipices of the Presanella. Beyond the corner a view is disclosed of the fine Mandron Glacier, which has receded greatly of late years, and the broad valley of (1 1/2 hr.) Bedôle (5080'); milk at the chalet; to the right, a little higher up, is a refuge-hut built by the Trent Alpine Club, but not now suited for spending the night).

Here we have a choice of two routes: we may ascend by a nearly obliterated path through the woods on the left bank of the Sarca to the
Alp Venezia, which has been almost entirely destroyed by floods and avalanches, and mount to the flat summit of the terminal moraine of the Mandron Glacier (1 hr.), which affords a magnificent view of the Mandron and Lobbia glaciers and the lofty cliffs around the basin of Bedole. Or we may cross the Sarca below the Bedole Alp, and ascend on the right bank, crossing a wooded hill, and then traversing sharp fragments of rock, to the (3½ hr.) Alp Materott, the highest pasture, where the best point of view is beyond the hill: to the S. is the imposing ice-fall of the Lobbia glacier, of which the Sarca is the outflow; to the W. is the Mandron Glacier; to the E. the jagged crest of the Presanella.

On the plateau at the base of the Mandron chain, 2½ hrs. above Bedole, is the grandly-situated Leipsic Hut (8100'; admission free), erected by the German Alpine Club in 1879, which forms the best starting-point for excursions in the N. Adamello region. The path to it (guide desirable) ascends by the Trent Hut, at first through wood, and then steeply through the Marocaro Ravine, and on the plateau leads to the left to the hut, situated near the small Mandron Lakes, and affording a fine survey of the Mandron and Lobbia glaciers.

The Adamello consists of enormous masses of granite, which have recently been more thoroughly explored (chiefly by Hr. J. Payer and Mr. F. F. Tuckett). The highest peak is the Mte. Adamello (11,637'), the ascent of which by the usual route from the W. side offers no great difficulty (from the Leipsic Hut 5-6 hrs., guide 10 fl.). Superb view from the top. The descent may be made on the N.W. to the Val d'Arbo, in which lies the lake of that name (to the highest Malga 3½ hrs., thence to Ponte di Legno 4 hrs.); comp. p. 249. — The Lobbia Bassa (9355'), Mte. Venerocolo (10,873'), and Corno Bianco (11,394) may also be ascended from the Leipsic Hut. — For the E. peaks of the Adamello, the Cavo Allo (11,358'), Cima di Larris (10,997'), etc., the best starting-point is the new Laris Hut (9200') of the Trent Alpine Club, at the head of the Laris Valley (see above), and at the foot of the Vedretta di Larris, completed in 1888.

The passes from the Val di Genova to the Val Camonica are fatiguing, but are considerably shortened if the new club-hut be taken as a starting-point. The most frequented is the Passo del Lago Scuro (Bocchetta di Marocaro, 9720'), at the N. end of the Mandron chain, between Mte. Venezia on the left and the Cima Lagosacro on the right. The toilsome route ascends from the Leipsic Hut past the small and sombre Lago Scuro (8730') to the (1½-2 hrs.) top of the pass, where we enjoy a striking view of the Adamello, Presanella, and Ortler, and descends through steep snow-couloirs and over extensive slopes of detritus to the Val di Pizzana. At the foot of the glacier descending from the Passo Inghiacciato (see below) we turn into the Val Narcane, which we follow to (4 hrs.) Ponte di Legno (p. 249). — The Passo del Lago Inghiacciato (9710'), so named from a small lake on the E. side, is equally laborious (from the Leipsic Hut to Ponte di Legno 6-7 hrs.). — A less troublesome and somewhat shorter route is the Passo di Presena (9765'; from the hut to Ponte di Legno 5-6 hrs.). It ascends from the Lago Scuro to the N.E., and afterwards mounts a steep snow-slope to the pass, which lies to the W. of the Dosson del Zigolon, and affords a beautiful survey of the Adamello and Ortler. It then descends across the easily-passable Presena Glacier to the Laght di Presena, and either to the right to the Tonale Inn or into the Val Vermiglio (to Fucine, p. 248), or to the left over a steep rocky slope (where a steady head is required) to the W. slope of the Tonale and Ponte di Legno. Guide for each of these three passes. 12 fl.

Towards the N. the Catena del Mandron Basso connects the Adamello with the lofty Presanella range on the N. side of the Val di Genova, the mountains of which are so precipitous that little room is afforded for the formation of glaciers, except on the N. side. The ascent of the highest
peak, the *Cima Presanella (11,686'), presents no difficulty to experts, and
amply repays the trouble (guide 9 l.): from Pinzolo to the Malga di
Nardis 2½ hrs., to the Malga Fiori 1 hr., thence to the summit 4 hrs.
(best direct over the Nardis Glacier, but the Italian guides usually ascend
the rocks on the right). View most imposing.

The high-road through South Giudicaria ascends from Tione
(p. 241) to the S.W. on the left bank of the Arno, and crosses the river
near (3 M.) Bondo (2675'), 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, into the Val
Concei, and to Lenzuno and Pieve di Ledro (p. 238). Between Bondo
and (1½ M.) Roncone (2750') the road crosses the watershed be-
tween the Sarca and Chiese, and descends gradually by Lardaro
(below which are two small forts) and Strada to (4 M.) Creto, on
the Chiese, which issues from the Val di Daone to the W.

The only village in the Val di Daone is Daone, ½ hr. from Strada.
The highest part of the valley, enclosed by huge mountains and glaciers,
is called the Val di Fumo. Over the Col di Mezzo to Rendena, see p. 241.
A route leads by the Lago di Campo over the Porcellina (7500'), to the
N. of the Monte Re di Castello (9445'), and descends by the Lago d'Arno
to Cellero (p. 249).

The road next leads through the pleasant valley by Cimogo to
(5 M.) Condino (1445'; *Torre di Londra), the chief village in the
Val Buona, or upper valley of the Chiese. At (3 M.) Dazio the road
to Storo and the Valle di Ledro (p. 238) crosses the river to the left.
The valley expands; (3½ M.) Darzo; (3½ M.) Lodrone (1245'), with
the ruins of two castles of the family of that name, situated on the
Caffaro, which forms the Italian frontier (on the left bank the
Austrian, on the right the Italian custom-house). The Cima Spessa
(5948') on the E. side of the valley, easily ascended in 4½ hrs.,
affords a fine survey of the environs.

About 1½ M. lower down, the road reaches the Lago d'Idro (1200'),
6 M. in length, 3½-1 M. in width, and skirts its W. bank. At the N.
end of the lake, on a mountain-terrace beyond the mouth of the
Chiese, lies the hamlet of Bondone. (To the Val Vestino, see p. 238.)
Then (3½ 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.)
Luvenone, at the S. end of the lake, begins the picturesque Val
Sabbia, of which the chief village is (3 M.) Vestone (Tre Spade).
At (3 M.) Barghe the road divides: that to the W. leads by Prese-
glie and through the Val Garsa to (15 M.) Brescia; that to the E.
by Sabbio, Vobarno, and Volciano to (12 M.) Salò on the Lago di
Garda (p. 239).
50. From (Botzen) S. Michele to Tirano in the Val Tellina. Val di Non. Val di Sole. Monte Tonale.
Passo d’Aprica.
Comp. Map, p. 240.

From S. Michele, a station on the Botzen and Verona Railway (p. 233), a Stellwagen runs twice daily to (28 M.) Malè at 10.5 a.m. and 11.5 p.m. in 8 hrs. (2 fl. 25 kr.), and from Malè to (10 M.) Fucine daily in 2 hrs. (80 kr.) From Fucine over the Tonale to (13 M.) Pontè di Legno diligence (if passengers enough present themselves) daily at 6 a.m. in 6 hrs. (5 fr.). From Ponte di Legno to (13 M.) Edolo diligence daily at 2 p.m. in 3 1/2 hrs. (3 fr.). From Edolo to (22 1/2 M.) Tirano post-conveyance daily in 6 hrs. (6 fr.). — These vehicles start from the Corona and the Rosa at Mezzolombardo, from the Aquila at Cles, from the Corona at Malè, and from the Leone at Fucine. One-horse carriage from Mezzolombardo to Cles 5-6 fl.

The Val di Non and Val di Sole, the Nannia of Pliny, are among the most interesting valleys in S. Tyrol. Although bearing different names, they are in reality a single valley, watered by the Noce, about 25 M. in length, several miles in width, well-cultivated, and occasionally broken by narrow ravines. The Val di Sole, the upper portion, extends from W. to E.; the Val di Non, the lower part, stretches towards the S. The slopes enclosing the valley are gradual, and cultivated nearly to the summit. The rapid Noce is generally concealed from view in its deep channel. It is visible from the road only at the Rocchetta, and from the lofty bridge which crosses it at the point where the Val di Non terminates and the Val di Sole begins. The language and character of the natives are Italian, except in a few communities in the extreme N. ramifications of the valley (Unsere Frau im Walde, Proveis. Laurein, and St. Felix).

S. Michele, or WÃ¼lisch-Michael, see p. 233. Fine view from the station of Mte. Paganella, Mte. Bondone, etc., towards the S. The road crosses the broad valley of the Adige to the W. (omnibus 15 kr.) to (1 1/2 M.) Mezzo Lombardo, or Wã¼lisch-Metz (865'; Rosa; Corona), a large village on the right bank of the Noce. (Route to Fai and Molveno, see p. 240.) On the opposite bank, 1 1/2 M. to the N., is Mezzo Tedesco, or Deutsch-Metz (*Martinelli), at the foot of huge precipices, in which there is a large cavity above the village, containing the ruined castle of Kron-Metz. Above Wã¼lisch-Metz the rocks soon approach each other so as to form a defile, called the *Rocchetta, for the defence of which a fort was built in 1869. On the right, high above it, is the Torre della Visione (2064'), an ancient watch-tower, said to be of Roman origin. In this gorge the road twice crosses the Noce, the broad stony bed of which it quits on entering the Val di Non or Nonsberg. It now begins to ascend rapidly (several short-cuts), and (7 1/2 M. from Mezzo-Lombardo) reaches the prettily-situated village of Denno (1300'). To the right, beyond the valley of the Noce rises the château of Thun. Crossing a fertile plateau, which yields wine and silk, we next reach Flavon, Ger. Pflaum, and Terres; then descend in a wide circuit into the deep Tresenga Ravine, and again ascend laboriously in windings to (6 M.) Tuenno, a thriving village, and (3 M.) —

18 M. Cles (2139'; Corona; *Aquila Nera), the capital of the Val di Non (3000 inhab.), situated high above the confluence
of the *Novella* and the *Noce*. A famous temple of Saturn once stood here. The *Dos-Pez*, 5 min. to the N. of the church, is the best point of view. On the slope below the village, at the point where the road to Fondo (p. 208) descends into the valley, 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.

From *Cles* over the *Mendel Pass* to *Kaltern* (and *Botzen*), see p. 207.

From *Cles* over the *Gampen Pass* to *Meran* (12 hrs.), an interesting expedition. From *Cles* to *Romeno*, see p. 208. From *Romeno* we follow the new road to (8 M.) *Fondo* (Cavallo Bianco), a considerable village with a handsome new church, 5 M. to the W. of the *Mendel Pass* (p. 207). [Or we may follow the right bank of the *Novella* from *Cles*, at first by a road, and go by *Revo* and *Clos* to (3 hrs.) *Castelfondo* (3100'), from which a road crosses to (1½ M.) *Fondo* (Posta, well spoken of). From *Castelfondo* an excursion may be made to the W., across the 'Jöchl' (guide advisable) to (1½ hrs.) *Laureen* (quarters at the curé's or the schoolmaster's), and thence to the (2 hrs.) high-lying *Proveis* (4610'; quarters at the curé's), two German villages, finely situated. 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. A road leads from *Proveis* by *Lanza* and *Scana* to (9 M.) *Cles*. Path from *Proveis* over the *Malga di Laurenzo* to (3½-4 hrs., with guide) *Unsere Frau im Walde*, an interesting route.] From *Fondo* we ascend for 3 hrs. more by *Trett* and *St. Felix* to the pilgrimage-church of *Unsere Liebe Frau im Walde*, Ital. *Senale* (1410'; rustic inn by the church). Another ½ hr. brings us to the top of the *Gampen Pass* (5140'), which commands a fine view of the *Adige* Valley, and, in the opposite direction, of the *Val di Non*. (Still more extensive view from the *Laugen Spitze*, p. 215, immediately to the W., ascended without difficulty from *Unsere Frau* in 3 hrs.) From *Unsere Frau* to *Meran*, 7 hrs., by *Tfbrill* (small *Inn; direct ascent of the Laugen Spitze 3-4 hrs., with guide), *Tisens* (p. 208), and *Lana* (p. 208). — Travellers from *S. Michele to Fondo* need not go to *Cles*, but follow the road diverging to the right in the *Rocchetta* (see above) on the left bank of the *Noce*. (Diligence from *Mezzo-Lombardo* to *Fondo* daily in 6½ hrs.) As the *Rocchetta* is quitted, the handsome château of *Thuin* (1795) is seen on the right, high above *Vigo*. The road ascends gradually by *Tajo* to (15 M. from *Mezzo-Lombardo*) *S. Zeno*, situated on a mountain-spur, with an interesting Gothic church. Then (3 M.) *Romeno* (p. 208). — Pleasant excursion from *S. Zeno* to (1 hr.) *S. Romedio*, a resort of pilgrims. The route leads through the wild *Romedio Ravine* to the precipitous rock on which is perched the hermitage with its five old chapels, one above another (*Inn*). A visit to the hermitage may also be combined with the route by *Don* and *Ambiar* to the *Mendel*; comp. p. 207.

*The Val di Sole*, or *Sulzberg*, is wilder and has a colder climate than the *Val di Non*. The road ascends to the (1 M.) village of *Dres* (*View* from the chapel of *S. Chiarat*), and then descends to the (3 M.) bridge over the *Noce*, which dashes through a profound rocky gorge. This bridge forms the boundary between the *Nonsberg* and the *Sulzberg*. We next reach (4½ M.) *Caldes*, with its old castle, and (1½ M.) —

28 M. *Male* (2530'; *Corona*; a café opposite), the principal village in the *Val di Sole*, at the entrance to the *Val di Rabbi*.

In the latter, to the N.W., 7 M. from *Male*, are the *Baths of Rabbi* (4100'), the most important in the *Tyrol*, the water of which, strongly impregnated with iron, resembles that of *Selters*. Good quarters at the bath-house (closed after the middle of September). — From the Baths through the *Ultenthal* to *Meran*, see p. 215; over the *Sälent-Joch* (9900') to the *Martellthal*, see p. 226. — An attractive route leads over the *Cer-
ca Pass (8515') to Pejo (see below) in 6-7 hrs. (guide 4 fl.). The pass commands a splendid view of the S. Ortler peaks: Pallon della Mare, Mte. Vios, Saline, Taviela, Giumella, Punta di S. Matteo, etc., and (to the S.) of the Presanella. Descent through the Val della Mare to Pejo (see below).

From Malè the road runs at nearly the same level in the broad valley to (3 M.) Dimaro (*Corona), which lies to the left, at the mouth of the Meledrio, crosses the Noce, and then recrosses it. (Route by Campiglio to Pinzolo, see p. 242.) Above Dimaro the valley is wilder. On the S.W. rise the lofty granite buttresses of the Presanella. We next pass (3½ M.) Mezzana, on a height to the right, and Castello on the right, high above the road, and reach (29/4 M.) Cusiano. Opposite to us, towards the W., is the Tonale; to the left are portions of the Presanella; to the right a beautiful glimpse of the Val di Pei, with lofty ridges of ice in the background (Mte. Vios, Mte. Saline, etc.). The road now crosses the Noce to (3/4 M.) Fucine (3904'; *Zanella). To the left lies Ossana, with its large ruined castle.

The Val di Pei, which is traversed by a good road, divides at (4 M.) Cogolo (Morescini). To the W. runs the Val del Monte, at the mouth of which (1½ M.) lie the small baths of Pejo (4450'; the baths are in the valley; the village on the N. slope, ½ hr. higher). The season is over at the beginning of September, after which no accommodation can be procured. The lofty peaks of the S. Ortler region (Pallon della Mare, 12,414'; Monte Saline, 11,876'; Punta di San Matteo, 11,920'; Mte Vios, 11,915', etc.) may be ascended from Pejo by mountaineers. (Guides, A. Casarotti of Cogolo, G. A. Chiesa, and his son Domenico at Pejo.) The Cima di Vios (8190'), ascended without difficulty from the village of Pejo in 3 hrs., affords a good survey of the grand environs. — Through the Val del Monte (the upper part of which is called Val Bormina) and over the Sforzellina Pass to S. Caterina and Bormio, see p. 223. — To the N. is the Valle della Mare, through which difficult glacier-routes, crossing the Hohenfernerjoch and the Fürkelscharte lead to the Martellthal (see p. 226). At the head of the Val della Mare, on the margin of the Vedretta della Mare, is the new Ceredale Hut of the Trent Alpine Club, built in 1882, a good starting-point for the Ceredale, Pallon della Mare, Cima Venezia, etc., and for the passes to the Martellthal, Sulden, and Sta. Caterina. Comp. Map, p. 226.

Near Fucine the new Monte Tonale road (13½ M. to Ponte di Legno) quits the Noce, which descends from the Val di Pei, and ascends to the S.W. through the Val Vermiglio in long windings to the pass. 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 (Cima Presanella, 11,686') is repeatedly visible. The road leads by (2½ M.) Pizzano (Austrian custom-house) and (3 M.) Strino (5110'), an Austrian fort built to guard the valley in 1866, and past the (2½ M.) Cantoniera (rustic inn), to the (1 M.) Tonale Pass (6150'), a broad grassy valley, the boundary between the Tyrol and Italy. (To the left, on the old road, is the Italian guard-house.) In 1799 and 1809 several sharp conflicts took place here between the Tyrolese and the French, and again in 1848 and 1866 between the Italians and the Tyrolese.

The new road completed in 1880, descends gradually, passing several chalets and the mouth of the Val Narcane on the left (p. 244),
and then forming several long bends to the right (which the old road and several paths cut off), to (4½ M) **Ponte di Legno** (4240'; *Battista* in the Val Camonica, which is watered by the Oglio.

Over the **Gavia Pass** to Sta. Caterina, see p. 223; over the **Passo Lagoscuro** or the **Presena Pass** to the Val di Genova, see p. 244. — To the N.E. of Ponte di Legno an easy pass crosses the **Passo di Montozzo** (5390') to (7 hrs.) **Pejo** (p. 248). — For travellers from Sulden, Ponte di Legno is the best starting-point for the ascent of the Adamello (p. 244); the route leads through the **Val Avio** (diverging at Pontagna, see below) to the Alp (5 hrs.; bed of hay) and to the top in 5-6 hrs. more; descent to the **Leipsic Hut** (p. 244), 3½ hrs. — Guides must be engaged elsewhere, as there are none at Ponte di Legno.

From Ponte di Legno the road follows the **Oglio** to **Pontagna, Stadotina, Veza** (at the mouth of the **Val Grande**), **Incudine**, and (13 M.) — **Edolo** (2287'; **Duc Mori**; **Leone**; **Gulio**), picturesquely situated on the Oglio, and commanded on the E. by *Mte. Aviolo*. One-horse carriage to (24 M.) Tirano, in 6 hrs., 25-30 fr.

**From Edolo to Brescia** (51 M.). Post-omnibus daily in 7 hrs. to **Lovere** (one-horse carr. 15 fr.); thence by steamboat and railway (see below). The road leads through the **Val Camonica**, one of the most beautiful of the S. valleys of the Alps. 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 watered by the Oglio (see above). The road crosses the stream several times, and passes the villages of **Malono, Cedegolo** (splendid view from a chapel near the road, 1 M. above the village), **Cellero** (route hence to the **Val Daone** and **Giudicaria**, see p. 245), and **Capo di Ponte** (S. Antonio, rustic). — [Beautiful excursion from Capo di Ponte to the W. into the **Val Clegna**, at first by a bridle-track, then by a path across pastures to the (3 hrs.) **Passo di Campidelli** on the N. slope of the furrowed *Mte. Voccio*, with *View* of the Adamello and Presanella groups. Descent to (1 hr.) **Fondi**, (1 hr.) **Schilpario**, (13/4 hr.) **Vilminore** (Bonicelli), and (1 hr.) **Deso**; then through the grand **Dezzo Ravine** to (4½ hrs.) **Darfo** and (7½ M.) **Lovere** (see below).]

16 M. **Breno** (Pellegrino; Italia, well spoken of) is the chief place in the lower Val Camonica. The Oglio here flows through a rocky defile. The road crosses to the right bank. To the E. towers the bold *Mte. Frerone* (5675'). Beyond the defile, on the left bank, lies the village of **Cividale**, over which rise the ruins of a monastery. The valley expands. Near **Darfo**, which lies on the left bank, the road to Pisogne, Iseo, and Brescia (see below) crosses the stream.

30½ M. **Lovere** (S. Antonio; Leone d'Oro; Roma), a busy harbour, is prettily situated at the N.W. end of the Lago d'Iseo, near the influx of the Oglio. — A good road leads hence to the W. through the **Val Cavallina** to (18 M.) Bergamo.

The **Lago d'Iseo** (Lacus Sebimus, 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. In the middle of the lake lies a picturesque rocky island, *Mezzo Isola*, with the fishing villages of **Peschiera d'Iseo** and **Stiviano**. STEAMBOAT twice daily from Lovere to Sarnico (Leone d'Oro) at the S.W. end in 2½ hrs.; stations, Pisogne, Riva (W.), Marone (E.), Sate Marasino (E.), Peschiera (E.), Sulzano (R.), Iseo (E.), and Sarnico (near which is the Villa Montecchio, an admirable point of view). — RAILWAY from Paratico (on the left bank of the Oglio, opposite Sarnico) in 26 min. to **Palazzolo**, a station on the Milan and Verona railway (to Brescia or Bergamo about 1 hr.); comp. *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

The new **Road to Tirano** (23 M.) ascends gradually on the N. side of the **Val di Corteno**, commanding fine retrospects of the Val
Camonica, with the snowy peaks of the Adamello in the background. Opposite (4 M.) Cortenedolo lies the large village of Santicolo, on the right bank of the Corteno. From (2 M.) Galleno, a direct footpath leads to the N. over the Mte. Padro to (3 hrs.) Tirano. The road follows the left bank of the Corteno, and beyond the hamlet of S. Pietro reaches the (5 M.) summit of the Passo d'Aprica (4050'). About 3/4 M. beyond the pass, near the poor village of Aprica, stands the inn *Dell' Aprica.

A view of the Val Tellina, with Sondrio in the background, is soon disclosed. The broad gravelly bed of the Adda (p. 223), with traces of the devastation caused by the river, is also 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. 224). On the road is the *Belvedere (Inn), 1 1/4 M. from Aprica. Fine view of the valley of the Adda.

The road now descends through chestnut groves, describes a wide circuit by La Motta, penetrates the rock by means of two cuttings, and reaches the bottom of the valley. Before (4 M.) Tresenda (p. 224) the Adda is crossed.

In dry weather, when no inundation of the Adda is to be apprehended, 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 before the hamlet of Stanzona, passes through an opening in the wall, and leads (to the right) to Madonna di Tirano (p. 224) in 1 1/2 hr.; or the embankment of the Adda may be followed direct to (1 3/4 M.) Tirano (p. 224). This route effects a saving of about 5 M.

From Tresenda to (6 M.) Tirano, see p. 224. Travellers bound for Sondrio (p. 224) need not go to Tirano, unless to hire a carriage, as conveyances are seldom to be had at Tresenda.

51. From Trent to Bassano (and Venice) through the Val Sugana.

Comp. Map, p. 240.

57 M. Omnibus from Trent to (21 M.) Borgo 3 times daily (starting alternately from the railway-station and the Rebecchino) in 4 hrs. 40 min., fare 1 fl. 60 kr.; from Borgo via Primolano to (36 M.) Bassano daily in 7 hrs., fare 2 1/2 fl. (To Primolano in 3 hrs., fare 1 fl.; thence to Feltre and Belluno twice daily, morning and evening, see p. 286.) Railway from Bassano to (30 M.) Padua in 1 3/4 hr., fares 4 fl. 20, 3 fr. 15, 1 fr. 90 c.; from Padua to Venice in 1 1/2 hr., see Baedeker's N. Italy. — One-horse carriage from Trent to Levico (Lago di Cadonazzo) and back 4 fl.

This route through the wild and beautiful *Venetian Mountains is little frequented by tourists, chiefly owing to the defective means of communication, but is recommended to those who have some knowledge of the Italian language, and do not object to Italian inns. — Route from the Val Sugana to Belluno and the Val Ampezzo, see p. 286.

Immediately beyond Trent the road ascends, passing the (1 M.) Ponte Alto (p. 234) on the right, and soon enters the ravine of the Fersina, being at places hewn through the overhanging rocks, or supported by masonry. At the narrowest part of the valley the road is defended by new fortifications. Beyond Civezzano we cross
the Silla, which descends from the Val Pinè (see below), and before Pergine we cross the Fersina, which descends from the Val Fierozza, opening to the N.

7 M. Pergine (1578'; Hôtel Voltolini; Cavalletto Bianco, rustic), a well-to-do village, is charmingly situated on the left bank of the Fersina, and commanded by an old château of the bishops of Trent. Signor Chimelli has a large silk-spinning factory here, to which visitors are admitted.

The Val Fierozza, or Val dei Möcheni (Ger. Fersenthal), which here stretches to the N.E., contains several German communities in the midst of Italian population: Gersut (Holzer), Achlait, Aichberg, Floruz or Vierhof (Fierozzo), and (5 hrs. from Pergine) Palai or Palù. A visit to this pretty valley is recommended. The curés of St. Franziskus (with a charmingly-situated little church) and St. Felix, two hamlets of the parish of Floruz, receive travellers. — From Palù an easy pass leads to the N.W. to (2 hrs.) La Varda, in the Val Pinè, formerly inhabited by Germans, through which a road runs to (5 hrs.) Trent (see p. 231), passing the pretty little lakes Della Piazzè and Del Serrajo and affording a fine view of the Brenta.

The road now crosses a hill extending to the S.E. between the lakes of Levico and Caldonazzo (see below), and descends to the small Lago di Levico (1436'), which it skirts on the N. side.

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 (1466'), the source of the Brenta. The walk from Pergine between the two lakes, by Ischia, Tenna, and the ruined castle of Brenta, to (2 hrs.) Levico, far preferable to the road, commands charming views of the Terrarossa, which rises on the W., and of the loftier Mte. Scanuppita. Or we may follow the road on the W. side of Lago di Caldonazzo, passing Calceranica, with the oldest church in the valley, to (5 M.) Levico. From Calceranica a steep path descends by Vigolo (Inn) and Valsorda to (1 hr.) the station of Malsarello (p. 234); a good cart-track, with fine views of the valley of the Adige, also descends to (3½ hrs.) Trent. From Caldonazzo (1595'; 1½ M. from Calceranica, 2½ M. from Levico), a thriving village, we may ascend the Val Centa by a narrow road, often hewn through the rock, to (2½ hrs.) Lavarone, Ger. Lafraun (3615'; Jung's Inn); then pass round the profound gorge of the Ritorlo (guide advisable) and cross the Alp Laghetto to (3 hrs.) Luserna, Ger. Lusarn (4370'; quarters at the curé's), grandly situated on a bleak plateau. We then return to the (1½ hr.) Aichberg Inn (Ital. Mte. Rover), and descend the steep slope of the Cimone (Ger. Hochleiten, 5009') to (3 hrs.) Caldonazzo. Or from Lavarone we may descend by Folgarìa, Ger. Folgareut, to (3½ hrs.) Calliano (p. 234). — Asiago, the chief place of the Sette Comuni (p. 252), may be reached from Luserna in 8 hrs.

Before reaching (6 M.) Levico (Corona) we pass a Stabilimento di Bagni (good quarters when room; Vicenzi's Inn adjacent). The village of Levico lies at the head of the Val Sugana. Numerous villages testify to the fertility of the valley, in which mulberries and vines are chiefly cultivated, and many of the surrounding heights are crowned with ruined castles.

The road skirts a hill crowned with the large château of Selva, passes Novaledo (beyond which, on the slope to the left, lies Roncegno, with a bath-house), and leads to (8 M.) —

21 M. Borgo di Val Sugana (1230'; *Croce), with 4185 inhab., the capital of the valley, and seat of the local authorities. On a height to the N. rises the château of Telvana (still partly occupied),
once the seat of the powerful counts of Caldonazzo, high above which are the remains of the castle of St. Pietro. To the S. are the precipices of the Cima Dieci and the Cima Dodici (7647').

A road leads from Borgo to the S. to (1 1/4 M.) Olle, at the entrance to the Val di Sella, in which (2 hrs.) lies a Stabilimento di Bagni, with a large stalactite cavern near it. The Cima Dodici (7647'), fatiguing, but repaying, is ascended from Olle in 4-5 hrs. (guide).

From Borgo to Primiero (10-11 hrs.). The road (Stellwagen to Castel Tesino twice daily in 3 1/2 hrs.) leads by Strigno on the N. side of the Val Chiepina, to (8 M.) Piave Tesino (2700'), descends into the Val Tesino, crosses the Grigno, and remounts to (2 M.) Castel Tesino (2930'; Inn). A cart-track leads hence, round the N. and W. slopes of the Mte Agaro (6770'), to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Osteria del Brocon (5260), a little below the Brocon Pass, descends by Ronco to (2 hrs.) Canale S. Bruno (p. 259), and then crosses the Gobbera saddle (p. 259) to (3 hrs.) Primiero (p. 259).

The road now follows the left bank of the Brenta. It crosses the broad gravelly channel of the Ceggio, and then, beyond (1 1/2 M.) Castelmovo, the Maso, which descends from the Val Calamento. At the (1 1/2 M.) Alle Barricate Inn the Chiepina is crossed; the road into the Val Tesino diverges here to the left (see above). On the wooded rock to the N. is the handsome château of Ivano, the property of Count Wolkenstein-Trostburg. Ospedalotto is passed on the left. Skirting the base of the Cima Lasta, we next reach (5 M.) Grigno (855'), where the Grigno issues from the Val Tesino. For many miles beyond Grigno the valley is confined between lofty cliffs, often leaving little room for the passage of the road. The Austrian custom-house is at (3 M.) Le Tezze, the Italian about 3/4 M. beyond it.

38 M. Primolano (729'; Posta, poor), a poor village, 21/4 M. farther on, is remarkable for its confined situation. Severe engagements took place here in 1866 between Italian and Austrian troops. A road to the N. ascends in windings to Feltre and Belluno (p. 286), while the Bassano road enters a wild and most imposing ravine, bounded by precipices 3000-4000' in height. In a rocky grotto beyond the village, 100' above the road, is perched the old fortress of Covelo, a mediæval stronghold, which can only be reached with the aid of a windlass. On the opposite height lies Eneyo, whence a footpath leads to the Sette Comuni (see below). About 3 M. farther is the mouth of the Cismone, descending from the Val Primiero on the left (p. 259). The village of Cismone is 3/4 M. lower down. We next pass (63/4 M.) Valstagna, beautifully situated on the right bank of the Brenta, where broad-brimmed hats are largely manufactured. A footpath to the W. ascends the wild and romantic Val Frenzela to (4 hrs.) Asiago (3269'; Croce), the chief place of the Sette Comuni, with 5000 inhab., two churches, and a number of handsome buildings.

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 probably, however, descended from the Alemanni who flocked to Theodoric, 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.—An interesting route leads to the S.E. of Asiago over the Campo di Mazzano, at the N. base of the Mte. Beritiga (1440’; ascent recommended), to (5 hrs.) Bassano (see below).

The Grotte di Oliero, near the village of Oliero, on the right bank of the Brenta, 1 M. to the S. of Valstagna, deserve a visit. From the two caverns issues a copious stream which is supposed to drain the Sette Comuni. The outer cave, containing a small lake and fine stalactites, may be entered by a boat.

From Valstagna there is another road to Bassano, following the right bank of the Brenta. At (5 M.) Solagna the ravine at length expands. At a (1 1/2 M.) bend in the road we obtain a view of the extensive olive-clad plain of (2 M.)—

57 M. **Bassano** (470’; S. Antonio, near the principal piazza; **Mondo**), a finely-situated town (13,700 inhab.), with old ivy-clad walls, and the seat of an archbishop. The houses in the marketplace still bear traces of the old façade-paintings, with which the Venetian towns used to be adorned in the 15th and 16th centuries.

Near the market is the Town Museum (open in the middle of the day; admission at other times on payment of a fee), containing several interesting pictures by the *da Ponte* family of artists, who are usually surnamed *Bassano*, after their native place.

The Cathedral contains pictures by Jacopo Bassano. A little before reaching it we pass the Piazza del Terraglio, which affords an admirable view of the town, the river, and the Alps. Immediately beyond the bridge is a small café on the right with a balcony.

—Near the N.W. gate is the old castle of the Ghibelline tyrant Ezzelino, part of which is now occupied by the ‘archiprete’ or dean of the cathedral (fine view).

The Villa Rezzonica, 1 1/2 M. from the town, contains the Death of Socrates, a painting by Canova, and other works of art. The Villa Parolini, in the suburb of Borgo Leon, stands in a beautiful park.

On 8th Oct., 1796, Napoleon, having marched from Trent to Bassano in two days, defeated the Austrians here under Wurmser, four days after the battle of Rovereto. The covered wooden bridge over the Brenta occupies the site of a bridge blown up by the French on that occasion. In 1809 Napoleon erected the district of Bassano into a duchy, with which he invested Maret, his secretary of state.

**Possagno**, Canova’s birthplace, is beautifully situated at the base of the Mte. Grappa, 10 M. to the N.E. of Bassano. A good road leads to it by Romano, the birthplace of the tyrant Ezzelino, and Crespano. The church, in the form of a circular temple, like the Pantheon at Rome, was designed by Canova, and contains his tomb and a fine bronze relief of the Entombment. The altar-piece was painted by him. The Palazzo, as his house is called, contains models and casts of his works.

**Railway** from Bassano by (9 M.) Cittadella to (30 M.) Padua and (53 M.) Venice, see Baedeker’s N. Italy.
52. The Valley of the Avisio (Fiemme and Fassa Valleys).

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 Zimmers); the central part, as far as Moena (24 M.), the Fiemme (or Fleims); and the highest region, extending to Penia (15 M.), the Fassa (Evas), which is famed for its Dolomites (comp. p. 278).

From Lavis (p. 233), 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. Auer, or stat. Neumarkt (p. 232), direct to the central part of the valley.

Post-Omnibus from Neumarkt to (16½ M.) Cavalese twice daily (at 5 a.m. and 12 noon) in 5 hrs., fare 1 fl. 30 kr. (from Cavalese to Neumarkt at 5.30 and 12.30, in 3½ hrs., 1 fl.); from Auer to Predazzo daily at 8 a.m. in 8 hrs. (1 fl. 42 kr.). Omnibus daily from Cavalese to (8 M.) Predazzo and Vigo (10 M. farther) at 1 p.m. in 4 hrs. (from Vigo at 5 a.m., arriving at Neumarkt 3.30 p.m.); from Vigo to (6 M.) Campidello thrice weekly. — The shortest routes for pedestrians from the valley of the Adige into the Upper Fassa Valley lead from Botzen through the Eggenthal and over the Caressa Pass (p. 202), or through the Grödner-Thal and over the Sella Pass (p. 204), or lastly over the Seisser Alp (p. 205).

Neumarkt (920'), see p. 232. The road at first ascends rather rapidly, and on the (2 M.) first plateau of the mountain, above the ruined Castel Feder, unites with the road coming from Auer (p. 232). On the slope to the right lies the village of Montan (Löwe; Rose), with the well-preserved old château of Enn, which the new road does not touch (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, the hills of Ueberetsch. and the Mendel, and then bends round the N. slope of the wooded Cislon into a green valley, through which the Hohenbach on the left has cut itself a deep rocky channel. We first reach (4 M.) Kalditsch (*Inn), prettily situated; then (3½ M.) the brewery of Fontana Fredda, or Kaltenbrunn (3115'; inn; ascent of the Weißhorn by Radein, see p. 203). A road to the right diverges to the German village of (2 M.) Truden (3770'), a summer resort of the Neumarkters. — From the (2½ M.) culminating point of the road, near S. Lugano (3600'), 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 (4½ M.) Cavalese (3230'; *Ancora; Uva; Stella), the principal place (2500 inhab.) in the Fiemme valley. The ancient palace of the Bishops of Trent, adorned with frescoes, is now a prison. The Gothic parish-church, with its marble portal of the 11th or 12th cent. and pictures by native artists, stands on a hill to the E.

The Fiemme, or Fleimserthal, is an Alpine valley of moderate width, watered by the Avisio, which is always visible from the road. The slopes are clothed with pines, which are interspersed with green pastures, villages, and solitary houses. Many cattle from the valley of the Adige spend the summer here.
Viewed from the church-hill, the villages of (3\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Tesero, (1\(\frac{1}{4}\) M.) Panchia, and (3\(\frac{3}{4}\) M.) Ziano seem quite near, but the intervening gorges compel the road to make frequent circuits. Beyond Ziano we enter another reach of the valley, the broad dale of (2\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Predazzo (3335'; *Nave d'Oro; Rosa), an excellent field for the mineralogist. The visitors' book at the 'Nave' contains autographs of many eminent men of science. To the E. opens the Val Travignolo, through which a road leads to Paneveggio and Primiero (see R. 53).

The last portion of which the Fiemme is a narrow, sequestered dale. The road, still level, leads by (3 M.) Forno to (3 M.) Moëna (3868'; Cappello di Ferro), the first village in the Fassa. (One-horse carriage from Cavalese to Moëna 5 fl., a drive of 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr.)

From Moena to Cencenighe (7 hrs.) a tolerably easy route. Road through the Val S. Pellegrino, which opens to the E. of Moena, to (9 M.) S. Pellegrino (Inn, rustic), and then a bridle-track over the Passo di S. Pellegrino (6270') to Falcafe (p. 258) and (4 hrs.) Cencenighe (p. 258). — Over the Lusia Pass to Paneveggio, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs., interesting. We follow the S. Pellegrino road for 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) M., diverge to the right, and ascend to the (2 hrs.) pass (6670'), which affords a fine view. Descent over the Lusia Alp and then through wood to (2 hrs.) Paneveggio (p. 257).

From Moena or Vigo to Botzen over the Caressa Pass, see p. 202.

Immediately to the left rise the dolomite rocks (p. 278) of the Rosengarten, Rothwand, etc., the W. side of which presents so striking an appearance from Botzen. To the N. the Langkofl (10,430'), adjoined by the Plattkofl (9700'), rears its white summit above the valley. To the right is the Punta di Vallaccia, or Sasso di Loch (8648'). The road crosses the Avisio, and at (1\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Soraga (3945') crosses the stream; it becomes more stony and rugged, but is practicable for carriages as far as Penia. We next reach (2 M.) S. Giovanni, the church of Vigo di Fassa (4500'; *Corona, bargaining advisable), the chief village in the Val Fassa, which lies 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. to the left. (One-horse carriage to Campidello 3, Penia 4, Predazzo 3, Cavalese 6 fl.; guides, Ant. and Gius. Dacchiesa.)

The *Monte di Campedie (6550'), the E. spur of the Cime di Mugoni, to the N.W. of Vigo, is an admirable point of view (2 hrs.; guide desirable). Beyond the village we diverge to the right from the road to S. Gintiano, 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 Langkofl and Sella; E. the Punta di Vallaccia, to the left of which is the Marmolada, and to the right the Cimon della Pala and Cima di Lastè. — The *Sasso di Damm (8068'), on the E. side of the valley (ascended by Pozza in 3 hrs.), commands a more extensive prospect: to the S. is the Val Monzoni terminated by the syenite mass of the Riccobetta; to the E. rises the Marmolada, Sasso di Valfredda, etc.

The wild Vajolet Valley, flanked by the huge precipices of the Rosengarten and the Lausa, also deserves a visit. (Rough path; 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs. from Vigo to the Scalieretti Alp at the head of the valley.) Fatiguing passes lead from this valley to Wetschnofen and Tiers (comp. p. 203). Ascent of the Monte Alto and the Kesselkogl, see p. 203.

About 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. beyond Vigo a road to the right crosses the Avisio to Pozza at the mouth of the Val Monzoni, which abounds
in minerals. Beyond (3 1/4 M.) Perra (*G. Batt. Rizzi) the road crosses
the Sojul, which descends from the Rosengarten through the wild
Vajolett Gorge. We then cross the Avisio, and recross it near
(2 M.) Mazzin, a hamlet picturesquely situated at the mouth of the
Val Antermoja.

Through the wild Antermoja Gorge a rough path leads to (3 hrs.,
with guide) the sombre Antermoja Lake (8125'), enclosed by the huge
precipices of the Rosengarten. Thence we may cross the Antermoja Pass
to the N. to the Duron Valley (see below), or we may proceed to the W.
to the Vajolett Valley (see above). Ascent of the Kesselkogel, see p. 203.

We soon reach (2 M.) Campidello (4666'; Valentini; Batt. Ber-
nard 'al Molino'), at the infux of the Duron into the Avisio, well
situated for excursions in the upper Val Fassa. (Guides, Giorg., Ant.,
Giov., and Luigi Bernard, and Ant. Mazell.)

From Campidello to the Seisser Alp. (Guide to the Mahlknecht 2,
to Ratzes or Kastelruth 4 1/2 fl.) A bridle-track ascends the Duron Valley
to the W. to the (1 1/2 hr.) Duroner Alp; on the right rises the Plattkofl,
and in front the serrated Falban. By the last chalets the path ascends
to the right, following the brook, in the direction of the pinnacles of the
Rosszähne, to the (1 hr.) Mahlknecht-Joch (p. 205). Thence across the
Alp to (3 hrs.) Ratzes, or Seiss (p. 205), a guide is desirable. Travellers
bound for the Gardena proceed to the N. through the wild Saltrie Gorge
to St. Ulrich (3 hrs., over the Puflatsch 1 1/2 hrs.). — The Langkofl (10,430')
may be ascended from Campidello by the Sella Joch, in 6 hrs. (comp. p. 204; two
guides necessary, 10 fl. each). — The Plattkofl (9698'; 6 hrs.; guide 4 fl.)
is not difficult (comp. p. 204).

From Campidello to the Gröden or Enneberg over the Sella, see p. 204.

The Val Fassa now turns to the E.; the scenery is attractive
and imposing. 1 1/2 M. Gries; 3 1/4 M. Canazei (4790'; small inn),
where the path mentioned at p. 204 descends from the Sella Pass.

From Canazei to Buchenstein (5 1/2 hrs.; guide 4 fl., to Corvara 5 fl.).
The ascent for the first 1/2 hr. is by the Sella path; we then turn to
the right and ascend on the E. side of the valley to the (2 hrs.) Fordoi Pass
(7390'), a wide opening on the S. side of the Mte. Fordoi (9668'),
a peak of the Sella group. [The ascent of the Cima di Rossi, 7800', 3/4 hr.
from the pass. is recommended; splendid view of the Marmolada. Lang-
kofl, and Rosengarten.] Then an uninteresting descent, skirting the Cor-
devole part of the way, to (1 1/2 hr.) Araba (5240'; Inn) and (2 hrs.) Pieve
di Livinallongo (see p. 287).

At Canazei the Val Fassa turns to the S.E. About 3/4 M. farther
on we pass Alba (Larzonjei's Inn) on the hill to the right, and then
reach (3 1/4 M.) Penia, at the mouth of the Contrin Valley (see below),
the last village in the Fassa, which here again turns to the E.

From Penia to Caprire by the Fedaja Pass (5-6 hrs.), a most attractive
route, chiefly owing to the immediate proximity of the huge Marmolada
(guide from Campidello to Caprire 5, to the Fedaja Lake 3 fl.; may be
dispensed with by experts). The bridle-track ascends on the right bank of
the Avisio (passing a fine waterfall after 1/4 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 (10,818'), a part of the Marmolada mass. The (1 1/2 hr.) Fedaja
Pass (6650) is a sequestered Alpine valley 3/4 M. long, with a few chalets,
overshadowed on the right by the snow-clad Marmolada. At the E. end
of the valley we reach a small lake, with grey glacier-water, and the
frontier between Italy and the Tyrol (small inn). On the N. rises the
Mte. Padon (6677'), to the E. of which is a pass called the Forcella di
Padon (7790'; fine view of the Langkofl to the W. and the huge Civetta
to the S.E. from the grassy slopes to the N. of the pass), leading to
(4 hrs.), *Pie de Livinalonga*. 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*. On the right, in the valley far below, is the mouth of the *Val
Ombretta* (see below). The path then enters the imposing *Serrai di
Sottoguda*, a ravine with huge perpendicular walls, \( \frac{3}{4} \) M. long and so
narrow at places that the path has to be carried on wooden galleries above
the streaming stream. At the end of the ravine lies the poor village of
(2 hrs.) *Sottoguda* (1270'), which was almost entirely burned down in 1881.
The valley expands. We cross the Pettorina, pass (\( \frac{3}{4} \) hr.) *Rocca* (3895'),
descend steeply, and cross the Cordevole to (1/2 hr.) *Caprile* (p. 257).
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 *Conrin
Valley* (see above) and over the *Forcella di Ombretta*, or *Conrin-Joch
(0059')*, between the Marmolada and the *Sasso Vernale* (10,308'). Descent
through the *Val Ombretta*, which descends to the Pettorina Valley above
the Sottoguda Gorge (see above).

The ascent of the *Marmolada*, the highest mountain of the S. limestone
Alps, 4 hrs. from the Fedaja pass, presents no material difficulty to adepts.
Good guides (9 fl. each; at Caprile and Cortina, pp. 257, 261; at Campidello,
p. 256), rope, etc., are necessary. From the pass to the foot of the
 glacier 1 hr.; then along the W. margin of the glacier, which is sometimes
much crevassed and troublesome, 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 unsuitable for spending
the night.) The View from the summit is superb. The Marmolada is
a huge group with several peaks: the W. and highest, the *Marmolada di
Penta* (11,045'); the central, the *Marmolada di Rocca* (10,584'); the E.
peak, the *Sarauta* (9748'). 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 first ascent of the highest peak was made in 1864 by
Hr. Grohmann.

53. From Predazzo to Primiero.

*Comp. Map, p. 254.*

26 M. Diligenza in summer daily, except Sundays, at 6 a.m., in
11 hrs. (4 fl.). One-horse carriage from Predazzo to (9 M.) Paneveggio
3 fl., from Paneveggio to (9 M.) S. Martino 5, to (17 M.) Primiero 10 fl. —
The picturesque *Val di Ciamone* is now easily accessible by the new road.
The best places for a prolonged stay are *Primiero* and *S. Martino di
Castrozza*.

*Predazzo* (3335'), see p. 255. The road follows the right bank of
the *Travignolo*, at first level and afterwards ascending to the
left (short-cut for walkers), to (3\( \frac{3}{4} \) M.) *Madonna di Neve*, an Alpine
hamlet with a poor inn. The valley is monotonous. To the S.,
beyond the thickly-wooded foreground, rises a chain of bare
porphyry peaks, culminating in the *Cima di Vallon*, *Cima di Lastè*,
and *Colbricon*. We cross (1 M.) a gorge descending from the left,
and then ascend through wood, round the rock-strewn flanks of the
*Dossaccio* (6024'), to (4\( \frac{1}{2} \) M.) *Paneveggio* (5165'; *Inn*), formerly
a hospice, in a pine-clad valley. To the E. the *Cimon della
Pala* and *Cima di Vezzana* (see below) tower majestically over the
intervening green hills.

*From Paneveggio to Cencenighe over the Valles Pass* (6680'), 6 hrs.;
*Baedeker's Eastern Alps, 5th Edit.*
bridle-track (guide to the pass desirable). At Paneveggio the Val Travignolo bends to the N.E.; the path follows the right bank of the stream, (7½ hr.) passes on the right the bridge leading to the Val Veneggié, and (7 hr.) crosses the Juribrutt streamlet. Then a steeper ascent (passing the Juribrutt Alp on the height to the left) to the (1 hr.) top of the pass (Italian frontier). In descending we enjoy a fine view of the Civetta, Pelmo, Tofana, etc., while behind us rise the Cimon della Pala and Cima di Vezzana. At (2 hrs.) Falcade, in the Val Biois, the route from S. Pellegroino joins ours on the left (p. 256); thence by Forno di Canale to (2 hrs.) Cencenighe (p. 288). — From Paneveggio to Moëna over the Lusia Alp, see p. 255.

The road crosses the Travignolo, and ascends in long windings (short-cuts following the telegraph-poles), through beautiful wood and afterwards over poor pastures, to the (4½ M.) Rolle or Costonzella Pass (6415') and the (1/2 M.) Cantoniera di Rolle (rustic inn). The pass commands an imposing view of the Cimon della Pala (10,968'), a huge rocky pinnacle, the ‘Matterhorn of the Dolomites’, and of the jagged chain which culminates in the Pala di S. Martino and extends to the Stassio Maggiore. (The crest of the Mt. Castelazzo, to the E., ascended from the inn without difficulty in 1 hr., affords the best survey of the Cimon della Pala and the Cima di Vezzana, with their two small glaciers and the wild ravine in which the huge slopes of detritus descend.)

The road now descends gradually on the left side of a barren valley to the Alp Posse di Sopra, above which we enjoy a good survey of the valley, 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 (4½ M.) S. Martino di Castrozza (4800'), originally a monastery, beautifully situated in a basin at the foot of the Cimon della Pala (Hotel. R. 70 kr. to 1 fl., D. 1 fl. 30 kr.; Italian inn adjacent). 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 Cavałazza, Cima di Colbricon, and Cima di Lastè.

Another pass, less interesting than the high-road, leads from Paneveggio to S. Martino over the Colbricon Pass (6270'), between the Cima Colbricon and the Cavalcata. Two small lakes are passed near the head of the pass. Descent by the Alp Ces.

The mountain-pastures and forests around S. Martino afford many pleasant walks. The best survey of the imposing environs is obtained from the Cima di Tognazza (7728') on the W. side of the valley, ascended by the Tognola-Alp in 2 hrs.

Ascents (for experts only; guides had better be brought from Ampasso or Caprile; Mich. Bettega of S. Martino is well spoken of). The Cimon della Pala (10,968'; from the Rolle Pass 7-8 hrs., difficult), first ascended by Mr. Whitwell in 1870, commands a most imposing view. — The Cima di Ball (10,640'; 6 hrs.; fatiguing) is ascended by the Passo di Ball (see below). — The Pala di S. Martino (10,645'; 8 hrs., very difficult), ascended for the first time by J. Meurer and the Marchese Pallavicini in 1878, is a magnificent point of view.

Passes. — A toilsome but remarkably fine route leads from S. Martino over the Passo delle Comelle (8650'), to the S.E. of the Cimon della Pala, into the Val delle Comelle, where it follows the slope to the right, and then by the village of Gares, magnificently situated, to (8 hrs.) Forno di Canale (p. 289). Instead of descending the Val delle Comelle to Gares, we may
cross to the E. by the Forcella Gesuretta to the Val di S. Lucano, Taibon, and Agordo. Or we may turn to the right (E.) before reaching the Passo delle Comelle, cross the plateau to the Passo di S. Lucano (2601'), and descend abruptly through the Val d'Angoraz into the Val di S. Lucano (from S. Martino to Agordo 8 hrs.). — Another route leads from S. Martino over the Passo di Ball (Passo Rodera), between the Pala di S. Martino and Cima di Ball, to the Val di Pravitati (p. 230).

A bridle-path (guide desirable) leads from S. Martino to the W. by the Tognola Alp to the Tognola Pass (2320'), and descends through the Val Sorda to (5 hrs.) Cauria (2755'; Inn.), in the Val di Canale S. Bovo, at the N.E. base of the Cima d'Asta (9330'; which may be ascended through the Val Regana in 6 hrs.). A rough road descends the Val Canale, which is watered by the Vanot, past a lake formed by a land-slip in 1819-23, to (2 hrs.) Canale S. Bovo (2476'; Inn, tolerable). Thence over the Brocon Pass to Castel Tesino and Borgo di Val Sugana, see p. 252, to Imer in the Primiero Valley (see below) over the saddle of Godbora (3200'), 2 hours. The valley farther down contracts into an almost impassable ravine, and joins the Val di Cismone below Pontett.

The road follows the right side of the Cismone valley, at first through wood, passing a poor tavern, and afterwards on the shadeless hillside, high above the river. Opposite tower the rocky pinnacles of the Cima Rosetta (10,020'), the Cima di Ball (10,640'), and the Sass Maor (9227'); to the S. lies the beautiful Val Primiero with the Vette di Feltre, and to the right the Monte Pavione. Finally the road descends in windings (footpath shorter) and crosses the Cismone to (7 M.) Siror and (1 M.) Primiero, or La Fiera (2345'; *Aquila Nera'), the capital of the valley, which once possessed valuable silver-mines, with an early-Gothic church and several interesting old houses (such as the castellated court-house near the 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 Maggiore, 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'Oltre; farther to the right, above Transacqua, is the Sasso della Padella; and to the S., in the background, are the Vette di Feltre with the fine pyramid of the Mtn. Pavione.

Excursions. (Guides: Stefano Colussi, Franc. Colesel; B. Mariano of Sagron.) To the (1 hr.) Castel la Pietra (3300'), 1 hr., see p. 289; 1 1/2 hr. farther N., in the Val Canale, is a shooting-lodge of Count Welsperg, commanding a capital survey of the lofty Dolomites at the head of the valley. — By Siror (see above) to the (2 hrs.) small Calaita Lake (5220'), and thence in 2 1/2 hrs. to the top of the Cima d'Arzen (7982'), 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 seen by ascending the cart-track through it for 1 hour. 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. 286), and the Val'Asinozza on the left, at the head of which rise Il Piz (3110') and the Sasso di Mar (3380'); highest N.E. peak ascended for the first time by Hr. Diamantidi in 1881. — The Monte Pavione, or Col di Luna (7650'), the highest peak of the Vette di Feltre, may be ascended by Mezzano (see below) in 5 1/2-
6 hrs. (guide). It affords a superb view of the Dolomites on the N., and of the plain as far as the Adriatic on the S. (good quarters on the Agnerola Alp, 5160). Rich flora. — The Val di Pravitali, a wild glen surrounded by lofty limestone peaks, is reached by ascending to the left from the Val di Canale (4½-5 hrs. from Primiero). On the E. side of it towers the Cima della Frastusia (9744'), the ascent of which, crossing a small glacier, presents no serious difficulty. To the S. is the Cima di Balli (10,640), to the N.W. the Pala di S. Martino (10,645). — Toilsome paths lead hence over the Passo di Balli (see above) to S. Martino; over the Passo di Pravitali to the Comelle Pass (p. 258); and over the Passo di Cimale to the Val d'Angoraz, the Val di S. Lucano, and Agordo (p. 289).

From Primiero to Agordo over the Cereda Pass (7 hrs.), see p. 289. — To Primolano in the Val Sugana 10-11 hrs.; the road to it leads through the valley of the Cismone by Mezzano and Imer to the (2½ hrs.) Italian frontier (refreshments at the custom-house of Mte. Croce), below which the Cismone dashes impetuously through wild, inaccessible gullies. A rough cart-track ascends thence past the ruined castle of Schener to Zorroi and Sorriva (opposite Lamon), crosses the deep gorge of the Ausore, and finally descends to (4 hrs.) Fontesu (Angelo), on the road from Feltre to (12 hrs.) Primolano (p. 286). — To Borgo di Val Sugana over the Brecon Pass (10 hrs.). see p. 252.

54. From Franzensfeste to Villach. Pusterthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 190, 254, 106.

131 M. Railway in 6½-8 hrs.; fares 11 fl. 65, 9 fl. Sl, 5 fl. 91 kr.

Passengers should take refreshments with them, as there are few restaurants on this line. Dinners (1 fl.) are handed into the carriages at Lienz, if previously ordered through the guard (comp. p. 107).

The Pusterthal, one of the longest valleys in the Tyrol, consists of the valleys of the Rienz and the upper Drape or Drau, separated by the low saddle of Toblach. The W. part is German, while to the E. of Lienz the inhabitants and the names of the places betray indications of Slavonic origin. 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 Ahrenthal, Iselthal, Müllthal, and other lateral valleys afford many beautiful excursions; and, since the completion of the railway, the Ampezzo valley, in particular, has attracted numerous visitors. — In the autumn of 1882 this district was devastated by repeated inundations.

Franzensfeste (2460'), see p. 195. The train passes through part of the fortifications and crosses the Eisak by an iron bridge supported by six piers of granite, 200 yds. in length, and 263' above the impetuous torrent in the gorge beneath. About 100' lower is the Ladritsch Brücke (p. 195). Beyond Aicha is a tunnel 275 yds. long, beyond which we obtain a view of the Schtern to the S. (p. 206). At Schabs (at which some of the trains stop) 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 Rodeneck, the ancestral castle of the counts of Wolkenstein-Rodeneck. To the left on the hill lies the village of Spinges. 5 M. Mühlbach (2540'; *Sonne; Linde), 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 (1¾ M.) small baths of Bachgart.
Pusterthal.  

Pleasant walk into the Vals Thal, past the Vals Bad, and to (5 M.) Vals (Maierwirth). Back by the high-lying village of Meransen (3633'; rustic inn), with a fine view of the Dolomites to the S. — Ascent of the Gitsch (8216'), by Meransen in 4 hrs. (with guide), interesting and not difficult.

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. 9 M. Vintl (2494'), near the village of Unter-Vintl (*Post), at the mouth of the Pfunersthal.

A road leads through the Pfunersthal to Weintental and (21/2 hrs.) Pfuners (3730'; Inn), a prettily-situated village. Thence across the Weitenberg-Alpe and over the Pfuners-Joch (6 hrs.) Kematen in the Pfitscher-Thal, see p. 147; to Lappach (and Taufers) by the Passen-Joch, Riegler-Joch, or Eisbrugger Scharfe, see p. 269. — The *Eidechsenspitze (3962') is ascended from Ober-Vintl, by Terenten (3840'; Inn) and the Terenten Valley, without difficulty in 5 hrs. (guide); beautiful view, embracing the Zillertal and Rieserferner snow-mountains, the S. Limestone Alps, etc.

The train crosses the Rienz. To the left are the villages of Ober-Vintl, St. Sigmund (where some of the trains stop), and Kiens. In a valley on the right lie the small sulphur-baths of Ulstern. 14 M. Ehrenburg, with a château of Count Künigl. Several deep cuttings near St. Lorenzen (*Kössl) the train crosses the Gader, which descends from the Enneberg (p. 275). To the left is the dilapidated monastery of Sonnenburg; on a rock to the right the Michaelsburg.

19 M. Bruneck (2670'; *Post; *Sonne; *Stern; *Krone; Hirsch; Bräu; Lamm), the chief place in the W. Pusterthal (2186 inhab.), charmingly situated at the mouth of the Taufferer Thal (p. 263), is much frequented in summer. It was seriously damaged by the inundations of 1882. The Château (2880'), formerly a seat of the Prince Bishops of Brixen, is now a prison; the tower (visitors admitted) affords the best 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 Hellweger.

Walks. To the S.W. through the new grounds on the Kühhberg to the (1 hr.) Kresswasserl (an excellent spring) and (1/2 hr.) St. Lorenzen (good inns); we may then visit the adjacent Sonnenburg and Michaelsburg (see above). and return by the high-road (2 M.) or along the river by Stegen. — To the S.E. by (2 M.) Reischach (*Kappler), at the base of the Kronplatz (see below), to the (25 min.) Lamprechtstal, picturesquely situated above the gorge of the Rienz, and now occupied by peasants. back through the narrow, wooded Rienzaal, past the Lochmühle (Inn), in 3/4 hr. — On the right bank of the Rienz to (1/4 hr.) Diedenheim (Bock, near the church), charmingly situated on the hill-side; to (1/2 hr.) Aufhofen; to the (11/2 hr.) hill of Ametsch, with fine views; to the (11/2 hr.) castle of Kehlburg (p. 268). The ascent of the *Kronplatz (Romantic, Plan de Corones, 7444'), which rises to the S., is very attractive, whether made by Reischach and the Oeksen-Alpe (shortest route, but rather steep) in 31/2 hrs., or by the beautifully-situated little baths of Schartl and the Kappler Alpe in 41/2 hrs. (guide desirable. 31/2 fl.). The expedition is shorter and easier from Mitte-Olang (see below), by (11/2 hr.) Gaiselsberg (*Inn), from which the top is reached in 2 hrs. (guide for the inexperienced 11/2 fl.). The *View embraces the Tauben, the Rieserferner, Zillerthalfer Ferner, and Oetztalfer Ferner on the N., and the Limestone Alps from Ampezzo to the Schlern on the S. About 20 min. from the summit, on the S.E. side, is a small Refuge (tavern in summer). The lower, N.E. peak is named the Spitz-
höndl (7014'). — The descent may also be made over the Furkl to (2 hrs.) St. Vigil in the Enneberg; comp. p. 275.

The train crosses the Rienz, describes a wide curve round the town (fine glimpse of the Tauerfer Thal with the Löffelspitze, Frankbachsattel, and Keilbachspitze), and passes through a tunnel 350 yds. long, opposite the Lamprechtsburg (see above). 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 (26 M.) Olang (3320'), station for the villages of Nieder, Mitter, and Ober-Olang, situated at the mouth of the Gaiselsberger Thal. (Ascent of the Kronplatz, see above; over the Furkl to St. Vigil in the Enneberg, see p. 275.) Opposite, by the village of Rasen, opens the Antholzer Thal, from which rise several peaks of the Rieserferner. To the S. are the slopes of the Hochalpe (S 408').

In the Antholzer Thal a good road leads by (1 1/2 M.) Nieder-Rasen (Zur Winduschnur, carriages) and (1 1/2 M.) Ober-Rasen to the (3 M.) unpretending Antholzer Rad, or Salomonsbrunn (3585'), the water of which is a cure for female ailments. The road continues thence to (1 1/2 M.) Niederthal, or Antholz, and (3 M.) Mitterthal, or Gassen (4070'); *Brugger, unpretending), where it terminates. (Passes hence to the Mühlbacher Thal and Reintal, see pp. 274, 269.) Beyond Mitterthal a path leads over meadows and through wood (guide advisable; to St. Jakob 21/2 fl.) to the (1 1/2 hr.) beautiful *Antholzer See (3390'), at the base of the Rieserferner (Wildgall, Hochgall, Obrenspitzen; see p. 272). The path skirts the lake for 1 1/2 hr., ascends in 1 1/2 hr. more to the Staller Sattel (6740'), and then descends past (5 min.) the small Staller See (6600') into the Stallerthal, the S.W. ramification of the Defereggenthal, and to (1 1/2 hr.) Erisbach (5655'; Stumper) and (1 1/2 hr.) St. Jakob (see p. 290).

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 short tunnel, which had to be constructed in a tubular form owing to the loose nature of the soil. 31 M. Welsberg (3537'; *Löwe; *Lamm; Rose), the seat of the district-court, is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the Gsieser Thal. (To the Deferegggen-Thal by St. Magdalena and the Gsieser Thörl, see p. 290.) To the N. rise the ruins of Welsberg and Thurn; to the S., opposite the station, are the unpretending baths of Waldbrunn.

About 2 M. to the E., halfway to Niederdorf, the attractive *Prags Thal opens to the right. A road leads from Niederdorf round the foot of the Gotscher 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 (3 M.) Hofstadt in Ausser-Prags, where the valley divides into 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 (steep road) lie the baths of Alt-Prags (4518'; unpretending, but good), amidst superb scenery (E. the Sarnkofel and Durreinstein; in the background, to the S., the lofty Hohe Gaisl, to the W. the Rosskofel group). Ascent of the Sarnkofel from this point, see below; over the Isertiedel to the Ampezzo road, about 3 hrs. — To Schluderbach an easy and very fine route crosses the Plätzwiesen (1 1/2 hrs.; guide 3 fl., not indispensable). A good path leads past the base of the Heimwälzkofel and up the valley for 1 hr., and then ascends a wooded slope to the left (with the Daunkofel and the Schwalbenkofel on the right) to the extensive pastures of the (1 1/2 hr.) Wällische Böden (or Plätzwiesen, 6180). On the right rises the imposing Hohe Gaisl (Rotthoand, 10,280'; on the left the Dürrenstein (9300'), which is ascended from this point without difficulty. Our route crosses the plateau. Before
us rise the Cadinspitzen (p. 279), and the huge "Cris'allo afterwards appears in the foreground. At the (½ hr.) end of the pastures the path crosses a low rocky saddle. It then descends to the left, past the Knollkopf (7218'), into the Seelenschder, and through wood (keep to the left) to (1 hr.) Schluderbach (p. 278). Another path (not recommended) leads to the right from the Knollkopf through the Knappenthal to Ospitale (p. 289). — The ascent of the Knollkopf (7218'), an admirable point of view, may easily be combined with the Seelenschder pass.

The Inner-Prags, or W. arm of the valley, ascends, between the Rosskofel on the left and the Hochalpe on the right, to the Joch leading to Vigil. From the Hofstadt (see above) a tolerable road leads by the hamlet of Schmieden, to the unpretending baths of (½ hr.) Neu-Prags, or Moselfbad (4345'; Inn); opposite, on the left bank of the Pragscher Bach, lies the village of St. Veit. Thence by a good path, crossing the brook 8 min. above the baths, in ¾ hr. to the beautiful, dark-green "Pragser Wildsee (4500''), in which the huge Seekofel (9214') is reflected (boats for hire). On the left rise the precipitous sides of the Herstein (8966'), to the right is the Schwarzer Berg. The path leads on the wooded W. bank to the (½ hr.) S. end of the lake. To the W. of this point opens the Grünwald-Thal, through which an uninteresting route leads to (4 hrs) St. Vigil in the Enneberd. Leaving the lake, this route leads past the Grünwaldhütte and Altkaserhütte to the (2 hrs.) Hochalpe (retrospect of the Rosskofel, Seekofel, Riecego; to the S., Mt. Sella di Senes), and the (½ hr.) Joch am Kreuz (Grünwaldjoch, 7395'). We then descend through the narrow Vogedurn-Thal, between the Pratsch on the left and the Dreifingerspitze on the right, to (1½ hrs) St. Vigil (p. 275).

The train crosses the Pragser Bach (affording a view of the Hohe Gaisl at the head of the Pragser Thal, p. 279), and ascends slightly to (35 M.) Niederdorf (3800'; *Post; *Schwarzer Adler; Bräu), a large village in a broad green valley, much resorted to in summer. About ½ M. to the E. is the Weiherbad (*Pens. Moser).

WALKS. To Bad Maistadt (1030'), on the hill-side, ½ hr. to the S.E., with pleasant wood-walks. By Weiherbad to (½ hr.) Gratsch (Eink's Inn) and to (½ hr.) Toblach (see below.) To (40 min.) the village of Aufkirchen (4346'), to the N., on a terrace of the Eggerberg, and to the (½ hr.) Wettermkruze, with an admirable view of the Prags and Höhlenstein Dolomites. The (½ hr.) Thaler Bauer (refreshments) and the (1 hr.) Klein-Siun are also good points of view. — The ascent of the *Sarmkofel (736'); 3 hrs.; with guide, 2½ fl., which rises to the S. between the Pragser Thal and the Höhlensteiner Thal, is not difficult, though the short passage of the "Steig" is rather giddy. It commands a splendid view of the Pusterthal, the Tauern, the Rieserferner and Zillerthal snow-mountains, and the S. Limestone Alps. Descent by the Sertriedel, and then either to the right to Mt. Prags (p. 262), or to the left to the Toblacher See (p. 275). — To the (3 hrs.) Pragser See, see above.

At Gratsch the train crosses the Rienz, which descends from the Höhlensteiner Thal, for the last time, and soon reaches the Toblacher Feld (3950'), the watershed between the Rienz and the Drave, the highest point on the line, and the boundary between the upper and lower Pusterthal. 38 M. Toblach (*Hotel Toblach, a large house, finely situated close to the wood; *Hôtel Rohracher, at the station, R. 1 fl.; Rail. Restaurant, with veranda and view). The village (*Goldnes Kreuz; *Schwarzer Adler; Mutschlechner's lodgings), with its handsome new church, lies 3/4 M. to the N. of the station. A road leads hence to the S., to Schluderbach and Ampezzo (R. 57). Fine view from Toblach of the narrow mouth of the valley guarded by pinnacles of dolomite (to the left the Neu-
nerkofel, to the right the Sarlkofel and Dürrenstein), with the Cristallino in the background.

Excursions from Toblach. On the Ehrenberg, the wooded spur of the Haselberg, to the E. of Toblach, are laid out the pleasant shady grounds of the 'Kaiserpark', affording charming views of the Toblacher Feld and the Dolomites of Prags and Ampezzo. — The Wetterkreuz (1½ hr.), Gratsch, Maiastadt, Aufkirchen, Niederdorf, see above. To In die Rienz, a brewery 3/4 M. to the W. of the station. To the (9/4 hr.) Toblacher See (p. 278). To the (1 hr.) Hackhoferkaser, at the foot of the Neunerkofel, etc. — The ascent of the "Pfannhorn (6738') is easy and interesting (3½ hrs.; guide for the inexperienced 2 fl. 80 kr.; bridle-path with fingerposts; excellent view of the Dolomites, the Tauern, the Zillerthul Alps, etc. (see the marble indicator at the top).

The train now descends, passing the insignificant source of the Drave on the right, to (40 M.) Innichen (3825'); *Bär, R. 60, B. 26 kr.; *Goldner Stern; Rößle), the Roman Aguntum, another summer-resort, prettily situated at the mouth of the Sextenthal. The Romanesque Stiftskirche, dating from the 13th cent., possesses an interesting and very ancient portal. To the S.E. rises the Helm (see below), a fine point of view; to the S. are the lofty Drei- schusterspitze (10,367') and other Sexten Dolomites.

The road into the Sexten-Thal (one-horse carr. to Bad Moos 3½, two- horse 6 fl.) 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 (1/2 M.) Innicher Wildbad (4370'; *Bath House), in the woods above the main road (fine view from the Herminenhöhe, 5 min.). The road then passes the mouth of the Innerfeld-Thal (fine view of the Haunold on the right. and the Gsellknoten and Dreischuster on the left), crosses the IXenbach at the Sommerermühle, and reaches (4 M.) Sexten, or St. Veit (1300'; Kofler; *Post), the capital of the valley. — The ascent of the Helm (1972'); 3 hrs. from St. Veit; guide 2 fl. 30 kr., or with descent to Sillian 3½ fl.), a splendid point of view, is recommended. (Guides, Ant. Bergmann, Alois Micheler, and Ant. Mitterhofer at Innichen; Jos. Egarter, Franz and Jos. Innerkofler at Sexten.)

An interesting route leads through the wooded Innerfeld-Thal, and over the Wildgraben-Joch, to (7-8 hrs.) Höhlenstein (guide indispensable, 4½ fl.). From the Sommerermühle to the Unterhütte at the end of the valley, 2 hrs.; the route then ascends to the right to the (3½ hr.) Oberhütte (6377'), which affords a fine view of the Drei- schusterspitze, Schusterkofel, Schwalbenkofel, Bullköpfe, etc. Thence through the Innicher Wildgraben, past the Wasserklamm, to the (2 hrs.) Wildgraben-Joch, lying between the Schwabenalpenkopf and the Schwalbenkofel, and affording a capital view of the Cristallo, Sorapis, Marmarole, Antelao, and other peaks. Descent, rather rough, through the Grosse Wildgraben to the Rienzthal and (3 hrs.) Höhlenstein (p. 279). — The ascent of the Hocheben- kofel (9518'), from the Oberhütte by the Hangenatel and the Löckel (pass to the Ampezzo road, 8300'); 3-4 hrs., presents no difficulty to the expert, and is most interesting (guide 4½ fl.). The plateau of the Hochebenkofel is separated from the Birkenkofel (9530') on the N. by a narrow gap, the passage of which requires a perfectly steady head.)

About 1/2 hr. above St. Veit (passing the direct path to the baths, which diverges to the right, 2 min. from St. Veit) we reach Moos, or St. Joseph (4365'), where the valley forks. In the right arm lies (1/4 hr.) the unpretending Bad Moos, or Sextner Bad, whence a beautiful walk may be taken (pleasant path on the left bank of the brook) to the "Fischeleinboden (4756'), which affords an admirable view of the imposing head of the valley (Gsellknoten, Dreischusterspitze, Schusterkofel, Oberbacherspitze, Zwölferkofel, Rothwandspitze, and Elferkofel); the traveller should go as far as (1/2 hr.) the pasture in the valley. Farther up, the Fischelein-
Thal branches into the Altenstein- or Bödenbach-Thal to the right (S.W.) and the Bacher-Thal to the left (S.E.). A tolerably easy route leads through the former (guide for the inexperienced 4 fl. 30 kr.; route indicated by red marks) over the Sextner Böden, and past the small Bödensee to the Toblacher or Toblinger Riedel (7844'), which lies between the Paternkofel and the Toblinger Knoten, and commands an excellent view of the Drei Zinnen (immediately facing us), the Cristallo, Hohe Gaisl, etc. (new refuge-hut); descent through the upper Rienzthal to (6-7 hrs.) Höhlenstein (p. 279). — **Auronzo** may be reached from the Bacherthal (see above) by two tollsomes passes, one over the Giralba-Joch (6190'), lying between the Zwölferkofel and the Mt. Giralba, the other over the Sante Bühel (8230'), to the W. of the Zwölferkofel (10-11 hrs. to Auronzo, p. 284; guide 5½ fl.). The Dreischusterspitze (10,368'), the Zwölferkofel (10,120'), and the Rothwandspitze (10,090'), all difficult, may be ascended from Bad Moos.

From Bad Moos the Sextenthal road ascends steeply to the (2 hrs.) **Kreuzberg-Joch**, or Monte Croce (5350'; three poor inns), where it crosses the Italian frontier. Thence by Padola to Auronzo (4 hrs.), see p. 284; by S. Stefano to Sappada, see p. 284. From the Monte Croce to the Schuss or Collesei, the extreme E. spur of the Rothwandspitze, a pleasant walk of 3½ hr.; fine view, to the S. of the Val Comelico, etc.

Beyond Innichen the line follows the right bank of the Drave, now augmented by the Sextner Bach, and crosses the river to (48 M.) **Sillian** (3600'; *Post; Adler*). To the N., at the mouth of the Villgrattenthal, stands the well-preserved castle of Heinfels. (To Deferegggen over the Villgrattenjoch, see p. 290.) About 11/4 M. to the W., in a sheltered position on the S. side of the Pusterthal, are the baths of Welluhnbrunn (good quarters). — The *Helm* (7972'), ascended from Sillian by the Forsher Alp in 4 hrs. (Joh. and Ant. Schett, guides), is an admirable point (see above).

**From Sillian to Kötschach** (p. 267). 13-14 hrs., not attractive. The route (at first a narrow carriage-road) ascends on the left side of the Kartitsch-Thal, by St. Leonhard, or Kartitsch, to (3 hrs.) *In der Innerst* (4980'), the head of the pass, and the watershed between the Drave and the Gail, and descends through the Lessachthal, as the upper Gailthal is called, to (11/2 hr.) Ober-Tilliach (4745'; Inn) and (3 hrs.) Maria-Luggau (6720'; two tolerable inns), a pilgrimage-resort. The road from this point to (6-7 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* (8825'), a splendid point of view, which is visible towards the S.E., may be ascended without difficulty: to the Brennhütte in the Prohntal 3 hrs.; thence over the Hochalpelpass (or Veranijsch, 7520) to the top 3-4 hrs. (descent through the Val Sesia to Sappada 3½ hrs.; see p. 284). The next places are (2½ hr.) Lassing, (1½ hr.) Bierbaum (Inn), (13/4 hr.) St. Jakob; and (1½ hr.) Kötschach (p. 359).

The train crosses the Drave and descends to stat. *Abfaltersbach* (3100'). Charming view down the valley. To the right the Spitzenkofel (8990 ft.) is seen from time to time, towering over the intermediate hills. The scene becomes wild and lonely. The line is carried along the hill-side by lofty embankments and descends rapidly (gradient 1:40). Stations Mittewald and (61 M.) **Thal** (2625'). Opposite is the entrance to the wild Gamsthal, from which a huge and destructive mud-torrent descended in the summer of 1881 (interesting walk of 40 min. as far as the waterfall, 230' in height, at the end of the first gorge). After traversing a defile
8 M. long the train reaches the Lienzer Klause, which has often been successfully defended by the Tyrolese.

66 M. Lienz (2193'); *Post; a café next door; *Weisses Lamm; *Rose; Sonne, starting-point of the Stellwagen; *Adler; *Rössl; Fischwirth, on the left bank of the Isel; *Rail. Restaurant, with beds, R. 1 fl.), the last town in the Tyrol towards the E., 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. To the N.W., on the slope of the Schlossberg (20 min.), rises Schloss Bruck, once a seat of the counts of Lurn and Pusterthal, now a brewery; the tower affords the best survey of the town and its environs. Travellers from the N. here obtain their first view of the Dolomites, to which the chain 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 Rauchköfl (6256') and Spitzköfl (8990').

From Lienz to the Iselthal (Windisch-Matrei, Pregraten), see R. 59; to Kals, see R. 60; to the Möllthal (Heiligenblut). see R. 61. The interesting excursion to the *Kaiser Thörl (p. 290) may be made on the way from Lienz by driving to Windisch-Matrei (starting at 4 a.m.), and ordering the carriage to be in waiting at Huben at 6 p.m.

Walks. To Amlach, 1/4 M. to the S., on the right bank of the Drave. To (1/2 hr.) Bad Leopoldsthal, with a fine view of Lienz. By Tristach to the (1 1/4 hr.) pretty Tristacher See (2660'), and to (1/4 hr.) the baths of Jungbrunn. To (1 hr.) Ober-Lienz to the N.W., returning by Schloss Bruck.

Mountain Expeditions. To the (3 1/2 hrs.) Kerschbaumer Alp: the path leads by Amlach, and round the W. slope of the Rauchköfl, into the Galizental and to the interesting Klammbrücke, and ascends thence in zigzags to the Alp (3800'), wildly situated at the base of the Gansköfl (3983'; ascent from the Alp 3 hrs., fatiguing; view admirable). A trying route leads from the Alp over the Zochen Pass (3300') to (4 hrs.) Maria-Luggau (p. 265). — The Böse Weibl (264'), an excellent point of view, is ascended with little exertion in 5 hrs., by Schloss Bruck, chiefly through wood (or from the S. by Leisach and the high-lying village of Bamberg). — Another very attractive point is the Schleinitz (3950'), the S. peak of the Schoher group (6 1/2 hrs.; guide 4 fl.). The path ascends steeply to the N., by Oberdrum in the Schleinitzdobel, to the (5 1/2 hrs.) Feldweibel-Alp (3522); thence to the top fatiguing (grand prospect). — The Weisse Wand and Hochschober, see p. 290.

The train crosses the Isel and traverses the broad valley of the Drave to (69 M.) Dötsach (*Putzenbacher; route over the Iselsberg to the Möllthal and to Heiligenblut, see p. 301). To the right a picturesque glimpse of the Dolomites of the Gailthal. 72 1/2 M. Nikoldorf (2070'), the last Tyrolese village. The Hochstadel (1875'), a magnificent point of view, rises here to the right (ascent by Pirkach and the Pirker Kammern 6 hrs., with guide). The Drave and the frontier of Carinthia are now crossed. 77 1/2 M. Oberdrauburg (2000'; *Post), an unimportant place with an old château of Prince Porzia and pleasant grounds (admittance on application).

To Tolmezzo by Kötschach and the Plöken (12 hrs.), an interesting route. As far as Mauthen a good road (diligence by Kötschach to Hermagor daily in 6 hrs.), thence to Paluzza a cart-track or bridle-path, beyond it a post-road. The road, the ancient Roman route from Leontium
(Lienz) to Agulea, crosses the Drave, and mounts a steep wooded slope to the (1 hr.) Gailberg Sattel (3327'). It then descends towards the S. to (2½ hrs.) Kötschach (p. 359), and crosses the Gail to the solitary village of Mauthen (2830'); Ortner; Moroccutili, at the mouth of the Valentin Valley. The road (practicable for small vehicles for 2 hrs.) now ascends the Valentin-Thal, leading straight through the wood at the bifurcation, to (3 hrs.) the Flöken-Alpe (4124'; Inn), a summer resort, prettily situated in a green Alpine valley. To the E. rises the Polinig (7825'; 3 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), a fine point of view, easily ascended; to the W. the Kollinkofel with the Kellerwand (9852'). Pleasant excursion by the Untere and Obere Valentin-Alp to the (3½ hrs.) Wolayer See (6550'), grandly situated. (Route over the Wolayer Pass to Pernoi Avoltri, see p. 371.)—Then an ascent of 20 min. more to the Flöken or Monte Croce Pass (4500'), commanding a fine view to the S. and E. The path now descends in zigzags to the Val Grande, (1¼ hr.) Timan and (1½ hr.) Paluzzo (1955'), the principal village in the Val di San Pietro (no tolerable inn), which is watered by the But. Good road hence through the picturesque valley to the small baths of Arda and (7¼ M.) Tolmezzo (Leone Bianco) in the Val Tagliamento, and (6 M.) Stazione per la Carnia on the Pontebba Railway (p. 370).

The train crosses the Drave (passing the old fortress of Stein on the right), and follows the left bank. To the right of (84½ M.) Dellbach rises the Reisskoft (7963'). Below (89 M.) Greifenburg (1900'; Post; Nagler) the Drave is navigable.

To Villach a direct and on the whole interesting route leads through the Weissensee Thal (9 hrs. to Paternion). Tolerable road by Weissach to (5 M.) Gatschach, at the W. end of the narrow Weissensee (2940'). At (8 M.) Weissbach, at the E. end of the lake, numerous relics of lake-dwellings have been discovered. The lake should be traversed by boat, as the path on the N. bank is indifferent. Carriage-road again from Weissbach to (3½ M.) Stockenboi (Fischer), with iron-mines, and through the pretty Weissensee-Thal, which opens into the valley of the Drave at Feistritz (see below).

To the Gaiththal. Pleasant road over the Kreuzberg (3695') to Weissenbriach, and through the wooded Gitschthal to Hermagor (p. 359), 15 M.

To the N. rises the Kreuzeck, from which numerous brooks descend to the Drave. Stat. Kleblach-Lind; then (103½ M.) Sachsenburg (1840'; Post), a village at the mouth of the Möllthal (p. 302), partly enclosed by the Drave, and more than ½ M. from the railway. The train crosses the Möll and traverses the fertile plain of the Lurnfeld. 106 M. Lendorf. At St. Peter im Holz, in the vicinity, several traces of a Roman settlement have been discovered.

On the slope to the right is the ruin of Ortenburg.

108 M. Spital (1770'; *Pichler), a considerable village on the Lieser, with a handsome château of Prince Porzia.

To the Millstätter See (1900) a very attractive excursion. Good new road through the Lieserthal to the (3 M.) Lieserbrücke, and then on the N. bank of the lake to (6 M.) Millstatt. Or (far preferable for walkers) follow the 'Liesersteig' on the left bank of the Lieser to the (1¼ hr.) Bodhaus (Inn) at the W. end of the lake, and row thence to (1½ hr.) Millstatt (Sicherer; *Brand; *Burgstaller; Lebzeller; Triebche), charmingly situated on the N. bank of the lake, with lake-baths. The lake, which is very deep and well stocked with fish, is 7½ M. long and 1½ M. broad. A fine excursion from Millstatt is the ascent of the Millstätter Alpe (6340'; 3½ hrs.; with guide), an excellent point of view.

From Spital to Radstadt, over the Radstaider Taunen, see R. 68.

To the N. of Spital lies (12 M.) Gmünd, at the mouth of the Maltatthal (p. 334), which is best visited from Spital (diligence daily at 12. 30 p.m., in 3 hrs.; fare 1 fl. 20 kr.).
The train crosses the Lieser. On the Schützbach, beyond the Drave, rises Schloss Oberaich. 112 M. Rothenthurm, with a château of that name; 118 M. Paternion-Festricht. two villages on the right bank of the Drave, at a distance from the railway. (From Paternion through the Stockenboi and Weissensee valleys to Greifensee, see above.) 126 M. Gummern (on the right the Dobratsch, p. 358). Then (131 M.) Villach (p. 358).

55. From Bruneck to Taufers. Ahrental. Reithal.


The Taufener Thal or Ahrenthal, 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 Zillerthal-Ferner and the Rieser-Ferner, towards the Tauern chain. The central part of the valley from Luttach to St. Peter is called the Ahrenthal, while the upper end is known as the Prettau. The finest point in the valley is Taufers, with its environs, including the Reithal. Several toilsome passes lead from this valley to the Zillerthal and the Pinzgau on the N., and the Virgenthal and Defereggenthal on the E. In August, 1878, the valley was visited by an extensive inundation (occasioned by heavy rains and the sudden melting of the glaciers), which swept away numerous houses, bridges, and paths, and covered much of the most fertile ground in the valley with mud and debris. - DILIGENCE from Bruneck to (9 M.) Taufers daily at 1 p.m. in 2 hrs., fare 70 kr. (from Taufers at 7 a.m.); one-horse carr. 3½, two-horse 6-7 fl. - From Taufers to Luttach in ¾ hr. (with one horse 1 fl. 80 kr.), to Steinhaus in 3 hrs. (3 fl.), to St. Valentin in 6 hrs. (6 fl.). If necessary the traveller may drive as far as Kasern. - Guides, Joh. Niederwieser (‘Stabler’), Joh. Auer, Mart. Reden, Mich. Oberleiter, Joh. Reden, and Jost Steger.

Bruneck, see p. 261. The Taufers road diverges to the left, just beyond the Rienz bridge, ascends a little, and crosses the railway. Fine retrospect: to the S.E. rise the Prags Dolomites, and to the N. the Frankbachiattel and Keilbachspitze. We then descend to (1½ M.) St. Georgen (the villages of Dictenheim and Aufhofen remaining on the right), traverse a fertile tract, and next reach (1½ M.) Gais (2795'; Inn); on the hill to the right stands the Kehlburg (3800'). Before reaching Gais we obtain a view of the Löffelspitze to the left of the Frankbachiattel. To the S. above the lower hills, towers the Peitlerkofel (p. 276) in the Enneberger Thal.

About 4 M. up the Mühlbach-Thal, which opens here to the E., lies the village of Mühbach (4705'), 2½ M. above which is the rustic Mühbacher Bad (6050'). The Grosse Rauchkofer (10,230'), the Fensterlekofer (10,480'), and the Morgenkofer (10,080') may be ascended from this point (experience and a good guide necessary; quarters for the night on the Ober- or the Unter-Wangerl, 1 hr. from the Bad). To Rein a fatiguing route crosses the Grubscharte (9200') and the Elferscharte (9320') and descends over the Rauchkofer Glacier into the Geltthal (7 hrs. to Rein); another rough route crosses the Mühbacher Joch (9150'), between the Morgenkofer and the Schwarze Wand (10,175'); an admirable point of view, ascended from the Joch without difficulty in 1½ hrs., and descends over the Geltthal Glacier to the Geltthal and (3 hrs.) Rein (p. 271). The Geltthal Glacier may also be crossed to the (¾ hr.) Gänsebichljoch (9405') and (3 hrs.) Mitterthal in the Antholzer Thal (comp. p. 262).

The road crosses the Ache and leads past the ruin of Neuhaus on the left to (21/4 M.) Uttenheim (2750'), with the ruin of that
name perched on the rock above (4035'). It then traverses meadows, dotted with alders, to (21/4 M.) Mühlen (2810'), at the mouth of the Mühlwaler Thal, which opens on the W.

The entrance to the Mühlwald-Lappacher Thal (10 M. long) consists of a deep ravine, called the Aussermühlwalder Klamn. There is a path on each side of the valley. The usual route (at first a carriage-road) leads to the S. from Taufers (see below), parallel with the post-road, for 1 M., and then ascends to the right on the N. side of the valley, passing above Mühlen, which lies to the left. On the S. side ('Schatten-Seite') another path ascends the valley from Mühlen, somewhat steeply at first, to the (3/4 hr.) Grüne Brücke, 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 (11/2 hr.) Mühlwald (4035'; Inn), with its loftily-situated church, we obtain a view of the Speikboden (p. 270) 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 steeply at first, to the (3/4 hr.) Mühlwald (4035'; Inn, very poor) the valley divides into the Zesenthal to the W. and the Nevesthal to the N. — For most of the following excursions the best starting-point is the Ochsenhütte, a chalet on the beautifully-situated Neves-Alpe (6110'), 2 hrs. above Lappach, or the club-hut known as the Nevesjoch-Hütte (p. 273), to the E., 13/4 hr. farther up.

Ascents. The Hochfeiler (11,502'), a superb point of view, is ascended from the Ochsenhütte by the Weisszintscharte (see above) and the Gliederferner in 6 hrs. (comp. p. 147; laborious; guide 6, with descent to Pfitsch 8 fl.). — The Weisszint (10,722'), another fine point, free from serious difficulty, is ascended from the Ochsenhütte in 11/2 hrs. (guide 5 fl., with descent to Pfunders 7, to Pfitsch 8 fl.). — The Mosele (11,417') is reached from the Nevesjoch-Hütte in 5 hrs., a trying ascent; the route leads from the hut across the Neves or Mosele Glacier to the depression on the E. side of the summit, and then climbs the rocks (grand view; guide 6, with descent to Weissenhach 7, to Waxegg 8 fl.). — The Thurnerkamp (11,168'; 6 hrs. from the Nevesjoch-Hütte; 6 fl.) is very difficult.

— The Ringelstein (8362'; from Lappach 4 hrs.; 3 fl.) is a fine point of view; ascent first through wood and then over mountain-pastures. The ascent may be combined with the route to Weissenhach over the Lappacher Joch; see p. 270.

Passes. From Lappach to Pfunders: over the Passenjoch (7830'), 5 hrs. (guide 3 fl.); through the Zesenthal and over the Rieglerjoch (7985'), 5 hrs. (3 fl.); through the Nevesthal and over the Eisbruckjoch (8805'), 7 hrs. (4 fl.), all unattended with difficulty. — To Pfitsch: over the Eisbruck-Joch and the Pfunders-Joch, 14 hrs. (guide 6 fl.), over the Untere Weisszintscharte (about 8800') and the Gliederferner, 9 hrs. (to the Vienna Hut 6-7 hrs.), or (more difficult) over the Obere Weisszintscharte (9050'), 11 hrs. (to the Vienna Hut 8-9 hrs.); guide 6 fl.

With both routes the ascent of the Hochfeiler (11,502') may be combined. — To the Schlegeisen Thal (p. 146) over the Schlegeisenscharte (10,095'), or over the Neves-Sattel (10,000'), from the Ochsenhütte in 7 hrs. (7 fl.), both very fatiguing, and fit for adepts only. — To Weissenhach (p. 272): over
the Neveser Joch (5960'), with its new hut and fine view of the Rieserferner, etc., 7 hrs. (3½ fl.); or through the Rinsbachgraben and over the Lappacher Joch (1730') 5 hrs. (3 fl.).

Beyond Mühlen the Tauferer Boden is entered. To the N.E., beyond the mouth of the Reinital, rises the Grosse Mostock (10,030'), on the slope of which lies the village of Ahornach (p. 271); on the left rises the precipitous Burgsteinwand. 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 (2830); *Post, R. 60 kr. to 1 fl., D. 70 kr., fine view from the balcony; *Elephant; Plankensteiner), consisting of the villages of Sand on the right, and St. Moritz on the left bank of the stream, most picturesquely situated, and commanded by the old castle of Taufers. This is the capital of the valley and the seat of a district-court. To the N. is the Schwarzenstein (p. 146), with the Trippach Glacier on the right and the Schwarzenbach Glacier on the left, while more to the left rise the Hornspitzen. Many traces of the great inundation of 1878 (comp. p. 147) are still visible.

Walks. The Schiessstand (rifle-range), 5 min. to the E. of the 'Post', 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. Walburykapelle (3370), an excellent point of view. The lower Reinbach Falls (there and back 1½-2 hrs.) may be reached either by crossing the bridge to the left of the rifle-range, or from Sand, on the left bank of the Ahrenbach, by St. Moritz and Winkel. The path crosses the Reinbach and gradually ascends on the left bank to the (4/4 hr.) broad Lower Fall, which issues from a cleft in the rocks. A path to the right ascends from the lower fall to the (20 min.) larger Second Fall, in a wild gorge which we view from above. We next ascend the steps to the right and cross the hill to the Schupfenboden, a shady spot in the forest, strewn with fragments of rock, and return thence by a direct path through the wood.

*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 pencilling 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 glaciers. — From the Schloss we may ascend to (1/4 hr.) Aschbach, and follow a tolerable forest-path to the right to the high-lying church of (1 hr.) Ahornach (1365), which affords an admirable survey of the Rieserferner and the Enneberg Dolomites; or from Aschbach we may go to the left to (1 hr.) Bajen, another striking point of view.

Longer Excursions. Ascent of the *Speikboden (Speikberg, 3964'; 5 hrs.; guide 3 fl.; returning by Mühlwald or Weissbach, 3 fl. 30 kr.; spending night in the Sonklarhütte, 4 fl.), not difficult. The path diverges to the left from the Luttach road, beyond the (1½ M.) bridge; by a cottage it ascends to the right in zigzags on the bank of a brook, 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; 6125'). We now ascend to the right through rhododendrons, and mount a stony slope by a new path leading to a basin filled with debris. Turning to the left here, we regain the path a little further up, and ascend to the summit without difficulty in 1¾ hr. more. Splendid Panorama: N., the chief range of the Zillerthal Alps, from the Weisszint to the Birnlucke; E., the Tauern with the Simonyspitze and Dreiherrsprechspitze, the Rieserferner, S. the Dolomites; S.W., the Adamello and Ortler; W., part of the Ötztal Alps. Below the summit, 5 min. to the W., lies the Sonnkarschütte, commanding a good view (hay-bed 60 kr., admission by day 30 kr.). — The descent through the Mühlwald Thal is recommended. The path descends abruptly from the chalet over pastures and loose stones, through woods, and over meadows to the (1½ hr.) upper farm of Mitterberg (milk). 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. 268).

The Grosse Mostock (10,030'; 6 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is ascended by Ahornach (direct route, but trying), or by Bojen (see above) and the (3 hrs.) Bojer Alpe (6575'), 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. Descend to (3 hrs.) Rein (see below), laborious.

A visit to the *Reinthal is recommended (to Rein 2½-4 hrs.; guide 2 fl. 60 kr., unnecessary). Beyond St. Moritz we ascend gradually to the left through wood (by the upper path), and, passing a few houses, reach the (¾ hr.) Inn sur Platte. We then follow a paved track to the (½ hr.) 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, and in ¼ hr. reach the first houses of Rein; to the right opens the Geltthal (see below), between the Putzennock (8210') on the right and the precipitous Gatternock (9570') 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 either go to the right to the (¾ hr.) Inn Zum Hochgall (Unterer Wirth, poor), or ascend to the left to the (¾ hr.) church of Rein or St. Wolfgang (5240'; Zum Klammt, or Oberer Wirth, also poor; guides Jos., Joh., and Bart. Ausserhofer). The village lies most picturesquely at the junction of the (N.) Knutenthal with the (S.E.) Bacheralth, which is encircled by the snow-clad Rieserferner. The best point of view is at the cross, 5 min. to the N. of the church (from E. to W., the Stuttennock, Lenzstein, Riesnock, Hochgall, Wildgall, and Schnebige Nock).

Excurions. To the Rieserferner-Hütte, very interesting (2½ hrs.; guide 2½ fl.). We ascend the Bacheralth to the (1 hr.) Tristenbach Waterfall, cross the bridge, and mount to the right through wood to the hut (7175'), which is visible from below, finely situated 20 min. from the end of the W. Rieser Glacier. This hut, built by the Ger. Alpine Club in 1877, and well fitted up (day-bed 60, admission by day 30 kr.), is the starting-point for the Schnebige Nock, Hochgall, etc. — The traveller should also visit the Geltthal, as far as the (2 hrs.) grandly-situated Aeusser Geltthal- Alpe (6430'). Thence to Mühlbach, see below.
ASCENTS. The "Schnebige Nock (Ruthnerhorn, 11,122'; 3½ hrs. from the Rieserferner Hut; guide 5 fl.), a grand point of view, is not difficult. — The Höchgart, the highest peak of the Rieserferner (11,292'; 6 hrs. from the hut; 7 fl.), a splendid point of view, and the Wildgall (10,275'; 5 hrs. 7 fl.) are both troublesome. — The Stutttennocks (9986'; 3½ hrs. from Rein; 3 fl.) is easy and interesting. — The Lengstein (10,615'; from Rein in 6 hrs.; 5 fl.) is a fine point of view, and not very difficult. — The Grosse Mostock (10,030'; from Rein in ½ hrs.; 4 fl., with descent to Taurers 5 fl.) is fatiguing (comp. p. 274).

PASSES. To Mühlbach from the Gelthaal by the Eiferscharte and the Grabenscharte, or by the Mühlbacher Joch (each about 8 hrs.; toilsone), see p. 268. — To the Antholzer Thal from the Gelthaal, over the Gänsebichl Joch (9400'), 8 hrs. to Mitterthal (p. 262), fatiguing; or from the Bacherthal over the Antholzer Scharte (9000'), 6 hrs. from the Rieserferner Hut to Mitterthal, steep descent (guide 6 fl.). — Over the Klamm to the Defereggenthalt (to Jagdhaus 3½, to St. Jakob 8 hrs.), not very attractive; guide unnecessary (to Jagdhaus 2 fl. 80 kr., to St. Jakob 5 fl.). From the church the path ascends the Knuttenthal (with retrospect of the Schnebige Nock) to the (1½ hr.) Alpine hamlet of Knutten (6190'), crosses the bridge, and mounts to the right, passing the small Klamml-See, to (1½ hr.) the Klamm-Joch (7600'). steep descent (on the left) a good spring over pastures to the Affenthal, or upper Defereggenthal, and the (2¼ hr.) Alpine hamlet of Jagdhaus (6800'); quarters at the Sternalpe, the lowest chalet to the left. — Ascent of the Fleischbachspitze (10,330'; 3½ hrs. from Jagdhaus, with guide), interesting and not difficult. The Rüdtspitz (11,400'; 5-6 hrs., with guide), ascended through the Schwarzbachthal and over the Rotenmann-Scharte, is difficult (descent to the Clara Hut in the Umbaalthal, p. 295). — From Jagdhaus to Erlebach and St. Jakob, see p. 290; over the Schwarze Thörl to Pregraten, see p. 296; over the Mährbühl or the Rotenmann-Scharte, to Prellau, see p. 274.

From Rein to Taurers it is interesting to return by 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 Zillerthaler Fener are gradually disclosed to view. We now descend by a rough path to the (1½ hr.) church of Ahornach (see p. 271), and by Aschbach to (1½ hr.) Sand.

Above Taurers the valley contracts. The new road, hewn in the rock in 1878-9, gradually ascends the gorge on the left bank of the Ahrenbach, below Schloss Taurers, and then (1 M.) crosses to the right bank. The road, now level for some distance, passes the fall of the Läjerbach on the right, and traverses the rock-strewn valley to (1½ M.) Luttach (Inn by the church poor; another on the road). The valley (above this point called the Ahrental) now trends to the N.E., and we obtain a view of the E. part of the Zillerthal range, embracing (from W. to E.) the Hornspitzen, Schwarzenstein, Löffelspitze, Keilbachspitze, Hollenzkopf, Nappen Spitze, and Wagnerschnedl. On the W. opens the Weissenbachthal.

The Weissenbachthal is well worthy of a visit. From the lower inn we ascend a hill of debris to the left, in the direction of the church, across the stream and mount somewhat abruptly on the left bank, finally over meadows, to (1 hr.) Weissenbach (4300'; Inn). Beyond the church the Mitterbach falls into the Weissenbach from the N., and farther up, the Tristenbach falls into it from the S.

ASCENTS. (Steph. Kirchler, known as 'Gröber', of Ober-Luttach, and Jacob Mayrhofer, or 'Auerjackl', of St. Johann, are good guides; Georg Treffler of Lettach is suitable for the easier excursions.) The Speikboden (8261') is ascended in 3½ hrs., guide 3 fl. (better from Sand by Michel-
to Taufers. SCHWARZENSTEIN. 55. Route. 273

reiss, see p. 270). — Interesting excursion to the Nevesjoch-Hütte (7910';
3 hrs.), by the Gög-Alp. The hut, built by the Ger. Alpine Club in
1880, and affording an excellent survey of the Rieserferner, the Tauern,
and the neighbouring Zillerthaler Ferne, lies on a rocky knoll to the S.
of and about 30' above the Neveser-Joch (Weissenbacher Scharfe, see below),
and at the N. base of the "Schausterneck (6520')", which is ascended
hence by a new path in 3/4 hr. (very striking view; also ascended from
Weissenbach through the Tristenetal in 4-5 hrs., by a good path passing the
Tristenalp and the Tristensee). To the N. of the Nevesjoch Hut rises the
Gamisternock (Graunock, 9785'), another fine point, ascended in 2 hrs.,
the last part, up the arête, fatiguing. From the Graunock to the
summit of the Pfa£nmock (9838'), 1 hr., difficult. — The Mösele (11,415'),
from the Nevesjoch Hut 5 hrs., see p. 269. — Descent from the E. Möselescharte to the Waxegg Glacier and Waxegg, steep and difficult (comp.
p. 269). — The Ringelstein (9362'; 31/2 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), see p. 269. —
The Thurnerkamp (11,200'), very difficult, may be ascended from the Nevesjoch Hut in 6 hrs. (comp. p. 269), or direct from the Gög over the
Trattenbach Glacier (7-8 hrs.; guide 6 fl.).

PASSES. — To MÜHLWALD over the Mühlwalder Joch (7700'; 7 hrs.; 3 fl.),
an interesting route. — To LAPPACH over the Lappacher Joch (7730';
5 hrs.; 3 fl.), or over the Neveser-Joch (Weissenbacher Scharfe, 9280'; 61/2 hrs.;
31/2 fl.), see above. — To the ZILLERTHAL over the Triberjoch (9750')
between the Thurnerkamp and Vordere Hornspitze, with descent over the
Horn Glacier to the Waxegg-Alp (p. 146) in 8 hrs. (6 fl.), a fatiguing
excursion. The route over the Mittlerbachjoch (10,420'), on the W. side of the
third and highest Hornspitze, is also trying (9 hrs. to Waxegg; 61/2 fl.).
From the Nevesjoch Hut to the Waxegg Alp over the Rosruckjoch
(14,460'), between the Thurnerkamp and the Rosruckspitze, 7-8 hrs.,
a trying route, fit for experts only (easily combined with the ascent of the
Rosruckspitze, 10,700', a splendid point of view).

We cross the Weissenbach to (1 M.) Ober-Luttach. In the ravine
of the Schwarzenbach, which descends from the N., is (1 M. to
the W.) the fine Ober-Luttach Waterfall; at the head of the valley
rise the Hornspitze.

A difficult route leads through the steep gorge of the Schwarzenbach
and over the W. Schwarzenbach-Joch (about 10,200'), or over the Schwarzenbach-Scharte (9433') to (8 hrs.) the Waxegg-Alp (p. 146). The Erste
Hornspitze (10,623') is ascended without difficulty from the W. Schwarzen-
bach-Joch in 1/4 hr.

The ascent of the "Schwarzenstein (11,046'; 7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), by
the Rothbach-Alpe (night-quarters), is very fine; view magnificent. Descent
by the Schwarzenstein Glacier to the Berlin Hut (p. 146), 31/2 hrs., not dif-
cult (guide 7 fl.). — From the Rothbach-Alpe over the Trippachhütte
(10,040') to the Berlin Hut (not difficult), or to the Flodental (difficult
descent), 10 hrs. to Ginzling (guide 7 fl.); comp. p. 145.

From Ober-Luttach the road leads past the site of a copper
foundry, which was destroyed in 1878, and over the alluvial depo-
sits of the Rothbach, to (111/2 M.) St. Martin, with its old church.

On the morning of 16th Aug., 1878, a huge mass of debris and mud
poured down the ravine of the Rothbach, causing an inundation of the
Ahrenbach, which filled the whole valley near St. Martin and formed a
lake. Early next day this lake burst its barriers and devastated the
valley round Taufers; but, as the whole of the water did not find an outlet,
the lake still exists, and houses are seen rising in the midst of it.

The road next crosses the depots of the Trippach (the Trippachferner and Löffelspitze rising on the left) to (31/4 M.) St. Jo-
hann (3325'; Inn). Fine view, from the churchyard-wall, of the
Dreiherrenspitze to the E.

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The Grosse Löffelspitze (11,096'; 8-9 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.) is trying (comp. p. 145). To the Hofer-Alpe in the Trippach Valley (night-quarters), 2 hrs.; then over slopes of turf, moraines, and the extensive Trippachferner to the (5 hrs.) Floitenjoch, and lastly a steep climb of 1 hr. on the W. side to the summit. Descent to the Floitenthal steep and difficult (guide 7½ fl.).

The road now leads past the Frankbachthal (terminated by the Frankbach Glacier and Löffelspitze) to (3 M.) Steinhaus (3440'; *Inn), a pleasant village with several substantial houses.

From Steinhaus over the Keilbach-Joch to the Stillupthal (11 hrs. to Mairhofen; guide 7 fl.; Oberhollenzer of Steinhaus), see p. 143. — Another grand, but difficult pass (for adepts) is the Frankbachsattel (about 9630'): from St. Johann or Steinhaus to Mairhofen 11 hrs.; descent over the Lößelferner to the Stillupthal very steep. With this route we may combine the ascent of the Keilbachspitze (10,056'), a good point of view.

Ascending more steeply and crossing the Ahrenbach twice, we next pass (2½ M.) St. Jakob (3930'), which lies on the hill to the left. (Route over the Hörndljoch and through the Zillergrund to Mairhofen 12 hrs., guide 7 fl., see p. 143.) Beyond (3 M.) St. Peter (3940'; 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.) St. Valentin or Prettau (4580'; Wieser, rustic). The road ends, 1 M. farther on, at the copper mines of the Ahnert Co., beyond which are (1½ hr.) Kasern (5300'; Hofer, rustic), the last hamlet, and (1¼ hr.) the church of Heiliggeist.

The Rööthal deserves a visit (3½ hrs. there and back). By the copper-works we ascend through wood, past the copper-mines of St. Jakob (6333'), to the (2 hrs.) Rödt-Alpe, which affords a fine view of the grand head of the valley (Röötspitze, with the glacier of that name, and Löffelspitze).

Passes. (Guides, Anton Abner of Prettau and Griesmair of Kasern.) From St. Peter over the Hundsklel ljoch (8380') to the Zillergrund (to Mairhofen 12 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), see p. 143. — From St. Valentin over the Merbjöchl (9300') to Jagdhaus (p. 291) in the Deferegg-Thal, 7 hrs. (4 fl.), a fatiguing route. (From the S. side of the pass we may proceed to the Klamml and Rein, see p. 272.) Over the Rothenmann-Scharte (about 9330') or the Schuarzachjoch (about 9680'), 7 hrs. from Kasern to Jagdhaus (both for experts only; 5 fl., see p. 291. — From Kasern over the Feld-Jöchl or Heiliggeist-Jöchl (8790') to the Zillergrund (to Mairhofen 12 hrs.; 7 fl.), see p. 143. — Over the Krimmler Tauern (8645') to Krimml, 10 hrs. (6 fl.), see p. 131. The route ascends the valley on the right bank to a finger-post pointing the way to the Tauern, and then more abruptly to the old Prettauernhaus, and to the summit of the pass (excellent spring near it), which affords a splendid view of the Röötspitze and Dreiherrnspitze. Descent (no path) through the Windbachtal (keeping to the left) to the Tauerhaus and to Krimml (p. 130). — Over the Birnlücke (6730') to Krimml, 10 hrs. (6 fl.), laborious; in descending, we overlook the extensive Krimml Glacier (p. 131). — Over the Vordere (9720'), or the Hintere Umbalthörl (9270'), to Pregarten, 9 hrs. (7 fl.), toilsome but interesting (p. 295).

Ascents. 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. — The ascent of the Dreiherrnspitze (11,430'), by the Hintere Umbalthörl (8 hrs.; 7 fl.), is laborious (better from the Clara-Hütte, p. 296). — The ascent of the Röötspitze
(11,457') from the Rödlthal (see above) is difficult (7 hrs.; 7 fl.); better from the E. side (p. 296).

56. The Enneberg Valley or Gaderthal.

Comp. Map, p. 254.

Roads as far as (21 M.) St. Leonhard and (13 1/2 M.) St. Vigil (Stellwagen from Bruneck to St. Vigil on Wed. and Sat. at 3 p.m. in 3 1/2 hrs., fare 1 fl. 20 kr.); one-horse carr. 6, two-horse 12 fl.; driving possible, but not pleasant, as far as Corvara (one-horse carr. from Bruneck 12-14 fl.). The only other means of communication in the valley are cart-tracks or bridle-paths. — The Language spoken in the Enneberg, Gardena (p. 203), and Livinalongo (p. 287) valleys is 'Ladin', which resembles the Romance of the Grisons. Each of these valleys has a slightly different dialect. Philologists 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 Grönder u. seine Sprache' (Botzen, 1874), and Gartner's 'Gedner Mundart' (Linz, 1879). In the Gardena, 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.

By the first houses of St. Lorenzen (p. 261) the road into the Enneberg Valley, or Gaderthal, diverges to the left, and ascends gradually past the Michaelsburg, commanding a fine view of the Pusterthal the whole way, to (3 M.) St. Maria-Saalen (Inn), a resort of pilgrims, pleasantly situated on the slope high above the Gader. Skirting the heights, frequently passing through wood, and looking down on the villages of Monthal and Onach on the opposite side of the deep rocky bed of the Gader, we next reach (3 M.) Palfrad (Dasser, moderate). On the opposite slope lies the village of Welschellen. From the Plauken saddle a fine survey to the S.E. is obtained of the Vigilthai (see below), at the head of which rise the Sella, Lelinares, Eisengabel, etc. The road now descends, describing a wide circuit towards the left (a short-cut descends steeply to the right by a cross), to the junction of the Vigilthai and the Gaderthal, at which point lie the (3 M.) houses of Lunghiega, Ger. Zwischenwasser (Inn).

The name Enneberg strictly belongs to the Vigilthai, which opens here to the S.E., and above St. Vigil is called the Rauthal. St. Vigil (3900'; *Stern), the chief place in this valley, and a summer-resort, lies 2 1/2 M. above Lunghiega, amid grand scenery. (A path to the right after 1 1/4 M. is a short-cut.) To the right rise the Paresberg, Eisengabel, and Neunerspitze; to the left are the Sella, Paratsch, and Piz da Peres; to the N. the Kronplatz. In the vicinity, on the Vogedura, are the small baths of Cortina, efficacious in rheumatic affections (bath 15 kr.).

Excursions. (Guides, the brothers Vileit.) To the Jöchl (5200'; leading to Piccolein), with *View as far as the Marmolada, 1 hr. (steep descent to Piccolein 1/2 hr.). — To the top of the Kronplatz (7444') by the Furkt (see below), 3 1/2 hrs., very attractive (comp. p. 262). — To Olang (p. 262) over the Furkt, an easy excursion of 3 hrs., through the Gaiselsberger Thal, and past the small baths of (2 hrs.) Perfall. An interesting path leads
from the Furkl, past the village of Gaiselsberg (°Inn) and the baths of Scharti, to Reischach and (3 hrs.) Bruneck (comp. p. 261). — To Prags over the Kreuzjoch, see p. 263. — To St. Cassian (see below), a charming expedition (guide): over the saddle Bus dal Logo (to the W. of the Paresberg) to (3 hrs.) Spessa in the upper Wengenthal (see below); then over the lofty Alpine terraces of Armentara, which command a splendid prospect, skirting the slopes of the Kreuzkofel on the left, to the (11/2 hrs.) church of Heiligkreuz (see below) and to (11/2 hrs.) St. Cassian.

The Val Ampezzo is reached from St. Vigil by two attractive routes. The first leads through the Rauthal (on the left opens the Vogedura Valley; farther on, the Krippes Valley), past the small Kiredensee, to (11/2 hrs.) Tamers (4770'), the last Alp, and to the (3/4 hrs.) head of the valley, known as Pederù (4975'). A good but steep path (keep to the right at the top) ascends hence to (1 hr.) the extensive Alp Fodara Vedla (Rudo di Sotto, 6500'), which affords a capital survey (from the cross) of the Hohe Gaisl, Lavinores, Crodia di Vallon, Eisengabel, and other peaks. The summit of the pass is reached in 5 min. more. Then a steep descent through the valley of the Boite to the (11/4 hr.) chalet of Campo Croce, and thence past the alps of La Rosa and La Stua (avoiding paths to the right) to the (11/4 hr.) Ampezzo road, which is reached at the apex of the long curve below Peutelstein (comp. p. 280). Thence to Cortina, 11/2 hr.

The ascent of the Seekofel (9215') is easily combined with this route (interesting, and not difficult for experts). In this case we turn to the left 3/4 hr. beyond Pederù (see above), and ascend to the (1 hr.) extensive and splendidly situated Sennes Alp (Ruda di Sora, 7340'); thence to the top of the Seekofel, which commands a strikingly-grand view, in 21/2-3 hrs. more. Descent by Posses and Götteres to Ospitale (comp. p. 280); or through the Val Salata to the Boite Valley (see above). — The second pass to the Val Ampezzo (laborious but interesting) leads from Pederù through the highest S. ramification of the Rauthal (Vallon di Rudo), between the Eisengabel and the Col de Rù, to the Klein-Fanes-Alp (6650'), lying to the E. of the Kreuzkofel (see below). We then turn to the S.E., cross the Limo-Joch, passing the Fanes-See, to the Gross-Fanes-Alp (7225'), and traverse the Ampezzo Fanes Valley to (6 hrs.) Flammes, on the Ampezzo road (p. 251).

The Gaderthal road again ascends to about halfway up the hillside. Opposite is the Unternoy Valley, with the small baths of Val d'Ander; to the S.W. rises the Peillerkofel (9428'). Traversing beautiful wood and passing (3 M.) Piecotein (3580'; Zingerle) and (right) St. Martin, with the old castle of Thurn, we next reach (11/2 M.) Preroman, at the mouth of the Campill Valley. (From Campill or Unternoy to Villnöss, see p. 197.) At Pedерova (Post Office; Inn), 21/4 M. farther, opens the Wengenthal, with the hamlet of Wengen, lying on the hill to the left, and the small baths of Rumaschlung. The road, bad at places, and crossing the tracks of several large mud-torrents, crosses the Gader 3 M. farther, and next reaches (21/4 M.) Pedratsches (Nagler's sulphur-baths; Zingerle), opposite to which, on the right bank, lies —

St. Leonhard (4450'; Craffonarai), or Abtei, Rom. Badia, the capital of the valley (here called the Abtei-Thal or Val Badia), overshadowed by the precipitous Heiligkreuz-Kofel (9530'). On the W. rises the Gardenazza (8753').

Pleasant walk to the (2 hrs.) pilgrimage-church of Heiligkreuz (6886'; Inn, rustic); admirable view and echo. — Ascent thence of the Heiligkreuz-kofel (9530'; 31/2-4 hrs., with guide, the sacristan), not difficult. We ascend
Gader Valley.  
CORVARA.  
56. Route. 277

to the right to the pass, cross the Klein-Fanes Alp, and mount over detritus to the summit, which affords a noble prospect. Descent to St. Vigil, or to the E. by the Gross-Fanes and the Ampezzo Fanes to Cortina, see above.

The road follows the left bank of the Gader (here called the Murz) for a short distance, and then ascends to the right to (3 M.) Stern (4816'; Inn). Below Stern the valley divides. In the principal arm, ascending to the S.E., lies (3 M.) St. Cassian (5000'; Inn, tolerable; guide, Jos. Ploner), near which fossils abound.

From St. Cassian to Cortina (6-7 hrs.; with guide), an interesting route on the whole. We ascend through pastures and past the mouth of the Lagazuoi Valley, which ascends to the left to the Fanes-Alp, to the (1 1/4 hr.) Valparola-Alp (5667'). Below the chalets we cross the brook and ascend steeply through wood, and afterwards over grass and loose stones, to the (1 1/2 hr.) pass of the Monte Castello (about 6890'), which commands a retrospective view of the Enneberg Valley, the Kreuzkofel, the Peitlerkofel, and of the Zillerthal Mts. to the N. in the distance. Beyond the pass, above a small lake, the path divides. The lower, and apparently better, descends to the right, soon affording a fine retrospect of the huge Marmolada, and afterwards leading through wood, to Buchenstein (to the Castell Andras, p. 287, 1 1/4 hr.). The upper path follows the slope to the left, traversing dreary tracts of debris, passes between the Lagazuoi on the left and the Sasso di Stria on the right ('Tra i Sassi'), and reaches the Valzarego Road on the summit of the pass: to the hospice 1 1/2 hr., and to Cortina 2 hrs. more (see p. 287). — To Buchenstein by Prelongei (7011'; 4 hrs., with guide), an interesting route, with fine view of the Marmolada, etc. Extensive panorama from the *Sett Sass (6385'), reached from Prelongei by following the crest of the hill for 1 1/4 hr. to the S.E.

From Stern (see above) the road in the S.W. branch of the valley (Corvara Valley) leads to Verda. descends to the Corvara, and ascends a little on the right bank to (3 3/4 M.) Corvara (5160'; *Capella, at the end of the village), a finelly-situated village. About 1 1/4 M. farther up the W. arm of the valley, which ascends to the Grödener Joch, lies Colfosco or Kolfuschq (5390'; *Inn, rustic), the most picturesque point in this interesting dolomitic region (S. the Sella group, with the Boë, Pissadoi, and Mesules; N. the Sass Songer and Tschampatsch).

From Corvara to Buchenstein. One route, a tolerable bridle-track, leads over the Campelungho Alp (6200') to Araba and (4 hrs.) Pieve (p. 287); another and more attractive path crosses the Incissa Alp (about 6500'), which affords a fine survey of the Marmolada, Civetta, etc., and descends by Cherz and Corte to (3 1/2 hrs.) Pieve (guide desirable).

From Corvara to the Val Fassa there are two routes: one leading as above to (2 hrs.) Araba, and then crossing the Pordoi-Joch (p. 286) to Canazei in 3 1/2 hrs.; the other, far more attractive, crosses the Grödener Joch and the Sella Pass to (6 hrs.) Campidello. This route ascends from Corvara to the (2 hrs.) Gardena Pass, or Grödener Joch (see p. 204). Descending through the upper region of the valley (Ferara Alp, see p. 204), we follow an ill-defined path to the left, close to the precipices of the Sella (descent to S. Maria to be avoided), and ascend to a slight pass. The path then leads down to a ravine, descending from the Sella, and crosses the stony bed of a brook, where the bridle-path from S. Maria is reached. We now ascend to the (2 1/4 hrs.) Sella Pass (p. 204), and descend thence to (1 1/2 hr.) Campidello (p. 256).

To the Gardena Valley, over the Gardena Pass (3 1/2 hrs. from Corvara to S. Maria), see p. 204.
57. From Toblach to Belluno. Val Ampezzo.

Comp. Map, p. 254.

67 M. Post-Omnibus from the Toblach station to (18½ M.) Cortina daily at 7.30 a.m. in 5½ hrs., returning at 4.30 p.m. (fare 1 fl. 70 kr.). Private omnibus (open) in summer daily, at 12 noon, from Toblach to Cortina, arriving at 4.15 p.m.; leaving Cortina at 6.30 a.m., and arriving at Toblach at 11 a.m. (fare 1 fl. 80 kr.; return-ticket, available for two days. 3 fl. 30 kr.). One-horse carriage from Toblach to Cortina 8 fl. (there and back 9 fl.; or returning next day 11 fl.); two-horse 13 fl. (there and back 16-18 fl.). In the height of summer carriages had better be telegraphed for. Post-Omnibus from Cortina to (48½ M.) Belluno daily at 11.40 a.m. in 12¾ hrs., fare 3 fl. 32 kr.

A visit to the Limestone Alps of S. Tyrol, enclosed by the Drave, Rienz, Eisak, Adige, Brenta, and Piave, 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 Schleier, but does not apply to the Cristallo, Hohe Gaisl, Tofana, Sorapiss, 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. Comp. The Dolomite Mountains, by Gilbert and Churchill (London, 1864).

The *Ampezzo Road quits the Pusterthal at the Toblach station (p. 263; *Hôtel Toblach; *Rohracher), leads due S., between the Surlkofel on the right and the Neunerkofel on the left, into the Höhlensteiner Tal, watered by the Rienz, and passes the small, dark Toblacher See (4045'). The valley soon contracts to a wild gorge. To the left the Klausenkofel is conspicuous; to the right rises the jagged Dürenstein. The view up the valley to the S. is bounded by the Mte. Pian (see below). Above the Klausbrücke (4310') the Rienz (see below) issues from its subterranean channel. The road passes a toll-house and a road-keeper's house.

6 M. Höhlenstein, Ital. Landro (4615'; *Post, kept by Bauer, pension 3-4 fl.), is 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 (9720'). A few paces farther on, at the N.W. base of the Mte. Pian, is the light-green Dürensee. In the background rise the huge Monte Cristallo (10,695'), with its glacier, and its neighbours, the Monte Popena (10,600') and the Cristallino (9318'), 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 (passing the Mte. Pian on the left), and 1½ M. from Landro reaches —

7½ M. Schluderbach (4730'; *Zum Monte Cristallo, kept by Planer; generally full in mid-summer; one-horse carr. to Cortina and back 6, to Lago Misurina and back 3 fl.), beautifully situated at the mouth of the Val Popena (see below). The Monte Cristallo is here concealed by the sombre Rauhkofel, and the lower Cristallino only is visible. To the right rises the vast red limestone pyramid of the Croda Rossa (Rothwand, or Hohe Gaisl, 10,328'),
which forms the boundary between the German and Italian tongues.

To the left, at the head of the Val Popena, are the Cadini.

A route of no great interest leads into the Val Fonda (Val del Monte Cristallo), as far as the (1/2 hr.) Eduardsfjelten (view of the Cristallo Glacier). — Through the Val Popena to the (2 hrs.) Lago Misurina very attractive, see p. 283. (Albero Misurina, on the lake, poor.) From Misurina by *Tre Croci to (3 hrs.) Cortina, see p. 282.

The *Monte Pian (7583'), the W. slopes of which rise abruptly here from the valley, may be ascended without difficulty in 21/2-3 hrs.; guide desirable (one of the men at the hotel, 2 fl.). We ascend the Val Popena by the new Auronzo road (see p. 284), from which we diverge to the left by a (23/4 M.) finger-post, and follow a steep path over the Forcella Alta to the (11/2 hr.) summit, an extensive plateau, with curious fissured rock formations. The highest point is on the N.W. margin, facing the Rienzthal. Four stakes with wisps of straw indicate the way to the (20 min.) best point of view. The panorama is very fine: to the S. are the Cristallo, Sorapiss, Antelao, Marmarole, Cadini, and the Lago Misurina; S.W., the Tofana and the distant Marmolada; to the W., far below, lie Schluderbach and Höhlenstein with the Dürrensee, beyond which rise the Hohe Gaisl and Seekofel; N., the Schwalbenkofl, Birkenkofl, and Dreischusterspitze, with the Zillerthaler Ferner, Rieser Ferner, and Tauern (Venediger and Glockner visible) in the background; E., the Drei Zinnen and the Ms. of Auronzo. — The Monte Pian may also be ascended from Höhlenstein (p. 264) through the Schwarze Rienzthal and by the Katzenleiter in 3 hrs. (fatiguing, fit for adepts only). — Descent by the Forcella Bassa to the Lago Misurina, see p. 283.

Ascents from Schluderbach. (Michael Innerkofler is a good guide.) Ascent of the *Dürrenstein (9305'; 4 hrs.; guide 3 fl., desirable), very attractive. The route leads through the Seelandthal (p. 263) and over the Plattwiesen to a (2 hrs.) herdsman's hut (Dürrensteinhütte); it then ascends to the right over slopes of turf and debris, and finally over the arete, to the (11/2 hr.) summit. View similar to that from Monte Pian, but more extensive. The ascent may conveniently be combined with the route to Prags (p. 262). Another path, indicated by red marks, leads from Höhlenstein direct to the (4 hrs.) summit.

The Cristallo (9318'; 31/2-4 hrs.; guide 3 fl.) is a fine point, presenting no difficulty to experts. — The ascent of Monte Cristallo (10,695'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 8 fl.), via the Cristallo Pass (see below), is difficult (comp. p. 282). — The Hohe Gaisl (10,328'; about 6 hrs.), ascended from Ospitale by Gotteres (see below) and Valtes Buones in 5-6 hrs., is difficult and fatiguing. — The Drei Zinnen (9720'; 7 hrs.) are fit only for experts with steady heads. From Höhlenstein through the Rienzthal (or from Schluderbach over the Forcella Bassa) to the (2 hrs.) Rimbianco Atp, where the night is spent; thence in 5 hrs. to the central and highest peak (ascended for the first time by Hr. Grohmann in 1869).

From Schluderbach to Prags through the Seelandthal, an easy and very fine route, see p. 263; over the Toblinger Riedel or the Wildgrabenjoch to Sexten, see p. 265. — OVER THE CRISTALLO PASS TO CORTINA 7-8 hrs., a fatiguing route, for mountaineers only. The path ascends the Val Fonda over detritus and rocks, and crosses the crevassed Cristallo Glacier to the Cristallo Pass (Gletscherjoch, 9270'), between Mte. Cristallo and Mte. Popena. Steep descent over snow and loose stones to Tre Croci (p. 282) and Cortina.

The road ascends, crosses the Seelandbach, and then the bed of the Knappenbach (p. 263), which is generally dry, and reaches the Gemärk, the low watershed (5000') between the Rienz and the Boite, which forms the boundary of the Ampezzo district. To the right rise the precipices of the Col Freddo (8954') and the Croda Rossa; before us the peaks of the Tofana overtop the Col Rosà; to the left is the Cristallo; behind us, the Monte Pian and
the Cadini. The road descends gradually, passing the shallow Lago Bianco (4865') on the left, and crosses the Rufreddo, which descends from the right and has formed a deep and rocky channel for itself lower down. We next cross the Gotteresbach and soon reach (4 M.) Ospitale (4960'; Inn, rustic), once a hospice, picturesquely situated at the base of the Crepi di Zuoghi (6710'). Opposite is the Punta del Forame, with the valley of that name, watered by the Felizon, which here unites with the Rufreddo. Farther down is the Val Grande, flanked on the W. by the Pomagagnon, by which rise the Tofana, Col Rosà, and Vallon Bianco.

Beautiful Walk by the Gotteres Alp. between the Col Freddo on the right and Monte Cadini on the left, to the (12/4 hr.) La Rosa Alp (6700'), which commands a fine view of the mountains of Fanes and Travernanzes (see below), and, to the right, of the extensive plateau of Senes with the Seekofel (p. 276). We may then either descend to the (1/2 hr.) La Stuva Alp and through the narrow valley of the Boite to (9/4 hr.) Peutelstein (see below) on the Ampezzo road; or (somewhat toilsome) follow the slope to the right, by the Forcella di Girabbes, to the large sheep-pasture of (11/2 hr.) Fosse (7015'), with its two small lakes, and to the (14/4 hr.) Col di Fosse (7770'), a splendid point of view, and then return by the Forca di Sora and the Val Salata to the (2 hrs.) La Stuva Alp (see above).

Over the Forca to Cortina (4 hrs.), attractive. A good track descends, crosses the Felizon, and ascends to the S. in the Val Grande, between the Pomagagnon (7513') on the right and the Cristallo on the left, to the (11/2 hr.) Padeon Alp. Thence to the right to the (11/2 hr.) plateau of Zumeles (6790'), with a fine view, and descend steep slopes of debris to (11/2 hr.) Cortina; or we may turn to the left from the Alp to the (14/4 hr.) Forca (7000'), and descend through the Val Bigontina (p. 282) to the Laretto Alp (refreshm.) and to (11/2 hr.) Cortina. (The Forca may also be reached from Zumeles in 25 min.; comp. p. 281.)

For some distance the road, now level, skirts the slope of Monte Cadini (7740'), the side of which is pierced by an aperture high above us. On the left are the ravine of the Felizon 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 11/4 M. beyond Ospitale the conspicuous Peutelstein (4944') rises on the left. The rock was formerly crowned with the ruins of the castle of that name (Ital. Poddestagno), which were removed in 1866. The road bends sharply to the right, and winds down into the valley of the Boite. In the foreground is the Col Rosà, overtopped on the right by the Vallon Bianco, to the right of which are the Col Becchei di Sotto, Tà; Crot' d'Antruelles, and Lavinores. The apex of the long curve, where a finger-post indicates the way to the Rauthal to the right (comp. p. 276), commands a fine survey of the valleys of Fanes and Travernanzes, and (right) that of the Boite; in the distance to the S. are the Cima di Formin, Becco di Mezzodi, and Pelmo.

The road now descends to the S., skirting precipitous slopes, and on the S. side of the Peutelstein 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 Pomagagnon on the left. At the solitary house of (11/4 M.) Fiammes a finger-post indicates the route to the right to St. Cassian (p. 277) by Travernanzes and Fanes. Facing us is the jagged Sorapiss (p. 282). The road passes a (1/2 M.) lime-kiln on the right, then (1 M.) quits the wood, and affords a view of the beautiful valley of Cortina. After 11/4 M. more we reach —


Cortina di Ampezzo, superbly situated, and admirably adapted for a prolonged stay, is the capital of the valley and the seat of the district-authorities, and carries on a considerable trade in timber and cattle. The parish is said to be the wealthiest in the Tyrol, and its inhabitants and their dwellings present a well-to-do appearance. The industrial school founded here in 1869 deserves a visit (filigree-work tasteful and not expensive).

The Church, adjoining which is a new promenade, contains a rich altar, wood-carvings by Brustolone, etc. The gallery of the handsome detached Campanile (above 200' in height; 235 steps) commands an admirable survey of the surrounding landscape.

On the N.E. rises the Cristallo group with the Pomagagnon and the highest Cristallo peak; E., the Tre Croci saddle; S.E., the Sorapiss and Antelao; S., the Pelmo, and the Rocchetta and Becco di Mezzodi nearer; S.W., Croda di Formin, Nuvolau, the Cinque Torri, and, in the foreground, the Crepa; W., Lagazuoi and Tofana; N., Col Rossa, Lavinieres, Seekofel, and the Cadini.

On the other side of the Boite, 1/2 M. to the S.W., prettily situated at the mouth of a rocky gorge, are the small baths of Campo di Sotto (restaurant), almost destroyed by the inundation of 1882.

A fine survey of the valley, for which the evening-light is most favourable, is obtained from the (1/4 hr.) "Belvedere on the Crepa (5036')", a prominent rocky hill on the W. side of the valley. The Valzarego road (p. 287), trending to the right, is followed to a point beyond the Crepa, where a finger-post indicates a path to the left, leading in 5 min. to the "Ponon" on the nearer side of the rock (guide unnecessary; horse 13/4, light carriage 21/2 fl.). Persons with steady heads may descend by a path skirting the precipitous slopes. In the wood, beyond the Belvedere, are several deep fissures in the rock of which the traveller should beware. — Similar views are afforded by the (1/2 hr.) "Col d'Alfere" and the (1/2 hr.) "Col Drusià (5718')", on the S.E. slope of the Tofana.

To the "Zumeles (6736'; 2 hrs.), a very pleasant expedition. The best route ascends to the left before the Tre Croci (see below) are reached, and crosses the Forca (p. 280); we may return through the Val Grande, across the Felizon Bridge to the Ponte Alto, and by the high-road to (4 hrs.) Cortina. — To the "Tondi di Faleria on the Monte Casadio, (21/2 hrs.). The path diverges to the right from the Tre Croci route (see below) by a finger-post about 1/2 hr. below the pass, and ascends to the
wooded *Pian della Bigontina*. At the (10 min.) bifurcation of the path we cross a bridge, and (1/4 hr.) where the path divides into three we proceed to the right by *Forno* to the (1 hr.) grassy hill of the *Tondi*, which orders a splendid survey of the *Ampezzo Valley*, the *Tofana*, *Cristallo*, *Drei Zinnen*, *Cadini*, etc.; to the *S.* is the lofty *Punta Nera* (9632'), with the rocky range stretching from it to the N.E. and separating the Mte. *Casadio* from the *Val Sorapiss*. — Experts are recommended to mount the *Seletta* (7700'), the col to the N.E., between the *Punta Nera* and the *Cesta* (9670'). It commands a superb view of the *Val Sorapiss* with its little lake (p. 284) and of the huge perpendicular sides of the *Sorapiss*. From the bifurcation of the path at the beginning of the *Pian della Bigontina* to the summit of the pass, 2 hrs., the last hour very steep (guide requisite). Descent from the *Seletta* to the *Val Sorapiss* unattended with danger; thence either down to the *Val Buona* (p. 284), or to the left along the slopes of the *Cadin del Lauda* and over the *Malcoiva Alp* to *Tre Croci* (see below).

The ascent of the *Nuvolau* (lower peak, 8445'): 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 3 1/2 fl.) is very attractive and not difficult (guide 2 fl., 70 hr.). By the *Valzarego* road to (3 1/2 M.) *Pocol*, see p. 287; at *Champ Zoppè*, 2 M. farther on, the path diverges to the left; crosses the stream, and ascends through wood and meadows to the (3 1/2 hr.) *Alp Averau*, at the foot of the Nuvolau. On the left towers the vast *Ciardo di Formin*, on the right the singularly-shaped *Torre di Averau* (7762'). Lastly we ascend by the *Potor* col and the *Foscella di Nuvolau* to the (1 1/2 hr.) lower (S.) peak, which commands a noble Panorama: to the W. the *Marmolada*, adjacent to which appears the distant *Ortler*, and then the *Rosengarten* Mts.; N.W., the *Mts.* of the *Gaderthal* (Boc. *Gardenzza*, *Geislerspitzen*), with the *Zillerthal* and *Oetz*thal snow-mountains in the background; N. the triple-peaked *Tofana*; farther back, part of the *Tauron*; then the *Cristallo* and *Cadini*; E. the *Sorapiss* and *Antelao*, with the *Ciardo di Formin* (or del Lago) and the *Becco di Mezzodi*; S.E., the *Pelmo*; S., the *Civetta*; S.W., the *Pala di S. Martino*. — The ascent of the higher (N.W.) peak (8693') is troublesome.

The descent may be made by the *Potor* col (see above) to the Alp of that name and the (1 1/2 hr.) hospice of *Valzarego*; see p. 287.

Among the more important ascents from *Cortina*, all fit for adepts only, that of the *Tofana* (central and highest peak, 10,706'), made for the first time by Hr. *Grohmann* in 1862, is comparatively the easiest (5 1/2-6 hrs.; guide 7 fl.). More difficult are the *Cristallo* (10,695'), ascended by the *Tre Croci* and the *Passo Cristallo* in 5-6 hrs. (guide 7 fl.; comp. p. 279), and the *Sorapiss* (10,800 fl.), ascended by the *Chiapuzza* and the *Foscella Grande* (7593') in 8 1/2 hrs. (guide 12 1/2 fl.). In ascending the latter it is customary to pass the night in a cavern near the *Foscella Grande*. The ascent, though without serious difficulty, is very long and fatiguing, owing to the numerous digressions which must be made in order to reach the best places for scaling the rocks.

From *Cortina* to *Schluderbach* by the *Passo Tre Croci* (1 1/2-5 hrs.), a very attractive route, especially for those who have reached *Cortina* by the high-road. The road has lately been improved, and is practicable for light vehicles (fare for the day, including return, 7 fl. for 2 pers.), but walking or riding is preferable. Guide (4 fl.; including Monte *Pian* 5 1/2 fl.) unnecessary. The route skirts the ravine of the *Bigontina*, and ascends at first between houses and fields, then over pastures and through wood, to a (1 1/2 hr.) bridge, where a finger-post points to the right to Faloria (see above), and to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Paso Tre Croci* (5953'); rustic *Inn*, a depression between the *Sorapiss* and *Cristallo*, so called from the wooden crosses which stand here. A magnificent View is obtained hence of the green *Ampezzo Valley* and the lofty *Tofana* to the W., to the left of which, between the *Torre di Averau* and *Nuvolau*, is the snow-clad *Marmolada*; to the N. rise the *Cristallo* and *Popena*; to the E. is the upper *Auronzo Valley* (*Val Buona*), with the wall-like chain of the *Marmarole*; N.E., the *Cadini*; S., the *Sorapiss*. After descending for 1/4 hr. we diverge to the left by a finger-post from the road leading into the *Val Buona* (p. 284), and follow the wooded slope at the same level, enjoying beautiful views.
of the Sorapiss and Marmarole to the right, and the huge slopes of the Cristallo on the left. In 40 min. we reach the new road from the Val Auronzo to Schluderbach, constructed for the mineral traffic (see p. 284). The road ascends slightly across the Misurina Alp (passing a large cheese-dairy on the left), affording a fine survey of the Cristallo, Sorapiss, Antelao, Marmarole, Cadini, and the imposing Drei Zinnen, and passes the (1'/2 hr.) Lago Misurina (3890'), a pale-green lake abounding in trout, its E. bank fringed with sombre pines (Alb. Misurina, by the road-side, poor, ten beds). After a slight ascent to the (5 min.) Col S. Angelo, the road descends through the wooded Val Popena (right, Mte. Pian) to (1'/2 hr.) Schluderbach (p. 278). — The ascent of Mte. Pian (p. 279), a very fine point, may be combined with this excursion by a digression of 3 hrs. (guide from the Lago Misurina to Schluderbach 2 fl.; unnecessary for adepts). The route leads over the Forcella Bassa to the (1'/2 hr.) plateau; descent by the Forcella Alta (p. 279).

Pleasant day's drive to Pieve di Cadore (see below; one-horse carriage there and back 7, two-horse 13'/2 fl.). — From Cortina to Buchenstein and Caprié, see p. 287; to St. Cassian, see p. 277; to St. Vigil, see p. 276.

The road next reaches Zuel (splendid view down the valley), and then (3 M.) Acquabuona, the last Tyrolese village, crosses the (1'/2 M.) Italian frontier, and descends rapidly to (1'/2 M.) Chiapuzza, the first Italian hamlet, and (1'/2 M.) S. Vito (3415'; Alb. all' Antelao), with the Italian custom-house, finely situated at the base of the Antelao. The old church, La Difesa (1512), has some curious old frescoes. The new church contains a fine altar-piece by Francesco Vecelli, Titian's elder brother. To the right (S.W.), above the wooded hills, towers the Pelmo (10,394'), a colossal rock, forming the most conspicuous feature in the landscape.

Ascents from S. Vito. (Guides, G. Giacinto, G. Zanuco, and Luigi Casettelli; tariff lower than that at Cortina.) The ascent of the Sorapiss (10,560' 6-7 hrs.), by the Forcella Grande, is laborious; comp. 282. — The Antelao (10,674'; 6-7 hrs.), a superb point of view, scaled by the Forcella Piccola, though fatiguing, offers no special difficulty to experts (guide from Cortina 9'/2 fl., from S. Vito 15 fl.; two advisable for the inexperienced). — The Pelmo (10,394') may also be ascended from S. Vito (difficult), better from the Val Zoldo (p. 285) on its S. side.

From S. Vito (or Borca) over the Forcella Forada to Caprié, see p. 288. To the E. through the Val Oten, between the Sorapiss and the Antelao, to Pieve di Cadore (see below), 5-6 hrs.

Between S. Vito and Borca (Pelmo) the road runs high above the river on the slopes of the Antelao, a landslide from which in 1814 overwhelmed the villages of Maroena and Taulen. The road then leads past Cancia, Vodo (Alb. d'Italia), and Peajo to (9 M.) —

34'/4 M. Venas (2896'; Alb. al Borghetto), below which the Vallesina unites with the Boite. Then (2 M.) Valle (Leone Bianco; route to Zoldo, p. 285), finely situated opposite the mouth of the Val Cibiana, (1'/2 M.) Tai di Cadore (2795', Inn), and (1 M.) —

38'/2 M. Pieve di Cadore (2905'; *Progresso; *Sole, civil land-lady), the capital of the Val Cadore, beautifully situated on a mountain-spur high above the Piazza. In a corner of the chief Piazza stands the humble dwelling in which Titian was born in 1477 (d. 1575), denoted by a tablet. In 1880 a bronze statue of the great painter, by Del Zotto, was erected in the Piazza. The Palazzo Comunale is also adorned with a marble relief and a colossal fresco.
portrait of the master. The Casa Solero contains a small Museum of antiquities found here and Titian's patent of nobility with his armorial bearings. The church possesses an altar-piece (the Child adored by a bishop) and other pictures by Titian (?), Palma, etc.

The (1½ hr.) old Castello affords a splendid view up and down the Val Piave. Attractive excursions to the Cappella S. Dionigi (3-4 hrs.), to the top of the Mte. Vedorelia (3-4 hrs.), etc. — The "Mte. Zuco" (3866'), easily ascended from Tai in 1 hr., commands a superb survey of the Pelmo, Antelao, Marmarole, etc., and of the Val Piave.

From Pieve a good road ascends the beautiful Valley Cadore, which is enclosed by picturesque dolomites (right, the Mte. Cridola; left, the Marmarole), to Domege and (7 M.) Lozzo. At (1½ M.) Pelos it crosses the Piave (route to Tolmezzo over the Mauria Pass, see p. 371), and again at (3½ M.) Tre Ponti, at the influx of the Anziel, which descends from Val Auronzo (see below; handsome bridge).

[Above Tre Ponti the Piave dashes through a series of wild ravines. New road to (7 M.) S. Stefano ("Girardi") in the Val Comelico, and thence past the mouth of the deep Val Visànde, from which the Piave emerges just above its confluence with the Sesis, to (7 M.) Granvilla or Pan (4926'); Krattner, by the church; Stern, the chief hamlet of the parish of Sappada, Ger. Bladen, picturesquely situated on the Sesis, at the foot of the Mte. Ferro. The villagers are Germans, probably mediaeval immigrants from the Pusterthal. A cart-road leads from Granvilla by Cima to (2 hrs.) Forat Aevoltri (p. 371). Route over the Hochalpel to (8-9 hrs.) Lorenzen in the Galltal, see p. 265 (with which may be combined the ascent of the "Paralba"). — A good road leads N.W. from S. Stefano to (4 M.) Candide ("Alb. alle Alpi") and (1½ M.) Padola, from which a cart-road crosses the (2 hrs.) Kreuzberg (or Mte. Croce) to Sexten and (4 hrs.) Innichen (p. 264).]

In the Val Auronzo (road to Schluderbach; diligence from Pieve to Auronzo daily), lies, 3½ M. above Tre Ponti (see above), Auronzo (2910'), consisting of the villages of Villa Piccola, with a large new church, and Villa Grande ("Alb. alle Alpi", dear; Alb Grazie; from Pieve to this point a drive of 2½ hrs.). The Mte. Calvario affords a good survey of the environs. A highly-attractive route, with splendid views, leads N. over the Forcella di Mte. Zovo to (3 hrs.) Padola (see above). — The road through the upper Val Auronzo, or Val Buona, follows the left bank of the Anzio (opposite the imposing chain of the Marmarole), and leads by Giraita (route to Sexten, see p. 265), at the mouth of the Val Marzon (on the right); at its head rise the Drei Zinnen, here called the Cime di Lavaredo, and the Miniera Argentiera (lead and zinc mines) to the solitary frontier-house of (10 M.) S. Marco (3710'). About 3 M. farther is the Tyrolean frontier, a few hundred yards beyond which is the Bastianschütte, a shooting-lodge (4555'); refreshm.), with a good view of the Sorapis. (To the Sorapis Lake, 2 hrs., with guide, a pleasant trip; comp. p. 282.) The road now forks; a road to the left leads over the (4 M.) Passo Tre Croci (p. 282) to (4 M.) Cortina, while the new 'mineral road' to the right leads past the E. base of the Cristallo to the (4 M.) Lago Misurina and (4 M.) Schluderbach (comp. p. 282).

From Tai the road describes a long circuit round the Mte. Zuco (see above), and descends in windings, being hewn in the rock and supported by masonry at places, to the (4½ M.) valley of the Piave, into which the Boite here falls.

4½ M. Perarolo (1735'; Posta; Kofler; carriage and pair to Vittorio 25 fr.). The Piave runs for many miles through a narrow ravine, in which there is barely space for the road. Opposite the entrance to the (11½ M.) Val Montina, on the right side of the road, stands the small pilgrimage-church of S. Maria della Salute. Farther on are the villages of Rucorvo and Rivalgo. To the right,
near (3½ M.) Ospitale, is a fine waterfall; opposite the hamlet of (2 M.) Termine, on the left bank of the Piave, is a second fall (La Pissa). The road now passes through a cutting, 50' deep, and reaches (1¼ M.) Castel Lavazza, the ancient Castellum Laebatium, as appears from an inscription found here. Then (3½ M.) —

54 M. Longarone (1472'; Posta; Albergo di Roma, unpretending, but well spoken of), charmingly situated at the junction of the Moë, which issues from the Val Zoldo, with the Piave.

The attractive, but little-known Val di Zoldo is entered by a narrow ravine, through which a road (diligence from Longarone daily, 1 fr. 55 c.) leads to (8 M.) Forno di Zoldo (283', 'Cercena), the capital of the valley, with iron-works. To the N. rise the three huge rocky peaks of the Mt. Pelmo (10,394'), with its small glacier, which may be ascended either from Forno or from Dent (see below) via Zoppè in 7-8 hrs. (difficult; able guides requisite, comp. p. 283); to the S. is the Cima di Mezzodi. An easy and attractive route (bridle-track; guide to the pass desirable) leads N.E. from Forno over the Forcella Cibiana (5100) and by the village of that name to (4 hrs.) Venas; another leads to the N. over the Col Potei (5300') to (4 hrs.) Vodo on the Ampezzo road (p. 283). — Above Forno lies (½ hr.) Dunt di Zoldo (3125'; Brustolone), where the route from S. Tiziano di Goina and the Duram Pass descends from the left (p. 289). The bridge-path then leads through the narrow valley of the Mœ, by Fusine and Pianaz, to (1½ hr.) Mareson (4485'), 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 Coldai, to (3 hrs.) Alleghe (p. 288). — Through the N. branch, (Val Pallafera) a path ascends, with admirable views of the Pelmo and Civetta, to the (2 hrs.) Forcella di Staulanza (5935'), between the Pelmo on the right and the Mt. Crot on the left, and then descends to the (½ hr.) Fiorentina Alp in the Val Fiorentina. We may now descend the valley to the left, by Pescul and Selva, to (3 hrs.) Caprile (p. 287); or proceed to the right over the Forcella Forada (p. 288) to (3½ hrs.) Borca (p. 283); or, lastly (very attractive), follow the heights to the N. and cross the Durona Alp to the (2 hrs.) Forcella d'Ambrizzole or da Lago (7548'), between the Becco di Mezzodi and the Oro da Lago, whence we descend by the Federa Alp, with its small lake, to (2 hrs.) Cortina (p. 281). — The Civetta (10,420'), from Pecol (see above), 7-8 hrs., first ascended in 1867 by Mr. Tuckett, is difficult.

Beyond Longarone the valley expands, without at first losing its wild character. The road crosses several torrents, reaches (3 M.) Fortogna, and divides 2 M. farther on, the left branch leading to Vittorio, the right to Belluno.

The road to Vittorio (20½ M.; diligence from Belluno daily in 5 hrs.; one-horse carr. from Longarone 20 fr.) crosses the Piave at (2 M.) Capo di Ponte or Ponte nelle Alpi (1296'; Stella Bianca), turns to the E., and follows the left bank of the Rai, which issues from the (6 M.) Lago di S. Croce (1227'; 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 and descends steeply to Fadalto. It next skirts the E. bank of the Lago Morto (596'), passes two other small lakes, and traverses a picturesque defile, at the end of which lies (1½ M.) Serravalle (512), connected by a fine avenue, nearly 2 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). RAILWAY from Vittorio by Conegliano to Venice in 2 hrs. 22 min., see Baedeker's N. Italy.

The Belluno Road, which keeps to the right, passes Polpet, joins (1½ M.) the main road from Capo di Ponte to Belluno, and reaches (3½ M.) —
64 M. Belluno (1328'; Leon d'Oro; Cappello; Due Torri, well spoken of), the capital of the province, with 10,000 inhab., situated on a hill between the Ardo and the Piave, which here unite. The exterior of the town is Venetian in character. The Cathedral, built by Palladio, was partly destroyed by an earthquake in 1873, but is now 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.

From Belluno to Primolano in the Val Sugana (p. 252). From Belluno to Feltre a small post-vehicle once daily (7 a.m.) in 4 hrs., fare 3 fr.; from Feltre to Primolano omnibus (2 p.m.) in 3½ hrs., fare 3½ fr. (returning at 8 p.m.). The road 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 road itself, lie numerous villages. At Bribano the Cordevole (p. 289) is crossed. To the right rises the Mte. Pizzocco (7173'). Near Feltre the valley contracts; the road skirts the Piave, and then quits it entirely.

18 M. Feltre (Albergo del Vapore, stopping-place of the diligence), an ancient town of 12,000 inhab., the Feltria of the Rhetians, presents rather a dilapidated appearance. The principal street, with the poor Albergo, leads through the modern town, skirting the hill on which lies the dirty and intricate old town. The Piazza in the latter is surrounded by the new, Venetian-Gothic Palazzo Guarneri, adorned with mural paintings, the church of S. Rocco, in a debased style, the ruinous old Castle, 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 (1378-1446), erected in 1868, and Panfìlo Castaldi (b. 1398), for whom the inscription claims the honour of having invented movable types, erected by the printers of Milan in 1866.

The beautiful road to Primolano passes Arsen (Fonzaso remaining on the right, p. 260), crosses the Gismone (p. 260) to (27 M.) Arsie, and descends through the Val Brenta in windings to (30½ M.) Primolano (p. 252), 12½ M. from Feltre.

58. From Cortina to Belluno by Agordo.
Cordevole Valley.


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 N. ramifications of the valley (Livinalongo or Buchenstein) belong to the Tyrol; the Italian frontier lies to the N. of Caprile.

From Cortina to Caprile, there are two routes: the easier (173/4 M.) leads by Valzarego (road to the summit of the pass; one-horse carr. to the hospice 4-5 fl.); the more attractive (also easy, 6½ hrs.) is by the Mte. Giau (see below). From Caprile to Agordo (14 M.) a carriage-road; one-horse carr. in 4 hrs., 10-12 fr. (quite enough, though the inn-keeper at Caprile generally demands more). — From Agordo to Belluno (16 M.) diligence daily in 3½ hrs. (3 fr. 70 c.). — From Cortina to the Passa, either direct over the Fedaja Pass, or the longer, but interesting route by Agordo and the Cereda Pass to Primiero, and thence by the road by S. Martino di Castrozza to Predazzo (comp. R. 53).
Cortina (3970'), see p. 281. Our road descends to the right just above the church, crosses the Boite, and ascends on the right bank through meadows and fields, skirting the Crepa (p. 281), and at places rather steep, to the (3\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Pocol Alp ("hintern Hügel"), where the route to the Giau Pass (see below) 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 Buò della Tofana") to the (4 M.) unpretending Hospice of Valsarègo (6535') and the (1\(\frac{1}{4}\) M.) Cima Valzarègo (6950'), the summit of the pass, a wide, rock-strewn depression between the Nuvolau on the S., and the Lagazuoi on the N. The path in a straight direction leads to St. Cassian (p. 277; to the 'Tra i Sassi' pass a pleasant digression of 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr.; fine view of the Gaderthal). To the S.W. appears the snow-crowned Marmolada, in the foreground are the Sasso di Stria and Col di Lana. Beyond the pass, on the frontier of the Ampezzo district, the carriage-road terminates, and we descend by a steep and rough cart-track past the picturesque ruin of Andraz (5626') to (3 M.) Andraz (4695'; *Côt. Finazzer, good beer), a village at the base of the Col di Lana, in the E. branch of the Buchenstein Valley.

A good path with fine views of the valley, leads from Andraz round the slope of the Col di Lana, and past Satesei, to (1 hr.) Pieve di Livinalongo, or Buchenstein (3313'; *Giov. Batt. Finazzer, *L. Finazzer), the chief place in the Val Livinalongo, or upper Cordevole Valley, picturesquely situated high above the ravine of the Cordevole. Thence by Prèlongei to St. Cassian, see p. 277; by Campolungo or Incisa to Corvara, see p. 277; over the Pordoi Pass to the Fassa, see p. 256. — A highly interesting route leads S.W. from Pieve over the Forcella di Padon (7800'), which affords a splendid view of the Marmolada, etc., to the (3\(\frac{1}{2}\)-4 hrs.) Fedajà Pass (p. 256; the shortest way from Cortina to the Marmolada). — The Col di Lana (8070'), ascended from Pieve in 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs. (guide, Dagai of Pieve) commands a superb view; the route leads mostly over grass, and is steep at places. — A rough and unattractive path leads from Pieve direct to Caprile in 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr., via Satesei and Digonera.

The cart-track 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 houses, and commanding a fine view to the S. of the vast Civetta, with a glimpse of the green Lago d'Alleghe. On the opposite slope lies the village of Lastè, above which, on a spur of the Mte. Migion, rises the tower-shaped Sasso di Ronch. The road descends steeply to (6 M.) — 17\(\frac{3}{4}\) M. Caprile (3375'; Alb. alle Alpi, bargaining necessary), picturesquely situated in a beautiful valley. (Batt. dalla Santa, Clem. Callegari, and P. Pellegrini are good guides.)

The *Monte Migion (7835'; 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) 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, to the E. of Caprile (2 hrs.); ascent through wood and then over pastures. Splendid view of the Pelmo, Civetta, Marmolada, Tofana, etc., and the valleys of the Cordevole (with the Lago d’Alleghe far below) and the Fiorentina. Descent to Alleghe if preferred.
From Cortina to Caprile over the Mte. Giau (7510'), 6½-7 hrs., easy and interesting (guide 5½ fl.). The route descends to the left from the Valzarego road at (3½ M.) Pocol (see above), and at the (20 min.) cheese-dairy of Pezzè di Parù 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 extensive pastures of the Giau Alp (with the jagged crest of the Croda di Formin on the left, the Nuvolau on the right, and the Tofana behind us), cross the stream below a chalet, which we leave on the right, and soon reach the (1 hr.) top of the pass, on the right side of the Col Giattei, a low grassy eminence, on the left side of which another pass leads to Selva in the Val Fiorentina (see below). Superb View, towards the N., of the rocky walls of the Nuvolau, Tofana, Hohe Gaisl, and Cristallo; E., the Sorapiss, Croda di Formin, and Monte Carnera; W., the majestic Marmolada, the Boè, and other peaks. We now descend by a steep and narrow path, 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, and follow the wooded slope of the Mte. Frisole, the path being at first alternately level and hilly, and afterwards descending over meadows to (1¼ hr.) Colle di S. Lucia, or Villagrande (4830'; Finazzer), beautifully situated on a mountain-terrace, with a striking view of the Val Fiorentina, the colossal Pelmo, and the (S.) Civetta. From Colle to Caprile, ½ hr.

From Caprile to Borca on the Ampezzo road (p. 283), a bridle-path (road in progress) leads in 6 hrs. through the Val Fiorentina, past the villages of Selva (4480'), Andria, and Pescul, and over the Forcella Forada (6895'), on the N. side of the Pelmo. The Pelmo (10,394') may be ascended from the Val Fiorentina (difficult, comp. p. 283; from Selva, where guides may be procured, 9-10 hrs.). — Over the Forcella d'Ambrizzole to Cortina, and over the Forcella di Stanziana to Zoldo, see p. 285.

From Caprile by Rocca to the Val Pettorina ('Sottoguda Gorge'), the Fedaja Pass, and the ascent of the Marmolada, see p. 257 (guide from Caprile to Campidello 10 fr.).

The Road from Caprile to Agordo (14 M.) follows the left bank of the rapid Cordevole to (1½ M.) Callónèghe (on the right bank), and (½ M.) the beautiful Lake of Allèghe (3218'), 2 M. long, the E. bank of which it skirts. The lake owes its origin to a land-slip from the Mte. Forca, which in 1772 buried three villages. The surface of the green water reflects the towering rocks of Mte. Civetta (10,420'). On the E. bank lies (1½ M.) the hamlet of Alleghe, charmingly situated at the mouth of a ravine descending from the Coldai. (Pleasant walk from Caprile to Alleghe; then cross by boat to a hill on the W. bank which commands the finest view of the lake, and return to Caprile by Calloneghe, 2 hrs. in all.)

The Mte. Coldai, to the E. of Alleghe (3 hrs.) commands an admirable view of the Civetta, Pelmo, etc. To the N. of the Coldai an easy route crosses the Passo Coldai (Alleghe Cima, 3720') to the Val di Zoldo (p. 285).

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 abovenoted landslip. It then leads through a picturesque and richly wooded valley, in view of the Cima di Pape and Pallè di S. Lucano, with the Mte. Alto di Pelsa on the left, to (4½ M.) Cencenighe (2540'; Viandante), 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 (9300'; Gallo), picturesquely situated at the mouth of the wild ravine of Gares (p. 258); from Forno there is a bridle-track on the left bank of the Biois to (11/4 hr.) Faldace (4290'), at the head of the valley. Thence over the Valles Pass to (4 hrs.) Paneveggio, see p. 257; those who are bound for S. Martino di Castrozza need not go as far as Paneveggio, but ascend to the left below the Veneggie Alp and cross the Jurbell Alp direct to the Rolle Pass (see p. 258). — Over the Pellegrino Pass to Moëna, see p. 255; over the Comelle Pass to S. Martino di Castrozza, see p. 258.

The Cima di Pape (8238'), a very fine point of view, is ascended from Cencenighe or Listolade (see below) without serious difficulty (5 hrs.; guide Seb. Manfrat of Cencenighe).

The road crosses the Biois, and at (31/4 M.) Faè, 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 Fiamont. To the right, at (1 M.) Taibon, opens the Val di S. Lucano (p. 259), with the huge precipices of the Palle di S. Lucano on its N. side. Then (11/2 M.)—

14 M. Agordo (2060'; *Albergo alle Miniere; reading-room of the Italian Alpine Club on the ground-floor, open to strangers), the capital of the valley (3000 inhab.), beautifully situated in a rich valley amid imposing mountains (N., Mte. Alto di Pelsa and Cima di Fiamont; E., the Prampper Mts.; W., Palle di S. Lucano, etc.). In the extensive piazza stands the mansion of Cavaliere Manzioni.

From Agordo to Primiero over the Cereda Pass (4450'), 71/2-8 hrs., easy and attractive (guide). At (10 min.) Brunoag we cross the Cordevole and ascend to the left, obtaining fine retrospects of the Val Agordo (with the Creda Grande on the right), pass Voltaggio and Miano, and reach (11/4 hr.) Frasenë, or Frasseneck. The route now mounts more steeply to the right, through wood, to the saddle between Mte. Luna and Mte. Gardellon, whence it descends again to (11/4 hr.) Gosaldo (Inn), in a lateral valley of the Mis, at the foot of lofty dolomites (Sasso di Campo, Cima d'Oltor, etc.). We now follow the slope, high above the Mis valley (opposite Sagron, see below), above which is a long rocky ridge with the picturesque peak Il Piz, 8110), to (1 hr.) Mis, cross the stream (Austrian frontier) and ascend to the (2 3/4 hr.) Osteria, 1 1/4 hr. below the low, grassy summit of the pass. On the other side the broad, stony track descends gradually through meadows and woods to the (1 hr.) Castel la 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 Pravati diverges to the right, see p. 260.) A rough track now descends the hill, and crosses a (1/4 hr.) bridge, whence a good road leads by Tossadico to (2 M.) Pietra di Primiero (p. 260). — Another route from Agordo to the Cereda Pass leads by Tisier, Ren, Valalta (quicksilver mines, interesting to geologists), and Sagron, but is longer and less attractive than the path by Gosaldo.

From Agordo to the Val di Zoldo over the Duram Pass (5360'), rather fatiguing (to Forno di Zoldo, p. 285, 5 hrs.; guide requisite). The path ascends through the profound Dugon Valley to the pass, between Mte. Muoractsa and Mte. S. Sebastian. Descent either direct, or by S. Tiziano di Goima (4175'), to Doni and Forno.

Road to Belluno (16 M.). Below Agordo the valley contracts. The road is flanked with huge masses of rock. It emerges from this defile (*Canal di Agordo) at (101/2 M.) Peron (Inn), and at the hamlet of (1 M.) Mas it quits the Cordevole and leads towards the E. through a hilly district to (41/2 M.) Belluno (p. 286).
59. From Lienz to Windisch Matrei and Pregraten.

The Iselthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 106, 140.

The S. valleys of the Hohe Tauern (Virgenthal, Kalserthal, upper Möllthal) are most conveniently reached from the Pusterthal Railway.

Stellwagen from Lienz to Windisch-Matrei (181/2 M.) daily at 9.30 a.m. in 41/2 hrs. (fare 2 fl. 20 kr.; to Huben 1 fl.); from Windisch-Matrei to Lienz at 10 a.m. — 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 41/2 fl.

Lienz (2193'), see p. 266. The lower Iselthal is monotonous and unattractive for walkers. The road passes Schloss Bruck (p. 266), crosses at Ober-Lienz to the pleasant village of Ainert (Inn) on the left bank of the Isel, and then leads through scanty wood, passing Schloss Weyerburg, to (91/2 M.) St. Johann im Wald, or Mahrenwald (2400'; Inn, tolerable), where it recrosses the stream.

The Weisse Wald (7959'), a good point of view, is ascended from St. Johann in 5 hrs. (fatigue; with guide), through the Michlberger Thal and over the Alp of that name. — The Hochachobr (10,640'; 8-1/2 hrs.; difficult; guide Anton Trojer at Ainert) is best ascended from the Leibnig-Thal, which opens to the E. of St. Johann, via the (2 hrs.) Leibnig Alp; then from the head of the valley a steep ascent over loose stones and rock to a crumbling ridge, and lastly over snow to the top. Superb view. Ascent from Kals through the Lesach-Thal, see p. 300.

The road passes the ruined Kienburg on the left and traverses a defile. To the E. opens the Kalserthal, and to the W. the Defereggenthal (see below). 3 M. In der Huben (2570'; *Post). Thence to Kals, see p. 293. Ascent of the Rottenkogel, see p. 291.

The Defereggenthal presents little attraction, with the exception of the upper part, terminated by the Rieserferner group. 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 road ascends abruptly from Huben and reaches the valley at (3 M.) Hopfengarten (3515'; Inn), on the left bank of the Schwarzauch (Deferegger Bach). [From this point, with a guide, through the Zwene-wald-Thal and over the Villogratner-Joch (8161) to the Winkelthal, and by Ausser-Villgratten to Sillian (p. 269). 6-1/2 hrs.; the pass affords an admirable view of the Glockner, Venediger, and the Ampezzo Dolomites.] The valley contracts; to the right lies St. Veil, high above us; in the background the peaks of the Rieserferner. Then (9 M.) St. Leonhard, situated on a mound of debris at the broadest part of the valley, and (11/2 M.) St. Jakob (4524'; "Ladstätter; Zum Untereiner, well spoken of), at the mouth of the Trojer Thal. [Passes: From St. Jakob to the N. to Pregraten or Virgen over the Mutitstörl (8-1/2 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), see p. 294; this route is easily combined with the ascent of the Lasörling (p. 293). To Pregraten over the Bachlinke (8 hrs.; guide), see p. 295. — From St. Jakob to the S.W., through the Lapptal and over the Geisser Thörl (7200'), with fine view, to (4 hrs.) St. Magdalena in the Geisser Thal, and (4 hrs.) Weisberg (p. 262).]

The village of (31/2 M.) Erlsbach (5055'; 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. 262), and then that of the Patsch-Thal, at the head of which the Hochgall (p. 272) is for a short time visible, and reaches the (2 hrs.) Atp Seebach (6155'). To the W. rises the Fleischbachspitze, to the E. the Totenkorspitze and the Panargenspitze. About 1/2 hr. farther up the valley divides; the main branch, now called the Schwarzbach-thal, stretches towards the N. [Over the Schwarze Thörl to the Daberthal and Umbalphal, see p. 296; another pass crosses the Rotenmann-Scharte (about 9510'), to the W. of the Rötspitze (p. 296), and a third.
crosses the Schwarzachjoch (9680'), both leading to the Rödlthal and to
(7 hrs.) Kasern in the Prettau, p. 274; these two passes are trying, and
fit for proficients only.

In the Affenthal, the N.W. arm of the valley, 20 min. farther, lies
the Jagdhaus-Alpe (6600'), with numerous chalets and a chapel (quarters
at the Sternalpe, the first chalet on the right). Thence over the Klamml-
Joch, to the (3 hrs.) Reinthal, see p. 272; over the Merkjoch to the Prettau,
see p. 274.

Above Huben the valley contracts. The road, now inferior,
crosses the Isel and passes Mattersberg. The valley then expands,
and we soon reach (6 M.) —

18½ M. Windisch-Matrei (3190'; _Zum Rautter_; Wohlge-
muth, with the guides' office, well spoken of; one-horse carr. to
Huben 2, to Lienz 6 fl.), prettily situated, is the chief village
(2600 inhab.) in the Iselthal, the upper part of which beyond this
is called the Virgenthal. In the vicinity the Tauernthal ascends
towards the N. The village is protected by huge stone dams against
the ravages of the Bürgerbach, which descends from the Bretter-
wand on the E. — To the N.W. is the (1½ hr.) château of Weis-

senstein, now a hotel and pension (R. from 60 kr.).

Excursions. (Guides: Franz Raneburger, Andr. Eder, Andr. Köll,
Virgil Oberfeldner, Joh. and Andr. Untersteiner, Franz Aslaber, Joh. Krist-
ler, and Joh. Wibmer.) Pleasant walk past the old church of St. Nikolaus
to the (1½ hr.) Lukaskreuz, commanding an admirable view of the Lasör-
ling and the glaciers at the head of the Virgenthal.

The *Kals-Matreier Thörl* (p. 296), a splendid point of view, is
ascended in 3½ hrs.; guide unnecessary (1 fl. 80; to Kals 2 fl. 80 kr.).

The *Rottenkogel* (9045'; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is very attractive. We
follow the route to the Kals Thörl for ½ 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. 296; by Mattersberg, 6 hrs., with guide).

The *Zunigrspitze* (9075'; 4 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), the E. peak of the range
separating the valleys of Defereggen and Virgen, is another fine point
of view.

To *Inner-Gsños* (6 hrs.; guide 3½ fl., needless), one of the finest
excursions in the Tauern, vying with the Mooserboden in the Kapruner
Thal. To the Matreier Tauernhaus on the way to the Pinzgau (see be-
low) a broad bridle-path ascends through the Tauernthal towards the N.,
passing Schloss Weissenstein (see above) on the right. At (½ hr.) Prosegg
(3075') it crosses a rocky barrier, through which the Tauernbach has forced
a deep passage. (On the right the *Steiner Fall* and the houses of Stein.) At
(1 hr.) Gruben (3645') the narrow Frossnitzthal (see below) opens on the left;
then by the hamlet of Berg to the (1½ hr.) Landeggsäge (4240), at
the mouth of the (E.) Landeggthal (p. 295), with a waterfall. Then a rather
steep ascent to the (1¼ hr.) Matreier Tauernhaus (4980'; *inn*). The
good new path to the Gsños diverges to the left. ¼ hr. higher, crosses
a bridge (fine fall of the Gsñosbach, with the Venediger in the back-
ground), and reaches the chalets of *Ausser-Gsños* and (1¼ hr.) *Inner-
Gsños* (5590'; refreshm. at the last chalet on the right bank). The magni-
cificent *Schlatten Glacier*, the largest in the Tauern after the Pasterze, here
falls into a green basin, overshadowed by the Klein-Venediger, the Gross-
Venediger, and the Schwarze Wand (or Kristallkof. To the right, separ-
nated from this glacier by the Kesselkopf, is the Villragen Glacier. The
chapel hewn in a huge block of gneiss is interesting.

Excursions from Gsños. (Guides, see above.)

The *Rothe Sait* (8419'; 3 hrs.; guide 2 fl.), not difficult; ascent across
pastures, and then loose stones; good view of the Venediger.

The *Gross-Venediger* (12,051'; one guide suffices for 1-2 pers., two
for 3-4 pers.; from Windisch-Matrei (11, with descent to Pregraten 11\(\frac{1}{2}\),
to the Karalpe in the Krimmler Thal (15 fl.) is now usually ascended from
the Prager Hütte on the Kesselkopf. From Gschlöss the route leads to the
right through the valley to the foot of the Kesselkopf, and ascends by a new
zigzag path, at first over turf, and then for some distance over the lateral
moraines of the Schlatten Glacier, to the (3 hrs.) Prager Hütte (about
8700'; restaurant 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 a crest of rock
separating it from the Vilrangen Glacier. The Klein-Venediger (11,416')
remains on the right. The Rainerhorn (p. 293) soon becomes visible on
the S.; then, facing us, the rounded summit of the Venediger, which is
reached on the S.E. side in 31/2-4 hrs. from the Prager Hütte (view, see
p. 293). 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, Rödtspitze,
Daherspitze, and Rieserferner Mts., and, in the distance, the Adamello,
Ortler, Bernina, the Oetztal, Stubai, and Zillertal Alps; N., the Kitz-
bufel Mts., Chiemsee, and the N. Dolomites as far as the Dachstein;
immediately at our feet lie the huge ice-catastrophes by which the mountain
is encircled. — Descent to Pregraten (comp. p. 293): we traverse the snow
of the Schlatten Glacier to the saddle between the Hohe Aderl and the
Rainerhorn, cross the Rainer Glacier to the Mullitz-adler, and then
traverse rocky debris, avoiding the Kapnitzkopf by a digression to the
left, to the (2 hrs.) Johannshütte in the Dorferthal and to (3 hrs.) Pre-
graten. — The steep descent to Pregraten direct, through the Wallhornthal,
or that through the Frossnitzthal to Grub and Windisch-Matrei, is not rec-
commended. — To the Ober- and Unter-Sulzbachthal, or over the Krimmler
Thört to Krimml, see p. 294.

Other passes from Gschlöss: Over the Plenitz-Scharte or the Weissenegger
(or Hollersbach) Scharte into the Hollersbach-Thal (p. 129), with which
the ascent of the Rothe Sail (see above) may easily be combined. — Over
the Unter-Sulzbach-Thört to the Unter-Sulzbachthal, difficult (comp. p. 130).
— To Krimml, (p. 294), from the Prager Hütte 9-10 hrs., 5 hrs. on the
ice (including the Venediger, 11/2-2 hrs. more).}

From Windisch-Matrei to Mittersill in the Pinzgau, 12-13 hrs.
(better in 2 days, in combination with a visit to the Gschlöss). To the
Matreier Tauernhaus, see above (guide necessary from this point to the
farther side of the pass only; from Matrei to the Pinzgauer Tauernhaus
7, to Mittersill 8 fl.). Then through a bleak valley (to the left a fine view
of the Gschlössthal with the Schlattenees and the Venediger), and a steep
ascent past two houses of refuge to the (3 hrs.) Velber Tauern (8330'). View
limited. The path crosses a patch of snow and descends steeply to the
Nassfeld, with its two small lakes, the Mittersee on the right and the
Flattsee on the left; to the left rise the Tauernkogel (7979') and the sombre
Freischwand. The path then follows the Velber Thal (the Hintersee, 4279',
remaining on the left to the (3 hrs.) Schösßwender or Pinzgauer Tauern-
haus (8330'; Inn, guides), 1/2 hr. below which the Ammerthal (or Ammer-
thaler Oed) opens on the right. Then, crossing the Velber Bach several
times, to (11/2 hr.) Mittersill (p. 128).

From Windisch-Matrei to the Virgenthal. A rough road
leads to (101/2 M.) Pregraten (porter 21/2 fl.). Driving is possible
as far as Virgen, but is not recommended. The icy regions of the
Venediger group are not visible from the bottom of the valley, but
are disclosed to view when the Johannshütte is reached (see below).
The road crosses the Tauernbach and ascends through wood on the
left bank of the Isel by MItteldorf to (5 M.) Virgen (3900'; Bräu).
On the hill to the right is the ruin of Grabenstein; to the left the Lasörling.

The Lasörling (10,151'; 5-6 hrs., fatiguing; guide Jost Mariacher or Jac. Resinger, 5 fl.) is a very fine point of view. From Virgen or Wöllzelach (see below) we proceed to the S. in the Mullitzthal to the (2½ hrs.) Mullitzalp; then over a slope of detritus, and round the arete, which stretches to the S.E., to the (1½ hr.) S. base of the peak, which is attained after a laborious ascent of 1 hr. more over debris. View imposing: N., the Venediger group; W., the Rieserferner; E. the Glockner and Schober; S., the distant Ampezzo Dolomites. — The Mullitzthõrtl, see p. 295.

The cart-track to (5½ M) Pregraten leads on the right bank of the Isel by Wöllzelach. The footpath by (20 min.) Obermauern, running high up on the N. slope, and descending through wood to (50 min.) Woivojach and (1½ M.) Pregraten, is preferable.

Pregraten (427½; Steiner's Inn, below the church, rustic), a prettily-situated village, is a good starting-point for excursions among the Venediger group.

Excursions. Guides: Balthisar and Thom. Ploner, Joh. Mariacher, Andrä and Jos. Berger, Alois Weitskopf, Simon Mayer, and Jakob Steiner. Application should be made to the inn-keeper Isaias Steiner, the chief of the guides' association. The tariff is given in connection with the different excursions. The guides provide themselves with food. The return-journey is paid for if the guide is dismissed at a distance from home. Each guide is bound to carry 15 lbs. of luggage; overweight 2 kr. per lb. per hour.

The Bergerkogl (5700'; 3½ hrs.; guide 3 fl.) commands a very fine view, particularly of the Venediger group. We ascend to the S., through the Zopeintital, to the (2 hrs.) Berger See (7113'), and in 1½ hr. more to the top. Similar view from the Toinig (8720'; 2½ hrs.; guide 3½ fl.), between the Lasitzthal and the Kleinbachthal.

The Lasörling (10,151'; 6 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), may be ascended from Pregraten through the Lasitzthal (difficult); better from Wöllzelach and through the Mullitzthal (see above).

To the Johannshütte, easy (3 hrs.; guide 2½ fl.). We follow the cart-track through the valley to the W., pass the (½ hr.) Bühl, and ascend the bridie-path to the right, and in ½ hr. turn into the Kleine Iselthal, or Dorferthal, which near its mouth forms a deep gully. Below are the houses of Hinterbuhl. On the left, the precipices of the Schlüsselspitze and the Nikiaskopf. The brook with its numerous falls remains on the left, and farther on rushes through a wild subterranean channel. Near the Gumpach-Kreuse (6424') a view is suddenly disclosed of the Venediger, Hohe Aderl, Rainerhorn, and the Dorfer, Rainer, and Mulliwitz glaciers. Then past a herdsmen's hut to the Johannshütte (6850'), in a small hollow, the property of the Austrian Alpine Club (shelter by day 30, night-quarters 60 kr.). Keys at Pregraten, Gschlöss, Windisch-Matrei, and Virgen.

The Gross-Venediger (12,051') from the Johannshütte 5-6 hrs.; rope necessary; one guide suffices for 1-2 persons, 6 fl., with ascent to Gschlöss 10, to the Kursinger Hütte 10, to the Karalpe 11 fl.). None of the loftier summits of the Eastern Alps is so easily attained as the Gross-Venediger, and the panorama thence is one of the most magnificent of Alpine scenes. The shortest and easiest ascent is from the Prager Hütte (p. 292). Travellers who ascend from Pregraten spend the night at the Johannshütte; start very early next morning, cross the discharge of the Mulliwitz Glacier, ascend over slopes of turf, detritus, and rock, and then skirt the Kapunskopf (9060) towards the right (N.E.; the Zettelalmzalach or Außere Mullitz Glacier lies to the right; the extensive Dorfer Glacier below, to the left) to the (3½ hrs.) Mullitz-Adert (10,814'), a rocky crest on the margin of the Innere Mullitz or Rainer Glacier (to which a kind of path has been constructed by the Pregraten guides). The route now mounts the Rainer Glacier (beware of the crevasses) to the snow-saddle between the Hohe Aderl (11,480') and the Rainerhorn (11,660'), whence we obtain a
view, to the right, of the Schlatten Glacier, descending to the Gschlöss. We then ascend the upper névé of the glacier, leaving the Klein-Venediger (11,416') on the right, to the (2½-3 hrs.) summit. — Descent by the Schlattenkees and the Kesselkopf to Gschlöss, see p. 292. — To the Ober-Sulzbachtal the descent is difficult: first between the Gross and Klein-Venediger to the Unter-Sulzbach Glacier (descent to the Unter-Sulzbachtal somewhat hazardous); then to the W. over the Zwischen-Sulzbach-Thörl to the Ober-Sulzbach Glacier and the Kärsinger Hütte (p. 130; 12-13 hrs. from Pregraten). — The descent to the Karalpe in the Krimmler Thal may also be combined with the ascent of the Venediger (see below).

**Passes. To the Ober-Sulzbachtal by the Ober-Sulzbach-Thörl (to the Kursinger Hütte), to Neukirchen 13 hrs.; guide 7 or 10 fl.; rope necessary, but no danger). From the Johannshütte (see above) we cross the gradually-sloping Dorfer Glacier to the (3 hrs.) Ober-Sulzbach-Thörl (9,490') admirable view of the N. side of the Venediger group, to the left the Sonnatskopf and Schlieferspitze, to the right the Steierlauenerwand and the Keesschrofen. Descent, steep and fatiguing, over the Ober-Sulzbach Glacier, and then to the right, above its fall (Turkische Zeltstadt), to the (2 hrs.) Kärsinger Hütte; to Neukirchen (p. 150) 4 hrs. more.

To Krimml by the Ober-Sulzbach-Thörl and Krimmler Thörl, very interesting, and free from danger (from the Johannshütte to the Karalpe 7 hrs., to Krimml 4-5 hrs. more; guide 7½ fl.). By this pass the long circuit by the Umbal-Thörl and the Krimmler Tauern is avoided. From the Johannshütte to the (3 hrs.) Ober-Sulzbachthörl, see above. We then descend to the highest névé of the Obersulzbach-Kees, describe a circuit to the left of the Grosse Geiger and the Maurerkeesköpfe, in the direction of the slopes of the Sonnatskopf, and thus reach the ice-clad depression of the (2 hrs.) Krimmler Thörl (9,728'). Steep descent between the Sonnatskees on the right and the fissured Krimmerkees on the left, and across the level tongue and the moraine of the latter to the (2 hrs.) Karalpe (p. 131). — Through the Maurerthal to the Krimmler Thörl (shorter, and not difficult), see below.

**Maurerthal. Maurer-Thörl. Reggen-Thörl.** The Maurerthal, to the W. of, and parallel with the Dorferthal (see above), hitherto little visited, is well worthy of notice. We follow the Iselthal as far as (1 hr.) Streden (1,510'), the last farm (see below), cross the Maurerbach, and enter the valley to the right; 5 min., the Maurer-Alp; cross the brook to the (10 min.) Goricahi Alp; 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 Goubach-Spitze, between them the Reggentörl; N.W., the Simony-Spitze; N., the Maurerkeesköpfe and Grosse Geiger; E., the Grosse and Kleine Hann. We next pass a cow-shed and ascend the pastures to the (1⅓ hr.) tongue of the Simony and Maurer Glaciers. 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 4½ hrs.) to the Maurer Thörl (9,500'), between the Eastern and the Hintere Maurerkeeskopf. View similar to that from the Obersulzbach-Thörl. Then a walk of 1 hr., free from danger, across the gently-sloping snow of the Ober-Sulzbachforn, to the Krimmler Thörl (see above). — Ascent of the Grosse Geiger (10,997') difficult, both from the Maurer and the Dorfer Glacier.

**Reggen-Thörl.** We ascend the slopes of the Deltacher Keesflecken, between the Maurer and Simony glaciers, take to the latter, and follow the left margin of the S. arm of the glacier, crossing furrowed snow-slopes, steep at places, to the flat snow-saddle of the Reggen-Thörl (9,977'), a pass between the Malham-Spitze and the S. Goubach-Spitze (5½ 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 Umbalthal (see below). Those bound for the Prettau may go direct from the Reggentörl to the (2 hrs.) Hintere Umbal-Thörl (see below).

The Defereggenthal may be reached from Pregraten by the Multiitz-thörl or by the Bachlenke. The path to the former (to St. Jakob 8-9 hrs.;
guide 5 fl.) ascends from (1 hr.) Wöllzelach (p. 293) to the S. through the Mullithal to the (21/2 hrs.) stony tract at the base of the Lasörling (p. 292). Here it turns to the right, crosses the brook, and ascends abruptly to the (11/2 hr.) Mullit-Thörl, or Pregraten-Thörl (8910'), whence we obtain a fine view of the Venediger behind us, and of the Lasörling to the right. Descend into the Tegischthal, and to the right to (211/2-3 hrs.) St. Jakob (p. 290). — The route over the Bachlenke is finer (8-9 hrs.; guide 51/2-fl.). From Pregraten we ascend the valley to the (11/2 hr.) Pöbell-Alpe (see below), above which we turn to the left, cross the Isel, and mount through the picturesque Grossbachthal, 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 (31/2 hrs.) Bachlenke (or Trojer Thörl; 8850'). Shortly before reaching the top of the pass, we enjoy a beautiful retrospect of the Venediger and Dreiherrspitze. We descend, at first turning to the right, and passing a small lake on the left, to the upper Trojer Thal (opposite the Panargenspitze), follow the steep grassy slopes on the left side of the valley (path soon improving) to the Upper and Lower Trojer-Alp (8960'), and traverse the picturesque and narrow valley to (3 hrs.) St. Jakob.

A visit to the *Umbalthal, or highest region of the Iselthal, is recommended (from Pregraten to the Clarahütte 31/2-4 hrs.; guide for the inexperienced 3 fl.). The road in the valley leads past the Bühl, crossing the Dorferbach (p. 293) at the houses of Hinterbühl, to (1 hr.) Streden (4510'), the last farm, at the mouth of the Maurerthal (see p. 294; in the background rise the Maurerkeesköpf(e)). At the Pöbell-Alp (4925'), 11/2 hr. farther, the path crosses the Isel (to the left the beautiful fall of the Grossbach, see above), and then ascends on the right bank, passing a (10 min.) second waterfall. A steeper ascent, through wood, passing a fine fall of the Isel on the right, 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 (11/2 hr.) shepherd's hut. To the left opens the Daberthal (see below), at the head of which rise the Todtenkorspitze and the Panargenspitze, with their glacier; facing us is the Rödtspitze with the Welitzkees (see below). The path now crosses a rocky barrier, and then descends to the (31/4 hr.) Clarahütte (6900'), a club-hut with room for 10 persons (bed of hay 60 kr.; use of hut by day, 30 kr.). — About 11/2 hr. higher the magnificent *Umbal Glacier (not visible from the hut) descends into the valley.

Over the Vordere Umbalthörl to Kasern in the Prettau (the upper Ahrenthal), 51/2-6 hrs., a remarkably fine route, somewhat trying, but unattended with danger (guide 71/2 fl.). From the Clarahütte to the Umbal Glacier 11/2 hr., then over the moraine and across the glacier (11/2-31/4 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 (11/2-2 hrs.) Vordere Umbalthörl (9270), to the S. of the Agner- or Eierkopf. 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-, Goubach-, and Malham-Spitze; from the top of the pass the long chain of the Zillerthal Alps becomes visible to the W. The path now descends steeply over snow and rock, then over grass, into the bleak Windthal (fine retrospect of the valley, with the Rödtspitze and the Rödt Glacier), crosses the brook, and follows its left bank to (21/2 hrs. from the pass) Kasern (p. 274). — The passage of the Hintere Umbalthörl (9270) is also free from danger, and presents no difficulty when the ice
is in good condition. The Umbal Glacier is crossed, and a snowy slope
ascended between the Schlaitner Keesfelden and the Agnerkopf to the ThörL
Descent at first steep, after which the route unites with that from the Vorder-
tere ThörL (see above).

The Rötspitze (11,460'; 4½ hrs.; guide 6, with ascent to Kasern
10 fl.), a very fine point of view, is also free from danger. The brook
is crossed to the W. of the Clarahütte, and the steep grassy slopes are
ascended in zigzags, the end of the Welitz Glacier being avoided by keep-
ing to the left. The névé of the glacier is then ascended (rather steep)
to the arête between the Daberspitze (Hohe Säule, 11,145') on the left
and the Rötspitze 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 to Kasern
difficult: by the Rothenmann-Scharte (p. 290) and the Röthferner to the
Rüdt-Alpe 4 hrs., to Kasern 1½ hr. more. Or we may descend from the
Rothenmann-Scharte to the S., to the Jagdhausalpe in the Schwarzbach-
thal. Thence to the Defereggenthal, see p. 290; to Rein, see p. 272.

The Dreiherrnspitze (11,460'; 5½ hrs.; guide 7½ fl.) is free
from danger. We first cross the lower, nearly level part of the Um-
bal Glacier (1½ hr.), then ascend the grassy and rocky slopes of the
Schlaitner Keesfelden (see above) to the upper region of the glacier, and
cross the latter towards the N.E., below the Altschneid. Lastly a steep
ascent to a rock projecting towards the S.E., which we mount (with
cautions 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 Umbalthörl to Kasern. (Descent over
the Lanakees not advisable.)

The Simonyeispitze (11,417'; 5½ hrs.; guide 8 fl.) and the Mainhamspitze
(10,900'; 4½ hrs.; guide 6½ fl.) may also be ascended from the Clarahütte.
The Daberspitze (Hohe Säule, 11,145'; 5½ hrs.; 8 fl.) is more difficult. —
A route which presents no difficulty leads through the wild Daberthal,
or Sulzbachthal (see above), and over the Schwarze ThörL (9650') to the
Schwarzbachthal and the (6 hrs.) Jagdhaus Alp (p. 291).

60. From Windisch-Matrei to Kals and Heiligenblut.

To Kals from Windisch-Matrei the most attractive route is by the
Matrei-Kalser ThörL (see below; bridle-path, 5 hrs.; guide not indispens-
able). — From Lienz to Kals, 7 hrs.; road as far as Huben (p. 290); then
a footpath through the Kalserthal (see below). — From Uttendorf in the
Pinzgau to Kals over the Stubacher or Kaiser Tauern, 12-13 hrs., an
interesting route (better in 2 days, with a night at the Rudolfshütte, see
below). — From Heiligenblut to Kals by the Berger ThörL, 7½ hrs.;
guide advisable (see below).

Windisch-Matrei, see p. 291. Above the church we ascend the
pilgrimage-path in zigzags through larch-wood, go straight past
the chapel, pass several houses, and traverse several woods. On the
left is the gorge of the Bürgerbach, above us rise the Bretter-
wände. We ascend above the gorge for 1 hr. and pass a small
chapel in a straight direction; then (20 min.) cross a brook, quit
the wood (½ hr.), and reach the new bridle-path, which ascends in
easy zigzags, describing a wide curve in the wood higher up. In
1½ hr. (3½ hrs. from Windisch-Matrei) the summit of the **Kal-
ser ThörL (7230'; Inn) is attained. Splendid view of the Venediger,
Glockner, and Schober group.

View. To the E., far below, lies the Kalserthal, from which the Köd-
nitzthal extends straight to the BergerthörL and to the left of the Glock-
Panorama from the Kalser Thörl (7230').
ner, while the Lessachthal ascends to the Schober. To the left towers the majestic pyramid of the Gross-Glockner, with the Adlerstruße and Hohenwartkopf on its right, and the Glocknerwand (Hofmannsspitze), Romariswandkopf, and Hohe Kasten on its left. Below the Adlerstruße, in a depression of the Freiwand, is the Stüdlhütte, on the margin of the Teischnitz Glacier. To the right of the Bergerthörl is the Peischlagthörl. To the E. are the Böses Weibl, Wandschuß-Wand, and the beautiful Schober group, including the Glödis, Ganot, and Hoch-Schober. On the W. the whole of the Virgenthal is surveyed, up to the Rödtspitze and the Mallhamspitzen; to the left are the Zunig (in the foreground) and the Lasörling; to the right, at the head of the Frossnitzthal, is the Venediger group, with the Klein-Venediger, Rainerhorn, Kristallwand, etc. (Comp. the annexed Panorama, after J. Stüdl.) The view is much finer from the second to the S., with a trigonometrical column, easily reached by following the crest of the hill for 1 hr. (guide unnecessary).

The path to (1 1/2 hr.) Kals descends towards the left, and then leads through wood. Halfway down is a small chapel. At the bottom of the valley we cross the fields straight towards the church at the lower (S.) end of Kals. The broad path to the left leads first to the Grossdorf, a circuit of 1/2 hr.

From Huben (p. 290) to Kals through the Kaiser Thal, 3 hrs., a tolerable path. We turn to the right beyond the inn, and traverse meadows to a (1/2 M.) bridge over the Isel. Then through wood, ascending to the left at a (20 min.) hut, to (1/2 hr.) Ober-Peischlach (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 (1 1/2 hr.) Staniska, a magnificent view of the Gross-Glockner, with the Glocknerwand and the Ködnitz and Teischnitz glaciers, is disclosed. The valley expands at (3/4 hr.) 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 Lessachtal (p. 300), lies the hamlet of Lesach. Farther on, where the valley is broader, the path crosses the deposits of a torrent by which the course of the Kaiser Bach is gradually being altered, and soon reaches (1 hr.) Kals, see below.

From Uttendorf (p. 128) to Kals through the Stubachthal and over the Kaiser Tauern, by the 'Fischer-Weg', an attractive route of 11 hrs., lately improved by the Austrian Alpine Club (guide necessary to the Tauern pass, 6 fl., to Kals 10 fl.: Alois Täubl, P. Durnberger, or Barth. Griessenauer of Uttendorf). Cart-road as far as the (2 hrs.) Vellerer Bauer (3200', night-quarters). We next reach the (1/4 hr.) Brennhütte at the base of the Teufelsmühle (3192'); to the right opens the Dorfer Oed, at the head of which rises the Landegkgkopf (9530'). By the Hopfich Alp (4730'), 1 hr. farther up, the path divides. The Tauern route crosses the Ache, and, at the end of the Enzinger Boden (1 hr.), as this region of the valley is called, the stream which drains the Grünsee; it then skirts the W. bank of the latter and ascends the slopes of the Schafbühl (5015') to the (1 1/2 hr.) Rudolfshütte on the Weiss-See (7300'), erected by the Austrian Alpine Club (restaurant in summer; bed 1 fl.). Here the route unites with the above-mentioned path diverging at the Hopfich Alp. [The latter ascends to the left by the Wurf Alp and Hohenkamp Alp., passes the Tauernmoos-See (6435') on the W. side, and skirts the E. slopes of the Schafbühl, in all 1/2 hr. longer.] The Schafbühl commands a superb view of the Oedemeinik Glacier and its imposing environs, the Hohe Kasten, Eiskögele, Johannisberg, and Hohe Riffel; to the W. rises the Granatkogel group with the Sonnblick, Raberkopf, and Granatspitze. — From the Rudolfshütte over the Kapruner Thörl to the Kapruner Thal, see p. 128; the Obere Oedemeinikelscharte, see p. 306. — The Granatspitze (10,112'; 3 hrs.; guide 2 1/2 fl.), ascended from the Rudolfshütte by the Sonnblick Glacier and the Granatscharte (between the Granatspitze and the Raberkopf), is a
to Kals.  KALS.  60. Route. 299

to Kals. KALS. 60. Route. 299

Fine point of view, presenting no difficulty. Descent over the Granatspitze Glacier and through the Landeggthall to Windisch-Matrei or Gschlöss (p. 281).

From the Rudolfsbütte the path ascends over rock and a patch of snow to the (1 hr.) Stubacher or Kaiser Tauern (3500'); view limited. Then a steep and stony descent to the (11/4 hr.) Dorfer See (6300'), 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 (13/4 hr.) the brook runs through a narrow gorge, and the path ascends the Stiegenwand by stone steps. Fine view from the top. Descent to Kals, 1 hr. more.

**Kals (4354'); *Unterwirth or Glocknerwirth, kept by Thomas Groder, with a small Alpine library and the interesting 'Glocknerbuch', containing accounts of ascents from Kals; *Oberwirth 'Zum Alpenverein'), a village pleasantly situated in a broad basin, is a good starting-point for expeditions among the Glockner group.**


**Excerpt from the Tariff.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Rate (SF)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stüdlhütte</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grossglockner</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grossglockner and down to the Leiterkees (Salmshöhle)</td>
<td>8.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grossglockner and by the Hofmannsweg to the Elisabethruhe 10, to Heiligenblut 11/2, to Ferleiten</td>
<td>13.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Heiligenblut or the Elisabethruhe by the Berger</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thörli</td>
<td>9.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>To Heiligenblut by the Pastere and Franz-Josephshöhe</td>
<td>5.80</td>
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For each excursion on which a night is spent in the Erzherzog-Johannahütte on the Adlersruhe the charge is 1/2 fl. higher.

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 (12,459'); to the Stüdlhütte 41/2, to the top 3 hrs. more; two guides necessary for 1, three for 2 pers.) from Kals is shorter and cheaper than from Heiligenblut (p. 308), but is recommended to experts only. The route ascends the Ködnitzthal, to the E., to the (11/4 hr.) Groder, the highest hamlet, crosses the stream, and diverges to the left from the Berger Thörli route (see below) to the (5/4 hr.) Jürgenhütte (6426). Passing the (1 hr.) Lucknerhütte (1460) on the right (to the right also are the Lange Wand and the Ködnitzkees), we ascend the slope of the Freiwand to the left to the (11/2 hr.) Stüdlhütte on the Vanitscharte (9150), erected by Hr. Studl of Prague, and well fitted up (restaurant in summer; bed 60 kr.). The Vanitscharte, 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 Kaiser Thörli. 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 Kramul, Gamasspitze, and Zollspitze. The summit may be attained from the Scharte by two different routes. The 'Alte Kaiser Glocknerweg' ascends to the N. from the Stüdlhütte, over detritus, to the arête, between the Teischnitz and Kändnitz Glaciers (see above), and mounts the arête, which becomes steep towards the end, to the (2 hrs.) Erzherzog-Johannshütte, erected in 1879-80 by the Alpine Club 'Oesterreich' on the Adlersrutsche (11,360'), where this route joins the Heiligenblut route (p. 305). Ascent from the Adlersrutsche at first gradual, then more rapid, over snow and rock, to the (3/4 hr.) Kleinglockner (12,349'). On the N.W. side of this peak we descend steeply about 25° (facilitated by iron pegs and a wire-ropes) to the Obere Glocknerscharte, a gap between the Little and the Great Glockner, consisting of a ridge 16-32' long and 1-2 wide (descending on the right to the Pastorze, and on the left to the Kändnitz Glacier) the passage of which requires a steady head, but is facilitated by a wire rope attached to the rocks. Lastly a steep ascent over rock (wire and pegs) to the summit of the Gross-Glockner (20-30 min. from the Klein-Glockner).

The 'Neue Kaiser Glocknerweg', or 'Stüdlweg' (advisable only for vigorous mountaineers; strong woolen gloves useful), ascends the rocky arête between the Teischnitz and Kändnitz glaciers with the aid of wire-ropes and iron stanchions attached to the rocks at the expense of Herr Stüdl, direct to the summit, which under favourable circumstances is reached in 3 hrs. from the Stüdlhütte. This route avoids the Klein-Glockner and the Scharte. Those who purpose returning to the Stüdlhütte by this route should leave their Alpenstocks behind at the beginning of the steepest rocks.

The View is almost unrivalled in extent and magnificence (panorama in the Stüdlhütte). 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 Kaisen. On the summit are a wooden pyramid, used in Sept. 1879 in connection with the measurement of latitude, and an iron cross about 6' high, erected by the Alpine Club 'Oesterreich' in 1880. — Descent to Heiligenblut or Kals in about 6 hrs.; to Heiligenblut by the Adlersrutsche and Hohenwurtscharte, see p. 306; by the Hofmannsweg to the Pastorze (during a favourable state of the snow only), see p. 305. — In 1879 the Gross-Glockner was ascended by Hr. Griger of Vienna, attended by Chr. Rangetiner, for the first time by the N.W. arête (Untere Glocknerscharte or Teischnitzscharte, about 11,500' very difficult).

The Romariswandkopf (11,637'; 6-7 hrs.) commands a magnificent view, hardly inferior to that from the Gross-Glockner. From the Stüdlhütte we ascend to the Teischnitz Glacier, which we cross in the direction of the Glocknerwand. We then cross the flat Kramul-Sattel, to the N.E. of the Kramul (10,669'), to the Frusnitz Glacier, and ascend to the summit without much difficulty by the snowy Glockner arête.

The Hochschober (10,840'; 7-8 hrs.) is reached by the Lesachthal, the Lesach-Alp (night-quarters), and the Ralf Glacier; fatiguing but interesting (comp. p. 290). — The Gornetschamp (9023'; 4 hrs.), the W. spur of the Schober group, between the Kandnitzthal and the Lesachthal, which presents no difficulty, affords a splendid view of the Glockner, Schober, and Venediger groups. — The Rottenkogel (9045') 4 hrs. descent to Windisch-Matrei 2½ hrs.; see p. 291. — The Muntanitz (Laimetspitze, 10,594'; 7 hrs.), the highest peak between the Kalsertal and the Tauernthal, is a fine point of view, but fatiguing. — The Granatspitze (10,112'), see p. 298.

From Kals to Heiligenblut. The finest route leads over the Berger Thörl (known at Heiligenblut as the Kälser Thörl, 8690') in 7½ hrs. (guide 4 fl.). A tolerable bridle-track (see above, route to the Stüdlhütte) leads to the (1¼ hr.) Groder; 1¼ hr. farther up the path crosses the Kandnitzbach, and ascends abruptly to the right to the (2½ hrs.) broad saddle of the Thörl (admirable
view: S. the Schober, S. W. the Defereggan Mts. and the Dolomites, N. W. the Hochgall, E. the Gastein Mts. with the Hohenaar, Sonnblick, etc.). In descending we obtain a view of the Leiter Glacier, Adlersruhe, and Glockner to the left. The path descends steeply into the Leiterthal (N. the Schwerteck and Leiterköpfe), crosses the brook to the (1 1/2 hr.) Leiterhütte (p. 305), traverses the Katzen-Steig and the Trog-Alp, and crosses the Gössnitzbach (p. 305) to (2 1/2 hrs.) Heiligenblut. — The Peischlag Thörl (8135'), to the S. of the Berger Thörl, is not recommended, as the path is bad.

Travellers bound for the °Franz-Josephs-Höhe (p. 304) save a day by proceeding from the Leiterthal over the Maxnwiesen and round the Vorder-Leiterkopf direct to the Elisabethruhe (comp. p. 306). — From Kals to Ferleiten (p. 123), by the Elisabethruhe and Pfandlscharte, 13-14 hrs. (guide 8 fl.).

61. From Lienz to Heiligenblut.
Comp. Map, p. 106.

From the South, Heiligenblut is most conveniently reached from Lienz or from Dölsach in the Pusterthal by the road by Winklern (one-horse carr. from Lienz to Heiligenblut 12, from Dölsach 10 fl.). From Dölsach to (6 1/2 M.) Winklern the road is so rough that walking (porter 1 1/2, from Lienz 2 1/2 fl.) or riding (horses to be had at Dölsach only; 3 fl.) is preferable to driving. From Winklern a carriage-road leads through the Möllthal to (13 1/2 M.) Heiligenblut (one-horse carr. 5 fl., to Döllach 3 fl.; omnibus every morning from Winklern to Heiligenblut, returning in the evening, fare 1 fl. 80 kr.). — From Sachsenburg (p. 307) to (34 M.) Winklern a small post-vehicle daily in 11 hrs., starting at 8.30 a.m., fare 3 1/2 fl. (not recommended). One-horse carr. from Sachsenburg to Ober-Vellach in 2 1/4 hrs. (3 1/2 fl.), from Ober-Vellach to Winklern in 4 hrs. (6 fl.), from Winklern to Heiligenblut, see above. — From Kals to Heiligenblut over the Berger or the Peischlag Thörl, see above.

From the North, the most attractive route to Heiligenblut leads through the Fuscherthalt and over the °Pfandlscharte, or over the Fuserthörl (p. 124) and the Rauriser-Heiligenbluter Tauern (p. 124). — From Gastein there are two routes to Heiligenblut. One of these crosses the Stanz (p. 121) to Bucheben, descends to Wörth, and leads through the Rauriser Seitenwinkel to the Heiligenbluter Tauern (comp. p. 121). The other (finer, but more difficult, and fit for adepts only) leads from the Nassfeld to the Rauris Gold Mine, and then either crosses the Kleine Zirknitz or the Tramerscharte to Döllach, or crosses over the Goldzechscharte and the Fleiss direct to Heiligenblut (comp. p. 306). — From Gastein over the Maltznitzer Tauern to the Möllthal and to Heiligenblut, see p. 119. — From the Kapruner That a difficult glacier pass leads over the Rifflthor to the Pasterse (p. 128); a similar pass from the Stubachthal crosses the Obere Oedenwinkelscharte (p. 306).

From Lienz to Dölsach (3 M. by railway; 10 min.), see p. 266. 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. Just beyond the inn, a steep path which cuts off the windings of the rough cart-track, ascends to the (3 1/4 M.) hill of Iselsberg (3645'), commanding an admirable view of Lienz, the valley of the Drave, and the pinnacles of the Rauchkofel and Spitskofel (p. 266). [The direct footpath from Lienz by Dehant, rough, and not recommended, 2 hrs., is joined here.] The cart-road next reaches the (1 1/4 M.) inn *Zur Wacht, crosses the bound-
ary of Carinthia, and is continued by a good road which descends past the *Badhaus zum Grossglockner (restaurant; one-horse carr. to Heiligenblut 5 fl.) to (2 M.) Winklern (3140’; *Aichenegg; *Post), finely situated on a slope high above the Möllthal.

The Möllthal opens off the Pusterthal near station Sachsenburg (p. 267). A carriage-road (diligence, see above) ascends the valley. At Möllbrücken it crosses the Möll, and leads by Mühldorf, Kolbnitz, and Stallhofen, below the castle of Falkenstein, to (13 M.) Ober-Vellach (2250’; Fürst Liechtenstein; Post), at the mouth of the Mallnitzthal. (Over the Mallnitzer Tauern to Gastein, see p. 120.) Then by Soßriach (to the right the castle of Kroppenstein, p. 120) and Flattach to (41/2 M.) Ausser-Fragant (Inn; over the Schober Thörl to Döllach, 7 hrs., see p. 120). Next come Stall (Rässinger), Rangersdorf, Laimach, and (161/2 M.) Winklern. The direct path from Stall to Mörtschach (see below) is not much shorter than the road.

The road descends into the valley and crosses the Möll. At (4 M.) Mörtschach (3158’), the Astenthal opens to the right; at (11/4 M.) Stampfen the picturesque Wangenitzthal diverges to the left. At (21/2 M.) Döllach (3370’; *Ortner), at the mouth of the Zirknitzthal, which has been impoverished by the exhaustion of its mines, rises the old castle of Gross-Kirchheim. (Over the Kleine Zirknitz or the Tramerscharte to the Rauris Gold Mine, see p. 122.) About 1/4 M. from the inn the Zirknitz bursts forth from a wild rocky gorge; farther on is the (3/4 M.) Alexisklamm (new path indicated by painted marks), with the fine*Zirknitzfall, 200’ in height.

Beyond Döllach the road next reaches (11/4 M.) Putschall (3470’), at the entrance to the wild Gradenthal and crosses to the right bank of the Möll, returning to the left 1/4 M. farther on. On the left (1/2 M.) is the Jungfernsprung, a waterfall 420’ high. At (11/4 M.) the hamlet of Pokhron (3563’), 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 Grossglockner is visible; to the left the Möll forms a fine waterfall (Zlappfall), 260’ high. The road ascends to the right, through a gate, and soon reaches (2 M.) —

Heiligenblut (4600’). — Schober’s Inn, near the church.

Guides. Johann Kramser (president), Joseph Tribuser, Georg Bäuerle, Anton Granögger, Fritz Martin, Anton Wallner, Matthäus Asslauer, Matth. and Veit Granögger, and Joseph and Anton Lackner. The president is to be found at the inn every evening for the purpose of making arrangements as to guides and porters.

Excerpt from the Tariff. (Fees from the Glocknerhaus, see below.)

| Glocknerhaus 1. 80, there and back . . . . . . . . . | 3 50 | To Ferleiten by the Hochthor and Fuschertörl . . . . | 5 — |
| Franz-Josephs-Höhe and back . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3 — | To the Rauriser Tauernhaus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4 — |
| Holmannshütte, and over the Pasterze to Kals . . . . | 7 40 | To Bucheben and Gastein . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 11 — |
| To Ferleiten by the Pfanderscharte, incl. Franz-Josephs-Höhe, from Glocknerhaus 5, from Heiligenblut . . . . | 6 — | To Kals by the Berger Thörl . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5 — |
| . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . . . . | To the Leiterhütte only . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3 — |
| . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . . . . | Grossglockner by the Leiterthal . . . . . . . . . . | 10 — |
| . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . . . . | Same, and descent to Kals . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 13 — |
| . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . . . . | Hohenar . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5 — |
Horse from Heiligenblut to the Glocknerhaus 5, Franz-Josephs-Höhe 6 fl. (with side-saddle 1 fl. extra); to the Pfandelscharten-Gletscher 6 fl. 30 kr.; to the Hochthor only, 3 1/2 fl. — One-horse Carriage to Döllach 3, Winklern 5, Ober-Vellach 12 fl.

Heiligenblut, the loftiest village in Carinthia, finely situated in a green Alpine valley, overlooked by the bold snow-pyramid of the Gross-Glockner, 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. The Calvarienberg (1/4 hr.) affords a good view of the Grossglockner; to the left the three Leiterköpfe, to the right the Romariswandkopf (p. 300), in the background the Johannisberg (p. 305).

The Obere Fleiss, 1 hr. to the E. of Heiligenblut, is a finer and more open point of view. The path descends to the left by Schober'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; 35 min., the chalet Zur Untern Fleiss. In 5 min. more the path descends and crosses the Fleissbach (p. 306), and then ascends to the right through wood to the (10 min.) Tavern zur Oberr Fleiss (rustic). The Martinskapelle, 1/2 hr. farther, commands a still more extensive view.

The chief attraction near Heiligenblut is the view from the Franz-Josephs-Höhe, vying with the most sublime in Switzerland. A good bridle-path (guide unnecessary) ascends to the Elisabethruhe in 3 hrs.; thence to the Franz-Josephs-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 Leiterthal (p. 306) diverges to the left, we recross the stream. By the (5 min.) houses of Winkel (4720') we cross the Gutthalbach, and for 1 hr. ascend rapidly. To the left, on the opposite slope, is the Kesselfall, 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. To the E. is the Fleiss Glacier, beyond which lies the gold-mine (p. 306). A few paces farther the Pasterzen-Gletscher comes in sight. For a time the path is now level, leading partly through wood to the (1 1/2 hr. from Heiligenblut) Bricciuscapelle (5292'), rebuilt in 1872, opposite the *Leiterbachfall. Close by is a good spring. Then another ascent. After 40 min. the path ascends by means of steps hewn in the rock, called the Ochsenplatten, or Böse Platte, beyond which the Glockner is disclosed to view. We next mount a rocky saddle by steep zigzags. At the (1/2 hr.) top (the Brettboden, 6815') 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 or
Elisenrast (6980'), built by the Austrian Alpine Club, and affording an excellent view of the Pasterze and the Glockner (*Inn; two bedrooms with 20 beds at 1½ fl.).

The Franz-Josephs-Höhe is reached in another hour (guide 1 fl., unnecessary). The path traverses pastures and crosses the Pfandelschartenbach (p. 125) to the (¼ hr.) Wallnerhütte (6940'). Above the hut we ascend to the right, by the brook; at a (5 min.) spring we turn to the left, rounding an angle of the Freiwand, high above the magnificent fall of the bluish-green glacier. In 40 min. more we reach the **Franz-Josephs-Höhe (7640'), a point of view with benches on the rock-strewn flank of the Freiwand, which commands a complete survey of the huge Pasterze Glacier, the second-largest among the German Alps (nearly 6½ M. in length; at the Hofmannshütte ¾ M., and in the upper basin about 3 M. in width). The view is finest in the direction of the white pyramid of the Johannisberg, which becomes visible here. Immediately before us towers the Gross-Glockner, with its two peaks; to the left of it are the Adlersruhe, Burgwartscharte, Hohenwartkopf, Kellersberg, Schwerteck, and the three Leiterköpfe; to the right of the Glockner rise the serrated Glocknerwand (Hofmannspitze), Romaris-wandkopf, Schneewinkelkopf, Untere Oedenwinkelscharte, Johannisberg, Obere Oedenwinkelscharte, and Hohe Riff; the three rocky peaks in the upper basin of the Pasterze are the Vordere, Mittlere, and Hintere or Hohe Burgstall. A slab of marble on a rock on the Franz-Josephs-Höhe, protected by an iron door, is to the memory of Carl Hofmann of Munich, a distinguished Alpine traveller, who fell at Sedan in 1870.

Few travellers extend their walk beyond the Franz-Josephs-Höhe; but, if time permit, it is well worth while to prolong it to the Hofmannshütte (guide advisable; from the Glocknerhaus, there and back, 1 fl. 80 kr.). The path descends a little, skirting and traversing the moraine, and then crosses a nearly level part of the glacier to the (1¼ hr.) Hofmannshütte (7965'), in the Gamsgrube, a hollow at the base of the Fuscherkarkopf. The hut was erected by Archduke John (and formerly called Johannshütte), and repaired in 1870 by Hr. Hofmann and Hr. Stüdl (admission by day 30, for the night 60 kr.).

Ascents from the Hofmannshütte or from the Glocknerhaus (for experts only, with competent guides; the charges given are from the Glocknerhaus). — The Fuscherkarkopf (10,896'; guide ½ fl.), affording an excellent survey of the Glockner group, is ascended from the Hofmannshütte in 3 hrs. by the Gamsgrube and the S.W. arête (steep at first). — The Sonnenwelleck (10,059'), the E. neighbour of the Fuscherkarkopf, is ascended from the Glocknerhaus by the Freiwand and the Freiwand-kees in 4 hrs.; fine survey of the Fuscherthal. (From the Fuscherkarkopf to the Sonnenwelleck, by following the sharp arête, which sinks towards the centre, 1 hr.)

The Grosse Bärenkopf (11,045') is ascended from the Hofmannshütte in 3 hrs. (guide 5 fl.). The route, at first the same as that to the Bockkarscharte (p. 125), crosses the arm of the upper Pasterze which descends from
the Breitkopf (10,312'); then, leaving the Bockkarscharte to the right, it leads to the (2 hrs.) Eiswandbüdel (10,487') and ascends a snow-arête to the Mittlere and the (1 hr.) Grosse Bärenkopf (11,045'). We may now extend the excursion by crossing the Keilacharte and the Kleine Bärenkopf to the (1 hr.) Hohe Bärenkopf (11,174'), and return by the Bockkarscharte to the Hofmannshütte. (Descent to Ferleiten by the Hochgruber Glacier, difficult.)

The Hohe Burgstall (9733'), reached from the Hofmannshütte 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 Eiswandbüdel and the Grosse Bärenkopf.

The Grosse Wiesbachhorn (11,735'; from the Hofmannshütte 6-7 hrs.; guide 9, to Ferleiten 12, to the Rainerhütte 14 fl.). We cross the Bockkar-Scharte (p. 125) to the Bockkar Glacier; then ascend to the left to the Keilacharte (about 11,350'), the pass between the Grosse and the Kleine Bärenkopf (see above), skirt the latter by keeping to the left and traversing the névé, pass the Glockerin (11,220') and the Hintere Bratschenkopf (11,205'), and thus reach the Wielinger Scharte (p. 127), from which we have a steep ascent to the snowy summit. Descent to the Kaindthütte and Rainerhütte, see p. 127.

The Johannisberg (11,403'; from the Hofmannshütte 4-5 hrs.; guide 6 fl.). The route lies across the upper Pasterze Glacier; then avoids the fall of the highest Pasterze basin by skirting the N.E. side of the Glocknerwand (12,237'), traverses wide expanses of snow, and lastly ascends somewhat steeply to the summit by the snow-arête on the E. side. On the W. side the mountain descends in huge precipices to the Oedenwinkel Glacier in the Stubachthal. 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 Obere Oedenwinkelscharte or the Rifflthor.

The Hohe Riff (10,960'; 5 hrs.), from the Hofmannshütte by the Rifflthor (see below), and lastly up a steep snow-arête, is another fine point.

The Schneewinkelkopf (11,197'; from the Hofmannshütte 4-5 hrs.). As far as the upper basin of the Pasterze Glacier we follow the Johannisberg route (see above). Then a wide circuit, leaving the Untere Oedenwinkelscharte (see below) on the right, to the depression between the Eiskögele (11,282') and the Schneewinkelkopf, whence a snow-arête leads to the summit. Descent to Kals by the Laperwitz Glacier, 6 hrs., without difficulty (guide 11 fl.).

The ascent of the Großer-Glockner (12,459') is difficult and fit for experts only (with two guides for 1 pers., three for 2 pers.). It was ascended for the first time in 1799 by Count Salm, Bishop of Gurk, attended by 29 guides. The first ascent from Kals (p. 299) was made in 1855.

There are two routes from Heiligenblut, one over the Pasterze (Hofmannsweg), the other over the Leiter Glacier. The former is preferable. Starting very early from the Glocknerhaus, we cross the Pasterze Glacier, traverse the Aeussere Glocknerkar, and cross the Aeussere Glocknerkar Glacier, to the (3½ hrs.) Adlersruhe (see below). This route presents no serious difficulty when the snow is in a favourable condition, as it generally is till the middle of August. (Guide from the Glocknerhaus to the Adlersruhe 6 fl.; to the Gross-Glockner and back 9, with night at the Erzherzog-Johannshütte 11½, with descent to Kals 12 or 14½ fl.)

The second (Glockner route (formerly the only one), over the Leiterek and the Hohenwartcharte, ascends by the Möll to the (25 min.) small chapel mentioned at p. 503, turns to the left, crosses the Gösmitzbach, and mounts to the (9½ hr.) Troglap, whence it descends to the Leiterthal. Beyond the (2½ hr.) bridge over the Leiterbach we ascend the steep path on the left bank ('Katzensteig', lately improved), 60' to 260' above the brook, to the (1 hr.) Leiterhütte (7370'), a poor chalet. We next ascend to the right to the (2 hrs.) new Salmshütte (9203), on the Scheertreck, built by the Austrian Alpine Club in 1882, and thence mount the fatiguing Leiterek to the (1½ hr.) Hohenwart-Scharte (10,463') and the (9½ hr.) new Erzherzog-Johannshütte on the Adlersruhe (11,360'), where the route unites with the

Baedeker's Eastern Alps. 5th Edit.
old Glockner route from Kals. Thence to the summit (1½-1¼ hr.), see p. 300. — Descent to Heiligenblut or Kals (p. 299) about 6 hrs.

PASSES. Over the Pfandelscharte, Fuscherkarscharte, or the Bockkar-
scharte to Ferleiten, see p. 125.

Over the Rifflthor to the Kapruner Thal (to the Rainerhütte 11 hrs.; guide 9 fl.), laborious. The Rifflthor (10,138'), between the Hohe Riffth (10,960') and the Vordere Bärenkopf (10,676') is reached without danger. Descent across the Karlinger 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 Rainerhütte (p. 126).

Over the Obere Oedenwinkelscharte to the Stubachtal (to the Rudolfsbühle 9 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 Scharte (10,785'), which lies between the Hohe Riffth and the Johannisberg. The descent to the Oedenwinkel Glacier and the Rudolfsbühle (p. 298) is precipitous and difficult. — The Untere Oedenwinkelscharte (10,414'), between the Johannisberg and the Eis-kögele, crossed by Messrs. Hofmann and Stüdl for the first time in 1869, is very difficult.

From the Glocknerhaus to Kals (6-7 hrs.; guide 5, by the Franz-Josephs-Höhe and the Berger Thörl 6 fl.). We cross the lower Pasterze basin, between the ice-fall and the tongue of the glacier (quite safe), ascend to the left, round the slope of the Vordere Leitertöpfl, and over the steep declivities of the Mardwiesen, to the Leiterthal, in which, at the end of the Katzensteig, we join the route to the Berger Thörl (comp. p. 300). (Passage of the Stockerscharte, between the Vordere and the Mittlere Leitertöpfl, very steep, and not advisable.)

From Heiligenblut to the Rauris Gold-Mine (and Gastein) by the Fleiss. Ascent of the Hohenaar. This interesting glacier-tour requires a trustworthy guide (to Gastein 10, incl. the Hohenaar 12 fl.). The Fleissthal, which opens into the Mölltal at Pohkorn (p. 302), divides 1 hr. to the E. of Heiligenblut into the Grosse Fleissthal to the N. and the Kleine Fleissthal to the E. We ascend the latter to the (2½ hrs.) Berghaus on the Seebichl (8203'), fitted up as a club-hut by the Austrian Alpine Club in 1882, and the (1½ hr.) Zirm-See (8200'). A small lake in a rocky basin at the foot of the Goldzech Glacier. We next ascend over ice and rock, past a deserted miners' house, to the (1½ hr.) Goldzechscharte Pass (9220'), lying between the Hohenaar on the N. and the Sonnblick on the S. [From the pass to the summit of the Hohenaar (10,692'), an easy ascent of 1 hr.; view magnificent.] We descend from the pass over the Ochsenkarkees (sometimes much crevassed) to the (3-4 hrs.) Kolben (p. 121). Thence to Taxenbach in the Pinzgau, see p. 120; over the Riffscharte or the Bockhart-scharte to Gastein, see p. 119.
62. From Vienna to Gratz.

141 M. Railway. Express trains in 5½-6¾ hrs. (fares 15 fl. 91, 11 fl. 27, 7 fl. 60 kr.); ordinary in 8-9 hrs. (fares 12 fl. 67, 9 fl. 51, 6 fl. 34 kr.). Views 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 Matzleinsdorf and the Protestant cemetery. On the summit of the Wiener Berg to the left, farther on, rises a Gothic column, erected in 1542, called Spinuskreuz from the statues of SS. Crispinus and Crispinianus, now corrupted to *Spinnerin am Kreuz*. The suburbs of the city extend as far as stat. Meidling. To the right, beyond the avenue from Schönbrunn to Laxenburg, is the Gloriette. Stations Hetzendorf (with an imperial château), Atzgersdorf, Liesing, Perchtoldsdorf, and Brunn. On the hills to the right are several castles, and above them the Husarentempel. From (10 M.) Mödling, a place of some importance at the entrance to the picturesque Brühl, a branch-line diverges to the left to Laxenburg, an imperial château in a fine park. Stations Guntramsdorf and Gumpoldskirchen, the latter famous for its wine.

17 M. Baden (695'; *Goldener Löwe; *Stadt Wien; *Grüner Baum; *Schwarzer Adler) is a famous watering-place, the warm springs of which (72-97° Fahr.) were known to the Romans (*Thermae Pannoniae*). The chief spring (*Römerquelle, or Ursprung*) rises copiously in a cavern in the shady Park at the base of the Calvarienberg. The best view of the town is obtained from the *Montrzruh*, a pavilion on the Calvarienberg (20 min.). A pretty walk is through the *Helenenthal*, on the bank of the Schwechat, to the (1¾ hr.) Weilburg, a château of Archduke Albert, and thence to the (1 hr.) Urthelstein and the (1½ hr.) Krainerhütten; on the heights, to the right and left, are the ruins of Rauhenstein, Rauheneck, and Scharfenbeck.

A little beyond Baden the ruins just named 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 (19 M.) Vöslau (800'; *Hôtel Back; Hailmeyer), another watering-place, the finest Austrian wine is produced, the best vineyards being above the church of Gainfahrn, which yield ‘Oberkirchner’.

Excursion to (1½ hr.) "Merkenstein", with a ruined castle, a château, and a belvedere in the park. Small "Inn kept by the forester (good ‘Vöslauer’). Thence to the Eisernen Thor (2785'), a fine point of view, 2 hrs.

Near (21½ M.) Leobersdorf (870'; *Adler) the Schneeberg (p. 311) appears on the right. To the E. is (1¼ M.) Schönau, with a beautiful park.

From Leobersdorf to St. Pölten, see p. 323.

To Gutenstein, 23½ M., a branch-railway (3½ hrs.; fares 1 fl. 82, 1 fl. 37, 99 kr.) through the smiling valley of the Piesting. Stations Steinabrück, Wöllersdorf (with large sandstone-quarries), and Unter-Piesting (Löwe; Hirsch), 1 hr. to the N. of which is Hornstein, the finely-situated château of Archduke Leopold. Near (13 M.) Ober-Piesting (Gruner Baum) is the extensive ruin of Starhemberg, ½ hr. to the S., once a seat of Frederick 'der Streitbare'. Passing Wopfing and Pesting (‘Lehn'), we next stop at (15 M.) Waldeggb, prettily situated (with the Vordere Mandling on the N. and the Kressenberg on the W.). Interesting excursion to the Hohe Wand. The route is through the Dünbachthal (waterfall), past the shooting-lodge and park of Archduke Leopold (containing mountain-goats), to the (2½ hrs.) Kleine Kanzel (3039'), a splendid point of view. (The Placklesberg, 3724', the highest point of the Hohe Wand, is covered with wood.) The Kressenberg (2000'), 2 hrs. from Waldeggb, is another fine point.

The valley contracts. The train runs through deep cuttings and crosses a viaduct (finest point at the Halle). 17½ M. Oed (Stampf), with large tin-works; thence to the S., across the Miesenbach, to (5 M.) Buchberg (p. 311) interesting. Then past a wool-factory (station) to (21 M.) Farnitz (1410'; Herzog), in a broad and pleasant valley. About 2 M. to the N.W. is Muckendorf (Höingberger), from which the Unterberg (4400) is ascended in 4 hrs. (but shorter from Gutenstein through the Steinapiesting-Thal). Above Muckendorf is the (20 min.) fine Mirafall (Karner's Inn).—23½ M. Gutenstein (1580'; Bär; Löwe), a prettily-situated village. Fine views from the ruined castle, from several points in the park of Count Hoyos, and from the (½ hr.) Mariahilfsberg (2313). A road leads from Gutenstein through the Klosterthal, and over the Gscheid (2375'), to the (9 M.) Höchbauer (from this point to the ‘Alpenhaus' on the Kuhshneeberg 2 hrs., comp. p. 311), and to the (2½ M.) Singerin, at the head of the Höllenthal (p. 311).

26 M. Felixdorf. Near Theresienfeld (a home for invalid officers founded by Maria Theresa in 1763) are extensive fields of maize.

31 M. Wiener-Neustadt (930'; Hirsch; Kreuz; Rössl), a manufacturing town with 23,375 inhab., has been almost entirely rebuilt since a fire in 1834, which destroyed the whole except 14 houses.

The Parish Church, with two lofty spires, is partly Romanesque (nave, 13th cent.) and partly Gothic (choir and transept, 1455). It contains good painted statues of the twelve Apostles in the style of Veit Stoss, an excellent figure of St. Sebastian of the 16th cent., and interesting tombstones, including that of Cardinal Khlesl (d. 1630), with a bust in high relief. Outside the tower, on the S. side, is the tombstone of the Hungarian Counts Zrínyi and Frangipani, who were executed as rebels in 1671 in the court of the old arsenal (now a brewery).
On the 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 (of 1453) of the Emp. Frederick, whose favourite and bombastic motto A. E. I. O. U. ('Austria erit in orbe ultima', or 'Austria est imperare orbi universo') is inscribed on different parts of the walls. The building was converted into a military academy (400 pupils) by Maria Theresa 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. 138).

The Neuklosterkirche, on the E. side of the town, contains the monument of Eleonora of Portugal (d. 1467), consort of Frederick III., and a carved altar with wings, executed in 1447.

The Rathaus contains a magnificent silver tankard, 2' in height, which commemorates the reconciliation of Frederick III. of Austria and Matthew Corvinus of Hungary, and other mementoes of the same period.

Interesting excursion by the Oedenburg Railway (see Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria) to (11 M., in 3/4 hr.) Mattersdorf, whence we ascend to the left by Forchtenau to the (5 M.) château of Forchtenstein, the property of Prince Esterhazy, conspicuously situated on a limestone rock (1880), and containing a collection of family-portraits, captured weapons, etc. (castellan 50 kr.; Inn adjoining the château). — On the top of the hill, 3/4 hr. farther, rises the Rosalienkapelle (2411') a pilgrimage-church erected in 1695, with an extensive prospect.

From Neustadt to Aspang, 21 1/2 M., railway (from a station on the E. side of the town) in 1 hr. 20 min. (from Vienna to Aspang 3 hrs. 20 min.). Stations: Klein-Wolkersdorf (near which is Froshdorf or Frohsdorf, the summer-residence of Count Chambord), Erlach, and (8 M.) Pitten (an old village with an extensive ruin), beyond which the line follows the pleasant Pittenthal. 10 1/2 M. Seebenstein is commanded by the handsome castle of that name, erected in 1092, the property of Prince Liechtenstein, and still partly preserved, containing an interesting armoury. 14 M. Scheiblingkirchen. 16 1/2 M. Editz (1473; *Schnöcker); pleasant excursion thence to the (1 1/2 hr.) tower on the Kulmriegel (2484). 21 1/2 M. Aspang (1555), consisting of Unter- and Ober-Aspang (*Hirsch), with the château of Count Pergen, the terminus of the railway. This is the best starting-point for the ascent of the Wechsel (5 hrs.). We may either follow the road to the W. through the Klosterthal (*Grosse Klausen) to Mariensee, and ascend by the Aspanger Schwage (4810'; burned down in 1882); or ascend by a steep road to Mönchkirchen, turn to the W. to the Lichineck, and mount by the Steinerne Stiege (4307) and the Niedere Wechsel (5473) to the summit (Hochwechsel or Hoher Umschuss, 5702), marked by a trigonometrical pyramid (splendid view). Descent by the Kranichberger Schwage (*Inn) to (3 1/2 hrs.) Kirchberg (see below). — From Aspang to (8 M.) Kirchberg diligence daily by Feistritz in 1 1/4 hr.; see p. 310.

To the right beyond Neustadt the Schneeberg 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 (see above). 35 M. St. Egyden; 39 M. Neunkirchen (1210'; *Hirsch), a manufacturing place. Scenery picturesque and varied. At (42 1/2 M.) Ternitz, a place with a large steel-foundry, the train crosses the Sirningbach.
(Through the Sirningthal to Buchberg, see p. 311.) Stat. Pottschach, with manufactories. 47 M. Gloggnitz (1428'; *Kaffehaus; *Alpenhorn; *Adler; Rössl), at the base of the Semmering. To the left on the height is Schloss Wartenstein (see below). Schloss Gloggnitz on a hill, with its numerous windows, a Benedictine abbey down to 1803, is now the seat of the district-authorities.

Interesting excursion from Gloggnitz to (1½ hr.) Schloss Wartenstein (2490'), with extensive view from the tower. — A road leads from Gloggnitz to the S.E. by Schloss Kronichberg, the property of the Archbishop of Vienna, and the Rams (2394') to (7 M.) Kirchberg on the Wechsel (1890'; Fleischer; Lone), from which the Wechsel (5702') may be ascended by the Saurnüken, the Kranichberger Schwaige, and the Schöberl in 5 hrs. (comp. p. 309). — To the W. of Kirchberg is the (1/4 hr.) Hermannshöhle, a grand stalactite cavern, recently rendered accessible (adm. 50 kr.; for large parties 25 kr. each; the visit takes 2-3 hrs.). — To the E. of Kirchberg (33/4 M.) lies Feistritz, with a château of Prince Sulkowski, sumptuously fitted up (but the collections are only shown to those who have obtained permission at Vienna). Thence to (41/4 M.) Aspang, see p. 309.

The *Semmering Railway, which begins at Gloggnitz, the oldest of the great continental mountain-railways, constructed by Hr. v. Ghegha in 1848-53, is remarkable for the boldness of its engineering and the grandeur of the scenery it traverses. Between Gloggnitz and Mürzzuschlag, a distance of 35 M., there are 15 tunnels and 16 viaducts. The maximum gradient is 1:40. The line reaches its highest point (2950') in the long tunnel (p. 313). The construction of this part of the line cost about 59,000l. per English mile.

The train now ascends. Schloss Gloggnitz presents a handsome appearance; in the valley flows the green Schwarzaun, on which is the large paper-manufactory of Schöglmühl. On the left rises the Sonnenwendstein with its three peaks; to the W. in the background the Raxalp (p. 311). The line describes a wide circuit round the N. slope of the mountain to (54½ M.) Payerbach (1512'; Mader; *Rail. Restaurant, with beds).

To REICHENAU AND THE HÖLLENTHAL, a very attractive excursion from Payerbach (omnibus from the station to Reichenaun). The road passes under the railway-viaduct and reaches (1½ M.) Reichenaun (1600'; *Fischer; *Waisnitz, prettily situated in the Thalhof, ½ M. to the N., dear), in a very sheltered situation, in the beautiful green valley of the Schwarzaun, a fashionable resort of the Viennese, with many new villas and lodging-houses. (On the left bank of the Schwarzaun is the Rudolfsbad, a hydro-pathic, well fitted up.) The road then passes the Villa Wartholtz, the seat of Archduke Karl Ludwig, and the mouth of the Preinthal (p. 311), and reaches (2 M.) Hirschau (1821'), with its large iron-works. The valley now contracts (on the left rises the Grünschacher, on the right the Fechter, Ochsenwand, and Stadelwand), and we enter the *Höllenthal. The road crosses the Schwarzaun several times, and next reaches (2 M.) Kaiserbrunn (1762'; *Schmelt's Inn), near a large reservoir belonging to the waterworks of Vienna, supplied by the copious and excellent Kaiserbrunnen and the Stixensteinquelle in the Sirningthal. A steep path ascends from this point through the Krummbachgraben to the summit of the Scheebarg (see p. 311; to the Baumgartner 5 hrs.). We now pass through a very picturesque part of the valley. After 2 M. a finger-post indicates the way to the (2½ M.) *Grosse Hölleenthal (2132'), a grand basin, enclosed by the rocky slopes of the Loswand on the left and the Klobenwand on the right, with the Losbühel to the left in the background. (Chamois, which are preserved here, are often seen.) From the Grosse Hölleenthal the
to Gratz.  

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‘Listeig’ ascends, partly in steps, protected by chains and banisters, through the Gratstock to the Rax (to the Eisblüten on the Grünschacher 3 hrs.; thence over the Trinksstein-Sattel to the Karl-Ludwigshaus 1 hr.). More interesting, but difficult, is the Losbühletsteig, leading through the Tuffelsbadstube to the (2½ hrs.) top of the Loswand. Thence to the Hofhalt (herdmen’s hut) 1 hr., and to the Eisblüten (see above) ¾ hr. (comp. p. 312).

The main road next passes (1¼ M.) the rustic Weinzettel Inn. The sides of the valley become lower, and we reach the (1¼ M.) inn “Zur Singerin (1899), at the mouth of the Nassthal, 9 M. from Reichenau. The Schwarzaualth now turns to the N., and after 1 M. again ramifies. The road through the Vots-That to the right ascends to the (1½ M.) Höchbauer (ascent of the Schneeberg, see below), and crosses the Klosterthal-Gscheid, to (10 M.) Gutenstein (p. 308).

Few tourists proceed beyond the Grosse Hölenthal, or farthest the Singerin; but the following prolongation of the excursion is very attractive. From the Singerin we ascend the Nassthal, with the scattered village of Nasswald (a Prot. parish, founded at the end of the 18th cent. by woodcutters from Gosau), to the (1¼ M.) Reithof (“Inn) and (½ M.) Oberhof (“Dangl; diligence to Payerbach daily in 3 hrs.; 1 fl. 30 kr.), ½ M. beyond which is “Engleitner’s Inn. The valley again contracts, and we cross the Saurusselbrücke to the Nasswald properly so called, and (2½ M.) the Schütter Inn (2330), situated in a charming dale. The Reisenthal, at first a narrow gorge, diverges here to the S.; at the upper end of it is the Binder Inn (2834); with the Scheibwald-Mauer on the left and the huge Kohlmauer beyond it). Thence to the Raxalp, see below. From the Binder Inn we ascend through beautiful wood to the (2¼ M.) Nasskamp (3057), a saddle between the Raxalp and Scheellalp. (Ascent of the latter, see p. 316; from the Nasskamp over the Gamsecksteig to the Raxalp, see below.) We then descend to the Nassbauer, and proceed by Altenberg to (6 M.) Kapellen (p. 315).

The Schneeberg (6810) is usually ascended from Payerbach (or Reichenau), or from Buchberg (guide there and back 3 fl.; if a night be spent out, 4 fl.). From the Payerbach station (the shortest and most frequented route, 3½ hrs.) the path ascends steeply to the right to the (½ hr.) Schneefelshütte, and through wood (indicated by notices and red streaks) to the (½ hr.) Eng, a defile between the Schnalzwand and the Saurussel. We then mount the new Marienstein and through the Gansriesen (a timber-slide in a steep gorge) to the (1½ hr.) Lackenboden (refreshments in the chalets in summer). We next ascend in a straight direction by the Pürchhofweg, turn to the left to the Alpeleck, at the foot of the Hochalpel, and mount the Krummbachsattel (4300) in windings to the (1¼ hr.) Baumgartner-Haus (4560); “Schuschnik’s Inn, bed 1, pension 3 fl.), situated on the steep S. slope of the Hochschneeberg, adjacent to a large refuge-hut built by the Austrian Tourists’ Club. From this point we ascend the Luchsboden, the S. slope of the Wartegel (6181), to the (1¼ hr.) Damböckhaus, a hut built by the same society on the Ochsenboden (5912), and to the right, by a path marked by posts, to the (1 hr.) Kaiserstein (6762), and thence to the (½ hr.) summit of the Klosterwappen (Alpenhepfe, 6810). The view is very extensive, stretching to the W. as far as the Dachstein. The ascent is easier from Buchberg (Doppler), 8 M. to the N.W. of station Ternitz (p. 308; road through the charming Stimming-That, passing Schloss Stitzenstein; one-horse carr. 4-5 fl.). From Buchberg a good bridle-path (practicable for driving) ascends the Hengstthal, passing the (2 hrs.) excellent Kalte Wasser spring (3877), to the (1 hr.) Baumgartner (see above). The ascent from the Höchbauer (p. 308) is by a somewhat steep path, at first through wood, to the (2 hrs.) Innere Hütten (Alpine fare) on the N. margin of the Kühlschneeberg (5680); then across a furrowed plateau, past the Aeussere Hütten, to the (4 hrs.) Kaiserstein.

The ascent of the Raxalpe or Rax, 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 (6583), on the S.W. side. In the middle of the plateau rises the Scheibwaldhöhe (6390). The buttress
projecting into the Höllenthal and culminating in the Jacobskogel (5702')
is called the Grünschacher Alp. The ascent is best made from Prein (2260';
*Draxler; Joh. Darrer, a good guide), 5 M. to the S.W. of Reichenau, in
the Preinthal, which diverges from the main valley near Hirschwang (p. 310;
onibus from Payerbach to Prein on Sat., Sun., and Mon., fare 60 kr.).
From Prein we follow the road to the E. as far as the (2½ M.) Neuberger
Gscheid (3510'), the watershed between the Schwarza and the Mürz, and
the frontier of Styria. (The continuation of the road descends through the
Raxgraben to Kapellen, p. 315; 6 M.) We now ascend to the right through
the Siebenbrunental (a fine rocky basin) to the (3½ hr.) Halterhütte (4321'),
and thence by the Schlangenweg (practicable for carriages) to the (1¼ hr.)
Karl-Ludwigshaus (5915'; built by the Austrian Tourists' Club, and used
as an 'Inn in summer), situated on the plateau. From this point, passing
the 'Schweinfelbando-Hütte', we reach the summit of the Heukuppe in 3½ hr.
more (extensive and beautiful view). — From Kapellen (p. 315), on the
S. side of the Rax, there are several different routes to the summit. One
route leads through the Raxenthal to the (6 M.) Gscheid, and as above
to the Karl-Ludwigshaus. Another leads to the N. to (3½ M.) Altenberg
(Inn), and ascends through the Kern-Grabens to the right to the
(1½ hr.) Karrer Alm (4856'); it then turns to the left to the Hohe Stein
('View') and mounts by a good path in windings to the (1 hr.) plateau
(6050'), near the Gameck (6093'), whence it ascends to the right to the
(1½ hr.) Heukuppe. A third route leads by Altenberg to the (2½ hrs.)
Nasskamp (3957'; see above), turns to the right to the (1¼ hr.) Gruberalm
and thence to the Gipfellt, and lastly ascends by the Gameckstein to
the (2 hrs.) plateau and the (½ hr.) Heukuppe. — From the Grosse Höllenthal
to the Rax through the Gatsloch or the Tenfelsbadstube, see p. 311. —
Several paths ascend from the Reitschatal to the Rax (fit for experts only).
One route leads from the Binder Inn by the Kaiserstein to the (1½ hr.)
Zinkofahnten Alp; thence to the (1 hr.) Pechoer Haus (Inn), near the War-
riegel (6200'; 'View'), the (1 hr.) Liechtenstein-Hütten, and the (1½ hr.)
Karl-Ludwigshaus. (From the Pechoer Haus we may ascend the Scheib-
waldhöhe, 6380', the central peak of the Raxalp, in ¾ hr.) Other paths
lead from the Binder over the Grosse Gries to the (2½ hrs.) Pechoer Haus
(fatiguing), and by the Grosse Gries or through the Bärenloch (difficult)
to the (3 hrs.) Karl-Ludwigshaus.

Beyond Payerbach the train crosses the valley of Reichenau by an
imposing viaduct of 13 arches. 300 yds. long and 60' high, and then
ascends (gradient 1:40) the S. slope of the valley. The paper-manu-
factory again becomes visible far below, while to the W. the Raxalp
still forms the background. Two short tunnels; to the left an ex-
tensive view of the plain. Gloggnitz now lies 558' below the line.

The train next skirts the Gotschakogel (two tunnels). On a rocky
pinnacle, at stat. Klamm (2254') rises an old castle of Prince Liech-
tenstein, once the key of Styria, but now half destroyed. Far below
runs the old 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 pin-
nacles. The train traverses a long gallery, with apertures for light,
and a bridge, skirting the Weinsettelwand, and reaches stat. Brei-
tenstein (2543'). Two more tunnels. It then crosses the Kalte 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 Raxalp) to the last large viaduct (175 yds. long, 90' high),
which spans the Untere Adlitzgraben.
After three more tunnels the train stops at (70 1/2 M.) Semmering (2840'); Semmering-Bauer, 1 1/4-1 3/4 hr. from Gloggnitz. A monument to Karl von Ghega (p. 310), the constructor of the railway, has been erected on the rocks to the right. About 3/4 M. to the E., in a fine situation (about 3280'), is the new *Südbahn-Hôtel Semmering, with a large restaurant. On the high-road, 3/4 M. to the S. of the station, is the *Erzherzog Johann Inn, situated at the highest point of the road (3216'). Near it is a monument to Emp. Charles VI., the constructor of the road.

The Sonnenwendstein or Gästritz (1896'; guide 2 fl., not indispensable), which rises to the E. of the Semmering, ascended in 1 1/2-2 hrs., commands an extensive and beautiful panorama. Far below in the foreground are the Klamm, Schottwien, and the railway. The summit is carpeted with the Alpine rose. — A path descends on the N. side to (1 hr.) Maria-Schutz (2490'; "Inn), a resort of pilgrims, in a charming situation. Thence by the old Semmering road to Schottwien ("Post; "Zum Wasserfall) and (5 M.) Gloggnitz (see above).

The line now avoids a farther ascent of 276' by means of a tunnel, 1570 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 (2950'). The train then descends rapidly. From Steinhaus onwards it is carried high up on the N. side of the picturesque Fröschnitzthal by means of long embankments and deep cuttings. 78 M. Spital (2523'; Schwan; Hirsch).

The Stuhleck (5850'), ascended by the Hochheck and the Spitale Alpe in 3 1/2 hrs., commands a fine and extensive view. Small inn at the top. 821/2 M. Mürzzuschlag (2204'; *Erzherzog Johann; *Adler; Post; *Rail. Restaurant, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.), an old town with iron-worers, picturesquely situated on the Mürz, is a summer-resort, with a new Kurhaus and tasteful promenades. — Branch-line to Neuberg, see p. 315.

The line follows the pleasant, pine-clad valley of the Mürz, which is enlivened with a number of iron-forges. Near (871/2 M.) Langenwang (2113') is the ruin of Hohenwang or Scherfenburg on a height to the left, and to the right of the line is the château of Neu-Hohenwang. 891/2 M. Krieglach; 91 1/2 M. Mitterdorf, with a large gun-manufactory. To the right, at the mouth of the Veitschthal, rises Schloss Pühl, with its four towers.

The Hohe Veitschlap (5050'; 51/2 hrs.), a very fine point of view, deserves a visit. Road in the Veitschthal to (31/2 M.) Veitsch (2180'; Inn), where the valley divides into the Große (W.) and Kleine Veitschthal (E.). Road through the former to the (4 M.) Inn im Rad (2690); then an ascent to the left to the (1 hr.) Schallier Alpe, and by a new zigzag path over the Handschupfen to the (1 1/2 hr.) new Refuge on the plateau and the (1 1/2 hr.) summit. Descent by the Rothsohlhütten and through the Aschbachgraben to (3 1/2 hrs.) Wegscheid (p. 315); or by the shooting-box on the Senkstein and through the Fluchgraben to (3 hrs.) Mürsteg (p. 315).

Farther on, near Wartberg, is the ruin of Lichtenegg on the right. The train makes a wide sweep round the Wartberg-Kogel, crossing the Mürz twice, and reaches (96 1/2 M.) Kindberg (1820'), with the handsome château of Oberkindberg, the seat of Count Inzaghi. 101 1/2 M. Marein. 105 1/2 M. Kapfenberg (1580'; Ramsauer), with
Schloss Unterkapfenberg, and to the left, high above us, the picturesque ruin of Oberkapfenberg (2313'). At the mouth of the Thörlthal (p. 319), 3/4 M. to the W., lies Bad Steinerhof (pine-cone baths). Near Bruck rises the old castle of Landskron, which was burned down in 1792.

1081/2 M. Bruck an der Mur (1588'); *Bernauer, at the station; Lamm; Adler) is a small town at the confluence of the Murz and the Mur. The old castle with Romanesque arcades once belonged to the princes of this district. A hill at the back of the station affords the best survey of the town and environs. — To St. Michael and Villach, see R. 71; to Mariazell, see R. 63.

The train now enters the narrow valley of the Mur. At (115 M.) Pernegg (Linde) is the large château of the Princess of Oettingen-Wallerstein, built in 1532. Above it is an interesting older castle, in plan resembling the Wartburg. Near (118 M.) Mixnitz (*Schartner), at the foot of the Röthelstein, is an extensive stalactite cavern, called the Drachenhöhle, or Kugellucken, 1550' above the village, and upwards of 1/2 M. in length.

The Hochlantsch (5682'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 4-5 fl.; M. Hermann of Mixnitz), ascended from Mixnitz, is well worthy of a visit. We follow the right bank of the Mixnitzbach to the (2 hrs.) Schwaibauer (from which the Bärenschütz, a passage which the Mixnitzbach has worn in the rock, may be visited in 1/2 hr.). From the Schwaibauer to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Teich-Alp (good quarters); then an easy ascent of 2 hrs. to the summit, which commands an admirable view of the Styrian Alps, and possesses a rich flora. Descent to the N. to (1 1/4 hr.) Schüsselfbrunn (Oberer Wirth), and through the Breitenau (Inn) to (2 1/2 hrs.) Pernegg (see below); or from the Teichalp through the Turnauer Graben to (3 hrs.) Frohnleiten (see below). — Ascent of the Rennfeld (5321') from Pernegg, also interesting and easy, either through the Breitenau and the Feistergraben in 4 hrs., or by Gabraun in 3 hrs.; descent to the N. to (1 1/2 hr.) Frauenberg (Maria-Rehkogel), and thence either to (3 1/2 M.) Kapfenberg (see above) or (5 M.) Bruck.

125 M. Frohnleiten (*Stadt Strassburg, with view from the terrace), with forges and a hydropathic establishment. To the right of the railway is Schloss Pfannenberg, and on a height to the left are the ruins of the castle of the same name. On a rock on the right bank is the recently-restored castle of Rabenstein, containing some interesting antiquities. The valley now expands for a short distance, and then contracts to a narrow defile, through which the line is carried along the Badelwand by means of a gallery of 35 arches (440 yds. long). Above the railway runs the high-road. At (129 M.) Peggau the Schöckel (p. 343) is seen to the left. Opposite, at the mouth of the Uebelbach, lies the small town of Feistritz, with lead and copper smelting-works. Near it, on the left bank of the Mur, are interesting caverns (1 hr., with guide).

The train crosses the Mur, and follows the right bank to Grat. At (132 M.) Klein-Stübing is the handsome modern château of Count Palffy. The line then runs between the river and a wall of rock to (134 1/2 M.) Gratwein (1293'; Fischerwirth). The valley expands. Near (136 M.) Judendorf, on an eminence to the right,
stands the pilgrimage church of Maria-Strassengel, a pleasing Gothic building with an open tower (1355). The train now skirts a height which is crowned with the ruined castle of Gösting, the property of Count Attems, and a favourite resort of the Gratzers, and enters a fertile basin, where the isolated Schlossberg of Gratz rises on the left, with the ancient capital of Styria at its base.

141 M. Gratz, see p. 339.

63. From Vienna to Mariazell and Bruck on the Mur.

Railway from Vienna to (90 M.) Neuberg in 4½ hrs. — From Neuberg to Mariazell (29 M.) Diligence daily at 1 p.m. in 7 hrs. (3½ fl.); two-horse carr. in 5 hrs., 12 fl. (there and back 18 fl.); from Neuberg to Müritzteg in 1 hr., 3 fl.; one-horse carr. one-third less. — Between Bruck and Mariazell (40 M.) a light post-vehicle runs daily in 10½ hrs. (fare 4 fl. 60 kr.). — From Gmunden to Mariazell, see p. 317; from St. Pölten by Schrambach to Mariazell, see pp. 317, 323.

Railway to Müritzschlag, see R. 62. The Neuberg line diverges here to the right from the main line, crosses the Müritz, and ascends the wooded valley of that stream, passing several iron-works, to (4½ M.) Kapellen (2310'); Hirsch; route to the Raxalpe, see p. 311; ascent of the Schneealpe, see below; by the Nasskamp to the Singerin, see p. 311). Following the right bank of the Mur, the train next reaches —

7½ M. Neuberg (2400'); *Schwarzer Adler, with garden; Hirsch), 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. The well-preserved cloisters contain portraits of all the abbots, and we thence 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 1782. 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 Neuberg and Mariazell Co. (shown on application to the director).

The Schneealpe (6247'; 3½-4 hrs.) is ascended from Neuberg or from Kapellen (see above), the best route being that leading through the Lichtenbachgraben, the mouth of which lies between these two places: to the plateau 2½ hrs., to the Schneealpenhütten (Inn) ½ hr., to the summit (Windberg, 6247') ½ hr. more. Extensive view of the Styrian Alps. — The shortest route from Kapellen ascends by the cemetery, to the right of the Kapellenkogel, to the (½ hr.) chalets Im Greith, and by a good new path to the (1½ hr.) Kampel (4796') and the (1 hr.) Schneealpenhütten (guide 3-4 fl.). From Altenberg (p. 312) and from Krampen (see below) there are also several easy routes to the top. From the Schneealpenhütten by the Ameisennhüt and the Nasskamp to the Raxalp (p. 311), 5 hrs.

Above Neuberg the valley becomes narrower and more picturesque. The road, skirting the clear and rapid Müritz, ascends to Krampen and the pretty village of (8 M.) Müritzteg (2569'; *Post),
with an imperial shooting-box. To the S.W. stretches the Hohe Veitschalm.

The Hohe Veitsch (6503; 4½ hrs.), an interesting point, is easily ascended from Mürztsteg. We follow the Wegscheid road for 1½ M., diverge to the left, and ascend the Fluchgraben by a good path to the (1 hr.) shooting-lodge on the Senkstein (4200; refreshm.); thence over the plateau by a path indicated by blue and white marks to the (5 hrs.) summit (comp. p. 313). From Neuberg (see above) a path indicated by blue marks leads to the Veitsbachtörl, the Draxlerkogel, and the finely-situated Veitschlammhütten to the top in 6 hrs.

The valley divides here. The road ascends the Dobrain-Thal to the W., and crosses the Niederalpl (4003; fine view of the Veitschalm and Hochschwab) to (12 M.) Wegscheid, a village 9 M. to the S. of Mariazell (p. 318).

Walk from Mürztsteg to Mariazell by Frein (7-8 hrs.). This route (guide unnecessary), preferable to the carriage-road, ascends to the N. on the bank of the Mürz, and crosses the (2½ M.) Scheiterboden (2700; Inn). Thus far a road, traversing wood. Then a footpath on the left bank of the brook, through wild ravines between the cliffs of the Rosekogel on the right and the Proteuswand on the left. The gorge at length becomes so narrow as to leave room for the stream alone, and the path has to be carried above it by a wooden gallery resting on iron bars inserted in the rock. In the midst (1½ hr.) of this rocky wilderness, near an iron bridge across the stream, a small waterfall descends from a cavity above. Called the Todte Weib (2727') 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 Mürz is again crossed. The valley soon expands into a green dale, surrounded by lofty, pine-clad mountains, in which lies the hamlet of (¼ hr.) In der Frein (3133'; two inns).

The Road from Frein to Mariazell (15 M.; omnibus daily) leads by Schönheben (3733') and the Gusswerk (p. 318).

The Footpath from Frein over the Freinsattel to Mariazell (4 hrs.) is more attractive, but is wet and slippery at places after rain. Guide (3½ fl.) hardly necessary; the path, once found, cannot be mistaken. It diverges from the road to the right at Gschwand, 3 M. from Frein, and ascends into the wood past a board with a figure of St. George, and (2½ hr.) reaches another image of a saint on the summit of the Freinsattel (3670'). To the left rises the Student (4963'), and to the S.W., in the background, the bald summit of the Oetscher (6210'). Then a steep descent. Below a (30 min.) third image of a saint, attached to a pine-tree, the path divides; we descend by that to the left, passing a charcoal-burner's hut, to the (¼ hr.) Salza. We now follow the road descending the stream, cross a steep hill, from the summit of which the Dürstein (6160') is seen opposite, and the Hochschwab (p. 318) on the left, and soon descry the handsome towers of the church of (3½ M.) Mariazell.

29 M. Mariazell (2830'; *Hirsch, the old Post; Adler, the new Post; *Lüne, moderate; *Weintraube; *tireif; *Krone; Drei Hasen; Fleischhacker, and many others), very picturesquely situated 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 200,000 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 Gratz 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 miraculous wooden image of the Virgin and Child, 20 inches high, was presented by a priest of the Benedictine abbey of St. Lambrecht (mother-church of Mariazell) in 1157. A chapel erected here for its reception by the Margrave Henry I. of Moravia in 1200 was replaced in 1363 by a larger edifice, founded by Lewis I. of Hungary after a victory over the Turks, to which the relics over the portal refer.

Interior, 300' long and 110' broad. The Chapel containing the small miraculous image is sumptuously decorated with 12 columns of silver, &c. The Pulpit consists of a large block of red porphyry. Over the High-altar is a large Cross of ebony, with two life-size figures in silver, representing God the Father and God the Son, presented by Emp. Charles VI. Beneath the cross is a silver globe, 6½' in diameter, round which a serpent is coiled. In the corner to the right is a long table on which the devot place their rosaries and other objects for consecration. Round the upper Galleries are suspended numerous small votive pictures. The larger and older pictures above the arches represent various miraculous events connected with Mariazell. A stāircase in the S.W. Tower leads to a chamber containing the 'Kripplein' (manger), a plastic representation of the Nativity: right, the Adoration of the Magi; left, a group of Styrian peasants with various offerings. — The Treasury contains a valuable collection of ecclesiastical vessels in gold and silver, reliquaries, jewels, miniature-altars made of precious stones, old mass-books, &c.; also the gold pen of Zacharias Werner, bequeathed by him to this church.

At the numerous adjoining booths every variety of refreshment for soul and body may be purchased by the pious.

Excursions. The Bürger-Alp (4157'; 1 hr., new path), to the N.E. of Mariazell, commands a striking view, particularly of the Hochschwab to the S.W.

Pleasant excursion (omnibus 80 kr.; one-horse carr. 3 fl.) through the Grünau (Marien Waterfall, refreshments at the Fränzaner's) to the (6½ M.) Erlafsee (2740'; "Seeewirth", at the upper end, trout; lake-baths; boats for hire), from which we may return by the direct road on the S. bank (3 M.).

To the Lassingfall, very interesting. We follow the road to the N. by Mitterbach and the Josefsberg (3232') to the (8 M.) Wienerbrückl ("Burger"). and descend thence to the left to the fall, 286' 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; see 2 fl.) A beautiful path descends by the fall to the left, crosses the Erlaf, ascends to the left into the romantic Oetscher-graben, and leads past the Mirafall to the (3 hrs.) Klaus. [From this point we may follow a path through wood to the (1 hr.) Spielbichler (a good rustic inn), ascend to the (1 hr.) Böffelsattel, between the Grosse and the Kleine Oetscher (p. 324), and descend to (1 hr.) Lackenhof (p. 324).] A new path leads from the Lassingfall through the beautiful Erlafthal to (5 hrs.) Gaming (p. 324).

From Mariazell to Gaming (25 M.). The road leads past the Erlafsee (see above) and the small Hechtensee, and over the Zellerrain (3910'), the boundary of Lower Austria, and the watershed between the Erlaf and the Ybbs, to (8½ M.) Neuhau (3290'; Konrad) and (6½ M.) Langau (2261'; Brettschneider; Fruhlwald), in the Oisthal, or upper valley of the Ybbs. The route to Lackenhof diverges to the right, 1½ M. farther on, and that to Lanz (p. 324), by the Durchlass, to the left. The road follows the Ybbs for 2½ M. more, ascends the Grubberg (p. 324) to the N., and then descends to (10 M.) Gaming (p. 324).

From Mariazell to Schrambach (31½ M.), diligence daily in 7½ hrs. (fare 2 fl. 70 kr.). The road leads by Mitterbach and Wienerbrückl (see above) through the Lassingthal to (15½ M.) Annaberg (3180'; Post), with
its pilgrimage church, and then descends the wooded Steinbachthal to Türnitz (1513'), with an old church, prettily situated at the influx of the Türnitzbach into the Traisen. The road now follows the Traisen to Freiland, where a road diverges to the right by Hohenberg to St. Aegyd, and (4 M.) Schrambach (Am Steg; Taverne), the terminus of a branch-line by Lilienveld (Zur Porte; Schröttwieser), with its famous Cistercian abbey (late-Romanesque abbey-church of the 13th cent., with splendid cloisters) and (5½ M.) Scheibmühlt-Traisen (p. 323) to (17½ M.) St. Pölten (p. 323).

The Road from Mariazell to Bruck (40 M.) leads through the pretty valley of the Salza. To the right, on a wooded rock, stands the Sigmundscapelle, 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 (3¾ M.) Gusswerk (2449'; *Inn), with important iron-works, the road to Weichselboden diverges to the right (see p. 316). Our road now quits the Salza, ascends the Aschbachthal to the S.E., uniting after 2½ M. with the road from Frein (p. 316), and reaches (3½ M.) the small village of Wegscheid (2668'; Post). — From Wegscheid to Müritzeg across the Niederalpl (3½ hrs.), see p. 316.

From Wegscheid to Weichselboden over the Kastenriegel, a pleasant route (carriage-road, 8½ M.). About ¼ M. to the S.W. of Wegscheid the road diverges to the right by a finger-post into the narrow entrance of the Rammerthal, and ascends through wood and meadow to the (3½ M.) Kastenriegel (3547'), a hollow between the Zeller and the Aftenzer Staritten (6537'), at the head of the Hötte (p. 320). It then descends, running at first high up on the S. slope, and afterwards passing the (3 M.) mouth of the Untere Ring (p. 320), to (2 M.) Weichselboden (p. 320).

The road begins to ascend, passes (4 M.) Knappendorf (near which are the important iron-mines of Gollrad), and at the foot of the Seeberg reaches the (1½ M.) Brandhof (3660'), formerly a shooting-lodge of Archduke John (d. 1859), and now the property of his son, the Count of Meran, surrounded by fine groups of trees. The villa is adorned with stained glass, statues, and reminiscences of the chase. The garden contains a choice collection of Alpine plants. The small Gothic chapel, with two paintings by Schnorr, is interesting. One of the saloons contains statues of Ferdinand of the Tyrol, Charles II. of Styria, Emp. Maximilian I., Francis I., and Maria Theresa. In the 'room of the chase' are portraits of Maximilian I. and Hofer; beneath the latter Hofer's rifle; also weapons, antlers, sportsmen's gear, &c.

The road now ascends steeply to the (1½ M.) Seeberg Pass (4114'), where we enjoy a fine view of the Seetthal, enclosed by the rocky walls of the Hochschwab chain, and then descends in long windings (short-cut to the left) to (2 M.) the village of —

18½ M. Seewiesen (3176'; *Post), picturesquely situated.

The Hochschwab (7¼'; 5 hrs.; guide to Weichselboden 5 fl.; provisions necessary) is frequently ascended from Seewiesen. We ascend the Seetthal to the (1½ hr.) Untere and (1¼ hr.) Ober Dullwitzhütten (5430), follow the valley for ½ hr. more, and then ascend by the Eisteig to the right to the (½ hr.) plateau and the (¾ hr.) summit; or we may ascend at once from the upper Dullwitz to the right, skirting the Wetterkogel, traversing the Ochsenreichkar, and crossing the Kleine Schwaben (7196') to the (2½ hrs.) summit, on which are a trigonometrical pyramid, an iron memorial tablet, and (a little to the S.) a dilapidated refuge-hut. 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 Gschöderkar and the Edelboden to (3 hrs.) Weichselboden, or through the Antengraben to Gschöder, see p. 320. To St. Ilgen by the Hochstein-Alpe or by the Gehackte, see below.

The road traverses the Seegraben, passing the small Dürrsee (2970'); at Grassnitz it turns to the W. into the Stübingthäld and soon reaches (91/2 M.) Aflenz (2510'; *Post; *Karlon), a thriving village with an old church.

Ascent of the Bürgeralpe (4943'; 2 hrs.; good path), a pleasant excursion. Thence over the Schönleiten and the Zlacken-Sattel to the (21/2 hrs.) Miller-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 (1/2 hr.) Fölzer Alpe (4830') to (21/2 hrs.) Aflenz. Ascent of the (11/2 hr.) Fölstein (6573') from the Fölzer Alpe, attractive; thence an easy ascent of 1/2 hr. more to the top of the Kaarl-Hochkogel (see below).

At Thörl (2067'; *Karner), a village with wire-works, 21/4 M. to the S. of Aflenz, the brooks from the S. slopes of the Hochschwab combine to form the Thörlbach. Above the village rises the picturesque ruin of Schachenstein.

A road leads from Thörl to the N.W. through the St. Ilgen Thal to (31/2 M.) St. Ilgen (2400' ; Prier). Road thence by Oberzwain to Buchberg and the (4 M.) Bodenbauer Inn (2877), beautifully situated at the head of the valley, and a good starting-point for excursions. (Guide, Ant. Berger.) Ascent of the Messnerin (6025'; 3 hrs.) by the Pfüsler Alpe, interesting (from St. Ilgen also in 3 hrs.; descent to Oberort in the Traßsthal, p. 330. 2 hrs.). — The Kaarl-Hochkogel (6870'; 3 hrs.), a fine point of view, is reached by the Trawiesen-Alpe and the Gehackt-Brunnem, or by the Kaarl-Alpe (31/2 hrs.). Descent by the Trawies-Sattel to (3 hrs.) Seewiesen. — The Sonnschien-Alpe (4971'), the finest Alp in the Hochschwab group, is ascended by the Häusel-Alpe, the Sackwiesen-Alpe, and the Sackwiesen-See in 21/2 hrs. (quarters at the charcoal-burner’s hut). We may thence ascend the Ebensstein (6970'), a superb point of view, in 2 hrs.; also the Brandstein (6573') by the Andratthütten in 3 hrs., another fine point. — The Hochschwab (7474') is ascended by several routes. The easiest leads by the Häusel-Alpe (see above) to the (21/4 hrs.) Hochsteiner Hütten, and ascends thence by the Klofen and the Zarkenboden to the (21/2 hrs.) summit. A more interesting route is by the Trawiesen-Alpe to the (21/4 hrs.) Gehackt-Brunnem (see above); then, skirting the slopes of the Gehacktkogel and over the ‘Gehackte’, by a new path indicated by red marks to the (31/4 hr.) plateau and the (1/2 hr.) summit. Descent to Seewiesen, to Weichselboden, or to Gschöder, see pp. 318, 320. — A good bridle-path leads from the Bodenbauer to the N. over the Hochalpe (5105') and through the Antengraben to (5 hrs.) Gschöder (p. 320). Another fine route crosses the Sonnschien-Alpe and the Schieflwald- or Schaflhals-Sattel (5100) to the valley of the Sieben Seen and (6 hrs.) Wildalpen (with which route the ascent of the Ebenstein or of the Brandstein may easily be combined; see above).

We next traverse the narrow Thörlthal, pass the (3 M.) Jüger-wirth, (4 M.) Bad Steinerhof (p. 314), and (31/4 M.) Kapfenberg (p. 313), and reach (2 M.) —

40 M. Bruck an der Mur (p. 314).
64. From Mariazell to Gross-Reifling by Weichselboden and Wildalpen.

44 M. *One-horse Carriage* to Weichselboden (15 1/2 M., in 4 hrs.) 6 fl.; thence to Wildalpen (11 M., in 2 1/4 hrs.) 4 fl.; from Wildalpen to Reifling (17 1/2 M., in 4 hrs.) 6 fl.

The road, practicable for light vehicles only, quits the Bruck road at the (33 1/4 M.) Gusswerk (p. 318), and leads to the S.W. through the picturesque valley of the Salza. M. Greith (2277'; Inn, very poor). The Salza in its deep ravine turns towards the S., while the road (2 1/4 M.) ascends to the W. through wood to the Huls (2785'; view of the Hochschwab). We then descend in windings (short-cut to the left) to (41 1/2 M.) —

15 1/2 M. **Weichselboden** (2220'; Inn, indifferent; *Schützenauer*, in the Vordere Höhle, 3 1/4 M. to the E., better), 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 and through the Hölle is preferable (comp. p. 318; from Mariazell to Weichselboden 18 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 Höhle ('Inn, see above) to the (3 1/2 hr.) Jägerhaus (2533), at the entrance to the Ring, and thence (with guide) to the Untere and (2 hrs.) *Obere Ring* (5414'), 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. A steep path (fit for sure-footed climbers only) leads from the Obere Ring through the Wasserfallschucht in 1 hr. to the Hochschwabplateau; thence to the summit 1/2-2 hrs. more.

The Hochschwab (see above) is frequently ascended from Weichselboden. We may either ascend direct to the S., on the W. side of the Mieskogel, or ascend to the right from the Jägerhaus in the Höhle to the (2 hrs.) Edelboden (4386'; rustic quarters at the forester's), and ascend thence through the Gschöderkar to the (3 hrs.) summit, the path being indicated by red marks. Descent to Gschöder, see below; to Seewiesen, see p. 318; to the Bodenbauer, see p. 319.

The Hochstadel (6300'), ascended without difficulty from Weichselboden by Rothmoos in 5 hrs., affords a good survey of the Styrian Alps, and particularly of the Schwaben chain. Other paths ascend from Gschöder (see below; by the Bärenbach-Sattel in 4 1/2 hrs.) and from Wildalpen (over the Nasenbauer-Alp in 5 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 (1 1/4 M.) Bresceni-Klause (timber-dam) the road passes through a small tunnel; it then (3 1/2 M.) crosses to the left bank, and reaches the (3 M.) hamlet of Gschöder (2051'; *Bernhoffer's Gasthof zur Gemse*), at the mouth of the Antengraben, a good starting-point for excursions. (Guide, Schützbauer Michel.)

The Klügerin (6388'; 3 1/2 hrs.; with guide), ascended through the Antengraben, is an attractive point. — The Ebenstein (6970'; 5 1/2 hrs.) is reached by the Hochhalpe and the Polster; the last part difficult (comp. p. 319). — To the Hochschwab (see above) several routes. Easiest through the Antengraben, with its grand rocks, to the (3 hrs.) Hochhalpe (rustic quarters at the Sommerauer Hütte, 5106'); then by the Karlstein and the Zartenboden to the (2 1/2 hrs.) summit (path with red marks). Or through the Antengraben to the (1 1/2 hr.) Untere Karlalpe; then an ascent to the
left to the (3½ hr.) Obere Hütten, through the Weissenbach-Wand (path with blue marks), between the Grosse and the Kleine Hochwart, and across the Schwabenboden to the (2½ hrs.) summit. Other interesting but difficult paths ascend through the Weitthal (1½ hr.) to the E. of Gschöder.

A fine route (good bridle-path) leads from Gschöder to the S. over the Hochalpe (6106') and the Häusel-Alpe to (5½ hrs.) Buchberg (p. 319). From the Hochalpe we may cross the saddle between the Seemauer and the Wilde Kirchen to the (1¼ hr.) Sackwiesen-See (1682'; see p. 319), and thence cross the Plotscherboden to the Klam-Alpe and (2½ hrs.) Oberort in Tрагiss (p. 330); or from the Hochalpe nearly to the Sackwiesen-See, and then to the right to the (1½ hr.) Sonnenschi-in-Alpe (p. 319), from which we may cross by the Andratt-Hütten and the Pobesthörtl (p. 322) to the (1½ hrs.) Leopoldsteiner See (p. 329), or cross the Hörndl-Alpe and Kulm-Alpe to the (1½ hr.) Alp Neuweildeck and proceed through the Frauenmauerhöhle to Gsoutil and (2½ hrs.) Eisenerz (comp. p. 329).

The road next leads between the precipices of the Riegerin (6368') on the left and the Hochstadt (6300') on the right, and past the entrance of the (3 M.) Brunnthal, with its small lake, above which tower the rocks of the Riegerin, Ebenstein, and Griesstein, to (3 M.) —

11 M. Wildalpen (1998'; *Zisler, R. and A. 1 fl. 20 kr.), a thriving village, and a summer-resort, charmingly situated on the Wildalpenbach, which here falls into the Salza.

A visit to the Arzbergöhle is interesting. We descend the road in the Salzatal to the ‘Steinbruchmauer' inn and ascend to the left to the (1½ hr.) cavern. The Thorsteinöhle, 1½ hr. from the inn, is also well worth visiting. (Landlady acts as guide; Arzbergöhle 1 fl. 80 kr.; Thorsteinöhle 6 fl.) — Ascent of the Hochstadt, see above. The Brandstein (6573'; 5½ hrs.; with guide) and the Ebenstein (6970'; 5½-6 hrs.; with guide), ascended by the Schafsals-Sattel (see below), are also fine points. — To the Hochschwab the direct route from Wildalpen is through the Brunnthal: we follow the road to the E. to the (3½ M.) entrance of the valley, and then a level path to the right for 3½ hr., after which we ascend steeply to the (2 hrs.) Hochalpenhütten (see above). Guide (3½ fl.) and provisions necessary.

From Wildalpen to Eisenerz, direct, over the Eisenerzhöhle, an attractive route (6½ hrs.). Guide desirable to the highest point (3 hrs.); thence to Eisenerz superfluous. From Wildalpen we ascend the course of the Wildalpenbach towards the S.; ½ hr., where the road divides, we follow the Wildalpenbach, with its numerous waterfalls, to the right, and reach (3 M.) Hinter-Wildalpen. Here we take a footpath to the left, cross a small bridge, skirt an enclosure, and gradually ascend to the (25 min.) Raminger Bauer. We now ascend rapidly through the Schreyer, a green, flower-carpeted ravine, cross a bridge (3½ hr.), and (½ 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. The path continues to lead towards the S., and soon reaches the (10 min.) Eisenerzhöhle (5063'), indicated by a broken cross. On the left rises the Hochschwab (p. 318) and part of the Schwaben chain.

The steep path now descends over loose stones and rock straight to the (20 min.) chalets of Erzboden or Atzerboden (4364'), 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 Zargenkopf, 1000' above the road; on the left lies a profound, pine-clad ravine, 1000' below, while before us rises a sharp and indented rocky ridge. 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').

Baedeker's Eastern Alps. 5th Edit.
The path now crosses the Seebach, which falls into the Leopoldsteiner See (p. 329), ascends slightly through dense pine-forest, crosses the Seeriegel, and finally descends to the (1 hr.) high-road, which (to the left) leads to (1 1/4 M.) Eisenzer (p. 329).

A longer but more picturesque route crosses the Schiefwald-Sattel (7 1/2 hrs. from Wildalpen to Eisenzer; guide necessary). We ascend the Wildalpenthal to the (1/4 hr.) bifurcation (see above); here we ascend on the bank of the Seebach to the left to the (1/2 hr.) Siebensee, and past the Jagdhütte on the (1 hr.) Kreuzpfäder to the (2 hrs.) Schiefwald-Sattel or Schafhals-Sattel (5100'), between the Brandstein on the right and the Ebenstein on the left (see above). Descend to the right by the Fobschörtl to the (1 1/4 hr.) Halterhütte (4270'), the (2 hrs.) forester's house in the Seeau (see above), and (1 1/2 hr.) Eisenzer. — From the Schiefwald-Sattel the traveller may prefer to go to the (1 hr.) Sonnensien-Alpe (p. 319), and then either to the right to (2 1/2 hrs.) Oberort in Tragoß (p. 330), or to the left over the Sackwiesen- and Hütsel-Alpe to the (2 hrs.) Bodenbauer (comp. p. 319).

The Road to Reifling (17 1/2 M.) follows the narrow, wooded valley of the Salza. After 4 1/2 M. the Lassing joins the Salza on the right, and then, above (6 M.) Palfau, the Mendling (on the bank of which a road leads by Lassing to Göstling, p. 324). The parish of Palfau consists of Auf der Lend, Allerheiligen (picturesque church, and inn), and other hamlets. The road now divides. The shortest route to the Ennsthal and the railway follows the right bank of the Salza to its confluence with the Enns, and then crosses the latter to (7 M.) —

17 1/2 M. Gross-Reifling (railway-station, see p. 329).

From the bifurcation just mentioned a longer but more picturesque road leads to Hieflau (diligence daily in 3 1/4 hrs.). It descends to the Salza, ascends on the left bank, to the (2 M.) *Eschauer Inn, and then leads towards the S. through the Gamsgraben to (3 M.) Gams (Haidacher), 1 1/2 M. above which is the wild and imposing gorge In der Noth, with the Krausgrotte, an extensive cavern rendered accessible by Hr. Kraus in 1881, and containing beautiful stalactites and crystals (key and guide at Gams). The road now turns to the right and crosses a hill (1950'; fine view of the Ennsthal from the top), and then descends to (3 1/2 M.) Lainbach and (3 M.) Hieflau (p. 329).

65. From Vienna to Linz.

117 M. RAILWAY. Express train in 4 1/2 hrs. (9 fl. 60, 7 fl. 70 kr.), ordinary in 7 1/4 hrs. (7 fl. 70, 5 fl. 80, 3 fl. 90 kr.). 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. Penzing, 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 near (3 1/2 M.) Hüttdorf are the walls of the extensive imperial park. A little to the left lies Mariabrunn with its pilgrimage-church and old monastery, now a school of forestry. 5 1/2 M. Weidlingau, with
a château and park of Prince Dietrichstein. 7½ M. Purkersdorf, with numerous villas. The line here quits the old road and turns to the left, through the Wolfsgraben and the Pfalsau, to the hills of the Wiener Wald. To the S.W. of (12½ M.) Pressbaum are the sources of the Wien. The train traverses a wooded region, and beyond (15½ M.) Rekavinkel crosses the Eichgraben. 23½ M. Neulengbach, prettily situated on a height, with a château of Prince Liechtenstein above it. To the N.E. rise the heights of the Buchberg (1523'). 27½ M. Kirchstetten; 30½ M. Böheimkirchen, on the Perschlingenbach. Beyond (33½ M.) Pottenbrunn the train quits the hills and crosses the Traisen, on which lies —

37½ M. St. Pölten (Kaiserin v. Oesterreich; Krebs, at the station; Rail. Restaurant), a well-built town with 10,015 inhab., and the seat of a bishop. The Abbey Church, founded in 1030, was restored in a degraded style at the beginning of last century. The S. aisle contains good stained glass.

Excursions. To the S. to Schloss Ochsenberg, at the end of the Steinfeld, with extensive view (½ hr.); to the châteaux of Vienhofen (¾ hr.), Goldegg (½ hr.), and Friedau (1½ hr.), with gardens and art-collections.

From St. Pölten to Leobersdorf, 47 M., railway in 5 hrs. (3 fl. 97, 2 fl. 98, 1 fl. 60 hr.) The line traverses the Steinfeld to the S., on the left bank of the Traisen. On the left, Schloss Ochsenberg (see above). 7½ M. Wilhelmstau, a large village. 12 M. Schelmühlt-Traisen (branch-line to Schrambach, p. 318). The train now turns to the E. into the valley of the Gölsen. 15 M. St. Veit an der Gölsen, from which the Reisalpe (1886'; 5 hrs.), a fine point of view, is ascended. 19 M. Hainfeld (1380'; Weintraube; Post; Krone; Rail. Rest.), a manufacturing place and summer-resort, at the influx of the Ramsau into the Gölsen, with a number of iron-works in the vicinity. Pleasant excursion to (3 M.) Ramsau (Götz) in the Ramsauthal; also to (6 M.) Klein-Zell (1542'; Weintraube) in the Halbachtal, at the N.E. base of the Reisalpe (see above; ascent hence, with guide, 3 hrs.).

The train crosses the watershed (1886') between the Traisen and the Triesting, and descends to (27 M.) Kaumberg (2614'; Bär). In the Triestingsthal we next reach (30 M.) Altenmarkt-Theneberg, the former (Lamm; Elephant) to the E., the latter (Drei Löwen) to the W. of the station. Ascent, to the S., of the (2 hrs.) Hocheck (3400'), with tower affording an extensive view. To the N., by Klein-Maria-Zell and St. Corona, to (3 hrs.) the summit of the Schöpf (2930'), another fine point.

In the narrow valley we next reach (35 M.) Weissenbach an der Triesting (Ebers), at the mouth of the Further Thal. Pleasant walk to the N., past Schloss Neuhans, to the pretty hamlet of (1¼ hr.) Schwarzensee (730'; Inn). The valley expands. 38 M. Pottenstein-Berndorf, the latter with a large metal-ware factory. 40 M. Triestinghof (½ M. to the E. of which lies St. Veit). 43½ M. Enzfeld, with the château of that name on the hill to the right. 47 M. Leobersdorf (p. 308).

43 M. Prinzersdorf, on the rapid Pielach, in which fish abound. On the hills to the right is the ruin of Hoheneck. Passing Markersdorf on the left, we next stop at (46 M.) Gross-Sierning and (49 M.) Loosdorf, with the interesting châteaux of Schallaburg (S.), Albrechtsberg, and Osterburg (N.). Beyond a tunnel we reach the finest point on the line at (52½ M.) Melk or Mölk (Lamm; *Ochs; Hirsch), on the Danube, at the foot of a rock which is crowned with a famous Benedictine Abbey (187' above the
river), founded in 1089, and rebuilt in the Italian style in 1701-38. The church, richly embellished with marble and gilding, the library with its valuable incunabula and MSS., and various other art-treasures deserve a visit. 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 Weiteneck, and higher up the river, on the hill, is Arlstable, a handsome château of Archduke Karl Ludwig. 58 M. Pöchlarn (Pleiner), on the Erlaf, the Roman Arc-lape, the traditional seat of Rüdiger of Bechelaren, one of the Nibelungen heroes.

From Pöchlarn to Kienberg-Gaming, 23½ M., railway in 2½ hrs. (1 fl. 60, 1 fl. 20, 80 kr.). At stat. Erlaf the train crosses the Erlaf, and then passes Wieselburg and Purghstall (with a château of Count Schaff-gotsch). — 17 M. Scheibbs (1000' Hirsch; Krone), a summer-resort, prettily situated among wooded hills, with the Oetscher in the background. Beautiful walks in the environs; charming view from the (1½ hr.) "Blauenstein (2762'). — 19½ M. Neubrack, at the mouth of the Jessmitz. — 23½ M. Kienberg-Gaming, 2 M. (omnibus 20 kr.) from the pleasant village of Gaming (1410'; 9 Hüttten; 0 Pascher), with the interesting ruins of a Carthusian monastery which was suppressed in 1781.

Excursions from Gaming. Through the romantic "Erlafthal to the (5 hrs.) Lassingfall and the "Oetschergraben, very attractive (comp. p. 317). — Ascent of the Oetscher, recommended. We follow the Lunz road (see below) as far as the hill am Grubberg (2471'; Inn), diverge there to the left by a road crossing the Föllbaumhöhe (2678') to the Oisthal or upper Ybsthal, and ascend to the left to (3 hrs.) Lackenhof (2740'; 0 Jagersberger; which may also be reached from Gaming by a good path by Jägerreith and Oberpolzberg in 3 hrs.). Thence with guide (Anton or Matth. Reiter, 30 kr. per hour) over pastures and through wood to the (1½ hr.) Riffelsatlet (1423'), between the Kleine and the Grosse Oetscher, and the (½ hr.) Oetscherhütte (the key of which may be brought by the guide); lastly we ascend over the Kreuzboden to the (1½ hr.) pyramid on the top of the "Grosse Oetscher (6210'; superb and extensive view). — The Oetscherhöhlen, ice-caverns on the S. slope, towards the Erlafthal, are reached from the summit in 2 hrs. — Descent through the Oetschergraben to Mariazell, see p. 317.

From Gaming to Göstling, 13 M., diligence daily in 3½ hrs., by (6 M.) Lunz (1952'; Schadenstein; Dieminger), charmingly situated on the Ybbs, and pleasant for a lengthened stay. To the E. is the (½ M.) Lunzer See (2025'). From the (1½ M.) Seehof, at the upper end of the lake, we may cross the Durchlass (2484') to the (1½ hr.) Oisthal (see above), the road in which leads to the left to (2 M.) Lackenhof (see above), and to the right to (1½ M.) Langau (p. 317). — The Dürenstein (6158'; 4½ hrs.) is ascended through the Seebachthal and by the Herrenalpe; but this route has recently been closed by Count Festetics, the proprietor. (Ascent from Göstling, see below.)

The high-road leads through the Ybtrashl from Lunz to (7 M.) Göstling (1745'; "Reichenpäder; Berger), prettily situated at the mouth of the Göstlingbach. Fine view from the Calvarienberg. Beautiful walk to the "Steinbachthal, and through the grand ravine of Nöth to the (2 hrs.) Meisterhaus in the Winterbachau (Inn.). — The "Hochkaar (5933'), a superb point of view, deserves a visit. We take the road through the Göstlingthal to (3 M.) Lassing (2274'; Inn); by the Moosbauer or Oberhaus we ascend to the left through the Wassergruben to the (2½ hrs.) Lasinger Alpe (4712'; quarters) and the (1½ hr.) top. — Beyond Lassing the road descends the Mendinghaltal to the Salzatal (p. 322; diligence from Göstling by Palfau to Wildalpen daily in 5½ hrs.; fares 2 fl. 20 kr.).

From Göstling to Weyer (18½ M.). The road leads through the
to Linz.

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Ybbsthal to (5 M.) St. Georgen am Reith, where the road to Waidhofen (see below) diverges to the N., and (6 M.) Hollenstein (1591; "Dietrich"), charmingly situated at the mouth of the Lassing. Then by Klein-Hollenstein, where the road quits the Ybbsthal, and over the Saurüssel to (7½ M.) Weyer (see below). Ascent of the "Voralpe (5668'; 4 hrs., with guide) from Hollenstein recommended; descent by the Eselingalpe to (3 hrs.) Altenmarkt (p. 329).

Beyond Pöcmlarn the train crosses the Erlaf. On the right Marbach, and on the hill above it the pilgrimage-church of Maria-Tafel. 61 M. Krummussbaum. On the left bank in the distance, on the other side of the long bend which the Danube describes here, are Persenbeug, with its château, and Ybbs, a large place with an extensive poor-house and lunatic-asylum.

Near (66½ M.) Kemmelbach-Ybbs (the latter 1½ M. from the station) we quit the Danube and cross the Ybbs, the valley of which we now follow. 69 M. Neumarkt-Karlsbach; 72 M. Blindenmarkt. 77 M. Amstetten (Schmiedl; Railway Hotel & Restaurant), rebuilt since a fire in 1877, where Murat defeated the Austrians on 5th Nov., 1805.

To Klein-Reifling, 29 M., railway in 1½-2½ hrs. (1 fl. 90, 1 fl. 40, 95 kr.). The train soon turns to the S. and crosses the Ybbs. Stations Ulmerfeld, Hilmar-Kematen, Rosenau. Then across the Ybbs to (14½ M.) Waidhofen on the Ybbs (1168'; Infür; Schiff; Stern), an old town, once fortified, lying in a pleasant dale, and a summer-resort. Adjoining the old Schloss is the church of St. Magdalena, of 1279, containing an interesting silver monstrance of the 15th century. On the right bank of the Ybbs (view from the bridge) lies the village of Zelt, below which there is a good bath-house in the Urbach. On the Buchenberg, to the S. of the town, are extensive shady walks. Beautiful excursions in the vicinity: ascent of the Sonntapfberg (2310'; 1½ hr.), with pilgrimage-church, inn, and fine view (or ascended direct from stat. Rosenau in 1 hr.); ascent of the Spindelfeben (3496'; 3 hrs.), through the Redenbachtal; through the Ybbthal to (7 M.) Ybbsitz and (8 M.) Opponitz; and thence to the right to (1½ M.) Hollenstein (see above), or to the left to (9½ M.) Gößling (see above).

The train now quits the Ybbsthal, ascends the Seeberger Thal to the S., and at (20 M.) Oberland crosses the watershed between the Ybbs and the Enns, the frontier between Lower and Upper Austria, marked by an old so-called Turkish entrenchment. We now descend by Gafens to (29½ M.) Weyer (1302'; Bachbauer; Heuberger), prettily situated in a narrow dale. (Thence to Hollenstein, etc., see above.) We then cross the Enns to Kastenreith and (29 M.) Klein-Reifling, a station on the Rudolfbahn (p. 329).

The train quits the Ybbsthal, 81 M. Mauer-Oehling; 84 M. Aschbach; 89 M. St. Peter (1½ M. to the S. of which is the large Benedictine abbey of Seitenstetten); 94 M. Haag (with Schloss Salaburg on the left); 102 M. St. Valentin (Rail. Rest.; route to St. Michael, see p. 327). The train then crosses the Enns, the boundary between Lower and Upper Austria, to —

106 M. Enns (919'; Krone; Ochs), an old town on the site of the Roman Laureacum, picturesquely situated. On a height stands Prince Auersperg's château of Ennseck, containing some Roman antiquities, with pleasant grounds. — 109 M. Asten.

About 3 M. to the S.W. of Asten lies the great Augustinian abbey of St. Florian, one of the oldest in Austria. The present large buildings were erected in the 18th cent., but the low crypt is five centuries older.
The library contains 40,000 vols., admirable MSS., and a collection of pictures, mostly copies. The collection of coins is valuable and well arranged. — The Tillysburg, a castle belonging to the abbey, 2 M. to the E., was once the property of the famous general of the Thirty Years' War, to whom it was presented by Emp. Ferdinand III.

Near the industrial little town of Kleinmünchen the train crosses the Traun and reaches —

117 M. Linz (867'). — 1 Erzherzog Karl, R. from 1 fl., L. & A. 60 kr.; 2 Goldner Adler, R. from 80 kr.; both on the Danube, near the steamboat-quay. Above the bridge: 3. Rother Krebs, R. 1 fl.; Lamm; Bayerischer Hof. In the town: 4. Löwe and Stadt Frankfurt, in the principal Platz; 5. Kanone, Landstrasse, the nearest to the railway-station; Goldnés Schieff, Landstrasse 36.

Linz, the capital of Upper Austria, with 41,687 inhab., lies on the right bank of the Danube, across which an iron bridge, 300 yds. long, leads to the suburb of Urfahr. The handsome Franz-Josefs-Platz, which rises above the river, is embellished with the lofty 'Trinity Column', erected by Emp. Charles VI. in 1723. On the busy Promenade are the Landestheater, the Museum Francisco-Carolinum, containing historical and scientific collections (daily 10-12 and 3-5), the Redoutensäle, and the Casino. A simple Monument at the upper end of the promenade was erected by the 3rd Battalion of Riflemen to their comrades who fell at Montebello in 1859. In the vicinity is the new Mariendom, in the Gothic style, designed by Statz, and containing handsome altars and good stained glass. — For a more detailed account of Linz, see Baedeker's Southern Germany.

Environs. The *Freinberg is reached from the Capuchin church in ½ 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 (1¼ hr.) *Jägermayr (Inn) and the new promenades of the public-spirited 'Ver-schönerungs-Verein' of Linz, with numerous points of view. 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 Jägermayr lies just above the Danube bridge, from which it may be reached in a straight direction in ¾ hr.; but the pleasantest route to it, 20 min. longer, skirts the Danube as far as the Calvarienberg, and ascends thence.

The view from the *Pöstlingberg (1762'), 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.) A pilgrimage-church and rustic inn on the top.

St. Magdalena, a small pilgrimage-church with an inn, a charming point of view; ¾ hr. to the N. of Urfahr, attracts many visitors. About
2 hrs. beyond it is the Gisalawarte (3133'), a tower commanding an extensive distant view.

From Linz to Salzburg, see R. 18.

From Linz to Kremsmünster, 22½ M., railway in 2 hrs. 10 min. (2nd cl. 1 fl. 84, 3rd cl. 1 fl. 7 kr.) At (7½ M.) Traun the train crosses the Traun by a handsome iron bridge and at (10 M.) Nettingsdorf enters the smiling Kremsthal. In the background rise the Styrian Alps, with the Grosse Priell. On the hills to the right, near Nestelbach, stands Schloss Weissenberg. 14 M. Neuwofen, a large village, the seat of a district-court, with the ruined castle of Oschwendt. 16 M. Kematen. The Kremsthal contracts. 20 M. Rohr-Bad Hall (see below), at the mouth of the Sulzbach. On the hill to the right is the handsome château of Achleiten, the property of Hr. v. Boschan. 22½ M. Kremsmünster (1086'; 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 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 857 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 fish-pond is worth seeing. Good wine at the tavern of the abbey.

From stat. Rohr (see above) omnibus in ½ hr. (branch-line in progress) through the Sulzbachthal to Bad Hall (1234'; Hotel Elisabeth; Budapest; Erzherzog Karl; Stadt Triest), with famous springs containing iodine and salt. New Kurhaus with baths. Visitors' tax 6 fl., members of a family 2 fl. each; 2nd class 4 or 1½ fl.; music-tax two-thirds of these charges. — A road leads from Hall to the E. to Sierninghofen and (10½ M.) Steyr (see below).

66. From Linz to Bruck by Steyr and St. Michael.

160 M. Railway in 15-16 hrs. (fares 12 fl. 60, 9 fl. 45, 6 fl. 29 kr.). A seat should be secured in the last carriage for the sake of the view (see p. 107), at least from Hieflau to Admont.

To (15½ M.) St. Valentin (880'), see p. 325. Our line (Rudolfbahn) here diverges from the Westbahn to the S.W., and at (20½ M.) Ernsthofen enters the valley of the Enns. 25½ M. Rammingdorf.

28½ M. Steyr (900'; Hotel Eiselmeyer; Löwe; Schiff), a town with 17,200 inhab., at the confluence of the Steyr with the Enns, is noted for its iron-wares. The old town, situated between the two rivers, is connected with its suburbs Ennsdorf and Steyrdorf by two bridges. On a hill rises Burg Steyr, the property of Prince Lamberg. (Admission to the park on application to the gardener.) The Gothic Church, consecrated in 1443, contains fine stained glass and a font in bronze, with reliefs of 1569; also a modern *Votive-altar in carved wood. The new Rathhaus and Wernidl's extensive Rifle Factory are also worthy of notice.

WALKS. To the Obere and Untere Ennsleiten; to Tabor (½ hr.), with view of the town; to Christkindl (1 hr.), a pilgrimage-church. — The tower on the Damberg (2451') affords a splendid survey of the Alps and the valley of the Danube. Crossing the Enns bridge, we walk straight through Ennsdorf and the Damberger Gasse (finger-post), and pass under the railway-embankment. The path, indicated by red and yellow marks, leads to (1½ hr.) an inn and a chapel a little beyond it, adjoining the tower. By a small pasture a little below the inn a path indicated by
red marks diverges to the left to St. Ulrich, whence we may return to Steyr by the Rahofer Höhe, which commands a fine view of the town.

From Steyr to Liezen in the upper Ennsthal the shortest route is through the Steyrthal and over the Puhrenpass (521/2 M.). At Steirnninghofen, halfway to Hall (see above), a road diverges to the left through the pretty Steyrthal (enlivened with iron-works), following the left bank of the river, to Unter- and Ober-Grinburg and (17 M.) Leonest (1414', Bräu). Opposite, below the mouth of the Krumme Steyrling, lies the (1½ M.) beautifully-situated village of Molln (Schwaiger), noted for its manufacture of Jew's-harps. [Very attractive walk from this point (fit for mountaineers only, with a guide and provisions) by Ramsau and the Gogsyng to the (5 hrs.) Feichtauer Seen (4554') and the top of the (2 hrs.) Hohenock (6433'), the highest peak of the Sengsengebirge, with an extensive view. Descent by the Koppen-Alp and Sprungriegler-Alp to (3 hrs.) Windischgarsten (see below).] On the right, 4½ M. farther, the road to Kirchdorf, Voitsdorf, and Wels (p. 82) diverges to the right. We now enter a picturesque defile, with the village and château of Klaus (Hofwirth). On the left are the slopes of the Sengsengebirge. At (4½ M.) Preisegg (Inn) we cross the Steyrling, through the valley of which a road leads by Steyrling and Steyrreith to the Bernerau and the (9 M.) Jägerhaus on the Straneckbach (near the small Edensen), whence an attractive path leads to the (3 hrs.) Atmsee (p. 86). By the (3 M.) Steyrer Brücke (1540'; Inn), above the influx of the Teichibach, the road to the Stoderthal diverges to the right.

To the Stoderthal, a very pleasant digression. The road ascends the wild ravine of the Steyr, between the Tamberg on the left and the Kleine Priol on the right, passing the Strombodufall, a fine cascade of the Steyr, 84' high, to (7 M.) Mitterstoder (1920'; Jaidhaus), situated in a beautiful green valley, enclosed by the sombre precipices of the Todte Gebirge. In a few minutes more we reach the church of Hinterstoder ('Vogel).—Excursions. (Guides, Ign. Stadinger, of Jitterstoder, and Eva Prieler of Hintersfoder.) The Kleine Priol (7003', 4 hrs.; guide 3 Fl.), a fine point, is ascended by the Schnabl-Alpe or the Prüller-Alpe without difficulty. — The *Grosse Priol (8250', 6½ hrs.; guide 5, to the Grundsee 10, 11, Aussee 12 Fl.) affords a splendid panorama. We ascend through the Polsterthal and the Polsterlücke (picturesque head of the valley) to the (2½ hrs.) Polster-Alpe (3500'; quarters), and to the summit in 4 hrs. more (path lately improved; near the Brodallscharte, 3½ hr. below the top, is a cavern fitted up by the Austrian Tourists' Club as a refuge). Descent to Aussee, passing the Rothkogl, the Elmsee, and the Lahngang-See, rough (6 hrs. to the Grundsee, see p. 99). — Ascent of the Spitzmauer (8025'; guide 5 Fl.), toilsome, either through the Polsterlücke and over the Almerscharte (in 5-6 hrs.), or through the Diethütte, a fine Alpine valley, where a night may be spent in the Diethütte (3163'). — To KLACHAU (p. 39) over the Poppenalpe and the Salzsteg (3525'), an interesting route (9½ hrs.; guide 4 Fl.). The path, recently improved, leads by the Schearze See (route to Gössl and Aussee, see p. 93) and Tauplitz. — From Hinter-Stoder a road leads to the E. by (3½ M.) Vorder-Stoder (2653'; Stocker), where we enjoy a striking survey of the Grosse Priol, Kleine Priol, Spitzmauer, etc., and by (4 M.) Rossleiten, with iron-works, to (4 M.) Windischgarsten (see below). A pleasant round for walkers: from Rossleiten to the (20 min.) Source of the Pieling; ascend to the left to the (1½ hr.) Gleinker See (2648'; refreshm. at the Seebauer's), finely situated (with the Schwarzenberg and Warscheneck to the S.); descend through wood to the Teichthal and (1½ hr.) Windischgarsten.

The High Road crosses the Steyrer Brücke (see above) to (7½ M.) Diernbach (Post) and (1 M.) St. Pankraz (Mayr), and leads through the Teichthal (with the Sengsengebirge on the N.) to (6½ M.) Windischgarsten (1722; Erzherzog Albrecht; Goldene Sense; König v. Sachsen), a summer resort, finely situated. The Culavrenenberg affords the best view of the imposing environs. Ascent of the Warscheneck (7830'; 5 hrs.; with guide), passing the Gleinker See, recommended (grand view; path made in 1879). From Windischgarsten a road leads to the E. through the Laussatal to (20 M.) stat. Weissbach-St. Gallen (see below). — Our road next passes
to Bruck. REIFLING. 66. Route. 329

(6 M.) Spital am Pyhrn (2123'; Hackel), formerly an hospice, lying between the Schwarzenberg (5175') on the right and the Grosse Pyrgas (7363') and Boraruck (6693') on the left, ascends past a fall of the Schreiende Bach to the (4½ M.) Pyhrn Pass (3100'), and then descends by the Pyhrnbach to (4½ M.) Liezen (p. 333). The Grosse Pyrgas (7363') may be ascended from Spital in 4½ hrs.; descent to Admont (comp. p. 332).

At (30 M.) Garsten the train crosses the Enns and then follows the left bank, opposite the road (called 'Eisenstrasse', from the iron-ore traffic). 36½ M. Ternberg; 42 M. Losenstein, a village inhabited principally by nail-makers, with an old church and a ruined castle. 46 M. Reich-Ramming (1145'), at the mouth of the Rammingbach, has extensive brass and iron-works. 49½ M. Gross-Ramming. The village lies on the right bank, at the mouth of the romantic Pechgraben or Böchgraben, in which, about 4½ M. from the station, is a large granite boulder bearing an inscription (1857) in honour of Leopold von Buch, the geologist (pleasant walk; *Stieglechner's Inn, in the Asbach, near the boulder). 55 M. Kastenreith, at the confluence of the Gaflesnach with the Enns (p. 325). 57 M. Klein-Reifling (1204'; Rail. Restaurant), junction of the line to Amstetten (p. 325). We now traverse a picturesque valley, pass through two tunnels, and cross the Laussa (see above) to (66 M.) Weissenebach—St. Gallen (Gruber), 1 M. to the N.E. of which lies Altenmarkt (Lohner).

A road leads from Weissenebach through the Buchau by (2 M.) St. Gallen (1662'; Haller), with the castle of Gallenstein, built by the abbots of Admont to command the valley, to (12 M.) Admont. — Through the Laussatal to (18 M.) Windischgarsten, see above. — The ascent of the Voralpe, or Esslinger Alpe, from Altenmarkt is recommended: by the Esslinger-Hütten to the S. peak (Tanzboden, 5666'), 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 Hollenstein (p. 325).

At (73 M.) Gross-Reifling (1404'; *Baumann) the Salsia falls into the Enns. (To Wildalpen and Weichselboden, see R. 64). The train threads two tunnels, and crosses the Enns. Beyond (75½ M.) Landl, near Lainbach (p. 322), the Schwab-Thal opens on the left. The Ennthal contracts. Two short tunnels. Then (79 M.) Hieflau (1697'; *Steuber; *Steinberger), with important iron-works, finely situated at the confluence of the Erzbach and the Enns.

The ascent of the Tamischbachturm (6673'; 5 hrs.; with guide) from this point, by the Hochseibig-Alpe (8850), is very interesting and not difficult. Magnificent view of the Tauern, etc. — The ascent may also be made from Gross-Reifling in 5 hrs., or from Gsatterboden (see below) in 4½ hrs.

From Hieflau to Bruck by Eisenerz (38 M.). Railway to (9½ M.) Eisenerz in 1 hr. (fares 74, 56, 37 kr.). The line and the 'Eisenstrasse' (see above) turn to the S.E. into the picturesque ravine of the Erzbach. To the right, at (21½ M.) Radmer, diverges the Radmer-Thal (p. 331), in which, at the foot of the Lugauer (7236'), 4½ M. distant, lies the village of Radmer an der Stube (2395'); to the E. rises the Kaiserschild (6833'). On a height to the left, farther on, 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 See-mauer and the Pfaffenstein.
From Linz

9½ M. Eisenerz (2444'; "Brod; König v. Sachsen; Moser), with 4000 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 (6833'). The Church of St. Oswald is a Gothic structure of 1279.

To the S. the red Erzberg (5033') 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 lower part of the mountain belongs to the Innerberg Company, the upper and more productive part is the property of companies in Vordernberg. The mines, some of which have been in operation for 1000 years, employ about 5000 hands and yield 300,000 tons of iron annually. Permission to visit the mines is obtained at the mining-office (ticket 1 fl. 20 kr. for each pers.). We ascend the hill as far as the Gloriette, which commands a beautiful survey of the Seemauer, Pfaffenstein, Schwarzenstein, Kaiserschild, and Reichenstein, and return past the Barbara-Kapelle and over the Vogelbühl to the Church of St. Oswald (see above).—From Eisenerz by the Eisenerzhöhe to (6-7 hrs.) Wildalpen, see p. 321.

The road from Eisenerz to Vordernberg (9 M.; Stellwagen in summer daily at 1 p.m., fare 1½ fl.) leads to the E., skirting the foot of the Erzberg, to (1½ M.) Trafeng (see below), whence it ascends abruptly to the (3½ M.) Prebühl Pass (4026'; Inn), a saddle between the Polster (6270') on the left and the Reichenstein (7106') on the right. It then descends to (3½ M.) Vordernberg (2857'; 'Post; 'Schwarzer Adler'), a prosperous place with a brisk trade in iron, from which the Hochthurn (6834'; 5 hrs.; with guide) and the Reichenstein (7106'; 5½ hrs.; guide) may be ascended. Railway hence (in ¾ hr.); fares 74, 56, 37 kr.) by Friedauwerk, Trafajach, St. Peter-Freienstein, and Donauzitz to (10 M.) Leoben; thence to (10 M.) Bruck, see p. 359.

For pedestrians the route from Eisenerz through the Frauenmauer Cave and the Tragößtal to Bruck is much more attractive (11 hrs.; torches and guide necessary for the cavern; magnesium-wire useful). We diverge to the left from the high-road at Trafeng (see above), and ascend the wooded Gsollgraben to the (1½ hr.) Gsoll-Alp (3695'), at the foot of the Frauenmauer (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 *Frauenmauerhöhle, an imposing cavern perforating the whole mountain, 900 yds. in length, without including the numerous side-galleries. Soon after entering the cave (wraps advisable) we descend by an ice-clad and slippery ladder to the *Eishöhle, which contains an ice-lake, 65' long, surrounded by columns and cascades of ice. We then remount the ladder and traverse a series of magnificent halls, often 180-200' in height, floored with limestone debris, to the (9½ hr.) E. mouth of the cavern (5120'), where we obtain a striking view of the imposing group of the Hochschwab, Ebenstein, etc. We now descend to the Neuwaldegg-Alpe and through the well-wooded Jassing-Graben, with the Hochthurn (6834') rising on the S., pass the Grüne See, and reach (2½ hrs.) Oberort (2560'; 'Peintinger), the chief village in the upper Tragößtal. Thence a carriage-road (diligence to Bruck daily; 1 fl. 66 kr.) through the picturesque valley of the Lamingbach, to Pichl, Oberdorf, St. Katharina, and (15 M.) Bruck (p. 314).

The Ennsthal now turns towards the W., and we enter the *Gesäuse, a profound defile, 12 M. in length, flanked by the Tamischbachthurn and the Buchstein on the N., and the Hochthor and Reichenstein on the S., and traversed by the Enns, which forms a series of wild rapids (from Admont to Hieflau fall of 400'). Beautiful glimpses are enjoyed from time to time of the lateral valleys, particularly on the S. side. The road through this ravine, constructed by the Austrian government in 1841-47, will repay the
pedestrian (finest points at the beginning and end). The train passes through two tunnels on the right bank of the Enns and crosses the Hartelsgraben; it then crosses to the left bank and reaches (841/2 M.) Gsatterboden (1850').

Pleasant walk through wood to the (1/2 hr.) Gsatterboden-Bauer, a solitary farm in a forest glade, encircled by imposing mountains. Ascent thence of the Tamischbachthurn (6673', 41/2 hrs.; with guide), by the Eggeralpe, not difficult (comp. p. 329). The Grosse Buchstein, see below.

To the "Johnsbachthal, a very interesting excursion. We follow the high-road 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 Hochthor on the left, to the (4 M.) finely-situated village of Johnsbach (2535'; Inn, near the church, unpretending; the Köbl Inn, 11/2 M. farther up the valley, preferable). To the W. rise the precipices of the Reichenstein (7106'), to the E. the Oedstein (7661') and the Hochthor (7782'). A picturesque path ascends hence through the valley, which now trends to the E., passing the (1/2 hr.) Wolfbauer, and a fine waterfall above it to the left, to the (2 hrs.) Neuburger Alp, and crosses the saddle to the S. of the Lugauer (p. 329) to (1 hr.) Radmer an der Hast (2985'; accommodation at the 'Schloßl') and (3/4 hr.) Radmer an der Stube (p. 329) in the Radmerthal. Another path ascends to the left by the Wolfbauer (see above; quarters), leads past the waterfall to the Kader-Alpe, and skirts the base of the precipices of the Hochthor and Hoch-Zaüdd to the Sulzkar-Alpe, whence we descend through the Hartelsgraben (see above) to (41/2 hrs.) Hieflau (p. 329).

From Gsatterboden we may follow the railway and ascend the "Bruckgraben (see below) as far as the charcoal-burner's hut, and return over the Brucksattel (3886'), a very fine excursion (41/2 hrs.; with guide).

The train passes the Johnsbachthal (left) and the wild gorge of the Bruckgraben (right), recrosses the Enns, and passes through a tunnel, 262 yds. long, beyond which it enters the broad green dale of —

911/2 M. Admont (2105'; *Post; *Buchbinder; Jerausch; Wölzenberger; Bräuhaus; good wine at the Stifts-Stübl), a picturesque village, and a summer-resort, with the handsome buildings of the celebrated Benedictine abbey of Admont ("ad montes"), founded by Archb. Gebhard of Salzburg in 1074, partly burned down in 1865, but since rebuilt. The Gothic abbey-church, St. Blasius-Münster, with its two slender spires, has been modernised. The valuable 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 of Maria-kulm (see below) at its base; to the N. rise the 'Haller Mauren', consisting of the Grosse Pyrgas (7363'), Scheiblingstein (7220'), Hexenthurm (7156'), and Natterriegel (6653'); to the E. is the Grosse Buchstein (7296'); to the S.E. the Sparafeld (7366'). Another good view of the environs is obtained from the bridge over the Enns, 1 M. from the railway-station. — About 11/2 M. to the N. is the picturesque village of Hall. To the W. is the (1 hr.) pilgrimage-church on the Frauenberg (p. 332).
Ascents. (Guides, A. Faustlinger, C. Hackl, and P. Stoll.) The Grosse Buchstein (7296'; 7 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) is toilsome, but repays the fatigue. The road to St. Gallen (p. 329) is followed towards the S.E. by Weng to (4 1/2 M.) the Tonner Inn (2790), 1 1/2 M. beyond which we diverge to the right by a shooting-lodge; we then cross the Osingschneide and ascend a stony gully to the plateau and the (5 1/2 hrs.) summit. Or we may go on by the road to the (3 M.) Eisenzieher (2750), and ascend by the Eisenzieher-Alp to the (4 1/2 hrs.) summit. Admirable view. Descent to the Gsatterboden steep and unpleasant. — The *Natterriegel (6653'; 4-5 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is a remarkably fine point, and free from difficulty. We ascend from Admont to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Grabnerthör., between the Grabnerstein (6046') and the Natteriegel, either by the Pitzboden and the Grabner-Alpe, or by the Lercheck-Hütte and the Moserhütte; thence to the left in 1 1/4 hr. to the summit. — The Grosse Pyrgas (7363'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is also recommended: by (1 hr.) Mühlau (Inn) and the (1 1/2 hr.) Gstattmeier Nieder-Alpe to the (1 hr.) Pyrgasgatterl (1422'); then by the Brandmayer- and Hiesel-Alpe to the arête, and thence to the right to the (3 hrs.) top.

A rough road (one-horse carr. 3, two-horse 4 1/2 fl.) leads from Admont towards the S. over the Lichtmessberg to the (5 M.) Kaiserau (3563'), a picturesque glade surrounded by pine-woods, with a château belonging to the Abbey of Admont (refreshments and accommodation only on previous application at Admont). The Kaiserau lies at the base of the Kalbiting (6600') and Sparafeld (7366'). The latter may easily be ascended in 3 1/2 hrs. (guide 4 fl.). Two footpaths cross from the Kaiserau to the Paltenthal, one leading W. to Bärndorf and (2 hrs.) Rottenmann, the other S. to Dietmannsdorf and (1 1/4 hr.) Trieben (see below).

The train follows the broad valley of the Enns. To the right, near (98 M.) Frauenberg, rises the Frauenberg (2497'), with the handsome pilgrim-church of Mariakulm, and farther on lies the pretty village of Ardning, at the foot of the Bosruck. At the confluence of the Patlentbach with the Enns, the line turns towards the S. to (1021/2 M.) Selzthal (2080'; *Krone, *Huber, both at the station; *Rath. Restaur.), the junction of the line to Aussee and Bischofshofen (for Salzburg; R. 67). The train skirts the slopes of the Dürrenschöberl (5702'), and enters the narrow mouth of the Patlenthal, a valley stretching to the E. On a height to the right rises the picturesque château of Strechau (2835'), the property of the Abbey of Admont. 107 M. Rottenmann (2210'; *Post; Bräu), a small town with rolling-mills and iron-works. Then (113 M.) Trieben (2323'; Post).

From Trieben a road leads to the S., by Hohentauern (4150') to Judenburg (p. 360; about 31 M.). Fine scenery as far as the top of the pass (7 M.); thence through the Pöttschal monotonous. Ascent of the Bösenstein (8036'; 4 1/2 hrs.; with guide) from Hohentauern, interesting; extensive view.

To the right near Gaishorn lies the small lake of that name (2316'). The line gradually ascends to the watershed between the Enns and the Mur, near (122 M.) Wald (2784'), and then descends the Liesing-Thal to Kallwang (2470'; *Fleischhauer), with valuable copper-mines, Mautern, a thriving village, Steitz-Kammern, and (114 M.) St. Michael (p. 360), on the line from Villach to (160 M.) Bruck (p. 314).

The Zeiritzkampel (6950'; 3 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), a fine point of view, may be ascended from Wald or from Kallwang without difficulty. Rich flora. The descent may be made by the Kammerl-Alpe to Radmer (p. 329) and Hieflau, or to Eisenerz.
67. From Selzthal to Aussee and Bischofshofen

(for Salzburg).

Comp. Map, p. 320.

Railway from Selzthal to (30 M.) Aussee in 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)-2 hrs. (fares 1 fl. 92, 1 fl. 44, 56 kr.); to (62 M.) Bischofshofen in 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs. (fares 3 fl. 10, 2 fl. 10 kr.).

Selzthal, see p. 332. The train crosses the Pallenbach 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 Pyhrnbach, to (3\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Liezen (2162; Post; Fuchs), a small town with 1100 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 Dürrensöberl.

From Liezen a road leads to the N. (diligence daily in summer) over the Pyhrn (3100') to (15 M.) Windischgarsten (p. 328); thence to Stoder, see p. 328. — The ascent of the Hochmölbing (7650'; 7 hrs., with guide; Joh. Mühlbauer of Liezen) is recommended. We follow the road from Liezen to the W. as far as (1\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Weissenbach (see below), and ascend to the right through the Weissenbachthal (with the Angerhöhe facing us, see below); then to the left through the steep Langpoltner Graben to the (2 hrs.) Thorriese, and (3\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs.) Langpoltner-Hütte (quarters). From this point we may either ascend by the Niederhütte and the Kirchfeld, or by the Brunnhütten, 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 hill-side. 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. S M. Wörscbach (2100'), with small sulphur-baths, commanded by the ruin of Wolkenstein on a red rock, lies at the mouth of a wooded ravine, which contains (1\(\frac{1}{4}\) hr.) a fine waterfall. The Hochmölbing (see above) may also be ascended from this point (5\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs.; guide).

We next pass (9\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Maitschern and (on the right) Niederhofen, with the ruin of Friedstein. At (12 M.) Steinach (2105'; Inn, at the station) the line divides; the right branch goes to Aussee, the left to Bischofshofen. The well-built village of Steinach (Post), with its two châteaux, lies 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. to the E. of the station.

The Grimming (7713'), a huge mountain with precipitous sides, may be ascended from Unter-Grimming (Kalss), 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. to the W. of Steinach, by the Hochaigner-Alpe, in 6-7 hrs. (difficult; for adepts only). Easier from Klachau (see below), by Kulm and the Schachenscharte (5-6 hrs.; guide Joh. Feuchter, or 'Petschpaul', of Kulm). Fine view: Ennthal, the S. Tauern as far as the Gross-Glockner, Dachstein, Todte Gebirge.

On the right bank of the Enns, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. to the S. of Steinach station, lies Irdning (21\(\frac{1}{2}\'; Post; Sigl), at the entrance to the Irdning- or Donnersbach-Thal. Pleasant excursion thence to the (3 hrs.) top of the Möllbegg (6813'); 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 Ennthal. The vil-
lage of Unter-Grimming, at the base of the Grimming, lies below us, to the left. Beyond two tunnels (the second of which, the Burgstaller Tunnel, is 365 yds. long) the train enters the narrow and romantic Grimmingbach-Thal, 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'; *Maierl, rustic), finely situated at the N. base of the Grimming. To the N.E. rise the barren peaks of the Todte Gebirge.

Ascent of the Grimming, see above. — From Taupitz (rustic inn), situated on the hill-side, 1/2 hr. to the N. of Klachau, a fine route (guide) passes the Schwarze See and crosses the Salesteig (5403') to (6 hrs.) Mitterstoder (p. 328).

From Klachau (highest point on the railway) the line runs to the W. across meadows and marsh to (20 1/2 M.) Mitterndorf-Zauchen (2615'). To the right, 3/4 M. from the railway, lies the large village of Mitterndorf (*Post).

A road leads hence to the S., through *Pass Stein, to (9 M.) St. Martin in the Ennsthal (see below). — The Lopernstein or Laxenstein (6434'), ascended from Mitterndorf in 3 hrs., 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. 26 M. Ausser-Kainsich, on the Oedensee-Traun or Kainisch-Traun, which issues from the Oedensee (2507'), 1 1/2 M. to the S.; on the right rises the Röhenstein (5253'). The train now follows the right bank of the wooded Traunthal, and then crosses the stream to (30 M.) stat. Aussee, 1 M. to the S. of the town of that name (p. 92).

**FROM STEINACH TO BISCHOFSHOFEN.** The train crosses the Grimmingbach, passes (14 M.) Trautenfels (with the handsome château of that name on the right), skirts the base of the Grimming, and below the influx of the Salza crosses the Enns and reaches (17 1/2 M.) Nieder-Oeblarn and (20 M.) Oeblarn (2225'; Fleischer), at the mouth of the Walchernthal. To the W. rises the pointed Stoder-Zinken (see below).

The Gumpeneck (7303'), scaled from Oeblarn by the Walchern-Alpe in 4 hrs. (guide), commands a magnificent view of the Dachstein, Todte Gebirge, Tauern, etc. — The Salza (see above), which rises on the Todte Gebirge, forces its way, to the S. of Mitterndorf, through a profound gorge between the Grimming and the Kammergebirge, called *Pass Stein, through which a road leads from St. Martin (on the high-road, 3 M. to the N. of Nieder-Oeblarn) to (9 M.) Mitterndorf (see above).

The train skirts the S. slope of the valley (on the right a peat-moor), and crosses the Sölkbach. 25 M. Gröbming (2200'); the village (*Post; Mend) lies 1 1/2 M. to the N., on the left bank of the Enns. To the left of the station, Schloss Thurnfeld.

The Sölkhthal, which opens by the hamlet of Stein, 1 1/2 M. to the E. of Gröbming, and divides, 3 M. from its mouth, into the Gross-Sölkhthal to the left, and the Klein-Sölkhthal to the right, deserves a visit. Follow-
ing the left arm, we reach the villages of (1¼ hr.) Gross-Sölk (Bäcker), (2 hrs.) Mössna, and (1 hr.) St. Nicolai (3693'; 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 hrs., an interesting walk (cart-road nearly the whole way; guide not indispensable). Ascent of the Grosse Knallstein (5827') from St. Nicolai, by the Kaltherber-Alpe in 4½ hrs. (guide); superb panorama. The descent to the Klein-Sölker Unterthal is fatiguing. — Over the Sölterscharte (5873') to Murau (p. 338), 7 hrs., guide advisable.

In the Klein-Sölktal, 1½ hr. above Stein, lies Klein-Sölk (3212'; Inn), 1½ 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 (2 hrs.) Schwarze See (3873'; quarters at the gamekeeper's). Two toilsome passes lead hence to the Lessach-Graben and (3 hrs.) Tamsweg (p. 338), one over the Landschitz-Scharte (7690), the other over the Kaiser-Scharte (7525); another (repaying) crosses the Preberthörl (7196') to Krakaudorf and (40 hrs.) Murau (p. 335). — The Hohe Wildstelle (9010) may be ascended hence, but more conveniently from Schladming (see below).

The Stoder-Zinken (6715') may be ascended from Grömbing without difficulty in 4½ hrs. (with guide). Very striking view, especially of the nearer mountains (Dachstein, Todtle Gebirge).

The train crosses the Sattenthaler Bach, and follows the right bank of the Enns to (26 M.) Pruggern and (30 M.) Haus (Neuwirth); on the left rise the Höchstein and the Hohe Wildstelle. The Enns and the Weissenbach (to the right the spurs of the Dachstein) are then crossed. 36 M. Schladming (2402'; *Post; Bräuhaus; Fleischer; Karlwirth; Nuss's Restaurant, near the station), pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Enns, and suited for a prolonged stay. To the N. stretch the wooded hills of the Ramsau, which conceal the Dachstein. (Good view of the Dachstein from the plateau of Rohrmoss, 11½ M. to the S.W.)

Pleasant excursion to the Ramsau, a fertile, upland plain, 5 M. long by 2½ M. wide, 2900-3300' above the sea-level, separated from the Ennthal 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'; Inn. rustic), which may be reached either by a rough road (4 M.) via Mautendorf, or, better, by a footpath (1 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 Protestant Meeting House, to the (3 M.) Karlwirth (beer). Here we turn to the right, and ascend to the Austriahütte (built in 1880 by the Austrian Alpine Club; restaurant in summer) on the Brandalpe, 1½ hr. below the barren summit of the "Brandriedel (5666')", which commands a splendid view of the Dachstein, Tauern, etc. To the N.E. (½ hr.) lies the finely situated Neustall-Alpe. The shortest route to the top of the Dachstein (9830') is from Schladming, but is fit for proficients only. (From the Austriahütte 5½ hrs.; guide from the Ramsau to the summit and back 8, from Schladming 9, with descent to Hallstatt or Gosau 12 or 13 hr.; guides, Joh. Schrempf or 'Auhäusler', Joh. Steiner or 'Barthans', Karl Fischer, Franz, Joh., and Math. Krauss, all of the Ramsau.) From the Austriahütte a new path crosses the lower end of the Edelgries-Schlucht and the pastures of the Brandsteil, skirts rocky slopes, and enters the
Schwadering, a large basin enclosed by lofty and perpendicular rocks, through which we have a long and fatiguing ascent over debris and grassy slopes. At the head of this basin we ascend the rocky slope to the left, traverse several steep patches of snow, cross a rocky crest, and soon reach the new path. We now ascend the Rothe Rinne, a groove or channel formed by blasting the rocks, 80' high and sloping at an angle of 75°, the passage of which is facilitated by a wire-rope. The wire-rope helps us to mount other rocks, scarcely less steep, and patches of snow, and brings us to a smooth and almost perpendicular rock about 65' high, which we scale, with the aid of the rope, by means of iron stanchions driven into the rock. In a few minutes more we reach the Ramsauer or Hunerkogel-Scharte (about 8200'), between the Hunerkogel and the Grosse Koppenkarstein, at the head of the Schladnading Glacier (31/2 hrs. from the Austriahütte). We traverse the glacier, passing the two ‘Dirndln’, and ascend the Karl-Eisfeld to the summit in 2 hrs. more (comp. p. 95).

— Among the other peaks of the Dachstein, the Scheichenspitze (8734'); splendid view) is the easiest (from the Kulm Inn 4-11/2 hrs.; guide 8 fl.). The ascent of the Thorstein (9665') by the Windleierscharte and the Untere Windlücke, is very troublesome (comp. p. 95; guide 10, with descent to Gosau 13 fl.). — The Bischofsmitzle (8653'); guide from the Ramsau 10 fl.), see below. — From the Ramsau to the N., over the Feisterscharte (7250') and the dreary rocks of the ‘Stein’, to (8 hrs.) Hallstatt (p. 94), not an attractive route (guide 7 fl.).

Another pleasant excursion from Schladming is to the S., up the Untertal. Where (7 M.) the valley divides, we turn to the left (the Steinriesenthal to the right, see below), and ascend the Rissachthal, past the Londer and Upper Rissach Falls, to the (1 hr.) Rissacher See (4373'); at the upper end of which is a shooting-box (quarters for the night, if necessary). A remarkably fine peak to be ascended hence is the Hohe Wildstelle (3010'), reached by the Waldhornalpe (11/2 hrs.; guide). — The ascent of the Hochgolling (3392'), the highest mountain in Styria, is toilsome, but presents no difficulty to experts. We ascend the Steinriesenthal (see above) to the (1-1/2 hrs. from Schladming) Obere Steinwenter Alpe (5665'; night-quarters) and the (2 hrs.) Schartl (7960'), and finally on the steep N.W. side to the (1-1/2 hr.) summit. Descend from the Scharte through the Göriachwinkel to (5-1/2 hrs.) Ramsweg, see p. 337.

The Ennsthal contracts. The line skirts the left bank of the river, passing through several deep cuttings. 39 M. Pichl, station for the W. Ramsau (see above; 3 hrs. to the Austriahütte). Near (41/2 M.) Mandling (2658'; Inn), in the Mandling Pass, which was formerly fortified, the train crosses the Mandlingbach, the frontier between Styria and Salzburg.

Road from Mandling to the N.W., through the Mandlingthal, to (4 M.) Filzmoos (3310'; *Inn), a prettily-situated village, with a pilgrimage-church, whence the Rettenstein (7365'; 3½ hrs.; fine view of the Dachstein, etc.) is ascended by the Mandling-Alp without difficulty. To the N. tower the isolated pinnacles of the Bischofsmitzle, the higher N. peak of which (8053') was ascended for the first time in 1879 by the guides Steiner and Anhäuser (very difficult; from the Obere Aualp, 1-1/4 M. from Filzmoos, in 3½-4 hrs.). — Over the Steigl to Gosau, see p. 96; to the Zwieselalp, see p. 96.

46½ M. Radstadt (2808'; *Post; Thorwirth; Stöckl; Obergloner), an old walled town, stands on a rocky hill to the right of the railway. Fine view from the station of the Tauernthal (see below), with the Gaisstein and Seekarspitze, to the S.

The Rosebrand (5800'; 2½ hrs.; guide unnecessary; path indicated by marks) commands a magnificent view of the Tauern and the N. Dolomites. — The Grieskareck (6523'; 5-6 hrs., with guide), ascended by Flachau, is also a fine point.
A tolerable road leads from Radstadt to the W., by Altenmarkt, to (14 M.) Wagrain (2743'; Grafenwirth) and (8 M.) St. Johann im Pongau (p. 106). — From Radstadt over the Radstädter Tauern to St. Michael and Spittal, see R. 88.

At (481/2 M.) Altenmarkt the line quits the Enns, which rises 8 M. to the S.W. in the Flachau, and runs N.W. to (51 M.) Eben (2808'), 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 of the Uebergossene Alp to the left), and descends the narrow Fritzthal to the W., crossing the stream repeatedly. At (55 M.) Hüttau (2323'; Post) the road to the Salzkammergut by St. Martin and Annaberg diverges (p. 97). Several tunnels. The train descends rapidly (gradient from 1:45 to 1:50), crossing the Fritzbach six times, penetrates the Kreuzberg by a tunnel, 770 yds. long, and descends the slope to the left (pleasant view of the Salzachthal, Hochkönig, and Tannengebirge). Lastly we cross the Salzach to —

62 M. Bischofshofen (1795'; Rail. Restaurant), see p. 108.

68. From Radstadt to Spital by the Radstädter Tauern.

671/2 M. Diligence in summer daily in 23 hrs., including halt for the night at St. Michael (fare 9 fl. 10 kr.). Another runs daily from Radstadt to Scheidling, spending the night at Tamsweg (31 hrs.; fare 10 fl. 4 kr.).

Radstadt, see above. The road crosses the Enns, and ascends the valley of the Tauernache towards the S. to (91/2 M.) Untertauern (3295'; Post), at the foot of the Radstadter Tauern. It then ascends past the falls of the Tauernache (see finger-posts; the finest fall is the *Upper, to the right of the road). At the top of the (7 M.) Radstädter Tauern (5702'), a pass known to the Romans, stands the Tauernhaus, a kind of hospice with a chapel and a burial-ground. The road descends past the Scheidberg (Inn) to (111/2 M.) —

28 M. Tweng (4088'; *Post), the first village in the Lungau. Then through the Taurachthal to (6 M.) Mauterndorf (*Post; *Wallner), a small town with a well-preserved castle (tower 144' high), and across the Staig to (6 M.) —

40 M. St. Michael (3505'; Post; Wastlwirth), a small town on the Mur.

The Speiereck (7900'; 4 hrs., with guide) affords an excellent survey of the Lungau, Niedere Tauern, etc. — The Murwinkel (upper Murthal; one-horse carr. to Rothgulin and back 4 fl.) is worthy of a visit. Road to the W. to (2 M.) Niederdorfs, at the mouth of the Zederhaushalt; then to the left through the narrow Murthal to Schellgaden (5 M.) Mur (3630'; Gferrer), and (3 M.) the arsenic-works of Rothgulin (4183'; quarters at the manager's). Picturesque walk thence to the (11/2 hr.) Rothgulin — See (5544'), at the N. base of the Hafnerkock (10,043'; ascent difficult; better from the Maltathal, see below). — About 1 hr. above Rothgulin, on the left, opens the wild Moritzenthal, with its three picturesque lakes (to the Obere Schwarze facilities 21/2 hrs.). Thence 11/2 hr. more to the last chalets, near the Source of the Mur; at the N.W. base of the Marchkareck (8793').

The principal place in the Lungau (region of the sources of the Mur, BAEDERER'S EASTERN ALPS. 5TH EDIT. 22
belonging to Salzburg) is Tamsweg (3350'; Post; Platzbräu; Lebzelter), a pleasant little town, with the loftily-situated church of St. Leonhard, 8 M. to the E. of Mauterndorf (10 M. from St. Michael; diligence to it daily from both these places). The Laasberg-Alpe (6345'; 2 1/2 hrs.; with guide) affords a good survey of the environs; descent to (1 1/2 hr.) Ramingstein on the high-road (see below). The "Preberspitze (8993') is a splendid point of view. Cart-road to the (2 hrs.) Wiesbruchthal (11 1/2 hrs.). We ascend by Maria-Pfarr to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Sieghof, and, where the valley divides (1 1/2 hr.), ascend to the right through the Schonathal to the (2 1/2 hrs.) pass (6710) lying to the E. of the Lungauer Kalkspitze (8098'); then descend into the Gigler Thäl, passing the Oberes and Unteres See and the Landauer See, and traverse the Oberthal to (6 hrs.) Schladming (p. 335). — To Sölk, through the Lessachtal and over the Landschitz-Scharfe or the Kaiser-Scharfe, see p. 335.

From Tamsweg to Scheifling (37 M.), road (diligence daily in 9 1/2 hrs.) through the Murthal by Ramingstein, Predlitz, Stadt, and (22 1/2 M.) Murau (2610'; Bräu; Strobl), a small town with three old churches, commanded by the castle of Ober-Murau, to Scheifling (p. 361), a station on the Bruck and Villach line (R. 72). — Excursions. Interesting ascent of the Schüllersköpf (7431'), from Ramingstein in 3 1/2 hrs. (guide); descent by Inner-Krem to Krembruck (see below), 3 1/2 hrs. — A pleasant expedition may be made from Predlitz (Steinerwirth) through the Predlitzgraben to (10 M.) Turrach (4134'; Inn), whence the Eisenhüt (8004') may be ascended in 3 1/2 hrs. (comp. p. 362), and the Königsstuhl (1765) in 4 hrs. (both attractive; guide necessary). From Turrach the road ascends steeply to the (4 M.) Turracher See (5754'; Steierwirth), and then descends on the bank of the Seebach to (6 M.) Ebene-Reichenau (3583'; Schiessl) in the Gurkthal, whence a road leads to the W. by Klein-Kircheis (baths) to (18 M.) Millstatt (p. 267), on the lake of that name. — From Stadt (Post) to Flattnitz (p. 363) a rough road leads through the Paadgraben (15 M.). — From Murau to Gröbming over the Preberthörl or the Sötkerscharte, see p. 335.

The road crosses the Katschberg (5386'), separating Salzburg from Carinthia, and beyond (91/2 M.) Rennweg (3730 ft.; Post) leads through the Lieseralthal by Kremsbruck and Leoben to (9 M.)

58 1/2 M. Gmünd (2400'; Lax; Post), a small town with a château of Count Lodron, at the mouth of the Maltatal.

The "Maltatal is a beautiful valley, about 25 M. in length, with numerous waterfalls. A road (one-horse carr. to the Pfügelhof and back, 3 fl.) leads on the left bank of the Maltbach to (4 M.) Mattein (2750'; Homann; guides, Joh. and Georg Klampfer, Joh. and Jos. Fercher). The principal place in the valley, from which the Puschauner Thörl (5739), with a fine view of the E. Tauern Mts., may be ascended in 3 hrs. (guide 1 1/2 fl.). The road ends at the (3 1/2 M.) Pullsäge, 3/4 M. beyond which is the Pfügelhof (rustic inn). On the right is the grand fall of the Fallbach, and to the left the Gösslfall, within an enclosure. From the Gösslgraben, a valley with numerous fine waterfalls, which opens here on the left, a fatiguing route crosses the Dössner Scharfe (5743), to the S. of the Säuleck (10,108); in 10 hrs. to Mallnitzz (p. 120) or Ober-Vellach (p. 302). The night may be spent at the Urichshütte, 4 hrs. from the Pfügelhof. The Säuleck may be ascended from the top of the pass in 1 1/2 hr. (guide 9, or incl. the Säuleck 10 fl.).

The path in the Maltatal (guide desirable; to the Blaue Tumpf 1 fl.) next leads by Brandstatt, past the Schieterfall and the Faller Tiimpfe (recently rendered accessible); to the (1 1/2 hr.) Hochsteig (3205); far below flows the Malta through its narrow ravine; to the right is the Melnik Fall. We next ascend and cross the Hoh Brücke to the (1/2 hr.) Trachhütte (5713') in the Schönau, with a shooting-box of Baron Riese, and the (1/4 hr.) "Blaue Tumpf, the finest point in the valley. To the left the discharge
Graz
Maßstab 1 : 81,900

Stadtbezirke.
- Stadt: Farbveränderung der Tafeln roth
- Jakomini: gelb
- Geidorf: blau
- Lend: braun
- Karlau: grün

Bahnhöfe.
1. Süd Bahnhof A.4
2. Küstner Bahnhof A.5
3. Barmkaserne

5. Burg E.4

3. Casernen C.3 u. C.5

Denkmäler.
6. Erzherzog Johann E.5
7. Franz I. E.4
8. Schütze F.5.5
10. Gemäldegalerie E.5
11. Glockenturm D.3
12. Joanneum E.5

Kirchen.
13. Dom K. E.4
15. Dom K. E.4
17. Franziskaner K. D.4
18. Graben K. E.1
19. Lieben K. B.3
20. Lech K. F.3
21. Marien K. D.4
22. Peil K. F.4
23. Stephans K. E.5
24. Ursuliner K. D.4
25. Krankenh. allgem. E.3
26. Landhaus E.5
27. Mensolven E.4
28. Patholog. Institut E.3
29. Physiol. Institut F.2.3
30. Post E.5
31. Rathaus B.4
32. Theater E.4
33. Stadt Dr. F.5
34. Torfhaus E.4
35. Universität E.4

Hotels.
- Elefant D.4
- Erzherzog Johann D.E.4
- Drei Raben C.4
- Florian D.5
- Kaiserkrone E.4
- Stadt Triest F.5
of the Hochalpen Glacier forms a double waterfall, 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
rouglier; 11½ hr., Adamshütte; 1 hr., Wastelbauer (5508'); 1 hr., the Samer-
hütte, adjoining which are a shooting-box and the Elendhütte (5971),
a club-hut erected in 1880 (quarters for 6 pers.). A steep path leads
hence to the N. over the (2½ hrs.) Artescharte (7385') into the Gross-
arthal (p. 108; guide to St. Johann 13 fl.). The Maltatal now turns to
the W. and ramifies into the (left) Gross-Elend and (right) Klein-Elend-
Thal. From the former a fatiguing route crosses the Fleschnitz- or Gross-
Elend-Scharte (8770') in 7 hrs. to Mallnitz (p. 120; guide 10 fl.); from the
Klein-Elend-Thal another of similar character crosses the Klein-Elend-
Scharte (8333') into the Kötschachthal and to (10 hrs.) Wildbad Gasvin
(p. 115; guide 10 fl.). — Ascent of the Hochalpen spitze (11,010'), the highest
peak of the F. Tauern, difficult (from the Hochsteg by the Hochalpe 8 hrs.;
guide 8 fl.; splendid view. On the Lange Boden. 1 hr. above the Hoch-
alpe, is a new club-hut. — The Hofnerck (10.04°; 5½ hrs.; guide 6 fl.),
ascended from the Traxhütte, by the Mahr-Alpe, is fatiguing, but repayng.

The new road from Gmünd to Spital, completed in 1881, now
leads through the picturesque Lieserthal, twice crossing the river,
to Lieserhofen and —

67½ M. Spital, on the Franzensfeste-Villach line (p. 267).

69. Gratz and Environs.

Hotels. On the right bank of the Mur, near the suspension-bridge,
3½ M. from the station: *Elephant (Pl. a), R. 1 fl. 20, A. 35, L. 40 kr.;
*Oesterreichischer Hof, Annenstrasse; *Florian (Pl. d); *Goldner Ross
and Sonne. Mariabifl-Str.; *Hotel Daniel, at the station; Goldner
Engel, at Gries; Drei Raben (Pl. c), Annenstrasse, near the station; *Gold-
ner Lüwe. — On the left bank: *Erzherzog Johann (Pl. b), R. from 1 fl.,
L. 20, A. 45 kr., with a good restaurant: *Hôtel Ries (Stadt Triest, Pl. f),
Jakomini-Platz; Kaiserkrone (Pl. e), Färbergasse; Ungarische Krone,
Landhausgasse; Goldene Bärn, Leonhard-Str.

Cafés. Europa and Pöll, Herrengasse; Nordstern, Sporgasse; Merkur,
Hauptplatz; Schuster, Carl-Ludwigsring, by the theatre; Promenade,
beyond the Burgtor. Seidl, Glacis-Str.; Café Wien, Rechbauer-Str.;
Freyler, Mehlplatz; *Café Wirth, in the Stadtpark (open-air concerts
frequently in the afternoon), and the Meran-Garten, on the Stadtnau, suitable
for breakfast or luncheon. — On the right bank of the Mur, near the
suspension-bridge: *Meran; Englischer Hof; Helm; Oesterreichischer Hof.
— Confectioners (ices): Grünzweig, Sporgasse; Hasserück, at the theatre,
also adjoining the Elephant. — Restaurants (beer). *Daniel's Rial.
Restaurant; Pastete, Sporgasse; Neu-Gratz, Realschulgasse; Alt-Gratz,
Bürgergasse; Bierjackl and Dreher, Sack-Str.; Bierquelle, Badgasse;
Theater Restaurant; Sandwirth, Herrengasse and at Gries; Pilner Keller,
Bialhausgasse. — Military music several times weekly at the Puntigamer
Bierhalle, in the Georgigasse, and at Jap's, at Gries; both on the
right bank of the Mur. — On the left bank of the Mur: Steinfelder Säle,
Münzgraben; Sonnhammer, outside the Sacktor, Körösü-Str.; Mai fredy-
Bierhalle, Mairfreddygasse; Gösöer Bierhalle, Leonhard-Str. — Wine (also
at the cafés, etc.): Admonterhof, near the Paradies; *Kleinscheug (room
in the old German style), Herrengasse; Bacchus-Keller and Römerscher Köön,
Sporgasse; Kriechwer, Sack-Str. — The best wines of Styria are Luten-
berger, Pickerer, Kerschbacher, Sandberger, and Nachtigaller. The turkeys
and capers of Styria are highly esteemed. Gratz biscuits ('Gratzer Zwie-
back') at Sorger's, Mur-Platz, etc.

Bowls. 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. — WustIan's swimming and other baths, Tegethoff.
gsasse 11; Förster, Brandhofgasse (tramway-station); Hirth's swimming-bath, Lichtenfelsgasse; Leistenritt, vapour-baths, etc., Sack-Str. 45.

Reading Room at the Akademische Leseseein (Hauptplatz 9, second floor; strangers admitted), and in the Ressource (introduction by a member).

Theatres. Landes-Theater (Pl. 32), Franzensplatz, daily; Stadt-Theater (Pl. 33), Carl-Ludwigs-Ring, new, well fitted up, operettas, etc., three times a week.

Military Music twice weekly, either in the Stadtpark, on the Hülmteich, or on the Schlossberg.

Post Office, Jakomini-Platz. Branch-offices in the Mur suburb (near the suspension-bridge) and at the station.

Telegraph Office, Paradiesgasse, near the suspension-bridge.

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 2 1/2 fl. or 3 fl., afternoon 3 fl. or 4 fl.; whole day 5 or 7 fl.; for longer drives (10 M. radius). 3 or 4, 3 1/2 or 5, and 5 1/2 or 8 fl. respectively. — Omnibuses ply to every part of the environs.

Tramway (10 kr. per drive) from the principal station (Südbahnhof) through the Annen-Str. and over the suspension-bridge to the Hauptplatz; then through the Herrengasse to the Jakomini-Platz (branch to the right to the Industrie-Halle), and along the outer Stadtpark-Str. (Glacis-Str.) to the Gisendorfplatz. A branch-line runs through the Leonhard-Str. to the vicinity of the Hülmteich.

Gratz (1168'), the capital of Styria, with about 100,000 inhab., picturesquely situated on both banks of the Mur, which is crossed by five bridges, is one of the pleasantest and healthiest of the Austrian provincial capitals, and is the residence of numerous retired civilians and officers, including no fewer than sixty generals. Since the middle of the century a number of handsome new streets have sprung up: on the W. the Annen-Strasse, leading from the station to the town, on the E. the Elisabeth, Schiller, Lessing, and Rechbauer-Strasse: while the old fortifications have been removed to make way for the handsome Ringstrasse (Burg-Ring, Carl-Ludwigs-Ring) with its avenues, adorned with a Bust of Schiller, by Gasser. Adjoining the Ringstrasse is the *Stadtpark, charmingly laid out in the English style, the N. part of which, picturesquely bounded by the Schlossberg, is embellished with the handsome *Franz-Josefs-Brunnen (in bronze, by Durenne of Paris), exhibited in 1873 in the rotunda of the Vienna Exhibition. Near it are the Café Wirth and a Music Pavilion (where concerts are given almost daily and a military band plays twice weekly). The S. part of the park is adorned with the Auersperg-Brunnen, with its lofty jet. In the Harrachgasse is the large Anatomical & Physiological Institute, adjoining which (in the Halbärntgasse) are the Physical and Chemical Institutions. Besides its university, the city possesses a technical college, two gymnasia or grammar-schools, three commercial schools, a lyceum for girls, and numerous public schools.

The *Schlossberg, about 400' above the Mur, 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
Cathedral. GRATZ. 69. Route. 341

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. 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 (p. 343), N.W. the chain of the Schwanberg Alps (p. 344), S. the Bacher Mts. On the S. side of the Schlossberg stands the handsome Clock Tower. The plateau in front of the Swiss House is adorned with a Statue of General Welden (d. 1853), the originator of the promenades, in bronze. On the upper platform of the tower are two topographical indicators. The Schlossberg is ascended on the E. side, from the Carmeliter-Platz: the road passes through an archway under the house No. 1 (with the inscription ‘Am Fuss des Schlossbergs’), and passes the clock-tower. On the N. side the hill is ascended from the Wickenburg-Strasse (Pl. D, 2).

The Cathedral (Pl. 15), a Gothic structure of 1446 (the copper roof of the tower added in 1663), has an interesting W. Portal: on the left the Imperial Eagle and the arms of Austria, with the device (p. 309) of the founder Emp. Frederick III.; on the right the Portuguese arms in honour of his consort Eleonora, with the fire-breathing panther of Styria (see Plan).

Choir. The high altar-piece, the Miracles of St. Ægidius, is by Jos. Fussrer, a pupil of Salvator Rosa. On the walls of the choir are two votive paintings by Peter de Pomis, court-painter to Archduke Charles II.; on the right the Archduke with his whole family before the crucifix, on the left his duchess Maria of Bavaria with her 9 daughters before the Virgin. To the right and left of the approach to the choir are two ebony reliquaries on marble pedestals, the former containing the relics of St. Maxentius and St. Vincent, the latter those of St. Maxentia and the arm of St. Agatha, presented to Archduke Ferdinand by Pope Paul V., and deposited here in 1617. The 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. 27), adjoining the Cathedral, was erected for himself by Emp. Ferdinand II. (d. 1637), who at the beginning of the Thirty Years’ War sought refuge at Graz from his Bohemian and Austrian subjects. Interior uninteresting. Archduke Charles II. (d. 1590) and his wife, parents of Ferdinand, are also interred here. Key kept by the sacristan of the cathedral (20 kr.).

The large building opposite (Pl. 35), formerly belonging to the Jesuits, now comprises the Grammar School, the Old University, the Ecclesiastical Seminary, and the University Library (upwards of 100,000 vols.). The valuable Archaeological Museum of the university is open on Thurs. and Sun., 11-12.

In the neighbouring Franzens-Platz is the Landes-Theater (Pl. 32), in front of which stands a bronze Statue of Francis I. (Pl. 7), in the robe of the Golden Fleece, designed by Marchesi.

The Parish Church (Pl. 23), in the Herrengasse, a building of the 15th cent., with an interior restored in the Gothic style in
1875, contains a high-altar-piece by Tintoretto, the Assumption and Coronation of the Virgin. The Protestant Church (Pl. 16) is in the Holzplatz, near the Stadt-Theater. The Marienkirche (Pl. 19), in the Mariengasse, near the railway-station, a tasteful Gothic church, was completed in 1865. The Leechkirche (Pl. 20), a small but interesting Gothic structure (13th cent.), contains ancient stained glass.

The Landhaus (Pl. 26), 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 1569, and is now used by the provincial authorities. Interesting portal with two balconies. To the right of the principal entrance is a curious old German painted notice, dating from 1588, cautioning those who enter against quarrelling or using their ‘daggers or bread-knives’. The first court, with the arcades and a finely-executed bronze fountain 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 *Land-schadenbundbecher preserved here, a masterpiece of the goldsmiths’ art in the 16th cent., is worth seeing. 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 200 years ago, so that an army of 8000 men might be fully equipped from its stores with the armour of the 17th century. Among the contents are the sledge of Emp. Frederick III. and the double litter of Stephen Bathory and his wife. (Apply to the custodian of the Landhaus.)

The Hauptplatz is embellished with a bronze Statue of Archduke John (d. 1659), by Pönninger, erected in 1878. On the S. side of the Platz is the Rathhaus (Pl. 31), erected in 1807. In this square were beheaded 159 of the ringleaders of the great rebellion of the peasantry in 1516, who had been captured near Pettau. On 1st Dec., 1671, Count Erasmus of Tattenbach, governor of Styria, who was implicated in the ill-concerted conspiracy of the Counts Zrinyi and Frangipani (p. 308), was executed in the large hall of the old Rathhaus.

The *Joanneum (Pl. 12), founded in 1811 by Archduke John for the promotion of agriculture and scientific education in Styria, is now the property of the state, and is used as a technical college (Polytechnikum). The Natural History Museum (gratis on Tues. 2-4, Thurs. 10-12, and Sun. 11-1 o’clock; at other times, fee of 70 kr.), especially the mineralogical department, is valuable and admirably arranged. The Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities contains a rich collection of coins and medals, interesting Celtic antiquities (particularly the ‘Judenburger Wagen’), Roman tombstones, mile-stones, etc. The Botanical Garden contains a bust of the botanist Mohs (d. 1839). The Library consists of about 80,000 vols.
The Picture Gallery (Pl. 10) of the Estates (Sun. 11-1 o'clock; at other times 50 kr.) contains little to detain the traveller.


In the suburb of Karlaub, on the right (S.) bank of the Mur, is the new Prison (Zellengefängniss). To the S.W., on the road to Tobelbad, is the new Lunatic Asylum.

Environns. The following short excursion is recommended: Ascend the Rosenberg (1571'), as far as the (1 hr.) Stoffbauer; thence ascend the (3/4 hr.) Platte (2136'), an admirable point of view; then descend to (1/2 hr.) Maria-Grün (1460'), ascend to the (1/2 hr.) Hilmteich, and return to Gratz in 1/2 hr. more. — Other favourite points, on the left bank of the Mur: the Rainerkogl (1644'; 1 hr.), affording the best survey of Gratz; Andritz-Ur sprung (2 hrs.); Maria-Trost (1540'; 1 1/2 hr.), a pilgramage-church; Riess (Ladenwirth, 1 hr.); Schloss Lustbügel (1600'; 1 1/2 hr.). On the right bank of the Mur: the château and hydropathic establishment of Eggenberg (3/4 hr.); by the ruin of Gösting (1 hr.; near which is the Jungfernsprung, rising abruptly from the Mur) to (2 hrs.) Thal; Plabutsch (2507'; 2 1/2 hrs.), an excellent point of view; St. Oswald, charmingly situated, reached from stat. Judendorf (p. 314) by Schloss Plankenwart in 2 1/2 hrs.

The Buchkogl (2153; 2 1/2 hrs.) may be reached by driving as far as the (4 M.) Brünnel ("Inn") in 3/4 hr., and walking thence to the top (passing the château of St. Martin) in 1 hr. more. The path can hardly be mistaken. On the summit is the iron Kronprinz-Rudolf's-Gloriette, a belvedere 36' in height, erected in 1879. The view embraces the broad valley: N., Gratz, 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 (1744') is most easily ascended from Bad Radegund (2342'; water-cure) at the S.E. base of the mountain (10 M. distant, road through the Annenthal; omnibus daily in 2 1/4 hrs., starting at 8 a.m.). Thence to the upper Schöckel-Kreus (3696') 1 hr., and towards the left to the top in 1 hr. more (inn 1/4 hr. from the top). Extensive view. The direct ascent from the Andritz-Ur sprung by Buch and the Göstinger Alphülle (3-3 1/2 hrs.) is more fatiguing.

The Dobibad (1150'; Zum Königsbrunn; Restaurant at the Landschaftliche Traiterie), a watering-place prettily situated amid pine-woods, 4 1/2 M. to the S.W., may also be visited from Gratz.
The road to it (carr. in 1 hr.) leads by Strassgang. Or we may take the train to Premstetten on the Köflach railway (in 28 min.), and walk thence to the Doblbad in 25 minutes.

From Gratz to Köflach (25 M.) railway in 1½ hr. (fares 1 fl. 77, 1 fl. 33, 89 kr.), constructed for the coal-traffic. It descends the broad valley of the Mur, nearly due S., to Premstetten, whence it turns N.W. at a right angle into the valley of the Kainach, and ascends past Lieboch (branch-line to Schwanberg—Wies, see below). From Köflach (1450'; 'Brauhaus), with coal-mines and glass-works, a road leads N.W. over the Stubalp-Pass (6000'; Inn) into the upper valley of the Mur, to Weiskirchen and Judenburg (p. 360).

From Gratz by Schwanberg to Klagenzurt. Railway in 3 hrs. to 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 by Lannach, Preiding—Wieseldorf, and Gross-Florian to (28½ M.) Deutsch-Landsberg (1220'; Fritzberg), a prettily-situated village with an old château. We next pass the handsome château of *Hollenegg*, the property of Prince Franz Liechtenstein, with valuable collections and a fine view. 33½ M. Schwanberg; the village (Neuwirth; Fleischer) lies 1½ M. to the W.; then Pölfing; and lastly (41½ M.) Wies (1119'; Stelzer), pleasantly situated on the Weisse Sulm, with iron-works and forges, commanded by the old castle of Burgstall. — We now follow the road towards the S.W. to (3 M.; diligence twice daily in 40 min.) Ebisuwald (1138'; 'Fischer), with iron-works, and ascend thence by a steep but well-kept road over the Radelberg (2200), which commands a fine view of the Drave Valley and the Karawanken Chain to the S., and of the Schwanberg Alps as far as Gratz on the N. The road then descends into the valley of the Drave to (12 M.) Mahrenberg (1212), a straggling village, with an interesting ruined monastery, from which we cross the Drave by means of a ferry to (2 M.) the railway-station of Wachern (p. 352). To prevent disappointment, travellers coming from Klagenzurt should order carriages at Mahrenberg beforehand (to Wies 6-7 fl.).

The Schwanberg Alps attract many excursionists from Gratz. We take the early train of the Schwanberg Railway (see above) as far as Deutsch-Landsberg, cross the Lassitz, and ascend to the right by (1½ hr.) Traschütten (3264') to (2 hrs.) St. Maria or Glashütten (4183'; Inn). Thence we ascend past the chalet in the Bärenthal to the (2 hrs.) Grütlschütte (5725'; Alpine inn), built by the Styrian Alpine Club in 1881, in a depression between the Hünertstuben and the Moschkogel. From this point we mount in 1½ hr. more to the summit of the Koralpe (7025'), the highest peak of the Schwanberg Alps, locally called the Speikkogel, but not to be confounded with the Gleinalper Speikkogel mentioned below (inn 1½ hr. from the top, on the W. side). View W. of Wolfsberg, St. Andrä, St. Paul, Klagenzurt with its lakes, and Villach; a considerable part of Carinthia, the Gross-Glockner, Gross-Venediger; N., the Hochschwangau, Schöckl, and Gratz; S., the Mts. of Carniola; E., over Gleichenberg and Riegensburg to Hungary and Croatia. — Descent on the E. side by the Bürgeralp to (4 hrs.) Schwanenberg (see above), whence we return to Gratz by railway (2½ hrs.). Travellers bound for Carinthia may descend on the W. side to the Lactant-Thal and (3 hrs.) Wolfssberg (p. 353), and take the train thence in 3½ hrs. to Unterdrauburg (p. 353).

The Gleinalpe and the Brucker Hochalp are also frequently visited from Gratz. In order to visit the former we travel from Gratz by the S. Railway in 40 min. to stat. Peggau (p. 314), cross the Mur to (1½ M.) Feistritz, and 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 (1896'; Jägerwirth; Bräuhaus; Kößlinger). The road terminates at Hoier (Inn), 5 M. farther up the valley. Thence an ascent of 2 hrs. to the *Alpen-Wirthshaus* (3213'), an inn 1 hr. from the top of the Speikkogel (6935'), the highest peak of the Gleinalpe, commanding an extensive and interesting view. We now descend from the inn to the (2½ hrs.) Krautwascht (3740'; Inn), traverse the wood to
the (1½ hr.) Abraham (Inn), in the Stübinggraben, and then ascend to the right to the (1 hr.) Pleschkogel (whence the Pleschkogel, 3483', a good point of view, may be ascended in 1½ hr.). Lastly we proceed by the abbey of (1½ hr.) Rein to (1½ M.) the rail. stat. Gratswein (p. 314), whence Gratz is regained by train in ½ hr. (Descent from the Gleinalpe to the Murthal and Knittelfeld, see p. 360.) — The Hochalpe is most conveniently ascended from stat. Frohnleiten (p. 314). We then ascend to the right through the Gamsgraben to (2 hrs.) Diebswirth or Alpenwirth (3810') and ascend the ridge to the N. to the (1½ hr.) summit of the Hochalpe (5374'), where a fine panorama is enjoyed. (About ½ hr. from the top are the Hochalpenhütten.)

From Gratz to Raab and Stuhlweissenburg (Ofen), railway via St. Gotthard (as far as Steinamanger in 6 hrs.; fares 7 fl. 13, 5 fl. 35, 3 fl. 56 kr.). From the sixth station, (33 M.) Feldbach, a diligence (80 kr.; carr. 4 fl.) runs in ½ hr. to (6½ M.) Bad Gleichenberg (34000 visitors annually), the waters of which were known to the Romans (800,000 bottles exported annually). The broad valley in which they are situated is laid out in pleasure-grounds, and contains many hotels (Vereinshaus; Villa Holfinger; Stadt Mailand; Stadt Venedig; Stadt Würzburg) and villas (good survey from the Paraplu). The Constantinquelle, a saline water, free from iron, is beneficial in pulmonary complaints. The Klausenbrunnen and Johannisbrunnen, 3 M. distant, are both chalybeate springs. On a rock, inaccessible on three sides, rises the ancient castle of Gleichenberg, where numerous witches were tried and burned in the middle ages. — To the N. is situated (2 hrs.) the conspicuous Riegersburg, 400' above the Raab, a stronghold which bade defiance to repeated attacks of the Turks. A winding path hewn in the rock ascends to the castle, which is entered by seven different gates. The chapel contains the vaults of the Counts of Purgstall and an altar-piece by Krafft. Superb view.

70. From Gratz to Trieste.

228 M. RAILWAY. Express trains in 9 hrs. (fares 23 fl. 95, 17 fl. 87, 12 fl. 15 kr.); ordinary trains in 14 hrs. (fares 20 fl. 43, 15 fl. 12, 10 fl. 16 kr.).

Gratz, see p. 339. The Köflach line soon diverges to the right, and then the Raab line to the left. The train traverses the broad and fertile Murthal, at a distance from the river. 4 M. Puntigam. On the hill to the right stands the château of Premstetten, the property of Count Saurau. Beyond (8 M.) Kalsdorf, on the hill to the left, beyond the Mur, is Schloss Weissenegg, once besieged by the Turks. Near (15 M.) Wildon (1033') the Kainach is crossed; on the height is the ruined castle of Ober-Wildon (1483'), in which Tycho Brahe once made his astronomical observations (restaurant; fine view).

On the right are the vine-clad Sausal-Gebirge. At (16½ M.) Lebring the Lassnitz-Thal, and near (22½ M.) Leibnitz the valley of the Sulm (p. 344) open on the right. In the Leibnitzer Feld, a peninsula between the Sulm and Mur, numerous Roman antiquities have been found, this being the site of the Roman Flavium Solvense. The episcopal château of Seckau, 11/2 M. to the W. of Leibnitz, contains a collection of Roman inscriptions.

The train crosses the Sulm and approaches the Mur. 26½ M. Ehrenhausen, with the château of that name on a wooded height to the right, adjoining which is the dome-covered burial-chapel of the
princes of Eggenberg. At Gamlitz, a village 1 1/2 M. to the W., are the interesting library and museum of Prof. Ferk. 28 1/2 M. Spielfeld, with a handsome château of Count Attems.

The train quits the Mur, turns to the S. into the Windische Bühel, a range of hills separating the Mur and Drave, and penetrates the watershed by the Egidi Tunnel (200 yds.; station). Near (36 M.) Pössnitz it crosses the Pössnitzthal by a viaduct of 64 arches, 700 yds. in length; it then pierces the Posruck by means of the Leitersberg Tunnel (660 yds.), and descends to —

40 1/2 M. Marburg (880'; *Stadt Wien; *Erzherzog Johann; *Mohr; Stadt Meran), a town with 17,628 inhab., the second in Styria, picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Drave, at the foot of the Posruck. The vine is largely cultivated here, particularly at the foot of the Bacher-Gebirge (see p. 352). At the suburb of St. Magdalena, on the right bank, are the extensive workshops of the 'Südbahn'.

The (25 min.) Calrarienberg and the (1/2 hr.) Pyramidenberg afford a fine survey of the town and environs. — Pleasant excursion to (2 hrs.) St. Urban (1859), a pilgrimage-church on the E. spur of the Posruck, with an extensive view over Styria and Hungary.

From Marburg to Villach and Franzensfeste, see RR. 71, 54.

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 Villach line diverges here (p. 352). A broad plain is now traversed; to the right, at the foot of the Bacher-Gebirge, is the château of Haus am Bacher. 48 1/2 M. Kranichsfeld; 52 M. Pragerhof, the junction for Budapest (see Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria). The train enters a hilly district and passes through two tunnels. 60 1/2 M. Pötschach (Hôtel Baumann, near the station; *Post, in the village), at the N.W. base of the Wotsch (3215'; ascended by St. Nikolaus in 2 hrs.; fine view).

Diligence several times daily to (9 1/2 M.) the Baths of Rohitsch, or Sauerbrunn-Rohitsch (Kurhaus; apartments procurable), 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 Sotla or Sattlbach, which here forms the frontier of Croatia, lies Markt Rohitsch (Post), at the foot of the conical Donatiberg (2900), the Mons Claudius of the Romans (ascended by St. Georgen in 2 1/2 hrs.; splendid view). —

From Rohitsch the diligence goes on to (26 1/2 M.) Krapina-Toittitz, in the Hungarian county of Varadin, a watering-place with powerful medicinal springs, which are specially efficacious in cases of gout and rheumatism. The water, of which there is a most copious supply (1,560,000 gals. per 24 hrs.), is almost entirely free from mineral ingredients.

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. Ponigt; 75 1/2 M. St. Georgen, with a ruined castle on the height to the left; 79 M. Storè, with several foundries. An extensive view of the Sannthal, a hilly, well-cultivated, and populous plain, bounded by the Sulzbach Alps (see below), is now suddenly disclosed.

82 1/2 M. Gilli (790'; *Erzherzog Johann; Kaiserkrone; Löwe),
a pleasant old town with 5393 inhab., founded by the Emperor Claudius (Colonii Claudia (teja)), attracts visitors by the picturesque ness of its environs and its river-baths in the Sann (temperature in summer 75-85° Fahr.). The Josefberg (984') commands a charming view of the town, the Sanththal, and the Sulzbach Alps. A still finer point is the Nicolaiberg (ascend to the church and follow the slope of the hill). On the wooded Schlossberg stands the ruin of Ober-Cilli (1349').

The Baths of Neuhaus (1210': Kurhaus), frequented chiefly by ladies, lie 10½ M. to the N.W. of Cilli, on the spurs of the Sulzbach Alps (diligence twice daily in 2 hrs., via Hohenegg and Neukirchen). The thermal water resembles that of Pfäfers in Switzerland. Charming environs, and beautiful walks in every direction, particularly to the ruined Schlangenburg, with a picturesque and extensive view.

The "Sanththal Alps, also known as the Alps of Sulzbach or Steiner Alpen, form the eastmost portion of the S. Dolomites 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 kindly and honest, and the more frequented places (such as Sulzbach, Stein, and Ober-Seeiland) afford good and cheap quarters. (Most of the innkeepers and guides speak a little German.) — A road leads from Cilli (diligence as far as Laufen daily in 5½ hrs., fare 1 fl. 20 kr.; two-horse carr. in 6 hrs., 12 fl.) to the E., on the left bank of the Sann, by Sachsenfeld, Sambriicken, where the river is crossed, and Letusch, where the river is again crossed, to (19 M.) Prassberg (Post; Lipold) and (6½ M.) Laufen (Kruletz; Koreschets, both rustic), lying in a wide basin, where we now take the carriage-road (which leads S.W. by Oberburg to Stein, 16 M. see p. 348). We now follow a rough cart-road (it is better to walk, and after 4 M. cross the Sann) to (6½ M.) Leutsch (1706'; Messnerin, Kotschewar, both unpretending), picturesquely situated at the influx of the Leutsch into the Sann. The Raducha (6710'), a good point of view, may be ascended hence in 4 hrs. (Pustolemschek is recommended as a guide); a finer point is the Ostritra (7710'), the second in height of the Sulzbach Alps, which commands a superb view (6-7 hrs. laborious). On the latter excursion the night should be spent at the Plausishek (3586'), a comfortable and hospitable farm-house. 2 hrs. from Leutsch. Thence in 2½ hrs. to the Korschitsch-Hütte (5929'; burned down in 1881), and in 1½ hr. more to the narrow arête of the summit. The descent by the Starje-Sattel (6650') to the Klemeneek Alp (3920') and the Logarthal is steep and toilsome (3½-4 hrs. to the Plesnik, see below).

At Leutsch the Sanththal turns to the N. and becomes a wild ravine, from which the rocky sides of the Raducha rise on the right almost perpendicularly. The stony path, hewn in the rocks at places, crosses after 1½ hr. to the left bank; at the (25 min.) Nadet (1gla; 1804) 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 (1½ hr.) —

Sulzbach (2450'; Messner; Maruschnik; quarters also at the curé's), the last village in the valley. Interesting excursion hence to the "Logarthal (with guide; the sacristan speaks German). In 1½ hr. we reach the Logarbau (2240'), near which the Sann, after pursuing a subterranean course for some distance, appears above ground; then (½ hr.) the Plesnik-bauer (2481', rustic inn). The Logarthal is a basin, 5 M. long and ½ M. broad, the head of which is enclosed by a huge amphitheatre of Dolomites, extending from the Ostritz to the Rinka. From the Plesnik we climb for ½ 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. An extension of the walk to the Okresel, the highest reach of the valley, is recommended; about ¾ hr. below the Rinka Fall we cross the Sann, and then ascend the "Kuhweg" to the (1 hr.) Source of the Sann (4232'),
which issues from the rock, and to the grandly-situated (¼ hr.) Okresel Alp, with a refuge-hut (4520'; N. the Merzlagora, W. the Rinka, S. the Brana, S.E. the Baba and Ojstriza). — A fatiguing route (lately improved) leads hence across the Steiner Sattel (6165'), between the Brana and the Baba, to the Feistritz-Graben and the Ursitsch-Bauer (1939'), and then past the curious natural bridge of Predasel, 1½ high, to (6 hrs.) Stein (see below).

From the North the direct route to Sulzbach is from Právati (p. 364): road by Miss (Krauth) to (S.M.) Schweibenbach (*Krek); thence on foot by St. Jacob (rustic inn) and over the Kopreinsattel (4380') to (5½ hrs.) Sulzbach. — From the South: road from Laibach (p. 349; diligence daily at 5 p.m. in 2 hrs.) to (15 M.) Stein (1230'; *Fröhlich; Hostnik; Jamnik), a small town, charmingly situated on the Feistritz, and adapted for a prolonged stay (new Kurhaus with baths). Three routes lead hence to Sulzbach. The longest and least interesting is the road by Neustift and Oberburg to (16 M.) Lavfen (see above). The pleasantest is the footpath by (6 hrs.) Leutsch: from Stein we ascend the Feistritz-Graben for 1 hr., and then the Tscherne-Graben to the right to the (2½ hrs.) Rak-Sattel (3383'), the boundary between Carniola and Styria, and descend to St. Anton, and through the Leutshthal to (2½ hrs.) Leutsch. The third route crosses the Steiner Sattel to the Logarthal (see above). — From the West, an easy route from Eisenkappel (p. 364): we follow the Vellach road to the S. for 3 hrs.; then diverge to the left through the Remschenigraben and reach the (1½ hr.) farm of Kupitz; here we enter a gorge on the right and ascend past the (3½ hr.) farm of Tomaschitz to the (½ hr.) oratory of St. Leonhard on the left. The shortest route from this point is by a footpath to the left, ascending to the (1½ hr.) church of St. Leonhard (4383'; refreshments at the sacristan's), and crossing the wooded St. Leonhard-Sattel (415') to (½ hr.) Heilige-Geist (4083'; *View of the Logarthal) and (½ hr.) Sulzbach. Or, instead of turning to the left by the image of St. Leonhard, we may proceed straight on to the (½ hr.) top of the hill (4575'), whence a good path leads past the mouths of the Jeseriahthal and Logarthal to (2½ hrs.) Sulzbach. (A visit to the Logarthal may be easily combined with this route.) — From Bad Vellach (p. 336): a rough cart-road diverges to the right from the Kappel road, ½ M. to the N., and ascends rapidly past the large farm of Pavitsch to the (1½ hr.) Vellacher Sattel (4393'), from which there is a fine view. It then descends through wood, past the (1 hr.) Zawitk Bauer (3773') and the (1½ hr.) Schövibauer (3412') to the (20 min.) mouth of the Jeseriahthal, whence the path mentioned above leads to (1½ hr.) Sulzbach.

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 (920'), with the Franz-Josephs-Bad and a ruined château.

The Franz-Josephs-Bad, prettily situated at the foot of the Humberg, on the left bank of the Sann, possesses three warm springs (93-102°), resembling those at Neuhaus and Römerbad. Visitors received at the Badhaus (pleasant grounds) and at the hotels Zum Flösser, Zur Brücke, Bräuhaus, Villa Stein, and others.

94 M. Römerbad (690'), Slav. Teplitzii (i.e. 'warm bath'; 97°), 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 Kurhaus, charmingly situated.

97 M. Steinbrück (*Rail. Restaurant), an increasing place on the Save, or Sau, which here unites with the Sann, is the junction for Agram (see Baedeker's S. Germany & Austria). The train now
follows the narrow valley of the Save, enclosed by lofty and precipitous limestone cliffs. 102 M. Hrustnig; 105 M. Trifait, 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 70-80' thick, but where it has been displaced or folded over by some convulsion of nature, it measures twice or three times that thickness. — 108½ M. Sagor, the first village in Carniola; 113½ M. Sava (810').

The valley now expands. At (118 M.) Littai the Save is crossed by an iron bridge. 122 M. Kressnitz; 127½ M. Laase. At the confluence of the Laibach and the Save the line quits the latter, and then follows the right bank of the Laibach. The lofty mountains towards the N.W. are the Julian Alps, and in clear weather the Terglou (p. 366) is visible. 132 M. Salloch.

137 M. Laibach (940'); *Stadt Wien; Europa; *Elephant; Mohr and Bayrischer Hof, near the railway; Zur Sternwarte, well spoken of; Kostler's coffee-garden; *Rail. Restaurant), Slavonic Ljubljana, the Roman Aemona, the capital of Carniola, with 26,284 inhab., is situated on the Laibach in an extensive plain, surrounded by mountains of various heights. The extensive old Schlöss towering over the town, now used as a prison, commands a beautiful view, especially towards the Terglou and the Sulzbach 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. The neighbouring school-buildings contain the Landes-Museum, a collection of products of the district.

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, with several cafés, is still called the Congress-Platz (Kongresni-Trg). The Stern-Allee in this Platz is adorned with a bronze Bust of Marshal Radetzky.

Pleasant walk through the Lattmann'sche Allee, with its beautiful old chestnuts, to the (3½ M.) park and château of Tivoli, formerly the property of Radetzky, commanding a charming view, and to (6½ M.) Rosenbach, both favourite resorts. Thence through wood to the (20 min.) Rosenbielch, with its conspicuous church, whence a fine view is obtained of the Grintouz and other Sannthal Alps. — Longer excursions: ascent of the Grosse Gallenberg (2231'), 1½ hr. from stat. Vitmarje (p. 364). Ascent of the Krimberg (3630') 5½ hrs.: we follow the road to (6½ M.) Brundorf, and ascend thence by a path, generally good, by Iggdorff and Oberigg to the (3½ hrs.) summit (extensive panorama). — The Sannthal Alps, see p. 347.

To the S.E. of Laibach a road leads by Gross-Lachitsch and Reifnitz to (43½ M.; diligence daily in 9 hrs.) Gottschee (Post), a German oasis (1150 inhab.) in the district of the Karst or Carson, with a château of Prince Auersperg. Interesting caverns in the vicinity. Diligence from Gottschee by Brod to the Kulpa to Delnice, a station on the Karlstadt and Fiume Railway, see Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria.
From Laibach to Villach, see R. 73.
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 moun-
tains at Oberlaibach, only 2 1/2 M. higher up. This river is probably
identical with the Poik, which rises near stat. St. Peter (p. 352),
disappears in the cavern of Adelsberg (see below), re-appears at
Planina as the Uns, 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 M.) Fransdorf the train crosses a viaduct
borne by a double series of arches, 625 yds. in length and 125' high
in the centre, passes Oberlaibach, and stops at (160 M.) Loitsch
(1555'; Post or Stadt Triest).

Quicksilver Mines of Idria, 21 M. to the N.W. of Loitsch. Diligence
twice daily in 4 hrs., 1 fl.; carriage there and back in 6-7 hrs., 6-8 fl.;
inspection of the mines and mining appliances, 3-4 hours. The mines are
approached nearly in the centre of Idria (1542'; 'Schwarzer Adler), an old
town situated in a sequestered valley, by a flight of 757 steps hewn in the
limestone rock (admission by ticket obtained at the mining-office, 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 Idria. 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 upwards of 300 tons of quicksilver of which 50-60 tons
are converted into cinnabar on the spot. — Pleasant walk from Idria to
the (9/4 hr.) romantic 'Wildensee.

Another curiosity of Carniola, situated 4 1/2 M. to the S.E. of
Rakek (Lauritsch), the next station, is the —

Zirknitzer See (1880), the Lacus Lugeus of Strabo, 6 M. in length and
4 1/4-2 1/2 M. in breadth, abounding in fish. The lake is surrounded by moun-
tains, of which the Javornik (4159') and the Sitvenza (3680') are the most
prominent. It is drained by means of funnel-shaped apertures and fissi-
ures in the rocks, and the water re-appears in the Laibach Valley below
as the brooks Bistrica and Borutiza. The lake sometimes dries up, as was
the case in 1868 and 1871; and at other times, after protracted rain, it
causes inundations. Innumerable water-fowl here afford excellent sport.
— Ascent of the Krainer Schneeberg, very interesting. A drive of 3 hrs.
by Zirknitz and Laas brings us to Igendorf ('Mlaker); we then follow
the new 'Herrschaftliche Strasse', passing (20 min.) Schloss Schneeberg, to
(2 hrs.) Leska Dolina (2628'; Inn), and ascend through wood (with guide
and provisions) to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Schutzhau, a refuge built by the Austrian
Alpine Club, and the (1 hr.) summit of the 'Schneeberg (5392'), where the
beautiful Edelweiss abounds. The extensive and magnificent view in-
cludes the whole of Carniola, Istria, the Friuli, Julian, and Sulzbach Alps,
the Bay of Quarnero, and the N. part of Dalmatia. The ascent is shorter
and easier from stat. St. Peter (see below): we follow the old Flume road
to the S.E. to (5 M.) Zagorje; then ascend by a road to the left, by Ko-
ritenza, to the (3 hrs.) head-forester's house of Maschun (3373'; Inn), and
thence (with guide; apply to the 'Oberförster' to the summit in 9/4
hrs. more.

176 1/2 M. Adelsberg (1798'; Hôtel Adelsberg, prettily situated,
R. 1 1/2 fl., L. & A. 80, B. 70 kr., D. 2 fl.; Krone), Slav. Postójna,
to Trieste. PRÄWALD. 70. Route. 351

is a summer-resort of the Triesters. Fine view from the Schlossberg or castle-hill (2217'; 25 min.), with its ruined castle of Adelsberg.

The celebrated Stalactite Caverns, known in the middle ages, and accidentally re-discovered in 1816, are under the supervision of the 'Grotten-Verwaltung' or 'cavern administration', and are lighted up and shown daily at 2 p.m. for a fixed charge of 3 fl. for each person (no extras). At any other time the caverns may be visited on the following terms (tariff of Aug., 1880): (1) Illumination with 160 candles, 1 pers. 4., 2 pers. 5., 3 pers. 6 fl.; (2) With 256 candles, 5 fl. 50., 6 fl. 50., 7 fl. 50 kr.; (3) With 400 candles, 8 fl. 50., 9 fl. 50., 10 fl. 50.; (4) With 1500 candles, 21, 22, 23 fl. Large parties (which may be arranged at the Adelsberg Hotel) are recommended to order an illumination on their own account, which is more satisfactory and less expensive than the daily public illumination (e. g., class No. 4, for 12 pers., 34 fl. 30 kr.; for 20 pers. 44 fl.). The attendants are prohibited from asking or accepting gratuities. Visitors should be provided with magnesium-wire, which is not always procurable at Adelsberg. — Total length of the cavern, so far as accessible, upwards of 21/2 M.; for more than half that distance the visitor may be conveyed by tramway (return-ticket 1 fl.; chair with four bearers 6 fl.). The visit usually takes 2 hours. Temperature of the interior 48° Fahr.

An avenue of lime-trees ascends to the Entrance (1972'), closed by a gate, 1/4 hr. 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 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, 394' long and upwards of 100' high, a ball takes place annually on Whitmonday, 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, lately discovered, the farthest point of which, called the Calvarienberg, is 1 1/4 M. 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, cypresses, 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 incalculable antiquity of these formations. — A strange and rare animal (Proteus Anguineus; Germ. Olm), of pale red colour, somewhat resembling a salamander, living specimens of which are generally to be seen at Adelsberg, occurs in the subterranean water of the Magdalenenhöhle, 3 M. to the S.W. of Adelsberg. — The Reka Caverns near St. Canzian (p. 352) are even more imposing than those of Adelsberg, but much more difficult of access.

Präwaldb (1903'; Kauitschitsch), 9 1/2 M. W. of Adelsberg, on the high-road (diligence daily at 6 a.m. in 13/4 hr.), is a summer-resort of the Triesters. The Nanos (4265') is sometimes ascended hence in 21/2 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
Route 70.

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(183½ M.) St. Peter (1784'); Railway Restaurant, with a few bedrooms).

From St. Peter to Fiume, 35 M., railway in 3½ hrs. (fares 3 fl. 18, 2 fl. 38, 1 fl. 59 kr.). The train descends the valley of the Reka to (5 M.) Küttelberg, quits the stream beyond (10 M.) Dornegg-Feistritz, and traverses the bleak plateau of the Karst (see below) in a S. direction. 19½ Sapiano; 26 M. Jurdani; 28½ M. Mattuglie. As the line descends to the sea, we obtain a charming view of the Gulf of Quarnero with the islands of Veglia and Chero. 35 M. Fiume, see p. 380.

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. 375). 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. Lesce. 198½ M. Divazza. Near St. Cansian, 2 M. to the S.E. are the Reka Grottoes (p. 351).

From Divazza to Pola, 76 M., railway in 5½ hrs. (fares 5 fl. 96, 4 fl. 47, 2 fl. 98 kr.). The chief stations are (22½ M.) Pinguente, (44 M.) Mitterburg-Pisino, (57 M.) Canfanaro (branch-line to Rovigno in 1 hr., p. 378), and (67½ M.) Dignano. 76 M. Pola, see p. 378.

Beyond (203½ M.) Sessana (1628') the train crosses the high-road and descends to (210½ M.) Prosecco, noted for its wine (comp. p. 371), and (215½ M.) Nabresina (*Rail. Restaurant, with rooms; Hôtel Böswirth), where the line to Udine (p. 375) diverges. As Trieste is approached by long curves, a magnificent view of the blue Adriatic is enjoyed. 220½ M. Grignano, the last station, is in a straight direction less than 1½ M. below Prosecco. On the Punta Grignana, which here projects into the sea, is the handsome château of Miramar (p. 375). The train passes through a tunnel and reaches —

228 M. Trieste (p. 371).

71. From Marburg to Villach.

103½ M. RAILWAY in 6·7½ hrs.; fares 9 fl. 30, 6 fl. 97, 4 fl. 65 kr.

Marburg, see p. 346. The train diverges, on the right bank of the Drave, from the Trieste Railway (R. 70), and stops at the (1 M.) Kärntner Bahnhof, or 'Carinthian Station', near the suburb of St. Magdalena. 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. 5 M. Feistritz, opposite which is the château of Wildhaus; 10 M. Maria-rast. The line crosses the Lobnitz, passes through a tunnel, and reaches (14½ M.) Faal, with a château and park of Baron Kettenburg.

The train follows the right bank of the Drave, high above the
deep bed of the river, and describes a long curve. 16½ 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.

A road to the S., through the Wolka-Graben, leads to (5 M.) Reifnig (23½'; Puhar), at the foot of the Velka 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.) Windischgratz (see below).

28½ M. Wuchern-Mahrenberg; the small town of Mahrenberg, with its château and ruined abbey (p. 344), lies on the opposite bank of the Drave. 33½ M. Saldenhofen, on the Feistritz, opposite Hohenmauthen, with its iron-works. 40½ M. Unter-Drauburg (1194'; Post), at the influx of the Missbach into the Drave.

A road (diligence daily in 1½ hr.) leads hence to the S.E. through the Misslingthal to (6½ M.) Windischgratz (1312'; Günther), a small town with iron-works and the château of Rothenthurn. The Velka Kappa (see above) is ascended hence in 3½ hrs. (with guide). A still finer point is the Ursulaberg (3407'), ascended by Siete in 4½ hrs.: extensive view of the E. Alps, from the Dachstein and the Tauern, as far as the Croatian Mt. (on the top a church and a parsonage, where a bed may be obtained). The descent may be made by Köttelbach to (2½ hrs.) Gutenstein (Inn), 3 M. to the E. of Pravati (see below).— Beyond Windischgratz the road leads to Weitenstein, Hohenegg, and (30 M.) Cilli (p. 346).

[From Unter-Drauburg to Wolfsberg, 24½ M., railway in 3½ hrs. (fares 1 fl. 44, 96 kr.). The fertile Lavantthal, the ‘Eden of Carinthia’, is worthy of a visit. The train crosses the Miss and the Drave. 6½ M. Lavamünd (Stifter), at the influx of the Lavant into the Drave; 8 M. Ettendorf. 14 M. St. Paul (1312'; Fischer; Klimbacher), a prettily-situated village, is commanded by an extensive Benedictine abbey, founded by Count Sponheim in 1091, with a Romanesque church, containing monuments of the founder, who belonged to a noble Rhenish family, and other distinguished personages. The valuable collections of the abbey (parchments of the 10th and 11th cent., coins, library, etc.) are shown on application.

Excursions. To the pilgrimage-chapel on the Josefsberg (2247') 1 hr.; to the ruin of Hattenstein (2267') 3½ hr., and thence to the top of the (1½ hr.) Kasparstein (2759'), a splendid point of view. The Koralpe (see below) is easily ascended by Rajach and Gemenstorf in 6 hrs.

18 M. St. Andrä (1420'; Post; Deutscher), 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 re-coco style (1673-1704). 21 M. St. Stefan.

24½ M. Wolfsberg (1512'; Pfundner; Schellander), the capital of the Lavantthal, with 3500 inhab., is finely situated at the base of the Koralpe. Above the town rises the handsome modern *Schloss of Count Donnersmark, in the Tudor style, with beautiful grounds and a fine view. In the wood, ½ M. to the S. of the château, rises the sumptuous *Mausoleum of the late Countess (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. To the N.W. is (1/4 hr.) Schloss Kirchbüchl, 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 (1024'; 5-6 hrs., with guide). The route leads by the Zoder-Alpe, past the Schöberkogel, and over the Warschegg and the Steinschober, to the Refuge Hut, 1/2 hr. below the summit on the W. side (p. 344). — Ascent of the Grosse Saualpe (6828'; 5 1/2 hrs.). We follow the road by St. Michael to (8 M.) Lading, and ascend direct in 2 1/2 hrs. to the summit; or we may ascend by St. Margarethen and Forst to the (5 hrs.) Forst-Alpe (6617'), and then proceed either to the N. to the (3 1/4 hr.) Gießkogel (6273'), a fine point of view, or to the S. by the Kienberg and the Gertrusk to the (11/2 hr.) top of the Grosse Saualpe. Descent to Lölling or to St. Oswald, see p. 363.

The road from Wolfsberg to Judenburg (32 1/2 M.; diligence daily in 6 hrs.) leads to the N. by St. Gertrud, through the romantic Twimberger Graben, a valley 6 M. long. (At the N. end of the valley is the Schallwirth, whence a road to the left leads in 1/2 hr. to Prebi, a small Alpine watering-place, with a good bath-house.) About 12 1/2 M. from Wolfsberg we reach St. Leonhard (2366'; Schlaffer; Schellander), a small town with an old Gothic church. (Route over the Kippitzthörl to Mösel, and ascent of the Saualpe, see p. 363; two-horse carr. to Mösel in 7 hrs., 10 fl.) The next villages are (3 1/2 M.) Reichenfels (Flescher; Weinberger), beyond which we cross the frontier of Carinthia by the Taxwirth, (5 M.) Obdach, (7 1/2 M.) Weisskirchen, and (4 M.) Judenburg (p. 360).

The railway now quits the Drave and turns to the S. into the pretty, wooded Missthal. On the left, 3/4 M. up this valley, is the influx of the Misslingenbach. The train crosses the Misbach repeatedly, passes the village of Gutenstein, where the valley expands (to the S. the slopes of the Ursulaberg, see above), and stops at (47 M.) Pravali (1400'; Post), a busy iron-manufacturing place. (Route to Sutzbach, see p. 348.) The Missthal again contracts, and the train runs at a considerable height on its N. side; it then turns to the right into the Lungstey-Thal, passes through two tunnels, and descends to (57 M.) Bleiburg (1555'; Elefant; Nemetz). The small town, with a château of Count Thurn, lies on the Libuska, 1 1/2 M. to the N. of the station.

To the S. rises the isolated Petzen (6936'; 6-7 hrs., with guide; laborious). From stat. Bleiburg to the S. to Feistritz 2/4 hr., to the leadfoundry 25 min., to the Berghaus (4870'; rustic inn) 2 hrs., to the top 2 1/2 hrs. more. Fine view, but interrupted toward the E. by the Ursula Mts.

The Jaunthal, a lofty, and for the most part wooded plain between the Drave and the mountains, is now traversed to (63 1/2 M.) Kühnsdorf (1417'; Wretzel; Reiter), whence a fine view is enjoyed: to the S. the long chain of the Karawanken, from the Ursulaberg and Petschen to the Mittagskogel near Vilach (with the Grințouz rising in the distance above Ebersdorf, see below); to the N. the green hills of the Saualpe and Koralpe. Kühnsdorf is the station for Völkermarkt, a town on the left bank of the Drave, 3 M. to the N., and for Eisenkappel, situated to the S. (diligence daily at 3.30 p.m. in 2 3/4 hrs., fare 1 fl.; one-horse carr. 3 1/2 fl.).
The last-mentioned road (to Krainburg, 40 M.) leads by Eberndorf, with its old abbey, Gösseldorf, with a small lake, and (3'/2 M.) Miklavz-hof (*Inn and brewery) to (4'/2 M.) Eisenkappel (1830; Niederdorfer; Popp; Weitzer), a large village at the influx of the Ebriachbach into the Vellach-Bach. An interesting excursion hence, especially for mineralogists and botanists, is the ascent of the Hochobir (7024; 5 hrs., with guide), a very fine point of view. We may ascend through the Ebriachthal and by the well-marked 'Jovaniacht' to the top in 4'/2 hrs.; or by Fladung and the Seealpe (a road part of the way) in 5-6 hrs.; or by the Schöffleralpe (3632'), with its lead mine and stalactite grottoes, in 6 hours. Club-hut (inn) 10 min. from the top. — From Kappel to Sulzbach, see p. 348; to the Wildenstein Waterfall (see below) by Reichberg and Jeritschach, 5 hrs.

Beyond Kappel, 6 M. to the S., in a beautiful wood, lies the Vellacher Bad (2765'); Badhaus, usually crowded in summer, with its chalybeate spring. (Road to Sulzbach, see p. 348.) Interesting expedition hence to the top of the Seeländler Storschitz (5784'; 3 hrs.); guide 1'/2 fl., to the W. of the baths. Mountaineers may ascend the Koschuta (7005; 5 hrs., with guide). — The road then mounts rapidly to the (3 M.) top of the Seeberg (3996'; fine view, best from the 'Kanzel', a rocky knoll by the house 5 min. to the right), descends as rapidly to (3 M.) Ober-Seeland (2946'); 'Kanzino Muri', and traverses the picturesque Kanerk-Thal to (3'/2 M.) the small village of Kanerk (inn), just beyond the frontier of Carniola. (The church of Kanerk is 4'/2 M. lower down.) — The Grinotzia, or Grinotze (3395'), the highest of the Sanntal Alps (p. 347), is most easily ascended from the S.W. side. From Ober-Seeland we ascend the Kanerkthal past the factory of Herr Fuchs, and after 3'/4 hr. ascend to the left by a mill to the (4'/2 hr.) farm of Suhadolnik (2940) and the finely-situated (1'/2 hr.) Frisch-auf-Haus (4836; tavern in summer). Thence in 2'/2 hrs. more, by a well-defined path, to the summit, which affords a most imposing prospect. The ascent from the N. side (Ober-Seeland), is also interesting, but is fit for mountaineers only (7 hrs.): from the Kanzino through the Obere See-länder Kotschna to the Stuller-Alpe 1'/2 hr., to the Obere Ravni 1'/2 hr., to the Schweide 2'/2 hrs., to the top 1'/2 hr. — At Hütstein, 3'/2 M. to the W. of the church of Kanerk, the valley expands; the road enters the broad Sau-Thal and reaches (6 M.) Krainburg (p. 363).

Beyond Kühnaldorf the train approaches the Drave, on the opposite bank of which are the château of Neudenstein and the provostry of Teinach, and crosses the river by a handsome bridge below the mouth of the Gurk (fine glimpse of the Obir and the Koschuta to the S.). 73 M. Grafenstein (1370'), with a château of Prince Rosenberg.

To the S. rises the Starbin (2663'; 1'/4 hr.), a fine point of view. — The Hochobir (see above) is also easily ascended hence. Road through the (1'/2 M.) village of Grafenstein to the (4'/2 M.) Annabrücke over the Drave; then (20 min.) Galtzien (1437; Inn), from which we ascend to the right to the Wildenstein Waterfall (rendered accessible in 1881) and by a marked path to the (4-5 hrs.) summit.

The train next crosses the Gurk and the Glen. On the left, Ebenthal, a château of Count Gess; on the right Prince Rosenberg's turreted château of Welsenegg.

79'/2 M. Klagenfurt (1463'). — Hotels. *Kaiser von Oesterreich, Heinplatz, at the corner of the Wienergasse; Europa, Cardinals-Platz; *Moser, Burggasse; Sandwirth, Fernhartgasse, with garden; Weisses Lamm, Unterer Alter Platz; Goldenk Bär, Sternallee. Omnibus from any of the hotels to the station 20 kr.

Restaurants. Siberegg Bierhalle, Hofner, Blumenstöckl, Grosse Schulhausgasse; Sonne, Bahnhofs-Str.; Steirishe Weinhalte, with garden, Pfarrhofgasse; Mischitz, Bahnhof-Str. — Cafes. Madner, Wienergasse; Schiborth, Bahnhof-Str.; Dorrer, Neuer Platz. Joos, confectioner, Sternallee.
Baths. *Swimming Baths* in the Wörther See, on the Villach road, 3 M. from Klagenfurt (a drive of 25 min.; omnibus at 4 and 6 p.m., 20 kr., there and back 25 kr.; one-horse carr. there and back, with stay of 1 hr., 1½ fl.; bath with towel 25 kr.; small restaurant with fine view). — *Maria Loretto Baths*, at the efflux of the Lend Canal from the Wörther See, 3 M. from Klagenfurt (omnibus several times daily, 15 kr.; one-horse carr. 1 fl. 30, with stay of 1 hr. 2 fl.; bath with towel 16 kr.; *Restaurant*).

Cabs. To or from the station, one-horse 50, two-horse 80 kr.; at night 1 or 2 fl. — By time: first 1½ hr., with one horse, 25 kr.; 1½ hr. with one horse 50, with two horses 60 kr.; whole day 6 or 8 fl.; 1½ day, forenoon, 2½ or 3½ fl., afternoon 3½ or 4½ fl.

Klagenfurt, the capital of Carinthia, with 18,749 inhab., is charmingly situated on the Gilan, which is connected with the Wörther See (see below) by the Lend Canal, 3 M. in length. The fortifications, destroyed by the French in 1809, have been converted into promenades. The town, which is nearly square in form, possesses broad and straight streets. The principal hall of the 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. The S. wing contains the collections of the Carinthian Historical Society (Roman antiquities found at the Zollfeld and other places in the vicinity, coins, mediaeval and modern works of art; admission daily, 9-1 and 2-5; 20 kr.) and of the Museum of Natural History (minerals, etc.; admission gratis), which is to be transferred to a new building in the Ring. The *Episcopal Palace* in the Völkermarkt suburb was erected as a residence for the sister of Emp. Joseph II. In the principal square is a fountain with a dragon, the heraldic emblem of the town, adjoining which is a bronze *Statue of Maria Theresa*, designed by Pönninger and erected in 1872. The Cardinals-Platz is embellished with an obelisk commemorating the Peace of Pressburg. *Herbert's white-lead manufactory* here is the largest in Austria. The gallery (164') of the tower of the parish-church commands a fine panoramic view of the environs (20 kr.). The *Franz-Joseph-Anlagen* on the Kreuzberg, ½ hr. to the W. of the town, contain a tower (82') commanding a beautiful view (*Restaurant*). — Railway from Klagenfurt to Glandorf, see p. 363.

From Klagenfurt to Krainburg (36 M.) a high-road leads over the Lobl (a drive of 9 hrs.; carriages to be had at Unterbergen and Neumarkt, but at the former only when previously ordered). Leaving Klagenfurt, the road leads to the S. to the (2 M.) Golanfurbrücke, and then ascends the Salmitze (from the top View to the S., of the Karawanken range, from the Koschuta to the Mittagskogel). It passes (3½ M.) the château of Hottenburg, situated on a precipitous rock above the Drave, ¼ M. to the left, descends in a wide curve (avoided by a footpath) to the Drave valley, crosses the Drave to Kirschtheuer, and remounts to (3½ M.) Unterbergen (Post, rustic; Bräuhaus). At (1½ M.) Unter-Lobl (1634) the valley contracts. The road ascends to the (2½ M.) top of the Kleine Lobl (2850), where the road to Bleiberg and the Bodenthal diverts to the right by the Sapotnitsa Chapel (see below); it then descends in zigzags, and is carried by the bold Teufelsbrücke across the wild gorge of the brawling Bodenbach. The Lobl-Thal now begins. The road is level as far as the (1½ M.) inn 'Zum Deutschen Peter' and (1½ M.) Neu-St. Leonhard, after which it ascends in numerous windings (cut off by
footpaths) to the (6 M.) summit of the Loibl (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 Bogunschitza on the right. The road now descends in zigzags to the (1½ M.) hamlet of St. Anna (3995'; Inn), and thence through the picturesque St. Anna-Thal to (5½ M.) Neumarktl (1893'; *Post), a busy little town at the influx of the Moszenik into the Feistritz. We may then either follow the left bank of the Feistritz to (8 M.) Krainburg (p. 365); or cross the hill to the right, by a picturesque road affording a series of fine views, to Vigaun, and (8 M.) the station Radmannsdorfer-Lees (p. 365). The Stou (Stol or Stubelberg, 7340'), the highest peak of the Karawanken Mts., is best ascended from the Bodenthal (see above), a fatiguing, but picturesque excursion: from the Kleine Loibl (see above) we diverge to the right towards (1½ hr.) Windisch-Bleiberg (3110'; rustic inn on the right, at the entrance to the village), 10 min. before reaching which we turn to the left into the Bodenthal to the (1½ hr.) Bodner (3440'), the last chalet (spend night); thence in 4½-5 hrs. more to the top, a striking point of view. Descent to (4½ hrs.) Jauerburg (p. 366), steep at places. — The ascent from the Bärenthal is also toilsome, but that valley itself is interesting: beyond the Hollenburg bridge, 6 M. from Klagenfurt (see above), a road leads to the W. to (4 M.) Windisch-Feistritz (1810'; Kraiger); here we ascend to the left, by the brook, to the (2 hrs.) highest region of the valley (quarters at Konauz, the last farm), with a shooting-lodge and a new church. (The hamlet of Bärenthal with the old church lies more to the N., on the left side of the valley.) Thence to the top in 4 hrs. (with guide; Joh. Paulitsch of Windisch-Feistritz). — An easy route, with a fine view, leads from the Bärenthal over the Medjedoh-Sattel (5525') in 3½-4 hrs. to Jauerburg (p. 366). — A drawback to travelling among the Karawanken Mts. is the fact that the natives seldom understand any other language than their Slavonic patois.

On leaving Klagenfurt the train crosses the Laibach high-road (see above), and then the Lend Canal. To the left is the old abbey of Viktring, now a cloth-factory. In the distance, above the green lower hills, rises the indented chain of the Karawanken. The train runs below the pleasant little château of Freienthurn, and approaches the bank of the pretty Worther See (1440'), or Lake of Klagenfurt, 11 M. long, the N. side of which it skirts.

Steamboat on the Wörther See thrice daily in summer from Maria-Loretto to Maiernigg, Krumpendorf, Kollitsch, Reifsitz, Maria-Wörth, Seebad Maria-Wörth, Pörtschach, and Velden. Omnibus from Klagenfurt to Loretto in connection with the steamer.

To the left, on a promontory at the mouth of the Lend Canal (p. 356), is Prince Rosenberg's château of Maria Loretto, with the baths already mentioned (p. 355). On the S. bank, farther on, 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. 84½ M. Krumpendorf, with baths. 89½ M. Pörtschach (*Aetienhotel, at the station; *Werzer, in the village; Hôtel am See, with a veranda), a favourite summer-resort, with a fine view of the mountains. The promenades at the landing-place are adorned with a bronze bust of Herbeck, the Viennese composer, in relief, beyond which are the lake-baths (pleasant water) and a number of villas occupied by visitors. Opposite, on a rocky eminence on the S. bank, stands the ancient Gothic church of Maria Wörth.
Above Pörtschach, in the midst of wood, is the ruin of Leonstein, a charming point of view. The mountains on both banks of the lake become higher and are clothed with dark woods. To the S. rises the conspicuous Mittagskogel (7034').

94 M. Velden (Glasser, on the lake; *Moro; for a long stay, *Wran; Pichler; Bachmayr; also Villa Kornhäusel, Knapp, and other pensions, R. 1 1/2-2 fl.; Ulbing's Baths, 25 kr.), a favourite watering-place, is pleasantly situated at the W. end of the lake.

A beautiful excursion may be taken to the S. to (3 M.) Rosegg (1886'; Inn by the bridge), with a château and deer-park of Prince Liechtenstein, charmingly situated in the Rosenthal, 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 Mittagskogel (comp. below); from Rosegg by St. Jacob to Rosenbach (1833'; Inn of the forester) in 2 1/2 hrs.; thence to the summit in 4 hrs. more. From Rosenbach over the Rosenbacher or Roschizza-Sattel (5233') to Astling (p. 366), 4 1/2-5 hrs., an attractive route. —The ascent of the Sternberg (3466') from Velden or from Föderlach is also recommended (2 hrs.). It commands a delightful *View of the environs of Villach and Klagenfurt, the Karawanken, etc. The church occupies the site of an old castle.

The line quits the lake, traverses a wooded, undulating tract, and at stat. Föderlach 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 château of Landskron, formerly the property of the Khevenhüller, now that of Count Dietrichstein. Near Villach the 'Rudolfbahn' diverges to the right (R. 72).

103 1/2 M. Villach (1667'; *Post, R. & L. 1 fl.; *Hôtel Tarmann, near the station; Hohenberger; Fischer, with garden, unpretending; *Rail. Restaurant), an old town on the Drave, with 5400 inhab., the junction of the lines to Lienz and Franzensfeste (R. 541), to St. Michael (R. 72), to Laibach (R. 73), and to Udine (R. 74), 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. At the foot of the Dobratsch, 2 M. to the S.W., lies Warmbad Villach (rail. stat., p. 365), with warm sulphur-springs and a good bath-house (*Restaurant). About 2 M. farther to the S., at the mouth of the Gailthal, is Federaun, with a ruined château, a shot-tower, and a beautiful park (tickets of admission at the office of the shot-factory opposite the post-office at Villach). —Pleasant walk to the S.E. by Proschohütz (observe finger-posts) and Maria-Gail (*Glasser's Restaurant), with its Gothic church, to the (5 M.) Faaker See (1840'), a lake with a small island (refreshm. at the forester's). On a lofty rock, 3 M. farther S., rises the picturesque ruin of Pinkenstein (2765), with a fine view. —The ascent of the Mittagskogel (7034') is attractive but fatiguing: the route is by Malestig and Latschach to (2 1/2 hrs.) Greuth (guides to be had); then by Olschena and the Jepizza-Alp to the top in 4 1/2-5 hrs. more. Panorama
less extensive than from the Dobratsch: fine view of the Terglou to the E.; the Gerlitzen-Alp (6’677), ascended by Treffen and Arrach in 7-8 hrs., is also a fine point. — Pleasant short excursion to the ruin of Landskrone (2’000); drive in ¼ hr. to St. Andrä; at the W. base of the hill, and ascend thence in 1½ hr.

The Dobratsch (7’110), or Villacher Alpe, the E. spur of the Gailthal Alps, is one of the most famous points of view among the Eastern Alps, and commands a more extensive prospect than any other peak of the same height and accessibility. Carriage-road (one-horse carr. to Bleiberg 3-4 fl.; two-hr. ride, there and back, 8 fl.) from Villach by Yellach and Mittswald (Pegritz Inn), and through the wooded Bleiberg-Graben to (S M) Bleiberg (2’332); Matelitsch; Wohlgemuth), with its extensive lead-mine (worth seeing). A road, constructed by the Austrian Alpine Club, but badly kept and stony (refresh. at a hut halfway), leads hence to the summit in 4 hrs. (horse 8, carr. 18 fl.; the old route through the gorge is a little shorter but more fatiguing). Good walkers should go from Villach to Heiligengeist (2’393): Winkler; a drive of 1½ hr. from Villach; one-horse carr. 4 fl.), whence a pleasant path, mostly through wood, leads to the carriage-road in 1½ hr.; to the top 2 hrs. more (from Villach 5-6 hrs.). On the summit are two churches and the large Kronprinz-Rudolf-Haus (Hôtel Gruber; bed 1-1½ fl.). The View embraces to the N. the entire range of the Hohe and Niedere Tauern, as far as the Koralpe towards the E.; to the S. are the Karawanken, the Julian Alps with the Terglou, and the Dolomites of S. Tyrol as far as the Marmolada. In the foreground lie the fertile valleys of the Gail and the Drave, with the lakes of Ossiach, Wörth, and Faak. Traces of an appalling landslip, which overthrewed ten villages in 1343., and converted the Gailthal for the time into a vast lake, are still observable. — Travellers bound for the Gailthal (see below) need not return to Villach, but follow the road which leads from Bleiberg round the W. side of the mountain, by Kreuth, to Nötsch (see below). The direct descent on the S.W. side to Sack (3 hrs.) Nötsch is steep, especially at first, but free from danger; the descent on the E. side by Mährhof to the (4 hrs.) Villacher Bad is not recommended (better by Heiligengeist, in 4 hrs., see above).

The Gailthal, as far as Kötschach (50 M.), is a broad, smiling valley, with numerous villages (diligence to Hermagor daily in 5 hrs., 2 fl.). The road diverges to the W. at Thör!-Maglern (rail. stat., p. 369), and leads by (1 M.) Feistritz (Kandolf), beyond which it crosses the Gail, to (1½ M.) Nötsch, and (2 M.) Emersdorf (Lepp). (From Nötsch to Bleiberg, see above; ascent of the Dobratsch 4 hrs., fatiguing.) The road next passes (4 M.) St. Stefan (but walkers will prefer the route across the Mittelgebirge by St. Georg, Kerschdorf, and Tratten) and Forstach, leaves the Gail, and leads past the pretty Presseker (see to (8 M.) Hermagor (2005); Fleiss), the principal place in the lower Gailthal, charmingly situated at the mouth of the Gitschthal. In the latter, through which a road (p. 267) leads to (6 hrs.) Greifenburg, grows the Wulfenia Carinthiaca, a beautiful plant with dark blue flowers, found nowhere in Europe except on the slopes of the Gartnerkofel (7’211), which rises to the S. of Hermagor (p. 370).

The road then follows the left bank of the Gail to Kirchbach and (9 M.) Reissach (2284; Inn). About 1 hr. to the N. is the small Reissskof-Bad (3264), at the S. base of the Reisskof (7722), which may be ascended in 5 hrs. (very toilsome, but interesting). The most conspicuous of the mountains bounding the Gailthal on the S. is the Poliniag (7654). The road next reaches (8 M.) Kötschach (2333; Kürschner; Richz), the principal village in the upper Gailthal, and a summer-resort, prettily situated. (The Vorhegg, 3320, ascended in 1 hr., affords a fine survey of the Gailthal. An extensive panorama is obtained from the Jauken, 7390, 4-5 hrs.) From Kötschach by Maria-Luggau to Sillian, see p. 265; over the Kötschach-Pass to Oberdrauburg (diligence daily) and by the Plöken to Venetia, see p. 266.
72. From Bruck to Villach.

1271/2 M. Railway (Rudolfbahn) in 51/4-61/2 hrs.; fares 10 fl. 7, 7 fl. 55, 5 fl. 3 kr.

Bruck, see p. 314. 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'; *Post; *Mohr; *Kindler; Adler), on a peninsula formed by the Mur, the most important town (5491 inhab.) in Upper Styria, and the seat of the government mining authorities. A miner forms the Fountain-figure in the market-place. The Town Hall is adorned with the armorial bearings of the towns of Upper Styria. View from the height 5 min. above the modern Church of the Redemptorists, on the Mur. The negotiations between Napoleon and the Austrians preliminary to the Peace of Campo Formio took place at the château of Göss (now the property of the Vordernberg mining company), 1/2 hr. to the S. of Leoben, on 18th April, 1797 (and not at Napoleon's headquarters in the Dittlsche Garten, as a memorial-stone there, with long Latin inscriptions, erroneously states). Near the town are extensive iron-works and coal-mines. — To Vordernberg, and over the Prebühl to Eisenerz, see p. 330.

The train describes a wide circuit round the town, and to the S. the suburb of Waasen stops at the (11 M.) Rudolfbahn Station. It then follows the left bank of the Mur (passing Schloss Göss on the left, see above) to (181/2 M.) St. Michael (1955'; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Schneller, at the station; Klemenschitz), at the mouth of the Liesing-Thal, the junction for St. Valentin (R. 66). (Seats should now be taken on the right side.) 211/2 M. Kaisersberg, with a ruined castle, beyond which the Mur is crossed; 281/2 M. St. Lorenzen. To the left are the spurs of the Glein Alps, to the right those of the Sekkau Alps.

On the left bank of the Mur, 2 M. to the W. of St. Lorenzen, opens the Kobenz-Thal, in which, 4 M. from its mouth, lies the village of Sekkau (2762'; Stradner), formerly an episcopal residence, with a handsome abbey-church (Monument of Duke Charles II. of Styria). Interesting ascent of the Zinken (7868'), an excellent point of view; through the Steinmuller Graben to the Jürg Bauer (spend night if necessary) 21/2 hrs., and to the top in 2 hrs. more.

33 M. Knittelfeld (2116'; Kindler; Walter), a prettily-situated little town, at the mouth of the Ingering-Thal. To the W. is (1 hr.) Schloss Spielberg, with fine view and interesting collections.

The Gleinalpe (p. 344) may be ascended without difficulty from Knittelfeld. We follow the high-road to the N. to (1 M.) Gobernitz, turn to the right at a finger-post, then (9/4 hr.) to the left, where the road divides, to (61/4 hr.) Glein (Gindler), from which we ascend the ravine of the Glein to the (3 hrs.) Alpen-Wirtshaus (see p. 345).

Attractive excursion through the Ingering-Thal, by (7 M.) Bischofzell (Wegscheider), to (7 M.) the picturesque little Ingering-See (3976'), at the foot of the precipitous Reichartkogel (Hochreichart, 7830'; ascended from the lake in 4 hrs.). Refreshments at the forester's, 11/4 M. on this side of the lake.
The valley of the Mur now expands to its greatest width. 37½ M. Zeltweg (Gumpl), with extensive iron-works. On the right bank of the Mur, 3 M. to the S., is the village of Weisskirchen; and 4½ M. to the N.W. is Fohnsdorf, with extensive coal-mines, some of which are upwards of 800' deep.

42½ M. Judenburg (2380'; *Post, carriages for hire; *Brand; Florian; *Rail. Restaur., with rooms), a very ancient town (4039 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, erected in 1509, with its Gothic portal (fine view from the top, 236' high; before the fire 377'). In front of the Jesuits' Church rises a column in memory of the plague, erected in 1717. The interesting Church of St. Magdalena in the suburb of that name, dating from the 9th cent., contains fine stained glass and a carved pulpit. The exterior of the 'Post' is adorned with a Jew's head in stone, upwards of 500 years old, which is regarded as the cognisance of the town. Fine view from the new *Anlagen on the N.E. side of the town; also from the reservoir of the water-works and from the prettily-situated Calvarienberg. In the environs are several important iron-rolling mills and scythe-works, as well as numerous ruined castles of the old Styrian nobility. To the S. are the (1/2 hr.) coal-mines of Feeberg.

Excursions. To the E. (¼ hr.) rise the château and the ruin of Liechtenstein, the latter of which was once the seat of the minstrel Ulrich von Liechtenstein. The Liechtenstein-Berg (3395'), above the ruin, affords a fine view (path from the Weyer suburb, with finger-posts). — To the E. (2 M.) is the handsome Gothic pilgrimage-church of Maria-Buch, built in 1455. — The Zirbitzkogel (1786'; 6 hrs.), a very fine point, is best ascended by St. Wolfgang ('Inn), and thence either to the right by Linderhütte or to the left by Rothhaide. The ascent by the Schmetz, with the pretty Winterleitseen, is shorter, but more fatiguing. Extensive view of the Styrian and Carinthian Alps from the summit (refuge-hut; tavern in summer). — The Schafkogel (1571'), another fine point, is easily ascended: road to (4 M.) St. Peter; then to the left through the Möschitzgraben to the top in 1½ hr. — The Rosenkogel (6312'): drive by the Tauer road in 2 hrs. to St. Oswald; ascend thence by St. Loretto (5967'; Inn) to the top in 2½ hrs. more. — The Bösenstein (8035'): drive by the Tauer road in 3 hrs. to St. Johann am Tauer; thence a fatiguing climb of 5 hrs. (comp. p. 322).

Roads lead from Judenburg to the N.W., by Hohenauern, to Trieben (see p. 332); to the S., by Weisskirchen and Obdach, to (32½ M.) Wolfsberg in the Lavantthal (p. 353; diligence daily in 6 hrs.); to the S.W., over the Stubalp-Pass (5059'), to Kiffach (p. 341).

46 M. Thalheim; 51 M. St. Georgen. The railway and the river now turn to the S. to (51 M.) Unzmarkt (2460'; Jakob; Brandt), a village on the right bank of the Mur. On the opposite bank is the ruined Frauenburg, once the home of the minstrel Ulrich von Liechtenstein. The train crosses the Mur (fine view to the right, up the valley) and reaches (58 M.) Scheifling (2494'; Post; Ratschiller), with Prince Schwarzenberg's château of Schrattenberg.
About 7 M. to the N.W., in the Wölzer Thal, which opens here, lies Oberwölz (Klaftensack), a small town with old churches and the châtelain of Rothenfels. Interesting ascent of the Höhenwart (1726'; 6 hrs., with guide): through the Schättigralben to the (3 hrs.) Staltherhütten and (1½ hr.) Wiederhoferhütte (opposite the picturesquely-situated Lühenhütte); then past the Fischsee and to the right to the arête and the (2 hrs.) summit, which affords an admirable panorama. — The ascent of the Schiesseck (741', 3½-4 hrs.; guide) is also attractive. — The road leads from Oberwölz to the W., over the Kammerberg, to (5 M.) St. Peter (Fleischer), and to the Katschbach (9 M. from station St. Lambrecht, by the road via Teufenbach and Althofen). The Greimberg (810'; 4½ hrs.; guide) ascended from St. Peter by the Hartlalpe and the Sandkogl, is a good point of view.

The line now quits the Murthal (road to Murau and Tamsweg, see p. 338) and ascends to (63 M.) St. Lambrecht (2917'; Zedlacher, at the station), on the watershed between the Drave and the Mur. (The village of that name, with its famous Benedictine abbey, lies in the Tayathal, 5 M. to the S.W.) 66 M. Neumarkt. The village (Koßler; Lebzelter; Krone), 3/4 M. to the E., pleasantly situated. attracts summer visitors.

The Grebenzen (613'), an admirable point of view, may easily be ascended in 3½ hrs. from Neumarkt or from Einöd. — The Zirbitzkogel (786'); 5-6 hrs.; guide) is also recommended (see above).

We now traverse a defile, in which the Olsa forms a series of small cascades. On the right, before the station of Einöd (2205'), are the baths of that name (warm alkaline water, a cure for gout). The castle of Dürnstein, the traditional prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, situated on the frontier of Styria and Carinthia, guards the entrance to the Olsa-Thal.

76 M. Friesach (2090'; *Priemig; *Post; *Molhr), an old town, 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 near the influx of the Olsa into the Metnitz. 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.

By Flattnitz and St. Leonhard to Feldkirchen, 15-16 hrs., an attractive route. Road (one-horse carr. to Flattnitz 9 fl.) through the Metnitzthal, by Grades, Metnitz, Mödling (*Seppmüller), and Oberhof, to the (20 M.) Flattnitz Alp (4560'), in a beautiful and sheltered situation, and frequented in summer by persons with delicate lungs (*Köttmüller, often crowded in summer). — The Eisenhut (660'); 5 hrs.; guide), the highest peak of the Stangalpen Group, on the borders of Styria. Carinthia, and Salzburg, may be ascended from Flattnitz; view very striking. Descent to (2 hrs.) Turrach, see p. 338. — A pleasant footpath descends from Flattnitz past the Haidnerhöhö, to (3½ hrs.) Griffen, whence we may either walk or drive to (6 M.) St. Leonhard (3615'; *Wanner, R. 50-50, D. 80 kr.), an Alpine summer-resort, finely situated, commanding a noble prospect of the Karawanek, and to (8 M.) stat. Feldkirchen (p. 364); one- horse carr. from St. Leonhard to Feldkirchen 3, two-horse 6 fl.

80 M. Hirt. At the influx of the Metnitz into the Gurk, 1½ M. to the S., lies Zwischenwäsren, 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.) by Strassburg to (S M.) Gurk (Krone; Hopfgartner), 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 2½ M. farther up the valley is the village of Weitensfeld (Kulnig), 16 M. from stat. Feldkirchen (p. 364).

The valley of the Gurk expands. The lofty and fertile plain, with its numerous signs of industry, is called the Krappfeld. To the right is the long crest of the Saualpe (see below); to the S. rise the Karawanken and the Tergiou. At (82½ M.) Treibach are extensive iron-works. To the left, on a hill, stands the village of Althofen, with an ancient watch-tower. 92 M. Launsdorf (1696'; 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 918' 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 (3484'; 2 hrs.), to the S. of Launsdorf, which is easily ascended, is a still finer point of view. (Roman antiquities found here.) The descent may be made to Meiselberg and (2 hrs.) stat. Zellfeld (see below). — To the N.W. of Launsdorf (3 M.) is St. Georgen am Langsee (Inn), with a château of Count Figger (formerly a nunnery), prettily situated on the S. bank of a small lake, well stocked with fish. From St. Georgen, via Tagenbrunn, with a large ruined castle, to St. Veit (see below) 4 M.

From Launsdorf to Huttenberg (20 M.), railway in 2½ hrs. (fares 1 fl. 58, 1 fl. 18, 79 kr.). The train traverses the Görschitzthal, the principal seat of the Carinthian iron-industry. 3½ M. Brückl (to the right of which is St. Johann am Brückl, with extensive iron-works); 8 M. Eberstein ("Nussdorfer), with an interesting château of Count Christallnigg. (Ascent hence of the Grosse Saualpe, 6828', by St. Oswald in 1½ hrs., attractive.) From (15 M.) Mösel a road leads N.E. to (3 M.) Lölling (2932'; *Siedlworth), with considerable iron-mines, and then through the Stelzingen and over the Klipitzthörl (5388') to (15 M.) St. Leonhard in the Lavantthal (p. 364). The Grosse Saualpe (see above) may be ascended from Lölling direct in 3 hrs.; easier, however, by (2 hrs.) Stelzing (4626'; *Inn), from which we ascend the Geierkogl (6273) in 1½ hrs.; then follow the crest of the Saualpe and traverse the Forstalpe (6647'), the Kienberg (6710'), and the Gertrusk (6626') to the Grosse Saualpe (6828'). Descent to Eberstein (see above) 3 hrs., to Wolfsberg 3 hrs., to St. Andrä 3½ hrs. — 20 M. Huttenberg (2516'; *Lepuschitz), the chief village in the Görschitzthal (1200 inhabit.), 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 Heß and Gossen to (2½ 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 (3300'; Inn), where we enjoy a splendid panorama (the whole of the Karawanken chain to the S.); it then descends to (1½ M.) Lölling (see above), or past the Preisenhof to (2½ M.) Huttenberg. — A good path leads from Huttenberg to the S.W. to the (1½ hr.) large pilgrimage-church of Maria-Weitschach (3786'), a fine point of view.
The train now turns to the W. and enters the valley of the Glan. 96 M. **Glandorf** (1529'; *Rail. Restaurant*).

From Glandorf to Klagenfurt (11 M.), railway in 3/4 hr. (fares 88, 67, 44 kr.), traversing the Zollfeld, an extensive and at places marshy plain, where many Roman coins and other antiquities have been found. To the left of (31/2 M.) **Zollfeld** is the château of Tölttschach, probably erected on the site of a Roman station; 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. In the vicinity, between the railway and the road, is the ancient Herzogsstuhl ('duke's seat'), a platform of masonry, 61/2 ft. in height, enclosed by an iron railing, and provided with two seats. This was originally the tombstone of *Masuetus Verus*, an inhabitant of Virunum, as the Roman inscription records. According to an ancient custom, observed for the last time in 1414, every Duke of Carinthia on his accession to the throne was here invested with the land by a peasant, after having received a slight blow on the cheek, and at the same time bound himself to respect the rights and liberties of his subjects. The duke occupied one seat, the peasant the other. Beyond Maria-Saal we soon obtain a view of the long chain of the Karawanken. 11 M. Klagenfurt, see p. 355.

961/2 M. **St. Veit** (1560'; *Rössl; Maglbräu*), an ancient town with 2322 inhab., was the capital of Carinthia and the residence of the dukes down to 1319. A fountain - basin of white marble in the market-place, 30' in diameter, excavated in the Zollfeld, is said to be Roman. The town - hall is embellished with curious reliefs. Gothic church of the 15th century.

Interesting excursion to the N.W., by Ober-Mühlbach, to (1 hr.) Schloss Frauenstein and the (11/2 hr.) Kreugerschlösser, consisting of the picturesque ruins of Alth- and Neu-Kreug. We may return by Hungerbrunn to (11/2 hr.) St. Veit.

The line follows the marshy valley of the Glan. 101 M. **Feistritz - Pulst** (1588'). **Pulst**, with an old commandery of the Teutonic Order, lies 11/4 M. to the N., at the foot of the ruin of **Liebenfels** (2362'), a fine point of view. To the left rises the ruined castle of **Karsberg**, with its huge tower; then that of **Hardegg**. 1051/2 M. **Glunegg**, with another old castle. The train winds through a narrow wooded valley, quits the Glan, which rises a little to the S., crosses a low hill, and enters the broad valley of the **Tiebel**. 108 M. **Feldkirchen** (*Rauter*), a considerable village (8 M. to the N.W. of which are the baths of **St. Leonhard**, p. 362). On the left are the iron-works of Buchscheiden; on the right the lofty situated church of **Tiffen**. The line traverses an extensive moor, with numerous hay-sheds, and then approaches the **Ossiacher See** (1600'), a lake 61/2 M. in length, on the N. bank of which it skirts the base of the Gerlitzen-Alp (6266'), an admirable point of view. Opposite (119 M.) **Ossiach** is the monastery of that name. On a buttress at the S.W. end of the lake stands the large ruin of **Landskron** (p. 358). The train turns to the S. and reaches the S. Station (on the N. side of the town, left bank of the Drave) of —

1271/2 M. **Villach**, see p. 358.
73. FROM LAIBACH TO VILLACH.

81 M. RAILWAY (Kronprinz-Rudolfbahn) in '51/2-71/2 hrs. (5 fl. 40, 4 fl., 2 fl. 70 kr.) Provisions should be taken. Views generally to the left.

Laibach, see p. 349. The line traverses the broad plain of the Sau, or Save, towards the N., and beyond (31/2 M.) St. Veit, or Vismarje, approaches the river, which here forces a passage through a chain of green hills. At (71/2 M.) Zwischenwüssem we cross the Zayer, beyond which opens the broad basin of Krainburg, with the Grillouz and other Sulzbach Alps on the right and the triple-peak Terglou on the left. 121/2 M. Laak. The little town of Bischoflaak (1150'; Krone) lies 11/2 M. to the W., at the confluence of the Zayer and the Soura.

To Tolmein in the Isonzo Valley, to the W., an easy route. Diligence from Bischoflaak daily in 21/2 hrs. by Sellach (10 M.) Eisern (1503'); walk by (11/4 hr.) Saltigo to (11/2 hr.) Zarr (2650'), and cross the low saddle of Na Kolosha to (13/4 hr.) Podbreta (1710'; Valentintschitsch, tolerable), in the parish of Deutschruth (two German villages); then descend the picturesque Baca Valley (road most of the way) to (19 M.) Tolmein (p. 376). — To the N. of Zarr (see above) an easy route crosses the plateau of the Jelovec Chain (3970') to (4 hrs.) Feistritz in the Wochein (see below).

18 M. KRAINBURG (1165'; Alte Post; carriages at Proi's), a small town on a hill, at the influx of the Kanker into the Sau.

Route hence over the Lottl to Klagenzurt, see p. 356; over the Seeburg to Klünsdorf, see p. 354; the Samnthal Alps, see p. 347. — The Jodociberg (2760'; 1/2 hr.) affords a fine view of the Terglou, the Samnthal Alps, etc.

The valley contracts. 21 M. Podnurt. The train crosses the river.

31 M. RADMANNSDORF-LEES (1608'; Wucherer), at the union of the Wurzener and the Wochein Save. To the W. the Terglou.

From stat. Radmannsdorf a road leads to the W., crossing the Save, to (31/2 M., one-horse carr. 1 fl.) Veldes (1643'; Hôtel Mallner; Louisenbad, both on the lake; Erzherzog Sigismund, or Petran, 3/4 M. farther, on the S. bank; Jekter, well spoken of, R. 1 fl.; Dane, Poschnik, in the village, 1/4 M. from the lake; furnished rooms at Moschnik's), a favourite watering-place, charmingly situated on the lake of that name. On an islet in the lake rises the pilgrimage-church of St. Mariz im See. On a precipitous rock on the N. side stands the picturesque Schloss Veldes (1982'; fine view from the tower; key at the gardener's, whose house is passed on the way to the Schloss). Swimming-bath in the lake, adjoining the garden of the Louisenbad; also two warm swimming-baths. Rikli's 'Naturheilanstalt' is also much frequented. — A road leads from Veldes to the N. by Ober-Göriach to (6 M.) stat. Jauerburg (p. 368).

The VALLEY OF THE WOCEINER SAVE (or 'Savitsa', little Save) affords a favourite excursion from Veldes (one-horse carr. to the Wochein Save and back 5 fl.; light post-conveyance to Feistritz daily at 7.30 a.m. in 21/2 hrs., 1 fl.). The road skirts the S. bank of the lake of Veldes, crosses a low ridge, and leads through the smiling green valley of the Wocheinere Save, by Vellach, Neumening, and Witzach, to (13 M.) Feistritz (1663'; Post; Mauritsch), the chief village in the Wochein, situated in a basin on the right bank of the Save, with extensive iron-works. The Wocheinere Save is 31/2 M. farther on. Beyond Savitsa the huge Terglou (see below) rises to the right. On the lake is the church of St. Johann; to the left of the road, about 1/4 M. from the lake, is a rustic inn. The sequestered Wocheinere See (1730'), resembling the Lake of Hallstatt (p. 99), is enclosed partly by wooded hills and partly by lofty walls of rock (on the S.W. the jagged Skoberna). Boat to the chalets at the upper end of the lake (1 hr.), 2-3 pers., there and back 2 fl., each additional person 50 kr. — From the chalets (generally empty), a footpath (the
boatman acts as guide; fee ½ fl. ascends gradually through meadows to a bridge over the Savitza, and then more steeply through wood, and finally by a dilapidated flight of steps to the (1½ hr.) Savitza Fall, 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. — Passes.

From Feistritz over the Schwarzenberg (Crna Prst, 6053'), an admirable point of view (which alone repays the ascent, 3½ hrs.), and through the German oasis of Deutschbruch (see above), to Tolmein (p. 376) in 9 hrs., a tolerably easy route. — An easier route (bridle-path), also attractive, crosses the Babzsa (pron. Badja) Pass: from Feistritz to the pass 2½ hrs., Podbarta (p. 365) 1½ hrs., Grabona 2½ hrs.; thence a road to (6 M., carr. with one horse 2½, 20 kr.) Tolmein. — From the W. end of the Wocheiner See over the Skrbina-Joch (6243') to Tolmein 8-9 hrs., fatiguing but interesting. The Knick (6831'), to the W. of the pass, may be ascended thence without trouble in 3½ hrs.; view similar to that from the Schwarzenberg.

The Ascent of the Terglou, the highest peak of the Carnian Alps, is fit for experts only, with trustworthy guides. The usual starting-point is Mitterdorf (21/3; Inn, poor; Schest, father and son, good guides), a village 3 M. to the N. of Feistritz, or from Althammer, 1½ M. farther W., halfway between Mitterdorf and St. Johann. From either of these places we ascend the somewhat steep slopes of the Drassberg, the S.E. spur of the Terglou, in 4½ hrs. to the Belopolje Alp (5430'), where good drinking-water is to be had. Travellers used to spend the night here, but it is now better to sleep at the Maria-Theresien-Schutzhaus (1888), built by the Austrian Tourists' Club at the foot of the Little Terglou, 1½ hr. from Belopolje. The Terglou (3990'), Slavonic Triplov, has three peaks, of which the central is the highest. Ascent at first gradual, over loose stones and debris. Perpendicular rocks soon appear to preclude further progress, but the route is continued through a narrow fissure ("Gate of the Terglou"). The ascent hence to the summit of the Little Terglou (3990) is steep and disagreeable. This point is separated from the highest peak by a broad and profound rocky chasm, which is crossed by a narrow ridge. Beyond this we have to scramble up a bare and almost perpendicular rock to the summit, 650 higher (1½ hr. from the hut). The view, one of the most sublime among the Alps, embraces a vast panorama and a large portion of the Adriatic. — Mountaineers are recommended to descend past the Terglou Lakes to the Wocheiner See (able guide necessary). After a weary walk of 4 hrs. from the Terglou Hut, over rocky debris, patches of snow, and loose stones, we reach the Gross-See, the largest and finest of these lakes. We then descend by a somewhat better path (the 2 hrs.) Doppelsee, where another refuge has been built by the Austrian Tourists' Club (Erzherzog Franz-Ferdinand-Schutzhaus, 5750'), and the (1 hr.) sambre "Swarzsee, embosomed in wood; then through wood to the (1 hr.) brink of the Komarca, an almost perpendicular precipice, about 2000' high (grand view), which we descend by a good path. In 1½ hr. we reach the path leading from the Wocheiner See to the Savitzafall (see above). — Those who wish to visit the lakes without ascending the Terglou should start from the Belopolje Alp (see above), the ascent from the Wocheiner See being long and wearisome.

Moistrana (see below) is reached from the Wochein in 10-11 hrs., by a rugged path crossing the Kerma Pass (6644'), between the Terglou and Drassberg, and traversing the Kerma-That, which opens into the Radoina Valley (see below) about 1 hr. S. of Moistrana. This route is also recommended for the descent of the Terglou; there is a spring of good water on the left slope, a little beyond the head of the pass.

The train approaches the S. base of the Karawanken Mts., of which the Stou (p. 356) is the most conspicuous. To the left is the mouth of the Radoina, or Rothweinbach. The valley contracts. 33½ M. Jauerburg (1856'; Kolb), at the mouth of the Jauernig. (Route hence over the Medjidoh-Sattel into the Burenthal and to
Klagenfurt, see p. 356; by Ober-Göriach to Veldes, see below.) 401/2 M. Assling; 46 M. Lengenfeld (2090'; Jansa), at the foot of the Mittagskogel (p. 368). On the opposite bank of the Save lies Moistrana (Schmerz), at the mouth of the Urata Valley, which stretches hence to the Terglou.

The Urata Valley, or valley of the Feistritz, is worthy of a visit. A rough road (hardly suitable for driving) leads from Moistrana on the left bank of the brook to the (31/2 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 Lunkia Pass (8336') into the valleys of the Sadensa and Isonzo (to the Baumbachhütte, p. 376, 5 hrs.; thence to Flitsch 5 hrs.). Through the wide opening to the S. of Moistrana a cart-track leads to (21/2 M.) Ober-Rothwein, at the mouth of the Kerma-That (see above), and then through the Radoina or Rothwein Valley to Ober-Göriach and (8 M.) Veldes (p. 366). — For travellers from the N., Moistrana (where several of the guides speak German) is the best starting-point for the ascent of the Terglou (see above): through the Kermathal and over the Kerma-Pass to the Terglou Hut 7 hrs., and to the top 11/2 hr. more.

54 M. Kronau (2664'; Urbani), at the mouth of the picturesque Piscenza Valley; in the background rise the Prisani and Rozora.

The Valley of the Isonzo is reached by a fatiguing but attractive route ascending through the Piscenza Valley (to Flitsch, 10 hrs.). A tolerable path ascends the pastures of the valley to its (2 hrs.) grand termination, and then mounts rapidly to the S.W. to the (11/2 hr.) depression of the Moistreka Pass (Vorszez Saddle, 5302'), between the Moistreka (1765) on the right and the Prisani on the left (5352'; a good point of view, ascended from the pass in 3 hrs., somewhat fatiguing). Descend to (2 hrs.) St. Maria (2454'; quarters at the curé's; guide, Anton Tozbar), the highest village in the Isonzo or Trenita Valley. (The source of the Isonzo, which issues from the rocks of the Jaluž, 1/2 hr. above St. Maria, is worthy of a visit.) We next descend to (11/2 hr.) Loog, at the influx of the Sadensa into the Isonzo (near the Baumbachhütte, p. 376) and through a rocky gorge of the Isonzo to (21/2 hrs.) Sotscha (1062'; poor inn), whence the Krn (p. 376) may be ascended (6 hrs.). Thence through a desolate but imposing valley, with the Grintouz, and Saukopf on the N., and the Cerni Vrh and Kožibreg on the S., to (21/2 hrs.) Flitsch (p. 376).

From Wurzen (2Post), 2 M. above Kronau, a road crosses the Wurzen (3514') to (13 M.) Villach (p. 358).

59 M. Ratschach-Weissenfels (2848'), on the watershed between the Save and the Gailitz. The village of Ratschach (Kirchmaier) lies 1/2 M. to the E., and Weissenfels (2590'; 2Post) 2 M. to the W.

About halfway between Ratschach and Wurzen (see above), the Save (Wurzener Sau) flows out of a morass. The source of the river (3947') is in the wild Plantitz Valley, which opens opposite; it emerges from an aperture in the rock, and falls from a height of 390' 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.

Charming excursion to the two picturesque Weissenfels or Mangart Lakes (3060'; 31/2 hr. from the station or from the village of Weissenfels; guide 60 kr.). Leaving the Post Inn at Weissenfels, we ascend the valley to the (1/4 M.) smelting-works of lr. Moritsch; turn to the right and follow the road which passes below the railway and mounts to the left along the stream. The best view of the magnificent head of the valley, with the towering Mangart and the rocky spurs diverging from it, is obtained from the Rudolfsefelsen, between the two lakes. Close to the base of the Mangart, 1 hr. farther up the valley, lies the See-Alpe (Dairy,
whey). — The ascent of the Mangart (3786) from this side is laborious (5-6 hrs.; guide, Kirchmaier of Ratschach); it is easier from Raibl (p. 377). — The Schlossberg (4012' 3½ hr.) at Weissensfel's commands a fine view of the Carnithian and Carnian Alps, the Gailthal, Kanaithal, etc.

Beyond the industrial village of Weissensfel's, which it passes on the right, the train crosses the Schwarzenbach, then by a lofty viaduct the Weissensbach, the frontier of Carniola and Carnithia, and the deep ravine of the Schlitza, by a bridge 300' high, and reaches (63½ M.) Tarvis. Thence to (17½ M.) Villach, see R. 74.

74. From Villach to Udine. Pontebba Railway.

8½ M. Railway. Express in 4 hrs. (fares 16 fr. 50 c., 12 fr., in gold); ordinary trains in 6 hrs. (fares 11 fr. 45, 8 fr. 25, 5 fr. 75 c.). The *Pontebba Line, forming the continuation of the Rudolfbahn from Villach to Pontafel, affords a shorter route between Vienna and Venice than the line by Nabresina and Cormons, by 8½ M. (express from Vienna to Venice in 10½ hrs.; fares 8½ fr. 45, 6½ fr. 95 c.). In the wild grandeur of the scenery traversed and in boldness of engineering, particularly between Pontebba and Resiutta, this line surpasses all the other Alpine railways.

Villach, see p. 358. — Skirting the town, the train runs towards the S. and crosses the Drave by a handsome iron bridge. On the right bank lies the goods-station of the Rudolfbahn. 2½ M. Bad-Villach (p. 358). Crossing the Gail, we next reach (5½ M.) Firnitz (1663'), opposite Federaun, with its lofty shot-tower (p. 358). On the left the road over the Wurzen diverges (p. 367). 10½ M. Arnoldstein, with a suppressed Benedictine monastery. To the right rises the long Dobratsch, on which marks of the great landslip of 1348 are still traceable. The train crosses the Gailitz (Schlitza). 14 M. Thörli-Maglern, the station for the Gailthal (p. 359). The train runs high up on the left side of the deep valley of the Gailitz, passes through two tunnels, and reaches (17½ M.) Tarvis, the junction of the Laibach Railway (see above).

Tarvis (2408'; *Bahnhof-Hôtel, with fine view, R. 1½ fl.), a large and finely-situated village, and a summer-resort, the capital of the Kanaltthal, consists of Unter-Tarvis (Teppan), in the valley, ½ M. from the station, and Ober-Tarvis (2464'; Gelbfuss, with garden and fine view; Filafel), on the hill-side, 3½ M. farther distant, where the ordinary passenger-trains also stop.

Excursions. To the *Graf-Carl-Steig (there and back ½ hr.; from Ober-Tarvis 1 hr.). Above the railway-bridge (5 min. from the station) a path descends to a wooden bridge over the Schlitza, and ascends on the left bank of the wild and picturesque gorge, rendered accessible by wooden bridges and steps in the rock (recently neglected). It then passes under the imposing railway-bridge, where a stone bears an inscription to Count Carl Arco-Zinneberg, in memory of whom the path was constructed. From this point we return by the same route.

The Luschariberg (see below) is frequently ascended from Tarvis: take the Saifnitz road to the W. to the (1½ M.) stone angel (see below); then ascend to the left.

From Tarvis to Raibl (omnibus from each train in 1½ hr., fare 50 kr.; one-horse carr. 2, two-horse 3 fl. and fee), see p. 377; to the Weissensfel's Lakes (one-horse carr. 2 fl.), see p. 367. Carriages at Tarvis station.

The train turns to the W., passing Unter-Tarvis, to (19½ M.)
Ober-Tarvis, and ascends (with the Luschariberg on the left, and the Mangart behind) to (221/2 M.) Sainfritz (2615'; Ehrlich; Pufitsch), on the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic.

The "Luschariberg or Heiligenberg (5880'), the most frequented pilgrimage-resort in Carinthia, is generally ascended from Sainfritz (21/4 hrs.; horse 4 fl.). We follow the Tarvis road to the (1/2 M.) stone angel, ascend the pilgrims' path to the right, through the Luscharigraben, to the (1 hr.) Annaabreiundl, and mount to the (3/4 hr.) Luscharialpe and the (6/4 hr.) pilgrimage-church (Inn, adjacent). Extensive "View a little to the S. of the summit (Panorama to be had at Tarvis, 30 kr.). — A shorter and pleasanter ascent is by the so-called Steinweg, on the wooded N.W. slope (to the church 2 hrs.). Descent on a grass-sledge in 20 min. (1 fl.; safe enough, but not pleasant).

The "Seisera is a most interesting valley, one of the grandest among the Dolomites (guide unnecessary). Road to (21/2 M.) Wolfsbach (two inns; guides Joh. Anz and Jos. Kandutsch); then an Alpine track to the (11/2 hr.) Seisera or Wolfsbach Alpe (3372), grandly situated (Wischberg, Balitzen, Bramkofel, Köpfach, Mittagskofel). From the Spranja, the head of the Seisera Valley, a fatiguing route crosses the Bärenlahnscharte (5962'), between the Cregnedul and the Kastreinspitze, to (6 hrs.) Raibl (see p. 377). On the W. side of the pass (called Moserscharte on the Austrian Ordnance Map) is a steep slope of snow (35°-50°), where steps must be cut. We then descend by the Fischbach-Alpe (p. 377) to Raibl. Ascent of the Wischberg, see p. 377. — From the Seisera, to the W., an easy route crosses the Somdognapass (1920), between the Köpfach and the Mittagskofel, to the Dognapraben (with the huge precipes of the Bramkofel and the Cimone on the left) and (7 hrs. from Wolfsbach) stat. Dogna in the Fella Valley (see below).

The train gradually descends on the bank of the Fella, which rises a little to the N., past the rock-strewn mouth of the Wolfsbach-Graben (splendid view, with the jagged Wischberg in the background), to (26 M.) Uggowitz (2582'; Ehrlich).

A path, steep at first, ascends to the N. to the extensive Uggowitz Alpe, with its numerous chalets. (To the Alp in the Uggow Valley, 3963', 21/2 hrs.). The Osterig (6676'), a very fine point of view, may easily be ascended thence, by the Ober Feistritzer Hütte, in 3 hrs. — Over the Lom-Sattel (1800') to Vordernberg in the Gailthal, 3 hrs.

The train crosses the Uggowitz brook, passes the picturesque Fort Malborgeth, 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 (28 M.) Malborgeth (2365'). The large village of that name ("Schnablegger; Holaky; Adler) lies on the opposite bank. (Ascent of the Mittagskofel, 6860', 4 hrs., with guide, interesting.)

The train threads its way through a narrow rocky valley. On the right rise the precipes of the Guggberg and the Schinoutz, on the left those of the Lipnik. 321/2 M. Lusnitz-Malborgeth (2073'), 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-Grabên by means of a vaulted cutting. It then crosses the Fickergrabên, which descends from the Schinoutz, and the rapid Vogelbach, and reaches —

38 M. Pontafel (1874'; Bahnhofs-Hôtel & Restaur.; *Post; Wastl), the Austrian frontier-station (custom-house examination
for travellers leaving Italy), beautifully situated, and separated from the Italian Pontebba by the brawling Pontebbana.

A tolerable track leads to the N. through the Bombaschgraben to the (3 hrs.) Nassfeld (5008'; route to the Gailthal), whence the Rosskofel (7300', 3½ hrs.) may be ascended by the Rudniker Alm and the Rudniker Saletl (splendid view). The Garnthiaca (7211'), famous for the Wulfenia Carinthiaca found on its slopes (comp. p. 359), is ascended either from the Nassfeld and by the Watschiiger Alm in 3 hrs.; or (rather shorter) from the Bombaschgraben by the Kronalp and the Garnitzen Alp (6 hrs. from Pontafel to the top). Guides, Kaspar and Martin Trojer of Pontafel.

The train crosses the Pontebbana, the frontier between Austria and Italy, and reaches —

38½ M. Pontebba (*Rail. Restaur.; Ital. custom-house), 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 (*Canal di 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 traveller who takes an interest in the structural features of the line should walk or drive to Chiusaforte (one-horse carr. in 1½ hr.; there and back 3 fl.). The train now 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. 43 M. Dogna (1522'; the village lies on the opposite bank), 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 (p. 377). The train crosses the boisterous Dogna by a lofty bridge of four arches, skirts the slopes of the Col della Baita by means of rock-cuttings and galleries, and traverses several viaducts. Again crossing the Fella, we next reach —

46 M. Chiusaforte (1280'; *Albergo alla Stazione, with garden on the Fella; Fratelli Martino), below which, on the left, opens the wild Raccolana Valley (p. 377), with the peaks of the Mte. Canin in the background (p. 376). The floor of the valley of the Fella is bestrewn 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 —

51 M. Resiutta (1036'). The village (Bräuhaus; Alb. Morandini), with its two churches, lies on the opposite bank, at the mouth of the Resia Valley, which ascends towards the E. to the Mte. Canin. 53 M. Moggio (971'). 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. 56 M. Stazione per la Carnia (971'; Inn at the station).
From this station a post-road leads to the W., through the broad
Val Tagliamento, to (5 M.) Tolmezzo (1070'; Leone Bianco), near the in-
flux of the But into the Tagliamento. (Route through the valley of the
But or Valle di S. Pietro to Palauza, and over the Plöken to Kötschach,
see p. 266.) About 3/4 M. above Tolmezzo lies Villa o Villa d'Innillino
(1194'; Inn), where the valley of the Tagliamento divides. Through the
N. arm, the Canal di Gorto, watered by the Degano, a tolerable cart-road
leads by Ovaro, Comegians, and Rigolato to (20 M.) Forni Avoltri (2880';
tolerable inn), beautifully situated. (To the N.W. the Paralba, N.E. the
Volayer Spitz, and S. the Mte. Taglia.) Thence to Sappada, see p. 284.
A fine route towards the N. crosses the Hochalpel to (7 hrs.) St. Lorenzen
in the Gaithal (comp. p. 265; ascent of the Paralba from the pass, 1 hr.,
easy and very attractive). Another fine route leads to the N.E. over the
Volayer Joch (6552'), and past the Volayer-See, to the (6 hrs.) Plöken (p. 267).

The prolongation of the valley of the Tagliamento towards the W.,
above Villa, is called the Canal di Socchieve. A road leads by Socchieve
to (5 M.) Ampezzo di Carnia (1868'; Colomba), the capital of the valley,
on the Lumiei. (Post-conveyance from Tolmezzo to Ampezzo daily, 1 1/2 hr.)
The road next leads by (7 1/2 M.) Forno di Sotto to (5 M.) Forno di Sopra
or Vico (3264'; Inn), and crosses the Mauria Pass (1900'), on the N.E.
side of the Mte. Cridiola (8474'), to (1 1/2 M.) Lorenzago. It then descends
the Val Cadore, crosses the Piave at (2 M.) Pelos, and leads to the left
by Lozzo to (7 1/2 M.) Pieve di Cadore (p. 283). — To the N.W. of Am-
pezzo, in the upper part of the Val Lumiei, lie the sequestered villages
of Sauris (Sauris di Sotto, 3956'); Sauris di Sopra, 4443'), which like Sapp-
da (p. 284) are inhabited by Germans. From Ampezzo over the Mte.
Pura (1731') to Sauris di Sopra 5 hrs.; thence a cart-road to (12 1/2 M.)
Sto. Stefano in the Val Cometico (p. 284).

A little lower down, in the midst of an extensive plain, the
Fella falls into the Tagliamento. We then cross the Venzone to —
59 M. Venzone (755'), an old walled town on the Tagliamento.
The train crosses the Rivoli Bianchi by an imposing viaduct of 55
arches, 860 yds. in length, and quits the Tagliamento, which de-
sends towards the S.W. to the Adriatic. 62 1/2 M. Gemona-Ospe-
dalletto; 66 M. Magnano-Argentna; 69 M. Tarcento; 71 1/2 M.
Tricesimo; 75 M. Reana del Rojale; 81 M. Udine (*Italia; Croce di
Malta, etc.), see Baedeker's N. Italy.

75. Trieste.

Railway Station, a handsome edifice to the N. of, and about 1 M.
from the centre of the town. Hotel-omnibuses 30-40 kr.; Cab 50, with two
horses 1 fl. 20 (from midnight to 6 a.m. 50 or 1 fl. 60 kr.). Each box
10-15 kr.; small packages free.

Hotels. Hôtel de la Ville (Pl. a), Riva Carciotti 3, on the quay,
R. 1 1/2-5 fl., L. & A. 70 kr., D. 2 fl.; Hôtel Delorme, Via al Teatro 2,
opposite the Exchange, R. 1 1/2 fl., L. & A. 60 kr.; Europa (Pl. e), Piazza
della Caserna, 1/4 M. from the station, R. 1-1 1/2 fl.; Aquila Nera,
Via S. Spiridione 2, with good restaurant; Als. Daniel (Pl. e), Via S. Nicolo 9,
with a good restaurant; Stadt Wien (Città di Vienna), Via S. Nicolò 11.
— Hôtel Garri, Piazza Grande 5, R. 1 3/ fl. — The Sardone, Branzino,
Toning, and Barbone, are good sea-fish. Prosecco is a half-effervescing wine
of the country, Refosco, a very dark sweet wine; the ordinary wines are
Terrano and Istrian, both dark red, usually drunk mixed with water.

Cafés. *Litke and Degli Spechi, Piazza Grande; Al Vecchio Tommaso,
near the Hôtel de la Ville; Tergesteo and Teatro in the Terrgestium,
Piazza del Teatro; Stella Polare, Caffè Adriatico, near the post-office.

Restaurants: *Puntigamer Bierhalle, Via S. Nicolò 5 (better restaurant
on the first floor); Steinfelder Bierhalle, Piazza della Borsa; Berger, Via
S. Nicolo 15; Cerre d'Oro, Corsia Stadion 21; Belvedere, in the old town, at the foot of the castle (approached by the Vicolo S. Chiara), with fine view from the garden. — Osterie in the Italian style: All' Adriatico, Via di Vienna; *Bissaldi*, Canal Grande, etc.

**Cabs.** From the station to the town, see above; from the town to the station 40 or 80 kr. — Per 1/4 hr., one-horse 30, two-horse 45 kr., 1/2 hr. 50 or 80 kr., 3/4 hr. 75 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. 10 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. or 1 fl. 40 kr., each additional 1/4 hr. 20 or 30 kr., luggage 15 kr.

**Tramway** from the station, along the harbour, past the Tergesteum, and through the Corso and the Corsia Stadion to the Giardino Pubblico, the Boschetto, and the Campo Marzo (fare 5-10 kr.).

**Porters.** Luggage not exceeding 110 lbs., within the city, 20 kr.

**Steamboats.** To Muggia, and to Capo d'Istria and Pirano several times daily; local steamers to Parenzo, Rovigno, and Pola daily. Steamers of the 'Austrian Lloyd' to Venice thrice, by Istria to Dalmatia thrice, to Fiume twice weekly; to Greece, Constantinople, and the Levant once weekly; direct to Alexandria every Friday; to Bombay monthly.

**Post Office** (Pl. 26; D, 3), on the Canal Piccolo. — **Telegraph Office**, Via della Dogana, No. 926.

**Baths.** Warm at *Oesterreicher's*, Via Lazzaretto Vecchio 7, near the artillery arsenal, and at the *Hôtel de la Ville*, the *Hôtel Garni*, etc. — Vapour Baths at *Riki's*, in the street leading to the Boschetto. — Sea-baths at the *Bagno Maria*, opposite the *Hôtel de la Ville*; *Bagno Buchler*; *Bagno Militare*, below the light-house, to the left. Ferry to or from the swimming-baths 3 kr. each (a single person 6 kr.). Boats 1-1/2 fl. 'per ora'.

**Theatres.** *Teatro Comunale* (Pl. 21), opposite the Tergesteum; *Teatro Filodrammatico* (Pl. 23), French and German plays sometimes performed; *Armonia* (Pl. 24), dramas and operas; *Politeama Rossetti*, on the Acquedotto.

**British Consul, Capt. Burton, Piazza Barbacan** (office-hours 9.30-12.30 and 2-4.30). — **American Consul, Col. J. Eglington Montgomery.**

**English Church Service** in the Via S. Michele at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Chaplain, Rev. Rob. O Callaghan.

**Trieste**, the Tergeste of the Romans, and the principal seaport of Austria, with 72,005 (or incl. the suburbs 133,393) inhab., lies at the N.E. end of the Adriatic. It was constituted a free harbour in the reign of Emp. Charles VI. in 1719, and possesses the same importance for S. Germany as Hamburg for N. Germany. About 14,000 vessels, of an aggregate burden of 21/4 million tons, enter and quit the harbour annually. The average value of the imports amounts to nearly 160 million florins per annum, that of the exports to 155 million florins. The inhabitants are natives of many different countries, but the Italian element predominates. About one-sixth are Slavonians, and there are only 4800 Germans.

The *Harbour* is the principal scene of traffic, and the extensive new quays are approaching completion. The *Lighthouse* (Fonale Marittimo, Pl. G, 7) on the S.W. Molo Teresa is 109' in height. Adjoining the *Hôtel de la Ville* is the *Greek Church* (S. Niccolò dei Greci, Pl. 10; divine service 6-8 1/2 a.m. and 5-7 p.m.), sumptuously fitted up in the interior. — Adjoining the *Hôtel de la Ville* on the left is the *Palazzo Carciotti*, with its green dome. — To the N. of the *Hôtel de la Ville* is the mouth of the *Canal Grande* (Pl. D, 3, 4), completed in 1756, which penetrates into the new town or Theresienstadt (354 yds. long, 16 yds. wide), and is always filled with shipping. At the E. end of the canal is the church of *St. Antonio Nuovo* (Pl. 7), built in 1830 in the Greek style.
Adjoining the Molo S. Carlo, a pier begun in 1751 on the site of an ancient Roman pier, rises the Teatro Comunale (Pl. 21), opposite which, in an open piazza, is the Tergesteum (Pl. 25), an extensive block of buildings, with shops and offices on the outside, and intersected in the interior by a cruciform arcade roofed with glass. This arcade with the adjoining rooms on the ground-floor is used as an Exchange (principal business-hours 12-2 o’clock). Visitors are admitted to the well-stocked Reading Room of the Exchange. The Tergesteum also contains the offices of the Austrian Lloyd, a steamboat-company founded in 1833, which carries mails and passengers from Austria to the E. Mediterranean and India.

Near the Tergesteum lie the two busiest piazzas in the city: the Piazza della Borsa (Pl. E, 4) with the old Exchange, adorned with a Group of Neptune in marble, and a Statue of Emp. Leopold I., erected in 1660; and the Piazza Grande (Pl. C, 4), with the new Town Hall (Municipio, Pl. 11), containing the handsome hall of the provincial diet. In front of the Municipio is the Maria Theresa Fountain, erected in 1751, and towards the sea extend pleasant grounds. — A little to the S. is the Fish Market (Pescheria), beyond which lies the Piazza Lipsia (see below).

The Corso, the principal street of Trieste, which leads inland from these piazzas, separates the New Town, with its broad streets and handsome houses, from the Old Town. The streets of the latter, nestling round the castle-hill, are narrow and steep, and in some cases inaccessible to carriages.

On the way from the Piazza Grande to the cathedral, on the left, is the Jesuits’ Church (S. Maria Maggiore, Pl. 9), the choir of which is adorned with a large modern fresco by Sante. A few paces to the W., higher up, lies the small Piazzetta di Riccardo, which is said to have been named after Richard Cœur de Lion, with the Arco di Riccardo (Pl. 2), supposed by some to have been a Roman gateway, but probably part of an old viaduct.

Ascending the Via della Cattedrale, we soon reach on the right the entrance to the Museo Lapidario (Pl. 16; F, 3; custodian opposite, No. 16; fee 30 kr.), a collection of Roman antiquities from Trieste and Aquileia, exhibited in the open air in an old burial-ground. Winckelmann, the famous German archaeologist, who was murdered at Trieste in 1768, is buried here. A small temple contains his Monument, erected in 1832, with an allegorical relief, and a genius with a medallion-portrait above. On each side of the monument are fragments of an Amazonian sarcophagus. At the lower end of the ‘Glyptothek’ are an inscription from the pedestal of Fabius Severus, a decurion of Trieste, and a number of heads and other fragments of statues.

The loftily-situated Cathedral of S. Giusto (Pl. 8; F, 3) occupies the site of an ancient Roman temple, of which, by the tower, portions of the foundations and columns have been brought to light.
The present building was formed in the 14th cent. by uniting three contiguous edifices of the 6th cent., an early-Christian basilica, a baptistery, and a small Byzantine church with a dome. The façade is adorned with three busts of bishops in bronze. To the right and left of the portal are six busts in relief from Roman tombs. The interior has been whitewashed. In the altar-recess on the right is Christ between SS. Justus and Servatius; in that on the left is Mary between Gabriel and Michael, with the Apostles below (7th cent.). The capitals are partly antique, partly Romanesque.

Beneath a stone slab in front of the church is interred Fouché, Duke of Otranto (d. at Trieste in 1820), once the powerful minister of police of Napoleon I. — The projecting terrace commands a view of part of the town and the sea.

In the Piazza Lipsia, which is laid out in promenades, is the Nautical Academy (Pl. 1). On the second floor of this building is the Ferdinand-Maximilian Museum (Wed. and Sat. 10-1; Sun. 11-1), which among other objects contains the complete fauna of the Adriatic. Crossing the court in a straight direction and ascending to the second floor, we enter the Municipal Museum (daily 9-1; fee 30 kr.), which contains terracottas, vases, bronzes, and other small antiquities, chiefly from Aquileia and Rudiae, and a number of Egyptian and Cyprian relics. This museum also comprises a collection of ancient and modern coins, a collection of weapons, and various objects relating to the town of Trieste.

At the corner of the Via della Sanità and the Piazza Giuseppina is the Palazzo Revoltella (Pl. G, 6), handsomely fitted up, and embossed with pictures and sculptures, which was bequeathed to the town by its late proprietor Baron Revoltella, together with a sum of money for its maintenance. (Admission daily, 11-2.) The principal façade of the building, which was erected in 1857 from designs by Hitzig, looks towards the Josefplatz, where a *Statue of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico (d. 1867), in bronze, designed by Schilling, was erected in 1875.

An avenue (Passeggio di S. Andrea), 2½ M. in length, skirting the coast, and commanding a variety of views, leads from the Campo Marzo, at the S.W. angle of the town, past the Villa Murat, the Lloyd Depot, and the Gas-Works, to Servolta.

On the road to Zaule, which is noted for its oyster-parks, lie the handsome Cemeteries. — A favourite walk on the E. side of the town is afforded by the Boschetto, which is reached by the tramway through the Corso, the Piazza della Legna, the Corsia Stadion, and past the shady Giardino Pubblico (10 kr.). Shady walks ascend hence in 30-40 min. to the Villa Ferdinandea (Restaurant al Cacciatore), situated on a plateau 755’ in height. Here, too, stands the Villa Revoltella, with its park and chapel, now the property of the town, and used as a summer-residence by the burgomaster (splendid view of the town, the sea, and the coast).
The château of *Miramar*, formerly the property of Emp. Maximilian of Mexico (d. 1867), charmingly situated near Grignano, 5 M. to the N.W. of Trieste, affords a pleasant excursion from Trieste. (The château is 1/2 M. from stat. Grignano, p. 352; boat from Trieste 2 fl., carr. and pair 3 fl.) The beautiful park, with its palms and groves of camellias and laurels, and splendid views of the sea and the town of Trieste, is always open to the public. The handsome rooms of the château are shown (Sundays excepted) on application to the major-domo. Halfway to Miramar is Barcola (Restaur.), frequently visited from Trieste.

The extensive new docks of the Austrian Lloyd Co., opposite Servola (see above), are shown on application at the office in the Tergesteum (guide 1/2 fl.; more for a party).

Excursions. To *Optischina* (1137'; Hôtel all' Obelisco), 3 M. to the N., with a fine survey of the town and the sea, particularly from the trigonometrical signal beyond the road, 5 min. from the inn. Also to Servola; to the grotto of Certale (1/2 M. to the E.); and to Lipizza (with the Imperial Stud), about 7 M. to the E. — The following excursion is recommended for a whole day: Start early by boat (1/2 fl.) for Muggia; walk in 1 hr. over the hill (splendid view) to Oltre; row from Oltre to Capo d’Istria (Città di Trieste; Hôtel Radetzky, with shady garden; Café in the principal piazza), an ancient town (7839 inhab.), the Roman Justinopolis, on an island connected with the mainland by an embankment. The Cathedral, the Palazzo Pubblico, on the site of an ancient temple of Cybele, and the extensive Salt Works are objects of interest. Good seabaths. Then walk along the coast by Semedella to (3 M.) Isola (good Refosco wine, p. 371), and (6 M.) Pirano (Vapore), and return to Trieste in the evening by steamer (2-3 times a week). — S. Lorenzo, a favourite seabathing place, 2 M. from Pirano, is a handsome building with a pleasant park.

76. From Trieste to Villach. Valley of the Isonzo.

120 M. RAILWAY to (351/2 M.) Gorizia (Götz) in 2-21/2 hrs. (fares 3 fl. 18, 2 fl. 38, 1 fl. 59 kr.). DILIGENCE from Gorizia to (67 M.) Tarvis daily in 16 hrs. (6 fl. 10 kr.). RAILWAY from Tarvis to (171/2 M.) Villach in 11/2 hrs. (1 fl. 37, 1 fl. 2, 69 kr.).

From Trieste to (12 M.) Nabresina, see p. 352. Farther on, to the left, lies Duino, with a château of Prince Hohenlohe. At S. Giovanni the Timavo (Roman Timavus; Virg. Aen. I. 244-46), which under the name of Reka (Rjeka, i.e. river) disappears near St. Canzian (p. 352) in the grottoes of the Carso, emerges from a rock after a subterraneous course of 23 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. 23 M. Ronchi; 26 M. Sagrado, beyond which we follow the valley of the Isonzo. 281/2 M. Gradisca; 31 M. Rubbia-Savogna.

351/2 M. Gorizia (283'; *Posta; *Hôtel Palazzo Formentini, with a pleasant garden; *Corona d'Ungheria; Leone; Angelo d'Oro), Ger. Götz, the capital of an archiepiscopal see, with 20,912 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; military music
in the Giardino Pubblico and in the Piazza several times weekly.)
The cathedral merits inspection. In the upper and older part of the
town is the ancient castle of the Counts of Gorizia, now in a ruinous
condition, and partly used as a prison. Charles X. of France, who
died here in 1836, is interred in the chapel of the monastery of Ca-
stagnavizza, on a height above the town (20 min.). The Monte
Santo (2210'), 2½ hrs. to the N., crowned with a pilgrimage-church,
commands a fine view.

The High Road leads from Gorizia on the left bank of the
Isonzo, by Salecino, to (13½ M.) —
49 M. Comale, where it crosses the river. It then leads by
Ronsina to (10 M.) Volkano, Ger. Wolltschach (Koffou), and
crosses the Isonzo to (11¾ M.) Tolmino, or Tolmein (663'; Posta,
dirty), in the château of which Dante, when a guest of the Pa-
triarch of Aquileia, wrote several cantos of his Divine Comedy.
(From Tolmino over the Skerbina-Joch, or over the Schwarzenberg,
to Feistritz, see p. 365; to Laak, see p. 365.) We next reach
(10 M.) —
70½ M. Cuporetto, Ger. Karfreit (1014'; Deutschwirth). To
the right are the precipices of the Ktn (see below); to the left rises
the Matajur (5391'): easily ascended in 4 hrs.; interesting). The
next places are (7 M.) Serpenizza and (6¼ M.) —
84 M. Flitsch (1470'; Post; Huber), a village in a sequestered
basin. On the W. rises the huge Mt. Canin group.

The ascent of the Prestrelenik (6220';) by the Karnica Alp in 5½ hrs.,
is fatiguing, but repaying; the descent may be made by the Nevea Alp to
(6 hrs.) Raibl (see below). — The ascent of the Canin (8171') by the Gos-
ditsch Alp, in 8½-9 hrs., is also fatiguing (from the Canin to the Pre-
strelenik 3 hrs.). — The Rombon (or Veliki Vrh; 791), by the Gorizia Alp
in 5 hrs., offers less difficulty. — Ascent of the Ktn (1369), a spur of the
Julian Alps, about 10 hrs.: Flitsch to the Spredolina Alp (very poor
quarters) 3½ hrs.; thence to the top 6½-7 hrs. (The ascent may be made
from Karfreit in 5, or from Tolmino in 8½ hrs.) — From Flitsch to the
upper Valley of the Trenta (passes to the Pischenza and Urata valleys),
see p. 366. Near Loog in the upper Trenta valley, 5½ hrs. from Flitsch,
is the new Baumbachhütte, erected by the German Alpine Club. (New route
thence to the top of the Terglou 5½-6 hrs.) — Guides may be procured
at Flitsch. Comp. the ‘Itinerar', published by the Küstenland Section
of the German Alpine Club.

The road now quits the Isonzo valley, which ascends to the E.
towards the Terglou (p. 366), and follows the course of the
Koritenza or Koritnica towards the N., into a defile called the Flit-
scher Klause (1745'). Beyond this pass, near (4½ M.) Unterbreth,
a view of the imposing Mangart (see below) is disclosed: to the
E. rises the abrupt Jabus (8711'). The road ascends in long
windings 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 skir-
mish here in 1809, and reaches (4 M.) the highest point of the
Predil (3812'; two inns, that on the left the better). We now de-
scend (choosing the ‘Sommerstrasse' or upper of the two roads),
enjoying fine views of the light-green Raibler See, and of the Seestal with the Seekopf and Wischberg, to (3 M.) —

95½ M. Raibl (2925); *Schnablagger; Scheidenberger), a picturesque-situated village on the Schlitz (the outlet of the Raibler See), with extensive lead-foundries, and a summer-resort. To the W. rises the dolomitic Königsberg (6292'), and opposite to it is the Fünfspitz (6240'), with its five huge pinnacles.

Pleasant walk by the 'Winterstrasse' to the (1 M.) Lake of Raibl (3250'; baths in summer; boats for hire; small restaurant on the island). — Ascent of the Laschariberg (5880'), by Kaltwasser in 4 hrs., not difficult (descent to Saïfnitz, p. 368). — Pleasant excursion of ½ day to the Kaltwasserthal; with its grand head. Interesting day's excursion across the Raibler Scharte (1847') to the Kaltwasserthal; then over the Braschnits-Sattel (4884'), between the Steinerne Jäger and the Schwabenspitzen, to the Seisera Valley and to Wolfsbach and Tarvis (p. 369). — Ascent of the *Mangart (6786'); 6-7 hrs.; guide 3-4 fl.; Franz Filafer and Dollnig of Raibl; Baumgarten of Predil), not very difficult, and very interesting. Beyond the Predil we turn to the left and ascend the Mangartental to the Mangart-Alp, pass the cave in the Rothé Wand where the night used to be spent, and reach (3 hrs. from the Predil inns) the Refuge Hut of the Villach Alpine Club (destroyed by a storm in Oct., 1882) on the 'Glatte Felsen', below the Tramnik-Sattel, where the Weissensels route joins ours. Thence to the top 2½ hrs. more (path improved; imposing view). Descent past the Weissensels lakes (p. 367) troublesome (steep slopes of debris). — The Wischberg (6786'); 6-7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), a very striking point of view, also ascended from Raibl, is fatiguing but free from danger. We pass the Raibler See and ascend the Seebachthal to the Fischbachalpe and the (4 hrs.) new Wischberg Hut (3929') on the Spranj-Scharte, below the Kastreinspitze, erected in 1876 by the German Alpine Club. Thence to the summit in 2½ hrs.; superb view. Descent into the Spranj, at the head of the Seisera valley (p. 369) steep and toilsome. — The Bramkofel (Montaggio, Jos di Montasio, 9039'), is difficult, and fit for experts only (guide 6 fl.). The previous night should be spent on the Upper Cregnedial Alp or on the finely-situated Montasch Alps (about 5250'; guides to be had), 4½ hrs. from Raibl. To the summit, a magnificent point of view, 5-6 hrs. more.

— The Mte. Cimone (7512'), between the Dogna and Raccolana valleys, 4-5 hrs. from the Montasch Alp, is also repaying. — The Canin (guide 6-7 fl.) and Prestrelenik (5-6 fl.), both troublesome, are better ascended from Flitsch (see above). — The Jaluz (5741') and the Grisante (7740') are both difficult and somewhat hazardous.

To Chiusaforte, an interesting route (7 hrs.). We pass the Raibler See and ascend the Seebachthal to the (3 hrs.) finely-situated Alp Nera (3950), at the N. base of the Prestrelenik; and then descend through the grand, but shadeless Raccolana Valley (with the Montasio and the Mte. Cimone on the N.) to (1½ hr.) Stretti, (1½ hr.) Sasetto (Inn), and (1½ hr.) Raccolana, at the influx of the Raccolana into the Fella, 3½ M. to the S. of Chiusaforte (p. 370). We may then return to Raibl by the Pontebba line and Tarvis.

From Raibl (omnibus several times daily, see p. 368; one-horse carr. 2, two-horse 3 fl.) the road leads through the smiling valley of the Schlitz, by Kaltwasser (lead stamping-mill) and Flitsch, to (6½ M.) Unter-Tarvis, ½ M. from the railway-station —

1021½ M. Tarvis (p. 368). Thence to (120 M.) Villach, see p. 368.
77. From Trieste to Pola and Fiume.

Excursion to Dalmatia.

Steamboat to Pola daily in 8 hrs. (first-class fare 2 fl. 80 kr.; from Pola to Fiume twice weekly in 11 hrs. (fares from Trieste 6 fl. 50, 4 fl. 70 kr.). — From Trieste via Pola to Zara three times weekly in 20 hrs. (fares 9 fl. 45, 6 fl. 85 kr.); to Spalato and Ragusa three times, to Cattaro twice weekly.


The steamer skirts the undulating, olive-clad coast of Istria. In a distant bay to the S.E. lies Capo d'Istria (p. 375). On an eminence rises the church of Pirano. The town (9000 inhab.), with its salt-panes, is picturesquely situated in a bay; the pinnacles and towers of the old fortress peep from amidst olive-groves. The lighthouse of Salvore is next passed, then Umigo, the castle of Daila, Cittanova, Parenzo (once a usual halting-place of the crusaders, with a remarkable cathedral, a basilica of 961), S. Niccolò (on an island with a watch-tower and deserted monastery), and Orsóra. In the distance to the E. rises Monte Maggiore (4560'). The vessel now stops at Rovigno, a prosperous town with 9,600 inhab.; staple commodities wine (the best in Istria), oil, and sardines. Baptistry of the 11th century. The spire of the church is surmounted by a figure of St. Euphemia. Railway to Canfanaro (Pola, Trieste), see p. 352.

To the right near Fasána rise the Brionian Islands, separated by a narrow strait from the mainland, where the Venetian fleet was defeated by the Genoese in 1379. The Venetians once quarried the stone for their palaces here. The grand amphitheatre of Pola now comes in sight. The excellent harbour, the principal station of the Austrian fleet since its withdrawal from Venice, and now of considerable commercial importance, is defended by two towers.

Pola (Hotel Riboli, near the harbour; *Paranello; *Fass's Restaurant; Café in the market-place; beer at the Angelo, Al Teatro, and Apollo; wine at the Al Tempio di Augusto; Trattoria al Buon Pesce, on the way to the Arena), a thriving seaport with 15,173 inhab., is of very ancient origin, having probably been founded by Thracians. According to tradition it was founded B. C. 1350 by the Colchians who were in pursuit of Jason in order to recover the golden fleece. It was conquered B. C. 178 by the Romans, who established a colony here, afterwards known as Pietas Julia. Under Augustus and his successors it attained its highest prosperity (35,000 inhab.) and was an important war-harbour. In 550 Belisarius, the general of Justinian, assembled an army here for the purpose of chastising the piratical inhabitants of the coast. In 1148 Pola was taken by the Republic of Venice, and during the subsequent contests for supremacy between the Venetians and Genoese the town was frequently destroyed. From the last of these disasters in 1379 it never recovered, and has since been little more than a ruin.
Its magnificent and highly-interesting antiquities, which date from the Roman period, may be visited in the following order. (The Temple of Augustus and the Arena are surrounded by an iron railing, the key to the gate of which is kept at the Palazzo Pubblico, where a guide may also be obtained if desired.)

The *Temple of Augustus and Roma (B. C. 19), 26' in height and 50' in width, with a colonnade of six Corinthian columns 23' in height, and with admirably-executed enrichments on the frieze, is in almost perfect preservation. The inscription can be traced only by the holes of the nails by which the letters were once attached to the wall *(Romae et Augusto Caesari Divi Filio) Patri Patriae*. The collection of antiquities in the interior is insignificant. Among them is a memorial stone, probably from the time of Hadrian, recording the name *P. Aelium Peregrinum, Reg. Sarma- tarum Rasparagani Fil.*, apparently a foreign prince who once resided here.

In the vicinity stood a temple of Diana, or more probably of Roma, of which the posterior wall only is preserved. This fragment was employed about the year 1300 in the construction of the Palazzo Pubblico, which is incorporated with it with considerable skill. A monument has been erected here to Signor L. Carrara (d. 1854), in memory of his praiseworthy exertions in securing the preservation of the antiquities.

We now cross the market-place towards the S., and at the end of a long street reach the Porta Aurea, an elegant isolated arch in the Corinthian style, 20' in height, erected by the Sergii, a distinguished family of the place. At some distance to the right stood the ancient Theatre, the site of which only is now recognisable by a semicircular depression in the hill. The whole neighbourhood is now covered with modern houses. Farther to the right is a hill with the Meteorological Station, the grounds in front of which, embellished with a statue of Adm. Tegetthoff, command an admirable view of the town and harbour.

Excavations, which are still prosecuted, have brought to light the two ancient E. gates, the Porta Erculea (so called from the head and club beside the key-stone) and the double Porta Gemina, probably erected about A. D. 150. These were the entrances to the Roman capitol, the site of which is now occupied by the Castle, erected by the Venetians in the 17th cent., and restored under Emp. Francis I. Passing round the latter on the N. side, the traveller reaches the Franciscan Monastery, erected in the 13th cent., now a military magazine. It possesses fine cloisters, and a Romanesque portal on the W. side quaintly adorned with shells. A celebrated old laurel-tree in the court, which was said to be a scion of that which yielded its foliage to grace Cæsar's triumphal entry into the capitol, had to be replaced by a young tree in 1864.

Beyond the monastery we reach the *Arena*, which presents an
imposing appearance when seen from the sea. It was erected, as
the style indicates, about the period of the Antonines (A. D. 150)
and could accommodate 15,000 spectators. Height 78', diameter
344'. The lower stories consist of two series of arches (72 in
number) 18' in height; one above the other; the upper story is
a wall with square openings for windows. The exterior is in ad-
mirable preservation, but the interior presents a desolate scene; the
arrangements for the Naumachia in the centre can alone now be
traced. Four gates, with projections, of which the object is un-
known, form the entrances. The ground is meagrely covered with
creeping plants, thistles, and herbage. Most of the stones of the
tiers of seats have been removed in previous centuries and used
for building-purposes in Venice. The view from the hill (where
an echo may be awakened), through the lofty arches, of the sea
and the small islands (Scogli) and promontories, and of the olive-
clad hills of this remote coast-district, is very striking.

The steamer now skirts the S. extremity of the promontory
of Istria, passes the islands of Cherso and Veglia on the right, and
reaches the broad Bay of Quarnero, the ancient boundary of Italy,
"ch' Italia chiude ed i suoi termini bagna" (Dante, Inferno ix, 38).
To the left rises the Mte. Maggiore (4360'); to the right in the dis-
tance are the Croatian Mts., conspicuous among which is the Cap-
pelle range.

Fiume, Illyr. Reka (*Europa, on the quay; Hôtel de la Ville,
near the station; Goldner Stern), the only seaport of Hungary, with
20,981 inhab., has become a place of importance since the com-
pletion of the railways to St. Peter (P. 352) and to Karlstadt
(see Baedeker's South Germany). The harbour has recently been
much extended. An imperial Marine Academy is established here.
Mr. Whitehead's large torpedo-factory and Messrs. Smith and
Meynier's paper-mill (the latter in the Fiumara ravine) also deserve
mention. Pleasant new Giardino Pubblico.

In the vicinity is a much-frequented Pilgrimage Church, reached
by a path with 400 steps, with a picture of the Madonna of Loreto, painted
according to tradition by St. Luke himself. Numerous votive offerings
from grateful mariners are suspended on the pillars. View of the ap-
parently land-locked Bay of Quarnero, with its mountainous islands Veglia
and Cherso.

Near the church rises the château of Tersato, once the property of
the Hungarian Count Frangipani, who was executed in 1671 (see p. 308),
and lately that of Count Nugent, an Austrian marshal (d. 1863), by whom
the ruin was restored, and who is interred in one of the vaults which
was formerly a dungeon. A small temple here contains a collection of
reliefs, busts, mosaics, statues, and other antiquities, including an ad-
mirably-draped Venus. A column, eagle, and marble tablet erected by
the French on the field of Marengo, are also preserved here. View of the
extensive Bay of Quarnero, with its islands, of Fiume, and the coast.
To the E. we observe the beginning of the Karlstadt Railway.

Excursion to Dalmatia. Voyage to Pola, see above. The steamer
next touches at Lussin-Piccolo, the capital of the island of Lussin, with
5600 inhab., and the most important place in the Quarnero Islands;
and then at the island of Selve. Zara (Vapore; Cappello; Ringendraht, with
garden; Café Cosmacendi; Piazza della Signoria) the capital of Dalmatia, the Roman Jadera, with 12,000 inhab., is a lively place, quite Italian in character. The costumes of the natives are picturesque. The lofty ramparts are now used as promenades. In the Piazza dei Signori are the Loggia (law-courts) and the Municipio. The Cathedral, in the Lombard style, was erected by the Doge Enrico Dandolo, in the 13th cent., after the storming of the town by the Venetians and French at the beginning of the 4th Crusade. The church of S. Donato, a beautiful octagon in the Byzantine style, is now in a ruinous condition. Fine view from the Giardino del Popolo (café), with its tropical vegetation. Among the few relics of the Roman period are the Porta Maritima, the Roman Tower on the E. side of the town (splendid view; key at the commandant's office), and the Kaiserbrunnen, a rotunda with nine arches, 1/2 M. to the E. The handsome Porta Terra Ferma was erected by Sammicheli. Maraschino is manufactured here in large quantities (from cherries) by Drioli, Luxardo, and others.

From Zara the steamer proceeds in 6 hrs. to Sebenico (Pellegrino), a town with 6876 inhab., picturesquely situated near the mouth of the Kerka. A narrow canal hewn in the rock connects it with the sea, from which it is 3 M. distant. Handsome Cathedral in the Italian Gothic style (15th cent.). The old town-hall opposite to it is now a Casino. About 9 M. farther inland lies Scardona (1200 inhab.), on a lake formed by the Kerka. The fine Fall of the Kerka, 1 1/2 M. higher up, is precipitated in a broad volume from a height of 160 ft. in several leaps.

— Railway from Sebenico to (43 1/2 M.) Spalato in 4 1/4 hrs. (once daily), by Perkovič-Sileno, Castelvecchio, and Salona (see below).

The steamer rounds the Punta della Planca, 3 hrs. after leaving Sebenico. To the S. in the distance is the island of Lissa, where the Austrians gained a naval battle in July, 1866. Spalato (Hôtel de la Ville), with 8742 inhab., is the finest town in Dalmatia. Numerous remains of a vast palace of Diocletian, on the foundations of which half the town is built, still exist, the Porta Aurea being specially noteworthy. The Cathedral in the Piazza del Duomo, once a temple of Jupiter, is an octagonal edifice in the Corinthian style. Opposite to it is the Church of St. John, once a temple of Azculearius, with handsome external frieze. The charmingly-situated ruins of Salona, the Roman capital of Dalmatia, with its interesting amphitheatre, lie 3 M. to the E., at the base of the Mossor (Mons Aureus). A good road leads from Spalato along the coast to the N.W. to Trau, beautifully situated on a lofty peninsula, with an interesting cathedral of the 13th century.

The steamer next touches at Milna, the harbour of the island of Braza, the largest island belonging to Dalmatia, at Lusina, and at Curzola (separated from the long peninsula of Sabioncella by a narrow strait). It then passes the island of Meleda, touches at Gravosa, and stops at Ragusa (Hôtel Miramar, near the Porta Pille; Dreher's Bierhalle; Café, by the Porta Pille), a picturesque town, strongly fortified, which down to the end of the 18th cent. formed an independent republic, with terrace-like streets and many handsome buildings in the Venetian style (Cathedral, Palazzo, Dogana), etc. The Fort Imperiale on the Mt. Sergio (good road, 3 1/2 M.) commands an exquisite "View of the town, the sea, the coast, the islands, and the imposing mountains of the Herzegovina (visitors admitted). Pleasant walk to (1 M.) Gravosa, in a charming bay, the landing-place of the Lloyd steamers. (The local steamer which plies once weekly between Trieste and Ragusa touches at Ragusa itself.) Thence by small boat (about 2 ft.) to the bay of the Ombla, and up that river, bordered with villas of the Ragusans, for about 3 M., to the point where it emerges from a rocky basin: a picturesque trip. — From Gravosa by boat (about 2 ft.) in 3/4 hr. to the N.W. to Mali; thence on foot to Cannosa, with its famous plane-trees, the largest in Europe (osteria adjacent). — From Ragusa by boat in 1/2 hr. to Lacroma, an island with a ruined monastery, an imperial château (no admission), and a superb park. — Very interesting excursion (there and back a drive of 8-10 hrs.) by a good road over the pass of Brena, with charming views of the sea and the coast, to Trebinje (Zum
Lustigen Michel; Müller, a small town of the Herzegovina, most picturesquely situated amid finely-shaped mountains in the valley of the Trebischitza (Turkish bazaar, mosque, etc.).

From Ragusa by steamer in 7 hrs. to Castel Nuovo, a town with 7000 inhab., beautifully situated at the entrance to the Bay of Cattaro. The entrance into the harbour, the "Bocche di Cattaro, is grand and striking. Cattaro ("Al Cacciatore, German spoken; Stadt Gratz, well spoken of), a strongly-fortified town with 3000 inhab., grandly situated at the foot of the lofty mountains of Montenegro, is itself uninteresting. Attractive excursion to Cettinje, either by the old road (on foot or on horseback) in 7, or by the new road in 9-10 hrs. (horse there and back 7 1/2-10, carr. and pair 50-60 fl.). Halfway is Negusch (poor inn), the first village of Montenegro. Cettinje (2132; "Hotel), the capital of Montenegro (Zrana-gora), lies in a broad and picturesque but ill-watered valley, and contains the palace of the prince, the ministerial offices, etc. — About 1/2 hr. to the S. we may obtain a beautiful view of the Lake of Scutari. — From Cattaro we may proceed by Antivari and Durazzo to Corfu; or we may return by steamer (which runs twice weekly) to Trieste.
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