Baedeker's

EASTERN ALPS
BAEDEKER'S GUIDE BOOKS.

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Note: The table lists approximate equivalents of American money, English money, German money, Austrian money, and French and Italian money. Each entry represents the equivalent value in the respective currency for the given American money amount.
THE
EASTERN ALPS
INCLUDING
THE BAVARIAN HIGHLANDS, TYROL, SALZBURG, UPPER AND LOWER AUSTRIA, STYRIA, CARINTHIA, AND CARNIOLA

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS
BY
KARL BAEDEKER

With 61 Maps, 10 Plans, and 8 Panoramas

ELEVENTH EDITION, REVISED AND AUGMENTED

LEIPZIG: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER
LONDON: DULAU AND CO., 37 SOHO SQUARE, W.
NEW YORK: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 153/7 FIFTH AVE.
1907

All rights reserved.
"Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all."
The object of the Handbook to the Eastern Alps is to describe all that is best worth seeing, to assist the traveller in planning his tour and disposing of his time to the best advantage, to render him as independent as possible of the services of interested parties, and thus to enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy the magnificent scenery of one of the most attractive regions in Europe.

The Handbook has been compiled almost entirely from the personal observation of the Editor, who has repeatedly visited the Eastern Alps within the last few years for the purpose of obtaining the most recent and trustworthy information. As, however, many of the data in the Handbook relate to matters which are constantly undergoing alteration, the Editor 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 present edition of the Handbook corresponds with the thirty-second German edition. Its contents are divided into Five Sections (I. Southern Bavaria; II. Salzburg, Salzkammergut, and Hohe Tauern; III. Northern Tyrol; IV. Southern Tyrol; V. Alps of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola), each of which may be separately removed from the book by the mountaineer or pedestrian who desires to minimise the bulk of his luggage. To each section is prefixed a list of the routes it contains, so that each forms an approximately complete volume apart from the general table of contents.

The Maps and Plans, on which the utmost care has been bestowed, will, it is hoped, render the traveller hardly less material service than the letter-press.

The Time Tables contained in 'Hendschel's Telegraph', published at Frankfort on the Main, and issued monthly in summer, and in the 'Reichs-Kursbuch', published at Berlin, and issued eight times a year, will be found satisfactory. The best Austrian publication of the kind is the 'Österreichische Kursbuch', 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 metre). The Populations are those ascertained by the latest census.

HOTELS. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate, not only the first-class hotels, but others of a less pretenting kind, which may be safely selected by the ‘voyageur en garçon’, with little sacrifice of comfort, and great saving of expenditure. The asterisks indicate those hotels which the Editor has reason to believe to be provided with the comforts and conveniences expected in an up-to-date establishment, and also to be well managed and with a reasonable scale of charges. Houses of a more modest character, when good of their class, are described as ‘fair’ or ‘very fair’. At the same time he does not doubt that equally comfortable accommodation may often be obtained at hotels which he has not starred or even mentioned. Hotel-charges, as well as carriage-fares and fees to guides, are stated in the Handbook, either in accordance with the personal experience of the Editor, or from information furnished by numerous travellers. They are of course liable to frequent variation, and generally have an upward tendency; but those mentioned in the following pages will at least afford the traveller an idea of his probable expenditure.

To hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others, the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing towards travellers is the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks. Hotel-keepers are also warned against persons representing themselves as agents for Baedeker’s Handbooks.
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The Environs of Kufstein: p. 182.

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The Eastern and Western Zillertal: pp. 212, 216.

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The Styrian and Carinthian Alps, from Murau to Gratz: p. 520.

Key Maps of the Eastern Alps, after the Index.


Plans of Towns. Botzen (p. 310), Gastein (p. 142), Gmunden (p. 117), Graz (p. 487), Innsbruck (p. 190), Ischl (p. 121), Klagenfurt (p. 505), Meran (p. 318), Salzburg (p. 94), Trent (p. 346).
INTRODUCTION.

I. Language. Money.

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

Money. The new Austrian monetary unit is the Krone (Crown; 1 K. = 1/2 florin) = 100 Heller (h.), though reckonings are still sometimes made in the old Florins (Gulden) and Kreuzers (1 florin = 100 kreuzer = 2 crowns). Large sums are paid in government-notes (10 and 20 K.) or banknotes (50, 100, and 1000 K.). The average rate of exchange for a sovereign (or a German gold piece of 20 marks) is 24 K., and for a Napoleon 19 1/2 K. Those who travel with large sums should be provided with circular notes, in preference to banknotes or gold, the value of the former being recoverable in case of loss.

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

Passports may be obtained direct from the Foreign Office (see 2s.) or, in London, through C. Smith and Sons, 23 Craven Street, Charing Cross (charge 4s.); Buss, 4 Adelaide Street, Strand (1s.); Thos. Cook & Son, Ludgate Circus (see 8s. 6d.); and Henry Blacklock & Co. ('Bradshaw's Guides'), 59 Fleet St. (5s.).

In the United States application for passports should be made to the Passport Bureau, State Department, Washington, D.C.

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
III. PLAN OF TOUR.

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 12 K per pound. According to the strict rule, one ounce of tobacco and 10 cigars only are exempt from duty. The keys should be sent along with all luggage forwarded in advance.

Visitors to S. Tyrol who intend to cross the Italian frontier are warned that the possession of photographic apparatus or weapons (even knives with spring-blades) exposes them to suspicion or worse. Sketching or photographing in the neighbourhood of Austrian fortifications also is sometimes attended by unpleasant consequences.

III. Plan of Tour.


Season. The best season for a visit to the mountains of S. Germany and Austria is from the middle of July to the middle of September; for excursions among the higher Alps, the month of August. In these lofty regions snow occasionally falls in the height of summer, rendering the paths impassable, but such an occurrence is exceptional. The lower Alps and the lakes may, however, be visited as early as the end of May, when the waterfalls, moreover, are seen in perfection.

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

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

In the Bavarian Oberland: The Lake of Starnberg (p. 30), the Hohe Peissenberg (p. 32), the Walchensee (p. 51), the Herzogstand (p. 52), Tegernsee (p. 53), Schliersee (p. 61), the Wendelstein (p. 69), the Chiemsee (p. 70), Nieder-Aschau (p. 71), the Hochfelln (p. 72), Berchtesgaden (p. 81), the Königs-See (p. 87), Partenkirchen (p. 35), Hohenschwangau (p. 17), Linderhof (p. 43), and Oberstdorf (p. 8).

Salzburg and the Salzkammergut: Salzburg (p. 95), the Gaisberg (p. 102), Golling (Schwarzach Fall; Salzach-Oefen, p. 107), the Liechtenstein-Klamm (p. 133), the Kitzloch-Klamm (p. 135), Gastine (p. 141), Fuscher-Tal (p. 150), Zell am See (p. 136), the Schmittenhöhe (p. 137), Karren (Mosserboden, p. 135), Krimml (p. 159), the Seisenberg-Klamm (p. 92), the Vorderkaser-Klamm (p. 238), the Schwarzberg-Klamm (p. 238), Gmunden (p. 117) and the Traunsee (p. 119), Ischl (p. 121), the Schafberg (p. 115), Hallstatt (p. 127), Gosau Lakes (p. 129), and the Zwiesel Alp (p. 130).

North Tyrol and the Vorarlberg: Kufstein (p. 183), the Hohe Salve (p. 222), the Kitzbühler Horn (p. 204), Fieberbrunn (p. 140), the Zillertal (p. 209), the Achensee (p. 61), Innsbruck (p. 131), the Stubai-Tal (p. 269), the Oetztal (p. 230), the Pitztal (p. 231), the Fern Pass (p. 24), Landeck (p. 279), Finstermünz (p. 295), St. Anton (p. 288), Schruns (p. 230), the Lüner-See and Seesaplana (p. 236), Bregenz (p. 233), and the Pfänder (p. 230).

Central and South Tyrol: Gossensass (p. 262), Botzen (p. 310) and its environs (Klobenstein, p. 314; Gröden Valley, p. 375; Schlern, p. 381;
III. PLAN OF TOUR.

Karersee Hotel, p. 387; Tierser-Tal, p. 383; Mendel, p. 317, Meran (p. 319),
the Stelvio Pass (Trafoi, p. 328; Piz Umbrail, p. 334), Sulden (p. 335), the
Lago di Garda (p. 372), the Val di Genova (p. 365), Campiglio (p. 369),
the Vals Fassa (p. 391), San Martino di Castrozza (p. 396), Primiero (p. 396),
Agordo (p. 438), Capriolo (p. 439); Bruneto (p. 405), Taurers (p. 236),
the valley of Prags (p. 416), Schluderns (p. 420), Cortina (p. 424), Sexten
(Fischeleinboden, p. 418); Windisch-Matrei (Gschlöss, p. 165; Venediger,
p. 166), the Kaiser-Törl (p. 170), and Kals (Gross-Glockner, p. 170).

LOWER AND UPPER AUSTRIA AND STERIA: The Semmering Railway
(p. 443), the Hölle-Tal (p. 443), the Schneeberg, the Raxalpe (p. 445),
Mürzzuschlag (p. 447), Mariazell (p. 450), Welschboden (p. 457), Wild-
alpen (p. 453), the Hochschober (p. 455), the Katscher (p. 463), Lunz
(p. 469), Waidhofen an der Ybbs (p. 461), Steyr (p. 466), Eisenwerth (p. 468),
the Gesäuse (Gatterboden, p. 470; Johmsch-Tal, p. 470), Admont (p. 471),
Windisch-Garsten (p. 475), Stoder (p. 475), Aussee (Gundlsee, Tolzsee,
p. 126), Schladming (Ramsau, p. 481), and Graz (p. 487).

CARINTHIA AND CARNIOLA: Villach (Dobratsch, p. 505), the Wörther-See
(p. 507), Eisenkappel (p. 507), Sulzbach (p. 494), Adelsberg (p. 496), St.
Canzian (p. 500), Veldes (p. 526), Woechin (p. 527), Tarvis (p. 536), Raibl
(p. 541), the Pontebba Railway (p. 539), Millstatt (p. 511), the Malta-Tal
(p. 515), and Heiligenblut (p. 174).

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

1. TEN OR TWELVE DAYS FROM MUNICH (S. BAVARIA, N. TYROL). —
Munich, Tegernsee (Neureut, Hirschberg), Achensee (Unnutz), Jenbach,
Innsbruck (Ambras, Igls, Lanzerkoppe, Patscher Kofel), Seefeld (Reither-
spitze), Mittenwald (Leutaschklamm, Kranzberg), Partenkirchen (Partnach-
klamm, Schachen, Eibsee), Linderhof, Plansee, Reutte, Hohenwangau (or
Linderhof, Schützensteig, Neu-Schwanstein), Füssen, Munich.

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

2. A FORTNIGHT IN SALZBURG AND THE SALZKAMMERT. — Salzburg,
Mondsee, Schafberg, Ischl (Gmunden, Aussee), Hallstatt, Gossau (Gosau
Lakes), Zwiesel Alp, Abtenau, Golling (Schwarzachtal, Salzach-Ofen),
St. Johann (Liechtenstein-Klam., Hochangrund), Zell am See (Schmitten-
höhe, Moserboden), Saalfelden, Hirschbühl, Ramsau, Berchtesgaden (Königs-
see), Reichenhall (or, Saalfelden, Ramsäder-Scharte, Königs-See, Berchtes-
gaden, Ramsau, Schwarzachtal, Reichenhall), chiemsee, Munich.

3. SIXTEEN OR EIGHTEEN DAYS IN S. BAVARIA, THE OETZTAL, AND
THE SULDEN-TAL. — Munich, Lake of Starnberger, Walchensee, Partenkirchen,
Lermoos, Fern Pass, Nesselwirt, Telfs, Innsbruck, Stubaier-Tal, Bildstöckl-Joch,
Sölden, Vent, Hochjoch or Niederjoch, Naturns (or Hochjoch, Kurzras,
Tschlajoch, Schlanders). Martell, Madritsch-Joch (Schöntau-Spitze), Sulden,
Finstermünz, Landeck.

4. THREE WEEKS IN S. BAVARIA, THE OETZTAL, AND S.W. TYROL. —
Munich, Füssen, Hohenschwangau, Reutte, Inns, the Oetztal, Gurgle,
Ramoljoch, Vent, Hochjoch or Niederjoch, Naturns, Meran, Botzen, Mendel
(Feneagle), Malé, Campiglio (Spinale), Val di Genova, Mandron-Hütte (Adam-
ello), Presena Pass, Fonte di Legno, Gavia Pass, Santa Caterina, Bormio,
Stelvio Pass (Piz Umbrail), Trafoi (or Santa Caterina, Cevedale Pass,
Sulden), Mals, Landeck.

5. THREE WEEKS IN S. BAVARIA, THE OETZTAL, AND THE ORTLER AND
BRENTA DISTRICTS (for experienced mountaineers). — Munich, Oberstdorf
(Nebelhorn, Mädelegabel), Hörnbach-Joch, Elmen, Hahntenn, Imst, the
Oetztal (or Oberstdorf, Mädelejoch, Holzgau, Memminger-Hütte, Gatschkopf,
Augsburger-Hütte Landeck, the Oetztal, Vent, Taufkar-Joch, Mittelberg, Ölgruben-Joch, Geiselschau (or Vent, Wildspitze, Geiselschanz), Weisssee-Joch, Langtaufers, Mals, Trafoi, Orterlo, Sulden, Celestino, Pejo, Cercen Pass, Mandron-Hütte (Adamello), Pinzolo, Campiglio, Boca di Brenta (Cima Tosa), Molveno, Trent.


7. Three Weeks in East Tyrol, the Tauern District, and the Dolomites. — Wörgl, Kitzbühel (Kitzbühelerhorn), Zell am See, Ferleiten, Pfandl-Scharte, Glockerhaus (Franz-Josefs-Höhe, Gross-Glockner), Heiligenblut; or Zell am See, Moserboden, Kesselfall, Gleiwitz-Hütte, Ferleiten, Mainzer-Hütte, Hofmanns-Hütte (Gross-Glockner), Heiligenblut. Dölsach, Toblach, Schluderbach (Monte Pian, Misurina, Dürrenstein), Cortina, Falzarego (or Giau or Nuvolau), Caprice (Lago d’Alleghe), Fedaja Pass, Campitello, Vigo, Karersee Pass, Botzen; or Campitello, Tierser Alpl, Schlenk, Botzen.

8. Three Weeks in East Tyrol, Zillertal, the Dolomites, and the Tauern District. — Munich, Rosenheim. Kufstein (or Schliersee, Kufstein), Jenbach, Zillertal, Breitlahner (Berliner-Hütte), Pfetscher-Joch, St. (or Brenner), Franzensfeste, Bruneck (Kronplatz), Taufers (Speikboden, Reintal), Niederhof, Pragser-Tal, Plätzwiesa (Dürrenstein), Schluderbach, Cortina, Misurina, Toblach, Innichen (Sexen-Tal). Lienz, Spittal (Mittlaster-See, Malta-Tal), Villach (Dobratsch), Wörther-See, Klagenfurt, enna; or Lienz, Windisch-Matrei, Geschlöss, Venediger, Kursinger-Hütte, Warndorfer-Hütte. Krimml. Zell am See, Bischofshofen (or Salzburg), Vienna.

9. Three Weeks in the Tauern District, the Dolomites, and the Tauern District. — Vienna, Villach, Dölsach, Windlach, Heiligenblut (or Sachsenburg, Mallnitz, Sonnblick, Heiligenblut), Glockerhaus (Franz-Josefs-Höhe), Berger-Törl (or Gross-Glockner), Kals-Windisch-Matrei, Pragaten, Umbaltörl, Lenk-Joch-Hütte, Kasern, Taufers. Bruneck, Kronplatz, St. Vigil, Fogara Vedla (Seekofel), or Fanes, Cortina (or Bruneck, Niederdorf, Pragser-Tal, Plätzwiesa, Schluderbach, Misurina, Cortina), Giao (or Nuvolau), Caprile, Agordo, Cereda Pass, Primiero, San Martino di Castrozza, Predazzo, Botzen.


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

In Southern Bavaria: Starnberg (1925: p. 29); Tegernsee (2400'; p. 55); Schliersee (2570'; p. 64); Kochelsee (1970'; p. 51); Murnau (2650'; p. 31); Partenkirchen and Garmisch (2350', 2295'; p. 35); Mittenwald (3025'; p. 49); Hohenschwangau (2690'; p. 17); Frintzen (2690'; p. 20); Immenstadt (2390'; p. 8); Oberstdorf (2570'; p. 8); Oberstaufen (2595'; p. 6); Hindelang (2700'; p. 28); Hinterstein (2830'; p. 27); Brannenburg (1650'; p. 68); Oberaudorf (1680'; p. 69); Prien (1740'; p. 70); Nieder-Aschau (2020'; p. 71); Traunstein (1940';
III. PLAN OF TOUR.

Bad Reichenhall (1790' p. 72); Marquartstein (1775' p. 73); Reit im Winkel (2240' p. 74); Ruhpolding (2260' p. 75); Siegendorf (2035' p. 76); Berchtesgaden (1875' p. 81).

**Salzburg and the Salzkammergut:**
- Gmunden (1395' p. 117; Ischl (1535' p. 121).
- Goisern (1610' p. 124).
- Hallstatt (1620' p. 127; St. Wolfgang (1800' p. 115).
- Mondsee (1675' p. 112).
- Kammer, Attersee, Weissensee, Unterach on the Attersee (1525' p. 111).
- Hallein (1455' p. 105).
- Golling (1580' p. 107).
- St. Johann im Pongau (1815' p. 133).
- Zell am See (2470' p. 136).
- Lofer (2085' p. 207).
- Unken (1810' p. 209).
- Rauris (3230' p. 148).
- Bad Fuschl (4040' p. 151).
- Ferleiten (3775' p. 151).
- Krimml (3500' p. 159).

**Vorarlberg and North Tyrol:**
- Bregenz (1300' p. 229).
- Dornbirn (1410' p. 231).
- Schwarzenberg (2275' p. 243).
- Mallau (2245' p. 214).
- Gafai (5055' p. 233).
- Bludenz (1905' p. 235).
- Brand (3360' p. 236).
- Schruns (2250' p. 250).
- Gaschurn (3120' p. 253).
- St. Anton (4275' p. 298).
- Ischgl (4515' p. 256).
- Kitzbühel (2420' p. 203).
- Fieberbrunn (2560' p. 140).
- Walding (2640' p. 206).
- Kufstein (1585' p. 189).
- Walchsee (2465' p. 76).
- Kössen (1930' p. 76).
- Brixlegg (1890' p. 185).
- Jenbach (1740' p. 186).
- Achensee-Partisau (3060' pp. 61-65).
- Schwaz (1765' p. 187).
- Hall (1855' p. 189).
- Gmunden; wald (2760' p. 190).
- Fügen (1785' p. 151).
- Mayrhofen (2065' p. 317).
- Zillertal (p. 209).
- Igls (3900' p. 204).
- Mieders (3190' p. 306).
- Fulpmes (3065' p. 417).
- Neustift (3260' p. 326).
- Imst (2715' p. 277).
- Landeck (2560' p. 279).
- Obldias (4545' p. 233).
- Oetz (2380' p. 280).
- Umhausen (3400' p. 281).
- Längenfeld (3860' p. 281).
- Sölden (1465' p. 283).
- Vent (8250' p. 284).
- Mittelberg (5690' p. 292).

**Central and South Tyrol:**
- Matrei (3240' p. 259).
- Steinach (3520' p. 259).
- Pitschen (4115' p. 261).
- Brenner-Post (4400' p. 262).
- Brennerbahn (1390' p. 262).
- Griesen (5651' p. 262).
- Sterzing (3110' p. 264).
- Rinnmann (4495' p. 266).
- Brixlegg (1870' p. 306).
- Vahrn (2410' p. 307).
- Klausen (1720' p. 308).
- Botzen (860' p. 310).
- On the Brenner Railway; Mühlbach (2475' p. 404).
- St. Lorenzo (2690' p. 405).
- Bruneck (2670' p. 405).
- Taurers (2380' p. 223).
- St. Vigil (3940' p. 412).
- Prags (4530' p. 416).
- Niederndorf (3900' p. 407).
- Toblach (3665' p. 408).
- Landro (5615' p. 419).
- Schiuderbach (4730' p. 420).
- Cortina (4025' p. 424).
- San Martino di Castrozza (4740' p. 396).

**Lower and Upper Austria, Styria, Carinthia, etc.:**
- Gloggnitz (1430' p. 449).
- Reichenau (1500' p. 443).
- Prein (2260' p. 445).
- Semmering (3280' p. 447).
- Spital (2320' p. 447).
- Krieglach (1700' p. 448).
- Kindberg (1880' p. 448).
- Frohnleiten (1425' p. 450).
- On the Semmering Railway; Neuberg (2400' p. 451).
- Oberort in Tragöß (2560' p. 449).
- Waldhöfen (1170' p. 444).
- Steyr (990' p. 466).
- Gaming (1410' p. 463).
- Lenz (1500' p. 468).
- Göttling (1745' p. 463).
- Weichselboden (2220' p. 457).
- Aflenz (2510' p. 455).
- St. Igen (2400' p. 456).
- Admont (2105' p. 470).
- Vördernberg (2770' p. 469).
- Trofajach (2610' p. 469).
- Spittal am Pyhrn (2120' p. 476).
- Stoder (1930' p. 475).
- Mautern (3800' p. 451).
- Auersee (2130' p. 125).
- All-Aussee (2325' p. 126).
- Grundsee (2325' p. 126).
- Schladming (2400' p. 480).
- Liezen (216' p. 470).
- Gmünd (2400' p. 514).
- Millstatt (1900' p. 511).
- Pörtschach, Velden, etc., on the Fürther-See (1440' p. 507).
- Neumarkt (2760' p. 522).
- Friesach (2060' p. 528).
- Fladnitz (4560' p. 528).
- Oberwellach (2250' p. 516).
- Mallnitz (3890' p. 517).
- Heiligenblut (4265' p. 174).
- Eibern (1830' p. 508).
- Cilli (790' p. 493).
- Veldes (1640' p. 526).
- Kötschach (3205' p. 610).
- Tarvis (2410' p. 538).
- Raiti (2925' p. 641).

**Winter Resorts.** Skating, tobogganing, sleighing, and skiing may be enjoyed in winter at numerous places in the Bavarian Highlands, some of which are frequented also as health resorts.
Among these may be mentioned: Starnberg (p. 29); Murnau (Staffel-See, p. 34); Bad Kohlgrub (p. 42); Garmisch-Partenkirchen (p. 35; Risser-See, Eibsee); Ober-Ammergau (p. 42); Linderhof (p. 43); Ebenhausen-Schäftlarn (p. 49); Wolfraatshausen (p. 60); Kochelsee and Walchensee (Herzogstand, pp. 51, 52); Miesbach (Stadelberg, p. 64); Tölz (p. 53); Tegernsee (Neureut, Hirschberg, Wallberg, pp. 58, 60); Schliersee (p. 64); Bayrischzell (p. 66); Brannenburg (p. 69); Fischbach (p. 69), and Oberaudorf (Brunstein, p. 89) in the Inntal; Marquartstein (Hochgern, pp. 73, 74); Reichenhall (p. 77); Berchtesgaden (Hintereck, Vorderbrand, Königs-See, p. 81); Immenstadt (p. 9); Oberstdorf (p. 8); in the Tyrol: Kufstein (Vorderkaiserfelden, p. 182), Brixlegg (p. 185), Jenbach (p. 186), Hall (Salzberg Road, p. 190); Vorderbad, p. 190), Innsbruck (p. 191), Kitzbühel (p. 203), St. Anton on the Arlberg (Arlberg Road, Ulmer Hütte, p. 233); Matrei (p. 259), Gossensass (p. 262), Gröden (St. Ulrich, Wolkenstein, Grödner-Joch, and Sella-Joch, p. 375), Kastelruth (p. 370), Bruneck (p. 405), Toblach (p. 408). Near Vienna excellent ski-ing is obtained in the neighbourhood of Mürzzuschlag (p. 447).

IV. WALKING TOURS.

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. 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, stout gloves, a leathern drinking-cup, and a pocket-knife with a cork-screw should not be forgotten. Useful, though less indispensable, are a field-glass or small telescope, sewing materials, a supply of strong cord, sticking-plaster, a small compass, a pocket-lantern, a thermometer, and an aneroid barometer. Ladies should also try to limit their wardrobe as much as possible, and see that everything is of a plain and serviceable nature. For the pedestrian a light Scottish plaid is better than a waterproof. Special attention should be paid to the boots, which must be strong, well-tried, and thoroughly comfortable, as the slightest tendency to rub or blister may seriously mar the enjoyment of the walk. For glacier-tours and mountain-ascent the soles must be supplied with nails, which, however, may be added on reaching the mountainous district. The traveller should of course have a more extensive reserve of clothing, especially if he purposes visiting towns of importance; but it should be contained in a valise of moderate size, which he can easily wield when necessary, and forward from town to town by post. In Austria each parcel has to be accompanied by a separate stamped 'Postbegleit-Adresse', obtained at the post-office (12 h.). In Italy the maximum weight of postal packages is 5 kilogrammes (10 lbs.).

The traveller who intends to ascend any of the loftier peaks should be provided with a well-tried Alpenstock, consisting of a
pole of seasoned ash, 5-6 ft. long, shod with a steel point, and strong enough, when placed horizontally, with the ends supported, to bear the whole weight of the body. For the more difficult ascents 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. — Shoes with hempen soles are sometimes used for mountain-climbing.

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 breasted, the prudent pedestrian will pursue the ‘even tenor of his way’ with regular and steady steps (‘chi va piano va sano; chi va sano va lontano’); the novice alone indulges in ‘spurts’. If the traveller desires a further maxim for his guidance, it may be, ‘When fatigue begins, enjoyment ceases’.

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

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

Baedeker’s Eastern Alps. 11th Edit.
The cold glacier-water of the higher regions should not be drunk except in small quantities, mixed with wine, cognac, or Kirschwasser. Cold milk is also prejudicial. Experienced mountaineers recommend cold tea as a safe remedy for thirst. Good old wine in small quantities is preferred by others.

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

Guides. Within the last few years the guides among the S. German and Austrian Alps have greatly improved, chiefly owing to the exertions of the German and Austrian Alpine Club, and a tariff of fixed charges has been introduced at most of their headquarters. Competent guides can now be obtained in almost every part of Tyrol; and some of the Tyrolese guides rank with the best in Switzerland, having occasionally been employed by the most eminent British and German mountaineers for extensive tours beyond the limits of their native districts. The names of the best-known guides 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. For longer tours it is often advisable to engage a guide by time. If the guide is dismissed at a distance from his home, he is paid for the time necessary to reach it.

Club Huts. The numerous Club Huts ('Unterkunfts-Hütten') erected by the German and 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, which members of Alpine clubs generally obtain at about half the price paid by ordinary tourists. When the traveller purposes spending the night in one of these huts and starting thence for the ascent, he should take a good supply of portable provisions with him (tinned meats, 'Erbswurst', beef-extract, condensed milk, tea and coffee, etc.); but many of them are now regular inns in summer. The public-spirited German and Austrian Alpine Club,
V. CYCLING.

by which most of these huts have been erected, now numbers upwards of 67,000 members, who belong to 327 different Sections, about two-thirds of these being German and the other third Austrian. The usual annual subscription is 10 fl., which entitles the subscriber to 24 numbers of the 'Mitteilungen' and to one volume of the 'Zeitschrift', with maps and illustrations. The Austrian Tourist Club (founded in 1869; 12,000 members) has also done good work in building refuge-huts, improving paths, etc.

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

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

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

Distress Signals. Alpine tourists who get into difficulties and find themselves in need of aid may avail themselves of the signal-code agreed upon for that contingency by the German, Austrian, and other Alpine Clubs. This consists in giving six signals at regular intervals within the space of a minute, then pausing for a minute, and then repeating the regular signals. The answer is given by making three signals at regular intervals within the space of a minute. The signals may be made by waving a flag or a handkerchief on the end of an alpenstock, or by shouting, or by whistling, or by flash-lights from a mirror, or with a lantern, etc.

V. Cycling.

(Communicated by W. O'Meara, Manager of C. T. C. Touring Bureau.)

The general precepts that are given for mountainous countries hold good for the Eastern Alps. Take a machine that you are accustomed to in preference to a new one, but before starting on your tour have it thoroughly overhauled by a reliable and competent workman. The tyres should be new or nearly so, to minimise the trouble and annoyance of dealing with punctures en route. Above all, see that your machine has a brake in the efficacy of which you can place absolute trust. Rim brakes are far better than those that act on the tyres. Prudence requires two brakes, as accidents are not unknown even to the best of them, and the wise rider will run no unnecessary risks. The cyclist himself should be in good bodily trim on starting, and able if necessary to cover considerable distances at a time.
The rule of the road in Austria is somewhat complicated. In Styria, Upper and Lower Austria, Salzburg, Carniola, Croatia, and Hungary, we keep to the left, and pass to the right on overtaking; in Carinthia, Tyrol, and the Austrian Littoral (Adriatic coast: Trieste, Gorizia and Gradisca, Istria and Dalmatia), we keep to the right and overtake to the left. Troops on the march always keep to the right side of the road, so in whatever part of the Empire you meet them, keep to the left. — In Germany we keep to the right in meeting, and pass on the left in overtaking. Led horses must be met and passed on the side on which the man is.

In Styria the law allows cyclists to make use of the paths set aside for foot-passengers on all the government roads (Reichs-Strassen). On other roads there is generally a strip on one side used by pedestrians but not absolutely reserved for them, which can be used with impunity by cyclists, always on the understanding that they must make way for people on foot. On the whole, the police are not nearly so strict in Austria as they are in Germany with regard to the use of footpaths by cyclists. Every machine must be provided with a lamp; coloured glass is not allowed. There is no fixed rule as to the hour for lighting up. It is sufficient to show a light about nightfall.

In some localities there are special laws, for instance with regard to the use of certain streets by cyclists. But these municipal regulations are too numerous and subject to too frequent change to be quoted here. They are moreover not applied very strictly in the case of foreign riders. The prudent tourist might perhaps enquire locally, especially in the larger towns, as to whether there are any such municipal regulations in force.

The roads of Austria, on the whole, fall considerably short of the English standard, for the steam-roller is unknown in that country. The best are those in Tyrol and Carinthia, which are about equal in quality to middling English roads. The farther east one goes the worse the roads become. As a rule, the principal roads in the neighbourhood of the larger towns are in bad condition owing to the traffic, and are almost impassable in wet weather. The roads in the principal Alpine valleys are often very fair and generally not very steep. When they lead over a pass they are mostly rideable with comfort up to a certain point; then comes a steep rise followed by a steep pitch on the other side, and then again a moderate incline. Their condition is at its worst in early spring and late autumn, for then the repairs take place; i.e. loose, sharp-edged stones are dumped into all the holes on the surface and along the ruts; the rest is left to the traffic.

Cyclists entering the Austrian Empire have to deposit a duty of 50 K. in gold (about 2l. 10s.), which is refunded when they leave the country, provided the rather intricate conditions stated (in German) on the customs receipt are complied with. The tourist
would do well to join the Cyclists' Touring Club (chief offices, 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.), whose members are, on presentation of the special ticket supplied by the Club, exempted from making this deposit at the frontier. A deposit of 2l. 10s. must, however, be made with the Secretary to cover the Club's responsibility, but the ticket is issued with such simple and complete instructions that it becomes an easy matter to comply with the customs regulations. The deposit is returned to the member on his sending the customs discharge to the Secretary.

Bicycles accompanied by their owners are carried in all trains as passenger's luggage. There is no free allowance of luggage on the state railways. Superfluous luggage should be sent on, preferably a few days ahead, by parcels post; the service is rather slow.

Before starting on one's journey one should procure the necessary maps and carefully study the proposed route, endeavouring as far as possible to so arrange it as to ride down the river valleys and to avoid long toilsome grinds uphill. Suitable maps are supplied by the Cyclists' Touring Club, and the Touring Bureau of the club will always assist members in planning their tours. The C. T. C. issues a Road Book, in which the principal German and Austrian roads are described. It has concluded a great number of contracts with hotel-keepers whereby its members are granted special terms and discounts, and there is a reciprocal agreement between that body and the Austrian Touring Club and the German Cycling League ('Deutscher Radfahrer-Bund'), in virtue of which C. T. C. members are entitled to the special terms arranged by the Austrian and German clubs for their own members with a great many hotel-keepers and others. The Consuls or local representatives of both clubs are always pleased to give advice and assistance to C. T. C. members.

This part of Austria is especially rich in touring grounds. There is some good scenery on the route from Munich to the Lake of Garda, passing over the Brenner. From Salzburg there are some fine tours to Reichenhall and Berchtesgaden in the Bavarian Alps. But perhaps the gem of the whole country is the district in which lie the Salzkammergut Lakes. Styria has some beautiful scenery to show, among which we may mention the Semmering, the Gesäuse Pass, and the Valley of the Enns. In Carinthia the neighbourhood of the Wörther-See, the Valley of the Drau, and the Lieser-Tal with the Millstatt Lake are particularly worthy of a visit. In Carniola the valley of the Save, the Caverns of Adelsberg, and the Lake of Zirknitz deserve special commendation.

VI. 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. The speed seldom exceeds 25 M. per hour, and as the railways are generally well organised and under the supervision of government, accidents are happily rare. The Circular Tour Tickets issued by the Austrian and German railways are freely used in the district covered by this Handbook. Where the 'Zonentarif' is in operation (Austrian State Railways), they, however, rather increase than diminish the expense of the journey. On some lines 20-50 lbs. of luggage are free, in addition to smaller articles carried in the hand. Over-weight is charged 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. — English money is occasionally refused at the Austrian ticket-offices, and the traveller should therefore always be provided with a sufficient store of Austrian or German money.

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

Posting. The usual tariff in Austria for a carriage-and-pair for four persons with moderate luggage is about 10 K. per stage of 15 kilomètres (93/8 Engl. M.). For a party of four persons posting
is cheaper than travelling by diligence, and of course pleasanter. — In engaging Private Carriages, the stipulation should always be made that the fare includes all tolls.

VII. Maps.

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

**Bavaria.** Topographischer Atlas von Bayern (1: 50,000; 1 1/2 M per sheet, copper-plate 3 M). The mountain-sheets are Nos. 82-100. — Topographische Karte von Bayern (1: 25,000; 1 M 5 pf. per sheet). All the sheets of the Alpine districts have been issued. — Karte des Deutschen Reiches (1: 100,000; Bavarian territory), 1 1/2 M per sheet (the frontier-sheets contain also the adjoining Austrian districts).

**Austria.** The Spezialkarte der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie, published by the Imperial Military-Geographical Institute of Vienna (1: 75,000; 1 K. or 1 M per sheet), embraces not only the Austrian Alps but also the adjoining parts of Bavaria and Italy, and is indispensable for the tourist. A number of sheets have been published with the Marked Paths in colours (1 K. 40 h.).

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

Other first-class special maps are the following, published by the German and Austrian Alpine Club (scale 1: 50,000): Zillertaler Alpen (2 sheets, 2 M each), Venediger-Gruppe (2 M), Kaisergebirge (1 M), Berchtesgadener Land (5 M), Karwendelgruppe (2 M), Grossglocknergruppe (2 M), Ortlergruppe (2 M), Sonnblick und Umgebung (1 M), Ötztaler Alpen (4 sheets, 2 M each), Schihern and Rosen-garten (2 M), Ferwallgruppe (2 M), Adamello and Presanella Gruppe (2 M), Langkofel and Sella-Gruppe (2 M), Marmolatu-Gruppe (2 M). Also (scale 1: 1000,000) Dolomiten-Karte (E. and W. sheets 2 M each). The prices given are those for members of Alpine Clubs; the booksellers charge double. — Freytag's Spezial Touristenkarten (1: 50,000; Vienna, 6 sheets at 2 M 40 or 3 M 40 pf. each). — The Imperial Military Geographical Institute has also begun to issue a series of Topographical Detail Maps (1: 40,000), with the marked paths in colours (each sheet 3 K. 40, mounted 5 K.).

VIII. 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-
Mulde (Ger., 'trough'), hollow or basin.

Nevé, see Firn.

Sasso (Ital.), rock, rocky mountain.

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

Scharte (Ger.), gap, pass.

Schrund (Ger.), same as Crevasse.

Senner (Ger.), Alpine herdsman.

Sennhütte (Ger.), chalet.

Sérac (Fr.), see Ice-fall.

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

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

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

Tor, Törl (Ger.), the culminating point of a pass; similar to Joch.

Tobel (Ger.), a gorge.

Vedretta (Ital.), a glacier.

Wand (Ger., 'wall'), mountainslope, precipice.

Abbreviations.

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R. = Room (incl. light and attendance); also Route.
B. = Breakfast.
D. = Dinner.
S. = Supper.
A. = Attendance.
L. = Light.
Rfmts. = Refreshments.
Pens. = Board and lodging.
M. = English mile.
N. = North, northern, etc.
S. = South, etc.
E. = East, etc.
W. = West, etc.
r. = Right.

l. = Left.
h. = Hour.
min. = Minute.
c., ca. = circa, about.
carr. = Carriage.
M. = Mark.
pf. = Pfennig.
K. = Krone.
H. = Heller.
fr. = Franc.
c. = Centime.
G.A.C. = German Alpine Club.
I.A.C. = Italian Alpine Club.
Alb. = Albergo (inn).

Height in feet is indicated by ' after the figures (2050' = 2050 feet).

Distances. The number placed before the name of a place on a highroad, 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.
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1. From Munich to Lindau.

138 M. Railway in 4-8 hrs.; fares 17 M 70, 11 M 80, 7 M 60 pf., express 20 M 10, 14 M 15 pf, 10 M. Best views to the left.

Munich (1705'), see Baedeker's Southern Germany. Soon after leaving the station we observe on the right the park and château of Nymphenburg. 41/2 M. Pasing is the junction for Augsburg, Starnberg (p. 29), and Herrsching (p. 32). After crossing the Würm and passing (7 M.) Aubing, the train enters the wide Dachauer Moos. — 10 M. Puchheim. — 15 M. Bruck bei München (1730'; Post, R. 1-2 M.; Marthabräu; Ludwigshöhe), or Fürstenfeldbruck, with 4458 inhab., pleasantly situated on the Amper, is frequented for its river-baths (66°-86° Fahr.). To the right, close to the railway, is the suppressed Cisterian abbey of Fürstenfeld, now a school for non-commissioned officers, with a handsome church (1716).
The train crosses the Amper and traverses the Schöngleisinger Wald. 20 M. Graf Rath (1860'; Rail. Restaurant); to the left a glimpse of the Ammersee, with the Wetterstein and Zugspitze in the background. The village, with a monastery and pilgrimage-church, lies about ½ M. to the S., on the Amper (steamboat to Stegen, p. 33). About ¾ M. from the station is the château of Höhenroth (Hotel, pens. 5 M.), with view and a large park. — 24 M. Türkenfeld. 26 M. Gettendorf is the junction for the Mering and Weilheim line (p. 32). 28½ M. Schwabhausen; 32 M. Epfenhausen. The train crosses the Lech. — 35 M. Kaufbeuren (1935').

From Kaufbeuren to Schongau, 20½ M., branch-railway in 1½-2 hrs. — 3 M. Landsberg (2075'; *Gött; *Zedebuff; Post), an ancient town with 6500 inhab. on the Lech. The late-Gothic Liebfrauen-Kirche (15th cent.) has fine old stained-glass windows in the choir. The Rathaus, which has been recently restored, is embellished with frescoes by Pilato and Schwoiser and contains a *Painting (Magistrates of Landsberg) by Hubert Herkomer, who was born in 1849 at Waal, 6 M. from Landsberg. The Mutterturm, in the English castellated style, was built by Herkomer beside the house in which his mother died in Landsberg; it commands charming views of the town and of the valley of the Lech, which descends a weir, 10 ft. high, near the town. On the hill is the Bayertor, a picturesque Gothic edifice, with a tower and four turrets (view from the top). The treasury of the Church of the Maltese Order is interesting. — Beyond Landsberg we traverse an interesting district, passing several unimportant stations, to (20½ M.) Schongau (2330'; Post; Stern), an ancient little town (2500 inhab.), very picturesquely situated on a hill rising above the Lech. It possesses an old castle and a well-equipped bathing-establishment, the Johannisbad (hotel).

Near (38 M.) Igling the château of that name rises on the left. — 42¼ M. Buchloe (2127'; Hôtel Enstlin, near the station; Rail. Restaurant), the junction of the lines to Augsburg and Memmingen.

From Augsburg to Buchloe (25 M.), railway in 50-70 min. (from Augsburg to Lindau in 4½-8 hrs.). The line traverses the Lechfeld, the plain between the Wertach and Lech, where Emp. Otho I. defeated the Hungarians in 955. Near the station of Inningen, to the right, beyond the Wertach, rises the Wellenburg, a château of Prince Fugger. Stations Bobingen (branch-line to Kaufering, see above), Grossaitingen, Schwabmünchen (Post), Westerlingen. 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. The background of the landscape is formed by imposing mountains, among which the Zugspitze, the Hochplatte, and the Säuling are conspicuous. — The line crosses the river near (54½ M.) Kaufbeuren (2230'; Sonne; Hirsch), a picturesque old town (8500 inhab.) still partially surrounded with walls and towers. The new Rathaus contains frescoes by Linden- schmit and Herterich. The municipal Historical Museum, the Museum of Native Art, and the Chapel of St. Blasius (16th cent.) are also interesting. — Farther on the train threads its way between wooded hills. 58 M. Biessenhofen (2295'; Post; branch-line to Füssen, see p. 16); 61 M. Ruderatshofen; 63½ M. Aitrang. — 69½ M. Günzach (2627'; Rail. Restaurant), the highest place on the line, lies on the watershed between the Wertach and the Iller. In the Günztal, to the right, lies Obergünzburg.

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

811/2 M. Kempen (2285'); *Algäuer Hof, Railway Hotel, both at the station; *Krone, Post, in the new town; Hase, in the old town; wine at De Cigni's and at Fromlet's; Railway Restaurant), 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 20,508 inhab., and consists of the Neustadt, on the higher ground, and the Altstadt, on the Iller. In the Residenzplatz in the Neustadt, which is adorned with a tasteful fountain (statue of Empress Hildegard), stands the old Palace of the former Prince-Abbots of Kempen, built in 1656-74; the 'Fürstensaal' contains portraits of the abbots. Adjoining is the handsome Abbey Church, with a dome of 1652. In the Altstadt are the Rathaus, lately restored, and the Protestant Church (in the St. Mang-Platz). Near the former stands a bronze fountain of the 17th century, and near the St. Mang-Platz is the tasteful Calgèr Fountain, with a statue of St. Magnus by Wrba (1905). The Historical Museum contains some interesting Roman and other antiquities.

To the S. of the town, 1/2 M. from the station, rises the *Burghalde, on the site of the old castle of Hilarmont (restaurant and grounds). Fine view hence of the town and of the Alps: the Mädelegabel, Grünten, Hochvogel, Wertachhorn, Sorgschoffen, Einstein, Aggenstein, Zugspitze, Säuling, etc. — A pleasant excursion may be made via Feilberg and Egen to Mariaberg (3000'); *Inn, a chapel and summer-resort, 1 1/4 hr. to the W. The (40 min.) Hochheck (3035') commands a charming view of the Illertal, with Oberstdorf, closed by the imposing Mädelegabel group. A more extensive view is obtained from the Blender (3540'), 1 1/2 hr. to the W. of the Hochheck, via Ermengerst and Notzen.

From Kempen to Ulm, railway via Memmingen in 2 1/2-3 hrs., being the direct route from Stuttgart to the Algäu, Hohenschwangau, etc. — From Kempen to Füssen via Fronthen, see R. 4.

Beyond Kempen (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. To the right, beyond (85 M.) Wallenhofen (2360'), at the foot of the Stoffelsberg (3900'), are the Nieder-Sonthofen Lakes (2240'). 88 M. Oberdorf; 901/2 M. Seifen. On the left rises the sharp-edged Grünten (p. 5).

95 M. Immenstadt. — Railway Restaurant. — Hotels: *Bayerischer Hof, opposite the station, R. 2-21/2, pens. 5-6. — *Post or Kreuz, R. 11/2-3, pens. from 41/2. — *Algäuer Hof; *Hirsch; *Engel; *Dei Konig; Traube, with beer-garden. — *Friedrichshad, pens. and hydropathic establishment, R. 11/4-5, board 4. — Swimming Baths in the Vordersee, or Kleinsee (p. 6; 1/4 hr.).

Immenstadt (2395'), a busy town of 4508 inhab., lies picturesquely on both banks of the Steigbach, at the foot of the Immenstädt Horn, near the junction of the Konstanzer Ach with the Iller.

Environs. Fine views from the Rifle Range (1/4 hr.; restaurant) and the Kalvarienberg (1/4 hr.). Opposite, at the foot of the Horn (1/4 hr.), are shady pleasure-grounds (turn to the right at the entrance to the Steigbach-Tal; finger-post). — Pleasant walk to (1/2 hr.) Rotenfels. We follow the road on the right bank of the Ach and after 1/2 M. cross to the
Königsgut, on the left bank. Here we ascend by the path to the right (way-post) to the two farms on the crest of the hill, and then follow the path to the left (20 min.) the ruin of Rotenfels (2300'), which commands a charming view of the Alpsee and the mountains. We may descend through the gate between the farms, and in 20 min. reach Bühl (Strauss; pretty view from the garden), at the S.E. end of the Alpsee (see below). Thence back to (1 1/2 M.) Immenstadt by the road.

The Immenstädter Horn (4350'); *View is ascended in 2 hrs. by an easy route, mostly through wood, via the Hornköpf (3828). Near the top is the open Ingostädter Hütte. — A path diverging to the left from the Stuiben route after 1 1/4 hr. leads via the Krumbach Alp to the (11/2 hr. more) Steineberg (5520') the view from which resembles that from the Stuiben.

The ascent of the *Stuiben (5740'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide unnecessary) is recommended. The path crosses the railway immediately to the E. of the station, and follows the left bank of the Steigbach-Tal, a picturesque ravine between the Mittag and the Immenstädter Horn, through which the brook dashes over its rocky bed (observe the skillfully-constructed bulwarks and artificial channel). As far as the (35 min.) wooden Chapel (ca. 2930), the path is rather steep. Beyond the (5 min.) finger-post, where we turn to the left, the path is almost level; 10 min., we cross the brook; 1/4 hr., we turn to the right (the path to the left ascends the Steineberg, see above), and again follow the left bank to the (1/2 hr.) Altmagmach Inn (3760') Hence we may ascend either by the cart-track to the right, via the Mittelberg Alp (4490'), or by a shady path to the left across the Mittelberg, and thence to the left past the Krätztenstein to the (1 1/2 hr.) Stuibenhof (525'; Inn, bed 1-2 , and (1 1/2 hr. farther on) the pavilion on the summit. Splendid *View (mountain-indicator). — From the Stuiben experts may follow the ridge via the Sederer Stuiben (5700') and the Kindlpenhorn (5880') to the top of the Hochgrat (6015'), and thence descend to Oberstaufen (a long day's walk; see below).

From Immenstadt to Sonthofen and Oberstdorf, see R. 2; to the Grünten, see p. 8. — To Reute via Hindelang and Tannheim, see R. 6.

The train now turns to the W. into the valley of the Ach, passes the Vordersee and the village of Bühl (see above), reaches the Alpsee (2375'; 2 M. long), and skirts its N. bank as far as (991/2 M.) Ratholz. We next traverse the Konstanzer-Tal to (103 M.) Thalkirchdorf (2430'), and ascend, finally threading a short tunnel, beyond which we obtain a striking view of the profound Weissach-Tal, the mountains of Vorarlberg, and the snow-clad peaks of Appenzell, to (105 1/2 M.) Oberstaufen (2585'; Restaurant Keck, at the station, with rooms; *Büttner, R. 11/2-2, pens. 41/2-5 ; Adler; Krone; Löwe), a market-town with 850 inhab., frequented as a summer-resort, on the watershed between the Danube and the Rhine. Fine view from the (10 min.) Schloss-Keller. About 1 M. to the N.E. is the Rainbad, with alkaline sulphur-springs.

From Oberstaufen through the Weissach-Tal to Hittisau in the Bregenzer Wald (diligence daily in 2 1/4 hrs.), see p. 242. — Pleasant excursions may be made to the (1 1/4 hr.) Kopf (3250'), with beautiful view; via Kremersbad, Ober-Reute (2810'; inn), and Simmerberg (brewery) to (6 M.) Weiler (p. 7); via the Ebsteis-Mühle and Sachwend-Mühle to (9 M.) Sulzberg (3830'; Engel; Bär), a village in a commanding situation; or via Steibis in 4 hrs. (comp. p. 242) to the top of the Hochgrat (6015'; refuge-hut) and thence to the (1 hr.) Rindalp horn (5980'), or via Gelchenwang and Leckner-See to (3 hrs.) Hittisau (p. 242); etc.

The line now descends in numerous curves. Beyond (110 M.) Harbatzhofen (2480') is the Rentershofer Damm, a viaduct 57 1/4 yds. long and 174' high. — 113 1/2 M. Röthenbach (2316'; Railway Inn).
A picturesque route for pedestrians leads hence to (5 hrs.) BREGENZ via WEILER. Branch-railway in 20 min. to (3 3/4 M.) Weiler (1790); *Post; Lamn), a pleasant village in the Rotach-Tal, frequented as a summer-resort. Beyond Weiler we ascend the right side of the Rotach-Tal past the unpretending baths of Liebers to (4 1/2 M.) the customs-station of Neuhaus, then skirt the slope of the Hirschberg (p. 230) to (3 M.) Laugen (2163'); Adler; Hirsch, and proceed past the pretty waterfalls of the Wirta-Tobel to (3 1/2 M.) Fuch and (3 M.) Bregenz (p. 229).

Another interesting route leads from Röthenbach to (6 hrs.) BREGENZ via the PÄNDER. Railway to Scheidegg, 6 M., in 41 min. via (3 M.) Gossolz and (4 1/2 M.) the thriving market-town of Lindenbreg (2495; *Krone, R. 41/2, pens. 4-5 M;), with large manufactories of straw-hats. From (6 M.) Scheidegg (2635'; Railway Restaurant, with beds; *Post, pens. 4-5 M.; Krone), a large and picturesquely situated village, a good path ascends to (1 hr.) Muggers (3280'; Adler), whence it proceeds along the hills, passing Trögen and commanding fine views of the Lake of Constance and the Bregenzer Wald, to (2 1/2 hrs.) the Pfänder Hotel (p. 230).

123 M. Hergatz (1820'); Weiss; branch-line to Kisslegg, see Buedeker's Southern Germany); 127 M. Hergensweiler (1770'); 129 M. Schlächters (1680'); 132 M. Oberreitnau (1528'). The lineskirts the Hoierberg (p. 8), 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, with 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. — *HOT. DE BAVIERE, on the lake, near the station, R. 3-5, B. 11/2, D. 31/4, pens. 7-10 M; — *HOTEL REUTEMANN, R. 2-4, D. 21/2, pens. 5-7 M; LINDAUER HOF; HELVETIA, unpretending; *Krone, with baths, R. 2-21/2, pens. 5-6 M, these four on the quay; NONNE. — Wine at Joh. Frey's, pretty fitted up. Beer at the Krone; Seegarten Restaurant, near the Bavière Hotel; Schützensgarten, with view; Rail. Restaurant. — Lake Baths on the N.W. side of the town.

Lindau (1310'), 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. Pop. 6530. At the harbour is a bronze Statue of King Maximilian II. (d. 1864), erected in 1856. At the end of the S. pier is a large lion in marble; on that opposite rises a Lighthouse. Adjoining the S. pier is the Alte Schanz, with a mountain-indicator for the view of the Alps from the Pfänder to the Kaien. In the adjacent Reichs-Platz rises the tasteful Reichsbrunnen, by Thiersch and Rümann (1884). The handsome Rathaus, built in 1422-36 and restored in 1885-87, has a painted façade and rear, and contains a Museum of Antiquities (adm. 9-12 and 3-5; 30 pf.). Beside the 'Landtor' are pleasure-gounds and a monument in memory of the war of 1870-71.

Excursions. Pleasant walk on the bank of the lake to the W. (crossing the railway-embankment and turning to the left), passing the villas of Lottebeck, Giebelbach, and Lingy ('Frescoes by Naue), to the (1 1/2 M.) Bad Schachen ('Hôtel-Pens., with garden on the lake), charmingly situated, with mineral and lake-baths. Apartments in the Villa Brodersen (R. 1 1/2 M.), etc. About 1/4 M. farther on is the Villa Lindenhof, with a beautiful park, hothouses, etc. (admission on Frid. 2-7 p.m., gratis; on other days 1 M., for
I. Route 2. Sonthofen. From Immenstadt

a charitable object. Farther along the bank of the lake, beyond Tegelstein (to the right Schloss Altvind) and Mitten, lies (2½ M.) Wasserburg (Inn), a small town with a château and church, on a peninsula in the lake. We may return by steamboat or railway. — Admirable view from the (½ hr.) *Hoierberg (1625); Hüt.-Pens. Belvedere), a vine-clad hill reached by a path at first parallel with the railway but afterwards crossing it to the hamlet of Horren. We may return by Enzisweiler (Restaurant Schmid) and Schachen (Zum Schlössle).

From Lindau to Bregenz (p. 229). Steamboat 6-7 times daily in 20-25 minutes. Railway, 6 M., in 1½ hr. (fares 76, 46, 26 h.), via Lochau.

2. From Immenstadt to Oberstdorf. The Algu Alps.

14 M. Railway in 1 hr. 5 min. - 1 hr. 14 min.; fares 2 M 40, 1 M 70, 1 M 10 pf.

Immenstadt, see p. 5. The Sonthofen line skirts the left bank of the Iller, passes (3 M.) Blaichach (Gemse), a village on the Au-bach, with a large spinning-mill, and crosses the Iller above its junction with the Osterach. — 5 M. Sonthofen (2435’; *Deutsches Haus, at the station, R. 1-2, pens. 4-4 M; Hirsch; Engel; Ochs), a thriving market-town (3900 inhab.), pleasantly situated in the broad green Iller-Tal. Fine view of the Algu Alps from the Kalvarienberg (with a gigantic lime-tree), 10 min. from the ‘Engel’. — Route to Hindelang and Tannheim, see p. 26.

The *Grünten (505’) is frequently ascended from Sonthofen. Road to (2½ M.) Burgberg (2455’; Löwe, Kreuz, moderate), at the S.W. base of the mountain, 1½ M. (footpath) from Blaichach (see above). The route from Burgberg to the summit of the Grünten (2½ hr.); guide, unnecessary, 4 M; horse 12 M) ascends through the village past the church to (8 min.) the chapel (2965’) above it. Here we diverge to the left (finger-post), and ascend the wooded ravine of the Wustbach, enclosed by the Stuhlwand (right) and Kreuzel spitze (left). In 2 hrs. we reach the Grüntenhaus (5040’; *Inn, R. 1½-2 M). From the (35 min.) Hochwart (5570), on which a pavilion has been erected, a narrow arête leads in 10 min. to the Uebelhorn (505’), the central and highest peak. Splendid View. — The Siechenkopf (5155’), 5 min. to the W. of the inn (shelter-hut), affords another charming, though less comprehensive view.

Sonthofen is the terminus in this direction, and the train now backs out, skirts the village in a wide curve, crosses the Immenstadt line, and hugs the mountains on the E. side of the broad valley of the Iller. Beyond (7½ M.) Altstätten (2480’) we cross the Iller. 9 M. Fischen (2495’; Alpenrose; Löwe; Kreuz), a large village, whence a road leads to the right to Ober-Maiselstein and (4½ M.) Tiefenbach (see p. 10). The train then runs through wood to (12 M.) Langenwang, and crosses the Breitach and the Stillach.

The Old Road from Sonthofen to Oberstdorf leads via Altstätten to (3½ M.) Schöllang (2700’; Inn), prettily situated on a height above the Iller; view from the (½ hr.) cemetery (Schöttanger Burg; 2950). Below, on the Iller, are the small sulphur baths of Au. The road then proceeds by Reichenbach and Rubi, crossing the Trettach, to (1½ M.) Oberstdorf.

14 M. Oberstdorf. — Hotels: *HÔTEL LUTZPODL, with garden, R. 2½-4, pens. 7-9.5.; *MOHR, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 1½-2, pens. 5-6 M; *WITTELSBACHER HOF, R. 1½-3, pens. 6-7 M; *LÖWE, R. 1½-2; D. 2-2½, pens. 5-6 M; *SÖNNE, with garden, R. 1½-2½, D. 1½, pens. 5-6 M; *HÔT.-PENS.
Panorama, at Reute (p. 10; 1/2 hr.), R. 1 1/2-3, pers. 4 1/2-6 M.; Hôt. Trettach, near the Mühlen-Brücke (see below); Hirsch; Traube; Adler; Stern, near the station. — Pensions: *Villa Rubihaus of Thürlings, 6-8 M.; "Pens. Villa Schmidt, 5-6/2 M.; Villa Waldeck; Jägerhaus; J. Heim; Pens. zur Veroneser Klausen, from 4 M. — Apartments abound (enquire at the Rathaus). — Café Stemphe, with garden (also rooms and B.); Café Lingg; Café Knaus.


Oberstdorf (2875'), a thriving village (2500 inhab.) and favourite summer-resort, is beautifully situated in a broad valley in the midst of the Alpau Alps. In front of the handsome church is a war-monument for 1870-71, consisting of a lion crouching in bronze. The church and the chapel of St. Nicholas (near the rail. station) contain altar-pieces by Johann Schraudolph (1808-79), a native of Oberstdorf. About 1 1/2 M. below the village the Trettach, Stillach, and Breitach unite to form the Iller. The ramifications of the valleys from which they descend afford a great variety of excursions.

Walks (contribution to the 'Verschönerungs-Verein' for a stay of 3 days, 1 pers. 2 M., a family 5 M.). On the banks of the Trettach, at the upper end of the village, are the shady promenades of the 'Verein'. Before the Mühlen-Brücke over the Trettach (10 min. from the church) we ascend to the right, turn to the left at the guide-post, and proceed through wood to (5 min.) the Stern, a space provided with benches. Here we may either take the path to the left, leading down to the 'Stoltingsruhe' and (1/4 hr.) the Trettachsteg (path to Spielmannsau, see p. 11); or ascend a little and turn either to the right to the Hofmannsruehe (see below), or to the left to the (1/4 hr.) Rauhenbad (2895'), open-air swimming-bath and separate baths, moderate; pleasant peaty water. We may return via the Alpenrose Inn (see below) and Loretto to (1/2 hr.) Oberstdorf. — On the right bank of the Trettach, below the Mühlen-Brücke, we may follow the Vormittags-Weg to the (1 1/2 M.) Dumelsmoos Bridge, returning by the promenades (Untere and Obere Insel-Anlagen) on the left bank.

Faltenbach Waterfall, in the gorge between the Rubihorn and Schattenberg (25 min.). Beyond the Mühlen-Brücke (see above) we pass a lime-kiln on the left, cross the brook at the end of the ravine, and ascend the right bank to a platform above the foaming cascade. The return from the end of the ravine may be made via the Kühberg (see below); through the ravine to the Nebelhorn, see p. 12.

Kühberg (2950'), 1/2 hr. From the Mühlen-Brücke we follow the Oytal road (p. 11), ascending in a wide bend at the foot of the Schattenberg, or we may take the shorter foot-path straight on, to the Inn (good and moderate), commanding a charming view of Oberstdorf and of the Spielmannsau with the Mädelegabel.

Hofmannsruehe (2955'; 1/2 hr.). Pilgrimage-road from the church to (1/4 M.) the three chapels of St. Loretto, shaded by fine old lime-trees; then to the left up the hill, on the (1/4 hr.) top of which is a pavilion commanding a fine panorama. On the S. summit, 10 min. from Loretto, is the Alpenrose Inn (footpath thence to the Rauhenbad, 1/4 M., see above). The descent may be made through the Trettach-Anlagen to the (20 min.) Mühlen-Brücke (see above).

Jauchenkapf (2880'; 1/2 hr.). We cross the Stillach by the Jauchen Bridge (p. 10), diverge to the right beyond the second bend of the road, and proceed via Jauchen (2815') to the top of the hill, which affords an excellent view. We may return via (1/4 hr.) Reute (p. 10).

*Wasaeh, a beautiful walk (1 hr.). We follow the Fischen road, cross the Stillach and the Breitach, and ascend the road to the left, soon gaining a fine view of the Walser-Tal, to the Wasach Inn (3020'), commanding a beautiful view (best by evening-light), which is still more extensive from the (10 min.) *Kapf, 250' higher: from left to right, the Rubihorn, Schatten-
berg, Höfats, Rauheck, Kreuzeck, Krottenkopf, Kratzer, Himmelsroffen, Mädelegabel, Wilde Mannie, Linkerskopf, Rappenköpfe, Schlappolt, Widderstein, and the sharp crest of the Hohe Ifen. Below lies Oberstdorf. — From the Kapf in 10 min. (turning to the left beyond the house) to the Judenkirche, a natural archway in the rock, through which we obtain a fine view of the Rubihorn, etc. From Wasch to Oberstdorf, returning by Tiefenbach, 1¾ hr. — From Jägersberg (2900'; Schött's Inn), to the N.E. of Wasch (1 hr. from Oberstdorf, diverging to the right beyond the Stillach), the view is also very fine, and more comprehensive towards the N.

Tiefenbach (1 hr.). The road diverges to the left beyond the Breitach bridge (p. 9; diligence from Oberstdorf thrice daily). Pedestrians follow the road to the Walser-Tal to (1½ M) Route (see below) and by a path diverging to the right descend through meadows and wood to the Breitach-Tal. Crossing the Breitach (to the left, road to the Breitach-Klamm, 20 min.; see below), we follow the road to the right through wood to the sulphur-baths of (1½ hr.) Tiefenbach (2790'; Hotel, pens. 4½-5 M), situated in the narrow valley of the Lochbach. Farther on the road ascends among the scattered houses of the village of Tiefenbach, past the (2 min.) Alpenrose Inn. From the point (3 min.) where the road divides, the branch to the right ascends past the church (2900') to (1½ hr.) Wasach (p. 9); that to the left leads past the precipitous Nase to the (1 M.) Hirschspring (2900'), a cutting in the rock which affords a view of the lower Iler-Tal and the Grünten (the road goes on to Ober-Maiselstein and Fischen, p. 8). We may now descend by a pleasant path to the right through wood and meadows to (½ hr.) Langenwang (p. 8), or follow the road straight via Rießle and Ober-Maiselstein (Hirsch) to (1 hr.) Fischen (p. 8). Beyond the Hirschspring a path to the left leads to the (25 min.) Sturmanns-Höhle, a rocky cleft formed by erosion, 930' in length, recently made accessible and lighted by electricity (adm. for 1-5 pers. 3 M, 6 or more 60 pf. each; restaurant), whence we may proceed via (20 min.) Ober-Maiselstein to (1 hr.) Fischen.

*Zwingsteg and Walser Schanz (1½ hr.). Carriage-road from the N.W. end of Oberstdorf via the Jauchen Bridge and Reute (see below) in 1½ hr. (one-horse carr. 6, two horse 10 M; for the whole day, 9 and 18 M). Pedestrians take the road leading due W. from the church to the (¼ hr.) Schlechten-Brücke over the Stillach, and then ascend by a short-cut, joining the carriage-road at the (¾ hr.) hamlet of Reute (2900'; Höt.-Pens. Panorama, with splendid view, see p. 9; Inn 'Zur Gebirgsaussicht', very fair). Hence the road ascends to the S.W. over the hill (pretty views), leaving the hamlet of Kornau to the right, and finally descends through wood into the Kleine Walser-Tal, watered by the Breitach. On the Austrian frontier is the (¼ hr.) Walser Schanz (Schänzle; 3250'; inn); hence on to Riezlern and Mittelberg, see p. 15. — We now retrace our steps for 8 min. and descend through meadows and wood to the right to the *Zwingsteg (3065'), an iron bridge 250 ft. above the Breitach. We may either take the path descending before the bridge to the left and return through the Breitach-Klamm (see below); or beyond the bridge ascend in zigzags to (10 min.) a direction-post, and then descend to the right to the (15 min.) Klammer-Restaurant (see below) and thence to (1½ hr.) Tiefenbach (see above), or to (1 hr.) Oberstdorf.

*Breitach-Klamm, 1½-2 hrs. (waterproof or umbrella desirable). Following the Tiefenbach road for about 2½ M., we diverge at the sawmill to the left via the Ölb and cross the Starzlach to the (1¼ M) Klammer-Restaurant (omnibus from Oberstdorf thrice daily in ¾ hr., 1 M); pedestrians via Reute (see above) require about 1 hr. — The deep and picturesque gorge of the Breitach has been made accessible by a path (adm. 25 pf.) provided with railings and crossing and recrossing the foaming torrent. Passing finally under the Zwingsteg (see above), the lower part of the path ends at a beautiful waterfall (where adm.-tickets must be shown). A pleasant digression may be made past the Zwingsteg to the (20 min.) Walser Schanz (see above). — The path, less attractive beyond this point (adm. 20 pf. extra), goes on, on Austrian territory, to Riezlern (p. 15), 1 hr. from the waterfall.
Algäu Alps.  

OYTAL. Map, p. 8. — I. R. 2. 11

*Freiberg-See (3050'; 1 hr.). To (1/4 hr.) Loretto, see p. 9; 4 min. farther on, by the direction-post, the path leads to the right, traversing meadows and crossing the Ställach, and ascends to the (3/4 hr.) saddle of the Freiberg, beyond which the dark-green lake lies in a beautiful wooded basin at the foot of the Schlappolt (inn, R. 2, pens. 6 M.; bathing-house on the lake; rowing-boat 1 M. per hr.). — Another route (less recommended) from Oberstdorf to the (1 hr.) lake leads to the W. by the Freiberg-Strasse, then to the left and across the Ställach by the (1/2 hr.) Ziegelbach-Brücke, beyond which it ascends through wood. — From the Freiberg-See to (11/2 hr.) Birgsau, see p. 12.

*Spielmannsau (Trettach-Tal; carriage-road, 5 1/2 M.; omnibus from the station twice daily in 3/4 hr.), recommended for a morning-excursion. Road via (3/4 M.) Loretto, see p. 9; 3/4 M. farther on is a finger-post, where the road leads to the left across the N. spur of the Himmelschroffen to a (1 M.) finger-post (2910'), showing the way to the left over the Zwinger-Brücke to Gerstruben (see below), and to the right to Spielmannsau. [Pedestrians are recommended to turn to the right (guide-post) above the Mühlen-Brücke (p. 9), and to follow the generally shady footpath which skirts the right bank of the Trettach via Gruben (see below) to (1 hr.) the Zwinger-Brücke and to Spielmannsau.] From the Zwinger-Brücke we may proceed either straight on, on the right bank, by meadow and woodland paths via the Becherholz to Spielmannsau, or we may follow the carriage-road on the left side of the finely-wooded Trettach-Tal, passing the small blue Christises-See (3003'; inn, pens. 41/2-5 M.) and crossing the Trettach and the Traufbach, to (3 M.) Spielmannsau (3515'; inn), a small hamlet amid grand scenery. Fine view of the huge Trettachspitze to the S.; on the left the Kratzer. — To the E. opens the Trauftal (pleasant excursion to the Traufberg-Alp, 1/2 hr.), from which a toilsome route crosses the Märsle (7215'), between the Kreuzek and the Krottenspitze, to (7-8 hrs.) Hinter-Hornbach (p. 14). — A path leads from Spielmannsau through the wild ravine, finally high on its right side, to (1 hr.) Sperrbach-Steg, in the midst of a grand rocky wilderness. Thence to the Kemptner Hütte, see p. 14.

*Hölltobel and Gerstruben (2 hrs.). (When time is limited the Hölltobel may be included in the Spielmannsau excursion.) Either by the shady footpath on the right bank of the Trettach (see above) via Gruben (r富ts. at X. Kappeler's), or by the road to Spielmannsau as far as (2 1/2 M.) a direction-post indicating the road to Gerstruben, which descends to the left and crosses the Trettach by the Zwinger-Brücke. At (12 min.) a finger-post our path diverges to the right, and after 1/4 hr. more we ascend to the left along the Dietersbach to the deep rocky cleft of the Hölltobel, in which the brook forms three waterfalls. The path first leads to a bridge over the lowest fall, then to a platform above the middle fall, and lastly to the (10 min.) 3 Upper Fall, which takes a clear leap into a funnel-like basin. We ascend hence to (20 min.) Gerstruben (3790'; inn), a hamlet in the upper part of the valley, at the base of the precipitous Höfats (p. 13). About 1 hr. farther up the valley is the Dietersbach Alp (4365'), whence a steep path (guide 5 M.) leads across the Aelpele (5835'), between the Höfats and Rauheck, to the (3 hrs.) Küster Alp in the Oytal (see below). — From Gerstruben an easy road descends in windings to (1 1/2 hr.) the Zwinger-Brücke (see above; hence to Oberstdorf 1 hr.).

Geisalp Lakes (3 31/2 hrs.; guide from the upper lake to the Nebelhornhaus advisable, 5 M.). Road to Schöllang (see p. 8) as far as (2 1/2 M.) Reichenbach; then up to the right to the (1 hr.) Geisalp (3775'; inn), and by a steep and stony path past a fine waterfall of the Reichenbach to the (1 hr.) Lower Geisalp-See (4955'), picturesquely situated in a basin between the Rubihorn (Geisalphorn) on the right, and the Entschenkopf on the left. The small Upper Geisalp-See (5805') lies 1 1/2 hr. farther up; thence to the Nebelhorn-Haus (p. 12) across the Geisfuss (9490') 2 1/2 hrs., fatiguing (guide useful).

Oytal (to the Stuiben Fall, 3 hrs.), road as far as the inn (one-horse carriage 8, two-horse 10 M., whole day 9 and 13 M.). By the lime-kiln beyond the Mühlen-Brücke (p. 9), the road ascends to the right, rounding the base of the Schattenberg, via the Kühberg (p. 9). [Or we may follow
the footpath to Spielmannsau (p. 11) along the right bank of the Trettach to (20 min.) the Trettach bridge and (5 min. farther) the bridge over the Oybach, before which we ascend to the left. The valley is at first monotonous. After 40 min. the road crosses the Oybach and enters an open grassy dale; on the left are the Seevände, with waterfalls, on the right the wooded Riffenkopf. Beyond a second bridge we reach (1/2 hr.) *Kappeler's Inn (3610'), where the road ends. The valley turns to the S., and a fine survey of its head, with the Grosse Wilde, Kleine Wilde, Höllhörner, and Höfals, is disclosed. At the (40 min.) Guten Alp (3600') the path returns to the left bank and ascends steeply to the beautiful (1/2 hr.) *Stuiben Fall (4130), a good view of which is obtained from a point 10 min. higher up. — About 1/2 hr. farther up is the Küser Alp (4610'); thence across the Aelpele (3830') to Gerstruben, see p. 11; over the Hornbach-Joch (6640') to the Lochtal, see p. 14. — From the Stuiben Fall through the Geisbach-Tobel and over the (21/2 hrs.) Himmelleck (6570') to (41/2 hrs.) Hinterstein, see p. 27. From the Schönberg Alp in the Bärgindele (p. 27) a path runs to the right, skirting the precipitous slopes of the Wilde and Wiedener, direct to (7 hrs. from Oberstdorf) the Prinz-Luitpold-Haus on the Hochwegel (p. 27).

Birgsau (Stillach-Tal), an agreeable afternoon's excursion. Carriage road to (6 M.) Birgsau (omnibus in the forenoon, 1 M; one-horse carr. 6, two-horse 10 M, whole day 10 and 20 M) and to (21/4 M.) Einödsbach. To Loreto, see p. 9. The road proceeds on the right bank of the Stillach, via the hamlet of Anatswald, between the Himmelshoffen on the left, and the Schappolt, and farther on, the Warmatsgundkopf and Griesgundkopf on the right. 6 M. Birgsau (3120'; Adler), a solitary hamlet commanding a beautiful view to the S. of (from left to right) the Trettachspitze, Hochfrottspitze, Bockkarkopf, Wilde Mannel, Linkerskopf, and Rappenkopf. A good path now leads at the same level for 10 min., and then ascends (to the left at the guide-post) the right side of the wild ravine of the Stillach; 25 min., a platform on the right, with a good view of the gorge (the Bachergünd), 5 min. Einödsbach (3660'); Inn, unpretending), a hamlet near the head of the valley (called beyond this the Rappenalpen-Tal). The Bach Loch, a huge gully, ascends hence to the Mädlegabel. 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 Mädlegabel, 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. Edelweiss may be found (by good climbers) on the slopes above. — Pedestrians should return by the (11/2 hr.) Freiberg-See (see p. 11); the route crosses the Stillach, 20 min. below Birgsau, and leads chiefly through wood, passing the mouth of the Warmatsgund-Tal (with interesting structures for intercepting the water) and the houses of Faistenau, Ringgang, and Schweand (good inn, pens. 41/2 M).

Mountain Ascents (guides, see p. 9). — Nebelhorn (7295'), an easy ascent of 4-41/2 hrs. (guide, unnecessary, 5 M). We either follow the shady path through the gorge from the Falltenbach Fall (p. 9); or ascend to the left in zigzags, from the bridge below the fall, across meadows and through wood, to (11/2 hr.) the Vordere Seealp (4185'). In 20 min. more we reach the end of the valley (4160') and ascend a good bridle-path to the left for 3/4 hr., then turn to the right over pastures to the (3/4 hr.) Nebelhorn-Haus (6330'); *Inn in summer, telephone to Oberstdorf), commanding a fine view. Thence to the left to (3/4 hr.) the summit, a narrow ridge, descending almost perpendicularly towards the Rüterschwang-Tal (p. 27). Magnificent view. — The descent from the Nebelhorn-Haus to the Oytal (see above) past the Seealp-See (5340') is steep and rather laborious, but interesting (to Kappeler's Inn, 2 hrs.; the track descending to the lake should be avoided, as it there comes to an abrupt end). — The descent from the Nebelhorn-Haus by the Geisfuss to the Geisalp Lakes (p. 11) is fatiguing (guide advisable). — An interesting pass leads from the Nebelhorn-Haus across the Zeiger (6385') and the Wengen Alp to (5 hrs.) Hinterstein (p. 27); guide from Oberstdorf 10 M. Path to the Prinz-Luitpold-Haus, see p. 13. — The Daumen (7480'); p. 27) may be ascended in 31/2 hrs. from
the Nebelhorn-Haus via the Zeiger and the Koblat (guide 10 M, with
descent to Hindelang 12 M).

Söllereck (5595), 3½ hrs., easy and interesting (guide 6 M, not
indispensable). From the (1½ hr.) Schlächten-Brücke (p. 10) we ascend the (1 hr.)
Hölltrücken to the left (fine views) to the (2½ hrs.) summit (admirable
view). An interesting excursion over the arete may be taken hence by
experts, passing the Schlappolt (6449) on the S., to the top of the Fellhorn
(see below). — Fellhorn (6680'), interesting and not difficult, 5 hrs. (guide,
not indispensable, 6 M). From (4½ M.) Anatswald, on the Birgsau road
(p. 12), a path, diverging to the right, ascends through wood and meadows
to the Schlappolt Alp and the (3½ hrs.) summit. Or from Anatswald we
may ascend the Warmatsgund-Tal, to the S.W., to the Warmatsgund Alp
and the last alp Im Wank (4525') and follow the path to the arete and thence
to the N. to the (3½ hrs. top). Easy descent to Riezlern in the Walser-
Tal (p. 15; 2½ hrs.). — Rainbeck (7855') and Kreuzeck (7855'), not difficult
for mountaineers, in 4½ hrs. from Gerstruben (p. 11; guide 8 M for each
separately, 10 M for both together). The route leads via the Dietersbach-
Alpe and the Aelpele (see p. 11) to the (3½ hrs.) Rainbeck, and thence to
the S. across the Sattel (1415') to the (6 hrs.) Kreuzeck. Descent by the
Märzle into the Trettachtal (p. 11), to the (2 hrs.) Kemptner Hütte (p. 14), or
via the March-Scharte to the Hermann von Barth Hütte (p. 247). — Höfats
(W. summit, 7410'), in 3½-4 hrs. from Gerstruben (guide 15 M; one for
each traveller required), difficult and not free from danger owing to the
extremely steep grass-slopes (60-70°), to be attempted only by those quite
free from dizziness (climbing-irons necessary). The Höfatswann, on the
S.W. side, is botanically interesting. — Grosse Krottenskopf (8710'), from
the (5 hrs.) Kemptner-Hütte (p. 14) via the Ober-Mühle-Joch in 3½ hrs.
(guide 12 M), toilsome. Superb view. Descent through the Hermannskarko
to the (2 hrs.) Hermann von Barth Hütte (p. 247). — *Hochvogel (8565'),
ascended in 7½ hrs. via the Oytal and the Himmeleck, not difficult, but
fatiguing, see pp. 12, 27 (guide 14 M, with descent to Hinterstein 15 M).
Another attractive ascent, from the Nebelhorn-Haus (guide not indispensable
for experts), passes the Grosse and Kleine Seekopf, the Schochen, and the
Lachenkopf, and leads via the Laufbacherweg (1440') to the Schönberg-Hütte
in the Bärgünde (p. 27) and to the (4½ hrs.) Prinz-Luitpold-Haus (p. 27).

*Madelegabel (8875'), not difficult for practised mountaineers (guide
10 M, with descent to Spielmannsau 12 M). From (2½ hrs.) Einödsbach
(p. 12) the path ascends the Bacher-Tal (wire-ropes at several points) to
the (3½ hrs.) Waltenberger-Haus, a club-hut with provision-depot, finely
situated in the Bocktar (6835'). Thence a good path ascends over rocks to
the (1½ hrs.) Bockkar-Scharte (8275'), a gap between the Hochfrottspitze and
the Bockkarkopf (555'), and traverses the small Trettach Glacier and still
steep slabs of rock to the (6½ hrs.) summit. Magnificent panorama. — The
ascent from the N. side is easier and not much longer. From the (5 hrs.)
Kemptner Hütte (see p. 14) this route ascends to the (25 min.) Madelejoch (6665')
and thence round the S. side of the Kraitzer via the Kraitzer-Joch (7303') and
the Schwarte Miltz to the Trettach Glacier and the (3 hrs.) summit (guide
10 M, with descent to Einödsbach 12 M). — Hetbrunner Weg via the
Bockkar-Scharte to the (3 hrs.) Hohe Licht, see p. 14. — The Hochfrottspitze
(8685'; difficult), may be ascended from the Waltenberger-Haus in 2½ hrs.
— The Trettachspitze (8515'), 5-6 hrs. from Einödsbach via the Wilden-
gundskopf (7340'), is very difficult (guide 20 M).

*Hohe Licht (Hochalmenspitze, 8705), 7½-8 hrs., usually not difficult
for adepts (guide from Einödsbach 10 M). From (2½ hrs.) Einödsbach (p. 12)
we proceed either via the Linkers Alp in 3 hrs., or via the Köberlertal,
which diverges to the left from the Rappenalpen-Tal farther up, in 5½ hrs.
to the Rappensee-Hütte (6860'; inn in summer), in grand scenery. Thence
the route leads via the Grosse Steinscharte (p. 15) to the upper end of the
Hochalm-Tal and the (2 hrs.) summit (fine view). The descent may be
made to the (½ hr.) Hochalpe (quarters) and to (1½ hr.) Lechleiten or Streu,
in the Lechtal (p. 248); or from the Rappensee-Hütte by a new path (red
way-marks to (3 hrs.) Lechleiten (p. 248). — A highly interesting path,
known as the Heilbronner Weg, leads from the Hohe Licht via the Wilde Mann (8455') and Bockkarkopf (8555') to the (3 hrs.) Bockkar-Scharta (p. 13), but should not be tried except by experts with guide (114 hr.). — Biberkopf (Hundskopf, 8530'), 3-31/2 hrs. from the Rappensee-Hütte via the N.W. shoulder, difficult (guide 14 hr.). — Linkerskopf (8055'), from the Rappensee Hut in 11/2 hr. (guide 7 hr.), laborious. — Other ascents from the Rappensee Hut are those of the Rotgundspitze (5150'; 131/4 hrs.), Hochgundspitze (8070'; 41/2 hr.), Rappenseekopf (5035'; 1 hr.), and Hochrappenkopf (7935'; 11/4 hr.). — From the Rappensee-Hütte to Lechleiten (p. 248) via the Upper Biber-Alp, 31/2 hrs. (red way-marks; guide not indispensable for experts).

Hohe Ifen (7315'), an interesting ascent (guide 10 hr., from Riezlen 9 K., to Rohrmoos 13 K.). The route leads from (21/2 hrs.) Riezlen (see p. 15; guide, Karl Wüstner) across the Breitach and through the Schwarzwasser-Tal to (11/4 hr.) Auen (4400'; rime-t.; hay-beds). Hence we continue to the right to the (50 min.) Upper Auen Alp, and ascend the Ifenwand by a narrow path to (2 hrs.) the summit, which affords a splendid view. A toilsome descent (only for experts with guide) leads across the fissured and undulating Ifen Plateau, from which rise the gigantic cliffs of the Gottesacker-wände, past the (21/2 hrs.) Gottesacker Alp (6020'), to the Scharte (6445'), whence we descend steeply via the Hochalpe and Kessler Alp to (2 hrs.), the Schrine, or by the Gatter Alp to (21/2 hrs.) Rohrmoos (p. 15). Via Schönbach to (5 hrs.) Au in the Bregenzer Wald, see p. 244.

Passes. From Oberstdorf to Holzgau on the Lech over the Mädele-Joch (71/2 hrs.; guide, not necessary for experts, 10 hr.), an interesting route. Through the Spielmannsau (Trettach-Tal) as far as (3 hrs.) the Sperrbach-Steg, see p. 11. Crossing the Sperrbach at the Untere Knühe, the path ascends in windings to the Obere Knühe (4500') and the (21/2 hrs.) Kemptner Hütte on the Obermädele Alp (6050'; inn in summer), and the (25 min.) Mädele-Joch (6475'), between the Kratzer and Mutter; fine view, to the S., of the Lechtal mountains and to the E. of the Grosse Krottenkopf. (The Ober-Mädele-Joch, 6710', lies a little farther to the E.) We now descend abruptly (blue marks) to the Rossgumpen Alp in the Höhenbach-Tal, and follow the ‘Gesprengte Weg’ through the striking ravine to (2 hrs.) Holzgau (p. 248). Or we may follow the path from the Ober-Mändle-Joch along the flanks of the Grosse Krottenkopf to the Karjoch, between the Ramstallspitze and Strählkopf, and thence descend through the Bernhards-Tal (picturesque ravine), or (easier) skirt the Strählkopf to the Gumpen-Sattel and descend via the Bernhardseck to (3 hrs.) Eibigental (p. 247).

From Oberstdorf to Elmen in the Lechtal over the Hornbach-Joch (10 hrs.), fatiguing, but on the whole repaying (guide to Hinter-Hornbach 10 hr.). The route first leads through the Optyal (p. 11), past the Stubes Falt, to the (31/2 hrs.) Käsé Alp (4610'; p. 12); it then ascends to the left to the (31/4 hr.) Guten Alp (5560') and to the (2 hrs.) Hornbach-Joch (6840'), between the Höllhörner (7050') and the Jochspitze (7300'). Splendid survey of the Hochvogel and the Lechtal Mts. We now descend rapidly (with the huge Hochvogel facing us) into the Jochbach-Tal to the (11/4 hr.) Joch Alp (4215'), and then by a tolerable path to (1 hr.) Hinter-Hornbach (3810'; Adler, by the church, rustic, good wine; guide, Jos. Friedle), a village charmingly situated at the opening of the Jochtal into the Hornbach-Tal. The ascent hence of the Hochvogel (8505'), in 4 hrs. (with guide), by the ‘Baumeneimer Path’ through the Rosskar and across the S.W. arete, is difficult (11/2 hrs., with guide); a better route leads over the Fuchsens-Sattel (6770') to the small snow-field in the Fuchsenerk and thence to the left to the Schnur and the (5 hrs.) summit (comp. p. 27). — The Urbeleskarritspitze (8665'), the highest summit of the Hornbach chain, ascended via the Urbeleskar in 51/2 hrs., with guide, is also arduous; about halfway up, 21/2 hrs. from Hinter-Hornbach, is the Kaufbeurer Hütte (6560'; provision depôt). The ascent of the Bretteispitze (8540'), 21/2 hrs. from the Kaufbeurer Hütte, is not difficult. From the Kaufbeurer Hütte to the (7 hrs.) Hermann von Barth Hütte, see p. 247; to Häselgau, p. 247. — From Hinter-Hornbach a good path leads, chiefly through wood, to (11/2 hr.) Vorder-Hornbach (3190'; two plain inns) in the broad Lechtal. Below the village we turn to the
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right and cross the Hornbach to the hamlet of Martinau, then traverse the bottom of the valley to the left, and cross the Lech to the road which leads to (1 hr.) Elten (p. 246).

To the Upper Lechtal over the Schröfen Pass, 6½-7 hrs. to Lechleiten (guide not indispensible), the shortest way to the Arlberg. The route crosses the Stillach beyond (2 hrs.) Birgsau (see p. 12), and ascends the left bank to the (3¼ hrs.) Buchenrain Alp (3675'), commanding a splendid view of the Bacher-Tal; to the right on the flank of the Griesgundkopf, is a shooting-box of Prince-Regent Luitpold. The upper Stillach-Tal (Rappenalpen-Tal) is monotonous and enclosed by wooded mountains, towards the E. towers the Trettachspitze; farther up, on the left, the Biberkopf; on the right, the Rossgundkopf and Liechelkopf. The path crosses the Stillach several times before reaching (2 hrs.) the Biber Alp (4300'), on a hill formed by stony deposits. Beyond it we again cross the (30 min.) brook and ascend the abrupt slope by a rough, stony path to (½ hr.) the Schröfen Pass (3535'), which commands a fine survey of the Geishorn, Liechelkopf, Schafalpenköpfe, and (S.E.) Biberkopf. A good path now descends (keeping to the left) to (½ hr.) the Austrian custom-house at Lechleiten, a few minutes above which, to the left, lies the village (p. 243). Travellers whose destination is Wurtz (p. 249) follow the cart-road to the right.

Over the Haldenwanger-Eck to Hochkrumbach, 8 hrs. (guide unnecessary). Through the Rappenalpen-Tal to the (5 hrs.) Biber Alp, see above; then on the left bank of the Stillach (the bridge and route to the Schröfen Pass remaining on the left) to the Haldenwanger Alp (5840') at the head of the Rappenalpen-Tal, and to the (2 hrs.) Haldenwanger-Eck (6220'; fine view). The descent is by the Hirschegren Alp to (1 hr.) Hochkrumbach (p. 245).

Over the Grosse Steinscharte to Lechleiten, 10 hrs. (guide unnecessary). From the (5 hrs.) Rappensee-Hütte (p. 13) to the (9½ hrs.) Grosse Steinscharte (7340'), between the Rotgundspitze and the Hochgundspitze. Thence we descend into the wooded Hochalpen-Tal and follow the right bank of the brook to the Lechtal (p. 243), where a bridle-path ascends to the right to (2 hrs.) Lechleiten. A shorter and more interesting path (red marks) leads from the Rappensee-Hütte via the upper Biber Alp and the Schändle to (3½ hrs.) Lechleiten.

From Oberstdorf to the Schröcken, through the Kleine Walser-Tal and over the Gentschel-Joch, 9 hrs., attractive. A post-omnibus plies twice daily in 4 hrs. to Mittelberg, returning in 3½ hrs. To the (1½ hr.) Walser Schanze (3250'; inn), see p. 10. The road thence ascends the Kleine Walser-Tal, via (3 M.) Rieslein (3670'; Englel; Traube; Stern; ascent of the Hohe Ifen, see p. 14) and (2½ M.) Hirscheng (3880'; Hirsch; guide, Engelh. Schwarzmann), to (1½ M.) Mittelberg (3985; "Krone"; "Widderstein, R. Cö pf. 1°, pens. 3½-4°; guides, Jod. Müller, G. Winkel), the chief place of the valley, situated on a green hill. From Mittelberg to (3½-4 hrs.) Hochkrumbach over the Gentschel-Joch, see p. 245 (guide 8 K.; the Widderstein may be conveniently ascended from the Gentschel-Joch in 4 hrs.; guide 9 K.; comp. p. 245). The road ends 3 M. farther on, at Baad (3920'; inn), whence an easy path leads to the S., through the Bergunter-Tal and across the Bergunt-Joch (6700) between the Widderstein and Höfenspitze, to (3½ hrs.) Hochkrumbach (p. 245). Another, but fatiguing and uninteresting pass crosses the Starzel-Joch (6130') to (4½ hrs.) Schoppernau (p. 244).

From Oberstdorf to Hittisau via Rohrmoos, 8½ hrs., a route somewhat deficient in interest. Cart-road from (1 hr.) Tiefenbach (p. 10) on the left bank of the Starzlach to (1½ hr.) Rohrmoos (3910; good inn), a large dairy-farm belonging to Prince Waldburg. On the S. are the Gottersackerwände (p. 14). Then by a bad and often marshy path to the (1½ hr.) Schrine (3260'; on the left the fine cascade of the Kesselbach), and down the Hirschgunden Tal (inn), crossing the small gorge of the Fugenbach (Austrian frontier), to (3½ hrs.) Sibratsgünd (3040'; inn), whence a road leads to (2½ hrs.) Hittisau (p. 242).—A much more interesting route leads from Tiefenbach through the Lochbach-Tal, past the Freiburger Alp (4365'), the Gauchenwände, and Balderschwang, to (9 hrs.) Hittisau.
3. From Biessenhofen to Füssen. Hohenschwangau.

From Biessenhofen to Füssen, 23 M., local railway in 13/4 hr. (3 M., 1 M. 35 pf.). This railway starts from Kaufbeuren; passengers by express trains which do not stop at Biessenhofen change carriages at Kaufbeuren. Omnibus (in connection with the trains) from Füssen to Hohenschwangau (9 1/4 hr.; 70 pf., there and back 1 M. 20 pf.); also hotel-omnibus from the Hohenschwangau hotels (1 M.). Carriage from Füssen to Hohenschwangau, with one horse 4, with two horses 6 M.; to Neu-Schwanstein 6 or 9 M. Return-journey in each case one-half more; but an arrangement must be made as to the length of the halt. Driver's fee 10 per cent of the fare.

Biessenhofen, see p. 4. The branch-line to Füssen diverges here to the left. — 11 1/2 M. Ehenhofen. 4 M. Oberdorf (2390'; Post), a market-town with a lofty situated church and an old château (branch-line to the S.E. to Lechbruck, 13 1/2 M., in 1 hr.). — 7 M. Leuterschach; 9 M. Balteratsried; 11 M. Lengenwang; 14 1/4 M. Seeq (2680'), a well-built village on the hill to the right. — Beyond (16 M.) Enzenstetten the ruin of Falkenstein (p. 21) appears to the right, with the Aggenstein behind it (p. 21). — 17 1/2 M. Weizern-Hopferau. 20 M. Reinertshof, on the E. bank of the Hopfensee.

23 M. Füssen. — The Railway Station lies a short distance from the town, 6-8 min. from the bridge over the Lech. — Hotels. Bayerischer Hof (Post), at the station, R. 2-4, B. 1 M., D. 3, pens. 6-8 M.; Hirsch, R. 1 1/2-4, pens. 4 1/2-7 M.; Alte Post; Mohr; Neue Post; Low; Sonne; Neuschwanstein; Baumgarten; Schiff. — Guides. Joh. Mich. Kiechle; Anselm Kiechle; Max Streidl.

Füssen (2615'), a small town (4458 inhabit.) charmingly situated on the Lech, with a castle erected by the bishops of Augsburg in 1322 and restored by King Max II., presents an attractive picture of a mediæval town. Below the castle are the suppressed Benedictine abbey of St. Mang, founded in 629 (now private property), and the Church of St. Magnus, erected in 1701 on older foundations. The gate in the town-wall between the castle and the church commands a fine view. Near the Bayerischer Hof is a bronze Statue of Prince Regent Luitpold, by Al. Mayer (1903). The rope-works on the right bank of the Lech employ about 1000 hands.

On the W. side of the town is the Baumgarten, with pretty promenades. About 1 1/2 M. to the W. is the small sulphur-bath of Faulenbach (Kleber's Inn, pens. 4 M.), near the little Faulenbacher See (bath-establishment and hotel-restaurant); and 2 1/4 M. farther on lies the pretty Altat-See (2739'; inn in summer), 1/2 hr. from which is the Salober Alp, with charming view (thence to the Falkenstein, 1 1/2 hr., see p. 21). From the Altat-See a pleasant route leads back to Füssen in 1 1/2 hr. via the Kobelweg. — On the left bank of the Lech, above Faulenbach, is the (3 M.) Inn zur Lüne (p. 22).

On the right bank of the Lech, a few hundred paces above the bridge, a path (guide-post) with pilgrimage-stations ascends from the church to the (1/2 hr.) Kalvarienberg (3130'), surmounted by three crosses, and commanding a fine view of Füssen, Hohenschwangau, Neuschwanstein, etc. A footpath leads hence, skirting the Schwansee, to (1 hr.) Hohenschwangau.

The Road from Füssen to Hohenschwangau (3 M.) crosses the Lech, turns to the left, and descends the right bank of the Lech. It then turns to the right (to the left the road to Schwangau), passing the (1/2 hr.) Alterschroffen Inn and the Café Rupprecht,
leads through the park, and skirts the Schlossberg to (1/2 hr.) Hohenschwangau. — Pedestrians follow the road to Reutte (p. 22), to the right beyond the bridge, for 5 min., then ascend the path to the left on the slope of the Kalvarienberg, which leads past the (7 min.) view-point known as the 'Kanzel', crosses a cart-track, and passes through wood to (6 min.) the saddle between the Kalvarienberg and the Schwarzenberg. An approach to the Alpenrosen-Weg (see below) diverges here to the right, and 2 min. farther on our route joins the 'Königs-Strasse' (no carriages allowed). We descend this road, to the left, with a view of Neu-Schwanstein and Hohenschwangau, and before reaching the (18 min.) Schwamsee take the footpath to the right across the (25 min.) ridge, where the Alpenrosen-Weg (see below) joins our route, to (12 min.) the village of Hohenschwangau. — A prettier route (1 1/2 hr.) is offered by the Alpenrosen-Weg, which begins at the Weisshaus (p. 22) and winds along the slope of the Schwarzenberg, commanding beautiful views. This route may be joined from the Schwarz-Brücke or from the saddle between the Kalvarienberg and the Schwarzenberg (see above).

**Hohenschwangau. — Hotels. Hôtel-Pens. Schwamsee, 3/4 M. from the Alp-See, R. 3-4, D. 4, pens. in July and Aug. 7-10 M; Hôtel Alpenrose, pleasantly situated on the Alp-See, R. 3 1/2-5, B. 4 1/4, D. 3 1/2, pens. in July and Aug. 8-10 M; Zur Liesl, R. 2-4 M. — All these have omnibuses at the station of Füssen (1 M). A railway-omnibus also meets all trains (10 pf.). — Apartments to be had in summer. — Small bathing-house on the Alp-See (bath 30 pf.).**

The castle of Neu-Schwanstein is open from May 14th to Oct. 15th, week-days 9-12 and 2-5, Sun. 10-12 and 2-5 (adm. 3 M); closed on June 13th, the anniversary of King Louis II.'s death. The château of Hohenschwangau is generally occupied in summer by members of the Bavarian royal family and is then not accessible; otherwise it is open at the same hours as Neu-Schwanstein (adm. 50 pf.).

**Hohenschwangau (2690'),** a small village at the foot of a hill crowned by the castle of the same name, is a pleasant summer-resort with numerous attractive walks in the vicinity. It lies near the beautiful blue *Alp-See*, which is girdled with fine woods, while the steep crags of the Pilgerschrofen rise above its S. end. Opposite the Alpenrose Hotel begins the 'Fürsten-Strasse' (open to pedestrians only), from which (3 min.) a road to the right to Schloss Hohenschwangau and (8 min.) the above-mentioned footpath to Füssen diverge. About 40 paces farther on a footpath leads to the left to the 'Pindar-Platz', a rocky projection with a fine view of the lake (p. 19). Well-made paths make the entire circuit of the lake (1 1/4 hr.). — The footpath to the old Schloss ascends opposite the Liesl Inn (5 min.; adm., see above; duration of visit about 40 min.).

**Schloss Hohenschwangau (2840'),** formerly called *Schwanstein*, originally belonged to the house of Guelph but in 1567 passed to the Dukes of Bavaria. It was sold for a trifling sum in 1820 and in 1832 was purchased by King Max II. of Bavaria (d. 1864), then crown-prince, who caused the ruin to be entirely reconstructed and decorated with frescoes from German legend and history by *Schwind,*
Lindenschmit, Ruben, Monten, and other Munich artists. The castle commands charming views of the plain, the Alp-See, and Neu-Schwanstein. It was the favourite residence of Kings Max II. and Louis II., the latter of whom spent his later years almost exclusively here. The little garden, to the left of the entrance to the castle, contains a Marble Bath, cut out of the rock, with two nymphs, by Schwanthaler, and the Lion Fountain, by the same artist.

Opposite the ascent to Hohenschwangau, near the Liesl Inn, begins the road to (25-30 min.) Neu-Schwanstein, from which (5 min.) the road to the Blöckenhau (p. 19) diverges to the right; 6 min. farther on (opposite the footpath from the Hôtel Schwanssee) a steep footpath ascends on the right to the Jugend; and 12 min. farther on a bridle-path diverges to the right, near a booth on the left side of the road, for the Jugend and the Marien-Brücke. The road next passes the Inn sur Neuen Burg (5 rooms, well spoken of) and in 8 min. reaches the castle of —

*Neu-Schwanstein (3165'), begun by King Louis II. in 1869 on the site of the old castle of Vorder-Hohenschwangau, and beautifully situated on a precipitous rock above the profound ravine of the Pöllat. The castle, built in the Romanesque style by Von Dollmann, Riedel, and Hofmann, is planned somewhat after the style and arrangement of the Wartburg, but on a much larger scale. Through the Gatehouse on the N.E. (adm., see p. 17) we enter the first court, in which to the right (N.W.) is the Palas or main building, to the left (S.E.) the Kemenate, or women's apartments, and in the middle the Ritterbau. The visit takes about 1 hr. The castle is splendidly fitted up, and its windows command beautiful views, especially of Hohenschwangau and the Alp-See to the S., and of the gorge of the Pöllat and the Marien-Brücke to the E.

The imposing Palas has five stories: the groundfloor contains the offices, the first floor is occupied by the attendants, the second is unfinished, and the royal apartments are on the third. Visitors ascend to the third floor by a staircase of 96 steps in the massive N. tower, 195' high. The landing at the top of the staircase is adorned with frescoes by Hauschild, illustrating the legend of Sigurd. To the left we pass through the Adjutants' Room to the King's Study, with scenes from the story of Tannhäuser by Aigner; and thence through the Stalactite Grotto to the former Winter Garden, a balcony commanding a fine view of the plain. Next follow the Sitting Room, with pictures from the Lohengrin legend by Hauschild; the Dressing Room, with scenes from the lives of Walter von der Vogelweide and Hans Sachs by Ile; the Gothic Bedchamber, with illustrations of the story of Tristan and Isolde by Spiess; the Oratory, with scenes from the life of Louis IX. by Hauschild (fine view of the valley of the Pöllat from the balcony). The Dining Hall is embellished with scenes from the Wartburg under the Landgrave Hermann, by F. Pilpoy. The ante-chamber leads back to the landing, whence we enter the (unfinished) Throne Room, fitted up in the Byzantine taste, with pictures by Hauschild, representing the relations of monarchy to religion. It has a mosaic floor and an open loggia. — Aigner has also adorned the landing at the top of the staircase on the fourth floor with a series of 12 pictures from the story of Gudrun, by Hauschild. On this floor is the *Festsaal or Sängersaal (Minstrels' Hall), 90' long, with pictures from Wolfram von Eschenbach's 'Parzival' by Spiess, Munsch, and Pilpoy.
A footpath, diverging to the left from the road at the N. angle of the castle, leads to the W. round the castle to the above-mentioned bridle-path. (Before the latter is reached (4 min.), a footpath descends to the left to the Gorge of the Pollat, where we have a view of the castle and of the Pollat Waterfall from below.) We ascend by the bridle-path and in 5 min. reach a point whence two footpaths diverge: one, to the right, leading down to the (1 min.) *Jugend (2950'), a clearing in the wood commanding a charming view of Hohenschwangau and the Alp-See; the other, to the left, ascends to the (4 min.) *Marien-Brücke, a handsome iron bridge 138' long, which boldly spans the rocky gorge of the Pollat at a height of 295' above the waterfall and affords the best view of Neuschwanstein. — Returning from the bridge, we take the path to the left, which brings us in 2 min. to the Blöckenau road, at which also the bridle-path ends (to Hohenschwangau by this road ½ hr.).

From Hohenschwangau a direct and interesting route leads to Linderhof (p. 43) in 6 hrs. (guide unnecessary). A road leads through the Pollat-Tal to the (1½ hr.) royal shooting-lodge in the Blöckenau, and thence a good footpath crosses the Schützensteig or Jägersteig (1660') to the (2 hrs.) Ammerwald Hotel (p. 44; guide unnecessary).

To the Tegelberg Alp (5680'), 3 hrs., a pleasant excursion. We ascend the hunting-path from the Marien-Brücke (see above) or the road to (3 M.) the Blöckenau (see above), diverging to the left at the 'Verbotener Weg' placard (permission for either route obtained from the forester) and ascending in windings to the (2 hrs.) royal hunting-lodge (closed), which commands a beautiful view of mountain and plain. Hence to the top of the Brandschrofen (6170'), marked by a cross, in 25 min. more (steady head necessary). During the shooting-season, at the end of Aug. and beginning of Sept., the ascents of the Tegelberg, Säuling, etc., are closed to the public.

The *Säuling (6685') may be ascended from Hohenschwangau by a marked path via the Aelpel in 3½-4 hrs., without difficulty (guide 6 M., not indispensable for experts). Fine view from the top. The descent may be made by a marked path to (2½ hrs.) Pflach (p. 22; ascent thence in 3½-4 hrs.) or direct to the Schluxen Inn (see below).

The Hochplatte (6840'; guide necessary), ascended via the Jäger-Hütte on the Schützensteig in 4½-5 hrs. (last hour fatiguing), commands a finer view than the Säuling.

A pleasant day’s excursion may be made from Hohenschwangau to the ruin of *Falkenstein (p. 21; carriage with one horse 18, two horses 30 M. there and back).

Pedestrians proceeding to Reutte (8 M.) follow the ‘Fürsten-Strasse’ (p. 17; prohibited to carriages and cyclists), high on the N. bank of the Alp-See, or the good path past the ‘Pindar-Platz’ (p. 17), to the end of the lake, and then return to the road. We pass the (13/4 M.) Austrian frontier-station and descend in windings, turning to the left at the (1/4 hr.) Schluxen Inn (good wine) and following the Pinswang road to (3 M.) Pflach (see p. 22).

Another attractive route (marked path) turns to the left before the Weisshaus (p. 22), near the (22 min.) Austrian frontier, and leads via the (1 hr.) Rotewand and the (1/4 hr.) Galmeikopf (fine views from both) to the (1/2 hr.) Schluxen Inn.

4. From Kempten to Reutte via Pfronten.

30½ M. RAILWAY in 3 hrs.; from Kempten to Pfronten-Ried, 19½ M., in 2½ hr. (fares 1 M. 70, 1 M. 10 pf.); from Pfronten-Ried to Reutte, 11 M., in 1-1½ hr. (1 K. 68 or 1 K. 12 h.).

Kempten (2285'), see p. 5. The local railway (views to the right) crosses the Iller, diverges to the right from the main line, and leads
past the manufacturing village of Kottern to (21/2 M.) Durach (2340'; Batzer) and up a steep gradient to (41/2 M.) Sulzberg. The village of Sulzberg (Zinth), 11/4 M. to the right, has an old church, recently restored, with a good carved altar. The (1/4 hr.) ruined castle of Sulzberg commands a fine view; 11/2 M. to the S.W. is the wood-
girt Sulzberger See (inn). — The line continues to ascend to (5 M.) Iodbad Sulzbrunn (2680'; Reichsadler), the station for the well equipped iodine baths of Sulzbrunn. Thence it runs through wood, with pretty glimpses of the mountains, via (71/2 M.) Bodelsberg (König) and (83/4 M.) Zollhaus Peterstal (2920'; Hirsch), descends into the marshy upper part of the Rottach-Tal, and ascends again to (11 M.) Oy (2980'). The village (Gött; Stach), on a hill to the right, commands a fine mountain-view (to the E. the Zugspitze and Säuling, to the W. the graceful outline of the Grünten). Beyond Oy the railway reaches its highest point (2995') and then gradually descends in a wide curve round the village of Haslach to (121/2 M.) Wertach (2920'; Wertacher Hof).

A diligence plies thrice daily from the station to (3 M.; in 3/4 hr.) Wertach (3000'; Engel; Adler), a prettily situated village (1300 inhab.), rebuilt after a fire in 1893, a convenient starting-point for ascents of the Grünten (5705'; 31/2 hrs.; comp. p. 8), the Wertacher Horn (5500; 21/2 hrs., the Sorgschrofen (5290'; 21/2-3 hrs.), etc. A road leads to the S. through the Wertach-Tal to (111/2 hr.) Unterjoch, branching there to (1 hr.) Osterjoch to the right, and (11/4 hr.) Schattwald (p. 28) to the left.

The railway now enters the Wertach-Tal to the N.E. and beyond (131/2 M.) Maria-Rain (2630') crosses the Wertach, by a handsome bridge 90' high. — 15 M. Nesselwang (2845'; Post; Krone; Bär; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms), a pleasant village (1200 inhab.), frequented as a summer-resort, at the foot of the Alp spitze (5150').

Excursions may be made hence to (1/2 hr.) the Waterfall, the (3/4 hr.) ruins of Nesselburg, the (1 hr.) pilgrimage church of Maria-Trost, or to (11/2 hr.; carriage-road) Wertach (see above). — The Edelsberg (5300') is easily ascended hence by a marked path in 2 hrs. Immediately below the top is the open Edelberg Pavilion; at the top is a mountain-indicator. Fine view extending to the Sentis and the Lake of Constance. Descent to Pfronten, see p. 21.

The Falkenstein comes into sight in front as the train proceeds; to the right rise the Brentenjoch and Aggenstein. — 161/2 M. Kappel (2900') is one of the thirteen villages constituting the district of Pfronten (perhaps Prons Rhaetiae?). 18 M. Pfronten-Weissbach (2880'; Haf; Post; Hotel at the station). — 191/4 M. Pfronten-Ried (2860'; *Railway Hotel zum Falkenstein, R. 1-3, pens. 3-5 M; Kreuz), the terminus, is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Vils, and is frequented as a summer-resort, like the adjacent villages of Heilern (Adler, pens. 3-31/2 M), Dorf (Krone), Steinach (Löwe), and Berg (Engel; Hirsch). Swimming-bath in the Vils, in the upper Weidach-Anlagen, near Heilern, 1/2 M. from the station.

Excursions (guide, K. Eberle of Pfronten). Starting from Ried we cross the Vils, traverse Heilern and Dorf, and taking the footpath to the right 200 paces farther on ascend to the (1/2 hr.) Ascha, on the slope of the Kienberg, commanding a charming view of the lower valley of the Vils
to Reutte. VILS. Map, p. 22. — I. Route 4. 21

(Säuling, Zugspitze). Return on the W. side through wood to the (1/4 hr.) Bläsles-Mühle and thence along the Weidach to (1/2 hr.) Ried. — Fine views from the (20 min.) Cemetery and from the (1/4 hr. farther) Hörnle above the village of Ehrb. — Pleasant walk via Heilern and Dorf to the (1 hr.) Fallmühle (3280'); "Inn, with shady garden) in the valley of the Dürrre Ach; and thence on to (3/4 hr.) the Kober or Hobach Fall (1 hr. from Grän via the Enge, see p. 23). From the Fallmühle we may proceed to the W., across the ridge between the nearer and the farther Kienberg ("Himmel-reich"), to the (1/hr.) Vistal Saw-Mill (inn), and thence back to (3/4 hr.) Ried.

The ascent of the "Falkenstein (4169') is easily made in 11/2 hr. From the station we cross the Vauile Ach and ascend straight on (guide-boards) to Ober-Meilingen, thence we follow the carriage-road across the plateau, and ascend through wood in windings to the Burg Hotel (pens. 5 M., open in winter also), with view-terrace. About 2 min. higher are the ruins of a castle destroyed in 1616, which King Louis II. proposed to rebuild (model at Neu-Schwanstein). From this point we enjoy a fine view of the Schwangau Alps, the Wetterstein peaks and Zugspitze, and the Tannheim group, as well as of the Bavarian plain. A footpath descends from the inn to (3 min.) the Marion Grotte, a lofty niche in the face of the cliffs, with a statue of the Madonna by Th. Haf. We may descend to the S.E. to (1/hr.) Schönibichl (see below), or to the E. by a marked path via the Salober Alp to (2 hrs.) the Alat-See (p. 16).

The "Edelsberg (3830') may be ascended in 21/2-3 hrs. from Ried via Halden and the Rösfeter Alp. Descent to Nesselwang, see p. 20.

The "Aggenstein (3520'; 11/4 hrs.) is an easy and attractive ascent (marked path). Crossing the Achen-Brücke beyond the station of Pfronten-Steinach we turn to the right towards the ravine of the Reichenbach, pass the Reichenbach Fall (2 min. to the left of the path) and the source of the stream, and via the Böse Tritt, or 'bad step', reach the (11/2 hr.) Aggenstein-Hütte (5740'; inn in summer) and (3/4 hr.) the summit (fine view). Edelweiss is found on this mountain. The descent may be made to (2 hrs.) Grän (p. 28) or via the Reintaler Jochle (6055') to the (31/2-4 hrs.) Otto-Mayr-Hütte (see below). From the Reintaler Jochle the Schlick (6740') may be ascended in 3/4 hr. (comp. below).

From Pfrenten to Füssen (p. 16) there are two roads. One (to the left) runs via Meilingen and skirts the Weißensee (2630') to (8 M.) Füssen; the other (101/2 M., preferable) via Vils and the Ulrichs-Brücke (8 M.; railway thus far in 43 min.); comp. p. 22.

The railway crosses the Ache at (21 M.) Pfrenten-Steinach and descends the broad valley of the Vils, crossing the Reichenbach (see above) and the Tyrolese frontier, to (231/2 M.) Schönibichl (2755'; inn, good wine), at the S. foot of the precipitous Falkenstein (see above). It then crosses the Kühbach before (26 M.) Vils (2715'; Post; Grüner Baum), the smallest town in Tyrol (600 inhab.).

Excursions. Through the Kühbach-Tal, with its pretty waterfalls, an easy and interesting path leads via the Vilscher Alp (rifmts.) and the Reintaler Jochle (6055') to the (4 hrs.) Otto-Mayr-Hütte. More "difficult (wire-rops) is the Vilscher Scharf (6235'), whence experts may ascend the Schlick (6740') in 3/4 hr. (better from the Otto-Mayr-Hütte, see below). — From the Vilscher Alp to the Aggenstein (6920') via the Vilscher Jochle (3415'), 3 hrs. with guide, attractive and not difficult.

From (271/2 M.) stat. Urichsbrücke, near the bridge of that name (see above; omnibus in 40 min. to Füssen) the line, bending to the S., skirts the left bank of the Lech to (281/2 M.) Musau.

To the "Reintal, a highly interesting excursion (to the Otto-Mayr-Hütte 21/2 hrs.). A marked path diverging to the right at the upper end of Musau (finger-post) ascends steeply via the Aches into the picturesque Reintal, and proceeds to the (13/4 hr.) Musauer Alp (4120'), with a shooting-lodge of Prince Louis of Bavaria, and to the (3/4 hr.) Otto-Mayr-Hütte of the G. A. C,
I. Route 5. REUTTE.

(6250'; inn in summer) on the Füssener Alp, in grand environs. The *Schlicke (Koretzschrofen, 6740') may be ascended from the Musauer Alp by a marked path in 2½ hrs., or from the Otto-Mayr-Hütte in 1½ hr. (easy and interesting); the top, with an open refuge-but, commands a splendid view, particularly of the neighbouring Tannheim Mts. — The *Aggenstein (6520'), from the Otto-Mayr-Hütte in 4½-5 hrs. (guide advisable for the less experienced), via the Reinthalter Jochte (6053'), the Füssener Jochte (5825') and the Seeben Alp, attractive (see p. 21). — From the Otto-Mayr-Hütte to the Tannheimer Hütte (p. 29) via the Nessiwängler Scharte (5880'), between the Kellenspitze and the Kleine Gimpel, 2½-3 hrs., marked path, but guide desirable for novices. A more laborious route leads from the Musauer Alp (p. 21) to the Tannheimer Hütte over the Sabach-Joch (6835'); 3½-4 hrs. (guide advisable, 6 A).

Farther on the railway threads the Rossenschlag Pass, crosses the Lech by a long bridge near Unterletzen, and leads via (29 M.) Pflach (2750'; Swan) to (30½ M.) Reutte (see below).

5. From Füssen to Imst or Telfs via Reutte and the Fern Pass.

45½ or 48½ M. From Füssen to (9 M.) Reutte, Diligence twice daily in 1½ hr. (1 A. 30 pf.); from Reutte to (34 M.) Imst, express diligence in 8-9 hrs. (11 A. 60 h.), omnibus in 9½ hrs. (9 A. 40 h.); from Reutte to (42 M.) Telfs, daily in summer in 10 hrs. (13 A. 40 h.). From Füssen (Bayrischer Hof) to the Ulrichs-Brücke (station of the Pförtten and Reutte railway, p. 21), omnibus 4 times daily in 40 minutes. — Carriage from Füssen to Reutte, with one horse 8, with two horses 12 A.; to Lermoos 20 and 30 A.; to Imst Station 50 and 70 A.; fee 10 per cent of the fare. — From Garmisch-Partenkirchen (p. 35) via Ehrwald-Nassereit to Imst and to Telfs, omnibus daily in summer in 11 or 13 hrs., see p. 35.

Füssen, see p. 16. The Road to (9½ M.) Reutte leads up the right bank of the Lech to (7 min.) a narrow ravine (on the left bank a bust of King Max II.; on the right bank a war-monument). At the St. Mangtritt the gorge is spanned by the iron König Max Steg, affording a good view of the fall of the Lech, and leading, to the right, to the (5 min.) sulphur-baths of Faulenbach (p. 16) and, to the left, to the (3½ hr.) charmingly situated Inn zur Lände. We then cross the (5 min.) Schwarz-Brücke (p. 17) and reach the Austrian frontier at the (10 min.) Weisshaus (*Inn, good wine). The main road then crosses the Lech by the (35 min.) Ulrichs-Brücke (rail. station, see p. 21), passes Musau and Rossschlag, and at Unterletzen, shortly before reaching (13½ hr.) Pflach (see above), recrosses to the right bank. Pedestrians will find it shorter and pleasant to diverge to the left before reaching the Ulrichs-Brücke, and proceed by Unter-Pinswang (leaving the Schluxen Inn, p. 19, to the left) and the Kniepass (2980'), a rocky barrier narrowly confining the Lech, to (4½ M.) Pflach. Beyond Pflach the Arch-Bach, issuing from the Plansee, is crossed (see p. 23). Then (24½ M.) —

9½ M. Reutte (2800'); *Hirsch, R. 1½-3, pens. 5-10 K.; *Post, R. 1½-6 K.; *Tiroler Hof, at the station, R. 1½-3½, pens. 5-7 K.; Adler, plain; Rose; Mohren, well spoken of), a small town (1800 inhab.) in the bed of an ancient lake, intersected by the Lech, and
surrounded by lofty mountains: N. the Säuling and Dürreberg, E. the Zwieselberg and Tauern, S. the Axloch, Thaneller, and Schlossberg, S.W. the Schwarzhanskarkopf, W. the Gachspitze, Gehren spitze, and Gimpel. The (5 min.) Wolfsberg, a hill between the town and the Lech, is a good point of view.

At the church of Breitenwang (Kerber’s Inn), 1/2 M. to the E. of Reutte, is a monument to the Emp. Lothaire, who died here in 1137, on his return from Italy. The mortuary chapel contains a Dance of Death in relief. About 3/4 M. farther on, at the foot of the Tauern, is Bad Krekelmoos, with mineral springs. — About 1 M. to the N.E., on the Arch-Bach, lies Mühl (2820’; inn), with baths and a swimming-basin. In a hollow on the slope of the Dürreberg, about 1/4 hr. higher, is the small Uri-See, whence we may proceed by the ‘Hermannsteig’ (see below) to the Stuiben Falls and the (1 1/2 hr.) Plansee.

To the *Stuiben Falls, 2-2 1/2 hrs., there and back. We follow the field path, crossing the Arch above Mühl (see above) and recrossing to the left bank at the (1/2 hr.) electricity-works, and then follow the ‘Hermannsteig’ along the river (numerous rhododendrons) to the (1/2 hr.) *Lower Stuiben Fall, a cascade 100’ in height, finely framed with trees. A footpath (finger-post) ascends hence to the right to the road to Reutte, which is 3 M. distant. Those who are bound for the Plansee ascend the left bank of the Arch to the (1 1/4 hr.) smaller Upper Fall, and turning to the right regain the (4 min.) road, 1/2 M. from the Little Plansee (p. 44).

From Reutte to *Linderhof and Partenkirchen, see R. 7. Upper Lechtal, see p. 246. Pass Gachi, and via Tannheim to Immenstadt, see p. 23. Thaneller, see below. — The ascent of the Tauern (5930’) may be made from Reutte in 3 hrs., with guide. The path (way-marks) diverges to the right from the road to the Plansee at the Rossrücken (p. 43), 2 1/4 M. from Reutte.

The considerable ruins of Ehrenberg, to the S., above the pass of that name (see below), crown the pine-clad Schlossberg (3280’). In the background (S.) rises the Thaneller (see below). The castle of Ehrenberg was stormed in 1552 by Elector Maurice of Saxony, on his march to attack the Emperor Charles V. at Innsbruck, and destroyed by the French in 1800.

The road skirts the Schlossberg (Restaurant Neumühle, with fine view, 20 min. from Reutte), passes above the (3 1/4 hr.) Ehrenberger Klause (Inn), a defile still entered by a gateway (through which pedestrians should pass by the old road, which diverges to the right near the S. end of Reutte), and descends to (1 hr.) Heiterwang (3255’; Post; Hirsch), in the Hintertoren-Tal.

About 1 M. to the N.E. is the lonely Heiterwang See (3200’), well-stocked with trout, and connected with the Plansee (p. 44) by a narrow channel 1/4 M. long. Boats may be hired from the fisherman: to the Plansee 1 1/2 hr.’s row. See spitze 3/4 hr., Plansee Hotel 1 1/4 hr. (3 M. and see). Footpaths on the N. and S. banks lead to the Höt. Seespitze, in 1 1/4 hr. (comp. p. 44).

From (1 hr.) Bichlbach (3525’; Hirsch, very fair; Traube) a cart track leads up the Alpesbach-Tal, to the right, to (1 hr.) Berwang (p. 246; ascent hence of the *Thaneller, 3 hrs., see p. 246). — At (3 1/4 hr.) Lähn (3700’; Krone) the road reaches the infant river Loisach (marked path to the S.W. in 3 hrs. to the top of the Bleispitze, 7305’), and gradually descends into the wide green basin of (1 hr.) —

221 1/2 M. Lermoos (3265’; *Post; *Drei Mohren; Bräuhaus), from which on the E. rise the barren rocks of the imposing Wetterstein Chain. To the N. rises the snowy summit of the Zugspitze (9720’);
adjoining it on the S. are the Schneeferserkopf (9435') and Wetter- spitze (9620'), and opposite them, to the S.E., are the Mieminger Mts., with the Sonnspitze (7920'), Wampeter Schrofen (8260'), and Marienberg (8335'). A private house near the Post contains a fine collection of antlers. — At the base of the Wetterstein, 1/2 hr. to the E. by footpath through the moor or 21/4 M. by road, lies the village of Ehrwald (3260'; Sonnspitze; Post; Grüner Baum; Zum Seeensee; Schwarzer Adler; Stern, all good), a summer-resort (furnished rooms in the Villas Guem, Leitner, Salzer, Erika, etc.).

Excursions (guides, Mich. Sonnweber, Reinh. Spielmann, and Jos. Steiner at Ehrwald, Jos. Posch at Lermoos). — To the Coburger Hütte, 31/2 hrs., a very interesting excursion (guide 5 K., not indispensable). The path ascends the Gaisbach-Tal to the E., past the picturesque Seebenbach Fall, to (11/2 hr.) the Ehrwalder Alp (4900'; rmts.); here it turns to the right, and leads through wood to the (1 hr.) Seeben Alp (5193') and (11/4 hr.) the Seeben-See (5415'), which lies in a depression between the Sonnspitze and the Tajakopf (see below). (The direct path from Ehrwald to the Seeben-See by the Hohe Gang, in 2-21/4 hrs., is advisable for experts only, guide 6 K.). About 31/4 hr. higher, above the rock-girt Drachen-See (6155'), is the finely situated Coburger Hütte (6300'; Inn in summer), the starting-point for the ascents of the Sonnspitze (7920'), Tajakopf (7875'), Grüinstein (8100'), Wampeter Schrofen (8260'), Marienberg (8335'), and Griesenhütte (9000' and 9900'), all for experts only. An easy pass leads hence across the Biberwierer Scharte (Schwärztörl, 6655'), between the Sonnspitze and the Wampeter Schrofen, to (21/2-3 hrs.) Biberwier (see below); another (trying; guide 12 K.) crosses the Grüinstein-Scharte (Tölle; 7449'), between the Grüinstein and the W. Hohe Griesenhütte (p. 25), and descends through the Höllle to (31/2 hrs.) Obsteig (p. 25).

The Grubigstein (7275'), ascended from Lermoos or Bieberwier via the Gall-Hütte in 4 hrs. (guide 10 K.), is attractive and not difficult. The route leads largely through woods. — The Upsspitze (Daniel; 7655'), ascended from Lermoos via the Duftel Alp (4850') in 31/4-4 hrs., is interesting and not difficult; guide 10 K. — The Zugspitze (9720'), ascended from Ehrwald via the Wiener-Neustäßer Hütte in 6 hrs., is difficult and should be attempted only by adepts (guide 12 K.; comp. p. 40). An easier ascent leads via the Ehrwalder Alp, the Gatterl and the Knorr-Hütte to the (5 hrs.) top (guide 15 K.), with descent to Garmisch via the Reintal-23, via the Höllental 25 K.; see p. 40.

From Ehrwald via the Ehrwalder Alp (p. 40) and the Pest-Kapelle to the (4 hrs.) Tillfuss Alp in the Gaistal and to (21/4 hrs.) Ober-Leutasch, see p. 46. From Tillfuss across the Niedermunde (6755') to Ober-Mieming (p. 26) or Telfs (p. 276) 41/2 hrs. (red marks); from Ober-Leutasch to Telfs 3 hrs., to Seefeld (p. 48) 2 hrs.

Omnibus from Lermoos to Partenkirchen viâ Griesen daily in summer in 31/2 hrs., see p. 41; one-horse carriage 12 M. — From Ehrwald viâ the Törten to the Eibsee, 21/2 hrs., see p. 41. — From Bieberwier a marked path leads over the Marienberg-Joch (5885') to (31/2 hrs.) Obsteig (p. 25). The Grüinstein (8750'), ascended in 3 hrs. from the Joch (with guide), is attractive for experts; see above and p. 25.

The road to Nassereit, the finest mountain-pass between Bavaria and Tyrol, should be traversed on foot (41/4 hrs.) or in an open carriage (from Lermoos to Nassereit 11 K.).

About 11/4 M. to the S. of Lermoos lies Bieberwier (Löwe; Grüenstein; Neuwirt), whence the road ascends, with a fine retrospect of the Wetterstein Mts., past the Weissensee (3560'; left) and the beautiful dark-blue Blindsee (3625'; right, below the road), to the (28 M.) Fern Pass (3970'; Fernpass Inn, pens. 5 K.). The old road
past the castle of Fernstein to Nassereit is prohibited and is blocked halfway by a wall. The new road winds round to the E. side of the valley (a path descending to the right, by telegraph-post 162, 20 min. from the inn, is a short-cut), and then turns back and descends the W. side of the valley, below the old road. The picturesque castle of Fernstein, adjoined by a modern château of Baron Ziegler, rises above the road to the right; at its base, 3 M. from the pass, is the Fernstein Inn (3305'; bed 1-1/2 K.) To the left, in the deep pine-clad valley, on a rock rising from the dark-green Fernstein Lake, are the ruins of the Sigmundsburg, once a hunting-seat of Duke Sigmund of Tyrol (adm. procured through the landlord of the Fernstein Inn). The road crosses the outlet of the lake by a stone bridge and leads past the mouth of the Tegestat (p. 246), on the right, to (2 M.)

34 M. Nassereit (2740'; *Post, with garden, R. from 1 K. 60 h., pens. 4-5 K.; Zum Grünen Baum, Lamm, both unpretending). Behind the church is a small lake with a swimming-bath and boats for hire. The road forks here, the right branch leading to Imst, the left to Telfs.

Excursions. The *Aelpleskopf (7410'; 4 hrs.) is reached by a marked path through the Gafstein-Tal (to 11/2 hr.) the lead and zinc mine of Dirstentritt (4650'), thence to the left across the ridge to the (21/2 hrs.) top (fine view; comp. p. 278). — The Wanneck (Wannig, 8150'; 5 hrs., with guide), ascended via the Mittenein Ait and the Hohe Warte, presents no difficulty to experts and commands an imposing view.

The Road from Nassereit to Imst (91/2 M.; driving preferable; diligence four times daily in 21/2 - 3 hrs., 3 K.; one-horse carr. 6 K.) passes a spinning-factory and traverses the broad, shadeless Gurgler: Tal; on the left rises the wooded Tschirgunt (p. 278). 33/4 M. Dollinger Inn. At Tarrenz (2750'; Post; Sonne), 21/4 M. farther on, the château of Starkenberg (p. 278) stands on a hill to the right. A fine view of the Pitztal and Oetztal mountains now opens to the S. — 2 M. —

431/2 M. Imst (p. 277). Then past Brennbichl and across the Inn to (451/2 M.) the railway-station of Imst (p. 277).

From Nassereit to Telfs, 141/4 M., diligence thrice daily in summer in 31/2 hrs. (3 K. 60 h.). The road, much preferable to the slightly shorter one to Imst, ascends to the E. (to the right, beyond Rossbach, a shorter but steeper route), via Holsteiten (3560'; Traube), on the saddle between the Wanneck and the Simmering, to (51/2 M.) Obsteig (2965'; Löwe, R. 11/2 K.; Stern, well spoken of).

Excursions. The *Simmering (6880'; 3 hrs., with guide), an easy and attractive ascent, commands a fine view of the Oetztal and its glaciers. — The Grünstein (8760'; 5 hrs., guide 15 K.), ascended through the Höhle (p. 24) or via the Marienberg Ait, is very interesting for practised mountaineers. — The Östliche and Westliche Hohe Griesspitze (9000' and 9000'; each 61/2 hrs., guide 18 K.), though both difficult, are points of view of the first rank. — Over the Marienberg-Joch to (31/2 hrs.) Biberwier and over the Grünstein-Scharte to the (31/2 hrs.) Coburger Hütte, see p. 21. — Pedestrians
bound for the Arlberg Railway are recommended to take the footpath
diverging to the right near the church of Obsteig and leading to (1½ hr.)
Mötz (p. 277).

We proceed over the undulating plateau (Mieminger-Terrasse),
the picturesque ruin of Klamm in a gorge to the right, and the huge
Mieminger chain to the N., via Fronhausen and Barwies (Löwe) to
(9½ M.) Ober-Mieming (2340'; Post or Speckbacher), a prettily
situated village, frequented as a summer-resort.

Excursions (guide, Joh. Schaber). To the ruin of Klamm (2395'), via
Fronhausen, in 3/4 hr. (pretty gorge with waterfall at the foot of the hill);
to the Judenbach-Schlucht (1½ hr.); via (1 hr.) Wilder-Mieming (Hafele;
Wackerle) to the (2 hrs.) Alphaus (4920'; club-hut, provision depot), finely
situated, the starting-point for the ascents of the Hochwand (8935') and
Hochplattig (Obere Platte, 9000'), both difficult, for experts only (each 4-4½ hrs.;
guide 18 K.). Over the Niedermunde (6775') to the (4 hrs.) Tillfuss Alp,
see pp. 24, 46; adepts may ascend from the saddle to the top of the Hoch-
munde (7380') by the W. arete (3 hrs.; last part difficult; guide 12, to Leutasch
17 K.). Over the Alp-Scharte (7570'), between the Hochwand and the Hoch-
plattig, to (4-5 hrs.) the Tillfuss Alp, rather difficult.

The road to (3 M.) Mötz (p. 277) diverges to the right at Ober-Mieming,
and passes (1 M.) Unter-Mieming (Neuwirt, with baths) and See. A marked
path leads from See via Todland and Zein to (3 M. from Ober-Mieming)
Locherboden (2650'), a pilgrim-resort, commanding a fine view of the valley
of the Inn. From Unter-Mieming a good footpath (marked) leads via Mühl-
ried and the Oelberg-Kapelle (2620'; charming view) to the ferry over the
Inn at (1½ M.) Stams (p. 277; shortest route from the Mieminger Terrasse
to the Arlberg railway). When the flag is hoisted the ferry-boat does not
ply. — A pleasant path (marked) through wood leads from Unter-Mieming
to (4½ M.) Telfs, via Ficht (2350'), on the N. slope of the Achberg (3375';
easily ascended from Ficht in 1/2 hr.; fine view).

The road to Telfs finally leads through a cutting in the rock,
and passes a mill. 16 M. Village of Telfs. Then across the Inn to
(17½ M.) the station of Telfs (p. 276).

6. From Immenstadt to Reutte via Tannheim.

35 M. Railway to (5 M.) Sonthofen in 21 min. (fares 75, 50, 35 pf.).
Motor-Car from Sonthofen to (5 M.) Hindelang 6-8 times daily in 1/2 hr.
(fare 40 pf.). Diligence daily in summer from Hindelang to (5 M.) Schattwald
in 1½ hr. (fare 2 M.), and from Schattwald to (18½ M.) Reutte daily in
4½ hrs. (fare 3 K. 60 h.). One-Horse Carriage from Sonthofen to Hindelang
in 3/4 hr., 5 M, two-horse 7 M.; to Schattwald 12 and 18, to Reutte 24
and 40 M.

To (5 M.) Sonthofen (2435'), see p. 8. The road to Hindelang
leads to the E. by Binswanger through the broad Ostrach-Tal. On
the left, the Grünten (p. 8); at its base, the ruin of Fluhenstein.
To the right, the Imberger Horn (5430'). The road crosses (2½ M.)
the Ostrach, and follows the right bank by Vorder-Hindelang to
(21/4 M.) —

10 M. Hindelang (2790'; Sonne, R. 1-2, pens. 4-5 M; Adler
or Post, R. from 1 M., both very fair; Zum Nordpol, well spoken of;
Café-Restaurant Kaufmann, also pension), a summer-resort, pictur-
esquely situated at the foot of the Hirschberg (4775'). Fine views
from the Rifle Range, the Kalvarienberg (2850'), and the (20 min.) Luitpolds-Höhe (3020').

11 M. Bad Oberdorf (2885'); Prinz-Luitpold-Bad, with sulphur-spring, R. 1-1 1/2, pens. 3 1/2-4  M; Hirsch; Bär). About 3/4 M. to the S. is a fall (Schleier-Fall or 'Veil' fall) of the Ellesbach, in a picturesque ravine.

Excursions. — *Iseler (6170'), by a marked path in 2 1/2-3 hrs., easy and interesting. Descend via the Gund Alp to (1 1/4 hr.) Oberjoch (p. 28). — *Daumen (1740'), 5 1/2-6 hrs. (guide 6  M, including descent to Hinterstein 7  M), somewhat laborious but interesting. From Oberdorf we cross the Ostrach and ascend the picturesque Reiterschwang-Tal to (2 hrs.) the Mitterhaus chalet (3550'; milk, hay-beds); thence by a steep path (guide indispensable) via the Haseneck Alp and over the Daumen-Scharte to (3 1/2 hrs.) the summit. Magnificent view. — The ascent from Hinterstein (see below) may be made in 4 1/2-5 hrs. (guide 6  M), either via the Möste-Alpe and the Nicken-Alpe to the (3 hrs.) Tür (below us, to the left, the Engeratgrund-See), and thence by a marked path to the arête and (1 hr.) the top; or from the Oberatal (see below) past the Engeratgrund-See (6165') or the Laufbichel-See (5 hrs.). From the Daumen via the Koblat to the Nebelhorn-Haus, 3 hrs. (see pp. 12, 13).

To the S.E. of Hindelang, between the Iseler and Imberger Horn, opens the Hintersteiner-Tal, 10 M. in length. The road ascends the right bank of the Ostrach (passing the hamlet of Bruck at the mouth of the Reiterschwang-Tal on the right) to (3 M.) Hinterstein (2840'); Steinmerl, Grüner Hut, both good), a village 11/2 M. in length, picturesquely situated among lofty mountains (E. the Geishorn, Rauhorn, Kugelhorn, Falken; W. the Breitenberg and the Daumen). (Guides at Hinterstein: Johann Haberstock, Alois Blank, Bened. Biberacher.) The path next passes the Ausseesäule and ascends through forest to the (1 1/2 hr.) Eisenbreche (3065'), a gorge of the Ostrach 380' in depth. (A finger-post points to the right to a platform overhanging the abyss.) At the foot of the Giebel, 1 1/2 hr. farther on, the valley divides into the Oberatal on the right and the Bärgündele on the left. The former is traversed by an attractive route via the Wengen Alp and the Zieger (6385') to the (4 hrs.) Nebelhorn-Haus (guide to Oberdorf 10  M, not indispensable; ascent of the Nebelhorn, see p. 12). — The pass from the Bärgündele across the Himmeleck to Oberdorf is more fatiguing, but also interesting (9 hrs.; guide 10  M). From the bifurcation (2 1/2 hrs.; see above) we ascend the valley to the (1 hr.) Pointihütte (4330'), where we leave the route to the Hochvogel (see below) to the left, and over steep grass-slopes to the (1 hr.) Schönberg-Hütte (5485'), where the path from the Prinz-Luitpold-Haus joins ours on the left (p. 12), and to the right to (1 hr.) the Himmeleck (6075'), between the Grosse Wilde (7810') and the Schneck (7440'), affording a fine view of the wild Höfats (p. 13). We then descend to the Mitteldeck (5075') and thence by a steep club-path to the (1 hr.) Stuben Fall (p. 12) and through the Oytal (p. 11) to (2 1/2 hrs.) Oberdorf.

From Hinterstein to the Daumen, see above. — The ascent of the Geishorn (7375'), accomplished in 4 1/2-5 hrs. via the Willers-Alpe (4725'; beds) and the Vordere Schafwanne (p. 28), is laborious but interesting (guide 6, with descent to Schattwald 8  M). — An interesting High Level Route ('Jubiläums-Weg'; 7-8 hrs., guide 12  M) leads from the Willers Alp to the Schrecksee (p. 28) and via Schänzle and Notland to the Prinz-Luitpold-Haus (see below).

The ascent of the *Hochvogel (5605'); 8 1/2-9 hrs.) is fatiguing but not difficult for adepts (guide 10  M, with descent to Oberdorf or to the Hornbach-Tal 16  M). From the (2 1/2 hrs.) bifurcation of the valley (see above) we ascend to the left on the E. side of the Giebel in the Bärgündele, near the (1 hr.) Pointihütte (see above) cross the brook, to the left, and ascend rapidly, passing several waterfalls, to the (1 1/2 hr.) Bärgündele Alp (milk) and the (1 1/2 hr.) Prinz-Luitpold-Haus (6055'; * creamy in summer), situated above a little lake in the Obere Täle at the foot of the Fuchskarspitze (1590). The path hence ascends steeply to the E. to the Balken-Scharte (7015), thence to the right by the Sättle and the snow-field in the Kalle Winkel (sometimes
melted) to the Kaltwinkel-Scharte (7320') and across rocky ledges (the 'Schnur') to (21/2-3 hrs.) the cross on the top. Magnificent View. Steep descent by the Bäumenheimer Weg or the Fuchsen-Sattel into the Hornbach-Tal (p. 14). — From the Prinz-Luitpold-Haus across the Himmelsaal to Oberstdorf, see pp. 27, 43; to the Nebelhorn-Haus, see p. 13.

From Hintertux to Tannheim via the Willers-Alpe (see p. 27) and the Vorder-Schafwanne (Geiseck-Joch, 6745'), between the Rauhorn and Geiseck; and past the Vilsalp-See (see below), 6 hrs. (guide). An easier route leads past the pretty Zipfelsbach Fall and crosses the Zipfels Alp (5605'), between the Iseler and Bischofshöhe, to (4 hrs.) Schattwald (see below). The ascent of the Iseler may conveniently be combined with this route; comp. p. 27. — To the Lechtal a difficult route, suitable for adepts only, with guide, leads past the picturesque Wildsee or Schrecksee (5915') and across the Kirchbach-Scharte (6530'), to the S. of the Knappenkopf, and then descends to the right to the Schwarzwasser-Tal and (6-7 hrs.) Forchach (p. 246).

Beyond Hindelang the road ascends the Jochberg in easy windings (short-cut for pedestrians through the romantic gorge of the Wildbach-Tobel). 3 M. Oberjoch (3725'; inn); 1/4 M. farther on the road leads to the right (that to the left to Unterjoch and Vilsalp and), before reaching (1/4 M.) the Vorder-Joch (3770'), passes the Bavarian custom-house on the right. We next cross a monotonous mossy plateau; on the right rises the Iseler (p. 27). Beyond the (1 1/2 M.) Hinter-Joch (3810') we descend across the Tyrolean frontier, pass the Austrian custom-house of Vilsain, and reach (1 M.) —

16 M. Schattwald (3515'); *Traube, bed 1 K. 20 h., pens. 4 K., good trout; Sonne), with a small sulphur-bath, in the Upper Vilstal or Tannheimer-Tal. The Vils, the discharge of the Vilsalp-See, descends hence to the N., and then to the E. by Pfronten (p. 20), and falls into the Lech at Vils, above Füssen (p. 21). — Farther on the road is good but shadeless, and driving is preferable to walking. On the left rise the Einstein and Aggenstein, in front, the Gimpel and Kellenspitze.

19 M. Tannheim (3600'; Post or Ochs, very fair; Kreuz), the principal place in the valley.

Excursions. To the (1 hr.) Vilsalp-See (3830'; inn) a good path ascends through the Vilstal, which opens on the S. We then follow the E. bank to the (1/2 hr.) chalet at the head of the valley, which is bounded by the Geishorn, Rauhorn, and Kugelhorn. About 1 1/2 hr. to the S., and higher up, lies the pretty Traualp-See (5350'), at the foot of the Schochenspitze (see below), whence a route leads past the Hohe Traussee (5550'), and across the saddle between the Steinkarspitze and the Lachen- spitze (690') to the Schwarzwasser-Tal and to Forchach in the Lechtal (see p. 246). — To Hintertux via the Schafwanne (with ascent of the Geishorn), see above.

To the left lies the village of Grün (3615'; Engel; ascent of the Aggenstein, 6520', 2 hrs., with guide, interesting), whence a road leads to the N. through the Enge to (10 M.) Pfronten (p. 20). At the village of (2 M.) Haldensee we reach the picturesque green lake of that name (3685'), 1 M. long, overshadowed by the precipitous, pine-clad Grünpitze (6570').

The *Schochenspitze (6785'), ascended from Haldensee by the 'Saalfelder Weg' (way-marks) via the Strinden Alp and GAPPFELD Alp in 3/4-4 hrs., is easy and interesting; splendid view. Descent to the Traualp-See and Vilsalp-See, see above.
26 M. Nesselwänge (3720', Weisses Kreuz, plain), at the base of the Kellenspitze. On the left (S.) is the Gachtspitze; opposite us the Schwarzhanskarkopf.

On the Gimpel-Alpe, 1½ hr. to the N.E. of Nesselwänge, is the finely situated Tannheimer Hut (5800', provision depot; reached also from the Otto-Mayr-Hütte in 2½-3 hrs., via the Nesselwängler-Scharte, see p. 22), the starting-point for the ascents of the Rote Flüh (6925'; 1½ hr.), the Kellenspitze (7540'; 2½ hrs.), and the Gimpel (7140'; 2 hrs.). The first is easy and interesting; the two last difficult (guides at Füssen, see p. 16; also Franz Mairhofer at Nesselwänge).

The Tannheimer-Tal terminates here. The road descends, passes between the hamlets of Raut and Gacht (with the wooded Birken-Tal, the Lachenspitze, and the Leilachspitze on the right), and enters the Gacht Pass, the profound and beautifully-wooded ravine of the Weissenbach. At (29 M.) Weissenbach (2910'; Löwe; Lamm), 6 M. from Reutte, we enter the broad and unattractive Lechtal (one-horse carriage to Reutte 6 K., but not always to be had). The picturesque Klauswald-Strasse (p. 246) is preferable.

35 M. Reutte, see p. 22.


Railway from Munich to Starnberg (17½ M.) in 32-50 min. (2 M 30, 1 M 50, 1 M; there and back 3 M 75, 2 M 75, 1 M 50 pf.;) to Weilheim (38½ M.) in 1¾-2 hrs. (4 M 35, 2 M 80, 1 M 85); to Peissenberg (38½ M.) in 2½-2½ hrs. (5 M 10, 3 M 40, 2 M 20). — Steamboat (restaurant) from Starnberg to Seehof and back (round the whole lake, 2 M 80, 1 M 60 pf.), in connection with all trains from Munich, in 3 hrs. Special trips on Sundays. Steamboat-tickets may be purchased at the Starnberg station in Munich as well as on board the steamers. A circular ticket entitles the holder to break the journey twice.

The train quits the Lindau line (p. 3) at (4½ M.) Pasing. 9 M. Planegg (Schlosswirt, with garden); 12 M. Gauting (190'; Bahn- Hof-Hotel, with garden; Post, 1/3 M. from the station), with a sulphur-bath (well equipped Kurhaus, pens. incl. baths 4 M). 14½ M. Mühltal.

17½ M. Starnberg. — Hotels. Bayerischer Hof, R. 2½-3½, pens. 6-8 M; Bellevue, R. from 1½, pens. from 6 M; Deutscher Kaiser, R. 1½-2, pens. 5-7 M; these three on the lake; Zür Eisenbahn; *Pellet-Mayer, R. 2½-2½, pens. 5-7 M; Tutzinger Hof. — Kur-Anstalt Starnberg, on the Mühlberg, pens. 6-9 M. — Restaurants. See-Restaurant, at the Undosa-Baths; Restaurant Seehof; Rüdesheimer Weinstube. — Baths. Seebad Hörner, with swimming bath; Undosa-Wellenbad, with artificial waves (300 dressing-rooms). — Rowing-boat 50 pf-1 M per hour.

Starnberg (2025'), a considerable place (3260 inhab.) at the N. end of the Würmsee, commanded by its old castle, is generally crowded in summer.

Pleasant walks may be taken in the promenades on the lake; to the Sieben Quellen; to the (1½ hr.) Max-Josephs-Höhe (charming view); to the (1½ hr.) Grosse Tanne and on to the (1½ hr.) Prinzen-Eiche and by pleasant woodland - paths to (1 hr.) Pöcking (p. 31); to the Schiessstätte Restaurant, 1½ M. to the N. on the Mühltal road, etc.
The *Lake of Starnberg*, or Würmsee (1915'), 12½ M. long, 1½-3 M. in width, and 22 sq. M. in area, is enclosed by banks of moderate height, which are covered with villas and parks, especially at the N. end. The principal charm of the scenery is the view of the distant mountains in clear weather. The following are the conspicuous peaks, from E. to W.: Wendelstein, Brecherspitze, Kirchstein, Benediktenwand, Karwendel-Gebirge, Jochberg, Herzogstand, Heimgarten, Krottenkopf, Wetterstein range with the Zugspitze, and Ettaler Mandl.

**Steamboat Journey.** On the hill to the right, immediately beyond Starnberg, rises the villa of Count Almeida. On the bank, farther on, are a number of other villas. Station Niederpöcking. Possenhofen (*Schauer*) lies about ½ M. from the railway-station of that name (p. 31). Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria has a château here. The garden, enclosed by a high wall, is not shown; but the park, about 2 M. in length, is open to the public. Pleasant walk through wood, ascending to the right (way-posts), to (1 M.) Feldafing (p. 31). In the lake below lies the Rosen-Insel, belonging to the crown (10 min. row; adm. free).

The first station on the E. bank is Schloss Berg (*Hôtel am See, with veranda and garden; Hôtel Schloss Berg, ¼ M. from the lake, with garden-restaurant and woodland promenades).

About ¼ M. from the pier is the royal château of Berg (adm. in summer daily 8-11 and 12-7, 50 pf.), with a large park, where King Louis II. of Bavaria perished in the lake on June 13th, 1886. The château is plainly fitted up and contains paintings, etc., representing views of the royal châteaux and scenes and characters from Wagner's operas. — A road leads through the park to (1 M.) Leoni (see below), passing a Memorial Chapel erected by Prince-Regent Luitpold near the spot where the bodies of King Louis II. and Dr. von Gudden were found.

Farther on, opposite Possenhofen (boat in ¼ hr., 1 M), lies the neat little village of Leoni (*Hôtel Leoni, R. 1½-2, pens. 5½ M; Hôtel Bayerisches Haus, pleasantly situated 1½ M. to the S., on the Ammerland road). On the hill above it rises the church of Aufkirchen.

*Kottmannshöhe* (2165'; 25 min.). A wire-rope railway ascends in 7-8 min. (fare, up 30, down 10 pf.). At the top is a Hotel-Restaurant, the veranda of which commands a beautiful survey of the lake and Alps. On a platform in front stands a simple monument erected by the artists of Munich to Karl Rottmann (d. 1850), the famous landscape-painter. About 10 min. to the S. of the hotel is the *Bismarck Monument* (2230'), erected in 1899, a square tower embellished with sculptures and crowned by a golden eagle, commanding a splendid view of the lake and Alps.

On the W. bank a number of parks and gardens extend from Possenhofen to (2½ M.) Garathausen (Dusold), with a château of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis. Next stat. Tutzer (*Seehof*, on the lake, with garden, R. from 2, pens. 6-8 M; Hôtel Simson, at the rail. station, ½ M. from the lake, with terrace and garden, R. 1½-3½, pens. 5½-8 M), with Count Landberg-Hallberger's château (no adm.).

Below the landing-stage are a bathing-place and swimming-baths. — The Johanneshügel, a grassy hill on the lake, ¾ M. to the S. of the railway-station, commands a charming view (still finer from the *Ilkahöhe*, near Ober-Zeismering, ¾ hr.).
Stat. Bernried (Altwirt; Neuwirt), with a château of Herr von Wendland and a fine park, open to the public (beer-garden, prettily situated, open daily after 2 p.m.). The banks become flatter, and the mountains more conspicuous. Stat. Seeshaupt (*Hôtel Seehaupt; *Post, with garden and a monument to King Louis II.) lies at the S. end of the lake (pleasant walk of 3/4 hr. to the Lauterbacher Mühle, p. 50). The steamer now steers along the E. bank, passing the pilgrimage-church of St. Heinrich (Fischerrosl), on the right, to Ambach (Fischmeister) and Ammerland (Altwirt), with a château of Count Pocci, and thence past the châteaux of Seeburg and Allmannshausen, to Leoni and Starnberg.

From Seeshaupt a pretty and well-shaded path leads to (3/4 hr.) Hohen-berg (inn), at the foot of the château of that name (beautiful view from the tower; key at the inn). We may return past the Frechen Lakes (1 hr.). — Diligence from Seeshaupt daily to (1 1/2 M.) St. Heinrich and (4 1/2 M.) Beuerberg (p. 50). To the right of the road lies the Oedbauer (2290'; rfsmts.; 2½ M. there and back), which commands an admirable view. — On the hill above Ambach lies the (1 1/2 hr.) church of Holzhausen (2160'), another charming point of view (descent to Ammerland 1 hr.). Road thence to (4 1/2 M.) Eurasburg (p. 50), via Happerg. — From Ammerland to (2 hrs.) Wolfratshausen, via Mühling, see p. 60.

Railway Journey (views to the left). — 17 1/2 M. Starnberg, see p. 29. 20 1/2 M. Possenhofen (p. 29; Höt.-Rest. Pöcking, 1 1/4 M. to the right of the station; Bellevue, in the village of Pöcking, 1/4 M. farther on, both with fine views). — 22 M. Feldafing (2160'; *Hôtel Kaiserin Elisabeth, 1 1/4 M. from the station, with terrace, R. 3 1/2-5, board 4-5 M; *Höt.-Pens. Neuschwanstein; fine view from both), 1 M. from the lake (p. 30). Farther on several pleasing glimpses are obtained. At (25 M.) Tutzing (Rail. Restaurant) passengers for Kochel (p. 51) change carriages. The line turns towards the S.W. 27 1/2 M. Diemendorf; 30 1/2 M. Wilshofen. At (33 1/2 M.) Weilheim (1845'; *Bräuwastl, with garden, R. 1 1/4-2 1/2 M; Post, well spoken of; Pauli's Rail. Restaurant & Inn), a small town (4900 inhab.) on the Ammer, we change carriages for Peissenberg. (Route to Murnau and Partenkirchen, see pp. 33-35; to the Ammersee, p. 33.) Passing Unter-Peissenberg, the train stops at (39 M.) Peissenberg (1930'), where the railway ends. In the vicinity are extensive coal-mines. About 1/4 M. from the station is *Bad Sulz (2020'; R. 1-3, B. 3/4, pens. 4-7 M), with mineral springs, hydro-pathic, restaurant, and shady walks.

Routes to the House Peissenberg. Crossing the railway-line close to the station, we follow the tree-shaded footpath skirting the road to Bad Sulz. Thence we may take the easy footpath (blue and white marks) diverging to the left from the road behind the restaurant and leading via the Sulzbach Waterfall, the Quellenhaus, and the Schöne Aussicht to the top in 1 1/4 hr. Or we may take the path (red and white marks) which diverges to the right behind the restaurant and leads via the Eberbauer and the Schwarzbach to the top in 1 hr. The latter path is the steeper. The descent may be made to the S.E., across the ridge (fine views) past the (20 min.) *Schachen Inn to the Weinbauer (2395', Inn, good wine), and thence either directly by the steep and winding Stangensee to (3 1/4 hr.) the railway-station of Peissenberg; or (preferable) by the easy path which skirts the wood to the left below the inn and joins the first-mentioned
ascent at the Quellenhaus, whence we proceed via Bad Sulz to the (1 hr.) station. — An omnibus plies twice daily from the station of Peissenberg to (1 1/2 hr.) Heiten, at the W. base of the mountain, only 40 min. from the summit.

The *Hohe Peissenberg (3240') 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 plain 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, Dreitorspitze, Wetterstein range (with the Zugspitze), Daniel, Hochplatte, Hohe Bleiche, Gabelschroffen, Säuling, Grünten, and Stuiben. To the N. an extensive survey of the plain, embracing the Ammersee, Starnberger See, and innumerable towns and villages as far as Munich and Augsburg.

From Peissenberg to Seefeld. The road (diligence daily at noon from the rail. station to Bayerscien) leads round the E. flank of the Hohe Peissenberg to Böbing (hydropathic) and (9 M.) Rottenbuch (2500'); *Post, with its ancient convent-church (14th cent.), picturesquely situated, on the left bank of the deep Ammer-Tal. Thence past (4 1/2 M.) Bayerscien (inn), near the little Seiden Lake (2550'), to (3 M.) Seefeld (p. 42), on the railway from Murnau to Ober-Ammergau (p. 42).

Ammersee. — Railway from Munich to Herrsching, 23 1/2 M., in 1 1/4 hr. ( fares 2 M., 1 M. 30 pf.; no 1st cl.). — Via Weilheim or Gettendorf, see p. 33; via Grafrauth, p. 33. — Steamboat from Herrsching to (1/2 hr.) Diessen, and from Herrsching to (1 1/2 hr.) Stegen, several times daily.

From Munich to (4 1/2 M.) Pasing, see p. 3. The railway traverses a flat region, with the Alps in the distance to the left. 7 1/2 M. Freiham; 9 1/2 M. Unterpfaffenhofen-Germering (rail. restaurant); 12 M. Geisenbrunn, with brick-works; 13 M. Gilching-Arghelsried. Farther on the country is wooded. — 16 1/2 M. Wessling (1930'; Post, Seehof, with gardens; Rail. Restaurant), an attractive village on a little lake (view from the Dellinger Höhe, 25 min.). Beyond a deep cutting we reach (18 1/2 M.) Steinbach (Plonner); the village lies 1 1/2 M. to the W., on the Wörth-See (1835'). On the N. bank, 1 1/2 M. from the station, is the prettily situated village of Walchstatt (Post, with garden and view). In front of us we obtain a fine view of the Alps, with the Zugspitze, and to the left appears the church of Andechs.

— 20 1/2 M. Seefeld-Hechendorf. At the well-situated village of Seefeld (*Post), near the Pilsen-See (1745'), is a castle of Count Töring, with an interesting armoury and chapel (view from the terrace). — The railway now skirts the Pilsen-See, traverses the Herrschinger Moos, and crosses the Fischbach to the terminus at (23 1/2 M.) Herrsching (*Post, at the station; Reiner), 3 min. from the steamboat-quay (Seehof, with garden).

A road leads through the romantic ravine of the Kienbach to (3 M.) Andechs (2335'), once the seat of the powerful counts of that name, and now a Benedictine monastery, with a favourite pilgrimage-church. The space in front of the church commands a survey of the mountains (more extensive from the tower, but the ascent is unpleasant). Good beer at the Bräustubl, adjoining the church. A little lower down are the Andechser Hof, an inn with a shady garden, and the village of Erling (Glocke); motor-car to Feldafing (p. 31).
The Ammersee (1745'), 10 M. long, 3 3/4 M. wide, and 260' deep, has flat and wooded banks. Like the Starnberger See it commands a fine view of the Alps from the Watzmann to the Algäu group, with the Zugspitze in the middle.

From Herrsching a steamer plies via Mühlfeld and Wartauweil (railway from Weilheim, see below) to (1/2 hr.) Diessen, or Bayerdiessen (*Gattinger, R. 1-1 1/2 M; Ammersee; Schlossbrauerei Spann, with garden; Tutzinger Hof; Pens. Seerichterhaus, R. 1-2, pens. 4-6 M; Restaurant Stallacherhof, with garden), a straggling market-town (1300 inhab.) and summer-resort, at the S.W. end of the lake. A little inland lies the hamlet of St. Georgen, the chapel of which affords a fine view. Baths in the lake at St. Alban (Speckner), 1/2 M. farther to the N.

The steamboat from Herrsching to Stegen (see p. 32) steers across the lake, leaving the château of Ried on the right, to Utting (Höt.-Pens. Wittelsbach, near the quay and the station; Niedermaier, in the village), a large village prettily situated on the W. bank. Fine view from the Restaurant Ludwigshöhe (10 min.). The station (see below; restaurant) is 1/4 M. from the quay. The next station, also on the W. bank, is Schöndorf (Rail. Restaurant; Altwirt; Drexlwirt), for the village of Unter-Schöndorf (*Post; Seehof; Münchner Kindl; Pens. Villa Anna), which is charmingly situated among orchards and is frequented as a summer and bathing resort. The Romanesque church dates from the 12th century. Schöndorf is the station also for Greifenberg (see below). We now recross to the E. bank and call at Breitbrunn (*Belle) and Buch. The Amper emerges from the lake near Stegen (*Schreyeggs’s Inn), at the N. end. A small steamboat plies on the Amper (1/2 hr.; fares, 90, 60 pf.) to Grafrath (p. 4; omnibus to the railway-station 30 pf.).

From Weilheim to Mering, 34 M., railway in 21/2 hrs. This line diverges to the left from the Starnberg railway (p. 31) and crosses the Ammer beyond (1 1/4 M.) Wielenbach. To the right lies Pühl, dominated by a lofty château. — We next traverse a viaduct over the Ammernoos and pass (5 1/2 M) Raiting. At (8 M) Diessen (see above) the railway reaches the Ammersee, and thence it skirts the W. bank, via Riederau and Holshausen (Höt. Panorama), to (13 M.) Utting (Rail. Restaurant, see above), where the lake is quitted. 18 1/2 M. Schöndorf (1830; Rail. Restaurant) lies between Unter- and Ober-Schöndorf. A wide curve now carries us through the Windachtal, past the agreeably situated (16 1/2 M) Theresienbad, with chalybeate and peat baths, to (17 M.) Greifenberg, 1 M. to the W. of the village of that name, with a château. At (20 1/2 M.) Gellendorf our line crosses the Munich and Lindau railway (p. 4) and at (34 M.) Mering it joins the railway from Munich to Augsburg.

8. From Munich to Partenkirchen.

62 M. RAILWAY in 2 1/4-4 hrs.; fares 2nd class 6 M 10, 3rd cl. 3 M 90 pf., express 7 M 30, 5 M 10 pf.

Beyond (33 1/2 M.) Weilheim (1845'; p. 31) the train diverges to the left from the Peissennberg line, and traverses the wide valley of the Ammer. 35 1/2 M. Polling; 38 1/2 M. Huglfing. Beyond (43 M.)
Uffing the line skirts the E. bank of the Staffelsee (2125'), with its islands, passing the villages of Rieder and Sechsauzen, to —

46 M. Murnau (2265'; Railway Hotel & Restaurant), at the S.E. end of the Staffelsee, and 140' above it. (*Kur-Hôtel Staffelsee, with chalybeate springs, on the lake, 1/2 M. from the station, R. 11/2-3, pens. 5-7 M.; *Seeros, pens. 5-6 M.; good baths in the lake.) About 3/4 M. from the station (omn. 25 pf.) and the lake is the prettily situated village of Murnau (Post; Pantlbräu; Grensbräu; Zacherbräu, R. 1-1/2, pens. 4-5 M.; Angerbräu), a summer-resort. The *Vier Linden (lime-trees), to the W., and the Asamshöhe (with tower 65' high) command a *View of the mountains (E. the Heimgarten, Kistenkopf, and Krottenkopf; W. the Ammergau Mts.; S., in the background of the Loisach-Tal, the Wetterstein range). — Electric railway to Ober-Ammergau, see p. 42.

From Murnau to Schlehdorf on the Kochelsee (p. 51) 9 M., carriage-road via Schweiganger and Grossweil (one-horse carr. in 11/2 hr., 7 M.) — From Murnau to Stattal (or Bichl) via the Aidlinger Höhe, see p. 50.

The railway skirts the W. side of Murnau and descends in a wide curve, affording a fine view of the spacious Loisach valley, to (481/2 M.) Hechendorf (2040'). It then crosses the Loisach and reaches (501/2 M.) Ohlstatt (2085'; restaurant).

From the village of Ohlstatt (2180'), Post, plain; guide, Jos. Köhler), 3/4 M. to the E., the Heimgarten (6870') may be ascended in 3-31/2 hrs. by a steep and stony path indicated by marks via the Kalber-Hütte (guide thence to the summit advisable; comp. p. 52). — To the *Herrzogstand (5650') a marked path from Ohlstatt leads in 4 hrs. (guide 5 M., not indispensable for adepts), past the picturesque ruin of Ohlstatt. About halfway there is a good spring. Striking view of the Karwendel, Walchensee, etc., from the arete of the Heimgarten, 1/2 hr. below the top (comp. p. 52).

The train now follows the right bank of the Loisach, with extensive marshes on the right; it then crosses the river and passes the Hangende Stein. — At (52 M.) Eschenlohe (2095'; Altwirt; Brückenwirt; Pens. Waldheim) the valley contracts; to the left rise the roof-shaped Kistenkopf and the Risskopf; in the background the imposing Wetterstein; on the right the Ettaler Mandl.

To the Walchensee (p. 51) through the Eschen-Tal (31/2-4 hrs.; marked route, not advisable in wet weather; guide, not necessary, 4 M.). We cross the Loisach, and then the Eschenlahne, the right bank of which we ascend; to the right lies a large gully of the Kistenkopf. A bridge (1 hr.) is crossed and the left bank followed; 20 min., the profound gorge called the *Gache Tod opens on the left. The brook is again twice crossed. Descent from the summit of the pass *Beim Tafert (2363') to (1 hr.) the village of Walchensee by a footpath to the left (the stone track to the right leads to Obernach, near the S. end of the lake).

The *Krottenkopf (6840') is ascended from Eschenlohe in 5 hrs. by a marked path, steep at places (guide desirable; At. Hornsteiner of Eschenlohe). The route leads via the (21/2 hrs.) Pustertal Aip (13880') and the saddle to the E. of the Kistenkopf (6350') to the (21/2 hrs.) Krottenkopf-Hütte (6450') and the (20 min.) summit (see also p. 39).

57 M. Oberau (2165'; Post, R. 11/2-2 M., very fair).

To Ober-Ammergau via Ettal on foot, 2 hrs.; to Linderhof 4 hrs.; omnibus via Linderhof to Füssen daily. Carriages may be hired at the Post Inn at Oberau; comp. p. 43.
Beyond (591/2 M.) Farchant (2200'; Rail. Restaurant, with veranda) the broad basin of Partenkirchen opens to the S. On the left is the Kuhflucht (p. 36). Fine view of the Wetterstein mountains from the Dreitorspitze to the Zugspitze. The train again crosses the Loisach. — 62 M. Garmisch-Partenkirchen (2295'), the terminus, between the villages of those names (*Bayerischer Hof; R. 2-3, D. 11/2-21/2 M; Hôtel Stadt Wien, pens. from 6 M; Zum Werdenfelser Micht, R. 11/2-5, pens. 51/2 M, all at the station). Post and telegraph offices at the rail. station, at Garmisch, and at Partenkirchen.

Carriages at the station. One-horse carr. to the Baderssee 6, two-horse 10 M, Eibsee 10 and 15 (whole day 12 and 18), Mittenwald 18 (returning via Barmsee 22), Lermoos 20, Walchensee (31/4 hrs.) 24, Ober-Ammergau 24, Reutte via Plansee 35, Höhenschwangau via Linderhof 60, Ims 111/2-12, Lermoos 55 M. The driver expects a fee of 10 pf. for each mark of the fare. — Omnibuses to the Badersee and Eibsee (p. 37), to the Partnachklamm (p. 36), to Linderhof (p. 43), Plansee (p. 44), Mittenwald (p. 45), and Ehrwald-Nassereit-Telfs (p. 22). — Motor Cars to the Badersee (p. 37) and to Mittenwald-Kochel (pp. 45, 49).

Partenkirchen. — Hotels. *Kainzen-Bad, see below; *Bellevue, in an open situation above the village, R. 2-5, B. 1. M 20 pf., pens. 6-10 M; Post, R. 2-4 M. B. 1, pens. 6-9 M; Stern, R. 2-5, pens. 6-10 M; Baumgartner, very fair; Zum Rassen; Mälber, well spoken of; Werdenfelser Hof, R. 11/2-2 M. — Pensions. *Gibson (English), in an open situation, 51/2-10 M; Villa Panorama, above St. Anton, with café and attractive view, 6-7 M; Kohler, Wetterstein-Str. 100, 5-7 M; Pens. Weinhold; Villa Germainia, Dr. Wigger's Sanatorium, pens. 6 M. — Private Apartments numerous; apply at the official bureau in the town-hall. — Theatre of the Society for Local Costumes in the Hôtel zum Rassen. — Books and Artists' Materials at L. Wenzel's (also circulating library). — Money changer: Emil Steub.


Partenkirchen (2350'; 2400 inhab.), a favourite summer and winter resort, 1/2 M. to the E. of the station, is beautifully situated at the base of the Eckenberg, a spur of the Krottenkopf. It possesses a new Protestant church and a small English church (service in summer). The district school of carving and design is open to visitors on week-days, 8-11 and 2-6. — About 1 M. to the E., in the Kanker valley, is the *Kainzenbad (2415'), with alkaline and iodine springs. It consists of two portions: the old baths (three houses), in a sequestered situation near the wood, and the new Kurhotel, a well fitted up establishment in an elevated position near the Mittenwald road, open the whole year (R. 11/2-21/2, pens. from 6 M; baths of various kinds).

Garmisch. — Hotels. *Park-Hôtel Alpinhof, with garden, R. 21/2-6, B. 11/4, D. 3, pens. 7-10 M; *Hôt.-Pens. Neu-Werdenfels, R. 2-4, pens. 5-8 M; Westermeyer zum Husaren, R. 2-4 M; Post, R. 2-4, pens. 6-8 M; Drei Mohren, R. 11/2-3, pens. 5-6 M; Lam, pens. 41/2 M; Zür Zugspitz, R. 11/2-2, pens. 5-7 M; Colosseum, with theatre and concert room, R. 1-21/2 M; Kainzenfranz. — *Hôt.-Pens. Sonnenbichl, finely situated on the road to Murnau, 1 M. to the N. of the station, R. 2-3, D. 21/2, pens. 6-8 M (close by is a swimming-bath). Wood walks. — *Hôt. Rissersee, pens. 8-8 M (see p. 36).

— Pensions. *Villa Bethell (English, 6-8 M); Villa Saxonia (6-8 M); Austria
(from 5. M.); Schmid (Villa Sophia; 5-7. M.); Villa Helvetia; Rellerus; Utzschneider; Alpispitz. — Visitors’ Tax; for stay of 3 days, 1 M.; month, 2 M.; season, 3 M.


Garmisch (2295'), a thriving village (2700 inhab.) with picturesque old houses, lying to the W. of the station, on the left bank of the Partnach in the wide valley of the Loisach, is another favourite resort in summer and winter. The sharply-defined Alpispitz is conspicuous, but of the Zugspitze a small part only is seen to the left of the Waxenstein. On the E. side of the village, in an angle between the Loisach and Partnach, is the Wittelsbach Park.

Excursions. Finest “View from the pilgrimage-church of St. Anton (2500'; Café), to which a shady path ascends in 10 min. from Partenkirchen. The peaks, from left to right, are the Wettersteinwand, Dreitorspitze, Alpispitz, Waxenstein (behind it the Zugspitze), the pointed Upsberg (in the distance, beyond the Eibsee-Türrien); to the right the Kramer, in the foreground Garmisch. In the grounds below the chapel is a monument to King Louis II. — A similar view is obtained from the Schüttenhous (restaurant), 1 M. to the N. (finger-post; return by the Fanchant road).

Fauken-Schlucht. Beyond Partenkirchen a path ascends to the E. up the valley to the (20 min.) waterfall of the Faukenbach. The ‘Scheibenplatz-Weg’ leads from St. Anton (see above) along the slope via the Paraplauge to the (26 min.) beginning of the ravine. Through the Fauken-Schlucht to the (1/4 hr.) Lukas Terrasse with the open Gamshütte (2900'; fine view), and thence back in 1/2 hr. via the picturesque Schalmei-Schlucht. — From the Lukas Terrasse we may ascend to the (1/4 hr.) Kreut-Hütte (3160'; splendid view); thence to the top of the Wank, see p. 88.

The Risser-See (2565'), 1/2 hr. from Garmisch. From the Post Hotel we cross the meadows towards the S., in the direction of the Risserkopf (3690'), a wooded height immediately below the Alpispitz. The charming little Risser-See (boating; baths) lies in a hollow behind the *Hôtel-Pension Rissersee (pens. 6-8. M.). Fine view from the (20 min.) Katenstein (2675').

Maximilianshöhe, 20 minutes. Leaving Garmisch, we cross the upper Loisach bridge and ascend to the left past the rifle-range and through wood to the Café-Restaurant Almhuette, on the S. slope of the Kramer (p. 88). Beautiful view from the Paraplauge, 10 min. to the E. We may return by the Kramer Plateau-Weg, a pleasant promenade skirting the wooded slope of the Kramer and affording charming views (1/4 hr. to the Höt Sonnenbichl, p. 85).

The ruin of Werdenfels (2590') is reached by a path (guide-post) diverging to the left from the Murnau road, 1 M. from Garmisch, near the Schweige Wang (2245'); thence to the top in 20 minutes. View obstructed by trees.

The Pfegerssee (2770'), 1 hr. from Garmisch. We ascend the road to the N. via the Oertel-Promenade (finger-post), with an attractive view of the valley, and past the Hôtel Sonnenbichl (p. 85), to the little Pfegerssee at the foot of the Seltenhöhe (to the E., the precipices of the Kramer). We may return via the Kellerlinden to the (1 hr.) Bierkeller at Garmisch or via the Schloss-Wald and (1/4 hr.) Werdenfels (see above).

The Kuhflucht (1/2 hr.), entered from (3 M.; rail. 10 min.) Fanchant (p. 85; we turn to the right by the inn, cross the Loisach to the Mühlköfer, and ascend to the left through pine-wood), is a ravine descending from the Hohe Fricken, with pretty waterfalls. A well-shaded path (red marks) leads from the Mühlköfer to the (2 hrs.) Esterberg Alp (Kröttenkopf, p. 89).

**Partnachklamm** and **Vorder-Graseck** (1/2 hr.); guide quite unnecessary; omn. twice daily from the railway station in 1/2 hr. to the Restaurant Partnachklamm, 1 M.). After following the new Mittenwald road to the S. of Partenkirchen for a few paces, we turn to the right at a finger-post, and in 1/2 hr. reach the first bridge, at the mouth of the Partnach.
valley, which may be reached also from Garmisch station in 40 min. by
a shady path along the Partnach (finger-post). Beyond the bridge a finger-
post indicates the path (to the right) to the Reintaler-Hof (p. 40). Passing
the electricity works, we reach the (12 min.) Restaurant Partnachklamm, or
Wildenau, near the second bridge, where the road ends. Beyond the bridge
the direct path to Graseck ascends in gentle curves to the left (20 min.),
while the path to the 'Klamm', or gorge, leads to the right; 6 min., third
bridge. The (10 min.) fourth (iron) bridge (Klamm-Brücke), 50' long and
220' above the Partnach, is the finest point. Beyond this bridge the path
ascends in steps to the (40 min.) forester's house of Vorder-Graseck (2920);
Restaurant, with beds), where a fine view of the Wetterstein range is
enjoyed. From this point to the Eckauer, see below; to Mittenwald via
Elmau, see p. 41. — A narrow path (Triftsteig), constructed for the use of
the 'lumberers' and diverging to the left before the third bridge, leads in
$\frac{1}{4}$ hr. along the bottom of the gorge, close to the water, revealing the
grandeur of the ravine to great advantage. It is provided at places with
wire-ropes and is quite safe for those reasonably free from giddiness,
while it shortens the walk to the Schachen and the Reintal by 20 min. as
compared with the old path via Graseck. From the end of the gorge we
reach in 5 min. a guide-post, where we turn to the left and ascend in
$\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to Vorder-Graseck. The path to the right at the guide-post leads
to the Reintal and the Schachen (p. 39).

The 'Eckauer (4060'). We may either follow a steep marked path
from the Kainzen-Bad in $\frac{1}{2}$-$2$ hrs., or take another steep path (also marked;
usually shady in the afternoon) from Graseck (see above), which turns to
the left at a ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) finger-post, ascends the grassy slopes in windings,
passes through wood, and reaches the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) Eckauer (now a health
resort in connection with the Kainzenbad). The Pavilion (restaurant) on
the top of the hill (2 min.) commands an admirable panorama of the
mountains: Karwendel-Gebirge, Wettersteinwand, Dreitorspitze with the
Schachenalp and Frauenalp, Alspitze, Zugspitze, Kramer, and Krotten-
kopf; below lies the deep, wooded valley of the Ferchenbach. The descent
may be made to the N.E. via the village of Wamberg to the Mittenwald road,
then to the left at the guide-post via Höfle to (1$\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Schlettart (see below)
and through the Hauzen-Tal and the Bremstall-Wald to (6$\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Partenkirchen.

Gschwandner Bauer (1$\frac{1}{4}$-$2$ hrs.). From Partenkirchen we ascend to the
right through the Bremstall-Wald (finger-post) to (1$\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the Schlettart
Restaurant and the (25 min.) Gschwandner Bauer (3345); *Restaurant), which
affords a fine view of the Wetterstein and Karwendel ranges; or (a longer
but finer route) we may ascend via the Schalmei-Schlucht and the Lukas
Terrasse (p. 38; 2$\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). From the Gschwandner Bauer a marked path
leads via the Häusloboden (4540) to the (1$\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) Esterberg Alp (to the Krotten-
kopf, see p. 39). — From Schlettart we may return by the old Mittenwald
road (good tobogganing in winter).

*Badersee (2510'; 5 M. from the railway-station; omnibus several times
daily in 1 hr., fare 1 M.; motor cars in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; one-horse carriage 6, two-
horse 10 M.). The road diverges to the left from that to the Eibsee 1$\frac{1}{2}$ M.
beyond Unter-Grainau (see below); preferable route for pedestrians via
Ober-Grainau (see below). The small, clear, emerald-green lake (adm.
50 pf., charged in the hotel-bill), 1 M. round and 60' deep, framed with
trees, is overshadowed by the huge precipices of the Zugspitze. The *Hôtel-
Pension Badersee (pens. 6-8 M.), on its bank, is pleasant for a prolonged stay.
A row on the lake should not be omitted (one person 50 pf., two or more
25 pf. each); on a rock 50' below the surface is the copper figure of a
tobogganer. Wood walks ascend from the lake to the right to the Eibsee road.

The 'Eibsee (3150'), 7$\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Garmisch, at the base of the Zugspitze,
is reached by the sunny road (omnibus from Partenkirchen four times
daily in 2$\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., returning in 2 hrs.; fare each way 1$\frac{1}{2}$ M.; one-horse
carr. there and back 12 M.) via the Schmütz (Aigner, with garden, very fair)
and Unter-Grainau (2450); *Zur Schönen Aussicht, pens. from 5 M.; *Pens.
Koppenstüder, 5-6 M.; or, for pedestrians, by the path to the left at the
W. end of Garmisch, which leads across meadows to (1$\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Ober-Grainau
38 I. R. 8.—Map, p. 36. HÖLLENTAL. Excursions

(2510'; *Post, R. 1-2, pens. 5-7 *A), and thence to (11/4 hr.) the lake. The Eibsee, 3 M. long, 2 M. wide, and 90' deep, has seven small islands and is enclosed by wooded hills, above which tower the enormous rocky walls of the Zugspitze (Terre's Inn, with veranda, boats, and baths. R. from 2, pens. 6-7 *A*). Travellers are rowed (50 pf. each) in 20 min. to the Ludwigs-Insel in the middle of the lake, where the echoes are awakened by a shot (50 pf.). The huge Zugspitze is seen to great advantage from this lake, but on summer afternoons it is often shrouded in clouds. The picturesque little Frillensee, to the S.E. of the Eibsee, may be reached from the inn in 5 min. by boat, or in 8 min. by a new road along the bank of the Eibsee,— From the Eibsee over the Törlen (5230') to Ehrwald (3 hrs.), see p. 41; ascent of the Zugspitze (6/1-7 hrs.), by a path leading via the Törl ridge to the (4-1/2 hrs.) Wiener-Neustätter Hütte, see p. 40 (guides, see p. 35).—From the Eibsee to Griesen (p. 44), 21/2 hrs. The route (red marks) skirts the lake to the right, then ascends to the right, partly through swampy woods, to the ridge of the Miesingberg (3340'), and finally descends steeply to the Loisach.

Höllental-Klamm, 21/2-3 hrs. from Garmisch (there and back 1/2 day), very interesting. Omnibus six times daily in 9/4 hr. (fare 80 pf.) to Hammersbach (2835'; Höllental Inn), at the mouth of the Höllental, which may be reached by pedestrians also in 11/4 hr. by a pleasant path diverging to the left at the W. end of Garmisch. From the inn we ascend by a shady path on the bank of the Hammersbach, finally in zigzags cut out of the sheer rocky face below the Stangenzwand (see below), to the (1 hr.) Höllental-Klamm-Hütte (3425'; rfmts.) at the entrance to the Klamm, where tickets of adm. (50 pf.) are sold. The path through the gorge, built in 1902-5 at great expense, is protected by railings and quite safe; guide useless, waterproof desirable. It ascends the Klamm (the lower part also known as Maxklamm) by means of numerous galleries and tunnels, skirting the precipitous rocks by iron bridges, and affording picturesque views of the cascades of the Hammersbach. The finest point is below the iron Klamm Bridge (see below); to the left the Höllentorkopf rises perpendicularly to a height of nearly 330'. From the (1/2 hr.) exit of the Klamm, beyond which we join the upper path (see below), we may proceed to the Höllental Anger with the (9/4 hr.) Höllental Club-Hut (4635'; inn in summer), in grand environs.

The Upper Klammweg, now seldom used, ascends from (1 1/2 hr.) Ober-Grainau (see above), soon becoming steeper, through the Stangenzwald to the (1 1/4 hr.) perpendicular rocks of the Wassenstein. The 'Stangensteig' (3 ft. broad; wire railing) then skirts the precipice, commanding a fine view towards the plain, and leads to (9/4 hr.) the iron Klamm Brücke (3615'), 33 yds. in length and 250' above the Hammersbach. A trying path (guide necessary) ascends hence to a (2 hrs.) deserted lead mine (4720), from which another path (for adepts only, with guide) leads via the Hammersbacher Alp (5010') and the Hupfeiten to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Hochalpe (p. 39).—From the bridge the path on the right bank proceeds to a (20 min.) wooden bridge (3915'), beyond which the two paths unite (see above), and to the (9/4 hr.) Höllental Club-Hut (see above).

Ascent of the Zugspitze from the Höllental (5-6 hrs., guide 20 *A*), see p. 40. —From the Höllental Club-Hut over the Riffel-Scharte (7090') to (4 hrs.) the Eibsee (see above), laborious, for experts only, with guide (9 *A*); descent over the Riffeltriss, steep and trying.

The *Wank* (5675'; 3 1/2 hrs.; marked path, guide unnecessary) commands an admirable view of the Wetterstein and Karwendel Mts., the valley of Partenkirchen, etc. The route ('Oberer Fauenweg') from Partenkirchen leads to the left, above the Fauen-Schlucht, to the (1 1/2 hr.) Kreut-Hütte (3460'), then steeply through wood, and finally over the ridge to the top. The descent may be made via the Amisberg to the Esterberg Alp (p. 39), or S.E. to the (2 hrs.) Geoniumer Bauer (p. 37).

The Kramer (6500'), on the left bank of the Loisach, above Garmisch, affords a good survey of the Wetterstein range. A bridle-path leads via the Maximilianshöhe (p. 36) to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Königsstand (4693'). The footpath to the summit (6 hrs. from Garmisch; fatiguing, with guide only,
4½ M) diverges to the left ½ hr. before the Königstand. — The Hirschbichlkopf (6450'), ascended without difficulty from Garmisch via the Stepberg Alp in 4½-5 hrs. (guide), commands a fine view.

The "Krottenkopf (6840'; 5 hrs.; guide unnecessary, 5, if a night is spent, 7 M; horse to the Krottenkopf Hut 12 M). Marked bridle-path via St. Anton (p. 38) to the (2 hrs.) Esterberg-Bauer (6035'; rfmts.). Thence through wood and by a stony path through the valley between the Bischof (6660') and the Krottenkopf to the (2¼ hrs.) Krottenkopf Club Hut (6550'; "Inn in summer), on the saddle between the Krottenkopf and the Risskopf, and to (20 min.) the top (pavilion; fine view). — Descent on the N. (marked path, but very steep; guide advisable) over the ridge to the E. of the Kistenkopf via the Pasteralp to (4 hrs.) Eschenlohe (p. 34); on the E. (marked path, but guide advisable) via the Küh Alp and the Wildsee (4570') to (5¼ hrs.) Walchensee (p. 52); on the S. from the Esterberg Alp (marked path) to the (1½ hr.) Geschwander Bauer (p. 37).

"Kreuzock (5420'; 3 hrs.; guide, 5 M, useless). The route ascends from the (1½ hr.) Risser-See (p. 39) for the most part through wood, by the Risser Moor and past the shooter's hut Bei den Trägeln to the Kreuzoch saddle (6180') and the (3 hrs.) Kreuzock (5420), with the Adolf-Zöppritz-Haus (inn in summer) and a striking view of the Höllental, with the Waxenstein, Höllentalferner, and Zugspitze. The path then leads round the basin of the Bodenlahn-Tal to the (2½ hr.) Hochalpe (5595'; rfmts.), commanding an admirable view of the Wetterstein, Dreitorspitze, Alspitze (see below; due S.), and other peaks. The Höllentorkopf (6725'), a splendid point of view, may be ascended hence via the Höllentor (6560') by experts in 2 hrs., with guide (6 M). The steep descent by the Höllentor into the Höllent-Tal should be attempted by experts only, with guide (see p. 38). An easier path descends via the Bernadett-Hut into the Bodenlahn-Tal and to the (2 hrs.) Reintaler Hof (see p. 40).

Alspitze (5395'; 7 hrs.; guide 9 M), exhausting. The most interesting route for experts ascends from the Hochalpe (see above) via the Schöngänge (wire rope 220 yds. in length) in 3 hrs.; or we may ascend from (2½ hrs.) the Reintaler Hof (p. 40) via the Bodenlahn-Tal to the (1½ hr.) Gassen Alp (4780'), and thence by a poor path past the small Stübben-See (6300') to the (3 hrs.) summit, which commands a good survey of the Hochblassen, Zugspitze, Höllental, etc.

"Königshaus am Schachen (6125'; 5½-5½ hrs.; guide, 5 M, unnecessary; horse 12 M). The ascent from Elmau is easier (6 hrs., see p. 41). From Partenkirchen we follow the Triftsteig (p. 37) through the Partnachklamm to the (1 hr.) bridge over the Ferchenbach (2625'), the left bank of which we skirt to the (1½ hr.) Steilenfälle (insignificant in summer). The path then ascends rapidly to the right through wood to a small shrine, turns to the left, and crosses a clearing after a few minutes, from which a path through wood leads to the (1 hr.) royal bridle-path from Elmau (p. 41). The route next ascends to the right above the (9½ hr.) Wetterstein Alp (4805'; rfmts.) and the (1 hr.) Schachen Alp, with the small Schachen-See, and leads to (6½ hr.) the Königshaus, built by King Louis II. and containing a magnificent Moorish saloon (adm. 50 pf.; restaurant, with 25 beds). The Pavilion, a few hundred paces to the W., on the brink of the abyss, commands a splendid view of the Reintal below us, with the Plattach-Ferner, Schneefenkerkopf, and Wetterspitze, the Hochblassen to the right, and (to the S.) the Dreitorspitze and Wetterstein. To the N. stretches the vast Bavarian plain. The Alpine Garden on the Schachen affords an interesting survey of the flora of the High Alps (adm. 30 pf.).

A still finer view is commanded by the Frauenalp (7715'), which may be ascended hence by experts in 2 hrs. via the Teufelsgesass (6375') and the Schachenplatte (guide 7 M). From the Frauenalp a marked path ascends steeply to the (½ hr.) Meiler-Hütte, a club-hut on the Dreitorspitze-Gatterl or Wetterstein-Gatterl (755'; 7755'), with striking view (ascent of the Dreitorspitze, see p. 41). A steep path descends through the grand Bergien-Tal to (3 hrs.) Ober-Leutasch (p. 46). — From Elmau (p. 41) a good bridle-path (driving practicable but not agreeable; carr. and pair for 2 pers. 20 M) ascends in 3½ hrs. to the Schachen.
To the Reintaler Hof (3120'; 2½ hrs.). Path either through the Partnachklamm and the Reintal, ascending to the right from (2 hrs.) the finger-post (see below) to (¾ hr.) the farm; or diverging to the right from the Graseck road at the opening of the Partnachklamm (½ hr. from Partenkirchen) and crossing the ‘Hohe Weg; or from Garmisch by the Kochelberg (marked path, marshy in wet weather). The farm belongs to Herr Stöcker of Berlin and is fitted up as an inn (20 rooms; pens. 5½-6½ M.). View similar to that from Graseck, but less extensive.

The "Zugspitze" (9720'), the highest summit of the Bavarian Alps, requires 10-11 hrs. from Partenkirchen (to the Knorr-Hütte 7½, thence to the top 3½ hrs.; guide 15 M., with descent to the Eibsee 15 hr. 18 M.). Ascent laborious, but not difficult for tolerable climbers and very interesting. As above to the (1 hr.) bridge over the Ferchenbach (2025'); at the finger-post we ascend to the right into the Reintal and cross the Partnach three times; ½ hr., finger-post pointing to the right to the Reintaler Hof (see above); 2 min. farther on the path crosses the Bodealnhub (the Alpsspitze and Hochhlassen rise on the right), and then ascends to the right through the monotonous Stubenwald (the Mitter-Klamm remaining on the left). After ¾ hr., at a point where the path again approaches the Partnach, we obtain a fine view of the wild Hintere Klamm. We now descend to the Partnach, and follow its left bank to (¾ hr.) the Bock-Hütte (3475'), where the magnificent Hintere Reintal is disclosed to view. Then past the Steiben Springe (a copious spring) to (¾ hr.) the Vordere Blaue Gumppe (3670'), beautifully situated below the path, to the left. A hut (closed) on a rocky height at the lower end of the lake commands a splendid view. The path now ascends the Hintere Reintal, between huge fragments of rock, the remains of an old landslip; ½ hr. farther on lies the Hintere Blaue Gumppe (3850'), usually dry in autumn. Farther up the path ascends across an extensive avalanche track (on the left the imposing Fall of the Partnach) to the (¾ hr.) Anger (4495'), the uppermost part of the valley. Fine view of the imposing head of the valley, and, in the opposite direction, of the Blaue Gumpen with the pavilion on the Schachen high above. On the Untere Anger, 8 min. farther on, is the Anger Hut (4480'; beer); 10 min. to the W. (not easily found without a guide) is the Partnach-Ursprung (4755'), a gash filled with the debris of avalanches, from which the copious brook bursts forth. We cross the Partnach to the Obere Anger (4735), and ascend the Brunntal to the right through creeping pines, past a refuge-hut and the Vellert-Brunnt, to (2 hrs.) the Knorr-Hütte (6730'; inn in summer, with sleeping-house, bed 3, mattress 2 M.; telephone; good spring water). From the club-hut we ascend (bridle path) the rocky slope of the Platt to the (1½ hr.) Platt-Hütte (5295'), a shelter hut on the margin of the Grosse Schee-Ferner, where horses are dismissed. We cross the glacier in ¾ hr., mount a slope of debris (the 'Sand-Reisse') and then by steep rocks (iron pegs and wire ropes) to the (1½ hr.) arête (9240'), and thus reach (1½ hr.) the W. peak (9725'), on which are the Münsther Haus (inn in summer, mattress for the night 4 M.) and a meteorological station (open throughout the year). The "Panorama" is superb. A club-path (double wire rope) connects the W. with the (1½ hr.) E. summit (9720'), which is marked by a cross 16' in height, and affords an extensive view to the E., and into the Hölleental (p. 35).

A shorter ascent leads from the Eibsee via the Wiener-Neustädter Hütte (6½-7 hrs.; for expert climbers with steady heads only; guide 15 M.). The Törlten route is followed to (1½ hr.) the finger-post mentioned at p. 41, whence a steep and laborious path to the left ascends to the (3½ hrs.) Wiener-Neustädter Hütte in the Oesterreichische Schneeber (9720'; inn in summer); thence a steep and giddy ascent (wire rope and footholds) to the (1½-2 hrs.) arête and the (5½ hr.) W. summit. — From Ehrwald (p. 24) climbers may either (if free from giddiness; guide 12 K., with descent to the Knorr-Hütte or Eibsee 20 K.) ascend the 'Georg-Jäger-Steig' (red marks) to the (3½ hrs.) Wiener-Neustädter Hütte and as above to the (2½ hrs.) W. summit; or (longer but easier) they may proceed by the Ehrwalder Alp, the Gatterl (6640), and the Plattsteig to the (5½ hrs.) Knorr-Hütte and thence to the (3 hrs.) summit. — From the Hölleental-Hütte (p. 35) to the Zugspitze
5½ hrs. (guide 20 fr.), difficult, but highly interesting and recommended to active climbers with steady heads. The path, provided with iron pegs and wire ropes, leads up the steep rocky slopes of the Brett to the Hölzentalkar and thence across the Hölzental Glacier to the arête and E. summit. — The shortest route to Innsbruck from the Knorr-Hütte crosses the Gatterl and the Feldernjoch (6700') to the (3 hrs.) Tillfuss Alp in the Gaistal (p. 46); thence either over the Niedermunde (6775') in 5 hrs. (with guide) or via Leutasch-Platzl (p. 46) in 4½ hrs. to Telfs (p. 276).

The Schneefernerkopf (9435') may be ascended without difficulty for adepts from the Knorr-Hütte (p. 40), in 3 hrs. (guide 12 Mr.), via the Schneeferner. The view is little inferior to that from the Zugspitze. — The Hochwanner (Kotbachspitze, 9010') is an interesting ascent for adepts (5 hrs. from the Knorr-Hütte; guide 16 Mr.). We ascend across the Gatterl (see above) to the Feldernjoch (see above), then to the left over the Kotbach-Sattel (7045') to the (2½ hrs.) Steinerne Hütte ("stone hut"; 6430') in the Kotbach-Tal, whither also a path ascends from the Tillfuss Alp (p. 46). Thence we ascend to the N.E., below the slopes of the Kleine Wanner (8353'), into the Hochwannerkar, and across rocks and debris to the (2½-3 hrs.) summit. — The Hochblassen (8850'), a difficult ascent, is climbed from the Kreuzeck-Hütte (p. 39) in 5 hrs. (guide 20 Mr.) via the Steinlohe (p. 39) and the Grieskar.

The Partenkirchener Dreitorspitze (S.W. summit 8840', central summit 8900', N.E. summit 8850') is highly interesting and not very difficult for experts (guide 18 Mr., all three summits 20 Mr.). Via the Schachen to the (7 hrs.) Meiler-Hütte, see p. 39; thence by a new path (wire ropes and steps) to the S.W. peak. Good climbers may traverse the three peaks (interesting). The view is magnificent, particularly of the immediate environs with the savage Oefe-Hütte (8170'), and of the Zugspitze and the Bavarian plain. — The Leutascher Dreitorspitze (Karlspitze, 8770'), from the Meiler-Hütte in 2½ hrs. (guide 18 Mr., including the three Partenkirchener Dreitorspitzen 30 Mr.), is also not difficult for adepts; the view surpasses that from the Partenkirchener Dreitorspitze. — The Wettersteinwand (6143'), the highest summit of the E. Wetterstein range, may be ascended from the Meiler-Hütte in 3 hrs. (with guide) and presents no difficulty for fairly experienced climbers. The view is very fine.

The Walchensee (p. 51) is 18 Mr. from Partenkirchen (motor car via Mittenwald 4 times daily in 2½ hrs.). The direct road diverges to the left at (7 M.) Kraus (p. 45), and passes near the Barmsee (p. 53); 3 Mr. Krün; 9 Mr. the village of Walchensee. View of the Wetterstein and Karwendel-Gebirge almost the whole way. — Via Eschenlohe to the Walchensee, see p. 34.

To Ehrwald, 18 Mr., by a good road through the wooded Loisach-Tal (omn. twice daily in 3½ hrs., 2 Mr. 60 pf. & 20 Mr. 10-12, two-horse 20 Mr.). At (10½ Mr.) the frontier-inn at Griesen (p. 44) we turn to the left (to the right the road to the Plansee, p. 44), cross the Austrian frontier, and proceed via the (3½ Mr.) old Ehrwalder Schanze (2990'; Inn zur Schanze, well spoken of) to (3 Mr.) Ehrwald (p. 24).

From the Eibsee over the Törel to Ehrwald, 3 hrs. (guide, 3 Mr., unnecessary). From the Eibsee inn we skirt the lake for 2 min. and then (finger-post) ascend to the left by a marked path; 1½ hr. finger-post indicating the path to the Wiener-Neustädter Hütte (p. 40); ½ hr. a clearing in the wood; ½ hr. Austrian frontier. From the (10 min.) summit of the Törel (2830'; crucifix and shelter-hut), we obtain a view of Lermoos. Descend through wood to the (50 min.) Törl Inn (1½ hr.) Ehrwald (p. 24).

From Partenkirchen to Mittenwald via Elmau, 4½-5 hrs., a much better route for pedestrians than the high-road. From (1½ hr.) the forester's house at Vorder-Graseck (p. 36) we ascend the pastures for a short distance, and then turn to the right. After 20 min. we go straight on (not to the right to Mittel-Graseck) to (10 min.) Hinter-Graseck; 1½ hr., bridge over the Ferchenbach (previous bridges should be avoided); then for ½ hr. straight through the wood, and down to (7 min.) Elmau (3393'; *Inn), whence a road leads past the Ferchensee and Laulersee to (6 Mr.) Mittenwald (p. 45). — From Elmau to the Schachen (3½ hrs.), see p. 39.
9. From Munich to Ober-Ammergau and via Linderhof to Füssen.

a. Via Murnau and Kohlgrub to Ober-Ammergau.

61 M. From Munich to Murnau, 46½ M., railway in 2¾ hrs. (fares 4 M 10, 2 M 70 pf.; return-tickets 6 M 20, 4 M 10 pf.); from Murnau to Ober-Ammergau, 14½ M., electric railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 2 M 10 or 1 M 20 pf.).

From Munich to (46½ M.) Murnau, see p. 34. The line to Ober-Ammergau describes a wide curve to the W., and skirts the ridge that divides the Staffel-See from the valley of the Loisach. To the S. opens a fine mountain-view. — 49 M. Berggeist; 50 M. Grafen-aschau; 52 M. Jägerhaus. The line now ascends more steeply along the mountain-slope. 53½ M. Kohlgrub, station for the village of that name (2715'; Lehmann's Inn; Schwarzer Adler). We again ascend and beyond a deep cutting reach (54 M.) Bad Kohlgrub (2820'). About ½ M. to the S. are the prettily situated chalybeate and peat baths (2940'; *Kurhaus, R. 1¼-5, board 4½-5½ M, with shady grounds; *Hot.-Pens. Lindenschlösschen, with garden, R. 2-3, B. 1, pens. 5-8 M; *Bayrischer Hof, R. 1-3, pens. 4 M), frequented also as a health-resort, with an Alpine sanatorium.

The *Olga-Höhe and *Faller Alm (½ hr.; rfts.), command fine views to the N. of the hills and lakes of Upper Bavaria. — The highly attractive ascent of the Hörnle (5080') may be made in 2 hrs.; inn on the top (open all the year round); splendid view of the Alps, to the S., and of the Bavarian plain, with Munich, to the N.

Beyond (54½ M.) Saulgrub, whence a road leads to the right via *Bayersoien and Rottenbach to Peißenberg (p. 32), the line reaches its highest point (2870') and then descends to the S. into the wide *Ammer-Tal. 56½ M. Altenau (2750'; Limmer), charmingly situated at the W. base of the Hörnle, with the electric generating station of the railway. 57 M. Scherenau; 58 M. Unter-Ammergau (2740'; Schuhwirt), where we cross the Ammer.

61 M. Ober-Ammergau. — Hotels. *Wittelsbacher Hof, with garden, R. 1-3, pens. 5-8 M; Bahnhof-Hotel, R. 1½-2, pens. 5-7 M, well spoken of; Alte Post, good; Höt.-Pens. Ostberichl, pens. 5-6 M; Pens. Lamm; Pens. Böld (4½ M); Pens. Hans Mayr (5-5½ M); Pens. Veit; Pens. Villa Edel. — Café Künstlerheim; summer-restaurant St. Gregor, ½ M. from the station.

Ober-Ammergau (2745'), a large village with 1400 inhab., is celebrated for the Passion Plays performed here every tenth year (next in 1910). Wood and ivory carving is the chief occupation of the inhab. (large store at Georg Lang's Successors, with an interesting industrial museum). — About ¾ hr. to the W., on the Ostberichl, at the base of the Kofel (see below), stands a colossal group of the *Crucifixion in Kelheim sandstone, executed by Halbig, and presented by King Louis II. in 1875. Near it is the Morocco château of King Louis, now belonging to Herr Diemer.

Excursions. To the *Aufacker (5060'), by a marked path in 2 2½ hrs., easy and interesting (no guide required); splendid view. — To the top of the Kofel (4405'), 1½ hrs., laborious but free from danger (wire-rope). — To the *Pürstling Shooting-Lodge (5200'), bridle-path in 3 hrs. (good tobogganing in winter). — From Ober-Ammergau to (7½ M.) Linderhof, see p. 43.
b. Via Oberau to Linderhof and Füssen.

Railway to (57 M.) Oberau in 2½-3½ hrs. (fares 6 M 60, 4 M 60, return-tickets 10 M 40, 7 M 20 pf.). Omnibus from Oberau via Linderhof (2-2½ hrs., halt) to Füssen, twice daily in summer (fare 8½ M; to Linderhof in 2½ hrs., fare 2 M 70 pf.). From Garmisch-Partenkirchen to Linderhof, omnibus in summer daily in 3½ hrs. (2 M 70, return-ticket 4 M 50 pf.; from Garmisch (Hot. Sonnenblick) to the Plansee twice daily in 3 hrs. — One-Horse Carriage from Oberau to Ober-Ammergau 10, Two-Horse 15 M; to Linderhof 18 and 30, to Reutte 30 and 40, to Füssen-Hohenschwangau 36 and 50 M; from Füssen to Plansee 12 and 18; to Linderhof 20 and 35; to Ober-Ammergau 28 and 45; to Oberau 35 and 50 M and 10% of the fare as driver’s fee. Railway Circular Tickets may be obtained from Munich to Oberau and back to Munich from Füssen via Oberdorf (2nd cl. 11 M 60, 3rd cl. 7 M 30 pf.).

From Munich to (57 M.) Oberau, see p. 34. The road to Linderhof leads to the W., passing the Untermyer Inn, and ascends, at first in a wide sweep to the right, along the N. side of a wooded gorge (short-cuts for pedestrians). At the bottom of the valley runs the steep old road. The upper end of the gorge is closed by the Ettauer Berg, which the new road circumvents by curving to the left (short-cut by the old road). — 3½ M. Ettaul (2875'; Landes), a convent founded by Emp. Louis the Bavarian in 1380, and rebuilt after a fire in 1744. The church, with its imposing dome, was built in the Gothic style by Emp. Louis, but was remodelled in the baroque style in the 18th cent.; it contains frescoes by Knoller and a famous organ. The ascent of the Ettauer Mandl (5360') is difficult (2½-3 hrs., with guide).

About ¾ M. farther on the road forks, the right branch leading to (2½ M.) Ober-Ammergau (p. 42). The direct road to (7½ M.) Linderhof (driving advisable) unites ¾ M. farther on with the Ober-Ammergau and Linderhof road, passes the Pension Dickelschwaige (left), and reaches (2½ M.) Graswang (2885'; inn), beyond which it leads through the verdant Graswang-Tal, or upper valley of the Ammer. To the left opens the wide Elmauer Gries (p. 44), above which peep the Zugspitze. Just beyond the (¾ M.) forestier’s house of Linder (Restaurant, R. 1½-2 M; vehicle for hire) we cross a bridge to the right leading to (½ M.) the royal *Schloss Linderhof (3080'), erected and splendidly decorated in the rococo style by King Louis II. in 1869-78 (adm. from May 16th to Oct. 10th daily, 9-12 & 1.30-5; fee 3 M, including grotto and kiosk, Sun. 1½ M; closed on June 13th). To the left of the entrance are the office and the Schloss Hotel and Restaurant with 80 beds (1-3 M).

The Vestibule (adm. in parties of 12 pers.) contains an equestrian statue of Louis XIV, after Bosio. *On the First Floor is a series of finely fitted up rooms with paintings of French celebrities and events in the time of Louis XIV and Louis XV. — The extensive Gardens are embellished with fountains, statuary, etc., and contain the Monopteros, a small temple with a figure of Venus (good view), and the Grotto, with a subterranean lake, which can be illuminated with electric light. Near the grotto is the Moorish Kiosk, richly gilded and decorated, with stalactite vaulting, enamelled peacocks, etc. Behind the palace are the Cascades, where the fountains play at noon and at 6 p.m. for 15 min. — A visit to the palace and gardens, including the grotto and the kiosk, takes about 2 hrs.
The road now ascends gradually through the finely-wooded Ammer-Tal to the (41/2 M.) Grenz-Brücke, or frontier-bridge, about 1/2 M. to the left of which (guide-post) is the Hundings-Hütte (3640'), a blockhouse in the old German style (comp. Wagner's opera of the 'Walkyrie'; adm. daily 8-12 and 2-6, 50 pf.; rfnts.). We then skirt the N. base of the Geierkopf (7095'), traversing the thickly wooded Ammerwald-Tal, and reach (3 M.) the Hotel-Pens. Ammerwald (3560'; R. 11/2-2, pens. 5-6 A), whence the 'Schützensteig' (p. 19) leads to the right to (31/2 hrs.) Hohenschwangau. About 3 M. farther on the road emerges from the wood and reaches the dark-green Plansee (3200'), a fine sheet of water, 31/2 M. long by 1/4-1/2 M. broad and 250 ft. deep, enclosed by wooded mountains. On its bank is the Austrian Custom House, near which are a monument to King Max II. of Bavaria, and the Hotel Plansee or Forelle (pens. 5-7 K.; lake-baths; boat to Seespitze 21/2-3 K.; also motor-launch).

From the Plansee to Partenkirchen, 15 M. (omnibus in summer twice daily in 3 hrs.; 21/2-4). The road skirts the Plansee to its E. end (1 M.), crosses a rocky barrier, and descends in zigzags on the other side to the 'Drei Wasser' (3040'), on the (1 M.) Bavarian frontier. The old footpath, diverging to the left at stone 35, is a short-cut to this point. The wooded Neiderm-Tal is now traversed. On the right is (1/4 M.) a broad mud-stream, with huge masses of detritus. About 11/2 M. farther on we enjoy a fine view of the Zugspitze (p. 40). The road quits the wood 1/2 M. farther on, and reaches (9/4 M.) the highroad and the Bavarian custom-house at Griesen (2890'; inn at the forester's). Hence to (71/2 M.) Lermoos, see p. 41; through the Elmauer Gries to Graswang (p. 43), with guide, in 3 hrs.; over the Miesingberg to the (21/2 hrs.) Eibsee, see p. 38. — The Partenkirchen road descends the wooded Loisach-Tal, and crosses the Loisach (31/4 M.); 1 M. farther on the wood terminates. On the right rises the Waxenstein, beyond it the Zugspitze. The road to the Höllental-Klamm (p. 38) and the Eibsee (p. 37) diverges to the right a little on this side of (11/2 M.) the Schmolz (p. 37), at the mouth of the Hammersbach (p. 38). 3 M. Station of Garmisch-Partenkirchen, see p. 35.

The road to Reutte, shadeless in the morning, skirts the N. bank of the Plansee, passing the Kaiserbrunnen. From the (31/2 M.) Höt. Seespitze (pens. 5-7 K.; lake-baths), at the W. end of the lake, a footpath leads to the left to (11/2 hr.) Heiterwang (p. 23). Farther on we pass the Little Plansee, cross the Arch, which flows out of it, and reach (1 M.) a chapel, near a good spring.

A footpath descends 1/4 M. farther on to the right, through wood, to the Upper and (20 min.) Lower Stuiben Fall, whence we may either ascend to the left to (10 min.) the road, or skirt the Arch to Mühl and (1 hr.) Reutte (comp. p. 23).

The road crosses the Rossrückchen, affording a fine view of the Lechtal, with the Glimmspitze and Hochvogel in the background. We then descend the slope of the Tauern (p. 23), where the path from the lower Stuiben Fall (see above) joins the road at a stone with an inscription. The road afterwards proceeds via the small bath of Krekelmoos to (41/2 M.) Reutte (p. 22). From Reutte to Füssen and Hohenschwangau, see R. 5.
10. From Partenkirchen via Mittenwald to Zirl
(Innsbruck).

28½ M. Motor Omnibus to (12 M.) Mittenwald several times daily in
1 hr. (2½-3 M.). Post Omnibus from Mittenwald to Seefeld and (17 M.)
Zirl daily in 5 hrs. Other omnibuses, see p. 49. Carriage from Parten-
kirchen to Mittenwald, with one horse 10, two horses 14 M.; from Mitten-
wald to Zirl, 17 or 25 M.; from Innsbruck via Seefeld to Mittenwald 32 or
50 K., to Partenkirchen 40 or 70 K.

The New Road to Mittenwald (12 M., a drive of 3 hrs.) passes
near the (1¼ M.) Kainsen-Bad (p. 35), and then ascends steadily
through undulating pastures. The old road, which follows the tele-
graph-posts, is shorter and steeper. Beyond (3 M.) Kaltenbrunn
the bold peaks of the Karwendel range appear in front. 2 M. Gerold;
1½ M. Klais (Schüttl’s Inn; to the Barmsee and Krün, see p. 53;
to Elmau, see p. 41). The road passes the marshy Schmalsee, and
winds down into the Isar-Tal, where it reaches (4½ M.) —

12 M. Mittenwald. — Hotels. *Post, R. 1½-4, pens. 5-8 M., with
clever animal-paintings by Paul Meyerheim in the garden; Traube, R. 1½-3,
pens. 5-6 M.; Hör-Pens. Wetterstein, R. 1½-3, pens. 5-6 M. very fair;
Zum Karwendel, Alpenrose, both unpretending. — Pension Villa Neumer.

Mittenwald (3020'), the last Bavarian village (2000 inhab.),
overshadowed by the precipitous Karwendel-Gebirge (p. 46),
is a favourite summer-resort. The manufacture of violins and guitars,
which are chiefly exported to England and America, forms the prin-
cipal occupation of the inhabitants. A bronze statue of Michael
Klotz (d. 1743), who introduced the violin-industry, by F. von
Miller, was erected near the church in 1890. A tablet on one of
the houses next the church commemorates a visit of Goethe (1786).
Good survey of the environs from the Kalvarienberg (8 min.).

Excursions (guides, Georg Pütterer, Kaspar and Franz Krüner, Fritz
Löffler). — To the *Lautersee (3315'; ½ hr.). We follow the street to the W.
from the Post Inn, and then turn to the left (finger-post) and ascend by the
carriage-road to the lake (restaurant), prettily situated among woods, and
reflecting the jagged cliffs of the Karwendel and Wetterstein-Gebirge (finest
towards evening). The return may be agreeably made through the Laintal,
a rocky gorge with waterfalls, and past the swimming-bath. — About 1½ M.
above the Lautersee lies the lonely Ferchensee (3470'), close to the base
of the Wetterstein and Grünkopf (fine echo); thence to (1¾ hr.) Elmau,
and to (2½ hrs.) Partenkirchen via Graseck, see p. 41. — From the Ferchensee
over the Franzosensteig (4186'), between the Grünkopf and Wetterstein, to
Unter-Leutasch (p. 40), 3 hrs., with guide (3 M); steep and toilsome. —
To the Königshaus am Schachen, 6 hrs.; road to (2½ hrs.) Elmau (p. 41)
and thence via the Königsweg (comp. p. 39; guide from Mittenwald 5 M).

Leutasch-klamm, there and back 1 hr. (waterproof desirable). At the
bridge we diverge to the right from the Scharnitz road. (Key at the inn
‘Zur Brücke’, 30 pf.) In ½ hr. we reach the picturesque gorge, which was
rendered accessible in 1880. The path is not continued beyond the water-
fall (4 min.).

The *Hohe Kranzberg (4565'; 1¼ hr.); marked bridle-path (guide un-
necessary) over the (8 min.) Kalvarienberg (see above) to the summit (inn
in summer; pavilion), which commands a fine view of the Wetterstein
and Karwendel-Gebirge. A good path descends through wood to the (½ hr.)
Lautersee (see above).
Leutasch-Tal (to Leutasch-Mühl, 1 hr., to Ober-Leutasch 3 hrs.). We ascend to the right by the custom-house, before reaching the Isar bridge, to the shooting-range, and proceed thence through wood, across the Austrian frontier, and past (25 min.) a chapel. We then descend gradually into the Leutasch-Tal, which at its mouth is a narrow gorge (see p. 40), but soon expands into a grassy valley, bounded on the N. by the enormous precipices of the Wetterstein. In the background are the Oefelekopf, Gehrenspitze, and Hochmunde. After crossing the (1¼ hr.) brook, we reach (8 min.) the Austrian custom-house (once forming a fortified barrier across the road) and (10 min.) the Leutasch-Mühl (5340'; inn). Before reaching Unter-Leutasch ('Brückenwirt, E. 50-50 h.) the road crosses to the left bank of the Ache (to the right is the Franzosensteig, descending from the Grünkopf, see p. 45). Thence it continues past various hamlets to (1¾ hr.) Ober-Leutasch, or Leutasch-Widum (3695'; Xanderwirt; Rossi; guide, Alois Heiss, Andr. Rauth). From this point a road leads to the E., passing Ober-Weidach and (1½ M.) Unter-Weidach ('Hôtel zum See'), prettily situated near the wood-girt Weidach Lake (3715'), and crossing the Hochmahl (4105') farther on, to (6 M.) Seefeld (p. 48). By the Bergiten-Tal to the Meller-Hütte (laborious), see p. 39. — A cart-road, passing (20 min.) Leutasch-Platzl (3855'), at the base of the Hochmunde (see below), leads through wood to the (9¼ hr.) ridge (4485') dividing this valley from the Innthal and descends via Buchen (restaurant) to (1¾ hr.) Telfs (p. 276). — The toilsome but interesting ascent of the Hochmunde (6730') may be made from Leutasch-Platzl via the Mooser Alp in 4½-6 hrs. (with guide, 12 K.; comp. p. 276). — The Tiltfuss Alp (4570'; rfmts., but no beds) is situated in the Gaistal, 1½ hr. above Leutasch-Platzl. Path hence via the Pest-Kapelle to (5 hrs.) Ehruwald, see p. 25 (guide 5 K.); via the Feldernjoch (6700') and the Gatterl (6635') to the (4 hrs.) Knorr-Hütte, see p. 40 (guide 10 K.); across the Niedermunde (6715') to the (4 hrs.) Alpiaus (p. 26) or (5 hrs.) Telfs, see p. 276 (guide 12 K.).

Vereins Alp (4610'; 3½ hrs.; guide 3½ M., unnecessary). At the Hussel-Mühle, 20 min. below Mittenwald, the path crosses the Isar and ascends to the left; by (1 hr.) the Aschauer Chapel it crosses the Seinsbach, mounts steeply to the right, and reaches a tolerable cart-road, running high up on the right side of the Seinsgraben, which is joined on the left by the wild ravines of the Lausberg-Lahn and the Reissende Lahn. Opposite tower the imposing peaks of the Wörner, and behind us the Wetterstein. On the (2 hrs.) Vereins Alp (4610') stands a shooting-box of the Grand-Duke of Luxembourg (plain accommodation). — A bridle-path leads hence via the Jägersruhe to the (3 hrs.) Soieen (p. 53); then through the Fischbach-Tal (at the bottom of which we cross the bridge to the left, and reach a finger-post in 10 min.), either to the right to (3 hrs.) Vorder-Riss, or to the left via the Fischbach Alp to (3 hrs.) Krün (p. 53). — From the Vereins Alp to the Riss there are two routes (guide from Mittenwald 9 or 11 M., not indispensable). The preferable route leads through the densely-wooded Fermersbach-Tal to (1 hr.) the Brandel Alp (3730'). Thence a good path, high up on the left side of the valley, leads to the Paindel Alp (3225'), where it descends to the right, and, after crossing the Richbach, reaches (3 hrs.) the Oswald-Hütte, halfway between Vorder-Riss and Hinter-Riss (p. 56). The other route (with blue marks, but guide required) descends to the right 1½ hr. from the Vereins Alp, crosses the Fermersbach, and ascends through swampy wood (impassable after rain) to the Vordersbach-Au (4190') and (2 hrs.) Hinter-Riss.

The Vordere Karwendelspitze (7825'; 4½ hrs.; guide, 6 M., not indispensable for experts with steady heads) commands an imposing view. A marked path (red and white) leads from Mittenwald to the E. over the Isar and then through wood to the (2 hrs.) Karwendel-Hütte (4955'; no accommodation), whence a rocky path, protected by wire, ascends to the (2½ hrs.) summit. — The ascent of the Wörner (5070') is laborious and should not be attempted except by experts (guide 12 M.). The easiest route, from the Karwendel-Tal (p. 47) through the Grosskar, takes 6 hrs. from Scharnitz. A more difficult but more interesting route ascends from Mitten-
waid direct via the Käliber Alp and the Dammkar in 6-7 hrs. (the final 2-3 hrs. rock-climbing). — "Schöttiarspitce (6725′; 5 hrs.; for adepts, with guide, 6 M.). From the Schafisbach valley (p. 46) we ascend the Lausgraben to (4 hrs.) the Felderkarkreuz, and thence cross the arête to (1½ hrs.) the summit (descent to the Soiern Lakes, see p. 53). From Mittenwald to Walchensee and Kochel, motor omnibus twice daily, see p. 49.

Beyond Mittenwald the road crosses the Isar and traverses the level bottom of the valley as far as the (1 hr.) Defile of Scharnitz (3110′), the boundary between Bavaria and Tyrol. (Walkers should follow the cart track on the left bank of the Isar as far as Scharnitz.) 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 1805 it fell into the hands of the French (13,000 under Ney against 600 Austrians), and was destroyed by them and the Bavarians; extensive remains are still extant on the hillside beyond the Isar. The defenders were commanded by Baron Swinburne, an English officer in the Austrian service and a member of the same family as the poet. — Beyond the adjacent village of —

15½ M. Scharnitz (3160′; *Adler, K. 1-2, pens. 4-8 K.; Traube; Neuwirt), on the E., is the mouth of the united Hinterau and Karwendel Valleys, from which the river Isar issues.

Excursions (guide, Joh. Raffy). Fine views may be obtained from the Kaiser Franz-Josefs-Warte, on the left bank of the Isar (1/hr.), and from the Fischer Partition, ¾ hr. from the Adler inn. — Grosse Arnspitze (7205′), from Scharnitz 4 hrs., with guide (12 K.), an interesting ascent, for experts. All the more frequently used paths and passes among the Karwendel Mts. have been marked by the G. A. C. (comp. Maps, pp. 34, 60). — Through the Karwendel-Tal to (8 hrs.) Hinter-Riss, interesting (guide 15 K., to the Hochalm 6 K., not indispensable; provisions should be taken). Road via the (5 M.) shooting-box Im Larchet (3775′; rfmst.) to (3 M.) the Anger Alp (4245′), with a hunting-lodge of the Duke of Coburg, and (4½ M.) the Hochalm (5540′; inn in summer), whence experts may ascend the Birkkarspitze (9340′), over the Schluchkar-Sattel in 5 hrs., with guide (difficult); the Vogelkarsspitze (8275′; 2½-3 hrs.), the E. Karwendelspitze (8330′; 3 hrs.), the Oekarsspitze (9010′; 4 hrs.), etc. — Thence we ascend to (½ hr.) the Hochalm-Sattel (5920′), which affords a fine view of the jagged limestone rocks of the Hinterau range, and descend through wood (bridle-path shorter) to the (1½ hr.) Ahornboden (p. 56) and then through the Johannes-Tal (p. 56) to (2 hrs.) Hinter-Riss (p. 56).

Hinterau-Tal (to Hall, 9 hrs.; guide 15 K., from Mittenwald 18 M.). A road leads past (3 M.) the mouth of the Gleirsch-Tal (see p. 48) and (6 M.) the so-called Source of the Isar, three brooks descending from the Heissenkopf on the left, to (1 M.) the hunting-lodge Im Kasten (3950′), in grand environs, and follow the cart-track (red marks) to the right through the Laffatscher-Tal to the Laffatscher Alp and the Kohler Alp (5405′); thence to the left to the (1½ hr.) Haller Anger-Haus, a club-hut (5710′; inn in summer), whence experts may ascend the Sumtiger (7380′; 1½ hr., guide 4 K., easy), the Guskarsspitze (8325′; 2½ hrs., guide 6 K., easy), the Speckkarsspitze (8605′; via the Lafatscher Joch in 3 hrs., guide 6 K., easy); the Kleine Laffatscher (8612′; 3 hrs.; guide 6 K) and the Grosse Laffatscher (8865′; 4 hrs.; guide 8 K.; both trying); the Hintere Bachofenspitze (8770′), via the Lafatscher Joch in 5 hrs., guide 10 K., difficult; the Grosse Bettelwurfspitze (8940′; via the Lafatscher Joch and the Bettelwurf-Hütte in
5½ hrs., guide 10 K., not difficult for experts. Longer and more difficult ascents: Grubenkar spitze (8735'), from the (2 hrs.) Loch-Hütte in the Vomper Tal (p. 185) by the Grubenkar in 5 hrs. (guide 14 K.); Hochkemel (8450'; 5 hrs.; guide 10 K.); Spitzkar spitze (8550'; 7 hrs.; guide 17 K.); Eiskar spitze (8610'; 8 hrs.; guide 20 K.); Kaltwasserkar spitze (8970'; 7 hrs.; guide 18 K.); Sonnen spitzen (8705' and 8775'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 16, both peaks 18 K.). — From the Kohler Alp or the Haller Anger-Haus a good path ascends the rocky slope of the Kleine Lafatscher to the (1½ hr.) Lafatscher Joch (8840'), which commands a view of the Zillertaler and Stubai Ferner. We descend to the Iss-Anger and via the Oberberg to the (1 hr.) Halter Berghaus (p. 190), or to the left through the Speckkar to the (1½ hr.) Reebschorn-Hütte (p. 190). — From the Haller Anger-Haus over the Teberschall to the Vomper Tal see p. 186.

The Inn tal is also reached by several passes leading through the Gleirsch-Tal (10-11 hrs.; see p. 47). We follow the Hintereu-Tal road (p. 47) for 3 M. and diverge from it by a cart-road to the right, cross the Isar, and ascend the bank of the Gleirschbach to the (6 M.) shooting-box by the Amtszähe (3960', plain accommodation at the forester's; 6 beds), in a wild and grand situation at the foot of the Hohe Gleirsch (8180', ascent in 4 hrs., with guide, not difficult for experts; splendid view). An interesting pass leads hence to Zirz (6 hrs.; guide 12 K., including ascent of the Grosser Solstein 20 K.). The path ascends on the bank of the Kristenebach to the S. to the (1½ hr.) Zirler Kristen Alp (4445') and the (1½ hr.) Erl-Sattel (6920), with the Erl Alp, whence the Erlspitze (7895'), to the right, may be ascended without difficulty in 2-2½ hrs., and the Grosser Solstein (8340') in 2½-3 hrs. (comp. p. 276). It then descends to the Selm Alp and leads high up on the right side of the Ehnbach Gorge (3 hrs.) Zirl (p. 276).

— In the E. prolongation of the Gleirsch-Tal (called the Samer-Tal) a bridle-path leads from the Amtszähe via the Samer Alp (4935') and (2 hrs.) the Pfists Alp (6239') to the (1 hr.) Stempel-Joch (7215'), whence it descends steeply over debris to the (1½ hr.) Halter Berghaus (p. 190; guide to Hall 15 K., from Mittenwald 14½ hr.;). — Other passes (marked, but guides necessary) cross the Frau-Hitt-Sattel (7390'; *View) or the Arler-Scharte (7000') to Innbruck (guide 15 K. each).

The road quits the Isar and ascends (to the right a view of the Hochmunde and the Wetterstein) to (6 M.)

21½ M. Seefeld (3870'; *Post, pens. 5 K.; Lamm, moderate; Klosterbräu), with a Gothic church of the 14th cent., frequented as a summer-resort.

Excursions (guides, Franz and Josef Haigl of Seefeld). The "Reither spitze (7790'; 3½ hrs.; guide 6 K., not necessary for adepts; path marked) affords an admirable view of the N. and Central Alps. About 1½ hr. below the top is the Nürtinger-Hütte of the G. A. C. (7175'; inn in summer). — From Seefeld to (2 hrs.) Ober-Leutasch by the Böden and Unter-Weidach, see p. 46; via Mösern (3950'; Inn), with a splendid view of the valley of the Inn and the Sellrain peaks, marked path in 3 hrs.

The road leads past the small and marshy Wildsee (fine retrospect of the Wetterstein-Gebirge) and the village of Auiland to (3 M.) Reith (3710'; Inn zur Schönen Aussicht, good), beyond which it descends, via Leiten (Hirsch), in wide curves, affording magnificent views of the Inntal and the mountains to the S. of the Inn (Alps of Sellrain and Stubai). On the last height above the road is the ruin of Fragenstein (2520'). (Those subject to giddiness should avoid the 'Schlossbergsteig', a path leading close by the castle, and cutting off the last curve of the road.)

28½ M. Zirl (2040'; Löwe; Stern), and thence across the Inn to (30 M.) the railway-station, see p. 276 (railway to Innbruck, 9½ M., in 25 min.).
11. From Munich to Mittenwald via Kochel.
Walchensee.

a. Isartal Railway from Munich to Kochel.

65 M. Railway to (36½ M.) Kochel in 2½ hrs. (fares 4 \(\mathcal{M}\) 10, 2 \(\mathcal{M}\) 50 pf.). From Kochel to Mittenwald via Walchensee, 18½ M., Motor Omnibus (generally crowded) 4 times daily in summer in 2½ hrs. (5 \(\mathcal{M}\)) and 6-7 times daily from Mittenwald to Garmisch-Partenkirchen (in 1 hr.; p. 45). Omnibus twice daily from Mittenwald to Zirl (5 hrs.; 4 \(\mathcal{M}\) 60 pf.; comp. p. 45).

The trains start from the Isartal Station (restaurant), reached from the Färbergraben in 1/4 hr. by electric tramway. — 1¹/₄ M. Thalkirchen (Deutsche Eiche, Gierlinger-Park, both with garden-restaurants), with a hydroopathic. Beyond (2¹/₂ M.) Maria-Einsiedel (Forster’s Restaurant) the line ascends through wood to (3 M.) Prinz-Ludwigs-Höhe (restaurant), with many country-houses, in wooded environs, and crosses the state-railway near the Grosshesselohe station (p. 53). — 3³/₄ M. Grosshesselohe (1710'); foot-path to the state-railway-station and to the Isar bridge, 8-10 min.; past the brewery to the restaurant in the wood, 1/₄ hr. — Farther on we traverse wood and pass the château of Schwaneck. — 4¹/₂ M. Pullach (1905'; *Rabenwirt, with view-terrace; Zum Isartal, with garden), charmingly situated on the high left bank of the Isar. The Gothic church dates from the 15th century. On the Isar, 8 min. below, is the well-equipped Pullach Hydropathic. — 5¹/₂ M. Höllriegelskreut-Grünstadt (1955'; inn). A road descends from the station to the left to the Höllriegelskreut Inn, whence a ferry crosses to Grünstadt, with a château. — 8 M. Baierbrunn (2035'; 10 min. to the N.E. is the *Hôtel Konradshöh, with charming view, pens. 4-6 \(\mathcal{M}\)). — 10 M. Hohenschäftlarn (2150'; Rail. Restaurant), a high-lying village to the right. — At (11 M.) Ebenhausen-Schäftlarn (2170'; Post) the railway reaches its highest point. About 12 min. to the N.W., above Zell (2250'; Schöne Aussicht Inn), is the Rüsenauer Höhe (2295'), with the well-equipped *Kuranstalt Ebenhausen, a health resort with a large park, play-grounds, etc. Splendid view of the Alps from the Wendelstein to the Zugspitze.

Hence we may descend through wood in 1/₄ hr. (or from Hohenschäftlarn in 20 min.) to the convent of Schäftlarn (1840'; inn), with an interesting church (1733-64), whence picturesque paths lead to Baierbrunn (1¹/₂ hr.), Icking (1 hr.), and other points. — From Ebenhausen a marked path leads to (3¹/₂ hrs.) Schloss Berg, on the Lake of Starnberg (p. 29).

Farther on we enjoy a fine view of the Isar valley and the mountains. From (13¹/₂ M.) Icking (2135'; inn) a road leads in 1/₂ hr. to the Schöne Aussicht Inn, above Walchstadt, with a lofty belvedere (10 pf.) and extensive view. — The line descends through deep cuttings and along the slope of the Schletterleitn, affording a good survey of the wide valley of the Isar, with its grey sandy and gravelly islets, and the confluence of the Loisach and the Isar. We then cross the Loisach and reach the station of —

Baedeker’s Eastern Alps. 11th Edit.

The Lake of Starnberg may be reached hence by pleasant routes via Münsing (inn) to (2 hrs.) Ammerland (p. 31); via Dorfen, Höhenrain, Aufhausen, and Aufkirchen to (2½ hrs.) Schloss Berg or Leoni; or direct from the Kalvarienberg via Buchsee to the (2 hrs.) Rottmannshöhe (p. 30).

The railway crosses the winding Loisach to (18 M.) Degerndorf (Bruckmaier's Restaurant) and follows the left bank via (19¹/₂ M.) Bolswang (1900'). The (1/2 hr.) Hochbreite (2365') and (1/₃ hr. farther) the Degerndorfer Höhe (2350') command fine views.—21 M. Eursburg possesses a château on a wooded eminence, near which (1/₄ hr. from the station) is the Eursburg Beer Garden, with a picturesque view. — At the prettily situated village of (23 M.) Beuerberg (2005'; Post) is a conventual school for girls.

A road leads hence to the W. to St. Heinrich and (6 M.) Seeshaupt (p. 31). To the S. of the road, about 3 M. from Beuerberg (via Buch and Maierwald) are the view-points of Hohenleiten and Oedbauer. An attractive path leads from Hohenleiten to (2½ hrs.) Seeshaupt.

Farther on we ascend the wooded left bank of the Loisach, but cross to the right bank near (26¹/₂ M.) Fletzen. The mountains (Benediktenwand, Jochberg, Herzogstand, Heimgarten) approach nearer to the line. Beyond a swampy district we reach (30 M.) Bad Heilbrunn (Rail. Restaurant), whence an omnibus plies thrice daily to the baths of that name, 1¹/₄ M. to the E. (p. 53). At (31¹/₂ M.) Bichl the Isartal railway unites with the state-line. Thence via Benediktbeuern to (36¹/₂ M.) Kochel, see below.

b. From Munich to Kochel and Mittenwald via Tutzing.

46¹/₂ M. RAILWAY in 2½ hrs. (fares 4 M 10, 2 M 70 pf.). — MOTOR-OMNIBUS from Kochel to Mittenwald, see p. 49.

From Munich to (25 M.) Tutzing, see p. 31. The railway skirts the Starnberger See. 28¹/₂ M. Bernried; 31¹/₂ M. Seeshaupt (p. 31), both 1/₂-3/₄ M. from the railway. Farther on the country is uninteresting. On the right lies the pretty Ostersee (Inn 'Zur Lauterbacher Mühle'). — 35¹/₂ M. Staltach (brewery), with peat-moors.

FROM STALTACH TO MURNAU (4 hrs.). This pleasant route leads by Isfeldorf and Antorf to (2 hrs.) Habach (inn); then over the (1/₂ hr.) Aidlinger Höhe (2615'), which affords a beautiful view of the Wetterstein and the Karwendel, to Aidling, and finally past the marshy Riegsee (on the right) to (1/₂ hr.) Murnau (p. 34).

38¹/₂ M. Neu-Penzberg, station for Penzberg (1880'; Bernrieder Hof; Zur Eisenbahn), with coal-mines. — The railway to Kochel crosses the Loisach at (40¹/₂ M.) Schönmühle (inn) and at (41¹/₂ M.) Bichl (2040'; Railway Restaurant; *Löve, with baths; Grüner Hut, with garden) joins the Isartal railway (see above; motor-car thrice daily in 1/₄ hr. to Bad Heilbrunn, p. 54).
42 M. Benediktbeuern (2026'; Post; Zum Herzogstand; Zur Benediktenwand), with a once wealthy and celebrated monastery, founded in 740 and consecrated by St. Boniface, now containing a home for veteran soldiers and a stud. To the S.E. rises the Benediktenwand; to the S. the Jochberg, Herzogstand, and Heimgarten.

The *Benediktenwand (5910') is ascended hence via the Kohlstatt Alp and Hausstatt Alp (rmmts.) in 4½ hrs. (way-marks; guide, 5 M., not indispensable for adepts). The route is steep at places; at the top are a cross and a shelter-hut. Magnificent view as far as the Gross-Glockner and Venediger; to the N. the Bavarian plain and six lakes. From Kochel (see below) to the top of the Benediktenwand via the Mair Alp and Staffel Alp, 4½ hrs. (with guide). From Langgries, see p. 55.

Beyond Benediktbeuern the railway skirts an extensive marsh and the Rohrsee (now dried up) to (46½ M.) Kochel (1980'; *Hö. Prinz Ludwig, 3 min. from the station, with garden, R. 1½-3, pens. 5-8 M.; Stüger's Hotel & Restaurant; Post, both good; Zum Schmied von Kochel, unpretending; Pens. Geisler), the terminus of the railway. A bronze statue, by Kaindl, of Balthasar Maier, the 'Blacksmith of Kochel', the leader of the peasants in the insurrection of 1705, was erected here in 1900. Kochel is separated by a hill from (3/4 M.) the lake (*Kurhotel Bad Kochel, with a chalybeate spring and grounds on the lake, R. 1½-3, pens. 5-8 M.). The picturesque Kochelsee (1970'), 33/4 M. long and 2½ M. broad, is fed by the Loisach, and is bounded on the S. by the Jochberg, Herzogstand, and Heimgarten. The pavilion near Bad Kochel affords a good view.

At the N.W. end of the lake (3 M.; omnibus in 1/4 hr.) lies the pleasant village of Schlehdorf (Inn zum Herzogenstand; Heimgarten). The *Herzogstand (p. 52) may be ascended hence in 3½-4 hrs. by the so-called Pionier-Weg (bridle-path from Urfeld, p. 52). — Another fine view is afforded by the Weilberg (3215'; good accommodation at the forester's), which may be ascended from Schlehdorf via Kleinweil in 1½ hr., or from Penzberg (p. 50) via Lindelsdorf in 2½ hrs. — One-horse carriage from Schlehdorf to Ohlstadt 6, two-horse 10 M., to Murnau 8 and 12 M.

The Road to Mittenwald (motor-omnibus see p. 49), leaving Bad Kochel (see above) on the right, reaches the lake at (1½ M.) the *Hôtel Seehof (pens. 5-7 M.; lake-baths) and skirts it, passing the *Hotel zum Grauen Bären (pens. 5½-7 M.; lake-baths), to the (1 M.) Kesselberg Inn (½ M. to the S. is the *Alt-Joch Inn, prettily situated on the verge of the wood). The new road, constructed in 1893-97 (commemorative tablet near the top of the hill), then ascends in easy windings to the (3½ M.) pass of the Kesselberg (2825'). To the right of the old road are the pretty falls of the Kesselbach, along which a path ascends. From the culminating point, where the bridle-path to the Herzogstand diverges to the right (see p. 52), we obtain a view of the Karwendel and Wetterstein ranges in the distance, and, below us, of the beautiful, deep-blue *Walchensee (2630'), 4¼ M. long and 3 M. broad, surrounded by forests and mountains, the finest of the Bavarian lakes after the Königs-See.
At the N. end (1/2 M.) are the houses of Urfeld (Zum Jäger am See, R. 11/2-3, pens. 6-8 M; Zum Fischer am See, R. 11/4-2, pens. 41/2-6 M; both good).

Excursions. — The Herzogstand (5680'), a remarkably fine point of view, is ascended hence in 21/2-3 hrs. (guide unnecessary; horse 10, small one-seat vehicle 12 M). A good bridle-path (see p. 51) diverges to the left (W.) from the road coming from the Kesselberg, about 8 min. from Urfeld (or a steep path leading from Urfeld direct to this bridle-track in 1/4 hr. may be taken). In 1/4 hr. a pavilion, commanding a beautiful view of the Walchensee, is reached. On the opposite side of the path is a bench affording a survey of the Kochelsee and the plain. The path thence ascends in easy windings; in 1/2 hr. we see to the right the Schlehdorfer Alpe, where the path from Schlehdorf issues (see p. 51), and in 1/2 hr. more we reach a hut (spring), at the foot of a large ravine descending from the summit. On the saddle, 1/2 hr. farther on, are the Herzogstand-Häuser (5165'), belonging to the G. A. C. (Inn with 76 beds at 2-3 M, members 1-11/2 M). Beyond the inn the path is nearly level to the (10 min.) foot of the highest peak, which is attained by zigzags in 1/2 hr. more. On the summit is a pavilion. Admirable view of the mountains as far as the Oetztal glaciers, and of the plain with its numerous lakes (panorama 70 pf.). The Farenbergkopf (5340'; 10 min. from the Herzogstand-Häuser) and the Martinskopf (5190'; 20 min.) command a view of the central part of the lake, which is not visible from the top. — A narrow arête, protected by a wire rope at one point, but not advisable for persons subject to giddiness, connects the Herzogstand with the (11/4 hr.) Heimgarten (5870'), to the W., from which we may descend (with guide) to Schlehdorf (p. 51), to Othlaut (p. 34), or to Walchensee. — From the Herzogstand-Häuser a narrow path to the right, affording at first a fine view of the Walchensee, and then leading through wood, descends to the hamlet of Walchensee in 1/2 hr. (ascent of the Herzogstand from Walchensee 21/2-3 hrs.).

Jochberg (5140', from Urfeld 21/2 hrs.; guide not indispensable) From the Kesselberg (p. 51) we ascend to the E. to the (11/2 hr.) Jocher Alp (4490'; rümts.) and the (11/2 hr.) summit, which commands a beautiful view.

From Urfeld to Jachenau and Tölz see p. 55. — The Mittenwald road skirts the W. bank of the lake to (3 M.) —

531/4 M. Walchensee (Post, R. 11/2-21/2 M), a hamlet charmingly situated on a bay of the lake, and surrounded with woods. On the opposite bank are the church and parsonage of the Klösterl.

Carriage from Walchensee to Walgau 6, with two horses 9 M; to Kochel, Krün, and Jachenau 8 and 11, to Mittenwald 11 and 16, to Partenkirchen 15 and 22 M. — It is preferable to proceed from Urfeld to Walchensee by boat (3/4 hr.; fares for 1, 2, 3, or 4 pers., 1 M 20, 1 M 80, 2 M 10, 2 M 40 pf.); to Alltach 2, 3, 4, 41/2 M; Obernach 21/2 M, 31/2 M, 4 M 80, 5 M 30 pf.). From the middle of the lake (the 'Weitsee') a fine view is enjoyed. On the S. bank are the houses of Alltach, whence a good bridle-path ascends the Hochkopf (4275'; 11/2 hr.; descent to Vorder-Riss, see p. 56). Near the W. bank lies the wooded islet of Sassau (private; no adm.). Travellers bound for Mittenwald row from Urfeld (without going to Walchensee) in 1/2 hr. to Obernach (see below).

The road skirts the bay of Walchensee, ascends the ridge of the Katsenkopf (2740'), and again descends to the (21/2 M.) Einsiedl Inn (R. 1-2, pens. 5 M, very fair), near the forester's house of Obernach, at the S. end of the lake (the passage by boat is preferable, see above), To the left is the road leading along the S. bank to Niedernach (p. 55), and to the right the path to (31/2 hrs.) Eschenlohe (p. 34) via the Eschen-Tal. We now gradually ascend the pine-clad valley of the Obernach. To the right lies the small Schmalzer-
See. At (3½ M.) Walgau (2840'); *Neuner; Isartal, moderate),
the broad valley of the Isar is reached (to Vorder-Riss and Tölz, see
p. 57). — 11½ M. —

60 M. Kriin (2850'); Post, very fair; Zur Schöttlkarspitze).

From Kriin a road leads to the W., past the picturesquely situated
Barmsee (2003'); hotel & pens.; motor-omnibus from Partenkirchen daily,
to (2½ M.) Kiis, on the highroad from Mittenwald to Partenkirchen
(p. 45). — The *Schöttlkarspitze (6725') may be ascended from Kriin in
5½ hrs. (guide not indispensable). The road crosses the Isar beside
the forester's lodge, then ascends to the left to (2 hrs.) the Fischbach Alp
(1650'), with a royal shooting-lodge. Thence we descend into the Fischbach-
Tal and ascend again to the right to (1½ hr.) the Royal Shooting Box
(5290'), overlooking the two Seeier Lakes (5120'), which are magnificently
situated. Or those with steady heads may follow the Lakrien-Stieg, which
leads from the Fischbach Alp round the Fischbach-Tal to (1½ hr.) the
royal shooting-box. Thence a good path ascends to the (1½ hr.) top of the
Schöttlkarspitze (pavilion), which commands a fine view.

On the S. the precipitous Karwendel-Gebirge is conspicuous; to
the W. rises the Wetterstein-Gebirge. Opposite the (3½ M.) mouth
of the Seinsbach (p. 46) the road crosses the Isar twice within a
short distance. Then past the Hussel-Mühle to (3 M.) —

65 M. Mittenwald (p. 45).

12. From Munich to Bad Tölz and Mittenwald.

74 M. RAILWAY to (36 M.) Bad Tölz in 1½-2½ hrs. (3 A 20, 2 A 10 pf.).
MOTOR CAR from Tölz to (6 M.) Lenggries thrice daily in 40 min.; to (9½ M.)
BHl viâ Heilbrunn thrice daily in 50 minutes. DILIGENCE from Lenggries to
(12 M.) Jachenhof daily in 2½ hrs.; to (1½ M.) Vorder-Riss daily in 4 hrs.,
and thence to (7½ M.) Hinter-Riss in 2 hrs.

The train soon turns towards the S. The direct line to Rosen-
heim diverges to the left (R. 15). — 3½ M. Mittersendling (1785').
At (7 M.) Grosshesselohe (1835') the Isar is crossed by a handsome iron
bridge; to the left we obtain a view of the deep and gravelly bed
of the river, with Munich in the distance; the Alps are visible to
the right. Then through wood. 11 M. Deisenhofen; 16 M. Sauerlach
(2025'). The Teufelsgraben ('devil's dyke'), a deep, dry hollow,
is crossed, and the train reaches (22½ M.) Holzkirchen (2240');
*Oberbräu, R. 1-2 A; Rail. Restaurant), the junction of the lines
to Rosenheim (p. 68) and Schliersee (p. 64). — 26 M. Ober-
Wargau (2345'); marked path to the left to the Taubenberg in
1 hr., see p. 64). — 29 M. Schaflach (2480'); *Post; Rail.
Restaurant; to Tegernsee, see p. 58). The mountains become
grander; on the left rises the Benediktenwand. 32½ M. Reicbers-
beuern (2360'), with a handsome château. — 36 M. Bad Tölz. The
station (2255'; Rail. Restaurant; Bellevue, with fine view, R. 1½-
2 A) lies to the N., ½ M. from the Isar bridge (omnibus 20 pf.).

Bad Tölz (2165'; Post; Bruckbräu; Kolberbräu; Lechner), a
small town (5260 inh.) prettily situated on a hill on the Isar,
with breweries and a trade in timber. Many of the houses are
frescoed with Biblical subjects. The War Monument for 1870-71,
in the Marktgasse, bears a bronze statue of the imperial general, Kasper Winzerer, of Tölz (d. 1542), whose tomb is in the handsome Parish Church (15th cent.; restored in 1906). The local Historical Museum (adm. Tues. & Frid. 5-7, 20 pf.; at other times 50 pf.) and Herr P. Staudinger's collection of objects of art and antiquities are worth visiting. — The garden of the Bürgerbräu and the *Kalvarienberg (2320'; 1/4 hr.) command a fine survey of the Isar-Tal, stretching far into the distance; in the back-ground, to the S.W., the long Benediktenwand (p. 55) and the cone of the Kirchstein (p. 55), to the S. the Juifen (p. 61). On the left bank of the Isar, 20 min. from the station is Bad KRAKENHEU (4 Kurhotel & Kurhaus, R. 3-5, pens. 8-11 M; *Aktien-Badhaus, R. 2-5, pens. 6-2/8 M; *Höt. Kaiserhof, pens. from 6 M; Höt. Seidlmaier, R. 2-3, D. 21/2, pens. 6-7 1/2 M; *Höt.-Pens. Villa Germania. Pensions: Spanger, 6-8 M; Villa Emilia, 5 1/2-6 M; Haus Thorstein, 6-7 1/2 M; Villa Johanna, Villa Bellaria), with a Konversations-Haus, Trinkhalle, and Bath House (bath 2-3 1/2 M). The water is conducted in leaden pipes from the springs, 4 M. distant, and contains natron and iodine. About 11/2 M. to the W. is the Zollhaus (*Inn, with baths), on a hill near which is the Alpenhaus Kogel (Restaurant, D. 1 1/2 M). The left bank of the Isar, close to the town, is laid out with extensive woods and promenades. Visitors' tax, 1 pers. 10, 2 pers. 15, a family 18 M.

Excursions (paths all indicated by marks). To (1/4 hr.) Gaissach (2430'; inn), with fine view; through the woods to (1/2 hr.) Sigmundsruhe and (1 hr.) the Schweizer (inn), with fine view; by (1 hr.) Wackersberg (2550'; Altwirt) and the (1/4 hr.) Pest-Kapelle to (3/4 hr.) the Baum Alp (rfmts.). — Beyond the Zollhaus (see above) to the left, before the first bridge, via the (20 min.) Sauersberg and the (1/4 hr.) Sudhaus (rfmts.), to (8 min.) the Krankenheit Springs, and thence to (1 1/4 hr.) the top of the Blomberg (4000' view). Turning to the right, we skirt the fence for 5 min., then pass through it to the right, and reach (1/4 hr.) the Sauersberg Alp. Two paths lead hence to the *Zwiesel (4425), one direct in 1/2 hr., the other diverging to the left to (25 min.) the Schnaitacher Alp, about 10 min. from the summit, on which there is a shelter-hut. Extensive view. The descent may be made from the Schnaitacher Alp at a somewhat steep angle, crossing several grassy expanses, to a footpath, which leads to the left through wood and finally loses itself in the stony channel of the Steinbach. We descend the channel until we come to a path ascending to the left, which leads past (1 hr.) the Baum Alp and the Pest-Kapelle to (3/4 hr.) Wackersberg (see above). Thence either direct to (3/4 hr.) Tölz, or via the Dachshöhe to the (40 min.) Zollhaus. Or we may descend direct from the Zwiesel to the W. to (2 hrs.) Heilbrunn (marked path; see p. 55). — The *Buchberg (2815'; splendid view) may be ascended in 1 1/4 hr. by a new path, to the right, just short of the Zollhaus. Immediately below the summit is the Lukas Inn.

[From Bad Tölz to Bichl, 9 1/2 M., motor-car 5 times daily in 50 minutes. The road leads to the W., past the Zollhaus (see above), Vorder-Stallau, the Stallauer Weiher (2330'), and Hinter-Stallau, to the Bierhäuser (2250'), and to the right to (6 M.) the baths of Heilbrunn (2235'; Kurhaus & Restaurant, R. 7-30 M weekly; Bellevue; Post), with the Adelheidsquelle, containing bromine and
iodine. We then proceed to the (7½ M.) rail. station of Heilbrunn (p. 50), or via Enzenau and Steinbach to (9½ M.) Bichl (p. 50).

From Bad Tölz to the Walchensee via Jachenau (23 M.; diligence to Lenggries in summer thrice daily in 1¾ hrs., to Jachenau once daily in 4½ hrs.; one-horse carr. to Urfeld 20, two-horse 30 M.). The road follows the E. side of the broad Isar-Tal to (6 M.) Lenggries (2230'; Altwirt, Post, both very fair; Schien). [The footpath over the Wackersberg (p. 54) is recommended to pedestrians.] The (1½ hr.) Köpf commands a pretty view. About 1 M. to the S. is the Grand-Duke of Luxembourg's chateau of Hohenburg, with a large park, brewery, and bath-establishment.

Mountain Ascents (guide, Dionys Greil). The ‘Benediktenwand (5910’) may be ascended in 5½ hrs., with guide, by the Langental Alp and Probst Alp. This ascent is longer but more interesting than that from Benediktbeuern (p. 51). — The Brauneck (6100') is easily ascended via the Garland Alp in 2½ hrs., with guide; open shelter-hut on the top. We may descend to the Brauneck Alp and thence ascend (1 hr.) the Kirchstein (5500'), with a monument to Kmp. William I. and a fine view. — The Geigerstein (4590'; 3 hrs., with guide) offers no very great attraction. — The Feckenstein (6130') and the Kampen (6236'), both of which may be ascended in 3-3½ hrs. via the Hirschbach-Tal and the Hirschcl Alp (4000'), are two interesting points. (Descent to the Bauer in der Au and to Tegernsee, see p. 59.) — The Silberkopf (Seekarkreuz, 5259') is easily ascended in 3 hrs. via the Seekar Alp (4380'); thence to the Kampen in 2½ hrs. by the arête, for adepts only. — A very attractive ascent is that of the ‘Rossstein (5570'; 3-3½ hrs.) made via the (2 hrs.) Kalles Brünnl, (1 hr.) Maria Eck, and the (½ hr.) Rossstein-Hütten and thence either direct or via the Buchstein-Scharte 5570'; shelter-hut); beautiful and extensive view from the top. From the Buchstein-Scharte the Buchstein (6625') may be ascended in 12 min. by skilful climbers. Descent to the (2½ hrs.) Bauer in der Au, see p. 59. — A similar view, more open to the W., is commanded by the Schönberg (6315'), ascended from Fleck via the Schönberg Alp in 3 hrs.

The road crosses the Isar (to the left, the château of Hohenburg, see above), and reaches (8½ M.) Wegscheid (Zum Pfaffenstöffl, rustic). The road now quits the valley of the Isar, skirts the wooded flanks of the Langenberg, and enters the Jachenau, a secluded valley, 12 M. in length, watered by the Jachen. 16½ M. Inn zum Bäck (2330'). From the (18 M.) village of Jachenau (2590'; *Post) a road to the left leads through the Jachen-Klamm to Niedernach (rustic inn) and along the S. bank of the Walchensee to Attbach and (8½ M.) Obernach (see p. 52). The road to Urfeld continues to ascend over the Fieberberg (2900') and then descends through wood to (21½ M.) Sachenbach, at the N.E. end of the Walchensee, whence it follows the N. bank to (23 M.) Urfeld (p. 52).]

From Bad Tölz to Mittenwald (36 M.; diligence to Hinter-Riss daily in 6½ hrs.; carr. to Vorder-Riss 18, with two horses 30 M). To (6 M.) Lenggries, see above. The road then follows the right bank of the Isar, passing Anger, to (8½ M.) Fleck (2275'; *Killer's Inn), with a large cellulose factory. Beyond (10 M.) Winkel the valley turns to the S.W.; in the background rises the Scharf-reiter (p. 56).
From the Gerlhauer, 3/4 M. from Winkel, a marked path ascends to the left through wood to the (2 hrs.) Hochalpe (4685'), which commands a fine view. The descent may be made to the (1 1/2 hr.) Stuben Alp, on the road from Kreuth to the Achensee (p. 61).

The valley narrows. On the left are abrupt, wooded slopes, on the right flows the river in its wide and gravelly bed. The road rounds a jutting rock, crosses the Walchen or Achen and the Dürrach, and reaches (15 1/2 M.) Fall (2430'; *Fallerhof, with baths, R. 1-2 1/2, pens. 31/2-5 l.). On the right is a rapid of the Isar, here hemmed in by a rocky barrier.

On the right bank of the Walchen or Achen, which flows out of the Achensee, a narrow road leads to (9 M.) Achental on the Achensee post-road (p. 61). — To the S. of Fall is the Dürrach-Klamm, a gorge which deserves a visit (to the Klamm-Brücke, 1 1/2 hr., with guide). — The easy ascent of the Jufen (6520'; see p. 61) takes 4 1/2 hrs., with guide. — The Lerchinkel (6535', 4 1/2 hrs., with guide; fine view) is an attractive ascent via the (1 1/2 hr.) Klamm-Brücke (see above) and the (3 hrs.) Lerchinkel Alp. — A very fine point of view is the Scharfreiter (6390', 6 hrs.; marked path, but guide advisable; provisions should be taken). We diverge to the left from the road to the Riss after 1 1/2 hr., and ascend (red marks) via the Grammersberg, the Griessmann Alp and Krotenbach Alp to the (3 1/2-4 hrs.) Moosen Alp (5300') and thence to the left to the (2 hrs.) summit (fine view). The descent may be made by the Baumgarten-Joch (bride-path thence) to (3 hrs.) Hinter-Riss (see below); or from the Moosen Alp to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Oswald-Hütte (see below).

The valley expands. 20 1/2 M. Vorder-Riss (2650'; Steigenberger, by the saw-mill), a royal shooting-lodge on a pine-clad hill at the confluence of the Rissbach with the Isar.

From Vorder-Riss to the Walchensee (p. 52). A marked bridge-path diverges to the right about 3 M. from Vorder-Riss and, passing to the right of the Hochkopf (4275'), leads to (4 hrs.) Atitoch (p. 52). The ascent of the Hochkopf, with a royal shooting-lodge and fine view, takes 1 hr. more.

[Through the Riss to the Achensee, 9 hrs. (road as far as the Hagel-Hütte; diligence to Hinter-Riss daily, see p. 53). The valley contracts at (3 M.) the Oswald-Hütte (2760'; inn), at the mouth of the Fermersbach-Tal. (To Mittenwald via the Vereins-Alpe, see p. 46.) The Scharfreiter (6390') may be ascended hence in 5 hrs., with guide (easier from Fall, see above). We now cross the Tyrolean frontier.

7 1/2 M. Hinter-Riss (3055'), a shooting-lodge of the Duke of Coburg, in a finely-wooded valley. At the foot of the small Gothic château are the low buildings of a Franciscan monastery (Klösterl Inn, adjoining the monastery; Alpenhof, 1 M. farther on, fair).

Excursions (paths generally marked; guide, Alois Norz). To the grand rocky amphitheatre in the Rhontal (Torkopf, Wankspitze, Steinkarlspitze, Wechselkopf), 1 1/2 hr. as far as the Alp (4150'; guide not indispensable). — To the S. into the Tortal (1 1/4 hr. to the Koral, where the valley bends to the W.). — To the Schönaipen-Joch (6520'), an agreeable and easy expedition (3 hrs.). — The following are difficult ascents (guides, 15-18 K.): Risser Falk (7925), Latidor Falk (7100'), Hochglück (8450'), Eiskarlspitze (8605'), Spritzkarspitze (8560'), Grubenkarlspitze (8730'), and Kaltwasserkarlspitze (9135').

To Ladiz and Laliders, an attractive excursion for a whole day (8 1/2-11 hrs.). A road leads to the S. through the Johannes-Tal (p. 57) to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Ahornboden (4585'), with a shooting-box; thence to the left (marked path) to the (1 hr.) Ladiz Alp (5155'), which commands a
striking view of the tremendous cliffs of the Birkkarspitze. Kaltwasser-
karspitze, etc.; then over the Ladiz-Joch (6000'), between the Ladizkopf
and the Mahnkopf, to the (1½ hr.) shooting-lodge of Ladizers (5005'), the
(1¼ hr.) Ladizers Alp (5005'), grandly situated, and through the Ladizers-
Tal back to (3½ hrs.) Hinter-Riss. Or we may again ascend from Ladizers
to the (1 hr.) Hohljoch (5390'), between the Teufelskopf and the Kithkarspitze,
which may also be reached in 2 hrs. direct from Ladiz, via the Spielis-
Joch (5825'), and to the (10 min.) Ladizers-Hochleger Alp (5820'); thence we
descend to (1 hr.) the Eng Alp (3990'; Wurzthütte Inn, plain, ¼ hr. farther on),
in a fine situation at the base of the huge Spritzkarspitze (8560'), and return
to (3½ hrs.) Hinter-Riss through the Engtal (see below). From the Eng
via Gramai to Pertisau, see p. 63 (guide 10 K.); over the Lamsen-Joch to
Schwarz, see p. 188 (guide 15 K.). — From Hinter-Riss to the Vereins Alp
and to Mittenwald, see p. 46. — Across the Hochalm-Sättel to the Karwendel-
Tal and to Scharnitz, see p. 47 (guide 15 K.).

From Hinter-Riss (provisions should be taken; guide unnecessary) the road ascends gently, past the mouths of the Johannes- Tal
and Ladizers-Tal, to the (2 hrs.) Hagel-Hütte (3575'), where the
Risstal (above this point called the Engtal) turns towards the S.
(see above). The road from the Hagel-Hütte to the pass is in a
neglected state and not practicable for carriages. We ascend in
windings through wood, passing the Plums Alp (4580') and a closed
shooting-lodge (left), to the (2 hrs.) Plums Joch (5410'), which
commands a limited but striking view: to the W. the Risstal, with
the Falken and Gamsjoch, to the E. the Seebergspitze and Seekarspitze, near the Achensee. We now descend in zigzags to the (3¼ hrs.)
Gernt Alp (3845'), and through the wooded Gental, past the Pletsch- 
ach Alp (3360'), to the (1½ hrs.) Pertisau (p. 63).

The road to Mittenwald crosses the Isar, and follows the left
side of the secluded valley to (30½ M.) Walgau (p. 65), on the high-
road from the Walchensee to (36 M.) Mittenwald (p. 45).

From Vorder-Riss by the Soiern Lakes to Mittenwald, a very attractive walk (bridle-path, 10-11 hrs.). After crossing the Rissbach, the path ascends the Fischbach-Tal to the left, passing the Hundstall-Hütte (4060'), to the (5 hrs.) Soiern Lakes (p. 63), above which, to the right, is the royal
shooting-box (ascent of the Schöttkarspitze, see p. 53). Before the first lake is reached a bridle-path ascends to the left to (1 hr.) the saddle of the Jügersrath (6225'), between the Krapfenkarspitze and the Soiernspitze. We descend into the Steinkar, then proceed to the right along the cliffs through the Fritzkar (fine views of the Achensee and Karwendel mountains) to the (1 hr.) Joch (5869'). Thence a winding path leads down to the (1½ hr.) Vereins Alp and (2½ hrs.) Mittenwald (p. 45).

13. From Munich to Tegernsee and to Jenbach
via the Achensee.

69½ M. RAILWAY to (36½ M.) Tegernsee in 2-2½ hrs. (2nd cl. 3 M 70,
3rd cl. 2 M 40 pf.). POST-Omnibus from Tegernsee to (7½ M.) Wildbad
Kreuth twice daily in 2½ hrs., and from Kreuth to the Achensee (Scholastika,
16 M.) daily in 4 hrs.: also ordinary Omnibus from Tegernsee (Guggemos) to
Achensee daily in 9 hrs. (with 3 hours' halt at Bad Kreuth). — One-horse carriage from Tegernsee to Kreuth 7, two-horse 12 M., to the Scholastika
16 or 24, to Jenbach 26 or 42 M.; from Scholastika to Kreuth 14 or 22, to
Tegernsee 18 or 30 K.: from Jenbach to Kreuth 32 or 43, Tegernsee 34 or 50 K.
(driver's fee and tolls included). — Steamboat on the Achensee from Scholastika to Seespitz (and back) eight times daily in summer in 50 min. (1 K. 80 or 1 K. 30 kr.). — Railway from Seespitz to Jenbach (in summer 8 trains daily in 1/4 hr.) in connection with the steamboat (see pp. 63, 187).

Railway to (29 M.) Schäftlach, see p. 53. The line to Tegernsee diverges to the left (on the right, the Benediktenwand) and reaches the Tegernsee (3 3/4 M. long; 1 1/4 M. broad) at (34 M.) Gmund (2410'; Rail. Restaurant, with beds; Bellevue; in the village, beyond the Mangfall, Post or Herzog Max, R. 1 1/4-2 1/2, pens. 5-7 A; Oberstöger), where the Mangfall emerges from the lake.

Kaltenbrunn (Restaurant), a farm of Duke Charles Theodore, at the N.W. end of the lake, 1 M. from Gmund and 4 1/2 M. from Tegernsee by land, or reached by electric launch (see below) or by boat in 1 hr. (1 A 40 pf.), commands the best survey of the lake. Pleasant walk thence by the road on the W. bank to (6 M.) Egern (see below), via Wissee (Post).
— A path (blue and white marks) ascends from Gmund to (2 hrs.) the *Neuwerk (p. 59).

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

371/3 M. Tegernsee. — Hotels. *Serenen-Hötel, R. from 2/1/2, pens. from 8 A; *Bahnhotel Kiggl, B. 1, D. 2 1/2 A; Post, R. 1 1/2-3, R. 3/4, pens. 5-7 1/2 A; Guggemos, B. 1 1/2-3 1/2, pens. 5-7 1/2 A; *Strinmetz, R. 2 1/2, B. 3, pens. 6-8 A; Tegernsee-Hof, R. 1 1/2 A; Schandl, unpretending. Lodgings may also be procured. — At Rottach: Plendl, R. from 1 1/3 A; Hahn (p. 59). — At Egern, at the S.E. end of the lake, on the road to Kreuth: Bahnh. moderate; Hoss, R. 1 1/2 A; Gasthof zur Ueberfahrt, with lake-baths; Café Reinhard, with beds. — Beer at the Braustübli, in the ducal château; Sommerkeller, with veranda, a little to the N. of the château (open on Sun., Wed., Fri., & Sat. afternoons). Restaurant Schützenhaus in the Alpbach-Tal (see below); Café am See, with view terrace; Mayer, café and confectioner; Café am Alpbach. — Lake Baths, 1/3 M. to the S. of the village. — Boat, with rower, for 1-2 pers. 1 A per hr.; 3-4 pers. 1 A 20, 5-6 pers. 1 A 40 pf. — Electric Launch to Egern and Alpbach every 1/2 hr.; also via Wissee and St. Quirin to Kaltenbrunn (see above) in connection with the trains (landing-place 5 min. from the Gmund station).

Tegernsee (2400'), a large and charmingly situated village (1742 inhab.), attracts numerous visitors in summer and winter. Beautiful walks in the environs. The large Schloss, formerly a Benedictine abbey, said to have been founded in 719, and suppressed in 1803, now belongs to Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria; the N. wing contains a brewery. Above the portal of the Church is an ancient relief in marble (1445), representing the princely founders of the abbey.

Environs (numerous guide-posts). A favourite point is the (20 min.) *Grosse Parapluie (2480'), an open summer-house. The path ascends the right bank of the Alpbach, and in 8 min. crosses a bridge (to the right) at the edge of the wood. Or the steps ascending to the left, about 1/2 M. to the S. of the S.E. angle of the Schloss, passing a monument to the poet Karl Stieler (d. 1855), may be followed to the open rotunda, which affords an admirable view of the lake and the encircling mountains (from left to right: Bodenschneid, Wallberg, Setsberg, Leonhardstein, Ringspitzen, Hirschberg, Kampen, Fockenstein). To the right, 3 min. below the Parapluie, a path leads to the Leeberger (restaurant), fine view of the head of the lake. Pleasant way back from the Parapluie past the Pfiegelhof (2780'; restaurant), 10 min. to the E. (fine view), and thence either direct in 18 min., or through the Alpbach-Tal (1/2 hr.) past the Schützenhaus (restaurant and garden), a memorial to King Max, and the Schandl Inn (see above).
Bauer in der Au. We cross by boat (in 12 min., 50 pf.) or electric launch to Abwinkel (Sapplkeller), and then proceed past a saw-mill (inn) to the (1/4 hr.) Egern road, which we follow to the right till we cross the Söllbach, and then ascend to the left by a pleasant forest-path to (7/4 hr.) the Bauer in der Au (2605'), rmts.). A cart-road leads hence via (1 1/2 hr.) the Schwarzenstenn Alp (3375') to (1 1/2 hr.) Bad Kreuth (p. 60). Ascent of the Hirschberg (2 1/4 hr.), see below. Rosstein (5370'), from the Schwarzenstenn Alp via the Rosstein-Hütten in 2 1/2 hrs., and Buchstein (5325'), via the Bucher Alp in 2 hrs., see p. 63. — A pleasant expedition may be made to Lenggries (3 hrs.) by a route diverging to the right from the above-mentioned road about 3 M. from the farm, crossing the brook, and ascending the Stinkergraben (sulphur-springs) to the (1 hr.) Hirschstall (4025') between the Kampen (5530') and the Fockenstein (5120'); each of which may be ascended from the Alp in 1 hr., comp. p. 55), and thence by a good bridle-path down the picturesque Hirschbach-Tal to (1 1/2 hr.) Schloss Hohenburg, 1 M. from Lenggries (p. 55). — 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 footpath descends to the right to (1 hr.) Egern, at the S.E. end of the lake; thence by boat or by the ferry to Tegernsee (p. 58).

Freihau (2700'). Electric launch or rowing-boat in 25 min. (1 M) to Wiessee (p. 58); footpath thence across the Zeiselbach and up the valley to the N.W. to (25 min.) the Freihau (rfts.); a charming route, with fine views.

The Falls of the Rottach are situated in a picturesque ravine, 5 1/4 M. from Tegernsee. The road leads from (1 1/2 M.) Rottach on the left bank of the Rottach (or footpath on the right bank past the Café Angermaier), passing (1 1/4 hr.) Hagrain (Zahn Inn) and Elmau, to (1 hr.) Enter-Rottach (2500'; inn); 1 1/2 M. farther on a finger-post shows where the path descends to the right to the picturesque falls (60-100' in height); the path rejoins the road (higher up). The Bodenschneid (5475') may be ascended hence in 3 hrs. via the Boden Alp, attractive (see p. 65). — The road ascends hence to the Wechsel (3390'), and descends through the picturesque wooded valley of the Weisse Falepp to (2 1/2 hrs.) the forester's house of Falepp (p. 65). Thence by the Spitzing-See to Schliersee 12 M., and from Schliersee to Tegernsee 10 M. — The whole round forms a pleasant drive of 10 hrs. (carriage 20 M., with two horses 30 M.).

The "Neureut (4115')", to the N.E., is ascended from Tegernsee in 1 3/4 hr. by a path passing the (1 1/2 hr.) Westerhof and (1 3/4 hr.) the Café Scherer (3150'; charming view). At the top is the Neureut-Haus (*Inn, open also in winter, bed 1 1/2 M.), with alpine garden and splendid view (to the S. the Venediger). We may then either descend to (1 1/2 hr.) Gmund (p. 58), or keep along the ridge to the E., without descending, to the (3 1/4 hr.) Gindelalm-Sneid (3465'), with fine views of the Schliersee, the Kaiser-Gebirge, etc., and descend by the (10 min.) Gindel Alp (4075'; rfts.) to (1 1/4 hr.) Schliersee (see p. 64).

Riederstein (3960'), 1 1/4 hr. to the S.E. We may ascend either from the Pflegelhof (p. 58) via the Pflegelbeck, the longer but better route; or from the Leebberger (p. 58). From the latter we ascend by a somewhat rough path, and then by a 'Route de Calvaire' with 14 stations, to the conspicuous chapel, on a precipitous rock. — A path which can hardly be missed ascends to the E. along the crest of the hill to the (3 1/4 hr.) Baumgarten Alp (4480') and the (1 1/4 hr.) Baumgartenschneid (4750'), whence an extensive panorama is obtained. A descent (steep at first) leads from the Alp to the Prinzen-Weg (p. 65) and through the Alpbach-Tal to (2 hrs.) Tegernsee.

The 'Hirschberg (4480'; 4 hrs.) is an admirable and easily reached point of view. The ascent is best made from Scharling (Hoegg), on the Kreuth road, 3 M. from the ferry at Egern (p. 60). Here, or 1/2 M. before, near the Lohbach Fals, we diverge to the right from the road, and follow a marked path through wood via the Holepoint Alp (3705') to the (1 1/4 hr.) Ringberg-Sattel, where the path from the Bauer in der Au is joined on the right (see above). Thence we ascend the Krait (to the left) in zigzags to the (1 1/4 hr.) Hirschberg-Haus (4950'); Inn, open also in winter;
I. Route 13.

From Munich (telephone), on the Lucken-Alp, 25 min. below the summit. Splendid view at the top (panorama by Waltenberger, 50 pf.). Descent via the Waidberg Alp to (2 hrs.) Dorf Kreuth, see below, or from the Ringberg-Sattel to the (1 hr.) Bauer in der Au (p. 60).

The "Wallberg (5600'; 3½-4 hrs.) is attractive and not difficult. From Egern a carriage-road leads via (1½ hr.) Oberach (Glasl Inn) to the (2¼ hrs.) Wallberg-Haus (4920'; *Inn, open in winter also), on the saddle between the Wallberg and Setzberg. Thence we follow a marked path (numerous steps) via the W. arête to the (6/4 hr.) rocky summit, which commands a wide view and is marked by an iron cross, 25 ft. in height.

The "Risserkogel (5920'; 6 hrs., with guide) is somewhat fatiguing. From the (3 hrs.) Wallberg-Haus (see above) a marked path skirts the W. side of the Setzberg (5600') to the Grubereck, where our route is joined on the left by the path ascending from Dorf Kreuth. A somewhat steep climb takes us in 2½ hrs. more to the summit, which affords a splendid view, embracing the Tauern and Zillertal Ferner, and extending to the Zugspitze on the W.; to the N. rises the Plankenstein (5790'; ascent difficult), at the foot of which are the Rätstein and Riedereck lakes. Easy descent by a good zigzag path via the Riedereck Alp (4330') to (2 hrs.) Enter-Rottach (p. 59). The descents by the (1½ hr.) Ris Alp and through the Langenau to (2½ hrs.) Bad Kreuth, or via the Bernau Alp to (3 hrs.) Fältep (p. 65), are steep at first, and not advisable for inexperienced walkers.

From Tegernsee to Tölz, railway via Schaftlach, see p. 56. — To Schliersee, see p. 65; to Neuhaus, see p. 66.

The highroad from Tegernsee to Kreuth passes the Prinzen-Kapelle (in memory of Prince Charles of Bavaria, d. 1875) and the baths of Schwaighof, crosses the Rottach, and leads through (13/4 M.) Rottach (Plendl), with its pretty country-houses. About 1 M. farther on it crosses the Weissach.

Pedestrians save 20 min. by taking the ferry (5 pf.) across the S.E. arm of the lake from the (1/4 M.) Kleine Parapitsie to Egern (p. 59); the road on the other side reaches the highroad at (6/4 M.) the Weissach bridge.

The road follows the pretty valley of the Weissach via Oberhof and Pförn. Near (11/2 M.) Scharling (Hoegg) a footpath diverges to the right, passing the Pletscher Point and rejoining the road farther on (ascent of the Hirschberg, see pp. 59, 61). The valley contracts near the village of (11/2 M.) Kreuth (2530'; Lehmann), to the right of which rises the conical Leonhardstein (4760'). On the left is (3½ M.) the prettily-situated Inn zur Rainer Alpe (2580'; pens. 51/2-7½ M.), about ¾ M. beyond which a road to the left diverges for the (1½ M.) —

7½ M. Wildbad Kreuth (2715'), a large bath-house and *Hotel (R. 6-36 M. per week; for passing travellers, R. 2½-3 M.), the property of Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria, situated on a broad green plateau. The springs, containing salt and sulphur, have been known since 1500.

Walks in the grounds of the Kurhaus. In a marble niche above a spring on the slope, ½ M. to the E. of the Kurhaus, is a bust of King Max I. — The Hohlenstein (3627'), opposite the baths, to the E., commands a fine view of Tegernsee, etc. (to the cross, 1 hr.).

Wolfsschlucht (5150'; 1¼ hr.), a ravine with two waterfalls. The path ascends the Felsenweissach-Tal to the Pförner and Oberhof Alp and turns to the left into the gorge. A giddy path ascends from the Oberhof Alp, 'über den Fels', to the Schildenstein Alp (p. 61).

Gais Alp (1½ hr.). Descending at the back of the Bad and crossing the
Felsenweissach, we follow a good path through wood, which is at first level, and afterwards ascends to the left on the hillside to the pleasantly situated Alp (3650'). About 20 min. farther on is the Königs Alp or Kaltenbrunner Alp (3660'; Rfmts.), which may also be reached in 2 hrs. by a good road, diverging to the left from the Achental road above the Klammbach Fall (see below), and ascending in zigzags. — The Schildenstein (5290'), a good point of view, is ascended from the Gais Alp or the Königs Alp in 2 hrs.; last part of the ascent steep. The track descending from the Schildenstein Alp (4845') to (3 hrs.) Achenwald on the S.W., though marked, is marshy and bad (guide advisable).

*Hochalpe (4085'; 4 hrs.). A road, diverging to the right from the Achental road at the (3½ hrs.) Stuben Alp (see below), leads to the (1 hr.) Mitterhütten Alp (4325'), whence a path ascends to the N.W. to the (½ hr.) Hochalpe (fine view). Descent to (1½ hr.) Winkel in the Isar-Tal, see p. 55.

The *Schiender (5930'; 5½ hrs.) is a magnificent point of view. A road leads to the E. through the Langenau to the (3 hrs.) Baier Alp (3560'; nightquarters), whence a marked path ascends to the left by the Ritzberg Alp (4970') to (2½ hrs.) the summit (Österreichischer Schinder; Traunstiberg). Descent to Falepp, see p. 65.

The Risskogel (6990'), 4½ hrs., with guide, via the Riss Alp, see p. 60. — The *Hirscher (p. 59) is easily ascended from Scharling (path marked), or from Dorf Kreuth (p. 60) via the Waidberg Alp, in 3 hrs.

The road from Bad Kreuth to the W. crosses the Weissach and joins the main road. The latter (well adapted for cyclists) gradually ascends the wooded Weissach-Tal, passing the pretty Klammbach Fall and the *Inn zum Bayerwald, to (2 hrs.; 12½ M.) Glashütte (2925'; Inn), with the Bavarian custom-house of Stuben. Beyond the Stuben Alp (3085'), about 1 M. farther on, the road descends rapidly through narrow valleys, and in the once strongly fortified defile of Achen (2875') crosses the Tyrolean frontier. (Below, to the right, diverges the road through the Achen-Tal to Fall in the Isar-Tal, p. 66.) The Austrian custom-house is near the village of (1½ hr.) Achenwald (2695'; Hagenwirt, good trout).

The ascent of the Juifen (6520') may be made from Achenwald via the Schutterberg Alp in 4 hrs. (not difficult; guide advisable). Fine view from the summit. Descend either by the Rotwand Alp to Fall (p. 56), or by the Joch Alp (p. 63) to Achensee.

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

A road on the left side of the Ampelsbach-Tal leads over the Oberberg (3435') to (3 hrs.) Steinberg (3330'; Maryreiter), a village prettily situated in a green Alpine valley. Ascent hence of the *Guffert (or Steinberger Spitze, 7190'; marked path in 3½ hrs.), easy and repayd. Ascent of the *Unnütz (6315'; 3½ hrs.), via the Hintere Schönjoch Alp (4200'), not difficult (see p. 62). Route to the Inn-Tal via Aschau (to Brixlegg 6 hrs.; guide desirable), see p. 156.

20½ M. (1 M. from Leiten) Achenkirch (3030'; Kern; Post; 3½ M. farther on; Adler, all good), a village 2½ M. long, the scattered houses of which extend almost to the Achensee.

The *Achensee (3050'), 5½ M. long, about ½ M. broad, and 430' deep, a dark-blue lake, the largest and finest in N. Tyrol, lies
1300' above the valley of the Inn. At the N. end (224½ M.) is Mayer's Inn, a little beyond which is the Hôtel Scholastika (R. 2-7, D. 2 K. 80, board 4 K. 80 h.), with a bath-house, and the church. About 1 M. farther on, on a green promontory, is the Hôtel Seehof (R. from 2 K. 40 h., D. 3, pens. 6-8 K.), with a chapel and a café on the lake. The road, hewn in the rock at some places and built out into the lake at others, leads on the E. bank to (28½ M.) Buchau (Prantl), at the S.E. end of the lake, 1¼ M. from Maurach (p. 63). Steamer on the lake (preferable) from Scholastika eight times daily to Seespitz in 50 min., calling at Seehof, Pertisau, and Buchau (1 K. 80 or 1 K. 30 h.); circular trip in 1½ hr. (2 K. 60 or 1 K. 80 h.). Rowing-boat from Scholastika to Pertisau in 1½ hr. (1 pers. 1 K. 40, 2 pers. 1 K. 60 h.).

Excursions (guide, Barthol. Edelhauser). Pleasant walks in the woods from the Scholastika to the Aschbacher Höhe and Louisenruhe (½ hr.), and from the Seehof to the Krassel Fall, the Ermitage, and (8½ hr.) the Gams Pavilion, commanding a pretty survey of the lake. Boating expeditions (steamboat to the Kleine Gaisalm twice daily) may be made to Theuresenruhr on the W. bank, and to the Kleine Gaisalm ( Haberl's Inn), a green slope at the E. base of the abrupt Seekarspitze. The Mariestein (quite safe for those not subject to giddiness) leads round the N. end of the lake to the (1 hr.) Gaisalm; new path (wire ropes) thence to the Grosse Gaisalm ½ hr., to the Breitlahn 55 min., to the Pertisau 20 min. (shade in the afternoon).

The „Unnütz (6815); 3 hrs.; guide, unnecessary for experts, 6 K.; provisions should be taken), which commands a magnificent view, presents no serious difficulty. Good paths (marked with red) lead from the Scholastika, from Mayer's Inn, and from the Seehof through wood (fine glimpses of the Achensee), and lastly up steep pastures to the (1½ hr.) Kögl Alp (4695'; accommodation). From the highest hut we cross the depression to the left, then (20 min.) turn to the left, and (½ hr.), where the path divides, ascend rapidly to the right for ¾ hr. through creeping pines, and afterwards over grassy slopes, to the (20 min.) summit (Vorder-Unnütz, 6815'). The view embraces on the E. the Steinbergerspitze, and more in the background the Kaiser-Gebirge, the Loferer Steinberge, and the Steinerne Meer; S.E. the Kitzbühel range, and the Tauern; S. the Sonnwendjoch, Zillertaler Fenner, Tuxer Fenner, Solstein, Oetztalferner, Karwendel-Gebirge, and Wetterstein-Gebirge; far below lies the Achensee. Attention should be paid to the guide-boards on the descent.

From the Kögl Alp (see above) paths (red marks) lead to the S. past the Kögl-Joch (5530') and Ochsenkopf (5460') to the (1½ hr.) Mittlere Köth Alp (see below); to the S.E. to (1 hr.) the Schmalzklausen Alp (3858'), in the Grundachen-Tal, and thence via the Angern Alp (4840') to the (2½ hrs.) top of the Marchspitze (6560'), whence the descent may be made to the Zirein Alp and (2½ hrs.) Brizieg (p. 185).

The Kothalpen-Joch or Spiel-Joch (7065') may also be ascended with great difficulty in 3 hrs. from the Seehof (guide 7 K.). A marked path, to the left of the waterfall, ascends rapidly through wood to the Lower, Middle, and (2 hrs.) Upper Köth Alp; then to the left at a spring (38° Fahr.) across grass (abundant edelweiss) to the (1 hr.) summit. Fine views of the Achensee, the Steinberger-Tal, Innthal, and Zillertal. — From the Upper Köth Alp to the Kloben-Joch (6100'; view), marked path in ½ hr.; to the Hochiss (7540), marked path in 1½ hr. (guide 8 K.; comp. p. 63; descent to the Erfurter Hütte).

The Seekarspitze (6725'; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 7 K.) is difficult near the top. From Mayer's Inn we proceed to the hamlet of Achensee, at the mouth of the Oberau-Tal, and thence follow a marked bridle-path to the (1½ hr.) Kögl Alp (4180'; fine view), whence we ascend in 2½ hrs. to
the summit. A difficult route (guide necessary) leads hence along the arête to the Seebergspitze or Rabenspitz (6835'), and hence down to Pertisau. — The Hochplätte (5935'; 3 hrs.; guide 6 K.), on the N. side of the Unterau-Tal, is an easy and attractive ascent from Mayer's Inn via the Bründl Alp and the Joch Alp. — Ascent of the Jufen, see p. 61.

On the S.W. bank of the lake is the Pertisau, a green pasture enclosed by mountains and frequented as a summer-resort (Fürstenhaus, on the lake, the property of the Benedictine abbey of Fiecht, 'dinner maigre' on Fridays, R. 2-2½, D. 2 K. 30 h.; *Hôtel Stephanie, with baths, R. 2-5, D. 3-4, pens. 7½-10 K.; *Hô. Alpenhof, R. 3½-5, D. 3, board 6 K.; Post, very fair; rooms at Villa Wörndle and Villa Albrecht; Pfandler, Karl, in the village, ½ M. from the lake, unpretending). Charming view of the lake; to the S. the mountains of the Inntal and of the Zillertal.

EXCURSIONS. The Bärenkopf (6920'; 3 hrs.; guide 5 K.), ascended via the Bärenbad-Alpe (4770), or from Seeespitz through the Weissenbach-Tal, affords an admirable survey of the lake and the environs. — The ascent of the Sonnjoch (5060'; 5½-6 hrs.; guide 10 K.), though somewhat fatiguing, is remunerative. The Falzturn-Tal is followed to the (3½ hrs.) Gramai Hochleger (see below). Then a steep and stony ascent of 2 hrs. to the summit. Extensive panorama.

From the Pertisau to Hinter-Riss over the Plumser-Joch (7 hrs.), see p. 57; beyond the Gern Alp a shorter footpath leads to the right through shady woods. The route via Gramai (9 hrs.; guide 10 K., not essential) is preferable. The path (marked) ascends the Falzturn-Tal to the S.W.; 1 hr. Falzturn Alp (3630'), finely situated; 1 hr. Gramai Niederleger (4140'); then a steep ascent to the right to the (1½ hr.) Gramai Hochleger (5685') to the S. of the Sonnjoch (see above). Thence across the (½ hr.) Gramai-Joch (6240'), with view of the Karwendel chain, etc., to the S., to the (2½ hrs.) Bins Alp (4830'), the (½ hr.) Eng (3930'; Wurzlhütte Inn), and (3½ hrs.) Hinter-Riss (p. 56). — Over the Stanser-Joch (6895') to Schwaz (7 hrs.; guide 10 K.), see p. 188; from Pertisau via the Bärenbad Alp (see above) or from Seeespitz through the Weissenbach-Tal to the pass (splendid view), 3½ hrs.; descent to St. Georgenberg 1½ hr.

A steamer plies from the Pertisau in ½ hr. (road in ½ hr.) to the Seeespitz Hôtel (3060'; R. 1½-2½, pens. 6-8 K.), at the S. end of the lake. Thence we either follow the rapidly descending road through the Kasbach-Tal (3½ M.); a shorter footpath diverges to the right at the Seeespitz, rejoining the road in 20 min. at the Restaurant Kasbach), or proceed by railway (p. 187) via (1 M.) Maurach (3100'; Huber; Neuwirt) and Eben (p. 187) in ¾ hr. to — 4 M. (69½ M. from Munich) Jenbach (1735'), see p. 186. Railway thence to (21 M.) Innsbruck, see R. 33.

From Maurach (see above; guides, Alois and Ludwig Brugger) a marked path ascends to the N.E. through the Buchauer Graben past the Lower and Upper Mauritz Alp to the (3 hrs.) Erfurt-Hütte (6016'; inn in summer), on the Mauritzkopf. This is the best starting-point for the ascent of the peaks of the Sonnwend-Gebirge, which afford splendid views: the Hochies, or Gamspitze (7540'), an excellent point of view, in 1½-2 hrs. (guide 6 K.); the Rofan (7415'), 2 hrs. (6½ K.); the Vordere Sonnwendjoch (7295'), 2½ hrs. (guide 8 K., with descent via the Zirein Alp to Brixlegg 11 K.; see p. 186); the Haidachstelwand (7185'), 2 hrs. (6 K.); etc.
14. From Munich to Kufstein via Schliersee and Bayrisch-Zell.

68½ M. Railway to (38 M.) Schliersee in 2¼ hrs. (3 M 30, 2 M 20 pf.). From Schliersee to (10 M.) Bayrisch-Zell Diligence in summer twice daily in 2½ hrs. (railway under construction); thence to (20½ M.) Kufstein carriage-road, but no public conveyance. Carriages to be had at Schliersee and Neuhaus (carr. and pair from Schliersee to Kufstein in 6-7 hrs., 45 M).

Railway to (22½ M.) Holzkirchen (change carriages), see p. 53. The line diverges to the left from the Tölz line, and at (26½ M.) Darching it enters the picturesque Mangfall-Tal. Opposite is Weyarn, formerly a monastery, now a school. Pleasant excursion (1½ hr.) to the Weyrer Lindl (2370'; view).

30⅓ M. Thalham (2050'). On the right rises the Taubenberg (p. 53; 1⅓ hr.). The train crosses the Mangfall and traverses the wooded Schlirach-Tal. — 33½ M. Miesbach (2245'; Miesbacher Hof, R. 1½-2½ M; *Wittlinger, R. from 1½, pens. from 4 M; *Post; Greiderer; Alpenrose; Wendelstein), a prettily situated village and summer-resort (4070 inhab.).

About 1½ M. to the N. is the château of Wallenburg (2340'; restaurant, with garden and view). — A splendid panorama may be enjoyed from the view-tower on the Stadelberg (3115'; Kaiserhof Inn), 50 min. from Miesbach (good tobogganing in winter).

To Gmund (7½ M.) diligence every afternoon in 2 hrs., via Schweinatal to (3 M.) the Müller am Baum (inn), where the Mangfall is crossed, and thence via Festenbach and Dürrnach to (4½ M.) Gmund (p. 53).

To Birkenstein (12 M.). Diligence from Miesbach daily in summer, in 2½ hrs., via Parsberg, Wörnsmühl, and Hundham, to (8⅔ M.) Ellbach (2590'; inn; ascents of the Schwarzenberg, 3900', 1½ hr., and the Breitenstein, 3325', 2¼ hrs., interesting). Then by (1½ M.) the Marbach Inn and (3½ M.) Fischbachau (2530'; inn) to (6 M.) Birkenstein (2800'; Kramerwirt; Birkenstein), with a frequented pilgrimage-chapel, at the W. base of the *Wendelstein (p. 66), which may be ascended hence via the Spitting-Alpe in 2¾ hrs. (shortest route, marked with red and green). — Beyond Fischbachau the road crosses the Leitzach and leads via Stauden and (2½ M.) Aurach (p. 66) to (2 M.) Neuhaus (shorter route via the Fischeralm Inn, marked with blue). Omnibus from Birkenstein to Schliersee 4 times daily in 2 hrs.

The train crosses the Schlierach twice and passes Agataried. —

36½ M. Hausham (2495'; Schwarzer Diamant), with coal-mines.

38 M. Schliersee. — Hotels. *Seehaus; *Höt.-Restaurant Wittelsbach, R. 1-2½, pens. 4-7 M; *Seerose; Hôtel Wendelstein, R. 1½-2 M; Hôtel Bahnhof; Post; Rote Wand; *Seebad Spitz, with lake-baths; Messer; Pens. Dr. Brodführer, Hofhaus, Villa Koller. — Restaurant Kegelstein, on the slope of the Schliersberg, 3½ M. from the station, with view, R. 1-2, pens. 3-5 M.

Schliersee (2570'), with 1000 inhab., prettily situated on the lovely Schliersee (2550'), is much frequented in summer. Peasants' theatre on Sat., Sun., and holidays in summer at 7 p.m. in the Seehaus garden. The (5 min.) Weinberg-Kapelle affords the best view of the environs (from E. to W., the Schliersberg, Rohnberg, Alpelspitz, Jägerkamp, Brecherspitz, Baumgartenberg, and Kreuzberg).
Pleasant excursion (road in 50 min., shady footpath in 35 min.) to the Schliersberg (3370'), with the Schliersbergalm Inn and beautiful view (good tobogganing in winter). From the Schliersberg we may proceed to the (1½ hr.) Rhonberg (3965'), whence the view extends to the Zillertal glaciers and the Tauern.

To Tegernsee (p. 55). The shortest route (Prinz-Weg; 3½ hrs.) leads from the railway-station via the wooded Breitenbach-Tal and past the Glasshütte (restaurant), to (3 M.) Hennerer's Inn in the Au (2800'), whence a bridge-path ascends to the saddle of the Saugheck (3785'), between the Baumgartenschneid (on the left; p. 59) and the Kreuzberg (on the right), and descends through the Alpbachtal to (2½ hrs.) Tegernsee. — A more attractive route (4½ hrs.; guide not indispensable) is afforded by the marked path diverging to the right from the Prinz-Weg at Hennerer's Inn and ascending via the (2 hrs.) Gindel Alp (4165'; rfmnts.) to the (1½ hr.) Gindelalm-Sneid (4365'; see p. 59). The path then runs almost on the crest of the hill (paths descending to the left to be avoided) to the (1 hr.) Neureut (p. 59), and descends rapidly to the Westerhof and (1¼ hrs.) Tegernsee. — Over the Käßelgjet (4-½ hrs. to Egern, see p. 66; ascent from the Au to the left through the Tuft-Tal.

The road skirts the E. side of the lake (rowing-boat preferable). 2½ M. Fischhausen (Hót. Finsterlin, with café on the lake) lies at the S. end of the lake; high up to the left the ruin of Hohenwaldeck (3050'). At (3¼ M.) Neuhauß (2655'; Inn), an unpretending summer-resort, the road divides, the right branch leading to Falepp, the left to Bayrisch-Zell. To the E. rises the finely shaped Wendelstein; to the S. the Brecherspitze and Jägerkamp.

The road to Falepp leads through the Josefstal, past (1½ hr.) the * Hót. Josefstal, crosses the brook, and ascends in numerous windings, which the pedestrian may cut off. Beyond the (1 hr.) Spitzing-Sattel (3770'), between the Jägerkamp and Brecherspitz, the road descends to the lonely Spitzing-see (3550'), at the S. end of which is the Wurz-Hütte, a quaint inn. The lake is drained by a stream flowing into the Rote Falepp, which forms a little fall (on the right) 20 min. farther on. 1 M. Waizinger Alp (3035'); 2½ M. the forester's house of Falepp or Valepp (2860'; Inn), prettily situated in the midst of wood, below the union of the Rote and Weisse Falepp. — A marked path leads from Falepp by the Erzherzog-Johann-Klaus and through the Brandenberger-Tal to Brixlegg (p. 185; 8-9 hrs.). — Through the Rottach-Tal to (4 hrs.) Tegernsee, see p. 59. — *Schinder (Traunsteinberg, 5930'; p. 61) is ascended from Falepp in 3-3½ hrs. via the Gais Alp and Traunstein Alp. — To Landl across the Elenz Alp (1¼ hrs.; with guide). This route may conveniently be combined with the ascent of the Rotwand (see below; 2 hrs.). Keeping to the right from the guide-post, we reach (1½ hr.) the Elenz Alp (3570'), and continue through the Elenz-Graben to (1 hr.) the Klaoscher Alp and in 3¼ hr. more to the road from Bayrisch-Zell to Landl (to Urspring, 1/2 M., see p. 67).

Ascents from Neuhauß (routes in most cases indicated by coloured marks). Brecherspitze (5525'), 3 hrs., via the Angeral Alp (fatiguing; guide necessary). — Bodenschneid (5475'), 3½ hrs., with guide, via the Rainer Alp and the Rotteraβ Alp (4400'; rfmnts.), not difficult; admirable view. The descent to the W. leads via the Boden Alp to (2 hrs.) Enter-Rottach (p. 59). — Jägerkamp (5725'), 3 hrs., via the Jägerbauern Alp, laborious near the top, but attractive. — *Rotwand (6180'), ¼-½ hrs., easy and very attractive. We ascend to the left from the (1½ hr.) Wurz-Hütte, on the Spitzing-see (see above), to the (1½ hr.) Holestube, and thence proceed to the right over the Klausbach and through wood, skirting the Gieselstein, to the (1½ hr.) Rotwand-Haus (5880'; inn in summer), ¾ hr. below the summit. Magnificent *View (mountain-indicator). Below the summit is the open Bockstein Hut (20 pf.). The Rotwand may be ascended also from (2 hrs.) Geitau (p. 66) via the Schellenberg Alp, the Gatterl (to the left of which is the picturesque Soiensee, 4785'), the Grosstiefental Alp, and the Kimpfel-

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Scharle (5740'; new Alpine Inn) in 3 hrs.; from the (2½ hrs.) Waisinger Hütte (p. 65) through the Pfanngraben and via the Kämpfling Alp in 3 hrs.; or from Falepp (p. 66) in 3½ hrs. — Miesing (6175'), from Geitau (see below) by the Grossstiefental Alp and the saddle between the Rotwand and the Miesing in 4½ hrs., interesting. — Auerspitze (5940'), another fine point, ascended from Geitau by the Obere Soins Alp in 4 hrs. — The shortest ascent of the *Wendelstein* (6025'; see below) from Schliersee leads via Birkenstein (p. 64; omnibus four times daily in 2 hrs.). Pedestrians follow the Bayrisch-Zell road as far as Aurach (see below), then diverge to the left, and beyond Stauden (p. 64) take the marked short-cut to (1½ hr. from Neuhaus) Birkenstein (p. 64).

From NEUHAUS TO TEGERNSEE by the Kühzagel, 3½-4 hrs. (guide hardly necessary). A marked path leads through the Dürnbach-Graben to (1½ hr.) the saddle to the E. of the Kühzagel Alp (3490'), whence we descend to the (½ hr.) Kühzagelhof, then into the Rottach-Tal to the road from Falepp to (1½ hr.) Tegernsee (p. 63).

The road to Bayrisch-Zell next passes (2½ M.) Aurach (Fischeralm Inn, on the road to Birkenstein, see above and p. 64). Between (2½ M.) Geitau (inn) and (1½ M.) Osterhofen (see below) the wide Leitsach-Tal is entered. — 48 M. Bayrisch-Zell (2625'; Wendelstein or Neuwirt; Post or Altwirt, R. 1-1½, pens. 3-3½ M.), a small village, prettily situated in a basin enclosed by the Wendelstein, Seeberg, and Traibach.

*Wendelstein* (6025'; 3 hrs.; guide unnecessary; horse to the Wendelstein-Haus 8 M., if kept overnight 12 M.), a much frequented and very fine point of view and not difficult (cable railway from Osterhofen under construction). We may either proceed to the N. through meadows to the foot of the mountain, and ascend by a path (marked with white and red) past the Tanner-Mühle to the farm of Hochkreut, where we turn to the right to the (1 hr.) Siegel Alp, the (½ hr.) Lower Wendelstein Alp, and the (1½ hr.) Upper Wendelstein Alp (4950'); or we may follow the bridle-path, beginning behind the Wendelstein Inn and marked with red, which ascends via the (20 min.) Lower Zeller Alp to the (1½ hr.) Upper Wendelstein Alp, where it joins the above footpath. From the Upper Wendelstein Alp we proceed to the left, skirting the Gache Blick and joining the path from Birkenstein (p. 61) above the spring, to the (½ hr.) Wendelstein-Haus (6655'; inn, with 40 beds at 2-3 M.), at the foot of the cone (meteorological station; telephone from Bayrisch-Zell; advisable to secure beds in advance). An easy flight of steps leads from the inn to a platform on the Gache Blick (fine view). From the inn we ascend by a safe path protected by railings to the (20 min.) summit, a plateau 6-12 yds. broad and about 25 yds. in length, on which stand a chapel and a cross. The View (panorama to be obtained in the inn) embraces (left to right) the Untersberg, Watzmann, Kaiser-Gebirge, Tauern Mts. (with the Gross-Venediger and Gross-Glockner), and the Karwendel and Wetterstein ranges (with the Zugspitze); to the N. the extensive plain with the Chiemsee, Simmsee, and Starnberger See. — On the E. side of the peak, in the *Kessel*, is a limestone cavern, the entrance to which is covered with ice (there and back 3 hrs., fatiguing; guide essential). Descent to Birkenstein, see p. 64; to Brannenburg, see p. 69; to Feinbach, see p. 68.

The Traibach (6680'; fatiguing but interesting) may be ascended from Bayrisch-Zell in 4 hrs. (with guide) by the Ursprung-Tal and the Vordere Benedikt Alp (3510'). The descent may be made by the Stellien Alp to the Brunnsteinhaus and (4½ hrs.) Oberaudorf (p. 69).

From BAYRISCH-ZELL to OBERAUDORF OR BRANNEBURG, 4½-5 hrs. (guide unnecessary). The marked path, steep at first, leads by the Tanner Alp and the Grafen-Herberg Alp to the Auer-Brücke, and through the Auerbruch-Tal to the (2½ hrs.) Tatzelwurm (2510'; inn), near a fine fall of the Auerbach (best viewed from the lower bridge). Then by the deep
Auerbach-Tal past Rechenau to (2 hrs.) Oberaudorf (p. 69); or to the left from the Tatzelwurm to the Hinter Alp (2565'), descending past the Regau Alp and through the Förchenbach-Tal to (2 hrs.) Brannenburg (p. 68).

The road (rough at places) to Kufstein follows the Ursprung-Tal, enclosed by finely-wooded mountains; to the left is the Traithen (p. 66). We pass a small waterfall of the Sillbach on the right (3 M.), and then, where the valley expands, the mouth of the Kloascher-Tal (over the Etland Alp to Falepp, see p. 65). We reach the Austrian frontier at the (2 1/4 M.) Bäcker Alp (2790'), and the Urspring Inn (good wine) 1/2 M. farther on. The road descends a finely wooded valley. Several glimpses of the Kaiser-Gebirge. At the (3 M.) village of Landl (2195'; good Inn), in the Tiersee-Tal, is a shooting-lodge of Archduke Louis Victor.

To Falepp over the Ackern Alp, 5 hrs., fatiguing and lacking interest. A cart-road, between the Veitsberg on the left and the Hinter-Sonnwendjoch (6555', ascended from Falepp in 4 1/2 hrs.; fine view) on the right, ascends to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Ackern Alp (4570'). Descent by a rough path through wood, high on the right side of the valley, past the (1 1/2 hr.) Bärenbad Alp, and (steep) down into the Enzengraben; then under a wooden conduit, after passing which we re-ascent, and finally turn to the right to the forester's house of Falepp (p. 65).

The road forks 1/2 M. beyond Landl. The branch to the left descends the valley of the Tiersee Ache (Kiefer-Tal), crosses to the right bank at (3 M.) Wieshäusle (inn) and ascends rapidly to (2 1/4 M.) the Tier-See or Schröck-See (2040'). Thence it crosses the Marbloinger Höhe (fine view of the Kaiser-Gebirge), and descends through wood, passing the dark Längsee and the Edsloßl, to Zell and (6 M.) Kufstein (p. 182).

The more attractive road to the right from the fork ascends to (3/4 hr.) Hinter-Tiersee (2800'; Grasshöf) and (3/4 hr.) Vorder-Tiersee (2200'; See- wirt; Pfarrwirt; Kirchenwirt), where the peasants perform plays nearly every Sunday in summer (passion-play every tenth year, the last in 1905). Then to the (7/4 M.) Tiersee. — A pleasant route leads from the Tiersee (diverging to the left from the road before the culminating point is reached) via the Wacht (good wine) and Schöflau (Kurznwirt) to (5 M.) Kiefersfelden (p. 69).

15. From Munich to Kufstein via Rosenheim.

61 1/2 M. Railway in 1 1/2-3 1/2 hrs. (express-fares 9 M. 10, 6 M. 40, 4 M. 50 pf.; ordinary fares 8 M., 5 M. 30, 3 M. 40 pf.).

Munich (Central Station), see Baedeker's Southern Germany. The railway skirts the town. Beyond the (3 M.) Munich South Station the train crosses the Isar. At (6 M.) Munich East Station the Simbach-Braunau line diverges to the left. Stations Trudering, Haar, Zorneding, Kirchseeon. — 23 M. Graffing (1780'; Railway Inn; *Wild), a considerable place, 1 1/2 M. from the railway.

Branch Railway (3 1/2 M., in 24 min.) to the N. to the finely-situated town of Ebersberg (1825'; Oberwirt, B. 1-2, pens. 3-5 M.; Hölzerbräu). The 'Keller', or summer-garden, of the Schloss brewery commands a magnificent view of the Alps (still more extensive from the belvedere on the Ludwigshöhle, 2125', 1 1/2 M. to the N.). The church contains a fine marble monument of the Counts of Ebersberg.
FROM GRAFING TO GLONN, railway in 36 min. through the smiling Gmöttal, via Taglaching, Moosach, and Adling. From Glonn (Post; Neu-
weit) pleasant excursions may be made to the (½ hr.) château of Zinneberg
(line view), to the (½ M.) Glonn-Quelle, to the (1½ hr.) Steinsee, etc.

Between (28 M.) Assling and (31½ M.) Oster–München the dale of
the Atlel is traversed. To the right, opposite the traveller, rises
the Wendelstein, to the left the Kaiser–Gebirge, in the background
the Gross–Venediger. — 36½ M. Carolinenfeld.

40½ M. Rosenheim. — Hotels. *Reuter's Hôtel Wendelstein,
R. 1½-2½ M.; Deutsches Haus, R. 1½-2½ M.; *Kaiserbad, with garden,
R. 1½, pens. from 5 M.; Deutscher Kaiser, with garden, R. 1½-3, pens.
from 5 M.; Bayerischer Hof; König Otto; Thaller, R. 1-2 M., very fair;
Pens. Rosenheim. — Railway Restaurant; Fortner's Restaurant. — Baths
of all kinds at the Kaiserbad, Biamarckbad, and Dianabad.

Rosenheim (1460'), the junction of the Salzburg line (p. 70), a
town of 15,400 inh., with salt–works, lies at the influx of the
Mangfall into the Inn. The municipal museum of local art and
costumes is interesting.

Pretty view of the Innthal and the Alps from the (½ hr.) Schlossberg
(restaurant), on the right bank of the Inn. The Bavaria Fish Breeding
Establishment on the (1 hr.) Innleiten is interesting. Close by is Bad
Leonhardspfänze, with a chalybeate spring.

From Munich to Rosenheim via Hölzkirchen, 46 M., in 2½ hrs. To
(22½ M.) Holzkirchen, see p. 53. We here diverge from the line to Schlier-
see and enter the Teufelsgraben (p. 55), which ends at the valley of the
Mangfall. Stations Westerham, Bruckmühl, Heufeld (with a chemical
manure factory), and (39½ M.) Aibling (1600'; Ludwigsbad; Duschi;
Schuhbräu; Johannisbad; Theresienbad; Alexanderbad; Wilhelmssbad; all with
baths), a small town on the Glonn, with salt and mud-baths. The Schuh-
bräu-Keller commands a fine view of the Alps. Pleasant walks in the
Irlach Gardens, on the Glonn; in the park of the château of Brandseek
and to the (20 min.) Milchhäuser. Ellmosen, 1½ M. to the N., commands a
view of the entire Alpine chain with the Gross–Venediger. To Feilnbach, see
below. — On the right the Kaiser–Gebirge, and beyond (43 M.) Köber-
moor, with a large cotton-factory, the Gross–Venediger become visible. —
46 M. Rosenheim, see above.

From Aibling to Feilnbach, 7½ M., electric railway in 35 min.
(60 pf.). The line runs to the S., passing several small stations. Feilnbach
(1750'; Höt; Wendelstein; Obermaier; Schmid's, with baths; Bräunhaus) is a
pleasant village on the Osterbach. The *Wendelstein (6025'; p. 66) may
be ascended hence in 4 hrs., by a marked path through the wooded Jenbach-
Tal and up the slope of the Kirchelwand to the (3 hrs.) Reindler Alp (4640').

Thence the Brannenburg route is taken to the (1 hr.) top (see p. 69).

Beyond Rosenheim the line turns to the S. and follows the left

A road leads hence to the E., crossing the Inn, to (3 M.) Neubeuern
(1570'; Schlosswirt; Hofvereil), commanded by a château on a wooded hill
(visitors admitted to the park). A pleasant walk up the valley (S.) brings
us to (3½ M.) the mineral baths of Nussdorf (1595'; Bad Nussdorf; Alt-
wirt; Berrnieder), pretty situated on the Steinbach. The *Heuberg (1330')
is ascended hence in 3 hrs. (guide not indispensable). We ascend the left
bank of the Steinbach to (6½ hr.) the hermitage of Kirchwald (2240'), and
10 min. farther on take a marked path ascending to the right to the (6½ hr.)
Mailach Alp, whence we mount rapidly to the (6½ hr.) saddle of the Ein-
gefallene Wand and (left) to (½ hr.) the summit (Kitzstein; fine view).

48½ M. Brannenburg (1550'; Rail. Restaurant, bed 1½ M). The
village (*Schlosswirt, moderate), which is frequented as a
to Kufstein. OBERAUDORF. Maps, pp. 50, 70.—I. R. 15. 69

summer-resort, with a château and park, lies 1 M. to the W., at the base of the Sulzberg. Fine view from the Bierkeller, to the S. of the village, 1½ M. from the station.

Excursions (guides, Joh. Georg Estner, Mart. Holzner, and Jos. Huber). Schwarzhack-Kapelle (1910'), ½ hr. to the N.W., with a fine view of the plain; Biber (1470'; Widmann's Inn), a hill with pretty forest-paths and views, 20 min. to the S.E.; St. Margareth (2100'), at the mouth of the Reindler-Tal (9½ hr. to the S.W.); in den Grund (valley of the Fürchenbach), with a fine waterfall (1½ hr.; thence to the Tatzelwurm 1¼ hr., see p. 66); ascent of the Petersberg (2780'), an admirable point of view, 2 hrs. (from Fischbach 1½ hr.). — The *Ramboldplatte (1669'), ascended via the Schieflgebund Alp and the Rambold Alp (rifrts.) in 2½ hrs., commands a fine view of the Chiemsee, the Kaiser-Gebirge, etc. — *Wendelstein (6025'), 4½-5 hrs. (guide not indispensable; provisions should be taken). From the station we follow the road to the bridge over the Kirchbach and then a path with red and yellow marks, which leads to the right, passes St. Margareth (see above) and enters the Reindler-Tal, ascending through it to (1½ hr.) the Schweizer Ursprung (3015'). Proceeding straight on, we cross the brook and ascend by an ill-kept path to (1 hr.) the Mitter Alp (3810'); to the left and to (9½ hr.) saddle above the Reindler Alp (4690'), which we leave to the right. The path then skirts the W. side of the Wendelstein, and joins the Birkenstein route (p. 63) to (9½ hr.) the Wendelstein-Haus (p. 66).

On a rock to the right near (51 M.) Fischbach (1540'; Post) is the ruin of Falkenstein, with a restored tower, and high above it is the pilgrimage-chapel on the Petersberg (2780'). Opposite rise the Heuberg and Kranzhorn. — The train crosses the Auerbach (to the right the baths of Trisstl) to (56 M.) OBERAUDORF (1580'; Zum Brünstein, at the station; the village (Suppenmoser; Lambacher; Weinwirt, with garden), with the ruined Auerburg on a hill, lies 1½ M. to the S.

Excursions (guides, Josef Henauer and Christof Bagmeister of Fischbach, Peter Schneider of the Brünsteinhaus). To the Weber an der Wand (1½ hr.) and past the finely situated (10 min.) Grafenburg Inn (pens. 3½ M.) to the (1½ hr.) Gfaller Mühle, with a small cascade (Wolfschlucht Inn); to the Tatzelwurm (fine waterfall), in the Auerbach-Tal, 2½ hrs. (thence to Bayrisch-Zell, see p. 66). — *Kranzhorn (4485'), 3-3½ hrs., easy and attractive. We cross the Inn to the (1½ hr.) *Zollhaus Inn; then follow the road to the left to (1½ M.) Mühlgraben (9¾ M. to the N.E. is the picturesque gorge of the Trockenbach, with a fine waterfall, now made accessible), and thence take the marked path via the Bubenhau Alp and the Kranzhorn Alp to (2½ hrs.) the summit, marked by an iron cross 16' high (fine view). — *Brünstein (5310'), an easy ascent of 4½ hrs. The marked path leads via the Gfaller Mühle and Wildgrub to (3½ hrs.) the Brünsteinhaus (1460'), a good Alpine Club inn open all the year round, whence a new club-path ascends to the right to the (9½ hr.) chapel on the summit (magnificent view). — From the Brünsteinhaus to the Tatzelwurm 1½ hr.; we proceed to the W. to the Seeon Alp and then to the N. over the saddle to the Baumos Alp, whence we descend abruptly to the right, latterly through wood (see p. 66). — The interesting ascent of the Traithen (6080'; guide) may be made from the Brünsteinhaus in 2½ hrs., via the Himelmoos Alp and Steilen Alp, whence a stiff climb to the right leads to the arête and the summit (comp. p. 66). — Route to Kössen, see pp. 77, 76.

The train now crosses the Klausenbach and reaches (59 M.) Kiefersfelden, ½ M. from the village (1590'); *Höf. König Otto, R. 1½, pens. 4½-6 M.; Messner Inn), where the peasants perform popular dramas every Sun. in summer. Near the König-Otto-Kapelle, erected to commemorate the departure of King Otho of
Greece (1833), the train crosses the Austrian frontier in the Klause (see p. 183), a narrow defile, and approaches —

61 1/2 M. Kufstein (Railway Restaurant; Austrian and Bavarian custom-house); see p. 182. — From Kufstein to Innsbruck, see R. 38.


95 M. RAILWAY in 21/4-5 1/2 hrs. (express-fares 14 M. 20, 10 M., 7 M. 10 pf., ordinary fares 12 M. 40, 8 M. 20, 5 M. 30 pf.).

To (40 1/2 M.) Rosenheim, see p. 68. The Salzburg line crosses the Inn, passes (44 M.) Stephanskirchen, the pretty Simmsee (1540'), 33/4 M. long, with the station of (48 M.) Krottenmühle (two inns), and (51 M.) Endorf (*Post; Wieser), and runs to the S. to —

56 M. Prien (1740'); *Hotel Chiemsee, at the station, R. 1 1/2-2, pens. 4 1/2-8 M.; *Hotel Kampenwand, with the Luitpold-Bad, near the station and also a halting-place on the Chiemsee line, R. 11/2-3, pens. 4 - 7 M.; Kronprinz; Bayerischer Hof, pens. 4 - 6 M., well spoken of; Railway Restaurant), a favourite summer-resort, in the smiling Priental.

From Prien a STEAM TRAMWAY runs in 8 min. to (1 M.) Stock (*Strand Hotel, 1/4 M. to the E., R. 3-6, board 6 M., first class; Hotel Dampfschiff, well spoken of; lake-baths; boats), the landing-place of the steamer on the Chiemsee, which plies ten times daily in 1/4 hr. to the Herreninsel and eight times daily in 1/2 hr. to the Fraueninsel (return-ticket to the Herreninsel, 1st class 2 M. 40, 2nd class in the steam-tramway, 1st class on the steamer, 1 M. 80 pf.; rowing-boat there and back 1 M., with a stay of some time 1 1/2 M.). — The Chiemsee (1709), 11 M. long and 7 M. broad, contains three islands: the large Herreninsel, with a monastery (now the old castle) and the new castle; the Fraueninsel (*Hotel), with a nunnery (now a girls' school) and an interesting church; and the Krautinsel ('vegetable island'), formerly a kitchen-garden for the monks and nuns. On the extensive Herreninsel (9 M. in circumference) rises the large *Schloss Herren-chiemsee, begun in the style of Louis XIV by King Louis II. after the model of Versailles, but not completed (adm. daily from 12th May to 14th Oct., 9-5; fee 3 M. Sun. and holidays 1 1/2 M.; closed on 13th June). A visit to the palace, including the walk from and to the steamer, takes about 2 hours. A few min. walk from the pier, where tickets for the new castle are obtained (to the right), is the Hôtel-Restaurant Artmann, with a veranda and garden. Thence we proceed through the grounds of the Old Castle and then through woods to (10 min.) the New Palace, built on three sides of a square (open on the E.), adjoining on the N. by a wing (unfinished) 490 long, and connected with the lake by a canal 3/4 M. long. In front of the W. façade are ornamental Water Works (without water at present), with the basins of Fortune, Fame, Latona, etc. The pillared Vestibule, adorned with an enamelled group of peacocks, opens on a Court, paved with black and white marble, on the right side of which is the magnificent Staircase, richly adorned with imitation marble, stucco, and painting. On the first floor, turning to the right, we enter successively the Salle des Gardes du Roi (blue and gold), the Première Antichambre (lilac), the Salon de l'Oeil de Boeuf (green; with an equestrian statue of Louis XIV, by Perron), and the magnificent *Chambre de Parade, adorned in purple and gold, with a lavishly gilded bed. Of the remaining rooms the chief are the "Galerie des Glaces ou Spiegel-Galerie (245' long and illuminated with 25 lustres and 2000 candles), the Salon de la Guerre and the Salon de la Paix (opening on the right and left of the Galerie), the royal Bed Room and Study, the Dining Room (with the table descending and ascending through the floor), the Small Gallery, the Oval Saloon, and the Bath Room.
The woods clothing the S. part of the island contain many picturesque points. The (1/2 hr.) Steinwand (1785') commands a beautiful view: to the E. in the distance is the Gaiberg near Salzburg, then the conspicuous Staufer; S.E. the Sonnatehorn; in the foreground, rising abruptly from the valley, the Hochgern; S. the Hochplatte, the long, indented Kampenwand, and the Mühlhorn; S.W. the Kranzhorn, the pinnacles of the Huerberg, the Wendelstein, and the broad Breitenstein.

From Seebruck (inn), at the N. end of the lake at the efflux of the Alz (steamer from Stock to Seebruck and Chieming thrice daily), a road leads to the N.W. to (3 M.) Seeon (1769'), an old monastery on an island in the small Seeoner-See (good view from the Höhenberg and Weinberg). About 4½ M. to the E. is the railway-station of Stein an der Traun (p. 73). From Chieming (inn), on the E. bank of the lake, a pleasant footpath leads to (2 hrs.) Traunstein (p. 72). A diligence also runs daily from Seebruck to (2½ hrs.) Traunstein via Chieming.

The prettily situated villages of Hüttenkirchen (Headacher), 3 M. to the S. of Prien, and Breitbronn (Neuwirt), 4½ M. to the N.E., are summer-resorts.

A Branch Line runs from Prien to the S. through the richly-wooded Priental, in 33 min., past the château of Wildenau (Duchess of Modena) and the station of Umatausen, to the charmingly-situated village of (6 M.) Nieder-Aschau (503); Rest. Restaurant, bed 1½ M.; *Hüt. Kampenwand, with baths, R. 1½, pens. 4-5 M.; *Hüt. Rest zur Post, R. 1½, pens. 4-5 M.; another summer-resort. About 1 M. to the S., in the middle of the valley, is the château of Hohen-Aschau (2270'), situated on an isolated rock (at the foot a brewery and the *Hüt. zur Burg, R. 1½-3, pens. 5½-7 M., generally crowded in summer). Pleasant excursions to the Hof Alp (3305'), an ascent of 1½ hr. to the W., and to the Aschauer-Kopf, 1½ hr. to the N. of it, with fine view. The Hochries (5145'), 3½ hrs. from Nieder-Aschau, via the Hof Alp and Riesen Alp, affords a more extensive view. Guides: Alois and Mich. Oberlechner of Nieder-Aschau, and Alois and Jos. Mayer of Hohen-Aschau. The Kampenwand, on the E. side of the valley, is another very fine point (3 hrs.; good bridle-path, with benches). Charmimg view of the Chiemsee and Hohen-Aschau from the 19th bench. Beyond the Schlechtenberg Alp (rfmts.) we proceed via the Steinkling Alp (rfmts.) to the Kampenhöhe (5135'; fine view of the Tauern, etc.). The jagged summit of the Kampenwand (5505') can be attained by active climbers only; from the Steinkling Alp we reach the areté in 1½ hr.; thence to the right by a difficult ascent of 1¼ hr. A marked path leads to the E. from the Steinkling-Alp to the (2 hrs.) Hochplatte (p. 74). Another path leads from the Kampenwand to the Geigelstein (p. 74) via the Thalzen Alp. — An easy pass leads to Schleching in the Achen-Tal via the Thalzen (4½ hrs.; guide unnecessary): from (1 hr.) Hainbach (see below) we proceed to the E. through the Klausgrabenc to (2 hrs.) the Thalzen Alp (3389'; rfmts.), and thence descend via the Steindl Alp to (1½ hrs.) Schleching (p. 74).

The road in the Priental to (22 M.) Kufstein next leads by (2½ M.) Hainbach and Huben, between the Spitzstein (5235'; on the right) and the Geigelstein (5930'; on the left; ascent by a marked path from Sachrang via the Schirre Alp in 3½ hrs.; comp. p. 74), to (4 M.) Sachrang (2370'; Neu-own), about 1¼ M. beyond which it reaches the summit of the pass (2460'), crosses the (1 M.) Tyrolean frontier, and descends via (1½ M.) Wildbichl (Inn, good wine; Alpenrose, 2 min. farther on, both very fair), and then more abruptly (too steep for driving) through the 'Stein' pass to (3½ M.) Sebi, on the road from Walchsee to Kufstein (p. 77; the footpath from the Alpenrose to Sebi via Reih and Noppenberg, 1 hr., is preferable).

The line skirts the S. bank of the Chiemsee. 59 M. Bernau (Strasser; rooms at Villa Germania); ascent of the Kampenwand and Hochplatte, see above. From (64 M.) Uebersee (Railway Inn, R. 1 M.) a branch-line runs to Markwartstein (p. 73). The train crosses the Ache. — 69 M. Bergen (1820'; Restaurant); the village (Post; Meindl) is prettily situated 1½ M. to the S.
Carriage-road from the railway-station (diligence twice daily in 1/2 hr.) via Berhaupten to the baths of Adelholzen (2035'); Kurhaus, R. 2½-6, board 3½-5 M; *Kuranstalt Ludwigshof & Pens. Villa Schmid, R. from 1½, board 3 M, charmingly situated 2¼ M. to the S.E., with mineral springs, saline and peat baths, and many pleasant walks. Road to (2 M.) Siegsdorf, see p. 76. — The foundries and blast-furnaces at the Maximilians-Hütte (2000'); *Zum Eisenhammer; Hütten-Schenke), in the Weissachen-Tal, 2 M. to the S.W. of Adelholzen (1 M. from the village of Bergen), are worthy of inspection.

The ascent of the *Hochfelln (5480') is one of the most attractive and easiest among the Bavarian Alps (from the station of Bergen 3½ hrs.; guide unnecessary; horse 10, there and back 16, overnight 20 M; vehicle for 1 person to the Brunng Alp 8 M). From the (5½ hr.) Maximilians-Hütte we ascend the Weissachen-Tal, and beyond the last houses take the second (marked) path to the left, into the Schwarzen-Tal, with its woods of beech and pine. In 1½ hr. we have below us to the right the romantic gorge of the Schwarze, with a pretty waterfall; ½ hr. another fall of the Schwarze; 3½ hr. Brunng Alp (3300'); inn, finely situated. Thence we ascend in numerous windings (echo), and at (7½ hr.) the Fellenscharte obtain a view of the Tauern. About 60° below the summit is the Hochfelln-Haus (*inn, open all the year round, bed 2-3 M; post office and telephone to Bergen). On the summit is the Tabor-Kapelle. Splendid

*View. The descent may be made to Ruhpolding (p. 76) or to Maria-Eck (p. 76). — The *Hochgern (5720'), another fine point, is ascended from the Maximilians-Hütte via the Hinter Alp (3710'; small inn) in 4½ hrs. (better from Marquartstein, p. 74).

To the left lies the picturesquely situated village of Vachendorf (Post), 1½ M. from Bergen station.

731½ M. Traunstein. — Hotels. *Traunsteiner Hof, R. 1½-2 M, *Railway Hotel of Kron, both at the station; *Wispauer; *Post, R. 1-3, pens. 5 M; Wochinger, R. 1½-2 M; Auwirt, unpretending. — Beer. Hölbräu; Wochinger; Sailer. — *Bad Traunstein, with mineral, saline, and mud baths, a hydropathic establishment, and large garden, R. 1½-5, pens. 5-9 M; *Marianbad and Bad Wimmer, with pine-cone, saline, mud, and other baths. — Swimming Bath, ½ M. to the S. of the town.

Traunstein (1940'), a thriving place with 7400 inhab., on a slope above the Traun, is much frequented as a summer-resort. It contains monuments to King Max II. and Prince-Regent Luitpold, a marble fountain of 1526, and a historical museum of the Chiemgau. The extensive salt-works are situated in the suburb of Au, on the Traun; the brine evaporated here is conducted in pipes from Reichenhall (p. 77), a distance of 22½ M.

Excursions. *Wildbad Empfingen, a well-appointed bath-house (R. from 1, board 4 M; hydropathic establishment), is charmingly situated on the left bank of the Traun. 3½ M. to the N. — The Weinteile (Café Etendier), 20 min. to the N.W., affords a fine view of the town and mountains; more extensive (marked paths) from the (1½ hr.) *Hochberg (2535'; inn), or from the *Hochhorn (2540'), 2 hrs. to the E., via Surrberg. — The Stoisser Alpe (4570'), via Neukirchen, in 4 hrs. (see p. 80). — Local railway in 48 min. via Weithausen to (5 M. to the N.E.) Waging am See, a prettily situated summer-resort near the Waginger-See (1950').

From Traunstein to Ruhpolding, 8 M., railway in 55 min., see p. 75. — From Siegsdorf to Adelholzen, Maria-Eck, etc., see p. 76.

From Traunstein to Reichenhall via Inzell, 22½ M. (railway in 26 min. to Siegsdorf and thence post-omnibus daily in 1½ hr. to Inzell). Beyond Inzell the road will also repay the pedestrian (Maps, pp. 73, 76). To (3½ M.) Siegsdorf, see pp. 75, 76. The road now ascends the broad valley of the Rote Traun, via Molding and Hammer, to (7½ M.) Inzell (2275'; Post,
to Salzburg.

FREILASSING. Maps, pp.70,76.—I.R.16. 73

well spoken of), a village in the bed of an ancient lake. [The footpath to this point via the Hochberg (p. 72) is much preferable; it descends via St. Johann and Hammer, with a fine view of the entire mountain-chain.] Various excursions may be made from Inzell: about 3 M. to the E. is the forester's house of Adigau (rfmts.), whence the Stoisser Alpe (p. 80) may be ascended in 2 hrs., and the Zieisalp (5940') in 3½-4 hrs., or direct in 2½-3 hrs. (laborious, for experts only; see p. 80). The ascents of the Inziller Kienberg (593') and the Rauschberg (543') are also interesting (3 hrs. from Inzell; marked paths; comp. p. 75). — The road then passes between the Faltenstein on the left and the Kienberg on the right, and traverses the deep Weissbach-Tal, passing the village of Weissbach (1933'). Farther on, the road ('Neuweg') is carried along the rocky slope on the left, adjoining the salt-water conduit, to the Mauthaus (p. 80). Thence to (2 hrs.) Reichenhall, see p. 80.

From Traunstein to Trostberg, 13 M., local railway in 1½ hr., through the pretty Traunthal, via Empfingen (Wildbad Empfingen, however, is more conveniently reached from Traunstein; see p. 72), Stein an der Traun (1780'; Brauhaus Inn), and (11 M.) Altenmarkt. The handsome château (restored) of Count Arco-Zinneberg, at Stein, was once the hold of the robber-knight Heinz vom Stein. At Altenmarkt is the old convent of Baumgau (*View). Thence to Secon, see p. 71. — 13 M. Trostberg an der Alz (several inns), in charming environs, is frequented as a summer-resort (fine view from the Siegert-Höhe, ¼ hr.).

The Salzburg train crosses the Traun by a bridge 75' in height. To the S., above the lower heights, towers the Staufen, and farther on, the Untersberg (p. 103). 77 M. Lauter. — 83 M. Teisendorf (1650'; Wieninger, Post, both good; Rail. Restaurant), a summer-resort, with the ruined castle of Raschenberg. Ascent to the Stoisser Alp on the Teisenberg (3½ hrs.), see p. 80. — 90½ M. Freilassing (1380'; Föckerer; *Maffe; 1½ M. from the station, R. 2-3, pens. 6-10 M; Krone; Rieschen), the junction of the lines on the S. to Reichenhall (p. 77) and on the N. to Laufen (7½ M., in 40 min.). The train crosses the Saalbach (the Austrian frontier); to the right is Schloss Klesheim; to the left, Maria-Plain (p. 103). The Salzach is then crossed; to the right towers the fortress of Hohen-Salzburg.

95 M. Salzburg (custom-house examination), see p. 95.

17. From Munich to Reit im Winkel, Ruhpolding, and Kössen.

Railway to (64 M.) Uebersee in 2-4 hrs., and thence to (5 M.) Marquartstein in ½ hr. Diligence from Marquartstein to (9½ M.) Reit im Winkel, daily in summer in 2½ hrs. (1 M 60 pf). — Kössen is best reached from Kufstein (p. 182; diligence daily in 6½ hrs.).

To (64 M.) Uebersee, see pp.70, 71. The railway to Marquartstein leads to the S. through the broad valley of the Ache, past Mietenkam and Staudach (1750'; Zum Hochgern), with cement- quarries. Staudach is the station for Grassau (*Post), a summer-resort 1 M. to the W. — 5 M. Marquartstein (1775'; *Hofwirt, with baths, R. 1-1½ M; Prinz-Regent, Alpenrose, both very fair; *Pens. Villa Regina), picture- esquely situated among woods, with a château of Baron Tautphoëus. The Schnappen-Kapelle (3600'; 1½-2 hrs.), loftily situated on the Schnappen, a spur of the Hochgern, commands a fine view of the Chiemsee. —
The "Hochgern" (5720'), an excellent point of view, is ascended from Staudach via the Staudacher Alp in 3½ hrs., or (preferable) from Marquartstein by a good path (marked) via Agergschwend and the Welt-Alm (475'; inn) in 3½ hrs. (see p. 72). — A pleasant route leads from Marquartstein or Staudach via the Schnappen-Kapelle, the Staudacher Alp, the Vorder Alp, the Hinter Alp, and Eschelmoos, to (5-6 hrs.) Ruhpolding (p. 75). — The Hochplatte (3200'), another fine point, is ascended from Marquartstein in 3-3½ hrs., by a marked path via Niederauflach and the Platten-Hochalp. (Path from the Hochplatte over the Piesenhauser Hochalp to the Steinling Alp on the Kampenwand, 2 hrs., p. 71.)

From Marquartstein to Kössen, 3½ hrs. The road (beyond Schleching scarcely suitable for carriages) follows the left bank of the Ache, passing Reiten and Mettenham, to (2 hrs.) Schleching (1863'; good inn), pleasantly situated in a broad and smiling valley. On the N. rise the Hochplatte and Kampenwand, W. the Geigelstein, S.W. the Breitenstein and Rüdersburg. The attractive ascent of the "Geigelstein" (5930'; 4 hrs.; provisions should be taken) is made via Eitenhausen, the Wuhrstein Alp, and Baumgarten Alp; beautiful view of the Kaiser-Gebirge and the Glockner group. The descent may be made on the W. to (2½ hrs.) Sachrang (p. 71); or on the N. via the Tauern and the Aschentaler-Wände to the Thalser Alp, and to (1½-5 hrs.) Nieder-Aschau (p. 71). Marked path to the Kampenwand, see p. 71. — The road now crosses the Ache, passes the Bavarian customs-station of Streichen (1½ M.), and enters "Pass Kloebenstein" (2040'), a magnificent gorge of the Ache (2 M. in length), in which it crosses the Tyrolean frontier. The road then descends to (3½ M.) Kössen (p. 76). — The walk from Marquartstein to Kloebenstein via Unter-Wessen (see below) and Achberg (continuous fine views) is preferable to the valley-route. — From Schleching via Streichen (see above) to the Tauben-See and to Reit im Winkel, 4 hrs. (marked path).

Pedestrians to Reit im Winkel will find it better to follow the shady forest-path from the Obere Forstamt at Marquartstein almost to Ober-Wessen. — The carriage-road runs on the right bank of the Ache to (2 M.) Unter-Wessen (1870'; Engelhardt; Schmidt's Brauhaus; ascent of the Hochgern, see above). It then leads to the S.E., via Dachsenberg (inn), to (3 M.) Ober-Wessen (2130'; inn; marked path to the Möser Alp, see below), and thence follows the narrow valley of the Maserer Bach, skirting the Walmberg, to (4½ M.) Reit im Winkel (2240'; Oberwirt, Unterkirch, both good and moderate), a Bavarian frontier-village and an inexpensive summer-resort, in a broad, picturesque valley. (Walkers from Ober-Wessen save ½ hr. by turning to the right at the guide-post, ¾ hr. beyond that village, via the Eck-Kapelle, see below.)

Excursions. To the (1 M.) Eck-Kapelle (2855'), which affords a fine view of the valley, and thence to the right to (½ hr.) the top of the Walmberg (3480'; view of the Chiemsee). Or we may turn to the left at the chapel, cross the hill through wood to the Glapfschwend (3100'), and return by Birnbach (1½ hr. to Reit). — The 'Glocknerschau', ½ hr. to the W., on the way to the Möser-Alpe, beyond the farms of Glapf and Birnbach, commands a view of the Gross-Glockner. — The "Möser-Alp" (4330'; 2½ hrs.; marked path) affords a fine view of the Tauern (Venediger, Glockner); descent to the (½ hr.) Tauben-See (3735'; trout) and thence to (1½ hr.) Kössen (p. 76), Schleching, or Ober-Wessen (see above). — The ascent of the "Fellhorn" (5790'; 3½-4 hrs.; not difficult; guide, not indispensable, 4½ M.) is recommended. The route leads via Gasieg (good inn), Blindau, and the Neu Alp to (3 hrs.) the Eggen Alp (5555'; inn), in an open situation on the crest of the mountain (fine view). The broad summit of the Fellhorn, covered with rhododendrons and commanding a superb panorama, is easily reached from the inn in 25 min.; far below lies the
Tyrolese Achen-Tal. Descent to (3 hrs.) Waidring, see p. 206; to the See-
gatterl (see below) via the Hemmersuppen Alp, 2 hrs., marked path. —
Pleasant route (guide advisable) over the Winkelmoos Alp to (7 hrs.) Unken
(p. 208). From the (11/2 hr.) See-gatterl we ascend to the right by a marked
cart-road along the right bank of the Dürrenbach to the (11/2 hr.) Winkelmoos
Alp (3510'), whence the route to the Fischbach-Tal leads to the left, and
that to the Kammerkör Alp to the right (p. 208). We continue in a
straight direction (marshy at places) and then descend to the left to the
(11/4 hr.) hunters' hut of Schwarzberg and (10 min.) the Schwarzbergkimmer
(p. 208). Thence to Unken 21/2 hrs.

To Ruhpolding (15 M.). The road, monotonous at first, leads
through the wooded Weisslofer-Tal to the (4 M.) See-gatterl (inn),
and thence past the Weitsee, Mittel-See, and Löden-See, to the
(51/2 M.) Seehaus (2445'; Inn), on the charming little Förchen-See.
The Seehauser Kienberg (5555') is ascended from the Seehaus via
Brand Alp, Osteral, and Hochkienberg Alp in 31/2 hrs. (attractive; many
chamois). The summit (Gurumand or Hördalwand) commands an admirable
view. The ascent may be made also from Ruhpolding via the Brand,
Rötelmoos, and Hochkienberg Alp in 11/2 hrs. — The Dürnbachhorn
(3803'; 4 hrs., with guide) is ascended from the See-gatterl via the Winkel-
moos Alp and Dürnbach Alp. The descent may be made via Wildalm to
the Staubfall in the Heutal and through the Fischbach-Tal to Laubau, a
fine round.

The road then follows the See-Traun to (11/4 M.) the hamlet of
Laubau (2275'; r.mts. at the forester's), at the confluence of the
Fischbach and the Traun.

A path (red marks), diverging to the right by a finger-post, ascends
the narrow Fischbach-Tal to (11/2 hr.) the Staubfall, precipitated from the
Raiffeiberg on the left, from a height of 650'. This fall is on the Austrian
and Bavarian frontier (2220'). The path, which is rendered safe by an
iron railing, leads behind the fall, and past several other fine cascades of the
Fischbach, to the (1/4 hr.) Schneider Alp (2285') in the Heutal (p. 208).
Thence via Gfoll to Unken, 11/4 hr.: to the Schwarzebergkimmer (guide ad-
visable), 11/2 hr. — Ascent of the Sonntagshorn (6435') from the Heutal,
21/2-3 hrs., see p. 209.

The road crosses the Traun (below this point called the Weisse
Traun), and leads past the hamlets of Fuchsau and Nieder-Vachenau
to (31/2 M.) Ruhpolding (2260'; Seeauer, with garden; Post; Neu-
wirt, all very fair), a favourite summer-resort, prettily situated at the
influx of the Urschlauer Ache into the Traun. Fine view from
the Cemetery.

Excursions. To the S.W. to (11/4 M.) Mayerschwend (r. stourant), with
swimming baths, on the Brand road (see below); to the S.E. to the (11/4 M.)
Brandler (fine view). — Through the Urschlau to Reit im Winkel, a pleasant
walk of 5 hrs. (guide). The road leads by Brand (inn) to the Urschlau (inn),
whence a footpath (marked) leads via the Klaus and the marshy Rötel-
moos Alp (2895') to Reit im Winkel (p. 74). From the Rötelmoos a marked
path leads via the Jochberg Alp to (11/2 hr.) Unter-Wessen (p. 74; 4 hrs.
from Ruhpolding). — A road leads from Ruhpolding to the E., by Zell,
Aschenau, and the small Freisch-See, to (51/2 M.) Inzell (p. 72). A shorter
route to the Mauthäusl (p. 80) is afforded by the fine forest-path diverging to the
right at the Schmelz (r.mts.) and joining the road near (35 min.) the
kilometre-stone 21.4. — Ascent of the Rauschberg (5485'), 4 hrs., with guide
(for adepts only). — Ascent of the Hochfelln (5480'), via the Hochfelln Alp,
4 hrs., very attractive (see p. 72).

From Ruhpolding to Traunstein, 8 M., railway in 55 minutes.
[The path skirting the brine-conduit as far as (2 hrs.) Siegsdorf is
recommended to pedestrians.] The first station is (2½ M.) Eisen-
ärzt. — 4¾ M. Siegsdorf (2084'; *Alte Post, with garden and baths;
*Oberwirt; *Scharrer; Pens. Bavaria, from 3½ M.), at the con-
fluence of the Weisse and Rote Traun, is a large village frequented
as a summer-resort.

Excursions. A road leads to the W. to (2 M.) the baths of Adelholzen
(p. 72). To the top of the Hochberg (2535'; p. 72), 1 hr. — Pleasant walk
(road via the Scharramberg) to (3 M.) Maria-Eck (2890'), a pilgrimage-
church and inn, with a fine view of the Chiemgau. A marked path leads
thence round the Schiechenberg to the Hocherb Alp (2390') and on via the
Brännling Alp to the (4 hrs.) top of the *Hochfelln (p. 72). — Another fine
point is the Stoisser Alp (4370') on the Teisenberg, reached via Neukirchen
(3 hrs.; marked path); descent to stat. Teisendorf (p. 73) or to Anger (p. 80).
— A road leads to the S. to Inzell and Reichenhall, p. 72.

The railway now follows the left bank of the Traun, passing
Traunshofen and Haslach, to (8 M.) Traunstein (p. 72; the route via
the Hochberg is attractive for pedestrians).

From Reit im Winkel to Kufstein, 22 M. A good road leads
across the Austrian frontier and through the Weisslofer-Tal to
(4½ M.) Kossen (1930'; *Neue Post; Stimpfl; Alte Post; Stadler-
wirt; Auwirt), a large village, prettily situated in the broad valley
of the Grosse Ache. The best view of the valley is obtained from
(5 min.) the Schlechter-Höhe and (12 min.) the Kalvarienberg (S.
the Unterberghorn; S.W. the Kaiser-Gebirge).

Excursions. To the (1½ hr.) Tauben-See and (2½ hrs.) Möser-Alpe, see
p. 71. — The Egyen-Alp and *Fellhorn (4 hrs.), rather arduous, see p. 74.
The easy and attractive ascent of the Unterberghorn (5805') may be made
in 3 hrs., via the Unterberg Alp (red marks). — Through Pass Klobenstein
to Schleching, see p. 74. — A road leads to the S. from Kossen through
the monotonous Achen-Tal, between the Unterberghorn on the right and
the Fellhorn on the left, to (7½ M.) Erpfendorf (p. 206). A pleasanter route
is the rather longer road via Schmiedl (2285'); inn) through the Kohlental,
passing the Hohenkendl Inn, to (2½ hrs.) Griesenau, at the mouth of the
Kaisersbach-Tal (thence to the Griesauer Alm 1½ hr., see p. 184, and via Geiseltig
(Todwirt; Vorderjäger; Mitterjäger), with a beautiful view of the Loferer
Steinberge, to the Reiter Inn (short-cut) and (2 hrs.) Ab. Johann (p. 140).

From Kossen to Kufstein, 17 M., diligence daily in 5½ hrs. (3 K.).
The road leads past Kapell (Bräuhans) and through the Weissenbach-
Tal to (4½ M.) Walchsee (2165'; *Post or Fischerwirt; *Kramer-
wirt), a summer-resort, prettily situated on the lake of that name.
On the S. rises the Hintere Kaiser (p. 184).

Excursions (guide, Peter Schwager). The Brennkopf (4225'; 1½-2 hrs.),
to the N., commands a fine view of the Tauern, etc. — The Winkel Alp
(3965'), 2½ hrs. to the S., via Durchholzen (see below) and the Grosspeter
Alp, is situated in the imposing Winkelkar, between the cliffs of the Ross-
kaiser and Pyramidenspitze. — The Geigelstein (5890'; arduous but attractive)
is reached via the Baumgarten-Graben in 3½-4 hrs.; see p. 74. — The Heu-
berg, or Habberg (5260), ascended from Durchholzen (see below) via the
Grosspeter Alp and the Jochl Alp in 3½ hrs., with guide, commands a
magnificent view of the Kaiser-Gebirge, Loferer Steinberge, and Taunen. —
From Walchsee to Hinter-Bärenbad over the Feldalpe (5½ hrs.; guide),
see p. 184.

The road then descends by (2 M.) Durchholzen (2245'; inn),
where a path, more attractive and 1½ M. shorter, diverges to the left,
following the hillside to St. Nikolaus and the Schanzl (see below). The road leads by (2½ M.) Primau (Weinwirt), in the narrow wooded valley of the Jenbach, to (1 M.) Sebi (inn), where it is joined on the right by the rough road descending from the Priental through the Stein (p. 71). About 3/4 M. farther on the road divides: the branch to the right leads by Niederndorf (1635'; Gradl; Bräuhaus) to (3 M.) the Zollhaus (inn), and then across the Inn to (11½ M.) Oberaudorf (p. 69); that to the left leads by Ebbs (1560'; Oberwirt; Post), Oberndorf, the Schanzl Inn, and Sparchen (p. 183) to (5¾ M.) Kufstein (p. 182).

18. From Munich to Berchtesgaden via Reichenhall.

111 M. RAILWAY to Reichenhall, 99½ M., in 31/2-5½ hrs. (fares 8 M. 60, 5¼ M. 80 pf.; express 14 M. 70, 10 M. 30, 7 M. 20 pf.); from Reichenhall to Berchtesgaden (through carriages by the fast trains), 11¾ M., in 1½ hr. (2nd class 1 M. 60, 3rd class 1 M.). — From Salzburg to Berchtesgaden via St. Leonhard, see p. 104.

To (90½ M.) Freilassing, see pp. 70-73. The line here diverges to the left and ascends the left bank of the Saalach; on the left are the Gaisberg and Untersberg. From (92½ M.) Hammerau (Kollerer's Restaurant) a shady path ascends the (¾ hr.) St. Johanns-Höget (inn), from which a fine view is obtained. On the right, near (95 M.) Piding, at the base of the abrupt Hochstaufen (p. 81), stands the ruin of Staufenceck. The train then crosses the Saalach to—

99½ M. Reichenhall. — HOTELS: *Grand Hotel Buerkert, R. from 3, B. 1½, D. 3½-1, pens. from 9 M.; *Kurhaus Achselmannstein, with garden, R. from 3, D. 3, board 6 M.; *Central-Hôtel, Luitpold-Strasse; *Hôtel Panorama, well situated, R. from 3, pens. from 8 M.; *Ludwigsbad, R. from 3, pens. from 9 M.; *Maximiliansbad; *Kaiserbad; *Marienbad (Dr. Hess); *Lilienbad, near St. Zenon; Ludwigbad, with café-restaurant; Kur-Anstalt and Villa Thalfried; Rosenhof; Bad Kirchberg (p. 79); all for a prolonged stay. Apartments with pension: Villa Buerkert, Carlota, Schauder, Mann, Wittelsbach, Schönheim, Bergfried, Continental, Cosima, Victoria, Erica, Germania, Christiana, and numerous others (a detailed list may be obtained from the Royal Baths' Commissioner).


Cafés, etc.: Kurhaus (see p. 78); Tivoli, by the Kur-Garten; Café Thalfried, Bahnhof-Strasse; *Niedermeier, prettily situated 3/4 M. to the N. of the Gradier-Park, in the direction of the Saalach; Fischerbrau-Keller, with garden. — Fella, Schifmann, confectioners.

Visitors' Tax (for a stay of more than a week) 15 M. (less in proportion for members of a family). — Band daily from 7 to 9 a.m. and on Mon., Wed., & Sat. afternoons in the Kurpark; on Sun. & Thurs. afternoons in the Kurgarten Achselmannstein; on Tues. & Fri'd. afternoons at Bad Kirchberg.

Baths (with inhalation and pneumatic cabinets) at the Dianabad, Elisenbad, Hygieia, Lihenbad, Katharinabads, Maximiliansbad, Louisenbad, Kur-Anstalt
Thalfried, etc. Reyher's Hydropathic Establishment; Wilhelmsbad; Elisenbad; Giselabed; Ludwigsbad; Wicke's Inhalatorium.

Post and Telegraph Office in the colonnade of the Kurhaus and at the station (poste restante). — Money may be changed at M. Grundner's, Gradierhaus-Str. 2, and L. Brachter's, Ludwig-Str. 20.


English Church Service in summer.

Reichenhall (1565'), a favourite watering-place on the Saalach (6076 inhab.), is picturesquely bounded on three sides by an amphitheatre of mountains (from left to right: the Untersberg, Latten-Gebirge, Reiter-Alpe, Müllnerhorn, Ristfeichthorn, Sonntagshorn, Zwiesel, and Hochstauffen). 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. 72) and Rosenheim (p. 68). The large Salinen-Gebäude, or salt-work buildings, in the market-place, contain the offices on the right, and four Sudhäuser ('boiling-houses', from 'sieden'; comp. Engl. seethe, suds) on the left, opposite which is the handsome Hauptbrunnhaus, or pump-house. In the latter (second door to the left) tickets of admission (80 pf.) to the springs are obtained.

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

The Parish Church (Rom. Cath.), in the Romanesque style, is adorned with frescoes by Schwind. The Protestant Church adjoins the Kur-Garten; beside it is the Bismarck Fountain, by Th. Haf. The Museum, in the Liebig-Str., contains numerous prehistoric objects found in the environs of Reichenhall. — Above the town rises the old castle of Gruttenstein (1680').

Reichenhall is resorted to by patients suffering from general debility, chronic rheumatism, pulmonary affections, asthma, etc., who find relief in the mild and highly ozonized air, as well as from the salt-baths, saline and pine-needle inhalation, etc. The chief rallying-point of visitors is the Royal Kur-Park, beside the Gradierhaus, with the Kurhaus, Trinkhalle, and a salt-water fountain 20' in height. The Gradierwerk (evaporating-house), 180 yds. long, is exclusively devoted to the purposes of the inhalation cure. In the garden of Achselmannstein is a monument commemorating Rink, the founder of the baths.

Near the station of Reichenhall-Kirchberg (p. 81), a bridge crosses the Saalach to the Kirchberg Bath House, with salt and mineral baths and whey-cure.
Environ.

REICHENHALL. Map, p. 76.—I. R. 18. 79

Environ. One of the chief attractions of Reichenhall for invalids consists in the numerous shady woodland walks in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, some level and some gently ascending, e. g. in the Nonner Wald, Forstplantage, Kirchhöf, etc. These are all marked with guide-boards and distance-posts. On the N. side of the town (about ½ M. from the rail. station) lies St. Zeno (Hofwirt, with garden), 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 Kirchhölz, diverging to the right at the Maximiliansbad.) The church, originally Romanesque and recently restored, possesses a handsome portal of the 12th cent., an ancient font, and finely-carved choir-stalls. One of the pillars in the cloisters (12th cent.) bears an old marble relief of Charlemagne. — The Königsweg, a winding path among the fine pines of the Kirchhölz, begins behind the monastery and ascends gradually to (½ hr.) the Klosterhof (1735'; restaurant). Descent hence direct to St. Zeno, 10 min.; by the Eichen-Allee and past the Mühle Osk. from the train station, 25 min.; or by the Prinz-Regenten-Weg across the hill either direct in 20 min., or via Leopoldstat in 25 min., to Gross-Gmain.

Pleasant walk of 40 min. to Gross-Gmain. The route (footpath by the Tivoli café, or carriage-road past the Schöne Aussicht, crosses the hill, affording a fine view of the Untersberg and Latten-Gebirge all the way. The pleasant little village (1710'; Hotel Untersberg; Kaiser Karl; Pens. Himmelrand, with swimming-baths) lies on the right bank of the Weissbach, just beyond the Austrian frontier. The rococo church, with a Gothic tower, contains four paintings by Zeitblom (?) and a Madonna, in artificial stone, said to have been executed by Archbishop Thimo of Salzburg in the 11th century. The picturesque ruined castle of Plain (popularly called Saltbichsel; with belvedere) lies 1½ M. to the E., at the base of the Untersberg. We may return by the road to (5 min.) the Bachbauer, whence we ascend to the right to the Steigbauer. Hence we either continue to the left over the hill (view of the Hohe Göll, etc.), past the Schöne Aussicht (see above), to (¾ hr.) Reichenhall; or keep straight on to the Klosterhof (see above).

On the Berchtesgaden road, 1½ M. to the E. of Reichenhall (or by train to Gmain, in 1¼ hr.), is the prettily situated village of Bayrisch-Gmain (1700'; Railway Hotel; Restaurant Alpergarten, 3 min. from the station). About ¾ M. from the station is the Hotel-Restaurant am Forst (R. 1½ 3/4, pens. ½, S.), finely situated close to the forest, and 2 min. farther on is the Restaurant Alpentina, at the entrance to the Alpergarten, a rocky gorge, which we may ascend as far as (10 min.) the ‘Klausb’. The road and railway then lead between the Untersberg on the left and the Latten-Gebirge on the right, and across the Weissbach, to (3½ M.) the Pass Hallstatt (p. 81), to which also a shady and picturesque path leads from the entrance of the Alpergarten, at first skirting the Reichenhall water-conduit and crossing the foot-bridge at the pump-house (1½ hr.). — From Bayrisch-Gmain we may return to Reichenhall in 20 min., passing the Streitbühl (private property, not open to the public).

To the W. of the Gradier-Park, beyond the (½ M.) Nonner Steg (bridge across the Saalach), extends the Nonner Wald, which is intersected by numerous paths. The most frequented leads straight on (where it forks, we pass through the fence to the right) to (¾ M.) Nonn (1800'; Hotel Fuchs; Restaurant Hochstaußen), a village at the foot of the Hochstaußen, with an old church containing a Gothic altar of the 15th century. The Villa Stauden, belonging to Dr. Martius, has a fine garden. The Straßlach-Weg leads to the N. from Nonn to the Staußenbrücke Inn at Piding (p. 77), where we may cross the Saalach in order to return via St. Zeno. The path to the left, just beyond the Nonner Steg, leads via Nonn to (1½ M.) Bad Kirchberg (p. 78). Other paths lead past the Eichenrodel and through the Weitwiesen to (2½ M.) the Keitl (p. 80); to the Buchenhof and (1½ M.) the Puschen-Mühle (restaurant, with rooms; view), etc. — The Fadinger Alpe (2175') may be reached in 1½ hr., either via Nonn (see above) or by a zigzag path from Buchenhof; on the top is a café (splendid view of the Reichenhall valley). — The Listsee (2055'; 1 hr.), a small lake embosomed among
woods at the foot of the Zwiesel, is reached by ascending beyond the Buchen- 
hof (p. 79), chiefly through wood, passing the (1 hr.) Café-Restaurant Litsee. 
Return-route by Langacker to (2 1/2 M.) Bad Kirchberg (p. 78).

The Molkenbauer (1625; Inn), on the left bank of the Saalach, reached 
via Kirchberg in 1/2 hr., affords a good view of the Saalach-Tal. The path 
(generally in shade) farther on the left bank (the road running on the 
ophposite bank, p. 91) to (1 1/2 hr.) Fronau, and crosses the bridge to 
(20 min.) Jettenberg (p. 91). — The Bürgermeister Alp (2420; 1 hr.) is 
asceded by a zigzag path from the Molkenbauer through wood (or we may 
derive to the left immediately beyond the Saalach bridge, and through 
the Teufelsöhle to, the Kirchberg-Kanzel (view of Reichenhall). We then 
retrace our steps through the grotto, and take the path to the left to the 
Hinteren Aussicht (Latten-Gebirge, Saalach Valley, etc.). — The Kugelbach- 
bauer (2110; 3/4 hr.), a farm (r.mts.) in a hollow on the Müllinerhorn (4495'), 
reached by a path ascending to the left beyond Bad Kirchberg, commands 
a pretty view. About halfway up, a little to the right, is the Reischeklamm, 
a rocky cleft, spanned by a bridge. — To (4 1/2 M.) Jettenberg and the 
*Stauffall, and via the Schwarzebachacht to Ramsau or Hinteree, see p. 91. 
An omnibus for Jettenberg leaves the Hotel Achselsmannstein daily at 
2.30 p.m. (return-fare 2 M.; seats Nos. 9-14 are the best). The Stauffall is 
best visited from Jettenberg, for the path leading from the point indicated 
by the drivers before reaching that village is very bad. On the road about 
3 M. from Reichenhall and 1 1/2 M. from Jettenberg is the Baumgarten Inn 
(1670'), whence the Karkopf (5700'), in the Latten-Gebirge, may be ascended 
in 4 hrs., via the Rösslbach Alp (3165') and the Schlegel Alp (4840').

To the *Mauthausl, 2 1/2 hrs., a very attractive excursion (carr. 
with one horse, 6, carr. and pair 10 1/2 M.; omnibus daily in summer at 
2.30 p.m. from the Hotel Achselsmannstein, returning at 6 p.m., return- 
fare 2 M.). The old Lofer road (p. 209) leads to the W., passing Bad 
Kirchberg, the (1 1/2 M.) Kaitl Inn (swimming-baths), and the Moser Inn 
(with garden), and ascends a wooded ravine. About 1/2 M. farther on, by 
a mill on the left bank of the Seebach, is a flight of 277 steps ascending 
to the right to (20 min.) the Chapel of St. Pancras (1975'), com- 
manding an extensive view. On the higher eminence facing it on the 
E. stands the ruin of Karlestein (reached by the first footpath to the right 
beoyond the steps to St. Pancras), another good point of view. — About 
3 1/4 M. farther on (1 hr. from Reichenhall) we reach the pretty Thumsee 
(1730), 3 1/4 M. long and 1/4 M. broad (Restaurant on the opposite bank; 
the ferryman is summoned by shouting). The road ascends to the (1/2 hr.) 
pump-house of Nesselgraben (2120), and 1/4 M. farther on divides. The 
left branch descends abruptly to Schneizelreut (reached more conveniently 
by the road via Jettenberg, see p. 209); while the right branch (Neu- 
*weg) maintains its high level above the valley of the Weisbach (opposite 
rises the huge Ristfeichhorn, 5130'; to the S.E. the Watzmann), and reaches 
the (1/2 hr.) *Mauthausl (2075'; Inn), in a most picturesque situation above 
the profound valley of the Weisbach. A path (steady head necessary) leads 
down to the Gorges of the Weisbach and past the Schraibach Fall to (1 hr.) 
Schneizelreut (p. 209). — Beyond the Mauthausl the road goes on, past Weis- 
bach and Inzell, to Traunstein (p. 72). — An attractive return-route to 
Reichenhall from the Mauthausl leads through the Höllentalsch-Tal in 3 hrs.

Anger (1830; Post; Restaurant & Pension Reiter), a summer-resort 7 M. to 
the N.W. of Reichenhall, between the Högelberg and Teisenberg, is reached 
by post-omnibus (thrice daily in summer) in 1 1/2 hr., via Mauthausen (Post) 
and Aufham. Fine view from the church; pleasant walk to the (1/2 hr.) 
Högöwitzer-See. — The *Stoisser Alpe on the Teisenberg (4370'), easily 
ascended from Anger in 3 hrs., is another fine point. Cart-road to Köhl- 
hausl, whence a shady path leads to the chalet near the top (r.mts.). Des- 
cent to Stegendorf (p. 76), Inzell (p. 72), or Teisendorf (p. 75).

Ascents. An admirable point of view near Reichenhall is the *Zwiesel 
(5840'; 3 1/2-4 hrs.; bridle-path; guide unnecessary), the W. and highest 
peak of the Staußen-Gebirge. The route leads from the last house of Bad 
Kirchberg (direction-board) through the Weitwiese to (1/2 hr.) the farm of
Langacker (r.fmts.), and thence ascends (yellow marks) through wood to (1½-2 hrs.) the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Haus (inn in summer) on the Zwiesel Alp or Schwaig Alp (4550'), 1 hr. below the summit. A shorter and more picturesque route leads from Reichenhall via the Nonner Steg (or from Kirchberg via the Saalach bridge) to (1 M.) Nuss (p. 79) and through the Oberlandl (to (40 min.) the Listsee (p. 79), whence we reach the Zwiesel route through a cleft to the left, turning to the right at the (10 min.) guide-post (see p. 79). The summit (the highest peak is about 10 min. to the N. of the cross) commands a magnificent view. — A steep path (blue marks, but guide advisable), 20 min. below the Zwiesel Alp, ascends to the Bartlmad, reached also by a path (red marks) from the Pädinger Alp. Thence (red marks) across the Weitscharte in 2½ hrs. to the Hochstaufen or Kreuzstaufen (5810'), the E. peak of the Staufen-Gebirge, marked by a large cross. The ascent on the N. side from Fiding (p. 77) via the Rock Alp is preferable.

The Berchtesgaden Railway (see p. 77; tickets may be obtained from the guard) skirts the W. side of the town, crossing the Saalach, to (1 M.) Reichenhall-Kirchberg and then ascends to the left through the valley of the Weissbach (4:100). To the left is the castle of Gruutenstein (p. 78). At (2 M.) Gmain (1730'), the station for Bayrisch-Gmain and Gross-Gmain (p. 79), we obtain a view of the Untersberg (left) and the Latten-Gebirge (right). To the left lie the village of Gross-Gmain and the ruin of Plain (p. 79). The train then steadily ascends along the base of the Latten-Gebirge, crosses the Weissbach, and proceeds through fine wood to (4'/2 M.) Hallturm (2275'); *Höt.-Pension Hallturm, R. 2-7, pens. 7'/12-12 M), on the saddle between the Untersberg and the Latten-Gebirge, with an old tower. We then descend (2:100) through a wide green valley (in front, to the right, the Hochkalter, with the Blaueis glacier, to the left the Watzmann) to (7 M.) Winkel and then skirt the Bischofswieser Ache, which descends from the right. In front rises the Hohe Goll, to the right the Hagen-Gebirge. Before and after (8'/2 M.) Bischofswiesen (2015'); Brennerasch Inn, Neuwirt, p. 84) we cross the Ache and then traverse the wild Tristram Ravine (short tunnel) to the (10'/2 M.) Gmund-Brücke (1805'), at the confluence of the Bischofswieser Ache with the Ramsauer Ache. The train runs along the bank of the latter to (12 M.) Berchtesgaden, the station of which (1770') lies to the S.W. of the town, near the salt-works (omnibuses for the large hotels and the Königs-See in waiting; footpath across the railway to Berchtesgaden in 6 min., see below).


The Railway Station is in the valley of the Ache to the S.W. of the town on the road to the Königs-See (p. 87). Omnibuses of the larger hotels await the arrival of the trains; pedestrians save time by ascending the steps beyond the station to the Four Seasons Hotel. — Steam-tramway from Salzburg to Berchtesgaden, see p. 104.

Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel (Pl. a), finely situated 3/4 M. to the W., on the Reichenhall road, R. 4-7, board 6 M; *Bellevue (Pl. b), R. 3-7, B. 1. D., pens. 8-11 M, omn. 60 pf.; Kur-Hôtel Wittelsbach (Pl. c). R. from 2'/2, pens. from 8 M; *Leuthaus or Post (Pl. d), R. 2-4 M, B. 80 pf.,
Pens. 6-9, omn. ½ Μ; *Vier Jahreszeiten (Four Seasons; Pl. e), with garden and view R. 2-5, B. 1, pens. 6-9 Μ; *Deutsches Haus (Pl. f), R. 2-3, pens. 6-8 Μ; Hôtel Bahnhof (Pl. e), at the station, R. 2-3, pens. 6-10 Μ; Schanzenwirt (Pl. b), near the station, on the right bank of the Ach, R. 1/2-2, pens. 6-8 Μ; Hôtel Stiftskeller (Pl. i), Bayerischer Hof (Pl. j), Krone (Pl. k), in the Bahnhof-Str.; Watzmann-, Nonnthal-, Bär-, Hirschen-, Triemlbacher. — Pensions: Geiger, 7.10 Μ per day; Berghof, 6-7 Μ; Villa Miryba, with park and view, 6-7½ Μ; Reinbold, 6-8 Μ; Victoria, from 7 Μ; Eldorado, 7-8 Μ; Park-Hotel, 6-7 Μ; Luitpold, 6-8 Μ; Villa Erica; Pens. & Café Waldluft, 6-7 Μ; Göhlstein, 7-7 Μ; Fürstenstein. — At Schönau (p. 85; 1/2-3 Μ from the station): Pens. Villa Gregory, with café-garden, 6-8 Μ; Panorama, with café and beautiful view, 5-8 Μ; Malterlehren; Häus Schöneck, Hofreit; Hochwaldelehren; Villa Grünstein. — Pensions Moritz (8-10 Μ), Liestig (9-15 Μ), Regina (6-8 Μ). Steiner, Buchenheim (4-½-6 Μ), and Waltenbergerheim (from 6 Μ) on the Upper Salzberg (p. 85; 1½-1½ hr.).

Cafes. *Forstner, near the Post Hotel, with rooms; Café Grassl, Café Wittelsbach, at the S. end of the village; Café Wenig, Nonntal, near the Rathaus. Beer at the Krone, Deutsches Haus, *Vier Jahreszeiten, and Unter-Braunhaus ('Braustüb'). — Reading Room in the Rathaus (1st floor), adm. free. — Post Office near the station (poste restante) and in the village. — Subscription to the Verschönerung-Verein, for a stay of more than four days 5 Μ, families 8-12 Μ. — Money may be changed at M. Grundner's.

Baths. Fresh and salt-water baths at most of the hotels and pensions; Wilhelmshof, Maximilian-Str. (also R. & B.); Giselabad, Maximilian-Str. Swimming-baths at the Aschauer Weiher, ½ hr. to the N.W. (p. 84), at the Bückweither in the Strub (p. 84), and near the landing-place at Königsee.

Carved Wares in wood, bone, and ivory, for which Berchtesgaden has been famous for centuries, are kept in great variety by Stefan and Paul Zeichmeister, A. Kaserer, Walch & Sons, Wenig, Adolf Huber. Franz Grassl, and others. — Exhibition of the School of Carving in the Königsee-Str., daily 8-6; adm. free.

Carriages. From the market-place or the station to any address within the market-district (Markt-Bezirk) of Berchtesgaden, one-horse cab 70 pf. per ¼ hr., two-horse 1 Μ 20 pf., each ½ hr. extra 50 pf. and 1 Μ. To the Königsee-Str. and back, with stay of 3 hrs., one-horse carriage 8 Μ, two-horse 12 Μ (for each additional hour 1 Μ or 1 Μ 70 pf. more); to Almbach-Klamm 8 Μ and 12 Μ; to Vordersee (Pens. Moritz), with two horses 12 Μ; to Vorderbran with two horses 14, there and back 18-20 Μ; to Itaak and back 5 Μ 50 and 8 Μ; to Wimbach-Klamm 10 and 14 Μ; to Ramsau 13 and 20 Μ; Hintersee 10 and 16, there and back 12½ and 18 Μ, whole day 13 and 22 Μ; to Reichenhall via Schwarzbachwacht, returning via Hallau, 18 and 27 Μ. Fees included, but tolls extra. — Omnibus from the station to the Königsee in connection with the trains (1 Μ); to the Wimbachklamm Hotel (Ramsau), twice daily in summer from the Railway Station (1½ Μ); to the Hintersee thrice daily in July and August from the Hotel Bellevue, the Rail. Station, and the Schwabenwirt (2 Μ, there and back 3½ Μ).


English Church Service in summer.

Berchtesgaden (1875'), a small Bavarian town with 2765 inhab., was down to 1803 the seat of an independent priory, or ecclesiastical principality, the dominions of which were so mountainous and so limited in extent (165 sq. M.), that it was jestingly said to be
Environs. BERCHTESGADEN. I. Route 19. 83

as high as it was broad (interesting relief-map in the Rathaus). One-sixth part only is cultivated, the remainder consisting of rock, forest, and water. The handsome old abbey is now a royal château. The Abbey Church possesses Romanesque cloisters, carved stalls, marble tombs of the Abbots of Berchtesgaden, and an interesting crypt. The Luitpold-Hain, to the S. of the town, in front of the royal villa, is embellished with a bronze *Statue of Prince Luitpold, Regent of Bavaria. Fine view: to the left the Schwarzort, Hohe Göll, and Hohe Brett, in the background the Stuhl-Gebirge and Schönfeldspitze, to the right the Kleine and Grosse Watzmann (between them the 'Watzmann-Kinder') and the Hochkalter. In the valley, on the Ache, are extensive Salt Works and the Station of the Reichenhall Railway (p. 81). Berchtesgaden is a favourite resort in summer and winter, and the environs afford an almost inexhaustible variety of beautiful walks and excursions.

From the market-place, the Bergwerks-Strasse descends to the Breitwiesen-Brücke across the Ache, whence the Bergwerks-Allee leads on the right bank in 20 min. to the Salt Mine (1740'; duration of visit about 1 hr.); small restaurant at the entrance.

Ticket for the regular trips (daily, except at Whitsuntide, at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.), 2 $ each; at other hours, from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., in parties of not less than 4, also 2 $ each and 3 $ extra. The mine is lighted by electricity. The temperature is low (50° Fahr.); warm clothes desirable (the miners' costumes offered to visitors are not always clean). 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. Visitors are preceded by a miner, who acts as a drag and prevents the risk of a concussion at the bottom of the slide. The 'Salz-See', illuminated somewhat feebly by miners' lamps, is traversed in a boat. The party then passes through several other chambers and galleries, the most interesting of which is the huge Kaiser-Franz chamber, now deserted, and reaches the tramway by which the mine is quitted. The miniature train descends on an inclined plane, its speed being regulated by a brakesman, and finally shoots out into the open air.

Visitors may return by the (5 min.) Gollenbach bridge, whence the Salzburg road crosses the Gernbach (to the left is the Malerhügel, a huge boulder commanding a charming view) and ascends through the straggling suburb of Nonntal to the (1 M.) market-place of Berchtesgaden.

Other Walks. The 'Lockstein (2235'; 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 Doktorberg by the old Reichenhall road; at the former hospital we turn to the right, again keeping to the right where the path divides at the Villa Weinfeld, and proceeding through the wood to the restaurant. — A few hundred paces before the old hospital, opposite the Villa Scheifler, a path to the left skirts the precipitous Käliberstein by the 'Soolenleitung', or brine conduit, past the Villa Unterfürstenstein to the (1/4 hr.) Kalvarienberg (fine view), and proceeds thence, passing above the royal villa, to the new Reichenhall road. Before reaching the Kalvarienberg we may take the Fürstenstein road, to the right, and ascend to (1/4 hr.) the Pension Schloss Fürstenstein (formerly a summer-resort of the abbots). Hence we may proceed to the right by the Königs-Weg (p. 84), or to the left by the road past the Villa Waldrast and Brandholzer back to Berchtesgaden. An interesting détour from the latter route leads via the Belvedere (fine view).
Another pleasant excursion may be made to (3/4 hr.) the Aschauer Weiher (2135''), with swimming and other baths, by taking a pleasant footpath diverging (10 min.) to the right from the old Reichenhall road behind the hospital and leading through meadows past the Café Rostalm and through the Rostwald; or by following the road as far as the (1/4 hr.) Rosthäuser (2135''), and then proceeding to the right through the Rostwald. About 1/4 M. to the N.E. is the Restaurant Dietfeldkaser, picturesquely situated.

A pleasant return-route from the Rosthäuser to Berchtesgaden is offered by the Königs-Weg, extending for 1 1/2 M. along the wooded slopes of the Kälberstein, and joins the old Reichenhall road at the hospital; or we may go on as far as the (1/4 hr.) Villa Unternürstenstein (p. 83). Another alternative is to follow the Hermann-Weg (fine views) along the edge of the wood, to the S. from the Rosthäuser, via the Hienlet-Höhe (2395' ; View) and Villa Brandholtz to the new Reichenhall road and (1 hr.) Berchtesgaden.

A very pleasant walk may be taken to Bischofswiesen (p. 8) by following the new or old Reichenhall road to the (3 M.) Neuwirt (1/4 hr. farther on, at the station, the Brennerbaucht Inn). A fine return-route is by the Maximilians-Reitweg, which is reached through meadows (marked path) in about 10 min. from the railway-station of Bischofswiesen, to the left. This bridge-path traverses the Rostwald, on the slope of the Untersberg, and ends at (1 hr.) Schlösslbichl (see below). The Kastenstein (2455'; 1/4 hr. from Bischofswiesen), to the left of the beginning of the Maximilians-Reitweg, commands a fine view.

Another excursion leads to the (1 hr.) Böckl-Weiher in the Steub (1939'; baths), via the new Reichenhall road as far as (1/2 hr.) Reitofen, then to the left via Urbachlehen and across the Bischofswieser Ache by the Bachinger-Brücke (Tristram-Weg to the left; see below). Rfmts. at the (1/2 hr.) Böcklmühle. We may return by the picturesque Tristram-Weg, on the left bank of the Bischofswieser Ache, to (1 hr.) Berchtesgaden; or we may ascend the slope of the Sillberg, to the S., via Süssenbrunn to the (35 min.) *Boschberg (2290', rfmts.) for the sake of the beautiful view, and descend via Dachlehen to the Gmünd-Brücke (p. 89) and to (1 hr.) Berchtesgaden.

Marked footpaths lead from the Boschberg to the (1 1/4 hr.) Söldenkopf (p. 90) and via Vierradlehen to (1/2 hr.) Isenbach (p. 89).

The Schlösslbichl (1/4 hr.; 2075'), an inn with a pretty view, at the mouth of the Gerner-Tal, is reached from Nonntal by the Hütterweg, past the new hospital and the Rosenhof nursery; or from the Dietfeldkaser past the Dietfeldhof in 1/4 hr.; in the vicinity are the Etzerschlössl, a villa belonging to Princess Ursuoff, and the Etzer-Mühle, with a waterfall. A road leads hence past the Restaurant and Pens. Kaiser Karl to (20 min.) the hamlet of Gern (2390', Inn), with the pilgrimage-church of Maria Gern (good ceiling-paintings and old votive tablets). About 1/4 M. above the church, near the Seidenlehen, is a pavilion commanding a fine view of the Watzmann and Untersberg. A path (with red marks) ascends to the right behind the school. From the (20 min.) fork the right branch leads to the (3 min.) *Marzen-Höhe (2565'), affording a splendid view of the Watzmann, Göll, etc., while the left branch leads to the (25 min.) Gaspert-Lehen, on the way to the Knauelspitze (p. 86), whence we may return to Berchtesgaden in 1/4 hr. — At the foot of the sheer Untersberg, 1/2 hr. above Gern, lies Hinter-Gern (2585'), whence a path (red marks) leads via the wooded Steinbichl (2685'), passing the Dürrelehen, to the (3/4 hr.) Theresienklaue (p. 85). Hence we may return through the Almbach-Klamm (p. 85; to the Almbach Hotel, 1 hr.).

Au (1 3/4 hr.). We follow the Salzburg road (or the shady Königsalliè, first on the left, then on the right bank of the Ache) to the (1 hr.) Laroswacht (p. 85). Thence we ascend to the right (red marks), passing (20 min.) a chapel (charming view), to (20 min.) the Au Inn (2295'), in a beautiful situation. Thence to the Dürrnbach (p. 106), 1 hr.; to Zill (p. 106), 1 hr.; to Vorderrock (p. 85), 1 1/2 hr. — The route via the Laros Water Conduit (red marks) is less attractive. From the salt-mine we proceed via the Mausbichl (5/4 hr.) and skirt the slope of the Salzberg, passing through two tunnels; then from the end of the conduit we ascend the ravine of...
The Larosbach, to the left, to (1¼ hr.) Au. — Mehlweg and the *Kleine Barmstein, see p. 106.

The Kalte Keller, a deep rocky cleft above the Herzogberg (see p. 86), is reached by a path ascending to the left beside the shooting-range (½ hr.; small restaurant). The return may be made via the Ottenhöhe (fine view) to the Königs-See road (½ hr. to Berchtesgaden).

Schönau (1970-2130') is a scattered village on the plateau between the Königssee Ach and the Ramsauer Ach (pensions, see p. 82). Charming views of the Hohe Göll, Brett, Kahlersberg, etc. A pleasant walk leads from the Berchtesgaden railway-station past the château of Lustheim and (to the right at the finger-post), to the (½ hr.) Pension Panorama (2665'), with café-restaurant and beautiful view; or we may follow the road straight on to the (½ hr.) Pension Gregory (2000'), with a café-garden, and (2 min.) the Kohlhasl (café). Return from the Pens. Gregory via the Sulzberg-Höhe (2200') and by the Unterstein road (p. 87; 1⅓ hr. to Berchtesgaden), or from the Pens. Panorama by the Stangersteig to the Ramsau road (1 hr. to Berchtesgaden).

The Obere-Salzburg (2855-3135'; to Hintereck or Pens. Moritz, 1⅔ hr.; carr. and pair 12 M) may be reached by crossing the Ache at the carvingschool, and proceeding by a road, shaded the greater part of the way, past the *Pens. Buchheim (2720) and (1⅓ hr.) the Pension Steiner (2790). Beyond this point the road divides, the right branch leading to the (¼ hr.) Pension & Restaurant Moritz at Vorderbeck (3135'), in a beautiful situation (see p. 83); the left ascending past the Pension Regina to the (½ hr.) Hintereck Inn. The pensions on the Upper Salzberg are steadily growing in reputation as health-resorts. — An interesting path (red marks) leads from Pension Moritz to the (1½ hr.) Scharitzkohl Alp and (1 hr.) Vorderbrand (see below), running all the way through wood. — From Pension Moritz to Hintereck 10 min. (see above); thence a road to the left leads to (1¼ hr.) Au (p. 84), and a path to the right to the (2½ hr.) Partschlüber-Haus (p. 89). Rossfeld, Kohlhasl, and Hoh Göll, see p. 86.

To Schellenberg, 6 M., steam-tramway (opened in 1907) in 28 min. The line descends the left bank of the Ache via the stations of (9¼ M.) Breitwiesen-Brücke (p. 83) and (1⅓ M.) Bergwerk, opposite the salt-mine (p. 83). Farther on it skirts the high-road at the foot of the Graue Wand, and crosses the Ache to the (3 M.) station of Rechenberg, where the road to Hallein via Zill diverges to the right (see p. 108). 3¾ M. Station Almbachklamm (Hotel, see below). The line now follows the right bank of the Ache, and crossing it twice, reaches (6 M.) Schellenberg (1570; Forelle, E. 1-3 M; Unterberg), an ancient market-village, the last in Bavaria. — Thence to St. Leonhard-Drachenloch and Salzburg, see p. 105.

The *Almbach-Klamm, a picturesque gorge through which the Almbach descends in cascades from the Untersberg, is an interesting object for an excursion. Steam tramway to the Almbachklamm station (3½ M., in 18 min.), see above; carriage to the Almbachklamm Hotel in ½ hr. by the Salzburg road, which leads past the (1 M.) Gollenbach Bridge (p. 83) on the right, and crosses the Ache by the (1 M.) Freimann-Brücke (Laroswacht Inn, very fair). Fine retrospective view of the Watzmann. The valley contracts; at the Laroswacht (p. 84) the Larosbach is crossed. From the (1¼ M.) Hotel Almbachklamm we diverge to the left (5 min.) a bridge over the Ache, descend the left bank for 5 min., and near the Hammerstiel-Mühle cross the Almbach (adm. 30 pf.) and ascend on the left side of the gorge. The *Pionier-Weg, with wire ropes or railings at all dizzy points, leads through the gorge, passing the picturesque Sulzerfall (refuge-hut), to the (1 hr.) Theresienklausen (2355'), a massive stone dam constructed for the floating of timber. A good path ascends to the left before the dam, via the Steinbichl, to Hintergern (p. 84) and the (1 hr.) church of Gern (Inn; see p. 84). Another path ascends steeply to the right to the (2½ hr.) pilgrimage-church of Ettenberg (2730'; rfmis.), whence the Gatterl-Weg descends to the (½ hr.) Hammerstiel-Mühle (see above).

*Vorderbrand (6 M.; carr. and pair 14, there and back 18 M). The road diverges to the left from the Königs-See road near the (½ M.) Park
I. Route 19.  HOHE GÖLL.  Environs

Hotel and ascends, affording a succession of charming views, to (5 M.) Vorderbrand (3500'; Inn, pens. 4½ 6 Arr. Thence in 20 min. to the top of the *Brandkopf (3765'), which affords a magnificent view. From this point to the Scharitzkeh Alp ½ hr.; to the Wasserfall Alp (4210'), 40 min.; to the Königs-See, ¾ hr.; to the Guten Alp (p. 83), 3½-4 hrs.; to the Torner-Joch (p. 89), 2½-3 hrs.; ascent of the Jenner (see below), 3 hrs., with guide; Britz (see below), 4 hrs., with guide.

* Scharitzkeh Alp (2½ hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 3, donkey and attendant 10 Arr.). From the rifle-range we ascend the Herzhogberg to the right, passing the Kalte Keller (p. 85), or to the right between the Schwabenwirt and the Villa Brandner, and pass the Waldhäs. The two routes unite near the Schiedlhen. Or we may follow the road to Vorderbrand, to a point 10 min. short of the inn (p. 85), then, diverging to the left (finger-post), proceed past the Briggenleh (charming view) through wood to (35 min.) Scharitzkeh. The Alp (3360; rífnts.) lies in an extensive meadow, surrounded by trees, in an imposing mountain-setting. About 1-1½ hr. farther up is the Endstät, a desolate valley at the W. base of the Hohe Göll, containing rocky debris and patches of snow. — From the Scharitzkeh Alp to Vorderreck 1½ hr. (see p. 85).

Mountain Excursions. — The Knäufelspitze (3900'; 2½ hrs.), the highest peak of the Metzenleiten, commands an excellent view (marked path; guide, unnecessary, 4 Arr; donkey with attendant 10 Arr.). We either proceed via Gern (p. 84), the easiest route, or diverge to the left from the Salzburg road and ascend past the villas Alpenruhe and Alfeld; at the latter we go either to the left by Kropfleh (or to the right by Freiglehen, to the (1½ hr.) Gasperl-Lehen (2970), and to (½ hr.) the top, with a small refuge-hut (view of Salzburg 2 min. to the E.).

The Tote Mann (4550'; easy and attractive; guide, unnecessary, 5 Arr), a spur of the Latten-Gebirge, may be ascended from Bischofwiesen (p. 84) in 2½-3 hrs. by crossing the Bischofwieser Ache at the station and following the red-marked path to the Bärnleh (2785'); thence through wood to the top, on which is the open Bärol-Hütte (fine view). Descent to the S. in 40 min. to the Söldenkopf (p. 90), and to (½ hr.) Ilsank, by a marked path; or to the S.W. via Schwarzeck to (1 hr.) the Zipfhäus and Ramsau (comp. p. 91).

The Grünstein (4280'), the N.E. spur of the Watzmann, is a somewhat laborious ascent (1½ hrs. with guide). From (1½ hr.) Unterstall (p. 87) a marked path leads to the right, via (1½ hr.) the Pensi. Hofreit and thence mainly through wood, along the Königerwand to the (3 hrs.) top (view of the Watzmann, etc.). We may descend to the (1½ hr.) Hummerstiel Inn (p. 90) and (½ hr.) Ilsank, or to the (½ hr.) Pensi. Panorama (p. 85).

The * Rossfeld (Hennenköpf 5090', Hahnenkamm 5209', Ahornbüchen 5265'), 4-4½ hrs. (guide necessary for novices only), is an attractive excursion (comp. p. 106). We either ascend from the (1½ hr.) Au Inn (p. 81) to the (1½ hr.) Pechhäs. (p. 102) and via the (1 hr.) Rossfeld Alp (4755'; rífnts.) to the (½ hr.) grassy summit of the Hennenköpf (5090'); or from (3 hrs.) the Eck Sattel (see below) we ascend to the left; at the (1½ hr.) bifurcation, the path to the left leads to (12 min.) the Upper Ahorn Alp (5005'; rífnts.), while that to the right ascends to the (20 min.) summit of the *Ahornbüchen (5265'; splendid view). Thence via the Hahnenkamm and the Hennenköpf to the (½ hr.) Rossfeld Alp and to (2 hrs.) Au, see p. 84.

Ascent of the Jenner (6150'), from Vorderbrand via the Krawlauer Alp in 3 hrs. (guide 5 Arr); or from Königs-See by the Königsberg Alp (p. 89) in 4 hrs., attractive and not difficult. — Ascent of the Hohe Brett (7670'), via Vorderbrand via the Mitterkauer Alp in 4 hrs., fatiguing (guide 7 Arr); edelweiss abundant. — Kehlstein, or Gollstein (6015'), a N.W. spur of the Hohe Göll, from Hintereck (p. 85) via the Unter and Obere Kehl Alp in 3 hrs. with guide (5 Arr), an attractive and not difficult expedition (path indicated by red marks).

The ascent of the *Hohe Göll (8265'), in 7 hrs. from Berchtesgaden (guide 12 Arr), is very interesting and not difficult for experienced climbers. From (1½ hr.) Hintereck (p. 85) a marked path ascends to the right via the (1½ hr.) Ecker-Sattel (4635') to the (1 hr.) Purtscheller-Haue on the Eckerfirst (5810';
of Berchtesgaden.  KÖNIGS-SEE.  I. Route 19.  87
inn in summer); thence a somewhat steep path mounts over the Gölleiten to the (3 hrs.) top. Magnificent view. A long and tedious descent leads via the Breitriedel (1655') and the Hohe Brett (p. 88) to the Alpe-Tal and to (4-5 hrs.) Vorderbrand (p. 85); better and shorter via the Brett to the Mitterkaser Alp (p. 86).

The Schneibstein (1740'), an excellent point of view, is easily ascended in 6 hrs., via Vorderbrand, the Königsbach Alp, and Königserberg Alp (p. 89; guide S. M.). — The Kahlersberg (7719') is ascended from the Gotzen Alp (p. 83) via the Regen Alp and the Bärensteig in 4 hrs. (fatiguing; guide 11 M.). The descent may be made via the Landtal to the (4 hrs.) Obersee (p. 88). — The Wattemann, Hundstod, and Steinernes Meer, see pp. 90, 89; Untersberg (Berchtesgadener Hochthron), see p. 103.

The gem of this district is the clear, dark-green **Konigs-See (1775')*, or Lake of St. Bartholomew, 5 M. long and 1/2-1 M. broad, the most beautiful lake in Germany, vying in grandeur with those of Switzerland and Italy. Some of the surrounding mountains, which rise almost perpendicularly from the water, are 6500' in height above the lake. The road (omnibuses and carriages see p. 82) crosses the Ache near the station, gradually ascends past the Wemholz, and then continues tolerably level as far as (3 M.) the lake.

At the Wemholz, 1 M. from the Berchtesgaden station, another route diverges to the right via the Schwöb-Brücke, and follows the left bank, leading past (1½ hr.) Unterstein (inn), with a château and park of Count Arco (no admission). The roads unite again about 1/2 M. from the lake. — Pedestrians should take the pleasant and shady path crossing the Ramsauer Ache near the Hotel Bahnhof, then follow the left bank of the Königsseer Ache, past the (25 min.) Restaurant Waldstein and continue to skirt the stream, passing finally the lake-dam to (1 hr.) the village of Königssee.

On the bank of the lake lies the village of Königssee (Zum Königssee, R. 11/2-5 M; Zum Schiffmeister; Altes Seehaus, Zum Löwenstein, both unpretending).

A good path on the N.E. bank of the lake leads to the (1/2 hr.) picturesque Malerwinkel (View) and a bad path thence to the (1 hr.) Kessel (p. 88). — A splendid view of the entire lake is obtained from the (9/4 hr.) Kabenwand (2939'). The path (red marks) ascends to the right at the Löwenstein, a large boulder, 4 min. to the N. of the landing-stage, and threads its way among rocky débris; farther up it passes above the Villa Beust.

The 'Schiffmeister' Moderegger presides over the rowing-boats and their crews, and regulates their trips. The fares are paid to him on embarking; the rowers usually receive a small gratuity. The latter are sometimes stalwart peasant-girls, the sinews of whose arms might well be coveted by heroes of the Isis or the Cam. From the middle of June to 1st Oct. there are four or five regular trips daily round the lake, occupying about 4 hrs., including 1/2 hr. at the Sallet Alp and 1/2 hr. at St. Bartholomä (fare for each pers. 11/2 M). These trips are made in covered boats, holding 30 passengers; small boats are much preferable. Small boat (2 pers.), with one rower, to St. Bartholomä 3 M; with two rowers (1-4 pers.) to St. Bartholomä 11/2, to the Sallet Alp 71/2 M; with three rowers (7 pers.) 71/2 and 12 M; for parties of 10 or upwards 1 M and 11/2 M each. The best plan is to row direct to the Sallet Alp (11/2 hr.), and call at St. Bartholomä in returning. The most favourable light is in the early morning or late in the afternoon. Rugs may be hired at the inns (25 pf.).

LAKE VOYAGE. To the left, on a promontory, is the Villa Beust; in the lake lies the islet of Christlieger, with a statue of St. John Nepomuk. The boat passes the Falkenstein, a rock with a cross commemorating the wreck of a boat with a party of pilgrims about
150 years ago. The lake now becomes visible in its entire extent; in the background rise the Sagereckwand, the Grünsee-Tauern, and the Funtensee-Tauern, and adjoining them on the right the Schönfeldspitze (5700'). On the E. bank the Königsbach (insignificant in July and August) falls over a red cliff (about 2525') into the lake. A little farther on, at the deepest part of the lake (615'), a long, reverberating echo is awakened by a pistol fired in the direction of the Brentenwand (50 p.f.). In the vicinity, on the E. bank, not far from the Kessel Fall, is a cavern on a level with the water, called the Kuchler Loch, from which a streamlet enters the lake (comp. p. 106). The boat touches at the Kessel, a wooded promontory on the E. bank, whence a good path ascends to the (10 min.) pretty waterfall of the Kesselbach (bride-path to the Gotzen Alp, see below). The boat now proceeds to the S.W. to St. Bartholomä, a green promontory, with a chapel and a hunting-château. At the restaurant kept by the forester good salmon-trout (Salmo salvelinus, Ger. Saibling) may be obtained.

The Chapel of SS. John and Paul, 3/4 M. from the inn, attracts numerous pilgrims on the festival of St. Bartholomew (24th Aug.), when the surrounding heights are lighted up with bonfires. — The Eis-Kapelle, a kind of glacier in a wild gully between the Hachelwand and the Watzmann, 2815' only above the sea-level, hardly merits a visit (there and back 1½-2 hrs.; fatiguing path, dangerous in warm weather; guide desirable).

At the S.W. end of the lake the Schrainbach is precipitated into it from a rocky gorge. The Sallet Alp, a poor pasture 1/2 M. in breadth and strewn with moss-grown rocks, with a chalet of the Duke of Meiningen, separates the Königs-See from the beautiful *Obersee (2005'), a lake 11/4 M. long, enclosed on three sides by lofty precipices of limestone. To the left rises the sheer Kaunerwand; beyond it tower the Teufelshörner (7855'), from which a brook descends over the Rötwand in several arms from a height of 1800'. On the E. bank is the Fischunkel Alp, to which a narrow path (not recommended) leads on the S. bank in 1/2 hr. Boating prohibited.— A good survey of the imposing Watzmann is obtained in returning.

From the Kessel (see above) a bridle-path in long windings ascends to the (3½ hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 5 M) Gotzen Alp (5530'), opposite St. Bartholomä. It passes the chalets of (1½ hr.) Gotsental and (1 hr.) Seeau, and then ascends in zigzags via the Warteck, where we take the path to the right (that to the left leads to the Regen Alp) and reach (1 hr.) the Gotzen Alp, with three chalets, occupied in midsummer only (rustic quarters, with 8 beds, in the Springel Hut). Magnificent view of the Uebergossene Alm, Steinerne Meer, Watzmann, Hohe Gäll, Untersberg, etc. The view towards the N. is imperfect until we reach the (1/4 hr.) Feuerpalfen (5710') on the N.W. margin of the Alp. Somewhat beyond that point, from the brink of the rock lower down, the lake and St. Bartholomä are visible 3800' below us. Descent to the (2 hrs.) Kessel, where a boat (previously ordered) should be in waiting; or we may proceed from the (1½ hr.) Gotzental Alp to the right to the (1½ hr.) Königsbach Alp (3900'), then cross the Königsbach, and descend to the left, following the Hochbahn, to the village of (1½ hr.) Königsees; or continue along the hills by the Königsweg past the Wasserfall Alp to (1 hrs.) Vorderbrand (p. 85).

From the Gotzen Alp to the Sallet Alp, 5-8 hrs., laborious, for adepts only (guide 8). The path leads past the Regen Alp to the (1 hr.)
of Berchtesgaden. ILSANK. Maps, pp. 86, 132.—I. R. 19. 89

crest of the Landtalwand (5510') and then descends through the Landtal-Graben by a narrow, and at places rather steep and giddy path to (2 1/2-3 hrs.) the Fischunkel Alp (p. 88) and (1 1/2 hr.) the Sallet Alp. Deer and chamois are frequently seen in this royal chasse.

From the Königs-See to Golling (8 hrs.; guide 10 M, not necessary). Footpath (indicated by red marks) by the Königsbach Alp (3909') and Königshöhe Alp (3310', whence the Jenner may be ascended in 1 hr., comp. p. 86) and (3 1/2-4 hrs.) the Torrner-Joch (6600'), between the Schneibstein and the Brett; descent to the Upper and Lower Joch Alp and through the Blätntal-Tal with its numerous waterfalls to (4 hrs.) Golling (p. 107).

Excursions in the Steinerne Meer, the wild mountain-region to the S. of the Königs-See, are fatiguing (paths indicated by red marks; guide, unnecessary for adepts in clear weather, see p. 82: to the Funtensee through the Saugasse 9 M, via Grüsensee 10 M, over the Steinerne Meer to Saalfelden 18 M). A path leads from St. Bartholomä on the margin of the lake to the Schraunbach Fall (p. 88) and then ascends through wood to (1 hr.) the Holeslub (3840) and (1 1/2 hr.) the Unterlahner Alp (3265'). We then mount the steep Saugasse in numerous zigzags to (1 1/4 hr.) the deserted Oberlahner Alp (6630'). Here a path to Trischüböl ascends to the right (p. 90). Passing the Gaiadköpfe on the right, we now ascend the Himmelstiege, and then descend a little to the (1 1/2 hr.) Funtensee-Haus (6425'; inn in summer), which lies 5 min. to the W. of the small Funten-See (5250'). — Another path (5 hrs.; provided with railings, wire ropes, etc., and quite safe for adepts) leads from the Sallet Alp (p. 88) up the steep Sagerockwand, with a fine view of the Königs-See and Obersee, to (2 1/2 hrs.) the deserted Sagerock Alp (4505'), and mounts across the (1 hr.) Grüensee-Haus through the finely situated Zirbenau to (1 1/2 hr.) the Funtensee-Haus. To the left, below the Zirbenau, lies the pretty Grüsensee (4840'). (The Feld (5535'), an excellent point of view, is easily ascended from the Funtensee Haus in 1 1/2 hr.; the Viecheli (1075') in 2 hrs.; the Schiitalmhorn (3000') in 2 1/2 hrs.; the Funtensee-Tauer (Stuhlwand, 8450'; 3 1/2 hrs., fatiguing but very attractive); the Schönhofspitze (Hochzink, 8700'; 4 1/2-5 hrs.; difficult and requiring a steady head) via the Buchauer Scharte; and the Hundstod (8510'; 5-6 hrs.) via the Diesbach-Scharte (laborious, see p. 90) — Several passes (Buchauer, Ramseder, Weissbach, and Diesbach Scharte) lead from the Funten-See to Saalfelden; the shortest (6 hrs.) and most interesting is the Ramseder Scharte (6905'; 3 hrs. from the Funten-See is the Riemann-Haus, comp. p. 138), the descent to Saalfelden requires a steady head (3 hrs.; guide desirable).

From the Fischunkel Alp (p. 88) rough and fatiguing routes (11-12 hrs.; guide 15 M) cross the Blühnbach-Törl (6670') or the Mauer-Scharte (7140') to the Blühnbach-Tal and Werfen (p. 132).

To the Ramsau a road leads direct from the Königs-See via Schönau (p. 83) to (4 1/2 M.) Ilsank (see below). A somewhat longer route leads through the woods to the left from Schönau, at the base of the Grünstein, to the forester's house of Schapbach. Thence we may proceed either to the right to Ilsank, or to the left direct to the Winbach-Klamm (p. 90).

From Berchtesgaden to Reichenhall (12 M.), railway via Hallturm in 1 1/4 hr.; see p. 81. A far preferable route, however, is the Road by the Ramsau and the Schwarzbachwacht (17 1/2 M.; omnibus to Ramsau and Hintersee, see p. 82). We follow the new Reichenhall road to the Grand Hotel, where the Ramsau road descends to the left, crossing the (1 1/2 M.) Gmund-Brücke (railway-station, see p. 81) over the Bischofswieser Ache. — 2 1/2 M. Ilsank (1935'; Hôtel Watkinson, pens. 4 1/2-5 M). At the pumping-station of the same name, 1 1/4 M. farther on, a brook descending about 400' works a pump by which the salt-water from the mines is forced up to the
Söldenköpf, 1200 ft. higher, and over the Schwarzbachwacht to Reichenhall, a distance of 20 M.

A flight of steps ascends from the pump-house to the (1 1/4 hr.) Söldenköpf (3100'; rftms.), whence a good path with fine views leads along the brine-conduit to the (1 1/4 hr.) Zipfhäusl (p. 91) and the (1 1/4 hr.) Schwarzbachwacht (p. 91). — From Berchtesgaden the best approach to the Söldenköpf leads via Boschberg (2 1/4 hrs.; p. 84). — From Ilsank via Schönau to the Königs-See, 1 1/4 hr. (p. 89).

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

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

A visit to the upper Wimbach-Tal, to a point 1/2 hr. beyond the Jagdschloss, or still better to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Gries Alp, is recommended. A bridle-path leads from the upper end of the gorge, at first on the left, and then on the right bank of the brook through pine-wood, and afterwards traversing the broad mass of débris from which the stream issues, to (1 1/4 hr.) the hunting-lodge of Wimbach (3080'; rftms.). In 1 1/4 hr. more we reach the Gries Alp (4350'), and enjoy a full survey of the imposing mountains at the head of the valley (from left to right: the Watzmann, Hundstod, Palfelhorn, Alpelnhorn, Hocheisspitze, Hochkalter, Steinberg).

— A track, hewn in part in the rocks, leads to the S. from this point to the (1 1/2 hr.) shooting-box of Trischöll (5785'; no rftms.), whence we may ascend the Hirschwiese (6930'; 1 hr.; guide 8 M.), which affords an admirable view of this wild region, including part of the Königs-See. From Trischöll we proceed via the deserted Sigeret Alp to (2 hrs.) the Oberlahner Alp (Steinerne Meer), see p. 89). — The Hundstod (6810') may be ascended from Trischöll through the Hundstod-Grube (3 hrs.; fatiguing, steady head necessary; guide from Ramsau 14 M.); better ascent from the Funtenseehaus via the Diesbach-Scharte (p. 89).

The ascent of the Watzmann (3710'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 10 M.), to the middle peak 12 M., to all three peaks 20 M.; to the Watzmann-Haus, 6 M.) is not difficult for experts. We ascend from (1 1/4 hr.) Ilsank by the (20 min.) Hammerstiel-Lehen (2475'; rftms.) to the (1 1/4 hr.) Mitterkaser-Alpe (4400'), which may also be reached from the Wimbach bridge in the Ramsau via the Stuben Alp in 2 1/2 hrs., or (less recommended) from Königs-See by the Herrroint Alp and Kühroint Alp in 4 1/2 hrs. Thence a good path ascends in windings to the (40 min.) deserted Falt Alp (5310') and the (2 1/4 hr.) Watzmann-Haus on the Falzköpf (6390'; inn in summer). Thence we ascend by a club-path over the arête between the Watzmann-Grube and the Watzmann Glacier to the (2 hrs.) Watzmann-Hocheck (8710'), on which is a shelter-hut. The *View embraces the Tauern (Gross-Glockner not visible), the vast Bavarian plain, the entire Salzkammergut and district of Berchtesgaden, with the Wimbach-Tal below, and the Königs-See and Obersee to the S. — From the Hocheck a path, partially provided with iron ropes (steady head indispensable), leads along the jagged arête in 1/2-3/4 hr. to the top of the Central Peak (8905'), on which is an iron cross. The *Panorama from this point is still more extensive, and besides a magnificent view of the Königs-See, embraces the entire Tauern chain. The ascent of the Southern Peak, or Schönfeldspitze (8909'), from the central peak in 3/4-1 hr., and the descent to the (3 hrs.) Gries Alp (see above) in the Wimbach-Tal are difficult.
On the road, \( \frac{1}{2} \) M. above the finger-post (see p. 90), is the *Inn zur Wimbachklamm (pens. 5 \( \text{"pf."} \)), and \( \frac{1}{3} \) M. beyond it the *Inn zum Hochkalter (R. 11\( \frac{1}{2} \), pens. 5 \( \text{"pf."} \)) and the Pens. Villa Steinberg. Then (\( \frac{3}{4} \) M.) Ramsau (2190'; *Oberwirt, well spoken of).

A pleasant walk (diverging to the right from the road at a guide-post near the Oberwirt) leads hence through wood to (\( \frac{1}{2} \) hr.) the pilgrimage-church of Maria-Krunterweg (2485'), and thence on to (\( \frac{3}{4} \) hr.) the Grosse Linde, whence we ascend to the right to (20 min.) the Zspfhausl (3270'; inn), on the brine conduit, 19 hr. from the Schwarzbachwacht and 11\( \frac{1}{4} \) hr. from the Söldenköpfl (p. 90; the path leading straight on up the hill goes to the Tote Mann, p. 86). — Another route leaves the Reichenhall road at a guide-post beyond the point where the Hintersee road diverges, and ascends to the left to (\( \frac{2}{3} \) hr.) the *Wartstein (2900'), which affords a splendid view of the Hintersee, the Blaueis Glacier, etc. A little below is the *Magdalenen-Kapelle (2885'), a rocky grotto containing an altar. Descent to the Hintersee, 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) hr. — The Mordau Alm (3905'), a pretty mountain valley at the foot of the Latten-Gebirge, may be ascended from the Taubensee in 1\( \frac{1}{4} \) hr.; it commands a charming view of the Hintersee, Hochkalter, the Reiter-Alpe, etc. — An attractive footpath leads along the right bank of the Ache from Ramsau to the Hintersee (see below), crossing the boggy 'Gletschergräben' by means of long narrow bridges with railings. Before reaching the Hintersee we join the new road.

Beyond Ramsau (\( \frac{3}{4} \) M.) the road divides, the branch to the Hintersee and Ober-Weissbach (see below) leading to the left. The Road to Reichenhall ascends straight on (right), past the small Taubensee (2845') and through beautiful pine-woods, to the (21\( \frac{1}{4} \) M.) Schwarzbachwacht (2910'), a pump-house on the summit of the pass, beyond which the Brine Conduit (p. 90) runs parallel with the road. About \( \frac{1}{4} \) M. farther on is the small *Inn zur Schwarzbachwacht (hence to the Traunsteiner-Hütte, 5 hrs., see p. 209). The road then descends into the deep wooded valley between the Reiter-Alpe on the left and the Latten-Gebirge on the right, and (3 M.) crosses the Schwarzbach. At the (1 M.) Jettenberg pump-house (1795'; rfmts.), at the foot of the imposing Alpenhorn, we again cross the Schwarzbach, which forms a fine cascade (*Staubfall) here and falls into the Saalach immediately below. [A footpath, diverging to the left before the bridge, leads under the latter to the fall.] To the left diverges the road to Schneiselreut (p. 209). Our road skirts the right bank of the Saalach, passing opposite Fronau, to (41\( \frac{1}{2} \) M.) Reichenhall (p. 77).

The Road to Ober-Weissbach (omnibus to the Hintersee see p. 82) crosses the Ache and again forks. The old road to the Hintersee, now rarely used by carriages, leads to the right. The new road leads to the left, partly through wood, with fine views of the Reiter-Alpe, etc., and at the (21\( \frac{1}{4} \) M.) Hintersee-Klause reaches the *Hintersee (2590'; ferry to the Post or Gemsbock Inn, 10 pf.; shout), which is 3\( \frac{1}{4} \) M. in length. About 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) M. farther on, 4\( \frac{1}{4} \) M. from the upper end of the lake, are the forester's house of Hintersee (2605') and the Bavarian custom-house. Opposite is *Ausinger's Inn (pens. 4-4\( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \text{"pf."} \)). The old road which skirts the W. bank of the lake here joins the new road on the right; on the former, 3\( \frac{1}{4} \) M. to the N., are the *Hotel Post (Pens. Wartstein) and the *Hst.-Pens. Gemsbock.
(at both, pens. 5-6 M). Fine view of the lake; to the S. rises the Hochkalter, to the E. the Hohe Göll.

EXCURSIONS from the Hinterearc (guide, Jos. Malian). To the Wartstein (1/2 hr.), see p. 91. — A visit to the Blaueis, between the Hochkalter and Steinberg, the northernmost glacier in the German Alps, is fatiguing but very interesting: to the Eisboden (6280') at the foot of the glacier 3!/2-4 hrs. (guide 7 M); chamois are sometimes seen on this route. — Edelweisslahnerkopf (6410'), 4 hrs. (guide 6 M), fatiguing. — The Stadelhorn (Grosse Mühlbrungerhorn, 7400'; admirable view of the Tauern) may be climbed by adepts in 5 hrs. via the Halagrupe and the Wegkar (guide 8 M). Descent to the Traunsteiner-Hütte (p. 209). — Hochkalter (8550'), through the Ofen-Tal in 5-6 hrs. (guide 15 M), difficult, for experts only. The ascent via the Blaueis (guide 20 M) is very difficult and sometimes impossible. The ascent from the Wimbach-Tal via the Blaueis-Scharte (8145') is still more difficult (two guides required, 25 M each).

Those who desire to proceed to Reichenhall from the Hinterearc take the road to the left at the N. end of the lake, skirting the W. side of the Wartstein (ascended in 25 min.; see p. 91), turn to the left again 10 min. farther on, and in 1/2 hr. reach the Reichenhall road below the Taubensee (p. 91).

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

The "Kammerlinghorn (8150')", ascended from the Hirschbichl in 3!/2-4 hrs. (somewhat arduous; guide, desirable, 5 M, from Ramsau 11 M), is an admirable point of view (Steinerne Meer, Tauern, etc.). Experts, with guide and ropes, may proceed hence to the (1/2 hr.) top of the Hochkammerlinghorn (8230'). — The Hocheisspitze (8275'), difficult, is ascended in 4 hrs. from the Hirschbichl via the Mittereis Alp and the Hocheis Alp; the ascent from the Hochkammerlinghorn should be attempted by experts only (1 hr.). — To the W. of the Hirschbichl a path (with red marks) crosses the Klein or Loferer Hirschbichl (4100'), which affords a very fine view, to Wildenlait and (1!/4 hr.) St. Martin on the Lofer road (p. 207).

The road ascends a few hundred paces farther to its highest point (3870'), and then rapidly descends into the Saalach-Tal. Before us rise the imposing Leoganger Steinberge. About 3 M. from the Hirschbichl, near a saw-mill, a finger-post indicates the way to the Seisenberg-Klamm, a profound and very narrow gorge, through which the Weissbach dashes over huge blocks of rock. At the (3/4 hr.) Binder-Mühle, at the lower end of the ravine, we reach the Saalach valley; a road leads hence to (1/hr.) Ober-Weissbach (2140'; Auovgl, R. 1!/4-2 K.), where we rejoin the road from the Hirschbichl. The Inn zur Frohnwies lies 1/2 M. to the S.

About 3/4 M. to the W. of Ober-Weissbach, on the Lofer road, is the Lamprechts-Ofenloch (p. 208); about 4!/2 M. to the N. (carr. in 3/4 hr.) is the interesting Vorderkaser-Klamm (p. 208).

The Road to Saalfelden (one-horse carr. from Frohnwies in 2 hrs., 10 K. incl. fee; omnibus twice daily in summer in 2 hrs., 2 K.) traverses a defile (Hohleger), 6 M. long, on the right bank of the Saalach. Near the mill of Diesbach, the stream of that name forms a pretty waterfall (8 min. to the left of the road). A marked path leads hence to the right to the (6!/2 hrs.) Passauer-Hütte (p. 139). The valley then expands, and the Tauern chain is seen towards the S. (The Brandibauer is the only point in the Pinzgau valley from which the Gross-Glockner is visible.) — 10 M. Saalfelden, on the Salzburg and Tyrol Railway, see p. 138.
## II. SALZBURG AND THE SALZKAMMERGUT.
### THE HOHE TAUERN.

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20. Salzburg and Environs.

The State Railway Station is on the N. side of the town (Pl. D. 1) about a mile from the Stadt-Brücke (steam tramway, see p. 96). There are two sections (restaurant in each): to the left, the Austrian Station, for the trains to Austria (Vienna, Innsbruck) and to the right the Bavarian Station (custom-house examination), for those to Bavaria. — The Salzammergut Station (p. 113) faces the state-railway-station.

Hotels (often full in summer; rooms should be engaged in advance).
- HOTEL DE L'EUROPE (Pl. a; D, 1), at the station, with lift and a large garden, R. 5-9, B. 1 K. 60 h, D. 4-5, pens. from 12 K. — HOTEL BRISTOL (Pl. e; D, 3), Makart-Platz, R. 3-8, pens. from 10 K. — HOTEL D'ARTICHUE (Pl. a; D, 3), Schwarz-Str., R. 5/6-6, B. 1 K. 20 h, pens. from 9 K. — PARK HOTEL NELßUCK & VILLA SAVOY (Pl. b; D, 1), R. 3-10, B. 1 K. 20 h, D. 4, pens. from 10 K. —
In the town, on the left bank: GOLDENES SCHIFF (Pl. d; E, 4), Residenzplatz, R. 3-5 K.; GOLDBRENNER KRONVE (Pl. f; D, 3), GOLTNER HIRSCH (Pl. j; D, 4), MOÖDLÄHNER (Pl. n; D, 4), GOLDNER HORN (Pl. o; D, 4), STERNBRÄU (Pl. p; D, 4), all in the Getreidegasse; ZUR HÖLLE (Pl. r; E, 4), Judengasse; STIEGBRÄU (Pl. x; C, 3), Gattengasse, R. from 1 K. — On the right bank: HOTEL PITTER (Pl. i; D, 2), Westbahnh.-Str., R. 3-4 K.; HOTEL-RESTAURANT MIRABELL (Pl. m; D, 3), with garden, R. 4-6 K.; KAISERIN ELISABETH (Pl. eI; D, 1), near the station, R. 2/6-6, pens. from 8 K.; HOT. HABSBURG, Sattler-Str., R. 2-4 K.; HOT. MOZART, FRANZ-JOSEF-STR. 8; ZUM STEIN (Pl. h; D, E, 3), on the Salzach, R. 2-3 K., B. 90 h.; GABELBRÄU (Pl. i; D, 3), R. 2-3 K., TRAUBE (Pl. k; D, 3), RÖMISCHER KAISER (Pl. s;
II. Route 20. SALZBURG. Practical Notes.

D, 3), Tiger (Pl. t; E, 3), Schlamberstä (Pl. u; D, 3), Schwarzes Rössl (Pl. v; D, 3), all near the Stadt-Brücke, moderate; Bergerbräu (Pl. w; D, 3), Linzergasse 17, Zum Roten Krebs (Pl. x; D, 2), Mirabell-Platz, both well spoken of; Hôtel-Wolf-Dietrich (Pl. y; E, 2), Wolf-Dietrich-Str. 16; Steinlechner, Aigner-Str., 1½ M. from the station (tramway), R. 1½-2½ K.; Stadt Innbrück, near the station, R. 1½-2½ K., well spoken of; Schötz, next the Nibelück, with garden. — Koller's Hôtel Garni (see below), Dreifaltigkeitsgasse, R. 1½-2½ K.; Pens. Marienschlössl, Mönsberg 17 (pens. S K.).

Cafés. Tomaselli, Ludwig-Viktor-Platz; Lobmaier, Universität-Platz. On the right bank: Café Corso, Gisela Quay (p. 101); Café Bazar, Café Central, Schwarz-Str.; Koller, Dreifaltigkeitsgasse (also rooms, see above); Krimmel, Westbahn-Strasse. — Confectioner. Fürst, Ludwig-Viktor-Platz.

Restaurants. Kurhaus (see p. 101; concerts in the evening); Restaurant Mirabell, Schwarz-Str., with garden (evening-concerts); Restaurant Elevator (p. 100). — Wine in St. Peter's Stiftskeller (Pl. D, 4; p. 98); Wachauer Winter-Keller, Rudolf Quay; R. Schieder, Linzergasse 13; Geissler, Dreifaltigkeitsgasse 18; Koller, Getreidegasse. — Beer at the Sternbräu- Garten, Getreidegasse; Stieglkeller, Festungsgasse 10, with 'Mozart Room' and view; Schanzkeller, outside the Kajetaner-Tor, with view; Mödlingerkeller, outside the Klausen-Tor, also with view; Augustiner Bräustubl, at Mülln (quaint rooms; not open till 3 p.m.).

Baths. Kurhaus (p. 101), with baths of every kind. Städtisches Vollbad, in the Brodhäusel-Au, beside the Karolenin-Brücke (p. 101). Swimming Baths, near Schloss Leopoldskron, 1½ M. to the S.W. (p. 103; omnibus from the Stadt-Platz at 9.30 and 11.30 a.m., 4.15 and 7 p.m., 80 h.). Dr. Breyer's Sanatorium and Obere Kurhaus at Parsch (p. 102), with hydro-pathic, swimming-baths, etc.; Mod. Pine-Cone, and Peat baths at the Ludwegbad and the Maribad, 1½ M. from the town (omnibus from the Höt. Krone 4 times daily, 20 h.); at Bad Kreuzbrück, 3½ M. to the S.W., near Leopoldskron (omnibus from the Universität-Platz at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.); and at the Schlammos Moorbad, beside the Linzer-Tor.

Cabs. From the station into the town, with luggage, 1 K. 20 h. or (two horses) 2 K.; at night, 1 K. 50 h. or 3 K. 20 h. By time: ½ hr. 50 or 1 K. 20 h.; longer drives, the first ½ hr. 50 or 1 K. 20, every following ½ hr. 40 or 60 h.; half-a-day 6 K. 50 h. or 10 K.; whole day 12 or 18 K. — To Berchtesgaden, see p. 104. — Excursions to Aigen, Hellbrunn, or Klesheim, and back 2 K. 60 h. or 4 K.; to Glaneck and back 3 K. 60 h. or 5 K. 60 h.; to Maria-Plain, 3 K. 60 h. or 5 K. 60 h.; to Parsch, from the town 2 or 3 K.; from the station 2 K. 80 h. or 4 K. 60 h.; with luggage 3 K. 20 h. or 5 K. Waiting, each ½ hr. 40 or 60 h. — Tolls and fees included in all cases.

Steam Tramway (Lokalbahn) from the railway-station through the town every 2 hours in the forenoon, hourly in the afternoon to (45-54 min.) St. Leonhard (p. 105); fares, 2nd class 1 K. 20 h., 3rd class 80 h. Tickets must be taken at the booking offices. The stations within the town are: Fünfhau, Kurhaus, Bazar, Stadtbrücke, Mozartsieg, and Aeusseres Stein (branch to Parsch, p. 102), beyond which the line crosses the Karolenin-Brücke to (2 M.) Künstlerhaus-Nonnalt. The next part of the line affords a succession of pretty views. Stations: Aeußeres Nonnalt, Cemetery, Klein-Gmnon, Morzg, (3 M.) Hellbrunn (p. 103); Amif (p. 103), Grodig (p. 101), and (3 M.) St. Leonhard-Drachenloch (p. 105). Thence to Berchtesgaden, see pp. 106, 83. — Horse Tramway every 10 min. from the station to the Café Bazar near the Stadt-Brücke (p. 100; 20 A.). — Cable Railway to the fortress, see p. 99. — Lift to the Mönsberg, see p. 100.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 32, B, 4) in the Residenz-Platz, entrance to the right, by the guard-house. Branch-offices at the railway-station and in the Makart-Platz.

Theatre (Pl. 26; D, 3), Makart-Platz. — Theatre of Varieties in the garden of the Höt. Mirabell (p. 95).

Art Exhibition in summer at the Künstlerhaus (p. 100). — Permanent Exhibition of Industrial Art in the Mirabell-Schloss (p. 101).
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Money-Changers. C. Spangler, Schwarz-Str. 1; Berger, Getreidegasse. — Strangers' Enquiry Office (Auskunfts-Bureau), Schwarz-Str. 7, and in Ed. Hölrligl's bookshop, Sigmund-Haffnergasse 10. — Inclusive Ticket (Kollektiv-Karte), admitting to the chief sights and collections, 3 K.

English Church Service in the German Protestant Church (Pl. 14; C, 3) on Sun. at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Salzburg (1350'), the ancient *Juvavum*, 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 1816, Austrian again, and 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 (40,000 inhab.) lies on both banks of the Salzach, bounded by the abrupt castle-hill and the Mönchsberg on the left bank, and by the Kapuzinerberg on the right bank. Owing to frequent fires and to the building activity of Archbishop Wolf Dietrich (1587-1611) and other rulers, few mediaeval buildings have been left. The domed churches and other handsome buildings in the Italian style invest the town with the characteristic features of a sumptuous archiepiscopal residence of the 17th and 18th centuries. The shady promenades on the broad quays afford charming walks on both banks of the Salzach, from the Ludwig Victor-Brücke to the Karolinen-Brücke.

The older part of the town is on the left bank of the Salzach, its central point being the Residenz-Platz (Pl. E, 4), in the middle of which is the handsome *Residenz-Brunnen* (Pl. 3), 46' in height, executed in 1664 by Antonio Dario. Each of the sea-horses and figures of Atlas is hewn out of a single block of marble. At the summit a Triton spouts water out of a horn. On the W. side of the Platz rises the spacious Residenz-Schloss, or Palace, erected in 1592-1724, and now partly occupied by Grand-Duke Ferdinand of Tuscany (adm. daily 11-1, 40 h.; ceiling-paintings, tapestry, and furniture of the archiepiscopal era). Opposite to it is the Neugebäude (Pl. 34; E, 3), begun in 1588, including the Government Buildings, Law Courts, and Post and Telegraph Offices (Pl. 32). The small tower contains a set of chimes, which play at 7, 11, and 6 o'clock (names of the tunes on a tablet on the Palace). On the S. side is the *Cathedral*, erected in 1614-28 by Santino Solari in the Italian style, with florid stucco-ornamentation. In the left aisle near the entrance is a font in bronze, dating from 1321, with a modern cover; high altar-piece by Mascagni. The interesting treasury is shown on application at the sacristy in the right transept. — In the Dom-Platz rises a Column of the Virgin (Pl. 26), with allegorical figures in lead, by Hagenauer (1771).

*Mozart's Statue* (Pl. 28), in bronze, by Schwantaler, erected in 1842, adorns the Mozart-Platz (to the E.). The house in which the great composer was born (b. 1756, d. 1791), No. 9 Getreidegasse

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(Pl. 27), contains the interesting Mozart Museum on the third floor (MSS., portraits, piano, Mozart’s skull, etc.; adm. 1 K.). — Mozart’s House is in the Makart-Platz (p. 101).

On the S. side of the cathedral lies the Kapitel-Platz (Pl. E, 4), with the Kapitel-Schwenne (Pl. 4), a handsome marble horse-pond, with the inscription ‘LEOPOLDV PRINCEPS ME EXSTVRVIT’ (1792). On the E. side of the Platz is the Archiepiscopal Palace (Pl. E, 4).

In the S.W. corner of the Platz is the entrance to the ancient Cemetery of St. Peter (Pl. 24), adjoining the steep cliff between the Mönchberg and the citadel. The late-Gothic Chapel of St. Margaret (Pl. 16) in the middle, erected in 1483, restored in 1864, contains tombstones of the 15th century. In the arcades on the N. side is the Chapel of St. Veit, containing the tomb of Luther’s friend Johann von Staupitz, who died in 1524 as abbot of the Benedictines in Salzburg. The Kreuz-Kapelle, in the S.W. angle, dates from the 12th century. A little higher is the Chapel of St. Egidius (St. Giles), whence rock-steps ascend to the Chapel of St. Gertrude and the Hermitage of St. Maximus, with vaults resembling catacombs and dating as far back as the 3rd century. The hermitage, the oldest Christian shrine in Salzburg, occupies the spot where St. Maximus and his companions were, according to the legend, cast down by the Heruli in 477. The keeper, who opens the closed chapels, lives in the first small house behind the vaults. — An archway leads to the court of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter (Pl. 6; D, E, 4), founded by St. Rupert in the 7th cent., though the present buildings date only from the 17-18th centuries. To the left is St. Peters-Stiftskeller (p. 96). To the right is the Church of St. Peter (Pl. 18), a Romanesque edifice of 1131, badly restored in 1754, which contains a poor monument to the composer Michael Haydn (d. 1806), brother of the more celebrated Joseph Haydn (N. aisle, 5th chapel). In the right aisle is the 15th cent. tombstone of St. Rupert (d. 718).

— To the left of the church is the entrance to the old cloisters. At this gate permission is obtained (generally at 1 p.m.) to inspect the convent—library (70,000 vols., numerous incunabula and ancient MSS.), the treasury, and the archives.

In the vicinity is the Franciscan Church (Pl. 9; D, 4), of the 13th cent., with a fine Romanesque S. portal and a Gothic tower restored in 1866. The hexagonal choir borne by columns, with its net-work vaulting and its series of chapels, dates from the 15th century. In the Franciscan Monastery opposite a performance is given daily at 10.30 a.m. (ladies not admitted) on the ‘Pansymphonicon’, an instrument invented by Father Singer, one of the monks (d. 1882). Adjoining are the stables of the former prince-bishops, now an artillery-barrack, and the Summer Riding School (Pl. 35; adm. 20 h.), with three galleries hewn in the rock of the Mönchberg in 1693. The Winter Riding School has a ceiling-painting of a roundabout (date 1690).
On the N. side of the barracks in the Sigmund-Platz is a horse-pond (Pl. 31), with a group of horse-tamers by Mandl (1695). Thence to the W. runs the *Neutor, a tunnel 150 yds. long, hewn in 1765-67 through the conglomerate rock (breccia) of the Mönchsberg, to the suburb of Riedenburg. Beyond it rises a statue of St. Sigismund, by Hagenauer, in memory of Archbp. Sigmund III., the constructor of the tunnel, a medallion of whom, with the inscription 'Te sara loquantur', has been placed at the end of the tunnel next the town. There is a small stalactite cavern about 200 yds. to the left of the Mönchsberg entrance (lighted by electricity; adm. 20 h.). —

In the Universitäts-Platz rises the Collegium-Kirche (Pl. 22; D, 4), a handsome baroque edifice with a lofty dome, built in 1696-1707 from plans by Fischer von Erlach.

On the Franz-Josef Quay is the *Museum Carolino-Augusteum (Pl. D, 3; adm. 1 K., on Sun. 60 h.; daily 9-4 in summer, Sun. and holidays 1-4 in winter; good light necessary).

GROUND FLOOR. In the Vestibule are a handsome bronze fountain of the 17th cent. and the arms of several archbishops in stone. The Lapidarium contains Roman mosaic floors, milestones, monuments, etc. —

FIRST FLOOR. In the Hall of Industry are works of the art-handicrafts and a Guild Room, with masterpieces. Music Room, with a fine collection of musical instruments of the last three centuries. Mathematical and Physical Instruments. Weapon Saloon: weapons of the last four centuries. Medieval Kitchen; Study: State Room of the Thirty Years' War; Hunting Room; Women's Apartment, with oriel and old stained glass; Dining Room; Romanesque Chapel and Sacristy, fitted up in the Gothic style; Gothic Hall; Renaissance Hall; Rococo Room and Emigration Room, containing reminiscences of the emigration of the Salzburg protestants in 1731. —

SECOND FLOOR. Miners' Room of 1806; Library, with about 16,000 volumes; Ceramic Collection; Costumes; Antiquities: Natural History Collection; Renaissance doors from Salzburg châteaux; Documents, Seals, and Coins. The Picture Saloon, with original panelling from the château of Golldegg (1806), contains interesting Relief-Maps of Salzburg and the Salzkanne jhao nd cDe erguthstein, by Keil and Pelikan.

The houses of the adjacent Gsäßtengasse (Pl. C, 3; lift to the Mönchsberg, see p. 100) cling to the side of the Mönchsberg like swallows' nests, with rooms and cellars hewn in the conglomerate rock. The Klausentor 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-Josef Quay, planted with trees. Beyond the gate is the iron Franz-Karl-Brücke (foot-bridge).

Above the town, on the S.E. point of the Mönchsberg, rises the fortress of *Hohen-Salzburg (1780'), now reached in 2 min. by a Cable Railway, starting in the Festungsgasse, close to St. Peter's Cemetery (Pl. E, 4; fare 60, up and down 80 h.; admission to the fortress and the view-tower, incl. guide, 40 h.). Halfway up is the station Mönchsberg, adjoining the restaurant Zur Katz (approach to the Mönchsberg, see p. 100). Farther on the train threads a short tunnel below the wall of the fortress and reaches the upper station in the Hasengraben (restaurant, with fine view). The View Tower (82' high; platform 560' above the town) commands a splendid
panorama. — The fortress, now used as barracks, was founded in 1077 under Archbp. Gebhard and extended at different periods; the greater part of the present buildings and towers dates from 1496-1519. The Church of St. George in the castle-yard, erected in 1502, contains reliefs of the Twelve Apostles in red marble. On the exterior is a relief commemorating its founder Archbp. Leonhard (d. 1519). The Fürstenzimmer, restored in 1851, are worth inspection. The Goldene Stube contains a fine Gothic stove of 1501.

The *Mönchsberg (1645'), a wooded hill about 1 1/2 M. in length, bounding the town on the W., affords charming walks with beautiful views. An electric Lift (200'; fare 40 h., down 20 h., up and down 50 h.) ascends every 10 min. from Gstätten-gasse 13 (Pl. C, 3) to the top of the plateau (*Restaurant, with frequent concerts). The View Tower (20 h.), 360' above the Salzach, commands a splendid panorama, more picturesque though less extensive than that from the fortress. The view of the town, overhung by the castle, is especially attractive. — Forest-paths lead hence to the S. to the Bürgerwehrsöller (restaurant) and to the Franz Josefs-Höhe (Pl. D, 5); to the W. to the Restaurant St. Hubertus, below the St. Johann-Schlösschen (Pl. B, C, 3; now the Villa Paschkoff); and to other points.

The easiest approach to the Mönchsberg leads from the station Mönchsberg, on the cable railway (p. 99), through an archway under the Restaurant Katz (fine view, see p. 99) and past the Ludwigs-Fernsicht and the Villa Freiburg. — The most direct footpath from the town to the Mönchsberg is by a flight of 283 steps near the Summer Riding School (p. 8); an easy carriage-road leads from the suburb of Müllin, past the Augustine Church (Pl. 5; C, 2), to the electric lift and the St. Johann-Schlösschen; a third route leads from the suburb of Nonntal (Zum Roten Hahn) through the Scharten-Tor (Pl. D, 5).

The E. spur of the hill, below the fortress, is the Nonnberg (Pl. E, F, 5), so called from a Benedictine nunnery situated here. The Gothic Convent Church (founded 1009, restored in the 15th cent.) possesses a fine winged altar with a stained-glass window of the 15th cent. behind it, a crypt with interesting columns, and in the tower ancient frescoes. The cloisters, dating from the end of the 11th cent., are the oldest now extant in Germany (no admission). Charming view from the parapet. — Above the Karolinen-Brücke, on the bank of the Salzach, is the Künstlerhaus (Pl. F, 4), for exhibitions of art (p. 96).

To the S.W. of the suburb of Nonntal is the Cemetery (tramway station Communal-Friedhof), with an obelisk and several monuments of artistic interest.

The Salzach is crossed in the middle of the town by the iron Franz-Joseph-Brücke, or Staats-Brücke (Pl. D, 3), 300 ft. long and 36 ft. broad. In the 'Platzl', near the bridge, on the right bank of the Salzach, No. 3, is the House of Paracelsus (Pl. 30; D, 3), the celebrated physician and empiric (d. 1541), indicated by his effigy. — In the Makart-Platz, near the Platzl to the N.W., is the Theatre (Pl. 36; D, 3), a hand-
Kapuzinerberg.

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some rococo building by Fellner & Hellmer (1893), opposite which is Mozart's House (Pl. 29; p. 98). Behind the theatre, beside the Restaurant Mirabell, is an entrance to the Mirabell Garden (see below).

The Mirabell-Schloss (Pl. D, 2), erected in 1606 by Archbishop Wolf Dietrich, rebuilt after a fire in 1818, is now the property of the town. The staircase is adorned with sculptures by Raph. Donner. The Mirabell-Schloss contains a geological-mineralogical collection with many interesting specimens (adm. Sun. 10-1, Wed. 1-4, 40 h.) and (to the right of the entrance) a permanent industrial exhibition (p. 96). Behind the Schloss lies the Mirabell Garden, laid out in the old French fashion, with fountains, marble statues, and an aviary. — Adjoining Schloss Mirabell on the N. is the well-kept Stadtpark (Pl. C, D, 2), containing a Kurhaus and Bath House (restaurant; concerts, see p. 96), several monuments, and, to the E., near the Westbahn-Str., Sattler's Cosmorama and Panorama of Salzburg (adm. 40 h.). — Near the station is a marble statue of Empress Elizabeth (Pl. D, 1), by E. Hellmer (1901).

On the right bank of the Salzach below the Stadt-Brücke extends the Elisabeth Quay (Pl. C, D, 3, 2), with a number of villas and the Protestant Church (Pl. 14), a Romanesque building by Goetz (1867). Above the Stadt-Brücke is the Gisela Quay (Pl. E, F, 3, 4), with its villas and a monument to the stadtholder Count Sigismund Thun (d. 1892), by Breuner. Beyond the Karolinen-Brücke is the Franz-Josef Park, in the Brodhäusel-Au (Pl. G, 4), the 'Prater' of Salzburg (swimming baths, see p. 96).

In the Linzergasse, on the right bank, about 200 paces from the Stadt-Brücke, a vaulted archway under No. 14 (Pl. D, 3), on the right, is the entrance to the *Kapuzinerberg (2130)*. The Capuchin Monastery (Pl. 11; E, 3) is reached in 8 min. by a 'Route de Calvaire', with 225 steps, or by the Kapuzinerstiege (Steingasse 9; also with steps). At the top visitors ring at the gate (2 h.) and enter the park. On the left stands the 'Mozart-Häuschen' (brought from Vienna to its present site), in which Mozart completed his 'Zauberflöte' in 1791 (adm. 20 h.). In front is a bronze bust of Mozart by E. Hellmer. We ascend hence through the wood by about 500 steps more. After 1/4 hr. a finger-post on the left indicates the way to the 'Aussicht nach Bayern', whence we survey the new town on the right bank and the railway-station in the foreground, to the right Maria-Plain, to the left Mülln, in the centre the Salzach stretching far into the plains of Bavaria. About 2 min. farther on another direction-post shows the way (diverging from the straight path to the restaurant) to the (5 min.) 'Stadt-Aussicht' (1885'), the finest point on the Kapuzinerberg (pavilion): admirable *View of the town and fortress, the Hochstauffen, Sonntagshorn, Latten-Gebirge, Untersberg, Schönfeldspitze, Hohe Göll, Pass Lueg, and Teunen-Gebirge. In 5 min. more we reach the Franciscii-Schlössl, or Kapusiner Schlössl (2200'; restaurant). A path leads hence down the hill on the side.
farthest from the town, which we regain through the Linzergasse, but it is preferable to return via the Capuchin Monastery (p. 101).

Aigen, a château and park of Prince Schwarzenberg, at the foot of the Gaisberg, 33/4 M. to the S.E. of Salzburg, merits a visit (railway-station, see p. 105). At the entrance to the grounds (3/4 M. from the station) is the *Park Hotel & Restaurant (R. 1 K. 20 h. -2 K., pens. 6-8 K.), with a shady terrace. Those who are pressed for time may obtain a guide here (60 h.). The Kanzel is the finest point.

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

About 11/4 hr. above Aigen is Count Platz's château of St. Jakob am Thurn (1700'), an excellent point of view (1/2 hr. from stat. Elsbethen, p. 105). The château is occupied by the curé ( "Restaurant, with fine view. From the 'Aussicht', 5 min. from the château, we enjoy a view of the mountains and the plain of the Salzach, most picturesquely grouped. The Tennen-Gebirge, the Hohe Göll, Watsmann, Hochkalter, Untersberg, and Hochstaufen are especially conspicuous. In the background lies Salzburg.

The *Gaisberg (4220') is the finest point of view near Salzburg. A Zahnradbahn, or rack-and-pinion railway, ascends to the summit from Parsch (1410'), reached by railway (p. 105) in 7-8 min., or by steam-tramway in 15-20 min. (p. 96). The Hotel Post and Pens. Gaisbergbahn adjoin the station at Parsch; farther up, to the right, are Dr. Breyer's Sanatorium and the Obere Kurhaus (p. 96). The ascent or descent by the railway, which is 23/4 M. in length, with a maximum gradient of 25:100, takes about 34 hr. (fares, up or down 3 K., return-ticket, valid for two days, 5 K.). The line ascends on the S.W. side of the hill, passing the station of Judenberg Alp (2415'), to (13/4 M.) the Zistel Alp (3270'; restaurant), and then mounts in a wide curve towards the E., through cuttings in the rock, to the upper terminus (4190'). A little to the W. of the terminal station is the Hotel Gaisbergspitze (R. 2-3, pens. 6-8 K.), with a view-tower (20 h.). The View from the (5 min.) summit embraces the Salzburg Alps and the plain, in which seven lakes may be descried (comp. the annexed Panorama). The town of Salzburg is seen to advantage from the hotel.

For pedestrians (3 hrs.) the best route (with red way-marks; shady in the morning) leads from Parsch to (10 min.) the Obere Kurhaus (see above), at the N.W. foot of the hill. It then ascends to the left to the (1 hr.) Gersberg (or Zeisberg) Alpe (2615'; inn), and thence in zigzags through wood on the N. side to the (11/2 hr.) summit. [A marked path leads from Gersberg to the Judenberg Alp in 40 min., and another from Gersberg to Guggental in 1/2 hr.] — From Parsch to the Zistel Alp (see above), on foot, 11/2 hr.; thence to the top, 1 hr. Route from Aigen to the Zistel Alp, see above.

The Nockstein (3410') a rocky eminence on the N. side of the Gaisberg, also repays a visit (21/2 hrs.; marked path, guide unnecessary). We follow the Ischl road, past the Kapuzinerberg, to (31/2 M.) Guggental
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(Hatschek), whence the Lamberg-Steig, diverging to the right immediately behind the inn, ascends in easy windings to the (3/4 hr.) summit (fine view). Another path ascends from the Gersberg Alp to the top of the Nockstein in 3/4 hr.

The imperial château of Hellbrunn, 3 M. to the S. of Salzburg, may be reached either by steam-tramway (p. 96; station with restaurant outside the garden, to the W.), or from the Karolinen-Brücke via the Hellbrunner Allée, with its magnificent old trees (one-horse carr. 2 K. 60 h., two-horse 4 K.). The garden (*Restaurant) is open to visitors; tickets for the interior of the château and the water-works 20 h. (automatic machine at the entrance). The château was built by Archbp. Marcus Sitticus in 1613 and is adorned with frescoes by Mascagni and others (1615). There are also a mechanical theatre (with organ and 154 figures) and fountains in the taste of the 18th century. The flower-garden is adjoined by the Park (adm. free). Ascending the wooded hill to the right, we pass the Monat-Schlösschen (so called because built in a single month) and arrive at (1/4 hr.) the Stadt-Aussicht, commanding a view of Salzburg. Thence through wood to (10 min.) the Watzmann-Aussicht on the other side of the hill, from which the Watzmann is seen to great advantage. On our way back we descend to the right, after 5 min., to the 'stone theatre', hewn in the rock, and return by the drive, skirting the hill to the left.

About 1 1/2 M. to the S. of Hellbrunn, on the road to Hallein, is the Gothic château of Anif (Countess Sophie Moy), with a fine park (steam-tramway, see p. 96). — From Hellbrunn to Aigen (p. 102) is a walk of about 3/4 hr.

To the S.W. of Salzburg (1 1/2 M.) is the château of Leopoldskron, with a fish-pond and Swimming Bath (p. 96; restaurant; rowing and sailing boats). From this point the extensive Leopoldskroner Moos stretches southwards to the base of the Untersberg. On the 'Moos-Strasse', which traverses the moor to Glaneck, are a group of 200 houses inhabited by peat-cutters, and the 'Moos-Bäder' or peat-baths (omnibus, see p. 96). The Ludwigsbad is 1 M. from Leopoldskron, and the Marienbad 1 1/2 M.

Fürstenbrunn and Marble Quarries. From the station Grödig (p. 104; steam-tramway in 3/4 hr.) a path (marked) leads at the foot of the Untersberg, past the (2 M.) Rosittenzeit, 1/2 M. to the S. of the old castle of Glaneck, to the (1 1/2 M.) Kugelmühle Inn. Thence ascending by the falls of the Glan it leads to (3/4 M.) the Fürstenbrunn (1860), the excellent water of which (42 Fahr.) is now conducted to Salzburg. In the vicinity are the Quarries which yield the beautiful Untersberg marble (Inn zum Fürstenbrunn).

To the N. (3 1/2 M.), on the right bank of the Salzach, rises the conspicuous pilgrimage-church of Maria-Plain (1845), erected in 1634. The view from the parapet is the most extensive in the vicinity of Salzburg (evening-light most advantageous), but is now obstructed by trees.

The Untersberg, the most conspicuous mountain in the environs of Salzburg, culminates in the Geiereck (6140'), the Salzburger Hochthron (6080'), and the Berchtesgadener Hochthron (6470'). The paths are indicated by red marks, so that experienced mountaineers may dispense with a guide
in good weather (guides, Jos. Hauzinger, Jos. Kiener, and Andreas Grünbacher at Salzburg; Jos. Russbacher at Glaneck). — For the Salzburger Hochthron (5'/2-6 hrs.) a path leads from Grödig (see below) to the W. to the (8'/2 hrs.) Rosittenwirt (p. 103), then to the S. through the prettily wooded Rositten-Tal (1 hr.) to the Lower Rositten Alp (2650'; deserted), which we may also reach from Grödig by a steep path over the Grödiger Tort (3190'; 1'/2 hr.) We then ascend to (1'/2 hr.) the Upper Rositten Alp (1220'; also deserted). A few minutes farther on is a finger-post pointing to the left to the (9'/4 hr.) Schellenberger-Sattel (7700'), whence we may descend (guide essential) to the left, via the Drachenloch and the Kiener Alp, to the Berchtesgaden road (to Schellenberg 3 hrs.). — From the above-mentioned finger-post the path to the right leads to a second way-post, pointing (right) via the Kolowrat-Sattel to the (1'/2 hr.) Kolowrats-Höhle (4560'), a cavern containing fantastic ice-formations; a flight of steps in the rock, protected by railings, descends to the bottom of the cavern, which is 200 ft. deep. Proceeding to the left ("Nacht den Gamslöchern und Gieiereck"), we reach (5 min.) a third finger-post indicating the position of the Gamslöcher, a curious series of grottoes (line view from two openings in the largest, the "Halle"), which lie a few paces from the path. We now ascend to the right by the Doppeltersteig, boldly hewn in the rocks of the Gieiereck (345 yds. long; provided with a railing and free from danger), to the (1'/4 hr. from the Upper Rositten Alp) Untersberg-Haus (5410'; inn, open in winter also), situated on the plateau of the Untersberg, whence the Gieiereck (5810'; iron cross at the top) may be reached in 1'/2 hr. The route hence to the (25 min.) Salzburger Hochthron (6050'), the finest point of view, leads mostly over grass, and passes the Jungfern-Bründl. — Another path to the top of the Gieiereck leads from the Rosittenwirt (see above) to the S.W. through wood to (1'/2 hr.) the Firmian Alp (3285'; deserted); then up the Steinerne Stiege and past the Schafleck to the (2'/2 hrs.) Untersberg-Haus. — An interesting descent from the Salzburger Hochthron leads via the (1'/2 hr.) Schweigmüller-Alpe (4895'), then to the left below the Sausende Wand to the (1'/2 hr.) Veilbruch quarry and to (1 hr.) Glaneck (see p. 103). About 1'/2 hr. after leaving the summit this route passes within 5 min. (to the right) of the Etikeller, a large cave with ice-formations.

The Berchtesgadener Hochthron (6470') is best ascended from the W. side (Bischofswiesen or Hallturm, p. 81) by the Zehn-Kaser Alp (4975') and the (4 hrs.) Stockerhaus, a club-hut (6095'; inn in summer) near the Goldbrünli; thence past the Mittalstoch in 1'/2 hr. to the top. Or we may ascend from Grern (p. 84; way indicated by red marks, but guide advisable, 8 M) via Hinterrern, the Gatterl, and the Letterl (5300') to the (4'/2-5 hrs.) Stockerhaus (see above). The route from the Salzburger Hochthron to the Berchtesgadener Hochthron by the Mittal-Scharte takes about 3'/2 hrs., and is very trying (guide desirable).

From Salzburg to Berchtesgaden.

16 M. Steam Tramway (opened in summer, 1907) in about 1'/2 hr. — Carriage from Salzburg to Berchtesgaden 10 or 16, there and back 13 or 20 K.; to the Königs-See and back 16 or 24 K. (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.). A supply of small change in German money will be found useful.

The Steam Tramway (p. 96) leads through the suburb of Nonntal (p. 100), passes (4'/2 M.) Hellbrunn (p. 103) and (5'/2 M.) Anif (p. 103), and near (7 M.) Grödig (Bräuhaus; Löwe), at the foot of the Untersberg (p. 103), crosses the Alm Canal, conducted to Salzburg from the Ache, which drains the Königs-See. On the hill to the right is the old château of Glaneck (p. 103), behind which towers the pointed Hochstauffen (p. 81); on the left is the
Schmittenstein (p. 106), resembling a castle. The line skirts the Alm Canal (cement-works) and reaches the station of (7½ M.) St. Leonhard-Gartenau (1485'; Restaurant). On the hill to the left is Schloss Gartenau, above the prettily-situated village of St. Leonhard.

From St. Leonhard we may ascend by a marked path, via Gutratberg, to the top of the (1½ hr.) Gotschen (3050'), a good point of view. The descent may be made via Mehldweg (ascent of the Kleine Barmstein, see p. 106) to the road from Zill to Berchtesgaden (comp. p. 106).

The railway now ascends the valley of the Ache, passing the (7¾ M.) station of Drachenloch (restaurant), where, on the right, high up in the side of the Untersberg, is the curious opening called the Drachenloch ('dragon's hole'). A narrow defile, between the Untersberg and the N. spur of the Hohe Göll, leads to the district of Berchtesgaden. The boundary is beyond the station of (8¼ M.) Hangender Stein (1490'), so called from a cliff rising above the Ache (Austrian and Bavarian custom-house examination) — About 11¼ M. farther on is the village of Schellenberg, see p. 85. Thence to (6 M.) Berchtesgaden, see p. 85.

21. From Salzburg to Hallein and Golling.

18 M. RAILWAY (comp. R. 27) to (11 M.) Hallein in 20-35 min.; to (18 M.) Golling in 50 min. - 1 hr.

The train describes a wide curve round the Kapuzinerberg (p. 101). On a hill to the left lies the château of Neuhaus, belonging to Count Thun. 3 M. Parsch (Gaisberg Railway, see p. 102); 3¾ M. Aigen (p. 102). The Salzach is now approached and the precipitous Untersberg becomes more prominent, with the Watzmann and Hohe Göll adjoining it on the left. To the right, on the opposite bank of the river, is the château of Anif (p. 105). 5¼ M. Elsbethen (Ziegglau Inn), with a château, a monastery, and the school of Goldenstein. St. Jakob am Thurn (p. 102) lies 1½ M. to the S. — Beyond (8½ M.) Puch, on the left bank of the Salzach, is the large brewery of Kaltenhausen.

11 M. Hallein. — Hotels. *Stern, with salt-baths, near the station, R. 1 K. 60 h. - 4 K.; alte Post; *Stampflehrau, with garden; *Auböck, R. 1-2 K.; zur schönen aussicht, with terrace and baths; Schüsseldorfer; Unterholzer; Railway Hotel, R. 1-1½ K.; Dr. Berger's Sanatorium, with saline and peat baths, R. 3 K.; Oberalm hydropathic, ½ M. from the station, with fine view.

Hallein (1450'), an old town (4700 inhab.) on both banks of the Salzach, is noted for its salt-works and frequented as a health resort. Pleasant Stadtpark; saline baths, with inhaling room; swimming baths; small museum with Celtic and Roman antiquities. The salt works produce daily 20 tons of salt (visit in ¼ hr.; adm. 40 h.).

The salt-mines on the Dürrenberg, whence the brine is obtained, lie about 980' above the valley and are easily reached from Hallein in ¾ hr. on foot or by carriage (two-horse 8 K. and fee of 2 K.). The mode of extracting the salt from the earthy matter with which it is mingled is described at
About 200 miners are employed here. Those who have not yet explored a salt-mine may avail themselves of this opportunity, and experts will find several points of great interest. — Visitors are admitted to the mines daily (including Sun. and holidays): 1 person 5, two or more pers. each 3 K. In summer daily at noon a cheap excursion is organized (2 K. each pers.). Gratuities are forbidden, and the proceeds are devoted to charitable purposes. Tickets are obtained at the entrance to the mines. The donning of mining attire and the mode of 'travelling in the interior' are much the same as already described (p. 83). The visit occupies 1 hr.

Excursions from Hallein (guide, Joh. Kurz of Dürrnberg). — A pretty view from the Raspenhöhe (2935'), 1/2 hr. from the Dürrnberg (marked path). The Kleine Barmstein (2750) commands a magnificent view of the surrounding mountains and of the valley of the Salzach. A marked path leads from Hallein by Theresienruhe and past the ruins of Dierndal to (1 1/2 hr.) the summit, which consists of a narrow plateau, with abrupt precipices on three sides. The Grosse Barmstein (2790), 1/4 hr. to the N.W. of the Kleine Barmstein, is less interesting. This expedition may also be made from Berchtesgaden (p. 81; 3 hrs.), following the Zill road (see below) and on the plateau turning to the left to (2 1/2 hrs.) the hamlet of Mehligweg (view), which lies about 1/2 hr. from the top of the Kleine Barmstein.

The Rossfeld (6090), the N. spur of the Hohe Göll, may be ascended in 3 1/2 hrs. (guide advisable for novices), by a steep path leading via the Dürrnberg and through wood to the (2 hrs.) Pechhäuser Inn (3680') and thence via the Rossfeld Alp (4705'; rmts.) to the (1 1/4 hr.) Hennenköpfl (5090'; splendid view); thence over the Hahnenkamm and the Ahornbüschen to the (1 hr.) Ecker-Sattel (p. 86). — The ascent of the Hohe Göll (8275') is very interesting and not difficult for experts (from Hallein 7 1/2 hrs.; guide 14 K.) From the church of Dürrnberg (see above) we ascend by a marked path to the (2 hrs.) Truckentann Alp and, skirting the E. slope of the Rossfeld, via the Dürrefeichen Alp (4115'), to the (1 1/2 hr.) Ecker-Sattel and the (1 hr.) Purscheller-Haus on the Eckerfirst (p. 86), 3 hrs. below the top (comp. p. 107).

The Schlenken (5400') is easily ascended in 4 1/2 hrs. by a marked path via Waidach and Spumberg (Zillreut Inn). The view resembles that from the Gaisberg. A marked path leads from the Schlenken via the 'Jägernase' to the (3 hr.) Schmittenstein (5555'), commanding a fine panorama.

To Berchtesgaden (7 M.), a pleasant road, recommended to walkers (steep at the beginning and end and not very suitable for driving). The route passes the church and leads to the (25 min.) Wegscheid Inn (1975; to the left, the route to the Dürrnberg). The road here turns to the right, crosses the (1/2 M.) Austrian frontier, and reaches the (1/4 M.) Bavarian custom-house of Zill (2155'; Inn). We then traverse a hilly plateau, sprinkled with farms and groups of trees (view of the Untersberg to the right), and finally descend rapidly through the wooded Nesseltal-Graben to the (3 M.) Salzburg-Berchtesgaden road (p. 81). — Another road runs from the Dürrnberg via Au (p. 84) direct to (9 M.) Berchtesgaden or to (9 M.) Hintereck (p. 85).

To the Almbachstrub. — Road by Adnet (Post), with large marble-quarries, and through the Wiestal (or Almbach) to the (10 M.) Neuhäusl (inn). Then by the Franz-Reyl-Stieg, high on the right bank, to the ravine of the Strubbach (discharge of the Hintersee), flanked with huge precipices (to the Leopoldinenklaue 1 hr.). Road thence to (1 1/2 M.) Faistenau (2380'; inn), 2 M. to the S. of which is the Faistenauer Hintersee (2250'). To the E. of Faistenau an easy path leads over the (3 hrs.) Faistenauer Schaftberg (5110'; fine view) and through the Tiefbrunnau to (2 1/2 hrs.) Fuschl (p. 114).

The train follows the right bank of the Salzach and crosses the Taufelsbach, which issues from a deep gorge, 3 M. to the E. From (16 M.) Kuchi (1525; Neuwirt), an old village with a Gothic church, a path leads to the right across the Salzach direct to the (21/4 M.) Schwarzbach Fall (p. 107).
18 M. **Golling** (1530'; *Hôtel-Pension Gollinger Hof, R. 2-4, pens. 6-10 K.; *Hôtel Bahnhof, at the station, R. 1½-3, pens. 5-8 K.; *Alte Post; Neue Post; Traube; Adler), a village with 720 inhab. 1/4 M. from the station, commanded by an old castle (now occupied by the district authorities). The cemetery, adjoining the church, commands an admirable view. On the E. side is the (10 min.) Bachstaff, a spur of the Rabenstein, with pleasant grounds and fine points of view. The route to the (2½ M.) *Gollinger Waterfall or Schwarzbach Fall* cannot be mistaken (one-horse carr. for 1-2 pers. 3, 3 pers. 4 K.). We turn to the right from the station, cross the Salzach near the Gollinger Hof, and follow the road to the right in the direction of the church of St. Nikolaus, on a hill, at the foot of which is the (1½ M.) *Hôtel Torren* (R. from 80 h., pens. 4-6 K.), with mineral baths and a charming view. Thence in about 1 min. more we reach the *Gasthaus zum Amerikaner*, and 6 min. beyond it the *Mühlen Inn*. An easy path, protected by railings, leads along the wooded slope of the Kleine Göll to the (1/4 hr.) spot (1900') where the Schwarzbach issues in a copious stream from the rocks and is precipitated through an aperture over a cliff 200' high, in two vast leaps. The Schwarzbach is fabled to be one of the outlets of the Königs-See (p. 87), which lies about 9 M. to the S.W. and 76' higher.

**From Golling to Berchtesgaden** (5½ hrs.; guide, 8 K., unnecessary for experts). From the (2 M.) Mühlen Inn a path (red marks) ascends the N. side of the valley (opposite are the precipes of the Hohe Göll, forming the Wilde Freitshof) to the (2½ hrs.) Dürrfeichten Alp (4425'; accommodation) and the (¾ hr.) Ecker-Sattel (1635'), between the Eckerfist and Ahornbuche, with a view of the Hohe Göll, Tennen-Gebirge, Dachstein, and Salzach-Tal (to the *Purtscheller-Haus, 1 hr., see p. 86*). From the Sattel we descend via Hintereck (p. 85) to (2½ hrs.) Berchtesgaden. A longer (by 1/4 hr.) but finer route from the Dürrfeichten Alp leads to the right across the (1 hr.) *Rosafeld* (5090'), which commands a view of the mountains and of the Salzach-Tal as far as Salzburg; then down to the *Rosfeld Alp* and via Au to the *Larawacht* (p. 84). — The *Hohe Göll* (8275') may be scaled from the (4 hrs.) *Purtscheller-Haus* in 3 hrs., see pp. 86, 106 (guide 16 K.; Joh. Promok or 'Jäger-Hansi', and M. Reiter at Golling).

**From Golling to the Königs-See** by the Torrener-Joch. 7-8 hrs., see p. 89 (marked path, guide not indispensable). In the Bläntau-Tal (p. 89), 1½ hr. to the S.W. of Golling, is the picturesque *Torrener Waterfall*, and farther up are the *Höllbach* and *Fischbach Falls*, at their best in spring.

The *Salzach-Oefen*, 2 M. to the S. of Golling, on the W. side of the highroad to Werfen (one-horse carr. for 1-2 pers. 3, 3 pers. 4 K.; halfway is the Leopolder Inn), are curious and picturesque ravines, filled with huge blocks of rock heaped together in wild confusion, between which the Salzach has forced its passage for upwards of a mile. These rocks, partly overgrown with wood, and undermined by the action of the water, are rendered accessible by paths and bridges in every direction. At the N. and S. entrances to the Oefen are finger-posts indicating the approach, and not ½ M. apart, whilst the walk through the rocky wilderness occupies ½ hr. A path leads along the left bank of the Salzach to a point of view
('der Oefen Ende') commanding the best survey of the Oefen as well as a glimpse of the Salzach-Tal, and to the (1¼ hr.) Kroaten-Höhle, a fortified cave on the slope of the Hagen-Gebirge, at the entrance of the Pass Lueg. — At the S. entrance to the Oefen is the Maria Brunneck Chapel (see below).

The *Pass Lueg, a grand ravine of the Salzach, 6 M. in length, between the Tennen-Gebirge on the E. and the Hagen-Gebirge on the W., forms a fitting portal from the lower to the higher Alps. (It should be traversed on foot or in an open carriage as far as Sulzau, see below; one-horse carr. 9 K.) The pass is frequently mentioned in the records of the struggles of 1809, in memory of which the Struber Monument was erected in 1898 near the chapel of Maria-Brunneck (1815'). About 1/4 M. from the chapel are fortifications constructed in 1836, and 3/4 M. farther on is the bridge of the Innsbruck railway (see p. 132). The road follows the right bank, passing (2 M.) the unpretending Stegenwald Inn, to (1½ M.) Sulzau (station; p. 132; Struber's Restaurant).

Route from Golling to Abtenau and Gosau, see p. 131; the Lammenöfen are about 61/2 M. from Golling, and the Aubach Fall about 9 M. (one-horse carr. for a visit to both and back, in 4-5 hrs., 8 K., two-horse carr. 12 K.) — From (3 M.) Scheffau (p. 131) the Schwarze Berg (5190') may be easily ascended, by the Lehngries Alp, in 3 hrs. (guide useful), or from Golling by a marked path via St. Anton and Kellau in 3½-4 hrs.; fine view from the summit.

22. From Linz to Salzburg.

77½ M. RAILWAY. Express in 2½-3 hrs. (fares 15 K. 40, 9 K. 60, 5 K. 20½ hrs.); ordinary trains in 3½-5 hrs. (10 K. 90, 6 K. 60, 3 K. 70½ hrs.).

Linz, see p. 465. — 6 M. Hörscbing; 11 M. Marchtrenk. — 15 M. Wels (990'; *Greif, R. 2-4 K.; *Hromatka's Railway Hotel, R. 1½-5 K.; Post; Kaiserin von Oesterreich, at the station; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms), a town of 12,200 inhab., on the Traun, has a restored Gothic church and an old castle in which Emp. Maximilian I. died in 1519. The municipal museum of Roman antiquities may be visited. The town contains numerous artesian wells, the gas issuing from which is used to heat and light the houses, as well as for motive power. The (½ hr.) *Marienwarte, on the Reinberg (1280'), commands a wide prospect. Wels is the junction for Passau (see Baedeker's Southern Germany).

From Wels to Grünau, 29 M., railway in 2 hrs. (2nd class 2 K. 90, 3rd cl. 1 K. 90½ hrs.). — 3 M. Schauersberg, with an old Gothic pilgrimage church; 5 M. Steinhaus. From (9½ M.) Sattledt a branch-line diverges to the left for Kremsmünster and Unter-Rohr (p. 474; 10½ M. in 40 min.). Beyond (20 M.) Peitenbach the line enters the picturesque and densely peopled Almtal and leads via (21 M.) Heiligenleiten to (25½ M.) Scharnstein-Mühlendorf (*Lidauer), a thriving village, whence the Hochsalm (4600') may easily be ascended in 2½ hrs. (fine view). Road to (9 M.) Gmunden, see p. 119. Thence via Kohlmühle and Trazenbrich to (29 M.) Grünau (1730'; *Schachtensee; Hochhaus), a finely situated village, at the foot of the Kaspber (5720'; marked path in 3½ hrs.). An interesting path leads hence via the Hauergraben and the Durchgang (3780') to the (4 hrs.) Mairalm (p. 119).
— From Grünau a good road (carriages at the station) gradually ascends to the (9 M.) Almsee (1930'), grandly situated on the N. margin of the Tote Gebirge (good accommodation at the Seehaus, belonging to the Abbey of Kremsmünster). From the Almsee to Steyring, the Oessee, and Alte-Aussee, see pp. 474, 120, and 127 (guides at Grünau).

20 M. Gunskirchen.—23½ M. Lambach (1260'; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms; Deisinger), a small town (1700 inhab.) with several large buildings. Among these is a Benedictine Abbey (founded in 1032), containing a considerable library 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 Paura, triangular in form, with three towers, and paved with marble of three different colours, founded in 1722 in honour of the Trinity. The Alps, especially the massive Traunstein, now become more and more conspicuous to the S.; in clear weather the snow-fields of the Dachstein are visible.

From Lambach to Gmunden, 17½ M., branch railway in 1¼ hr. The line crosses the Traun and runs towards the S., in view of the Traunstein (p. 119), 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 Höllen-Gebirge. 6 M. Rotham; 9½ M. Traunfall, from which a path descends to the right, through wood, to the (20 min.) Traun Fall (1in.), with electric power works. 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 43'. 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 ("Dergute Fall"), 400 yds. in length, constructed in 1573, with a fall of 50', which carries the salt-barges past the waterfall (in about 1 min.). For a fee of 40-60 h. one of the miller's men closes this canal and so causes the whole of the water to be precipitated over the rocks. The descent from Gmunden to the falls by one of the salt-barges (fare 3 K.) is a pleasant trip, quite unattended with danger; the start is usually made on Thurs., or Fri. at 9 a.m. and on Sat. at 7.30 a.m. and the fall reached in 1½ hr.; passengers (who must give notice the day before at Schiffslände 4) disembark about ¾ M. lower down, and return by train. Special passenger-barges also make occasional trips.

Next stations Aichberg-Steyrermühle, with a large paper-mill, Laa-kirchen, Obersieis, and Engelhof. Then Gmunden (Seebahnhof, 1½ M. from the station of the State Railway; see p. 117).

25 M. Markt Lambach. The line quits the Traun and enters the valley of the Ager (discharge of the Attersee, p. 111). On the left are the Priel group, Traunstein, and Höllen-Gebirge; between these the Dachstein is visible on a clear day. From (28 M.) Breitenschützing a branch-railway runs to the right to Wolfsegg. 30½ M. Schwendendorf. — 34 M. Attnang-Puchheim (1360'; Rail. Hotel & Restaurant), the junction of the railway to Ischl (R. 25).

From Attnang to Schärding, 41 M., railway in 2½-3 hrs., see Baedeker's Southern Germany. From (6 M.) Mannnich-Wolfsegg, the second station, a pleasant road leads to the E. to (2 M.) Wolfsegg (2266'; Hüttl, with view; Post), a small town charmingly situated on the slope of the Hausruck. The park of Count St. Julien (particularly the 'Schänze') commands a beautiful view of the hilly environs, with numerous villages, beyond which rise the Alps.

To the left is the ancient château of Puchheim; in the background the Höllen-Gebirge (p. 111). — 36½ M. Vöcklabruck (1430'; Rail.
Restaurant; Post, R. 11/2-5 K.) is a little town (2000 inhab.) on the Ager, with old gate-towers and remains of walls. On a height to the E. is the old Gothic church of Schöndorf. To the Attersee, see below.

The train twice crosses the Vöckla, which flows into the Ager here. 401/2 M. Timmelkam; 431/2 M. Neukirchen-Gampern; 44 M. Redl-Zipf (Traumüller), with a large brewery (right); 47 M. Vöckla-mart; 491/2 M. Frankenmarkt (1675'; buffet). The railway now quits the Vöckla and winds through the wooded hills which form the watershed between the Traun and the Inn. 54 M. Pöndorf. The highest point (1970') is near (56 M.) Ederbauer. To the left, above (581/2 M.) Rabenschwand - Oberhofen, we observe the overhanging summit of the Schafberg and the Schober (p. 112). — 60 M. Strasswalchen; 611/2 M. Steindorf (Rail. Restaurant), the junction for Braunau; 621/2 M. Neumarkt-Köstendorf (1805').

The Tannberg (2570'; Inn. with view-tower), easily ascended from Neumarkt in 11/4 hr., is a splendid point of view (marked path). Descent to Mattsee (11/4 hr. see below).

Beyond (66 M.) Weng the train skirts the pretty Wallersee, or Lake of Seekirchen (1653'), 33/4 M. in length. — 67 M. Wallersee; a small electric launch plies in connection with the trains to Henndorf, on the E. bank of the Wallersee. — 69 M. Seekirchen (1675'; inn). A diligence plies twice daily in 11/4 hr. from Seekirchen via Obertrum to (3 M.) Mattsee (1660'; Bräu; Kapitel Inn), charmingly situated on a headland between the Ober-Trumer See and Nieder-Trumer See (the 'Mattsee'). On the W. bank of the Ober-Trumer See is Seesham (Höt., Pens. Kohlerberg, with grounds), a summer-resort. About 11/2 M. to the N.W. is the smaller Grabensee. The Schlossberg (1865'; 11/4 hr. from Mattsee) affords a good survey; and the Buchberg (2810'; 1 hr.) an extensive panorama.

The train then enters a wooded tract and crosses the deep ravine of the Fischach (outflow of the Wallersee) several times. 711/2 M. Eugendorf (p. 113); 731/2 M. Hallwang-Elixhausen. The train now turns sharply to the S. and runs through a wooded ravine into the valley of the Salsach (to the left the cone of the Gaisberg, to the right the Hohe Göll, Tennen - Gebirge, Untersberg, and Stauffen; over the last the snow-fields of the Uebergossene Alp). 76 M. Berg-Maria-Plain (p. 103). — 771/2 M. Salzburg, see p. 95.

23. The Attersee and Mondsee.

Railway from Vöcklabruck to Kammer, 71/2 M., in 32 minutes. Steamboat on the Attersee from Kammer to Unterach six times daily in summer in 21/4 hrs. (fare 3 K. 40 or 2 K. 30 h.); on the Mondsee ten times daily from See to Mondsee in 11/4 hr. (fare 1 K. 50 or 1 K. 20 h.; to Scharfling in 11/2 hr., 90 or 60 h.). Omnibuses from Unterach to See in 25 min. (80 h.), with long halts at both stations (walking preferable; electric tramway under construction).

Vöcklabruck, see p. 109. The Attersee line diverges from the State Railway a little to the W. of Vöcklabruck and skirts the winding Ager. 21/2 M. Oerenthalheim-Timmelkam; 3 M. Pichlwang. On the left, beyond the finely wooded hills, rise the Traunstein and the Höllen-Gebirge. 41/2 M. Lensing; 51/2 M. Siebenmühlen, so called
from the seven mills in the Au, to the left. The train now crosses the Ager.

71/2 M. Kammer, a pleasant village, with lake-baths and promenades, and a château of Herr von Horváth, lies on a promontory at the N. end of the Attersee (*Hôtel Seehof, with garden and baths, R. 21/2-4, pens. 71/2-10 K.; Hofwirt, R. 11/2-2 K., well spoken of; Traube, unpretending; Schiff; Mittendorfer, at Schörfling, 1/2 M. to the E.; *Polovschepp's Hotel at Seewalchen, 1 M. to the N., on the lake). Lodgings also at the château and at several villas. Swimming-baths in the lake.

The Attersee, or Kammersee (1525'), 121/2 M. in length, 1-2 M. in breadth, and 660 ft. in depth, the largest lake in Austria (18 sq. M.), is bounded by picturesque mountains at the S. end. To the right the finely-shaped Schafberg rises immediately from the water; to the S.E. is the broad range of the Höllen-Gebirge, stretching towards the Traunsee.

The steamer, leaving the quay near the railway-station, skirts the E. bank to Weyregg (Post), a village on the site of an ancient Roman settlement, and then crosses the lake diagonally to Attersee (*Hôtel-Pens. Attersee, with baths, R. 2-5, board 4 K.), charmingly situated at the foot of the Buchberg (2650'), with a Roman Catholic and a Protestant church. On the W. bank we next touch at Morganhof, Nussdorf (Wiesinger), Porschallen, and Stockwinkel, and on the E. at Steinbach (inn) and at Forstamt Weissenbach, prettily situated at the foot of the Höllen-Gebirge.

From Steinbach to the Langbath Lakes (31/2 hrs.), a pleasant excursion in dry weather. A road leads round the N. side of the Höllen-Gebirge (path via Feuchten preferable in dry weather) to the (3/4 hr.) Kien-Klause (1940). Then past a lumber-shed and over the Kraberger-Tafel (1780') to the (1 hr.) Aurach-Klause: thence through the Aurach-Tal to the Gross-Alm (p. 118) and over the Lueg (p. 118; yellow way-marks) to the (11/4 hr.) Hintere Langbath-See (p. 120).

The steamer now steers close to the precipitous rocks at the upper end of the lake, and touches at Weissenbach (*Post Hotel, R. 2-10, board 5 K., often full in summer), whence a good road leads through the sequestered Weissenbach-Tal, between the Höllen-Gebirge and the Leonsberg, to (10 M.) Mitter-Weissenbach (p. 120; omnibus to Ischl daily, see p. 123). The steamer coasts the pine-clad Breitenberg to Burgau (Loidl's Inn, with an interesting fish-pond) and —

Unterach (*Hôtel am See; Post; Goldnes Schiff; Leitner, with garden), a summer-resort, beautifully situated at the mouth of the See-Ache, which descends from the Mondsee.

Excursions (guides, Ed. Beer, Jos. Forstner). A pleasant walk may be taken along the lake to the (20 min.) Kaiserbrunnen and the (1/4 hr.) Burggraben-Rechen, and thence to (1/2 hr.) Burgau and (1/2 hr.) Weissenbach (see above). A finger-post at the Burggraben-Rechen points out a narrow path, hewn in the rock and protected by a railing (steady nerves desirable), which leads to the (20 min.) romantic Burggraben-Klamm, with a waterfall. — To St. Wolfgang by the Erzherzogin-Valerie-Weg, 3 hrs., interesting
MONDSEE

The path ascends to the right near the entrance to the Burgau-Klamm and crosses the saddle to the E. of the Schafberg, passing the Schwertsie See (p. 115).

Ascent of the Schafberg (p. 115) from Unterach, 4-1/2 hrs.; guide, advisable for the inexperienced, 6 K., from See on the Mondsee 4 K. 80 H.

We follow the Mondsee road to (1/2 M.) a guide-post indicating a path leading over a bridge to the left, and ascending the right bank of the Ache through fine wood. Where the path forks (9/4 M.), we take the branch to the left (the footpath to the right leads to the Mondsee, see below), and follow the red marks to (1/2-2 hrs.) the Eisenauer Alp (3350'; milk). Hence in 1 hr. to the Suisse Alp, above the picturesque little Grünsee (almost dry in midsummer); we then ascend again for about 5 min. and skirt the rocks of the Schafberg to the right by an almost level path for 25 min. (fine view of the Attersee and Mondsee). Finally, beyond the Kaiserquelle, the path ascends in zigzags and by steps cut in the rock (provided with a railing, and quite safe) to the Himmelspforte, a passage hewn through the rocks of the Schaftloch, on emerging from which we have a magnificent view of the Dachstein and Hochkönig, previously concealed. A few paces farther on we reach the (1/2 hr.) Schafberg Hotel (p. 116). — Those coming from the Mondsee do not need to go the whole way to Unterach, but follow a path ascending direct from the lake, which joins the Unterach route in 1/2 hr.

The road from Unterach to the Mondsee (omnibus, see p. 110; preferable the beautiful path through the woods on the right bank, 1/4 hr.) follows the left bank of the Ache, through the Au, passes Ober-Burgau (Inn zur Wiesenau, on the lake), and reaches (2/4 M.) the steamboat-station See (inn), at the E. end of the Mondsee (1570'). The Schafberg here rises abruptly from the lake; opposite us is the Drachenstein, and beyond it the Schober. The lake is 7 M. long and 1-1/4 M. broad, and is bounded on the N. by wooded hills of moderate height. A picturesque road skirts the S. bank of the lake from See to (1/4 hr.) Scharfling, piercing the Kienbergwand by means of a short tunnel. The steamboat calls at Waldhotel Kreuzstein, at the foot of the Kienbergwand (S. bank); *Waldhotel Kreuzstein; to the Altersbach Waterfall, 8 min.), and at Pichl (*Hotel Auhof, R. 2-8, board 5 K.), situated in a small bay on the N. bank, and then crosses to Scharfling (Hotel Scharfling), on the S. bank, 1/2 M. from the railway-station of the same name (p. 113).

Ascent of the Schafberg (p. 115; 4 hrs.; guide 8 K., unnecessary). We follow the St. Gilgen road (p. 113) to the S., ascending through wood past the small Egelsee. After 1 M. (finger-post) we take the good bridle-path to the left, which leads mostly through wood, past the Elisabeth-Höhe (pretty view of the Mondsee), to the (3/4 hr.) Kessel Alp (rfmts.), where we have a view of the Krottensee and St. Gilgen. In about 1 hr. more the path emerges from the wood, and skirts the mountain-slope to the right to the (1/2 hr.) Schafberg Alp (p. 115).

Beyond Scharfling the steamer hugs the S. shore, along which runs the Salzkammergut railway. After calling at Plomberg (Hotel, with garden on the lake), which is also a railway-station (see p. 113), it steers obliquely across the lake. Retrospect (E.) of the imposing Schafberg, in the background the Höllen-Gebirge; to the left (S.) the Drachenstein, through which an aperture is seen near the top; then the double-peaked Schober.

Mondsee (1575'; Post, Krone, R. 2 1/2-4 K., both very fair; Traube; Adler; Weisses Rössl; *Hôtel Königsbad, on the lake, 1/2 M. to the E.,
THALGAU. Maps, pp. 76, 114. — II. R. 24. 113

R. 2-6 K.; Dr. Lechner's Sanatorium; Dr. Müller's Hydropathic), a thriving place (1500 inhab.), with a château of Prince Wrede (formerly a Benedictine abbey), a large church, and two Bath Establishments, prettily situated at the N.W. end of the lake, attracts numerous visitors in summer. Beautiful walks on the banks of the lake. The Mariahilf Chapel (10 min.) affords the best survey of the lake.

Excursions (guide, Jos. Fink). Ascent of the Kulmspitze (3590'), via Stabau by a marked path in 2 hrs., easy and interesting; admirable panorama. — Kolomans-Berg (3660'), 3 hrs., ascended by a marked path crossing the Gaisberg to the (2½ hrs.) Scherntrianer-Bauer (3135'; fntts.); fine view of the Alps. — The Schöber (3355'; 3½ hrs., with guide) requires a steady head; marked path from the station of Teufelmühle (see below) through wood to the left to the (1½ hrs.) ruin of Wartenfels, a good point of view; then by a steep ascent to the top. The descent may be made to Fuschl (p. 114) or to St. Gilgen (see p. 114). — Drachenstein (3395'), from Plomberg (p. 112), in 3 hrs., with guide, rather fatiguing. — The Höllkar-Schneid (3350'), easy and well worth the effort, may be ascended in 3 hrs. by a marked path from Plomberg. The descent may be made to the Waller Abl and Hüttenstein (p. 114).

For the Salzkammergut-Lokalbahn (narrow-gauge railway) from Mondsee via St. Lorenz to (20 M., in 1½ hr.) Salzburg, see R. 24.


41½ M. Salzkammergut-Lokalbahn (narrow-gauge railway) in 3-3½ hrs. (fares 8 K. 50, 4 K. 30 h.; return-fares 11 K. 40, 5 K. 70 h., on Sun. and holidays single fares; no 2nd class). This is an attractive excursion, with which a visit to the "Schafberg may easily be combined (4-5 hrs. more); steamboat preferable from station Lueg (p. 115).

Salzburg, see p. 95. The station of the Salzkammergut line is opposite the State Railway Station (p. 95). For a time the line runs parallel to the Linz railway, with Maria-Plain to the left and the Untersberg, Hohe Göll, Gaisberg, and Nockstein to the right. We then pass under the Linz line and reach (1¼ M.) Itzling (Kapellenwirt). Farther on we ascend gradually amid wood-clad hills to (3 M.) Sölleheim and (6 M.) Eugendorf-Kalham (1330'; to the left the large village of Eugendorf, p. 110). The train then crosses the upland plain, with its meadows and farms. 8 M. Krafwiesen. At (10½ M.) Enzersberg (2070') we reach the watershed and begin to descend in windings. Beyond (12 M.) Irlach we cross the Fischbach. — 13 M. Thalgau (1770'; Fuchs, Neuwart), a pleasant little town on the Fuschler Ache. To the E. rise the Schober, Drachenstein, Schafberg, and Höllen-Gebirge. — The line follows the pleasant valley, passing Vetterbach and Teufelmühle (Restaurant, with river-baths).— 17½ M. St. Lorenz (1600'; Rail. Restaurant) is the junction of the branch-line (2½ M., in 10 min.) to Mondsee (p. 112).

Near (19½ M.) Plomberg the train reaches the lovely Mondsee (p. 112), into which the Schafberg descends abruptly on the right. We ascend gradually (tunnel), first on the open hillside and then through wood, and turn to the right through a tunnel 105 yds. long. — 20½ M. Scharfling (1770'). The village (p. 112), with the small

Baedeker's Eastern Alps. 11th Edit.
Eglsee, lies to the left, below the line. — Farther on the line is carried along the hillside by rock-cuttings and two tunnels, one of which, the Eibenberg Tunnel (1900'), is 1/4 M. long. Beyond the wood-girt Krottensee we reach (21 1/2 M.) Hüttenstein (Hôtel Krottensee), with a château to the left (ascent of the Schafberg, see below). We descend, at first through meadows and wood (high up, to the left, the Schafberg Hotel), and then along the steep face of the hill (gradient 1:4), with a fine view of the Abersee. Beyond (23 M.) Billroth the line sweeps round and reaches —

24 M. St. Gilgen (Rail. Restaurant; *See-Hotel, on the lake, R. 2-6, pens. 7 1/2-11 K.; *Post, R. 1 1/2-3, pens. 7-12 K.; *Restaurant sur Post, on the lake, with rooms and baths; Radetsky; Kandler), an attractive village (700 inhab.) at the N.W. end of the Abersee.

Excursions. In the wood, about 1/2 M. to the N.W., are the Steinklipfe, the remains of an extensive landslip (for paths, etc., see placard at the entrance). — Falkensteinwand, 1-1 1/4 hr. We proceed to Fürberg (Ebner), either by steamer (10 min.) or on foot round the N. end of the lake via Brunnenwinkel (1/2 hr.). Thence, passing (1/4 hr.) the Scheffel Monument (a pyramid, 13' high), we ascend to the (1/2 hr.) pilgrimage-chapel and hermitage of St. Wolfgang. (The path leads on, passing the Villa Kaiser, to St. Wolfgang; 1/2 hr.) — A marked path, starting at the precipice at the beginning of the ascent, leads to the right to (1/2 hr.) the Abersee Panorama and (2 min.) the Scheffel-Blick, on the top of the Falkensteinwand. — The Zwölferhorn (1895') may be ascended from St. Gilgen in 2 1/2-3 hrs. by a marked path via the Saustall Alp (rifmts.); easy and interesting; picturesquely view.

Ascent of the Schafberg from St. Gilgen (see p. 115); bridle-path, 3 1/2 hrs. The best plan is to take the train (10 min.) to Hüttenstein (see above) and proceed to the E. from the Krottensee Restaurant over meadows, to the (5 min.) Reithberger Inn. This point may also be reached on foot, from St. Gilgen via Winkel in 35, or from Fürberg (see above) in 20 minutes. A few paces farther on we ascend the steep path (with red marks) to the left. After 1/4 hr. a glimpse of the Abersee is obtained. Farther on the path ascends in windings through wood to the (1/2 hr.) Lichtenstein Alp (3150'). We then ascend in a straight direction, and afterwards again in windings through wood to the (1 hr.) Schafberg Alp (p. 116).

From St. Gilgen to Salzburg, 17 1/2 M. The road passes (4 1/2 M.) Fuschl (1995; Mohr; Sandwirt), at the E. end of the small Fuschl-See (2 1/2 M. long). [From Fuschl through the Tiefbrunnau to the top of the Faistenauer Schafberg (5110'), 3 1/2-4 hrs., interesting and not difficult. Descent to Faistenau, and thence via Wiesental (Almbachstrub) to (7 hrs.) Hallein, see p. 106.] Beyond Fuschl the road ascends near the S. bank of the lake to (9 1/2 M.) Hof (2415'; Post) and then descends, passing the Nockstein (p. 102), to Guggental (1990'; Hatschek) and (17 1/2 M.) Salzburg (p. 95).

The Abersee or St. Wolfgang-See, a greenish-blue lake (1800'; 5 sq. M.), 7 M. long, 1 1/4 M. broad, and 374' deep, is bounded on the N. by the Schafberg, while on the S., beyond the wooded banks, rise the Sparber, Hohe Zinken, Königsberghorn, and other picturesquely shaped mountains. The banks approaching each other above St. Wolfgang divide the lake into an Upper and a Lower Lake. A Stramboat (preferable to the railway if time allows) plies in summer 8-9 times daily, in 1 hr., from St. Gilgen via St. Wolfgang to Strobl, and vice versa. The boat touches first at Fürberg (see above), on the E. bank, to the E. of which is the Scheffel Monument (see above).
PANORAMA VOM SCHAFBERG.
It then steers round the projecting Falkensteinwand. On the rocks are two crosses. The Ochsenkreuz ('ox-cross') commemorates the exploit of a butcher, whose ox became unmanageable and plunged into the lake. The bold butcher followed, and grasping the ox by the tail reached the opposite bank in safety. The Hochzeitskreuz ('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. On the S. face of the Falkenstein, in red letters a yard high, is an inscription in honour of the poet Victor von Schefel. The next steamboat-station is at the Bräuhaus Lueg, on the W. side of the lake (railway-station, see below). The boat then descends the lake, passing the Frauenstein with the Villa Haisere (I.), threads the narrows of St. Wolfgang, and calls at the Station of the Schafberg Railway and at St. Wolfgang (see below). Thence our track lies across the Untersee (to the left the Pürglstein) to Strobl, 1/2 M. to the W. of the railway-station (p. 116).

The Railway leads from St. Gilgen along the S.W. bank of the lake to (25 M.) Lueg (restaurant, see above), where the track was submerged in the lake in March, 1907, and (26 1/2 M.) Geschwändt and then intersects the flat delta of the Zinkenbach. At (28 M.) Zinkenbach we cross the stream. — 29 M. St. Wolfgang (Rail. Restaurant; *Erzherzog Franz Karl, R. 1 K. 20 h. - 4 K.), the station for St. Wolfgang and the Schafberg Railway (steam-ferry to the village in 5 min., to the mountain-railway in 10 min., 80 h. there and back).

St. Wolfgang. — Hotels. *Hôtel-Pension Peter, in an elevated situation, R. from 2. D. 3, pens. 6-8 K.; *Edhofer zum Weissen Rössel, with veranda on the lake, R. 3-6, D. 3, pens. 7-9 K.; Zum Touristen, Zimmerbräu, both well spoken of; Alter Pitterbräu, R. 11/2-21/2 K.; Hôtel Cortissen, at the W. end of the village, with garden, well spoken of; Weisser Hirsch, unpretending; Bär.

St. Wolfgang is a considerable village (600 inhab.), prettily situated on the narrow strip of shore at the foot of the Schafberg. The Gothic church contains a winged *Altar-piece, carved in wood by M. Pacher in 1481. In the court is a fountain with good reliefs by Lienhart Raunacher of Passau (1515).

 Pleasant walks to the Cyclamen-Wiese (Steins-Ruhe; 1/4 hr.), the Dietlach-Wildnis (20 min.), the Villa Haisere on the Frauenstein (see above; 1 hr.; adm. to the park on application), etc. — To St. Gilgen via the Falkensteinwand and Fürberg, 2 hrs., see p. 114. — A pleasant excursion (3 1/2-4 hrs.) may be taken by the Hoitsbauer to the (1 1/2 hr.) Schwarze See (2330'; Inn), at the S.E. base of the Schafberg, then across the moor to the (1 hr.) timber dams, and thence by the Erzherzogin-Valerie-Weg to (1 1/2 hr.) Unterach on the Attersee (p. 111), or to (1 1/2 hr.) Weissenbach (p. 111).

 The *Schafberg (5840'), an isolated mass of Alpine limestone, rising between the Abersee, the Mondsee, and the Attersee, commands one of the finest and most picturesque views among the German Alps. A Rack-and-Pinion Railway ascends from St. Wolfgang to (3 1/2 M.) the top in about 1 hr. (fare 6 K. 30 h., down 4, up and down 9 K. 40 h.) — The Railway Station (*Hôtel-Pens. Peter zur Schafbergbahn, with garden on the lake, R. from 2 K., 1.)
3 K.) lies 1/2 M. to the W. of the village. Soon after starting, the train crosses the Dietl bach (to the right the Dietl bach-Wildnis, see p. 115) by a viaduct 50' high, and then ascends to the W. through wood, with an average gradient of 1 : 4, to a (11/2 M.) station for taking in water. The lake sinks farther and farther beneath us. Below the line, to the left, lies the Dorner Alp (3130'). Magnificent view to the S.W., embracing the Hochkönig, Hohe Göll, Watzmann, and Untersberg. Near the (21/2 M.) Schafberg Alp (4465'; good Inn, R. 1 K. 20 h.-2 K. 40 h.), which commands a splendid view, the train quits the wood and ascends over grassy and stony slopes. Below, to the left are seen the Krottensee and parts of the Mondsee and Zeller-See. Beyond the station of (3 M.) Schafberghöhlen (ca. 4920'; see below) and a tunnel 110 yds. long (windows should be closed) we reach the (3½ M.) terminus Schafbergs spitze (5665'). An easy path leads hence to (5 min.), the summit (*Hötel, R. 2-3, pens. from 7 K.; advisable to order rooms in advance by telephone from St. Wolfgang). The *View (comp. the adjoining Panorama) commands 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. The Dachstein group, rising to the S., is most imposing.

On the S. slope of the Schafberg are the Schafberg-Höhlen or Wetterloch-Höhlen (adm. 1 K.), interesting stalactite caverns lighted by electricity, a visit to which may be paid from the station of Schafberghöhlen (see above) in the interval between two trains (on the descent only), or from the Schafberg Alp (see above).

The Bridle Path from St. Wolfgang to the Schafberg (3½-4 hrs.; blue marks) starts at the W. end of the village and in 10 min. ascends to the right, keeping below the railway. 1½ hr. Dorner Alp; 1½ hr. Schaf berg Alp (see above); 1 hr. (stony path) the summit — Paths also ascend the Schafberg from St. Gilgen or Hüttenstein (see p. 114), from Schaf fling (see p. 112), and from Unterach (see p. 112).

The Railway to Ischl leads from the station of St. Wolfgang (p. 115) along the Abersee. In front rise the Sparber and Rettenkogel, in the background the Tote Gebirge. — 31½ M. Strobl; the village (*Hötel am See, with garden, R. 2 K. 40 h.; Brandauer; Aigner) and steamboat-station (p. 115; to St. Wolfgang 1/4 hr.) lie 1½ M. to the N., at the E. end of the lake. Farther on we cross the Weiss enbach and pass (33½ M.) Aigen-Voglhub (Voglhub Restaurant) and (35 M.) Wacht (inn), at the mouth of the Schiffau-Tal (p. 123). We cross the Ischl, flowing from the Abersee, to (36 M.) Aschau and recross it to (36½ M.) Pfandl (inn). The train now sweeps round to the S. and penetrates the Kalvarienberg by a tunnel 730 yds. long. At (38½ M.) Kaltenbach (p. 121), at the S.W. end of Ischl, we pass over the Kaltenbach Viaduct, 130 yds. long, immediately afterwards cross the Traun (bridge 75 yds. long), join the State Railway, and, recrossing the Traun, enter the station of (41½ M.) Ischl (p. 121).
25. From Attnang to Gmunden and Ischl.

State Railway to (8 M.) Gmunden in 25-40 min. (1 K. 54, 92, 52 h.), to (28 M.) Ischl in 1 1/4-2 hrs. (3 K. 82, 2 K. 30, 1 K. 30 h.). — From Salzburg to Ischl via Attnang (11 1/2 M.) in 4-1/2 hrs.; from Vienna to Ischl via Attnang (17 M.), express in 6 hrs., via Amatetten and Selzthal (104 M.) express in 8 1/4 hrs. — Season Tickets for excursions in the Salzkammergut (State Railway and Salzkammergut Railway) for 15 days, 1st class 55, 2nd cl. 38, 3rd cl. 22 K.; for 30 days, 82, 55, 33 K.

Attnang, see p. 109. The railway crosses the Ager (on the right Schloss Puchheim, p. 109) and the Aurach, and then follows the smiling Aurach-Tal via (11/4 M.) Wankham and (3 1/2 M.) Aurachkirchen (1525') to (6 M.) Pindsdorf (Touristenheim) and (8 M.) Gmunden. The State Railway Station (1575'; buffet) lies above the town to the W., 1 M. from the lake (electric tramway to the market-place in 1/4 hr., 40 K.).

Gmunden. — Hotels. *Hôtel Austria (Pl. a), R. 4-12 K., R. 80 h., D. 4, pens. from 10 K.; *Belleve (Pl. b), R. 3-8, board 7 K., both first-class, on the lake; *Hôtel Mucha (Pl. d), on the lake, with garden, R. 4-5 K.; *Goldnes Schifl (Pl. c), R. 3-6 K.; Krone (Pl. e), R. from 11/2 K.; *Post, R. 2-4 K.; Goldener Brunnen (Pl. f), above the lock of the Traun, good wine; Goldner Sonne (Pl. g), R. 2-6 K.; Schwan (Pl. h), Rathaus-Platz; Goldner Hirsch (Pl. i); Goldene Kanone; Goldener Löwe; Goldener Engel. — Bajnhof-Hôtel, Zum Grünen Wald, both near the state rail. station. — Kur-Hôtel am Kohl (Pl. h), Satori-Str., on the slope of the Hochkogel, with grounds and fine view, pens. from 8 K. (inhaling-room for saline and vapor, hydropathic, electric and chalybeate baths, etc.).

Cafés. Kursaal (Pl. i), on the lake, with veranda, restaurant, and reading-room (admission free); Kiosk, Angerer, on the Esplanade; Brandl, Goldenes Schifl; both in the Rathaus-Platz. — Confectioners: Grellinger, Franz Joseph-Platz; Woll, in the theatre.

Baths of all kinds at the Belleve and Austria; Fischil's Baths, at the bridge over the Traun; Thereseinbad, Elisabeth-Str. 76; Swimming Baths, by the Esplanade, for ladies and gentlemen (bath with towel, etc., 70 h.).

Trinkhalle for mineral waters, whey, etc., on the Esplanade. — Theatre (Pl. 2), from June to September. — Visitors' Tax for a stay of 4 days to 3 weeks each person 2 K. per week; for a longer stay one person 16 K., additional members of the same family 6 K. Music Tax, each person 6 K. — Mönhardt's Library, Rathaus-Platz.

Carriages. Drive within the town, one-horse carr. 1, two-horse carr. 1 K. 40 h.; to the State Station 2 or 3, at night 2 K. 60 h. or 4 K.; to the Satori Gardens 2 or 3, Altinuster 3 K. 20 h. or 5, Baumgarten 4 or 6, Ebensweier 3 K. 60 or 5 K. 60 h. (via Satori Gardens or 7 K.); Traun Fall 8 or 13, Kammer on the Attersee (4 hrs.) 12 or 20, Almsee (6 hrs.) 19 or 30, Langbath Lakes (whole day) 14 or 20 K.; no extra charge for returning; and stay of 1 hr. allowed, beyond which 40 or 60 h. per 1/4 hr. is charged for waiting.

Boats. To Ort or Weyer with one rower 60 h., Grünberger Gut 80 h., Steinhaus 1 K. 20, Altinuster 1 K. 60, Kleine Ramsau or Ebensweier 1 K. 80, Haidengut 2 K., Lainau-Steig 2 K. 60 h. (return fare included; with two rowers, one-half more; for waiting, 20 h. per 1/4 hr.; boat per hr. with one rower 1 K. 20, with two rowers 1 K. 80 h.

Gmunden (1395'), the capital of the Salzkammergut, is a busy town (7100 inhab.) and favourite watering-place, charmingly situated at the efflux of the Traun from the Traunsee. The Parish Church contains an altar in carved wood by Schwandler, of 1566. Handsome modern Protestant Church in the English Gothic style. The
shady *Esplanade* (band 8 to 9, 11.30 to 12.30, and 6 to 8; Sundays 11.30 to 1 and 5.30 to 7), on the W. bank, commands a good survey of the lake: to the left is the wooded *Grüenburg* (3295'), then the *Traunstein* (5550'), rising almost perpendicularly from the lake, and the *Erlakogel* (3150'); farther to the right, in the background, the *Wilde Kogel* (6865') and the *Kleine Sonnstein* (3030'), apparently terminating the lake; to the right of it the *Sonnstein-Höhe* (3430'), then the broad *Fahrnau* (3940'), the *Kranabet-Sattel* (p. 120), and the *Hölle-Gebirge* (p. 111). Pleasant gardens and villas in the environs.

**SHORT WALKS** (routes all indicated by marks). To the N. the (1/4 hr.) *Kalvarienberg* (1575'), with excellent survey of the town and environs; farther to the W. (10 min.) the "*Hochkogel* (1770')", with fine view (best ascended from the Satori-Str. by an easy zigzag path through the grounds of the Kur-Hotel); at its W. base (10 min.) the "*Town Park* (pretty views); above it the (1/4 hr.) "*Satori Gardens*, a charming park with beautiful points of view; to the S.W. *Ort* (11/2 M.), with two châteaux, one on an island connected with the mainland by a bridge, 140 yds. long. — On the right bank of the Traun (footpath over the Marien-Brücke) lie the shady *Kronprinz-Rudolf-Anlagen* (pleasure-grounds), with a restaurant (1/2 hr.). To the N.E. is the villa of the Queen of Hanover; on the height to the E. is the magnificent château of the Duke of Cumberland, with fine grounds (no admission). To the E., *Baumgarten* (3 hr.); to the S.E., *Sieberroth* (2 hr.), on the N. slope of the Grünberg (both with a restaurant). Pleasant promenade on the E. bank of the lake (shady in the morning) past the restaurants *Alpenstieg* (1/4 hr.), *Echo* (20 min.), *Grünberger Gut* (1/2 hr.), *Steinhaus* (60 min.), *Kleine Ramsau* (110 min.), and *Hoisan* (70 min.) to the *Staininger* (1 1/2 hr.); the last four are steamboat-stations. From Hoisan a steep path (red marks) ascends to the (1 hr.) Überraschung ("surprise"), with splendid view.

**LONGER WALKS.** By the Elisabeth-Strasse, past the château of *Ort* and the villas of the Grand-Duchess of Tuscany and the Duke of Wurttemberg, to (2 M.) *Altönönzer* (3 M.) *Ebenweiter*, and to (7 1/4 M.) *Traunkirchen* (p. 119). — Through the Satori grounds (see above) by a marked path to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Gmundner Berg* (2700'; fine view; inn at the top); we descend to (1 hr.) the *Reindl-Mühle* in the Aurach-Tal (see below) and return via the *Dichtl-Mühle*, or via Ebenweiter to (2 hrs.) Gmundner (4 1/2 hrs. in all). — Descent on the left bank of the Traun to the *Thevesten-Tal* cotton-mill, (2 M.) *Altönönzer*, and (4 1/2 M.) *Olstorf* (inn). — Past the Staats-Bahnhof and via *Pinsdorf* to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Raben-Mühle* ("Inn"); or from Pinsdorf to the W. to the (1 hr.) *Kufhaus* ("Touristenheim"); 5 min. to the N. is the *Dichtl-Mühle*. From the Kufhaus we may ascend the Aurach-Tal to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Reindl-Mühle* (inn) and proceed via *Neukirchen* to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Gross-Alm* (inn); thence either by a shady path across the *Lueg* to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Hintere Longabeth-See* (p. 120); or via the *Kraberg-Tafert* to (2 hrs.) *Steinbach* on the *Attersee* (p. 111). — From the *Pinsdorf* station (p. 117) we may ascend the *Hongar* (3060'; inn), with view of the *Attersee*, and proceed over the ridge to (1/2 hr.) the *Alpenberg* (3170), whence a path descends to the right through wood to the *Sickingenbach* and to (1 1/4 hr.) *Kammer*, on the Attersee (p. 110). — The *Traun* Falls may be visited on foot (3 1/2 hrs.) or by carriage (1 1/2 hr.); better by the Lambach railway (p. 109) or by one of the salt-barges mentioned at p. 109.

**LONGER EXCURSIONS.** Across the (1 1/2 hr.) *Himmelreich-Wiese* (2590), the (1/2 hr.) *Schnee-Wiese*, and the (1 1/2 hr.) *Hochschirr* (3150), with a view of the glaciers of the Dachstein, to the (9/4 hr.) *Lauchach-See* (2590), picturesquely situated on the E. side of the *Traunstein*; we return either by (2 hrs.) *Franzl im Holz* (inn), or by (1 1/4 hr.) the Kleine Ramsau, and take a small boat or the steamer thence to Gmundner. Finger-posts on this route, so that a guide (4 K. 60 h.) may be dispensed with. (Shortest route from the Kleine Ramsau to the Lauchach-See: from the landing-place we ascend in 1/4 hr. to the Waldbrast; then follow the path indicated by red and yellow marks, which leads to the lake in 2 hours. We return by the
same route for ½ hr., cross a meadow to the right and ascend into the wood, and regain Gmunden by the Hochgschirr, the Schneewiese, and the Himmelreich-Wiese.)

Traunstein (5550'), 4 hrs. from Lainau-Stiege, interesting (guide, advisable, 8 K.; if the ascent is made without guide, permission must be obtained from the Alpen-Verein, the Tourist Club, or in the Forestry Office at Gmunden). The lake is crossed to the Lainau-Stiege (to which also the 'Miesweg', a path constructed by the Austrian Tourist Club and partly guarded by a wire rail, leads from the Hoisn in 1 hr.), whence we ascend by steps hewn in the rock (130' high) to the (1 hr.) Kaisersitz in the Lainautal, 20 min. above which is the prettily-situated Mair-Alm (255'); rfmts. and beds.). From the Kaisersitz the path, indicated by red marks, ascends steeply to the left, past the Touristenbrunnen, to the (2½-3 hrs.) plateau of the Traunstein, overgrown with creeping-pines, from which rise the W. peak, or Fahrenkogel (5450'; stone monument and vane), and the Pyramidenkogel (5550'; the highest peak; trigonometrical signal). Magnificent view, particularly of the Priel group and the Dachstein. In the foreground, far below, lie the Traunsee (W.) and the Laudach-See (N.E.). — From the Mair-Alm (see above) to the N. over the Scharte (red marks) to the Laudach-See 2½ hrs.; laborious; to the E. over the Durchgang to (3½-4 hrs.) Grünau (see p. 108).

The Almsee is reached by carriage from Gmunden in 6 hrs. (carr. with one horse 19, two horses 30 K.). The road leads via Baumgarten (p. 110), Kramichsteg (inn), and St. Konrad, to (9 M.) Schärstein-Mühlendorf in the pretty Almtal, a station on the railway from Wels to (3 M.) Grünau (thence to the Almsee 3 hrs. more. see p. 109).

FROM GMUNDEN TO ISCHL (steamboat to Ebensee in 1 hr., fares 1 K. 70 and 1 K. 20 h., preferable to the railway; tickets are issued available both for the steamboat and the train; views to the left). The train passes the Duke of Wurtemberg's château, and at Alt-münster approaches the beautiful *Traunsee (1385'; 7½ M. long). — 10½ M. (from Attnang) Ebensee, with a château belonging to Don Alfonso de Bourbon (now partly occupied by a girls' school). The scenery becomes more severe as the S. end of the lake is approached, the green slopes gradually giving place to lofty mountains. Behind the Traunstein are the Hochkogel (4865') and the fine cone of the Erlakogel (p. 120). 13½ M. Traunkirchen; about ¼ M. from the station, on a beautiful bay, is the *Stein Inn, with a shady garden and veranda. The train next threads two tunnels and reaches (14½ M.) Traunkirchen-Ort, the station for the village of Traunkirchen (*Post, R. 2-6 K.; Burgstaller, with a terrace overlooking the lake, unpretending), charmingly situated on a peninsula. The church contains a quaintly carved wooden pulpit in the form of a ship, with nets and fish.

Fine view from the *Kalvarienberg, especially in the afternoon and evening. On a rock jutting into the lake is the Johannes-Kirche. On the opposite bank of the lake, in a cave on the slopes of the Erlakogel (p. 120), is the interesting Rötelsee: boat across the Traunsee from the Karbach-Mühle ½ hr.; then a steep ascent of 1 hr. (guide with torch, necessary, 4 K.). — A direct path leads in 2½ hrs. from the Hôtel am Stein to the Kreh, in the Langbath-Tal (p. 120).

The Kleine Sonnstein (3050'; 12½ hr.; guide necessary for novices) commands a charming view of the lake. From Traunkirchen we follow the Ebensee road for ¼ M., then take a marked path to the right to the (1½ hr.) top (last 20 min. over rocks).
The train passes through two short tunnels, and then the Sonnstein Tunnel, 1570 yds. in length. (The road runs between the Sonnstein and the lake; its construction is commemorated by a lion hewn in stone.) The train stops at (16 M.) Ebensee-Landungsplatz (See-Restaurant; Post, R. 2-5 K.; Bäckerwirt, fair; two bath-establishments, bath 40 h.), a steamboat-station, crosses the Traun, and reaches (171/2 M.) Ebensee-Bahnhof (1395'; Hôtel zum Auerhahn), a prettily situated place of some importance (5860 inhab., including Langbath), with salt-works, a watch-factory, and a large ammonia-factory. The brine evaporated at Ebensee is brought from Ischl and Hallstatt (p. 127) in pipes. The salt-baths are well fitted up. Good view from the Kalvarienberg.

Excursions. Pleasant walk on the left bank of the Traun, along the brine-conduit, to (3/4 hr.) the Steinkogl Inn, a fine point of view, opposite the station of that name (see below), and (1 hr.) the Fall of the Rinnbach (rims. at the mill, halfway). Ferry from Ebensee-Landungsplatz to Rinnbach, in connection with all trains in July and Aug. (30 h.);

The Langbath Lakes (21/2 hrs.) deserve a visit (omnibus thrice daily from Ebensee-Langbath to the Vordere See in 2 hrs., 2 K., returning from the Kreh 1 K. 26 h., there and back 3 K.; carr. there and back 9 K.). The road ascends the Langbah-Tal to (41/2 M.) the Kreh Inn (2130') and (1 M.) the Vordere Langbath-See (215') whence a marked path leads to the smaller but finer (3/4 hr.) Hintere See (2335'), grandly situated at the foot of the Höllen-Gebirge. In the wood, a little to the N. of the E. end of the Hintere See, is a spring of excellent water. A narrow 'trail' runs through the wood all round the Hintere See. — To the Attersee, see p. 111.

Ascents (guides, Johann Hübl and Josef Waimer in Langbath). The Kranabat-Sattel, the E. spur of the Höllen-Gebirge, is easily ascended in 31/2-4 hrs. (guide 8 K.). The usual route leads from Langbath or Steinkogl (see below) via the Gsöll (4020'), but the ascent may also be made from the Kreh (see above; steep and stony). The Feuerkogl (5235'), the nearer peak, commands an admirable survey of the Salzkammergut, the Styrian Alps, and the plains of Austria as far as the Bohemian Forest. The view from the Alberfeldkogl (6500') is still more extensive. Accommodation at the chalets near the top.

The Erlakogel (5150'; 4 hrs.; guide, 7 K.), a fine point of view, is ascended from Ebensee past the Spitzstein Alp (steep towards the end).

The line follows the wide Trauntal to (191/2 M.) Steinkogl (1435').

From the station a bridge crosses the Traun to the (10 min.) Steinkogl Inn (see above). From the bridge a good and shady path, joining that from Ebensee at the Gsöll, leads to the (3 hrs.) Kranabat-Sattel (see above).

To the Offensee (2135'; 7 M.) a road leads through the Traunweissenbach-Tal and the Offenseebach-Tal. The lake, with an imperial hunting-seat (no accommodation), lies picturesquely in a green basin, commanded on the S. by the Tote Gebirge (p. 126). From the Offensee a path leads by the Weissensee Alp and the Hochgang (3445') to the (3/2 hrs.) Almsee (p. 109; red marks; guide 8 K.; needless) another (fatiguing) by the Wilde See (5100') and the Wildensee Alp to (7-8 hrs.) Alt-Aussee (p. 125; guide from Ebensee 15 K.). From the Wildensee Alp the Große Wosing (6760') may be ascended in 2 hrs. (guide 14 K.; interesting).

The Hohe Schrott (5850') is ascended from Steinkogl by the Gimbach Alp (road thus far) and the Dietlau-Alpe in 41/2 hrs. (fatiguing, guide 9 K.; better from Ischl, comp. p. 123).

The train now crosses the Traunweissenbach. 211/2 M. Langwies. 25 M. Mitter-Weissenbach (Hill; Drei Mohren; road to Weissenbach on the Attersee, p. 111). Near Ischl the train crosses the Traun.
27½ M. Ischl. — Railway Stations. The joint station (Restaurant) of the State and the Salzkammergut lines lies on the E. side of Ischl. The station of Kaltenbach on the Salzkammergut line (p. 116) is conveniently used for the W. side of Ischl and for excursions to St. Wolfgang, the Mondsee, Salzburg, Mondsee, Hallstatt, Gmunden, etc.

Hotels. 1 Kaiserrin Elisabeth (Pl. 1), R. 5-12; 2. 6 ½, omn. 1 K.; 3 Hôtel Bauer (Pl. 2); charmingly situated on a hill to the W. of Ischl, both of the first class; 4 Post (Pl. 3), R. 3-6 K.; 5 Goldenes Kreuz (Pl. 5); 6 R. 3-6, B. ½, pens. 10-14 K.; 7 Hôtel Austria (Pl. 16); 8, Esplanade, R. 3-4 K.; 9 Victoria (Pl. 4); 10 Pfarrgasse, R. 3-5 K.; 11 Erzherzog Franz Carl (Pl. 6); 12 R. 4-12, pens. 12-20 K.; 13 Kaiserkrone (Pl. 8), R. 3½-6½, pens. 10-14 K.; the last five with garden-restaurants. — Second-class: 14 Stern (Pl. 7); 15 Bayerischer Hof (Pl. 9); 16 Schwarzer Adler, Drei Mohren, Goldner Ochse, these three at Gries; 17 Zum Neuen Welt; 18 Sandwirt. Stadt Prag, both Egelsgasse, unpretending; 19 Zum Wilden Mann, Elisabeth-Str. 74. —

Pensions. 20 Höt.-Pens. Rudolfsöhöhe, with café-restaurant (see p. 121), finely situated at the end of the Esplanade, with baths, pens. 12-16 K.; 21 Haasburger Hof, Esplanade; Flora, Lindau-Str. — Hôtels Garnis: Ramsauer, Post-Str.; Athen, Rucke, Edelweiss, Kreuzplatz. — Hydrophathic Establishments: 23 Dr. Hertzka & Dr. Winteritz, ½ M. from the end of the Esplanade, for 62 K. per week; 24 Dr. Emil Wiener, Kaltenbach-Str. 11.

Cafés, etc. 25 Watter's Café Esplanade; Kur-Salon (see p. 122); Café Ramsauer, opposite the post-office; 26 Rudolfsöhöhe (see above). — Confectioners: 27 Zauner, Pfarrgasse; 28 Austria, Esplanade. — Swimming Bath, on the left bank of the Ischl. — Gymnastische Heilanstalt, Esplanade. — Markt, book-seller, in the Pfarrgasse. — Theatre (Pl. 10) during the season.

Visitors' Tax (Kurtaxe). Between June 1st and Sept. 30th each visitor whose stay exceeds 3 days pays a weekly tax of 2 K. For a stay of 22 days or more a 'Kurtaxe' of 16 K. (wife 6, children 2 K.) and a music-tax of 6 K. (each addit. member of a family 2 K.) are exacted. — The band plays in the Rudolfs-Garten (or, in bad weather, in the Trinkhalle) from 7 to 8 a.m.; from 8 to 9 in the Kurhaus-Park or Kurhaus-Saal; from 12 to 1 p.m. on the Esplanade; and from 5 to 6.30 in the Kurhaus-Park or Saal.

Carriages. From the station to the town or vice versa, with one horse 1 K., 20 h., two horses 2 K.; at night 1 K. 30 or 2 K. 40 h. Drive within the town 20 or 1 K. 60 h., at night 1 K. 20 or 2 K. 40 h. — To Hallstatt (2½ hrs.), 12 K. 20 h., or 21 K.; Gosau-Schmied (4 hrs.), 16 K. 30 h. or 28 K. 60 h.; Weissenbach on the Attersee (2½ hrs.), 10 or 23 K. These fares include the return-journey and the driver's fee.

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

Ischl (1535'), the central point of the Salzkammergut, beautifully situated on a peninsula formed by the Traun and the Ischl, is a highly fashionable bathing and summer resort. Pop. 2300. Besides the salt-baths (which contain 25 per cent of salt) there are mud, sulphur, pine-cone, vapour, and other baths, in addition to the whey-cure and the saline and sulphurous drinking-springs. Well-kept walks, with shady resting-places, intersect the beautiful valley in all directions.

The shady Bahnhof-Strasse leads from the station past the Rudolfsbad and the Post & Telegraph Office to the Parish Church (Pl. 11), built under Maria Theresa, restored in 1877-80, and adorned with altar-pieces by Kupferwieser. In the Kaiser-Ferdinands-Platz, to the S. of the church, are the Trinkhalle (Pl. 12), with a covered promenade, where whey and mineral water are dispensed in the morning, and beyond it, to the right, the Winerbad and the Giselabad. To the left are the extensive Salt Works (Pl. 13) and the Salt-Water Vapour Bath (Pl. 14).
From the Kaiser-Ferdinands-Platz the Pfarrgasse leads to the W. to the Franz-Carl-Platz, which contains a handsome bronze fountain in memory of the parents of the Emperor Francis Joseph (Archdukes Francis Charles, d. 1878, and Archduchess Sophie, d. 1872), and to the Traun Bridge. On the left bank of the Traun at this point begins the Sophien-Esplanade, with its pleasant avenues and café. (Thence by the Fransens-Allee to Kaltenbach, etc., see below.)—In the Kur-Park is the Kur-Salon or Casino, with café-restaurant, reading-room, etc. To the E., in the Wirer-Strasse, is a colossal bust of Dr. Wirer von Rettenbach (d. 1844), who first brought Ischl into notice. In the grounds to the N.W. of the Casino is a small Bazaar. Adjoining the swimming-school is a small Museum (adm. on week-days 9-12 and 2-5, 40 h.), with 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 (11/2 M.) Neue Schmainau, a café to the left of the road to Ebensee, affords good views of Ischl; we return by the (1 M.) Gastätten Inn and follow the brine-conduit to (11/2 M.) Ischl. — The Sophien-Doppelblick (café; view of Ischl, the Dachstein, and the Wolfgang-Tal) may be reached in 1/2 hr. This walk may be prolonged to the (11/4 hr.) Dachstein-Ansicht and the Hochensaniern Waterfall (usually inconsiderable); we return either to the right by Trenkelbacht (11/4 hr.), or to the left through the Jaisenzen-Tal and by the Gastätten Inn (1 hr. to Ischl). — Right bank of the Traun: ascent of the Siriuskogel or Hundskogel (1960; 1/2 hr.); finest view of Ischl and its environs from the Kaiser-Franz-Josefs-Warte (small restaurant). Across the Steinfeld-Trücke to the (1/2 hr.) Rettenbach Mill (café) and the (11/4 hr.) Rettenbach-Wildnis (a pretty ravine); return through the Hubmanns-Au or by Sterzen's Abendrund (fine view) to (11/4 hr.) Ischl.

To the W. by the (11/4 hr.) Kalvarienberg (1900) to the (11/4 hr.) Hornbühl (café), and thence past the café Zur Schwarzen Katz to (11/4 hr.) the dairy of Lindau, or (turning off to the right 11/4 hr. before the dairy) to (11/2 hr.) from Ischl the pretty little Nussen-See (1970), with a restaurant and swimming-bath, and thence to Ischl by road through the Krossenbach-Tal.

From the Esplanade through the Fransens-Allee and past the station of Kaltenbach (p. 121; to the right is the Höf.-Restaurant Rudolfsöhre, in the grounds near which are monuments to Empress Elizabeth and Archduke Johann.) to the Fürst-Metternich-Platz and by the Fürstenweg to the Villa Waldeck, where we diverge to the right for the (11/2 hr.) Kaiser-Franz-Josefs-Platz; or proceed beyond the Villa Waldeck, via the Franz-Karl Promenade and past Dr. Heritsch's Hydropathic (p. 121), to the ruin of (1 hr.) Wildenstein, on the slope of the Kater-Gebirge. — Through the valley of the Traun by the shady promenade along the brine conduit (Kaiser-Ferdinands-Morgenweg) to the Erzherzog-Rudolphs-Brunnen, with pleasure grounds, and thence to (11/4 hr.) Laufen (p. 123; Restaurant zum Rössl), whence the walk may be continued, via Goisern, Steeg, and Gosaunwang, to Hallstatt (comp. p. 129). — By the Ischl road and across the Pfandl Bridge (or by train to Pfandl, p. 116) into the Zimitz-Tal, with the Zimitz-Wildnis (inn) and the Eis-Kapelle (11/4 hr.); returning on the left bank of the Ischl via Trenkelbach.

To the Ischl Salt Mine (Ischler Salzberg, 3170'), 11/2 hr. (one-horse carr. 6 K.). We follow the road to Reitendorf (Bachwirt; Bärenwirt), and then ascend the road to the left in the Sulzbach-Tal, passing the Sulzbachstrub (beyond which a path diverges to the Valerie-Block), to (3 M.) Perneck (Café zum Salzberg), where permission to visit the mine is procured at the mining-office (3 persons 6 K. 90, without carr. 4 K. 80 h.). The (25 min.) mine, an inspection of which takes 11/2 hr., consists of 12 horizontal shafts or galleries, one above the other. The brine, which is conducted to
Ebensee and there evaporated, is obtained by filling the different chambers with fresh water. After 4-6 weeks it becomes highly saturated with salt, and is then drawn off. — A marked path (keeping to the right at the small chapel) leads from the mine via the Reinfalls Alp (3345') to the (1/4 hr.) *Hütteneck Alp (4180'; rmt.), which affords a magnificent view of the Dachstein, the Lake of Hallstatt, etc. Hence by the Rossmoos Alp to the Predigtstuhl (see below) in 3/4 hr. Descent by the Lickenecker Alp to (1/2 hr.) Goisern (p. 124).

MOUNTAIN EXCURSIONS (paths all marked with red; guides, Franz Furtner, Matth. Röchenhauer, Joseph Bromberger). — Ascent of the Zimitz (Leonsberg-Zinken, 3720'), through the Zimitz-Graben and by the Schütt Alp in 4 1/2-5 hrs., rather fatiguing (guide 7 K.); *View of the Dachstein, St. Wolfgang's-See, Mondsee, and Attersee. — The Hohe Schrott (5850'), 4 1/2-5 hrs., interesting but fatiguing (see p. 120; guide 6 K.). — The Schönberg (Wilde Kogel, 6995'), by the Rettenbach Alp (see below) in 7 1/2 hrs., with guide (12 K.), is laborious but repaying; extensive view. — The Hainzen (N.E. peak of the Kater-Gebirge; 6370'), from the Franz-Karl Promenade in 3 1/2 hrs. (6 K.); back by the Ahornfeld to the Nussen-See and through the Schiessau-Tal to the (3 hrs.) Wacht (p. 116; guide 8 K.). — The Predigtstuhl (1195'), from the (1/2 hr.) salt-mine via the Rossmoos Alp in 1 1/2 hrs., or by the Hütteneck Alp in 2 hrs. (guide 2 K. 60 h.), easy and attractive. Descent to Goisern (1 1/2 hr.; guide convenient), see p. 124. — The Sandling (6630') is ascended by a marked path in 5 1/2 hrs. (guide 8 K.), via the Hütteneck Alp, Raschberg Alp, and Vordere Sandling Alp; the descent may be made to Alt-Aussee (p. 126). — The *Hochkalmberg (6010') is ascended from Goisern in 4-4 1/2 hrs. with guide; see p. 124. — The Rettenkogel (6830'), ascended from the Wacht (p. 116) through the Schiessau-Tal in 3 1/2 hrs. (guide 6 K.), is a curiously shaped mountain commanding a fine view.

From Ischl to Alt-Aussee direct (6 hrs.; with guide). We ascend the Rettenbach-Tal (p. 122) to the (3 hrs.) Rettenbach Alp (2090'), at the S. base of the Hohe Schrott, and through the Fludergruben to the Alp of that name, whence we descend to (3 hrs.) Alt-Aussee (p. 125).

From Ischl to St. Wolfgang and the *Schaferg, a charming excursion for half-a-day (not to be missed), see p. 116 (return-ticket, 2nd class 13 K. 80, 3rd class 11 K. 80 h.). — To Aussee, see R. 26; to Hallstatt and Gosau, see R. 27. — To Weissenbach on the Altersee (p. 111) omnibus daily in summer at 1 p.m. in 2 hrs., via Mitter-Weissenbach.

26. From Ischl to Aussee.

21 M. AUSTRIAN STATE RAILWAY in 1-1 1/4 hr. (3 K. 6, 1 K. 84, 1 K. 2 h.).

Ischl (1555'), see p. 121. The train (views to the right) crosses to the right bank of the Traun (short tunnel) below the suburb of Gries, skirts the base of the Siriuskogel (p. 122), and recrosses the Traun. — 3 M. Laufen. The picturesque village (1570'; *Rössl, with garden; Krone) lies on the opposite bank, 1/4 M. to the S. The rapids of the Traun here are called the *Wilde Laufen*. Foot-path to Ischl, see p. 122. The Laufenb. Höhe (2430'; 3/4 hr.; marked path) is a good point of view. — The train again crosses the Traun. 5 M. Anzenau (Inn zum Gamsfeld). On the opposite bank lies Ober-Weissenbach (Lahner), with extensive stores of timber.

About 1 1/2 hr. up the Weissenbach-Tal is the Chorinsky-Klaue (2055'), a large dam with three sluice-gates, built to accumulate the water of the Weissenbach sufficiently to float timber down to the Traun, but now no longer used for that purpose. — A shady path ascends to the left from Ober-Weissenbach to (1 1/2 hr.) the Hochmut (Jochwand; 2800'), which affords a charming view.
The valley expands (comp. the opposite Map). On the right is the Hochkalmberg, on the left the Sarstein (p. 128). — 6 M. Goisern (1640'; *Petter, R. 11/2–5 K.; *Goiserer Mühle, with swimming-bath and café; Ramsauer; Zur Wartburg; Bär), a considerable village (1200 inhab.) with the largest Protestant community in the Salzkammergut, frequented as a summer-resort. About 1/2 M. to the N. is the Ersherschin-Marie-Valerie-Bad (pens. from 8 K.), with sulphurous and iodine springs.

Excursions (guides, Franz Neubacher, Jos. Ellmer). Pretty walk along the Ramsau road to (1 M.) the Café zum Grünen Baum. — The *Hütteneck Alp (4183'; p. 123) is ascended hence in 3 hrs. (marked path, for the most part shady); the descent may be made to (2 hrs.) Ischl or (3 hrs.) Aussee (guide not indispensable). — The *Hochkalmberg (6010') is ascended via the Ramsau and the Trockerten Alp and Scharten Alp (rifuts.) in 4½ hrs. (guide 6 K.). Descent via Iglnoc Alp to Gosau 2½ hrs. Or we may proceed from the Scharten Alp via the Höhe Knall Alp, and along the Jäger-Kogel (6040), to the (3½ hrs.; guide 12 K.) Gamsfeld (6640), whence we descend via the Angerkar Alp to (2 hrs.) Russbach-Sag (p. 120). — Predigtstuhl (1489'; p. 123), 2½ hrs. (guide desirable for the inexperienced).

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

From Stambach, 1 M. to the S. of Goisern, the old Pötchen Road ascends to the left via St. Agata and the Pötchenhöhe (3200') to (10 M.) Aussee (footpath to Alt-Aussee to the left, at the Buchwirt, see p. 123).

8 M. Steeg (*Goldnes Schiff; Zauner's Inn, at Au), at the N. end of the Lake of Hallstatt (p. 127). The train skirts the E. bank of the lake, the line, 50' above the water, having been hewn at places in the precipitous rocks of the Sarstein (p. 128). 11 M. Gosaualmühle, opposite the hotel of that name (p. 129; ferry 20 h.). The train passes through a tunnel, 170 yds. in length, and crosses the deep Wehrgraben. 13 M. Hallstatt; the station is opposite the village of that name (p. 127). We then pass to the rear of the small château of Grub, with its four towers. — 14½ M. Obertraun (Zum Sarstein), at the S.E. angle of the Lake of Hallstatt (p. 127).

From Obertraun to Aussee, over the Koppen (2300'; 3 hrs.), a pleasant walk, chiefly through wood. A visit to the Koppenbrüller-Höhle (in the Brüllergraben, to the left below the road, 4 M. from Obertraun) is interesting in spring only, when the brook, which rushes in a subterranean course through the cavern, is swollen by melting snow (guide and torches requisite).

The line, relaid at a higher level after the floods of 1897, runs through the wild and narrow Koppen-Tal. It passes through a tunnel and crosses the foaming Traun three times. The gorge expands, and we soon reach (21 M.) the station of Aussee (2090'; Hót. Bahnhof, R. 1-3 K.; *Railway Restaurant), at Unter-Kainisch (salt-works), 1 M. to the S. of the town.


Kurhaus, with restaurant, reading-room, etc. — Visitors' Tax for a short stay 40 h. per day, for a stay of more than a fortnight 6, band 5 K.
Baths of all kinds in the Kaiser-Franz-Josef-Bad, Kurhaus-Platz; Vitzthum, Haupt-Str. 145; in the Kur-Anstalt Alpenheim (see below), at the Bade-Hôtel Elisabeth, etc. — Swimming Baths on the Traun and on the Grundsee.

Carriage from the station to the town 1 K. 60, with two horses 2 K. 40 h.; to the Grundsee, or to Alt-Aussee, 3 K. 60 h. or 6 K., there and back, with stay of 1 hr., 6 K. 50 h. or 9 K. 20 h. (from the station, 7 or 11 K.); to Gößi via Grundsee and back (p. 126), with stay of 1 hr., 8 K. 60 h. or 13 K. 20 h. (from the station 10 K. 50 h. or 16 K.; each additional hour's stay 1 K. 20 h. or 2 K.). These fares include the driver's fee. — Omnibus from the station to the town 60 h.; to Alt-Aussee and Grundsee, see below.

Aussee (2130'), a Styrian market-town (1600 inhab.), charmingly situated on the Traun, is much visited as a watering-place (salt-baths, etc.) and summer-resort. Close to the town are fine pine-woods, traversed by pleasant walks. The small Siptal-Kirche contains a good early-German winged altarpiece of 1449. A little to the N., on the road to Alt-Aussee (see below), is *Dr. Schreiber's Kur-Anstalt Alpenheim (hydropathic establishment, with various baths; R. 2½-8, board 6-8 K.), open all the year round, and about 1/2 M. farther on is the *Bade-Hôtel Elisabeth (R. 3-6, board 8 K.).

Excursions (guides, Alois and Mich. Grieshofer, Franz Angerer, and Math. Gasperl or 'Balmweselin' at Aussee, Joh. and Alois Wimmer at Alt-Aussee, Alois Preßl at Grundsee; key-plan to the system of marked paths exhibited in the Kurhaus). — Short Walks. Kur-Park and Messesry Promenade, adjoining the Kurhaus, Wildeiten and Schiebenwald Promenade, on the right bank of the Alt-Aussee-Traun; thence via the Erzherzog-Johann Promenade to the Sixtiten (1/4 hr.), which affords a good survey of the environs. Elisabeth Promenade and Payer Promenade, on the way to Alt-Aussee (Café Vesco, in the Praunfalk, 20 min. to the N.); Fuchsbauer (fine view), 1 hr. from Aussee, 20 min. from Alt-Aussee. — To the Tauscherin and the Dichterruhe, 3/4 M. to the S.; to the N. via the shady Cramer Promenade to the (1/2 hr.) Café Loitl on the Obere Tressen, with fine view of the Dachstein; thence through wood to the Bärenmoos (1/4 hr.) and the Fuchstein-Blick (1/4 hr.), or to the Grundsee (1 hr.; p. 126); to the S.E. to (1/2 hr.) St. Leonhard, with its old church (rifts. from the sacrists); to the W. to the (1/2 hr.) Teichschloss Inn and the (1/4 hr.) Wasser, to the N.W. to the (1/2 hr.) Schmidgut, both with cafes and fine views.

To 'Alt-Aussee (3 M.), a drive of 1/2 hr. (carriages, see above); omnibus thrice daily from the railway-station, in 1 hr. (1 K. 40 h.). The road (the Elisabeth Promenade and Payer Promenade preferable for walking; 1 hr. 10 min.) follows the wooded valley of the Alt-Aussee-Traun, which it crosses thrice, passing the villa of the Grand-Duke of Luxembourg, to Alt-Aussee (°Seewirt, or Hotel am See, R. from 3 K.; Brunnthaler, with baths, R. from 1 K. 20 h.; Kitzwirtl; Grüner Baum), a favourite summer-resort on the charming Alt-Aussee Lake (2320'; 2 M. long and 1/2 M. broad), overshadowed by the precipitous Trisselwand on the E., the Tressensteiner on the S., the Loser on the N., and the Sandling on the W. A trip in a small boat (obtained at the Seewirt) should not be omitted. The Seewiese (on foot along the N. bank, 3/4 hr., by boat 1/2 hr.), a meadow at the N.E. end (restaurant), commands a view of the Dachstein. Thence we may proceed through wood to (1 hr.) the Gaisknechtstein, affording a good view of the lake and the Dachstein. From the Seewiese we may return by the Erzherzog Franz Karl Promenade along the S. bank of the lake to (1/4 hr.) Alt-Aussee. — From Alt-Aussee to the W. a shady promenade leads to the (1/4 hr.) Fuchswirt (cafe) and the (4 min.) °Hôtel Panorama, with café-restaurant and charming survey of the Alt-Aussee valley, the Dachstein, etc. Thence to the (3/4 hr.) ruin of Pfintsberg, with a small waterfall (usually dry in summer), or (preferable) via Lichtersberg to the (3/4 hr.) Bachwirt ('Restaurant) at Lupitsch, and by the Ischl road past the Lenauhügel ('View)
to (11/4 hr.) Aussee. — To the Aussee Salt Mine on the Sandling, 1 hr.; adm. 2 K. each person, duration of visit 1 hr. The Hohe Sandling (5830) may be ascended from the mine in 21/2-3 hrs. with guide (6 K.), by a path provided with wire ropes at the steepest points (p. 125). — The Loste (6020); 3/4 hrs.; guide 6 K.), an admirable point of view, presents no difficulty. From the Seeewirt we follow the new road (red marks) up the Fluder- graben for 20 min., then diverge by a path (blue marks) ascending to the right, past a spring, to the (2 hrs.) Augst Alp (4725') and the (11/4 hr.) Loser-Hütte (4500'; inn in summer). The summit (1 hr. more) commands an extensive and beautiful view. — The Bräuning-zinken (6200'), reached in 11/4 hr. from the Loser-Hütte by a path leading past the little Augst-See (5360), enjoys a still more comprehensive panorama. — From Alt-Aussee to Ischl, via the Fluder-graben and the Rettenbach-Tal, see p. 123; via the Wildensee to the Offensee and Ebensee, see p. 120.

To the Grundlsee, 3 M. to the Hôtel Schraml (carriages, p. 125; omnibus 4 times daily, in 11/2 hr., fare 1 K., from the railway-station 11/4 hr., 1 K. 40 h.). The road leads for the most part through wood, skirting the Grundlsee Traun, which it crosses at the (3 M.) Seeklause (Hôtel Bellevue, with fine view), and then along the lake, passing the steamboat-station Seeklause, to the (11/4 M.) Hôtel Schraml (R. 2-5 K., with salt and lake baths). A charming point of view. [Walkers should follow the Grundlsee Promenade on the right bank of the Traun (11/4 hr.), or the shady path via the Café Loitzl, the Cramer Promenade, and Untertressen (11/2 hr.).] The road next leads past the (2 M.) Ladner Inn to (11/2 M.) Gössl (see below). The Grundlsee (2325'), 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 Tote Gebirge. From the Seeklause a small screw-steamer plies six times daily in summer to Schraml's Inn (20 h.) and to Gössl, at the upper end of the lake. From Gössl (Wachtler; Veit) a path skirts the base of the perpendicular Gösswand to (1 M.) the beautiful Toplitz-See (2350'), 11/4 M. long, with two waterfalls (boat across in 25 min., boatman to be brought from Gössl). About 11/4 M. farther on lies the secluded Kammer-See (2360), in a grand situation at the base of the Tote Gebirge. This Drei-Seen-Tour, or tour of the three lakes, makes a very charming excursion (from the Grundlsee to the Kammer-See and back, 3 hrs.; fare from Schraml's Inn to Gössl and back, including the row across the Toplitz-See, 2 K.; small fee to the ferryman).

From Alt-Aussee to the Grundlsee, direct, across the Sattel, 21/2 hrs. (guide 3 K., not indispensable). The path (marked) leads to the right from the Seeklause, at the S.W. end of the Alt-Aussee lake and ascends (for the most part blasted through the rock, but quite safe) the Steigwand to the (11/2 hr.) Tressens-Sattel (3140'; fine view). The path then descends through meadows and wood to the W. end of the Grundlsee, or direct to the Schramml. An easy ascent of 3/4 hr. leads from the saddle to the W. to the Tressenstein (3980'); equally attractive but longer (31/2 hrs.; path marked) is the ascent of the Trisselwand (3815'), to the N.E. — A still easier route leads from Alt-Aussee via the Café Loitzl (p. 125) and the Cramer Promenade to the (2 hrs.) Grundlsee (see above).

Mountain Ascents (guides, see p. 125). A path, indicated by yellow marks, ascends via the Wasser (p. 125) in 21/2 hrs. to the Pfeiferin Alp (3280'), on the E. slope of the Sarstein (guide 2 K., unnecessary). — The Sarstein (6470'; 41/2 hrs.; guide 6 K.) is ascended by red-marked paths leading via the Pfeiferin (see above) or from the Wasser, through the Knappenwald and over the Scharfe between the Fälke and the Lower Sarstein (comp. p. 129). — The Hölstein (5280') is easily ascended in 3 hrs. (guide not indispensable); road via St. Leonhard (p. 125) to the (3 M.) Radling- Sattel (p. 479), immediately short of which a path (red marks) diverges to the left through wood and leads via the Langmoos Alp to the (2 hrs.) top. — The Zinken (6090') is an attractive ascent of 31/2 hrs. (red marks) from Unter-Kainisch (p. 124) via the Händler Alp.

The exploration of the Tote Gebirge is interesting but attended with fatigue (guide advisable, to the Lahngang-See 6 K., to Stoder 20 K.). From
Gössl (p. 128) a path indicated by red marks ascends to the (3½ hrs.) Grosse Lahngang-See (5100'), and thence past the Kleine Lahngang-See to (7 hrs.) the club-hut in the Elmgube (5250'; provision-depot), whence the Wilde Gössl (6660') may be ascended by a marked path in 1½ hr. From the club-hut we may proceed to the (½ hr.) Elm-See (5480') and thence via the Rothkogel and the Schmeotel to (5 hrs.) the summit of the Grosse Priet (5920'; a fatiguing ascent), and down to (3 hrs.) Stoder (p. 475).

From Gössl to Stoder over the Salzsteig (8-9 hrs.; guide 16 K.), an interesting route for experts. We proceed (blue way-marks) via the Schnecken Alp to the Salz-Tal, ascend the Salzsteig to the Oedern Alp, cross the Oedern-Tort (5210') to the Gross-See and the Tauplitz Alp, on the picturesque Steyer See (refuge-hut, see p. 478) and reach the Schwarze See (see p. 475), where the route joins that from Klachau via Tauplitz.

Railway from Aussee to Stainach and Selsatal, see R. 87.

27. From Ischl to Hallstatt and to Abtenau and Golling via Gosau.

Railway to (18 M.) Hallstatt station in 40-45 min. (1 K. 56, 92, 52 h.). — Steamboat between the station and town of Hallstatt in 10 min., in connection with each train (fare 50, return 80 h.). Railway-tickets may be obtained including the ferry to the town of Hallstatt (railway and steamboat tickets are issued at the post-office in the Hotel Kainz). — Omnibus (9 seats) between Hallstatt and Gosau-Schmied every morning in summer in 2½ hrs., returning in the afternoon; fare 3 K., there and back 4 K. Another omnibus plies daily in summer from Gosaumühle to Gosau-Schmied in 1½ hr. (there and back 4 K.). — One-horse carr. from Ischl to Hallstatt in 2 hrs., 12 K. 20 h., two-horse carr. 21 K.; to Gosau (Brandwirt) in 3½ hrs., 14 K. 30 or 24 K. 60 h.; to Gosau-Schmied in 4 hrs., 16 K. 30 or 28 K. 60 h. (driver's fee included). Carr. from Hallstatt to Gosau-Schmied and back, 16 K., with two horses 24 K., from Gosaumühle 12 or 20 K., from Steeg (Goldnes Schiff) 14 or 22 K. (fee included). — Diligence from Gosau to Abtenau daily in 3 hrs. (3 K. 40 h.); from Abtenau to Golling daily in 2½ hrs. (2 K. 60 h.); one-horse carr. from Abtenau to Golling 8 K., and 1 K. 20 h. to the driver; two-horse 14-16 K., and 2 K. to the driver.

Railway from Ischl to (18 M.) Hallstatt station, see pp. 123, 124. The *Lake of Hallstatt (1620')*, which is 5 M. long and 1/2-1 1/4 M. broad, is bounded on three sides by lofty mountains (E. the Sarstein; S. the Krippenstein, Zwölferkogel, and Hirlatz; W. the Plassen, Gosauals, and Ramsauer Gebirge).

Hallstatt (Hotel Kainz, with terrace on the lake, R. from 3 K.; Grüner Baum, also on the lake, R. from 1 1/2 K.; Zur Simonyhütte, R. 1 K. 20 h. - 3 K., well spoken of; Adler, Lamm, unpretending), a long village (3000 inhab., 1/3 Prot.), lies within very narrow limits between the hillside and the lake. In the middle of the village the Mühlbach forms a waterfall. The old Parish Church contains an altar in carved wood of the 15th cent.; numerous skulls are preserved in the ossuary. The Protestant Church is modern. In the former 'Gefängnishaus', or prison, an old building partly hewn out of the solid rock, is a small Museum (open 8-12 and 1-6; adm. 40 h.), with two Celtic graves and other local antiquities. A road leads to the S. to (1/2 M.) the Lahn (inn), a small plain formed by the alluvial deposits of the Waldbach, with the Salt Works.
Excursions. — The Rudolfs-Turm (2800'), occupied by the manager of the mine, is reached by a good zigzag path in 50 min. (horses 7 K., to the mine 9 K. 40 A.). An inscription by a bench, halfway up, dated 1504, records that the mines were visited in that year by Emp. Maximilian. The little garden in front of the house affords a fine view of the lake. Excavations made since 1846 have brought to light an ancient burial-ground in the vicinity. The graves (of which about 2000 have been opened) are probably those of Celtic salt-miners of the 3rd or 4th cent. B.C. Numerous relics, especially bronze ornaments, have been discovered. The most important of these are now in the Imperial Museum at Vienna, and in the Museum Francisco-Carolinum at Linz; but there are also a few in the Hallstatt Museum (p. 127).

The mining-offices and the entrance to the Hallstatt Salt Mine (3675') are reached in 3/4 hr. more. A visit to the interior is more fatiguing than to that of the Ischl mine (p. 123; tickets of adm. at the offices). Robust walkers may proceed hence (with guide, 2 K.) across the hill and down the Gangsteig (steep but perfectly safe) to the (1 hr.) Waldbach-Strub. — Path by the brine-conduit to the (1 hr.) Gosau-Zwang, see p. 129. We ascend to the right by a somewhat steep path beyond the Roman Catholic cemetery (1/4 hr.) or we may start from the Rudolfs-Turm.

The Waldbach-Strub (2030'), in the wooded Echeru-Tal, 1 hr. to the S.W. of Hallstatt, is precipitated in three leaps from a height of 305' through a cleft in the rocks. The path leads to the right from the Lahn (p. 127), passes (1/2 hr.) Croatto's Inn and the (10 min.) Inn zur Grünen Wiese, and finally ascends to the right (straight on, the Dachstein route, see below) to (15 min.) a point of view opposite the fall. The Schleier Fall, of about equal height, descends into the same abyss. — A picturesque path ('Malerweg') leads along the right bank of the Waldbach from Croatto's Inn (see to the Lahn and back to Hallstatt.

A road leads from the Lahn along the S. bank of the lake through the Hirschau, passing the Hirschbrunn, to (1 hr.) Obertraun (p. 124). About 1 hr. above the Hirschbrunn is the Hirschau Alp, affording the best view of the lake.

Mountain Ascents (guides, Jos. Faber, A. Unterberger, P. Zauner, G. Grill, Joh. Seethaler, Franz Pukne, Joh. Roth), Steingraben-Schneid (or Schneidkogel, 5055'), bridle-path in 3 hrs.; guide (6 K.) not indispensable; view of the Dachstein, the Hallstätter See, Trauntal, etc.

Flasen (6405'), an ascent of 4 hrs. by a blue-marked path passing the salt-mine and the Bergmeister Alp (guide 8 K., advisable); magnificent view of the Dachstein, the Alps of Salzburg and Styria, and the valleys of the Traun and the Gosau. The descent may be made by the Schreier Alp to (2 1/2 hrs.) Gosau.

The Hirlatz (6505'), ascended via the Wies Alp (p. 129) in 5 1/2 hrs., (guide 8 K.) and the Zwölferkogel (6480'), ascended in 5 1/4 hrs., command striking views of the Hallstätter See (guide 10 K.).

The *Sarstein (6470'; 4 1/2-5 hrs.; guide 9 K.) is best ascended from Obertraun by the (3 1/2 hrs.) Vordere Sarstein Alp (5610'); we then mount the broad rounded back of the mountain (Steinhaügelgrat) to the (1/2 hr.) Hohe Sarstein Alp and the (3 1/4 hr.) summit. View one of the most extensive in the Salzkammergut. The ascent may also be made from St. Agata (p. 124) via the Niedere Sarstein Alp or Schahreien Alp (inn in summer) in 4 hrs. (easiest route), or from Aussee (p. 126) in 4 1/2 hrs.

Krippenstein (6905'; 5 hrs.; guide 10 K.), an interesting ascent. We ferry to Winkel and ascend steeply to the Niedere Schafeck Alp and the (2 1/4 hrs.) Hohe Schafeck Alp (4430'). Then we proceed through the Krippen-gasse to the (3 1/4 hr.) Krippenbrunn (5055') and the (1/2 hr.) Krippeneck (5700'), turn sharply to the left, round the Niedere Krippenstein, and reach (1 1/2 hr.) the summit of the Hohe Krippenstein, which affords an excellent survey of the Dachstein range. About 10 min. to the W. of the Krippeneck lies the Gfai'd Alp (5860'). To the S. of it a path marked with stakes crosses the limestone plateau, 'Am Stein' and the Feister-Scharte to the Ramsau (see p. 481; to Schladming, 5 1/2-6 hrs., guide 20 K.

Hohe Gjaidstein (9140'; 7 1/2 hrs.; guide 18 K.), another fine point: ascent
from the (4 hrs.) Gjaid Alp (p. 128) via the Taubenkogel (7545') and Niedere Gjaidstein in 3½ hrs. (or from the Simony Hut, see below, in 1½-2 hrs.).

The Dachstein (9815'), the highest peak but one of the N. Limestone Alps (Parseler Spitzc 9965', Zugspitze 9725'), is usually ascended from Hallstatt (9-9½ hrs.; trying; guide 20, with descent to Gosau 24, .o the Austria-Hütte 25 K.). Those who are not vigorous enough to make the whole ascent should, at least, go to the Simony Hut, 5½-6 hrs. (guide 8 K). The route (bridle-path, 7½ M. long) ascends through the Echern-Tal to the (2 hrs.) Alte Herd; it here bends to the left, passes the Tropfstone and a spring, and proceeds through the Tiergarten to the (1½-2 hrs.) Tiergarten-Höhe. We then ascend to the right, leaving the Wies Alp and the Ochsenwies Alp to the left, to the (1½ hrs.) Ochsenwies-Höhe (6520'; fine view of the Dachstein) and through the Wildkar to the (1 hr.) Simony Hut (7220'; inn in summer), on the margin of the Hallstatt Glacier. From the hut (steady heads henceforth necessary) we cross the glacier, which seldom presents any difficulty, to the (2-2½ hrs.) arête (8860'; fine view from the Dachsteinwarte'), ascend to the right (wire rope) to the top of the Shoulder, proceed high above the 'Randkluft' (large crevasse) to the foot of the peak, and finally mount by means of iron pegs driven into the rock and with the aid of a rope, to the (1-1½ hr.) summit of the Hohe Dachstein. Superb view, extending to the Schneeberg, Terglou, Canin, Tauern, Stubaiers Ferner, and the Bohemian Forest. Ascent from Gosau, see p. 130; from Schladming, see p. 481; both much more difficult than the ascent from Hallstatt.

The Road from Hallstatt to Gosau (omnibus, see p. 127) skirts the lake to the (2 M.) Gosau-Zwang (see below), ½ M. to the W. of Gosaumühle (*Inn, R. 2-2½, pens. from 5 K.; ferry to the station, see p. 124), at the mouth of the Gosaubach. [Pedestrians should take the more interesting Solenfeitungs-Weg (¼ hr. longer), or path by the brine-conduit, which leads from the Rudolfs-Turm along the mountain-slope, with a constantly varying view of the lake; at the Gosau-Zwang it joins the road.] The road now turns to the W., passes under the Gosau-Zwang (an aqueduct, 146 yds. long and 140' high at its highest part, by which the salt-water conduit crosses the valley), and ascends the narrow wooded ravine of the Gosau-Bach. Near the long village of (8½ M.) Gosau (2390'; Brandwirt; Kirchenwirt) the valley expands. Towards the S. tower the barren pinnacles of the Donnerkogel (6300' and 6730').

An almost level road (omnibus, see p. 127) leads from Gosau to the (3 M.) Gosau-Schmied (2540'; *Inn), prettily situated. We now ascend on foot through the wood to the (3½ hr.) beautiful green Vordere Gosau-See (2980'), 1 M. long, ¾ 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 Torstein and Donnerkogel (a splendid picture, best by evening-light). Rowing to the S.E. end of the lake (60 h.), or walking round by the S. bank (25 min.), we next ascend by a steep and stony path, passing the Gosaulake ('tarn'; 3180'), to the (2 hrs.) light-green Hintere Gosau-See (3790'), about half the size of the Vordere See, grandly and wildly situated. To the left are the rocky walls of the Gschlösskogel, to the right the Kopfwand, and in the background the huge Torstein.
Excursions (guides, Matth. Gamsjager, Daniel Fast, Jos. Sam. Höhenegger, Joh. Spielbühler, and Chr. Urstöger). At the upper end of the Hintere See (ferry, small fee) lies the Hintere Seehütte. Hence we ascend by a new path to the (1½-2 hrs.) poor Grobgestein-Hütte (6580') and the (2 hrs.) Adamek-Hütte (7220'), built by the Austrian Alpine Club and opened in 1907, near the Gosau Glacier, the starting-point for the Dachstein and the Torstein (both difficult). Ascent of the Dachstein (6915'), 3½-4 hrs. (guide 20 K): from the hut a laborious ascent up the crevassed terraces of the glacier to the (2 hrs.) Obere Windlücke (6860'), between the Mitterspitze and the Dachstein, and over the W. arête to the (1½-2 hrs.) summit (see above).

— Ascent of the Torstein (6965'), 3½ hrs. from the Adamek Hut (guide 26 K): over the Gosau Glacier to the right to the (1½-2 hrs.) Untere Windlücke (8990'), where we turn to the right and ascend round the S. side of the Torstein, by a vertiginous and difficult route, to the (1½ hrs.) summit. *View remarkably imposing and picturesque. Descent by the Windlueger-Scharte (about 7550') to Filzmoos or to Ramsau, very steep (comp. p. 481). — Linzer Weg from the Adamek-Hütte to the (3½ hrs.) Hofpürgl-Hütte, see p. 483.

From the Vordere See a somewhat toilsome but interesting path (6 hrs., with guide) leads over the Scharwand-Alpen, the Armkar, and the (3½ hrs.) Steigl (6900'), between the Bischofsmitze and the Gosauer Stein, down to the (1 hr.) Hofpürgl-Hütte (6389') and (1½ hrs.) Filzmoos (p. 483).

From Gosau to Abtenau, 10½ M. From Vorder-Gosau the road ascends for 3 M. to the Pass Gschütt (3185'; inn), the boundary between Upper Austria and the district of Salzburg. View of the Tennen-Gebirge to the W., and of Gosau with the Donnerkögel to the S.E. The road descends to (2 M.) Russbach-Sag (2660'; two inns), at the foot of the Gamsfeld (6640'), which may be ascended via the Angerkur Alp in 3½ hrs. (see p. 124), and leads through the Russbach-Tal to the (4 M.) Lammerge-Brücke (about 1½ M. to the S. is the Zwieselbad, p. 131) and to (3 M.) Abtenau.

A preferable route for pedestrians leads over the *Zwiesel Alp (5195') : from Gosau to the Zwiesel Alp 3, to Abtenau 6 hrs.; guide (not indispensable) to the Zwiesel Alp 3 K. 40 h., to Abtenau 6 K. The bridle-path, indicated by red marks, diverges to the right from the road near the church and ascends gradually past the Ötscher Bauer, chiefly through wood. At the foot of the peak, beyond an enclosure, the path to the right leads to the (2½ hrs.) Ed Alp (4470'; inn) and approaches the (1½ hrs.) summit from the N.W.; the path to the left, ascending on the E. side, is shorter and steeper.

From the Gosau-Schmied (p. 129) a path ascends to the right through wood by a finger-post, 20 min. on the way to the Gosau-See, and can hardly be mistaken (2 hrs.). Or we may ascend direct from the Vordere See, passing close below the Donnerkögel (2 hrs.; recommended for the descent). Both these paths also are indicated by red marks.

*View. To the S., in the distance, to the right of the Donnerkögel, rises the Hochalpenmitze, then the Tauern chain, and the conspicuous Gross-Glockner, with its snow-fields; adjoining it is the Wiesbachhorn; to the right, through an opening, the Gross-Venediger is partly visible. To the S.W., in the foreground, the Tennen-Gebirge; more to the left, the Uebergossene Alp and the Hochkönig. To the W. the Hohe Güll; to the right, rather more distant, the long Untersberg. To the E., above the Gosau-Tal, rises the Dachstein, with the Gosau glaciers; far below lie the Gosau lake and the small green Hintere Gosau-See. From the slope, a few hundred paces to the E., we also obtain a view of the Vordere Gosau-See. — The *Grosse Donnerkögel (6730') may be ascended from the Zwiesel Alp in 2 hrs., with guide.
To Golling.  ABTENAU.  Maps, pp.121, 132.—II. R.27. 131

To the Pinzgau. Travellers bound for the Pinzgau proceed to the W. in 1/2 hr. to the three chalets below the summit of the Zwiesel Alp. Marked path thence in 2 hrs. to Annaberg (2515'; Post; Neuwirt), whence a road (diligence daily) leads by Lungötz (Penn), (6 M.) St. Martin (*Post), and Brunnahütte (inn), to (7'1/2 M.) Hüttau (p. 483).—From Lungötz an attractive route (5 hrs.) leads via the Au Alp and the Jockel-Riedel (5640') to Werfen (p. 432).

To Filzmoos (5'1/2-6 hrs.). From the Zwiesel Alp an attractive but fatiguing path (guide advisable) leads Hinter dem Stein round the W. side of the Donnerkögel to the (1'1/2 hr.) Stuhl Alp (4500'), which affords a fine view of the Tauern. It then crosses the Stuhlloch-Höhe (5250') and the Looseck to the (2 hrs.) Sulzkar-Alpe, whence we proceed via the Hacklplatten (4830') to the (1 hr.) Au-Alpe and (1 hr.) Filzmoos (p. 433).

From the Zwiesel Alp to Abtenau (3-3'1/2 hrs.). The path (red and white marks) descends from the Ed Alp (p. 130) to the depression on the N.W., leaving the fence to the right. Beyond the meadows straight in front it turns to the left and follows the guide-posts, passing at first through wood, beyond which (3'4 hr.) we obtain a fine view of the Lammer-Tal, with the Tennen-Gebirge and Uebergossene Alp to the W. Then past the hamlet of Ed to a (3'4 hr.) bridge over the Lammer. We may now either cross the bridge and follow the Annaberg road to (4'1/2 M.) Abtenau; or, without crossing, follow the cart-track to the right to the (1'1/2 M.) *Bad Abtenau or Zwieselbad (2335'; R. from 21/2, pens. from 7 K.), with a bitter spring and baths, and join the Gosau road (p. 130) at the (10 min.) confines of the Russbach and Lammer. In 3 M. more we reach Abtenau (2335'; Post; Ochs), a large village at the N.E. base of the Tennen-Gebirge (p. 132).

The Bleikogel (7900), the central summit of the Tennen-Gebirge, may be ascended from Abtenau via the Tenn-Alpe in 6 hrs., with guide (fatiguing). Excellent view. The descent may be made via the Pilsenberg Alp to Werfen (comp. p. 132). Guides, Matth. Guggenberger and Jos. Schorn of Abtenau.

From Abtenau to Golling (12 M.; diligence and carriages, see p. 127). The road leads to the N.W. to Döllerhof and (1'1/2 M.) Mühlrain and then descends into the deep and well wooded valley of the Schwarzbach, which it crosses near its junction with the Lammer (1'1/2 M.). We then follow the left bank of the latter, passing (1'4 M.) the Voglau Inn, opposite the hamlet of Pichl (right bank). The valley contracts and is shut in by lofty wood-clad cliffs. 1'4 M. Finger-post indicating the way to the right across the Lammer to the (1'2 hr.) *Aubach-Fall, which descends over a rocky wall in three stages from a height of 230'. About 1'4/4 M. farther on, to the right, below the road, is the St. Veit's Bridge, which affords a fine view of the wild *Lammeröfen (a path descends into the gorge). The road now descends to (1 M.) the Lammer-Brücke, crosses it (Brücken-wirt, on the right bank), and follows the right bank to (3 M.) Scheffau and (3 M.) Golling (p. 107).
28. From Salzburg to Wörgl (Innsbruck).

120 M. Railway in 41/4-61/2 hrs.; fares 16 K. 70, 10 K., 5 K. 50 ft. express 23 K. 60, 14 K. 60, 7 K. 80 h. The day express trains have dining-cars (D. 3 K. 60 h.). Good railway-restaurants at Bischofshofen and Saalfelden.

From Salzburg to (18 M.) Golling, see pp. 105-107. The railway traverses the broad valley towards the S., passing on the right the entrance to the Blüntau-Tal (p. 89) and on the left that of the Lammer-Tal (p. 131). It then crosses the Lammer and Salsach, passes through a tunnel (1000 yds. long) piercing the Ofenauer Berg, a spur of the Hagen-Gebirge, and again crosses the Salzach by an iron bridge of 105 yds. span, beyond which it enters the Pass Lueg (p. 108), a grand defile flanked with huge walls of rock. 24 M. Sulzau (1660'; Struber's Restaurant). — 26 M. Concordia-Hütte (1700'; *Maltan's Inn), the station for the iron-works of that name on the left bank, at the entrance to the Blühnbach-Tal.

A cart-track (right of way refused by the shooting-tenant) leads through the Blühnbach-Tal, a favourite haunt of the chamois, on the left bank of the Blühnbach between the Inlau-Gebirge on the left and the Hagen-Gebirge on the right, to the (2 hrs.) Shooting Lodge (2655'; no accommodation). From the (11/2 hr.) head of the valley (Tennbaden, 4225') fatiguing passes lead to the W. across the Blühnbach-Törl (9670') or the Mauer-Scharte (7140') to the (7-8 hrs.) Obersee (p. 88); another to the S., over the Tor-Scharte (7490'), to the (7 hrs.) Hintertal, in the upper Ursaual-Tal, and thence either to the right to (3 hrs.) Saalfelden (p. 138), or to the left by the Fitzen-Sattel (p. 139) to Dienten and (51/2 hrs.) Lend (p. 135).

The line follows the right bank and crosses several torrents. On the left rises the abrupt Tennen-Gebirge, with the Rauchek. To the right, farther on, romantically perched on a rock 345' above the Salzach, is the well-preserved castle of Hohenwerfen (2075'), built in 1076, restored in the 16th cent., and now the property of Archduke Eugene (visitors admitted). — 28 M. Werfen (1720'). The village (*Post; Hirsch; Löwe; Aupoldl; Zum Tiroler), visited as a summer-resort, lies on the opposite bank, overlooked by the jagged rocks of the Ewige Schnee Mts. (p. 133).

The *Erzherzog Eugen-Klamm, a picturesque gorge with several waterfalls, 1 M. to the E., deserves a visit. — The Tennengebirge, the huge mountain-mass between the Salzach, Lammer, and Fritz valleys, 18 M. long and 12 M. broad, is best visited from this point. From Pfarr-Werfen (see below) we proceed to the E., passing the prettily situated village of Werfenwang, to (4 hrs.) the Werfenfener Hütte of the Austrian Tourist Club, on the Elmauer Kamm (6400'). The Rauchek (7665'), the highest summit of the Tennengebirge may be ascended hence via the Gries-Scharte (7365') in 21/2 hrs. (guide), while the ascent of the Hintere Pfeilverhorn (7415) takes 11/2-2 hrs. (both remunorative). From the Rauchek we may descend over rocky slopes, passing the Hochpfteiler (7815'), the Hochkopf (14175'), and the Tirolerkopf (1500'; all ascended without much trouble), to the Hintere and the Vordere Pfitschenberg Ape (5600'), the latter with a shooting-box (no accommodation). Thence we descend the Steinerne Stiege to the Pass Lueg and the station of (21/2 hrs.) Sulzau (see above).

281/2 M. Pfarr-Werfen (Mitterlechner). The valley expands. The train crosses the Fritzbach (p. 483) and then the Salzach.

33 M. Bischofshofen (1795'; Rail. Restaurant & Hotel, R. 2-6 K.; Alte Post; Neue Post, R. 11/2-21/2 K., well spoken of; Bökling), an
old village with 2000 inhab. and three churches, is the junction for the Ennstal Railway (R. 87). The (1/4 hr.) Fall of the Gänfeldbach is worth seeing. To the N. rises the Tenne-Geßirge, to the W. the Ewige Schnee (‘perpetual snow’) group of mountains, with the Wetterwand and Mandwand.

On the plateau of this huge limestone group lies a glacier (Ewige Schnee or Ueberyossene Alp), about 3½ M. long and 2 M. broad, on the S. side of which towers the "Hochkönig (9640'). The ascent (9-10 hrs. from Bischofshofen) presents no difficulty to experts (guide 18, from Mitterberg 10 K.; Inv. and Felix Reich, Joh. Bachler at Bischofshofen, Rupert Deutinger and Jos. Hütteker at Mühlbach, or one of the Mühlbach miners; apply to the manager). A road leads through the narrow Mühlbach-Tal to (7½ M.) Mühlbach (2500'; "Oberwirt"), and then ascends, passing some copper-mines, to (6 M.) Mitterberg (1865'; inn; a shorter way from Bischofshofen leads by Gänfeld, 3½ hrs.; marked). The mines have been worked from time immemorial; and various prehistoric discoveries (stone and bronze tools, etc.) are exhibited in the house of the manager. Thence in 1½ hr. to the Mitterfeld Alp (5340'), then by the Gaisnase into the Ochsenkar, past the pinnacled Mandlwand (good echo) and the striking Torsäule (6500), and over the Schrambach-Scharte to (3½ hrs.) the glacier. Lastly an ascent of 1 hr. over snow and finally over rocks to the summit, on which is the Kaiser-Jubiläums-Haus of the Austrian Tourist Club (inn in summer). The "Panorama is extensive and magnificent. The descent via the Teufelslächter to (3½ hrs.) Hintertal (see p. 139) is not very difficult for experts with steady heads, but a guide is necessary. The descent to Dienten via the Schönberg Alp is of a similar description (4 hrs., with guide; see p. 139). — Ascent of the Hochseil (6125'; 2 hrs. from the Hochkönig), see p. 139. — The "Hochkeil (5935'; ascended from Mitterberg in 1 hr.; guide not indispensable) commands an admirable view of the Tauern and (E.) the Dachstein. — Another interesting ascent is that of the Dientner Schneeberg (6390'), from Mühlbach in 3 hrs. (guide 8 K.).

The "Hoch-Gründldeck (5990') may be scaled without difficulty in 3½-4 hrs. from Bischofshofen by a path, leading to the S.E. via Arzberg (easier ascent from St. Johann, see p. 134, or from Hüttau, p. 453).

The line traverses the broad valley, on the left bank of the Salzach; fine retrospect of the bare and jagged peaks of the Tenne-Geßirge, which form the background to the N. 35 M. Außerfelden (Abalter's Inn, with 'slag-baths'), with large copper-works, at the entrance of the Mühlbach-Tal (see above).

38½ M. St. Johann im Pongau. — Hotels. "Pongauer Hof, at the railway-station, R. 1½-3½, pens. 6-8 K.; Post, R. 1½-2½ K.; Lackner, Franz Prem (Near Post); Zum Andräl, Goldnër Kreuz, the last two with gardens; Schwaiger, near the church; Hirsch, moderate; Brückenwirt, plain; Linde, 1/4 M. from the station, unpretending.

St. Johann im Pongau (1845') is a large village (1340 inhab.), 3/4 M. from the station, with a fine modern Gothic church and a mineral bath. The situation renders it a suitable place for a stay of some time. — Pretty view from the Rabenkanzel (1/4 hr.).

Excursions. — To the "Liechtenstein-Klamm (on foot there and back 3½ hrs.; one-horse carr. from the station in 1 hr., there and back, including a stay of 1½ hr., 4 K. 40, two-horse carr. 8 K. 20 hr.; omnibus to Plankenau, 1 K.). The road from the station crosses the Salzach (way-post) and after 1/4 M. the Wagreiner Bach (to the right), leads along the foot of the hills to the village of (2 M.) Plankenau, passes the deserted foundry of Oberari, and ascends the wooded valley of the Grossarler Ache to (11/2 M.) Schifler's Klamm-Restaurant, 3 min. from the entrance to the Klamm (Schärtner's Restaurant, with the ticket office). Pedestrians proceed to the
left beyond Plankenau to (10 min.) Oberlochner’s Inn and the Liechtensteinklamm Inn (both very fair) and continue either directly or past the Inn zur Schönern Aussicht to the (20 min.) Klamm. Crossing the Grossarl Ache, we now enter the wild rocky gorge by a path constructed by the local Alpine Club (adm. 60 h.; waterproof desirable). The Ache descends through the gorge in a series of cascades. The path, hewn in the rock in many places, is 970 yds. in length from the entrance of the gorge to the tunnel, and is perfectly safe, being a yard wide and provided with a railing. At the end of the first gorge is a huge cauldron 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 wide, 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, 165’ in height, at the end of the gorge (1/4 hr.). From this point the path (now unattractive) leads in 1/2 hr. to the very primitive ‘Bad’, whence it ascends in 25 min. by flights of steps (*Sautersteig; fine view of another gorge) to the Inn zur Liechtensteinklamm Höhe, on the Grossarl road (see below), by which we may return to (1 1/4 hr.) St. Johann.—A path to the W. of the entrance to the Klamm crosses the hill to (1 hr.) stat. Schwarzach (p. 135).

The *Hoch-Gründdeck (590’) may be easily ascended in 3-3 1/2 hrs. by a marked bridle-path, most of which is in shade (guide unnecessary; early start desirable; mule 10, up and down 14 K.). Refreshments at the Schwarz-Bauer, 1 hr. from St. Johann. The summit (Hochgründdeck-Haus, open in summer, 18 beds, 1/4 hr. below) affords a splendid view of the entire chain of the Tauern, the Uebereggsene Alp, the Hagen-Gebirge, the Tennen-Gebirge, the Dachstein, etc. We may descend either on the N.W. to (21/2 hrs.) Bischofshofen (p. 132), or on the N.E. to (2 hrs.) Hütttau (p. 483).—The ascent of the Sonntagskogel (6050’), from St. Johann 3 1/2-4 hrs., with guide, is also easy and interesting. Good accommodation on the Paifner Alp.

The Grossarl-Tal (20 M. long), the easternmost of the valleys stretching down from the Hohe Tauern mountain-chain to the Salzach, is traversed by a road (diligence to Grossarl daily in 3 hrs., 4 K.) leading to the left from Plankenau (see p. 133), and passing at a considerable elevation above the Liechtenstein-Klamm, to the (2 hrs.) Inn zur Liechtensteinklamm Höhe (very fair), near the defect of Stegenwacht (3610’). Thence it descends steeply to the Ache and continues at first on the left and then on the right bank to (1 1/2 hr.) Grossarl (3020’; *Linsinger, R. 11 1/4-2, pens. 3 5 K.). From Grossarl we may easily reach Dorf Gastein by the Artörl (5910’) in 5 hrs.; Hof-Gastein in 5 1/2 hrs., with guide, by the Aigen Alp and the Schmalz-Scharte (7140’); and Bad Gastein in 7-8 hrs. with guide, by the Bacher Alp and the *Gamskarkogel (p. 142), or by the Toferer Alp and the Throneck-Sattel (6850’). The ascent of the Gamskarkogel (1 hr. from the saddle) may also be conveniently combined with the latter route.—The road proceeds, crossing the Ache several times, to the deserted copper-mines of (1 1/2 hr.) Hüttenschlag (3145’; Koller) and to (9 1/4 hr.) Kardeis (3655’; Inn), at the entrance of the Kardeis Graben (via the Kardeis-Alp and the Tappenkar-Höhe to the Tappenkar-See, 4 hrs., see p. 135). Thence via Aschau and past the mouth of the Kreh-Tal (see below) to the (11 1/4 hr.) Seeget (3410’), a shooting-lodge on a small lake, where the road ends. We then ascend, to the left, through the Schöder-Tal to the (1 1/2 hr.) Schöder Alp or Skptom Alp (4695’), below the small Schöder-See. Here the valley forks. An interesting path (red marks, but guide desirable) leads hence through the Kuhlmutz and over the Arl-Scharte (7385’) to the (4 hrs.) Samer-Hütte in the Gross-Elend-Tal (p. 514). Other paths lead to the S.E. through the Marchkar and over the Marchkarscharte (7735’) to the (5 hrs.) Samer-Hütte; and to the E. over the Moritzenscharte (7800’), to (5 hrs.) Moritzeren (484), in the Moritz-Tal. —From Aschau via the Kreh Alp and the Mur-Törl (7425’) to (6 hrs.; with guide) Moritzeren, see p. 484.

A road runs to the E. from St. Johann via (7 M.) Wagrein (2740’; Neuwirt) to (12 M.) Radstadt (p. 481). Immediately to the S. of Wagrein opens the Kleinarl-Tal, the westernmost valley of the Niedere Tauern. This valley is traversed by a road leading past (1 1/2 hr.) Mittel-Kleinarl (3325’;
inn) to the (1½ hr.) Jäger-See, on which is a shooting-lodge of Baron Imhof (rmnts.). From the Kersbach Alp (3940'), 2½ hr. straight on, a bridle-path ascends steeply to the (1 hr.) Tappenkar Alp, on the N.W. side of the Tappenkar-See (5780'). A fine panorama is obtained from the Tappenkar-Höhe (6500'), to Kardeis, see p. 134. — From the Tappenkar Alp an easy path (guide desirable) crosses to the Lungau. It ascends over grass to the Haslloch (6890'), or head of the pass, to the N. of the Kingspitze (8800', ascent in 1 hr., recommended), and then descends abruptly to (1 hr.) the Königs Alp (5415'), in the Rieding-Tal, and to (4 hrs.) Zederhaus (5985'; inn), 3 hrs. from St. Michael (p. 494).

41½ M. Schwarzach-St. Veit (1920'; Rail. Restaurant), the junction of the Tauern Railway to Gastein (p. 141).

About ½ M. to the W., on the left bank of the Salzach, lies the prettily situated village of Schwarzach (Egger; Schwarzacher Hof), where the Protestant peasantry and miners held their last meeting in 1731, after which Leopold, Archbishop of Salzburg, issued a decree banishing no fewer than 22,161 'heretics' from his dominions. The Egger inn, where the peasantry solemnly ratified their league by the ancient custom of dipping their fingers in salt, still contains the table at which the ceremony took place, with a rude painting representing the event. A book lying before one of the men contains the words: 'Dilexerunt teneras magis quam lucem. Joan. c. 3. v. 19'.

Fine view from the churchyard of St. Veit (2295'; ½ hr.). — From Schwarzach a road leads to (2 M.) Goldegg (2700'; several inns), prettily situated in a fertile plateau, with a small lake and an old château of Count Galen, containing an interesting room with coats-of-arms. The road then leads past the Scheibling-See, and through the ravine of the Dienlenbach, to (10 M.) Dienlen (p. 139). Ascent of the Hochkönig, via the Schönberg Alp in 6 hrs., see p. 133. — The "Heukareck (6875')", ascended from Schwarzach via the Thurn Alp in 4½ hrs., with guide (no difficulty for adepts), commands a superb view of the Tauern, etc.

The train crosses the Salzach and follows its narrow valley, passing through a tunnel and several cuttings in the rock. It soon crosses the Salzach again and reaches (47 M.) Lend (2070'; Post), formerly the station for Gastein (see p. 141). Near the aluminium-factory below the village (½ M.) a fine waterfall, 200' in height, now much injured by the factory, 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 (50½ M.) Eschenau the line crosses the Salzach twice, in order to avoid the Eschenauer Plaik and the Embacher Plaik (slopes of rubbish), and then penetrates the Unterstein, a spur of slate-rock on the left bank, by a tunnel, 352 yds. long. We continue to skirt the Salzach and reach (52 M.) Rauris-Kitzloch, at the entrance of the Rauris-Tal (p. 148).

*Kitzloch-Klam, 1¼ hr. there and back. We cross the Salzach to the Restaurant Lackner, and then the Rauriser Ache (adm. 40 h.), and ascend the right bank of the latter. At the (1¼ hr.) beginning of the ravine the path crosses to the left bank and leads past a small stalactite grotto to the (8 min.) Kessel, into which the Ache is precipitated in four leaps from a height of 330 ft. We cross the bridge and ascend in zigzags and by wooden steps, passing two projecting platforms 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 68 yds. long. Between two of the tunnels is 'Embacher's Schreck-Brücke', named after the constructor of the path. The bridge beyond the long tunnel (½ hr. from the station) commands a striking view of the chasm, and of the Oedwandspitz in front.
(hence to the Landsteg 1/2 hr., see p. 148). We now return to the upper end of the wooden steps, where we ascend to the right through two short tunnels, and then descend by a good path to the (1/2 hr.) station of Rauris-Kitzloch.

Immediately beyond Rauris-Kitzloch the train traverses a tunnel (297 yds.) under the Taxenbach Schlossberg. — 53 M. Taxenbach (2330'; Railway Restaurant). The village (Post, Alte Post, both good), on an eminence 3/4 M. to the E., has two castles, the newer of which, below the village, on a rock above the Salzach, is the seat of the district-court.

The *Hundstein (6940') may be ascended hence in 4½-5 hrs. without difficulty, via the Brandenau-Tal; on the top is the Statzer-Haus of the Austrian Tourist Club (inn, open in winter also). Splendid view. Descend to the S. to (3 hrs.) Bruck-Fusch (see below), to the W. to (2½-3 hrs.) Thumersbach (p. 137), or to the N. to (2½ hrs.) Aml (p. 139).

The valley now expands. To the right, on a hill near (56 M.) Gries (Gmachl), is the church of St. Georgen (2705'), a fine point of view. On the left the ice-clad Hochtenn (p. 150) rises from the Fuscher-Tal. The train crosses the Salzach and the Fuscher Ache.

58½ M. Bruck-Fusch (2475'; *Hôtel Kronprinz von Österreich, at the station, R. 2½ K.; *Hôtel Lukashansl, R. 2-4 K.; *Gmachl, R. 1½ - 2 K.) lies opposite the entrance to the Fuscher-Tal (see p. 150). To the N.W. (1/4 hr.) rises Schloss Fischhorn (11th cent.), the property of Prince Liechtenstein, tastefully restored by Schmidt of Vienna (not accessible without special permission).

Excursions from Bruck (guides, Peter Stöckl, Rajstan Schweighofer). The Hönigkogel (6030'), an attractive ascent, is accomplished easily by a marked path in 3 hrs. — The *Hundstein (6940'), ascended by a marked path in 4½ hrs., is also easy (see above). — The ascent of the Drei Brüder (7175'; 4½-5 hrs.), by a marked path leading to the S.E. via the Pichlböhl and the Heuergel Alp, is also attractive. — The Imbachhorn (8110'; 5 hrs.; with guide) is ascended without difficulty by a marked path leading to the S.W. via the Böcklen-Anderl Alp (comp. p. 150).

The train crosses the Salzach, traverses the Brucker Moos and Zeller Moos, which have been brought under cultivation, and reaches the Zeller See.


Zell am See (2470'), a market-town with 1600 inhab., beautifully situated on a peninsula on the W. bank of the lake, is a favourite summer-resort. During an insurrection in 1526 the Zellers remained faithful to their archbishop, who as a reward granted them an annual pilgrimage to Salzburg, at the conclusion of which they were regaled at his expense.
PANORAMA VON DER SCHMITTENHOHE.
The "Zeller See (2450') is 2½ M. long, 1 M. broad, and 225' deep. The water is pleasant for bathing (bath-houses; temperature 68° Fahr.). A small steamer plies on the lake, making the round eight times a day in 1 hr. (1 K. 20 h.); from Zell to Thumersbach thrice daily in 10 min. (fare 40, there and back 60 h.). Small boats may be hired (ferry to Thumersbach 1 pers. 40, 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 70, 4 pers. 80 h.; per hour 80 h., 1 K. 10, 1 K. 40, 1 K. 60 h.). The finest View of the environs is obtained from the middle of the lake: to the S. we obtain a striking survey of the Tauern (due S., between Fusch and Kaprun, are the Imbachhorn and the Hochtenn, to the left of which are the Brennkogel and Schwarkopf, to the right the Grieskogel, Hohe Eiser, and, in the foreground, the beautiful Kittsteinhorn with the Schmiedinger Kees); to the W., above Zell, extends the broad Schmitten-Höhe; N. the Birnhorn group, the Steinerne Meer, and, in the background, the three Mühlsturzhörner; E. the Hundstein. Evening-light most favourable. On the R. bank of the lake lies Thumersbach (Höt.-Pens. Bellevue, E. 2-6, pens. 6-10 K.) and the station of Kittsteinhorn-Restaurant (charming view), and on the N.W. bank is Seehäusl (restaurant). — Good views of the lake are afforded by the Alpenrose Inn (R. 1½-2 K.), above the road to Bruck, 1½ M. from the station, and from the Restaurant Wimm, about 10 min. above the road to Schmitten (see below), to the left. — The Rudolphs-Promenade (ascent from the Fischhorn road by a finger-post on the right) and the Ebeneberg Alp (rmta.), ¾ hr. from the Wimm Restaurant, are also fine points of view. A promenade leads from the Hotel Elisabeth along the banks of the lake to its S.E. end, and past the Hirsch Inn (coffee, etc.) to Schloss Fischhorn (p. 136) and Bruck; another leads through the Public Park, with bust of Biemann, a prominent Alpinist, to the Villa Freyberg, next the Kalvarienberg, and on to Seehäusl (see above), whence there is a carriage-road to Thumersbach, via Prielau. — The lake and mountains are illuminated on June 23rd and Aug. 17th (worth seeing).

The "Schmittenhöhe (6455') is one of the best and most accessible points of view in the Austrian Alps (3½ hrs.; guide 5 K., unnecessary; horse 12 K.; one-seat vehicle for one pers. 12, there and back, with stop of 2 hrs. 16, incl. night on top 24 K.; light luggage may be sent by post twice a day). The route leads to the W. from Zell through the Schmitten-Tal to (1½ hr.) Schmitten (2740'; Stadt Wien). Here we turn to the left, and follow a somewhat steep bridle-path, practicable for light vehicles (see above), which ascends in windings, mostly through wood, passing (⅔ hr.) a bench commanding a good view (to the left is the route to the Ebeneberg Alp, see above), to the (1 hr.) Mittelstation Inn (4460') and (¾ hr.) Brunner's Inn zum Gross-Glockner (5215'); fine view of the Glockner group, and finally mounts the crest of the hill to the broad summit (Haschke's Hotel, 80 beds, with one bed 3, with two beds in the new house 5-9, in the old 3½ K.; post, telegraph, and telephone office). Tickets securing rooms may be obtained from Joh. Kastner, in the market-place at Zell. — The superb panorama embraces to the S. the entire Tauern range; to the N. the Limestone Alps from the Kaiser-Gebirge to the Dachstein; on the E. the Kleine Tauern. (Comp. the Panorama.) The flora is very rich. The 'Ranggelfest' (wrestling matches) celebrated on the Schmittenhöhe on the third Sunday of August is accompanied by interesting old customs.

The Pinzgauer Spaziergang, a red-marked path which at places is rather indistinct, leads from the Schmittenhöhe along the crest of the hill to the (9 hrs.) Gaisstein (p. 204), and commands a series of splendid views of the Tauern. It is, however, somewhat monotonous and fatiguing. Provisions and guide necessary (see p. 136; from Zell to the Gaisstein 16 K.). From the Schmittenhöhe (guide-post 10 min. below the summit) the path at first descends to the W. into a basin, then ascends, and follows the crest of the hill (about 5900'), via the (5-6 hrs.) Sommerort (6435'), to the (1½ hr.) Murnauer-Scharte (6675'). It then passes above the Bürigl-Hütte (p. 157) and ascends the (2½ hrs.) Gaisstein (p. 204) from the S.E. side. The descent may be made to (3 hrs.) Mittersill (p. 157), or by the Sintersbach Alp to (3 hrs.) Jochberg (p. 204).
The *Hundstein (6940') may be ascended from Thumersbach by a marked path in 4 hrs. (guide 9 K., not indispensable; horse 20 K.). The descent may be made to Bruck, Taxenbach, or Alm (pp. 136, 139).

From Zell am See to the *Kapruner-Tal, see p. 153; to Krimml (Ober-Pinzgau), see p. 156.

The train quits the lake at Schloss Priellau, now occupied by peasants. 65 M. *Maishofen (2495'; *Post, R. 1-1 1/2 K.), at the mouth of the *Glemmtal, from which the *Saalach issues.

The saustegiæ (2850'; 3 2 1/2 hrs.) and the Schwabenwand (6590'; 3 1/2 hrs.), two interesting ascents from Maishofen, command views like that from the Schmittenhöhe.

A road (diligence from Zell to Saalbach daily in 3 1/4 hrs.) runs through the monotonous *Glemmtal, passing Viehhofen (Oberwirt), to (11 M.) Saalbach (3095'; Oberwirt; Unterwirt) and (17 1/2 M.) Lengau (36 2 1/2'; inn), whence the *Gaisstein (7760') may be easily ascended in 3 1/2-4 hrs. (comp. p. 204). A road, practicable for carriages, runs to the N. from Saalbach, via the *Alte Schanze (4270'), to the S.W. of the Spielbergthorn (6695'; ascent of 2 1/2 hrs. via the Spielberg-Tort), to (12 M.) Fieberbrunn (p. 140).

The train crosses the *Saalach and traverses the broad grassy valley of the Mitter-Pinzgau, with a fine view of the Steinerne Meer (see below) on the right. From (67 1/2 M.) Gerling a marked path leads in 3 hrs. to the Schwabenwand (see above). We then recross the Saalach to —

70 M. *Saalfelden (2380'; *Rail. Restaurant, R. 2 K.; Dick's Railway Hotel). The village (*Neue Post, with garden, R. 1 1/2-2 K.; Alte Post; Stöcklwirt; Unterbräu; Oberbräu; Hirsch), with 1800 inhab., is prettily situated on the Urslauer Ache, 1 M. to the E. of the railway, in the middle of a broad and sunny valley. Fine view from the cemetery: N.W. the Leoganger Steinberge, N. the Steinerne Meer, E. the Hochkönig (Uebergossene Alp), S. the Hochtenn, Kitzsteinhorn, etc. — About 1 1/4 hr. to the S. is *Del Antonio's Bath Establishment (peat-water), with swimming-baths, restaurant, and rooms to let (pens. 4-5 K.).

The Kühbühel (2850), 1/2 hr. to the S. (marked path; pavilion at the top), commands an extensive view. — To the N., at the base of the towering Persalhorn, stands the (1 hr.) castle of Lichtenberg (2995'), with fine view. About 10 min. higher up are a hermitage (rfmst.), hewn in the rock, and the Chapel of St. George, with a rock-hewn pulpit. A still finer view is commanded by the Steinaipe (4105'), on a spur of the Steinerne Meer, 1 1/2 hr. farther on (marked path). — About 2 M. to the E. of Saalfelden are the prettily situated baths of Fieberbrunn (2780). — From Saalfelden a marked path leads to the Schwabenwand (see above) in 4 hrs. via Atindorf.

The route from Saalfelden to the Steinerne Meer (comp. p. 89) is shorter but steeper than that from the Königs-See (guide necessary for those subject to giddiness, to the Königs-See 12 K.; Joh. Mosshammer, Jos. Mayer, K. Hilzensauer, Joh. Mayrhofer). A marked path, at first partly through wood, leads past the château of Lichtenberg and the (1 1/2 hr.) Riemanns-Höhe (fine view) to the (1 1/4 hr.) Fürstenbrunnen. Thence a grand mountain-path, provided with rings and wire rope, ascends to the (3/4 hr.; 4 1/2 hrs. from Saalfelden) Ramesieder Scharte (6890'). A little above the Scharte is the Riemann-Haus (6990'; *inn in summer, bed 3 K.), in a picturesque situation (interesting fossils found in the neighbourhood). From this point the Sommerstein (7689') is easily ascended in 1 1/2 hr., and the *Breithorn (8190'; splendid view) in 1 1/2 hr. The ascent of the Schönfeldspitze (Hoheink, 8700'), 2 1/2 hrs., is difficult and should be attempted by experienced mountaineers only, with guide. — From the Riemann-Haus across the
Steinerne Meer to (2½ hrs.) the Funtensee-Haus and thence to the Königs-
See, see p. 89. — Other passes from Saalfelden to the Königs-See are the
Weissbach-Scharte (7365'), between the Hollermaishorn and the Achsel-
horn, the Buchauer Scharte (7480'), between the Selbhorn and the Schön-
feldspitze, and the Diesbach-Scharte (6060'), to the S.E. of the Kleine Hundst-
tod (in each case 7-8 hrs. to the Funtensee).

A road ascends the Ursau-Tal to the E. to (3½ M.) Alm (2610'; Alm-
wirt; Bichlerwirt; Unterberg Inn, ¾ M. farther on), whence the *Hund-
stein (6910') may be ascended via the Jetzebach-Tal in 3½-4 hrs. (comp. pp. 136, 138), and the Selbhorn (8710'; highest summit of the Steinerne Meer) via
the Lueg-Scharte in 6 hrs., the latter difficult and only for experts with guide. About 5½ M. farther up the valley lies Hintertal (3315'; Boten-
wirt), at the foot of the Steinerne Meer and the Uebergossene Alp. *Bad
Hintertal, ¾ M. farther on, is now private property. The Hochkönig
(9640') may be ascended hence by a club-path in 6 hrs., via the Schneekar
with the Bortgen Hut and the Teufelslöcher, a fine but difficult route, to be
attempted only by those whose heads are steady (comp. p. 133; guides,
Joh. and Jos. Herzog of Alm). Similar conditions characterize the ascent
of the Hochseiler (9125'), the N.W. summit of the Uebergossene Alp, by
a club-path, leading via the Torscharte (see below; 5-6 hrs.; splendid
panorama). From the Hochseiler across the glacier (roping necessary)
to the Hochkönig, 2 hrs. — From Hintertal a road leads across the Füzen-
Sattel (4240) to Dienten (3510'; inns) and (12 M.) Schwarzach (p. 135). From
Dienten to the Hochkönig via the Schönberg Alp, 6 hrs., with guide, see
p. 133. — From Hintertal across the Torscharte (7400') to the Blühbach-
Tal (to the shooting-lodge 7 hrs., with guide, fatiguing), see p. 132.

From Saalfelden via Ober-Weissbach to Reichenhall, see pp. 92, 91; to
Berchtesgaden, see pp. 92-93. Diligence to Lofer twice daily in 3½ hrs.
(3 K., to Frohnwies 2 K.). One-horse carriage to Frohnwies 8, two-horse
12, to Lofer 12 or 20, including the Vorderkaser-Klamm 16 or 24 K.; across
the Hirschbichl to Berchtesgaden (including trace-carriage) 48 or 50 K. (driver
extra). — The *Seisenberg-Klamm (p. 92) is within a walk of 4 hrs., or
a drive of 2 hrs., from Saalfelden. The Lamprechts-Ofentoch (3½ hrs.),
see p. 208; the *Vorderkaser-Klamm (5 hrs.), p. 208.

The train now turns to the N.W., crosses the Saalach and the
Leogang-Bach, enters the Leogang-Tal, and ascends rapidly at the
base of the Leogang Steinberge to (75 M.) Leogang (2755'). About
3¼ M. to the N. is Bad Leogang (3050'), picturesquely situated; below
the line, about 1½ M. to the S.E., lies the village (2500'; two
unpretending inns).

The *Birnhorn (6630'), the highest point of the Leogang Steinberge, may
be ascended from Bad Leogang in 5½ hrs., with guide (Jos. Oberlader; lab-
orous). The marked path leads through the Birnbach-Graben to the (3½ hrs.)
Passauer-Hütte, on the Mittag-Scharte (6660'; inn in summer), between
the Hochzink and the Fahnenkopf. Thence a new path ascends via the Kuchel-
nieder (7955) to (2 hrs.) the summit (magnificent view). The descent
(marked path) may be made from the Passauer-Hütte, via the Grub Alp, to
(2½-3 hrs.) Diesbach (p. 92).

The train crosses the Weissbach and the Griessenbach, skirts the
marshy Griessen-See, and crosses the Tyrolese frontier. — 811/2 M.
Hochfilzen (3170'; Inns at the station and in the village) lies on the
watershed between the Saalach and the Ache.

From Hochfilzen a road leads to the N., past Warming and the little
Wiesensee (3045'), to (9 M.) St. Ulrich (p. 207). — A footpath runs over the
Römer-Sattel (3960') to the Vorderkaser-Klamm in 3 hrs. (comp. p. 208).

The train now descends a sharp gradient (1:44) on the N. side of
the Pramau-Tal, or Pillerssee-Achental, crossing several lateral
ravines. — 87 M. Fieberbrunn (2565'; Wieshofer's Inn, at the station), a picturesquely situated summer-resort. Below, in the valley, lie Obermaier's Inn, the Hammerwirt, the Hüttenwirt, and the Auwirt. In the village (2565'; 3/4 M.), with mineral baths, are the *Post, *Sieberer's, and the *Metzgerwirt.

Excursions (guide, Franz Miedler). An attractive walk may be taken up the Pillerssee-Ache past (1/4 hr.) Dandler's Inn and through wood to (1 hr.) the Inn zur Eisernen Hand, then to the S.W. by the Schwarzenach-Tal to the (2 hr.) Drei Schreitende Brunnen, the water of which (said to flow from the Wildalpsee, see below) descends in picturesque rapids. — From the Eiserne Hand to Hochfelten (p. 139) via Feisteneu, 1/4 hr. — The Hochkogel (3480') is reached in 1 hr. by ascending from the Auwirt to the right, through the Plätzer-Graben (good view of the environs; rmts. at the Hochkogel-Bauer). — The Buchensteinwand (4765'; 2 hrs.; easy and attractive) is ascended from Dandler's Inn to the left by a shady path (red marks) to the hamlet of Buchau and thence over pastures to the top (beautiful view). — A highly attractive and easy ascent is that of the *Wildseeeloder (6940'; 4 hrs.; guide not indispensable). A marked path ascends from the Auwirt through the Plätzner-Graben; where the valley forks, we proceed to the left, via the Zillstatt Alp, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Wild Alp (rmts.). Another marked path leads from Sieberer's Inn via the Lachtenwitz Alp and the Griesenboden Alp to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Wild Alp. Thence we ascend in windings to the (3 1/2 hr.) Wildseeeloder-Haus (6399'; inn in summer), on the dark-green Wildalpsee (trout), and in 3/4 hr. more gain the summit, from which there is a splendid view. — The Gebra-Ranken (6755'; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide advisable), easy. The path leads from the Auwirt through the Plätzner-Graben and via the Fahrarmanger Alp to the (3 1/2 hrs.) iron-mine of Gebra-Lanuern (5450'); 1 hr. below the summit. — The ascent of the Spielberghorn (6695'; 4 1/2 hrs., with guide) is also repaying. We ascend the valley to (1 hr.) the Eiserner Hand Inn (see above), then via the Spielberg Alp and Braun Alp to the (3 1/2 hrs.) summit. The descent may be made into the Leogang Tal (see p. 139; E.) or to the Alte Schanze (p. 133; S.W.). — Kitzbühler Horn (6560'), via the Bärfeld Alp and Rheintal Alp in 5 hrs., fatiguing (better from Kitzbühel, comp. p. 204).

From the Eiserner Hand a road leads to the S. to the Alte Schanze and to (3 hrs.) Seilbach, in the Glemtal (comp. p. 183). — From Fieberbrunn a carriage-road leads to the N. to (3 1/2 M.) St. Jacob im Haus (2800'; Riegervirts), on the low saddle between the Pramau-Tal and the Streuben-Tal. Thence it descends via Flecken (Strasswirt) to (3 1/2 M.) St. Ulrich, on the Pillerssee (p. 207), and through the Ofen to (4 1/2 M.) Waidring (p. 205).

Beyond Fieberbrunn we continue to descend rapidly through the valley of the Pillerssee-Ache, past the summer-resort of Reitham (Fischer's Inn).

92 M. St. Johann in Tirol (2160'; Zum Hohen Kaiser, at the station, R. 1-11/2 K.; *Post, with garden; Bär, R. 1-21/2 K.; Löwe; Maut; Oberachner), a large village (3100 inh.) with picturesque Tyrolean houses, pleasantly situated in the broad Leukental, or valley of the Grosse Ache, at the foot of the Kitzbühler Horn and the Kaiser-Gebirge, is frequented as a summer-resort. About 2 M. from the village is the Theresienbad (restaurant); 1 M. to the W. on the Stoll road (p. 206) lies the village of Spital, with a Gothic chapel of the 14th century. — To Waidring and Lofer, see pp. 206, 207.

Excursions. From St. Johann to the Griesen Alp in the Kaiser-Gebirge, 3 1/2 hrs., to Ellmau (Gaudensanus-Hütte and Grutten-Hütte), 2 hrs., see pp. 184, 206, 205.

The *Kitzbühler Horn (6560') is ascended hence in 3 1/2-4 hrs. by a marked path (shady early in the morning), which passes the (2-2 1/2 hrs.)
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Ruppen Alp (accommodation) and then ascends steeply through the Loch, or over the Mitte (not recommended) to (1½ hr.) the summit; see p. 204.

The right bank of the Kitzbühler Ache is now followed. — 95 M. Wiesenschwang-Oberndorf (Lintner).

98 M. Kitzbühel, see p. 203; thence to (120 M.) Wörgl, see R. 40.

29. The Gastein Valley.

TAUERN RAILWAY from Schwarzach-St. Veit to Bad Gastein, 25 M., in 1-1½ hr. (fares 3 K. 40, 2 K., 1 K. 10 h.). This line, uniting the valleys of the Salzach and the Drave and opened in 1905 as far as Bad Gastein, is the most N. portion of the great Alpine railway begun in 1901 to form a direct connection between Salzburg and Trieste (comp. the Karawanken and Wochin Railways (R. 96). The line from Bad Gastein via the great Tauern tunnel (p. 146) to (10 M.) Mallnitz and (3½ M.) Spittal is expected to be opened in 1908 (comp. p. 516).

Schwarsach-St. Veit (1930'; Rail. Restaurant), see p. 135. The Tauern Railway diverges to the left from the Salzburg and Wörgl line and ascends (1:40) along the steep slopes overhanging the Salzach, soon affording a beautiful view of the valley and of the massive Hochkönig to the N. The engineering difficulties of this portion of the line were very considerable; tunnels, cuttings, viaducts, and supporting-walls follow each other in rapid succession. Beyond (3½ M.) Loibfarn (no passenger-station) the line turns abruptly to the S. and enters the Lower Klamm Tunnel (795 yds. long; gradient 26:1000), the upper end of which is in the middle of the imposing Gasteiner Klamm. A bridge, 90 ft. in height, carries us over the Gasteiner Ache, and the line ascends through the Upper Klamm Tunnel (812 yds.) to (3½ M.) Klammstein (2615'), a station in the lower part of the verdant Gastein Valley. To the right rise the twin peaks of the Bernkogel (p. 148). We now gradually ascend beside the Ache, at first on the right bank, but crossing to the left bank before Mairhofen. 1½ M. Dorf-Gastein (2700'), the station for the village (Post) on the right bank. — 15 M. Hof-Gastein (2750'), 1½ M. to the N. of the town of that name.

Hof-Gastein. — Hotels: *Moser zum Goldnen Adler, R. 2-4, pers. 8-10 K.; Höt. MüLLER, R. 2-3, pers. 5-10 K.; Traube; EisL zum Boten; Turri: Gutenbrunn. Lodgings at Dr. Schueller's, Imberger's, etc. — Baths (incl. towel 1 K. 30 h.) at the Märkische Badeanstalt, in the hotels, and in many private houses. — Visitor's Tax 2-16 K. (five classes); music tax 2-40 K. — Reading Rooms at the S. end and in the middle of the village, in the Kaiser-Platz.

Hof-Gastein (2850'), the capital of the valley (840 inhab.), which in the 16th cent., when its mines still produced considerable quantities of gold and silver, was the wealthiest place in this district next to Salzburg. Several of the houses, with decorations of the 16th cent., still testify to the ancient prosperity of the place, especially that of Moser, with arcades on each floor. Near it, in the court of the baker Embacher, are two richly-ornamented columns of serpentine of the same period. The Cemetery contains handsome monuments of the Strasser, Weitmoser, and other families (16th cent.).
The Kaiser-Platz is adorned with a gilded bust of Emp. Francis I., commemorating the construction in 1826 of a conduit, upwards of 3 M. long, which brings the thermal water hither from the springs at Bad Gastein. The temperature of the water falls during its transit from 102° to 93° Fahr. Living is less expensive and less fashionable here than at Bad Gastein. Shady walks in the Kur-Garten on the Ache and in the Park, a meadow crossed by promenades. Beyond it, on the slope of the W. hills, are three cafés with fine views, connected with each other by wood-walks: to the N.W. (20 min.) the Kalibrunnen-Mühle; to the W. (25 min.) the Pyrkers Höhe; and to the S.W. (25 min.) the Weitmoser-Schlösschen (built in 1545). On the E. side of the valley (20 min.) is the pretty fall of the Rastetzenbach.

Excursions (guide, Felix Moises). S.E. to the (1½ hr.) Planitzer Bauer, with view of the Sonnblick; N.W. to the (2½ hrs.) Biber Alp, with fine view of the Ankogel group. — The *Gamskarkogel (8065'; 4½ hrs.; guide, 8 K., unnecessary for the experienced; horse and attendant 21 K. 60 h.) is ascended from Hof-Gastein by a good path. 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, ascending through the woods in the Rastetzen-Tal, to the (2 hrs.) Rastetzen Alp (6665'; rfrnts.). To the summit (refuge-hut) 2 hrs. more. The snow-covered Ankogel and the mountains round the Nassfeld (Sonnblick and Hochnarr) are most conspicuous to the S.; to the W. the lofty double-peaked pyramid of the Gross-Glockner and the prominent Wiesbachhorn; N. the Uebergossene Alp; N.E. the Dachstein and the Hochgolling. Descent to Bad Gastein, see p. 145; to Grossarl, see p. 134. — The Türlwand (8400'; 5½ hrs.; guide 12 K.), ascended from Hof-Gastein by the Anger-Tal (see below) and the Bockfeld Alp, commands a splendid view (ascent somewhat fatiguing). — An easier ascent is that of the Haseck (8950'), the top of which is reached from Dorf Gastein in 4½-5 hrs. by a marked path via Grub and the Mairhofer Alp. — The Bernkogel (7645'; guide 8 K.) is ascended in 4½ hrs. from Dorf Gastein (laborious; comp. p. 145). — To Grossarl over the Arlören or the Schmaitz-Scharte, see p. 134. — To Bucheben through the Anger-Tal and over the Stait (6 hrs.), see p. 143. — To Rauris over the Seebach-Scharte or Luggauer Scharte (8560'), 6-7 hrs., path marked with red, but guide advisable.

The railway now ascends at a steeper gradient (25½': 1000), crossing the Wiedeneralp-Bach and the Loidalp-Bach, to (18 M.) Kaltenbrunn (2985'), lying opposite Hof-Gastein, to the W. (new road). We enjoy a fine view hence of Hof-Gastein, dominated by the Gamskarkogel, and, to the S.E., of the Kötschach-Tal, with the Ankogel and Tischlerkar Glacier. Farther on we cross several viaducts, including the Anger Brücke (120 yds. long), spanning the Anger-Tal, 92' above the foaming Lafenn-Bach. The railway next ascends (26: 1000; two viaducts) the W. side of the valley, high above the main road and the Erzherzog-Johann Promenade (p. 144), and soon commands a magnificent view of Gastein and the Fall of the Ache. 25½ M. Bad-Gastein (3550'), situated on the W. side of the Pyrker's Höhe, above the baths. Thence a new road leads round the Pyrker's Höhe to the Bockstein road and the baths.

**Bad Gastein.** — Hotels (prices raised at the height of the season, from 1st July to 15th August). *Straubinger, R. 5-14 K., with the dépendance *Austria, R. 6-20 K.; *Gasteiner Hof, R. 6-12 K.; *Weismath,
adjoining the Kur-Casino; "Badeschloss," KAISERHOF, R. 12-20, B. 11/2-2, D. 6-10 K., with the dépendance HAUSBURGER HOF; "GERMANIA," HIRSCH, R. 4-8 K., these three in the Promenade, in an open situation; HOT. SCHEINERHOFER (GRABNER), opposite the lower fall of the Ache, R. from 2/2, D. 3 K.; HOT. BAHNHOF, near the rail. station, R. 2-4, pens. 7-11 K.; all these with baths. — Lodging Houses, with baths (B. generally supplied): ELISABETHHOF, opposite the Kur-Casino, R. 3-10 K.; SCHWAIGER-HAUS; MOSER; GRUBER; LAUTER; IRNBERGER; VILLA IMPERIALE; VILLA DR. SCHIDLER; LAURA WINDISCHBAUER; MAYER; SENGER; MÜHLBERGER; VILLA DR. WASSENG; VILLA ELLE; VILLA LOUISE, beside the Wandelbahn; ANNENHEIM; VILLA MIRAN; BELLEVE; SOLITUDE; VILLA HOLLANDIA; VILLA CLARA; ERZHERZOG JOHANN, at the beginning of the promenade of the name (p. 144); ANGERER; SABATH; ECHO. Without baths: VILLA VICTORIA; WALDHEIM; PAULIN; VILLA PAUL; ALPENROSE; EDELWEISS; MÖLLER; HELENENBURG. — Post & Telegraph Office in the Straubinger-Platz. — Visitor’s Tax during the season (May-Oct.), for a stay of five days or upwards, 15-62 K. according to the class in which the visitor is ranked; additional members of a family and servants proportionally less; for the poor 2 and 1 K. Tourists sometimes receive permission from the municipal authorities to stay more than five days untaxed.

Carriages. To or from the rail. station, one-horse carr. 2/2-4, two-horse 4-6 K.; to Hof-Gastein 8 or 14; Bockstein 8 or 12; thence to the Nassfeld 12 or 16 K.; driver’s fee included on a half-day’s drive, for a whole day 2-4 K. extra. — Horses. To the Kötschach-Tal as far as Pressau 12 K.; Windischgrätz-Höhe 3 K. 60; Nassfeld 10 K. 80; Radeck Alp 13 K. 20; from Bockstein to the Nassfeld 7 K. 20, the Mallnitzer Taurnhaus 15 K. 60 h.; fee included in each case.


Bad Gastein (3480′), a celebrated thermal station (8-9000 visitors annually), is picturesquely situated in the narrow valley of the Gasteiner Ache, the older and more important part lying on the right bank. Its modern prosperity, as a fashionable and thriving place, with numerous handsome houses and villas, is chiefly owing to the annual visits of the late Emperor William I. (d. 1888). The rallying-points of visitors are the small Straubinger-Platz, between the Straubinger and Badeschloss hotels (music daily 12-1 and 6.30-8, after 1st Aug. 6-7.30 p.m.), and the Wandelbahn (at the W. end of the bridge), a long glazed gallery, used as a promenade in wet weather. At the W. end is the Kur-Casino, with reading-room, café, etc. On the right side of the valley are the new Roman Catholic Church, a handsome Gothic building, and the old church of St. Nicholas; on the left side is the Protestant Church (see p. 144).

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. 160). The upper fall is best viewed from the bridge by Straubinger’s, the lower from a lookout between the Gasteiner Hof and Irnberger’s. In summer the falls are illuminated on Tues. and Frid. at 8.30 p.m.

The Springs (77° to 120° Fahr.), known as early as the 7th cent. and most of them the property of the Emp. Francis Joseph, rise on the slope of the Graukogel, and yield about 880,000 gallons of water...
daily. They are shown to visitors in July and Aug. on Tues., Thurs., and Sat., at 3-4 p.m., the round beginning with the Franz-Joseph-Stollen, behind the Badeschloss. The water, which has neither taste nor smell, displays marked electric properties owing to the radium which it contains, and possesses an invigorating power, highly beneficial in cases of debility, nervous affections, gout, &c.

WALKS. The road to Hof-Gastein on the W. side of the valley passes the Villa Meran (above, on the left, is the Café Bellevue, to which a path ascends from the Elisabethhof), and reaches the Solitude (right) and the small Protestant Church. At this point, to the right, below the road, begin the Schwarzenberg Grounds, with various views of Gastein and the waterfalls. Farther on, by the Erzherzog-Johann (café and lodgings), to the left, the shady Erzherzog-Johann Promenade diverges to (1 M.) *Stöckl's Restaurant, a favourite afternoon-resort, with a fine view. — The road to Böckstein ascends to the left, 3 min. beyond the Protestant Church (a few paces farther on, to the right, is a finger-post to the 'Gasteiner Taufbecken', i.e. font, a large glacier-mill), passing the Villa Hollandia and Café Bellevue, and skirting the Pyrker's Höhe (see below), past three large semicircular glacier-mills (on the right), to a (2/3 M.) Saw Mill, where it divides: the branch to the left leads to the Hohe Brücke and on to the Schwarze Liesl and the Grüner Baum in the Kötschach-Tal (see below); that to the right to the 'Echo' lodging-house, and the Echo, resounding from the roar of the waterfall, then across the Ache to the right bank (to Böckstein 3 M., see p. 146). — Near the 'Echo' lodging-house a path diverges to the right to the (7 min.) Pyrker's Höhe (3710'), which commands a view of the Böckstein valley. On the S.E. side, three large glacier-mills were discovered during the construction of the new road to the railway-station (p. 142).

On the right (E.) side of the valley a charming walk is afforded by the *Kaiser Promenade, which follows the slope of the hill above the Hirsch, Germania, and Kaiserhof Hotels, and leads past a Memorial to the Emperor William I. and the Habsburger Hof to (3/4 hr.) the Café zum Grünen Baum in the Kötschach-Tal (p. 145). A path to the left (guide-post), about 10 min. beyond the Habsburger Hof, crosses the Kötschach torrent and ascends through wood to the (20 min.) Café Gamskar, on the slope of the Gamskarkogel (charming view). — The Schwarze Liesl, a café with an admirable view, on the road to the Kötschach-Tal (p. 145), is reached in 10 min. by a path diverging to the right near the Kaiserhof. A similar view is commanded by the Rudolf's-Höhe (3600'), 10 min. farther on. — Shady paths with steps ascend from the Straubinger-Platz to the (6 min.) Hohe Brücke, with a view of the upper fall. — The best ascent to the (5 min.) Schiller-Höhe is from Gruber's or opposite the church. — The Windischgrätz-Höhe (3/4 hr.), on the slope of the Badberg, affords a good survey of the valleys of Gastein and Böck-
stein and (N.) of the Hochkönig. The path to it ascends from the Hohe Brücke (right bank), and an easier route leads from the Patschger Inn (see below; to the left, by the small chapel). — Past the church of St. Nicholas to Badbruck and (3/4 hr.) Kötschach (Café Miesbichl); cross the Ache below Kötschach and ascend to the Englische Kaffeehaus; thence back by the road (2 hrs. in all); or from Badbruck by a pretty forest-path to the Kaiser-Promenade and (1/2 hr.) the Grüner Baum.

The picturesque Kötschach-Tal is reached either by the Kaiser Promenade (see p. 144), or by the road leading from the Hohe Brücke, past the Grossreith, the Villa Helemenburg, and the Schwarze Liesl, and round the Rudolfshöhe. The latter then descends between trees to the (2 M.) Café zum Grünen Baum (fine view of the Kessel Glacier), whence a bridle-path ascends the valley past the precipitous Himmetwand, affording a good view of the Bocksteinkogel and Tischlerkarkees, with the considerable Rees Tal on the left, to (1 1/2 hr.) Pressau, the last alp (4220'; refreshments). From a point 1 M. farther on (‘Carl-Nero-Steig’) we obtain a good view of the head of the valley. — A new club-path (fine views) leads hence to the left across the Kessel Alp (6900’) and the Klein-Einlad-Scharte (8905’) to the Malta-Tal in Carinthia (to the Samer-Hütte 7 hrs., see p. 515; guide 24 K.). — Pleasant excursion from the Grüner Baum to the *Reedsee (6915’; 21/2 hrs.; with guide). Thence over the Lainkar-Scharte or Palfner-Scharte to the Anlauf-Tal, see p. 146.

The *Gamskarkogel (8085’; p. 142) is ascended from Bad-Gastein in 41/2-5 hrs. (guide not indispensable, 8 K.). Rfrms. at the Egger Alp, 1 1/4 hr. — The Hüttenkogel (7315’), easily ascended by a marked path via the Reihäuben Alp in 31/2 hrs., is a pleasant excursion. About 1 hr. more (41/2 hrs. from Wildbad; guide 8 K.) brings us to the Graukogel (6170’), which affords a view similar to that from the Gamskarkogel. The glaciers, however, are much nearer, and at its E. base lie the pretty Reedsee and Palfner-See. — The view from the Tisch (8075’) also repays the ascent. The route leads to the W. from the Wildbad past the Zitterauer-Hütte (6130’) and through the Hirschkogel (4 1/2 hrs.; guide 8 K.). — The Kreuzkogel (8800’), the highest peak of the Rathausberg, commands an extensive panorama. A bridle-path, diverging to the left from the road to the Nassfeld, about 250 yds. above Bockstein, leads to the (2 hrs.) gold-mine (6235’), and thence in 21/2 hrs. to the summit (guide 10 K.). The ascent from the Nassfeld (p. 146) is easier (3-31/2 hrs., with guide). — The Tischlerkarkopf (8855’), ascended from the Pressau Alp (see above) by the ‘Bärensteig’ (defective ladders), the Tischlerkar-Glacier, and Tischlerkar-Scharte in 7-8 hrs., is difficult and fit for experts only, with guide. The ascent of the Tischlerspitze (9870’), which is equally difficult, may be combined with the former (2 hrs. more; comp. pp. 146, 519).

Bockstein, a village at the head of the Gastein valley, is reached on foot in 11/4 hr., by the shady Kaiserin-Elisabeth Promenade, which leads from the Café Bellevue over the hill, passes the railway station, and then follows the left bank of the Ache (on the rocky face to the right is a fine bronze medallion of the Empress Elizabeth, by Breuner). The road (3 M.; carr. in 1/2 hr.) leads from the Hohe Brücke (p. 144), following first the left, then the right bank of the Ache, and passes the (1 M.) Patschger Inn (3560’). Opposite to us rises the Kreuzkogel; to the right, the snow-clad Schareck. Near the (1/2 M.) Hirschkaar Inn a bridge to the right leads to the Elisabeth-Promenade (pleasant for walkers; to Bockstein 25 min.), and 3/4 M. farther on another footpath diverges to the right, leading...
to Bockstein in 12 min., while the road crosses the Anlaufbach and then turns to the right, passing the *Café-Restaurant zur Tauernbahn. — 3/4 M. Böckstein (3690'; *Kurhaus, with garden, pens. 10 K.; *Mühlberger, R. 2-3, pens. 8-10 K.) is charmingly situated opposite the mouth of the Anlauf-Tal(from the hill behind the Kur-
haus fine view of the Ankogel). The round building on the hill is a church, erected in 1766; near it Count Czernin has built a château.

The picturesque Anlauf-Tal, the lower part of which is marred by the construction of the Tauern-railway, is reached by a road diverging to the left from the Bockstein road beyond the above-mentioned bridge over the Anlaufbach (1/2 M. from Gastein), and ascending past the workmen’s huts and engine-houses for the Tauern Tunnel (3850'; see p. 141) to the (20 min.) Restaurant zum Anlauftal, in a pretty situation (view of the Hierkar Fall, high up to the right). A path leads hence to the right to the (5 min.) Ankogel-Aussicht.

The road here comes to an end. A path, stony at places, ascends farther on past (1 hr.) the Tauern Fall to the (1 1/2 hr.) Upper Radeck Alp (5410'; refreshments and hay-beds), with a fine view of the Ankogel, Tischlerspitze, etc. The ascent of the Ankogel (10,670') may be made hence via the Radeck-Scharte (9435') and the Kleine Ankogel in 5 1/2-6 hrs., but is laborious (guide 20 K.); much easier from the Hannover-Hütte (p. 515). — The Tischlerspitze (Faschnock, 9870'), ascended by the Grubenkar Glacier, the Grubenkar-Scharte (9610'), and a chimney on the E. face in 5 1/2-6 hrs., is difficult and fit for experts only, with guide (comp. pp. 145, 519). — An easy and attractive path, preferable to that by the Mallnitz-Tauern, leads over the Hohe or Korn Tauern to the Hannover-Hütte, in 7 1/2 hrs., or direct to Mallnitz (p. 517) in 8 1/2 hrs. from Bad Gastein (guide 14 K., unnecessary in fine weather for experts). Near the Tauern Fall (see above) we cross the bridge to the right and ascend by a path (indicated by stakes) to the Grosse Tauernsee (6970') and the Hohe Tauern, or Korn-Tauern (8080'; 1 1/2 hrs. from Bockstein), whence a fine view is enjoyed. On both sides of the pass there are considerable remains of an ancient road, apparently of Roman or even pre-Roman origin. We descend to the (1 1/2 hr.) picturesque Kleine Tauernsee (7530'), below which the path to the (1 1/2 hr.) Hannover-Hütte (p. 518) diverges to the left, and then by the Seebach-Tal to (2 1/2 hrs.) Mallnitz (p. 517). — From the Korn-Tauern we may proceed to the right, passing the Grünlecker-See and the Gamskarlspitze (S.; p. 518) and crossing the Woigsten-Kees, then skirt the S. side of the Tauern crest to the Woigsten-Scharte (8010'), and descend to the Nassfeld-Haus (see p. 147; 6-7 hrs.).

An interesting but laborious path leads from the Anlauf-Tal to the Kötschach-Tal (p. 145), ascending to the left opposite the Tauern Fall to the Lainkar-Scharte (7965'), to the W. of the Lainkarkogel, or the Palfener-
Scharte (7660'), to the E. of it; and then descending past the small Gamskarl-
See (7365') and the Reedssee (6915') to the Kötschach-Tal (p. 145; from Bockstein to Gastein 7-8 hrs.).

The road from Bockstein to the Nassfeld (2 hrs.; small carriage there and back 12, two pers. 16 K.) leads to the (40 min.) Straubinger Alp (3985'), and then ascends through the Asten, a rocky gorge in which the Ache forms a series of cascades. At the entrance is the Kessel Fall, at the end (1 hr.) the Bären Fall, near both of which new points of view have been opened. Below the latter the stream which drains the Pochhard-See (p. 147) falls into the ravine over a precipice 330' high, forming the graceful Schleier Fall (‘veil-fall’). By the bridge, 10 min. farther on, the road enters the Nassfeld
Valley. NASSFELD. Map, p. 140. —II. R. 29. 147

(5260'), a green valley 2\1/2 M. in length, with numerous cattle, through which winds the Ache, fed by the snow and ice of the surrounding mountains (from left to right, the Geiselkopf, Murauer Kopf, Sparanger Kopf, Schlapperebenspitze with the Schlapperebenkees, Strabebelenkopf, and the lofty, pyramidal Schareck; to the N.W. the Kolmkarspitze rising over the Sigitz-Tal). About 8 min. from the bridge, just below the mouth of the Sigitz-Tal, stands the Erzherzogin-Marie-Valerie-Haus (5265'; *Inn in summer, bed 2 K.).

Excursions. The Herzog Ernst (9020'), ascended from the (23/4 hrs.) Riffel-Scharte (see below) by the Nauerarkogl-Grat (marked path) in 3/4 hr., with guide, is easy and interesting. — The *Scharte (10,270') may be ascended either from the Marie-Valerie-Haus direct, by the 'Neuwirt-Weg' across the N.E. arête, in 4,2 hr. (for experts exempt from giddiness only), or from the (41/2 hrs.) Herzog Ernst (see above) by the N.W. arête (wire ropes) in 3/4 hr. (guide 16, with descent to Kolm-Saigurn 20, via the Sonnblick to Heiligenblut 34 K.).

From the NASSFELD to KOLM-SAIGURN OVER THE POCHHARD-SCHARTE, an attractive route of 41/2 hrs. (guide desirable, from Gastein 11 K.). From the Valerie-Haus we ascend at the entrance of the Sigitz-Tal to the right by a winding path (indicated by red marks) to (11/4 hr.) the Lower Pochhard-See (6070'; shelter-hut), which we skirt either to the right or left. We then proceed to the (31/4 hr.) Obere Pochhard-See (6760), with deserted silver mines, and to the (81/4 hr.) Pochhard-Scharte (7490), marked by a cross, between the Seekopf (l.) and the *Silbergfennig (r.), whence a fine view is obtained of the Rauris glaciers and the Ankogel. [A more extensive view is obtained from the *Silbergfennig (9175'), easily ascended from the pass in 11/2 hr.] We descend (path well marked) by the Filzen Alp and the Durchgang Alp to (11/2 hr.) Kolm-Saigurn (p. 149).

Over the Riffel-Scharte to the Rauris Gold Mine (4 hrs.; guide 10 K.) or to the Sonnblick (6-7 hrs.), not difficult. From the (11/4 hr.) Moser-Hütte (5355') in the Sigitz-Tal the path ascends rapidly to the (21/2 hrs.) *Riffel-Scharte (7890'), a magnificent point of view (new club-path to the left to the Herzog-Ernst and the Schareck, see above). We then descend to the left by the 'Verwaltungsteig' (manager's path; improved in 1897) on the steep slope of the Riffelhöhe to the Neubau (p. 149) and again ascend to the (11/4 hr.) Knappenhaus (p. 149), or direct to (4-41/4 hrs.) the Sonnblick (p. 149; guide from Gastein to Heiligenblut 32 K.).

From Gastein to MALLNITZ OVER THE MALLNITZER TAUNER, 7 hrs., a fair bridle-path; guide unnecessary in fine weather (to the Tausernhaus 10, to Mallnitz 14 K.; horse from Bockstein to the Tausernhaus, incl. fee, 15 K. 60 h., to Mallnitz 21 K. 60 h.; the steep descent beyond the Tausernhaus is disagreeable on horseback). From the Valerie-Haus to the Reckhütte at the S. end of the Nassfeld, 31/4 hr. The bridle-path, indicated by stakes and not to be missed, winds up a steep slope (good spring at the top), and then ascends less steeply through the Eselkar (retrospect of the Hocharn and Pochhard-See) to the (21/2-3 hrs.) Mallnitzer, Nassfelder, or Niedere Tauern (7920'), a depression forming the boundary between Salzburg and Carinthia, on which are two finger-posts. The bell on the second is rung by the wind as a guide to travellers in bad weather. The view is limited. A few hundred paces below the saddle stands the Mallnitzer Tausernhaus (7455'; Inn, damp, bed 3 K.). From this point the Geiselkopf (9785') may be ascended in 2 hrs. (see p. 518; the landlord of the inn acts as guide). Adepts may continue the walk from the Geiselpkopf along the ridge of the Tauern (see above) to the Schareck (see above & pp. 149, 178; 8-9 hrs.), a highly interesting excursion. The Sonnblick path (see p. 149) may be reached from the Tausernhaus in 2-21/2 hrs. by descending from the Geiselkopf direct to the S. — Farther down a limited view is obtained to the S. as far as the Terglou, and to the W. as far as the Glockner, while the Mallnitz valley lies far below. The path passes the little Grätz-Kapelle

10*
30. The Rauris.

The little-visited Rauris Valley, which opens to the S. at Taxenbach, is traversed by a monotonous route leading across the Heiligenbluter Tauern to (11 hrs.) Heiligenblut. The head of the Hüttwinkel-Tal (p. 149), or S.E. arm of the Rauris, noted for its gold-mines, is enclosed by magnificent glacier-scenery and may easily be included in a highly interesting passage to Heiligenblut (15-16 hrs.; to Kolm-Saigurn 7½ hrs., Sonnblick 4½-5, Heiligenblut 5 hrs.).—A road leads from Taxenbach to Rauris and a narrow road goes on thence to Bodenhaus. Mail-cart to (7½ M.) Rauris in summer twice daily in 2½ hrs. (fare 2 K. 80 h.); one-horse carriage to Rauris 10, from Rauris to Bodenhaus 10 K.

Taxenbach, see p. 136. The road crosses the Salzach at the railway-station and ascends in windings to the height of the March (3325'), above the Kitzloch-Klamm. At the (4½ M.) Landsteg (see below) it joins the old road from Lend via Embach.—The shortest and pleasantest route for pedestrians into the Rauris leads from Rauris-Kitzloch station through the Kitzloch-Klamm (p. 135). The path crosses the Ache by the (1 hr.) Landsteg (2920', inn), whence the road (see above) leads on the left bank (soon affording a view of the Schareck, Hocharn, etc.) to (3 M.) Rauris (3110', *Zum Alten Bräuer, with garden and view, R. 80-1 K. 60 h.; Hofmann, well spoken of; Neue Post), the chief place in the valley, prettily situated.

Excursions (guides, Matth. Mayacher, J. G. Salchegger, Jos. Trigler, and Sebast. Mühlthaler). The Bernkogel (7645'; 4½ hrs.; guide, 6 K., advisable) commands a fine view of the Tauern, the Uebergossene Alp, etc. From Rauris the marked path proceeds to the E. into the Gaisbach-Tal, and ascends the slopes of the Grubereck (6890') to the (3½ hrs.) Statin-Sattel (6890'; shelter-hut), ¾ hr. below the summit. Interesting descent (guide necessary) via the Katzenkünfe to Dorf Gastein (p. 141). Marked paths also lead from Dorf Gastein (p. 141), from Lend (p. 135), and from the Kitzloch-Klamm (see above) to the summit in 4½-5 hrs. (guide advisable).—Over the Seebach-Scharte or Luggauer-Scharte to (6-7 hrs.) Hof-Gastein, see p. 142.

At (3 M.) Wörth (3090'; Zembacher; Pfefflenberger, well spoken of, with minerals to sell) the valley divides into the Seidlwinkel (right) and the Hüttwinkel (left).—Over the Weichselbach-Höhe to Bad Fusch (3-6 hrs.), see p. 151.

The Tauern route (to Heiligenblut, 7½-8 hrs.; guide 14 K.) leads through the Seidlwinkel-Tal, with the scattered village of that name, and past the Schock-Hütten, the Reiterhof, and the Fall of the Spritbach, to the (3 hrs.) Rauriser Tauernhaus (4969'; rustic inn). It then ascends more steeply, passing the Litzhof-Hütten (5575') and the Einöder Alp (6240'), and crossing tracts of slaty debris and snow, to the (2 hrs.) Fuscher Wegscheide (way-post; 7910'), where the path from the Fuscher-Törl joins ours on the right (p. 153). Passing a deserted miners' house, we next reach the (3½ hr.) Hochtor of the Heiligenbluter Tauern (8470'). Descent to (2 hrs.) Heiligenblut, see p. 153; to the Seebichl-Haus, see pp. 178, 177.
In the Hüttwinkel-Tal, 3½ M. above Wörth, is the Frohn Inn (3475'; fair). To the left on the hillsides is Bucheben (3750'; Gessl's Inn, near the church; guide, Jos. Winkler).

A fairly easy path (red marks; guide 8 K.) leads hence over the Stanz (6900') and through the Anger-Tal to (5-6 hrs.) Hof-Gastein (p. 141).

The route crosses the Ache and then the Krumelbach. In front of us rises the Ritterkopf, to the left the Herzog Ernst and Schar- eck. At the (1½ hr.) Bodenhaus (4020'; *Seidl's Inn; telephone to Kolm-Saigurn and to the Zettelhaus) we cross the Hüttwinkel-Bach and ascend in windings through wood (farther up fine view of the head of the valley with its glaciers) to (1½ hr.) Kolm- Saigurn (5240'; *Taubenhof Inn, R. 1-3, pens. 4-6 K.; Inn of the Mining Co.), in a grand situation, with gold-mines worked by an English company. Telephone to the Zettelhaus, see below. The former wire-rope railway and the engine-house to which it ascended are both quite out of repair. The bridle-path (guide unnecessary; horse 10-12 K.) ascends to the left to the (2 hrs.) Neubau (7180'); to the left, the 'Verwaltersteig' to the Riffel-Scharte, see p. 147; to the right, the path to the Sonnblick, see below) and to (40 min.) the Knappenhaus am Hohen Goldberg (7680'; no accommodation), magnificently situated on the moraine of the Goldberg Glacier, which has covered part of the old mines.

Mountain Ascents (guides, Christl. Fleissner, Peter Saupper). The Herzog Ernst (9620') may be ascended from the Knappenhaus in 2 hrs. (not difficult; guide 6 K.). — The 'Schareck (10,270), which commands a more extensive view, may be reached from the Herzog Ernst in 3½ hr. (comp. p. 147), or from the Knappenhaus via the Fraganter-Scharte and the Wurten Glacier in 2½ hrs.

The *Sonnblick (10,190') is ascended from Kolm-Saigurn in 4½-5 hrs. (guide 8 K., to Heiligenblut 20 K.) by a new path, which diverges to the right from the route to the Knappenhaus above the Neubau (see above) and crosses the tongue of the Lower Sonnblick Glacier to the rocks of the S.E. arete, on which is the Rofracher-Hütte (9020'). It then leads across the somewhat steep Vogelmaier-Ochsenkarkees or (for adepts) by the arete to the (1½-2 hrs.) Zittelhaus ('Inn, bed 2 K. 40 h.), on the top, with a meteorological station (the highest in Europe), inhabited throughout the year. Magnificent View (panorama by Siegl). The descent may be made via the Kleine Fleiss-Kees to the (2½ hrs.) Seebichl-Haus (p. 177) and to (2½ hrs.) Heiligenblut (p. 174), or by the Brett-Scharte (9100') to the Gross- Zirknitz-Tal and (4 hrs.) Döllach (p. 173). Another descent leads over the Niedere Scharte (see p. 150) and the Feldsee-Scharte (8790') to Mallnitz (8-9 hrs.) see p. 518.

The ascent of the Hochorn or Hochnarr (10,690'), the highest of the Goldberg group, takes 5-6 hrs. (fatiguing; guide 12, with descent to Heiligenblut 22 K.; comp. p. 178). We follow the 'Erfurter Weg' to the Hochorn Glacier, and then ascend to the summit either by the Goldzech- Scharte (p. 178) or by the snow-ridge extending to the E. from the Hochorn to the Grieswies-Schwarzkogel ('View). Descend to the Seebichl-Haus, see p. 178. The passage from the Hochorn to the Sonnblick, crossing the Goldzech- Scharte and skirting the W. side of the Goldzechkopf (10,010') by the steep upper snow-slope of the Kleine Fleisskees, is difficult (3-4 hrs.; for experienced mountaineers only).

Passes. To Fragant by the Fraganter-Scharte (Goldberg-Tauern; 9065') in 8-9 hrs. (guide 20 K.). We ascend to the left from the (2½ hrs.) Knappenhaus past some deserted shafts, then cross the Wintergasse to the (1½ hr.) pass, between the Herzog Ernst and the Goldberg-Tauernkopf (9090').
Descent over the Wurten Glacier into the Wurten-Tal, to the (2½ hrs.) Wurten Alp (5420') and (2 hrs.) Außer-Fragant (p. 519), or over the Feldsee-Scharte (p. 518) to (9-7 hrs.) Mallnitz.

To Heiligenblut, crossing the *Sonnblick (9-10 hrs.; guide 20 K.), strongly recommended (see pp. 149, 177). — Over the Goldscheid-Scharte (8 hrs., guide 12 K.), see p. 178. — To Döllach over the Niedere Scharte (8890') in 8-9 hrs. (guide 12 K.). The (3½ hrs.) pass lies to the E. of the Albeck (9640').

Descent to the right over the Wurten Glacier, the Klein-Zirknitz-Scharte (8415'), and the Klein-Zirknitz-Kees into the Kleine Zirknitz-Tal, and to the right again, above two small lakes (Gross-See and Keget-See), to the (2 hrs.) highest chalets (3650').

The Kleine and Grosse Zirknitz unite at the Untere Kaiser Alp (5210'), about ½ hr. lower down. Thence a better path (bridle-path) past the Neun Brunnen (waterfall) crosses the picturesque Zirknitz gorge by a bridge 100' in height; and the footpath to the left beyond the next farm descends to (2 hrs.) Döllach (p. 175). — By the Windisch-Scharte (8945'), between the Windischkopf (9430') and the Tramerkopf (9200'), or by the Brett-Scharte, between the Tramerkopf and the Goldbergspitze (10,010'), descending into the Gross-Zirknitz-Tal and to Döllach, 8-9 hrs. (guide 12 K.); both laborious.

Over the Pochhard-Scharte or the Riegel-Scharte to Gastein, see p. 147 (guide to the Nassfeld 6 K.).


A visit to the beautiful Fusch Valley is usually combined with one of the routes over the Tauern (pp. 152, 153). Carriage Road from Bruck to Ferleiten (10½ M.; diligence in summer twice daily in 3 hrs., fare 4 K.; omnibus from the Hütte. Lebzelter at Zell am See daily; carriage and pair from Bruck 16, from Zell 30 K.) and to Bad Fusch (7½ M.; diligence from Bruck every afternoon in summer in 2½ hrs., 3 K. 60 h.; e-horse pair 12, two-horse 16, from Zell am See 30 K.).

Bruck-Fusch (2475'), see p. 136. The road follows the left bank of the Fuscher Ache via Judendorf to (4½ M.) the village of Fusch (2645'; Zum Imbachhorn, with baths, R. 1 K. 40-2 K. 80 h.; Embacher). Beyond the church (20 min.) the Hirzbach forms a fine waterfall and 25 min. to the N.E. is the picturesque Sulzbach-Klamm.

Excursions (guides, Georg Schrantz, Jakob Oberbollenzer, Joh. Allenstein, Alois Heugenhaus; tariff as from Ferleiten, to which the guides carry wraps, etc., without extra charge). A road ascends the Hirzbach-Tal, which opens here on the W., to the (2½ hrs.) Hirzbach Alp (6605') and hence a good bridle-path ascends to the W. to the (1½ hrs.) Gleiwitzer-Hütte (1745'; inn in summer), whence the *Imbachhorn (8110'), a fine point of view, is ascended in 1 hr. via the Brandl-Scharte (7715'). From the Scharte a bridle-path descends on the W. side, mostly through wood, to the (3½ hrs.) Kesselfall-Alpenhaus (p. 154). — The *Hochtann (11,030'), 5½-6 hrs. from the Gleiwitzer-Hütte (guide 16 K.), is a very interesting scent, not difficult for mountaineers. The path, level for 1 hr., leads to the S. from the hut and then ascends to the right to the (2 hrs.) ridge of the Fuscher-Kamm (8880'), to the S. of the Krumpfbrackkopf (8920'). Thence we follow the arête to the S. along the Bauernbrackkopf (10,355') to the (1½ hrs.) Hirzbach-Törl (9980') and ascend to the left via the Kleine Hochtann and the N.W. arête (wire ropes) to the (1½ hrs.) Hochtann-Schneespitze or Gletschersgipfel (10,900') and to the (½ hrs.) Hochtann-Bergspitze (11,060), with a most magnificent view. The descent may be made to the N.E. to the Zwingköpfl (9490') and via the Schneeliten and Via-Scharten to the Walcher Alp and (3½ hrs.) Ferleiten (p. 151). The descent on the W. side via the Wiesbach-Schartl (9945') to the Rainer-Hütte (p. 154) is difficult. A preferable though somewhat laborious path leads from the Hirzbach-Törl (see above) to the (2½-3 hrs.) Rainer-Hütte.
FERLEITEN. Maps, pp. 174, 140. — II. R. 31. 151

[A road (carr. see p. 150) diverges to the left just above the village of Fusch, crosses the Ache, and gradually ascends on the E. side of the valley, with fine views of the Hochtenn and the Wiesbachhorn, to (41/2 M.) Bad Fusch, or St. Wolfgang-Bad (4040'; *Hôtel Weilguni, R. 2-7, board 61/2 K.; *Hôtel Grimm zur Post, pens. from 6 K.), a health-resort, with well-kept promenades.

Excursions (guides, Peter Gschwandtner, Joh. Langegger). Pleasant walks to the (20 min.) Leberbründl (small restaurant), and to the (1½ hr.) Dierzer-Hütte, via the Thallmayer-Hütte and the Marien-Hütte, returning by the Embach Alp (rftms.). Another point for a walk is the Loninger Alp.
— The Kasereck (5200'), ascended in 1 hr. via the Reiter Alp (rftms.), affords a fine view; on the top is the Hilda-Hütte. A more extensive panorama, including the N. Limestone Alps, is obtained from the Kühkar-kopfl (7430'; 3-31/2 hrs.; guide 5 K.), ascended via the Reiter Alp and Flatscher Alp (rftms.). Shelter-hut on the top. — The "Schwarzkopf (9065'; 4 hrs.; guide, not indispensable, 8, with descent to Ferleiten 10 K.) is a superb point of view. The route, which is somewhat fatiguing, leads to the S.E. to the Rieger Alp, then traverses a defile, rounding the Schwarzsädel to the left, and ascends over débris and the broad arête to the summit. Descent to the W. by the Durcheck Alp (see below) to Ferleiten in 2½ hrs. — From Bad Fusch across the Weichselbachhöhe (7203') to Wörth in the Rauris (p. 148), 4 hrs., an easy and attractive route (blue marks; guide not indispensable). — The Fürstenweg, an easy path with fine views, leads from Bad Fusch to (1½ hr) Ferleiten, skirting the wood and then running above the right bank of the Ache (numerous waysposts; shady before 11 a.m.).]

The road to Ferleiten follows the left bank of the Ache, crosses it twice, and reaches the (2 M.) Bär Inn (2690'; well spoken of) whence pedestrians may proceed to (1¼ hr.) Ferleiten by a well-kept path through the Bären-Schlucht (adm. 40 h.), with its picturesque waterfalls. The new road ('Kaiserin Elisabeth-Strasse') ascends the E. side of the valley to (41/2 M.) Ferleiten (3775'); *Hotel Lukashansl, in an open situation on the right bank of the Ache, with post and telegraph office, R. 2-4, pens. 7-10 K.; Tauern Inn, on the left bank, R. 1½-2 K., very fair), a hamlet situated on the level floor of the valley, commanding a fine view of the imposing snow-clad mountains at its head.

Excursions (guides: Joh. and Jos. Burgsteiner, G. Embacher, Jos. Granitzer, Matth. Holleis, Joh. Höller, Peter and Rupert Mitterwürger, Georg Riess, Joh. Latimruber, Egid. Höltl, P. Mitteregger, Jos. Rathgeb, Alois and Jos. Voithofer, and Jos. Reichhoff). The finest view is obtained from the (2 hrs.) upper "Durcheck Alp (5595'; rftms.; guide unnecessary), to which a good winding path (in shade until 9 a.m.) ascends from Ferleiten on the E. side of the valley, passing through a gate to the left 5 min. beyond the lower Alp (1640'). A good view of the Steinerne Meer, Watzmann, etc., is obtained beside the spring, 2 min. beyond the chalet. — The Schwarzkopf (see above) may be ascended from the Durcheck Alp in 3 hrs., via the Grinkar-Scharte (marked path). — About 2 M. to the W., on the way to the Walcher Alp (see below), are the picturesque falls of the Ferleitenbach.
— To the (1 3/4 hr.) Trauner Alp, on the way to the Pfandl-Scharte, see p. 152. — To the Schwarzenberg-Hütte (31/2 hrs.; guide there and back 7 K., unnecessary for experts), see p. 152.

Mountain Ascents. The Hochtenn (11,060), via the Walcher Alp and the Walcher Bratschen in 7-8 hrs., guide 16 K.; fatiguing (better from the Gleiwitzer-Hütte by the Hirzbach-Torl; see p. 150). — The Grosse Wiesbachhorn (11,710), 10 hrs., guide 20. or with descent to the Moserboden 28 K.; difficult but very interesting. From the (31/2 hrs.) Schwarzenberg-Hütte
(see below) a new club-path crosses the Hochgruber Glacier and ascends (wire ropes) the steep rocky slopes of the Bratschen-Wände to the E. arête of the Vordere Bratschenkopf and the (4 hrs.) Wielinger-Scharte (10,720'), whence the summit is gained in 1-1/2 hr. (comp. p. 155). — The Hohe Dock (10,985'), the Große Bärenkopf (11,173'), the Glockerkopf (11,235'), the Vordere Bratschenkopf (10,935'), and the Hintere Bratschenkopf (11,203') may also be ascended from the Schwarzenberg-Hütte.

**From Ferleiten to the Glocknerhaus over the Pfandel-Scharte, 6-6 1/2 hrs.** (guide 11 K.), somewhat fatiguing for novices, but interesting and not difficult (good accommodation for the night at the Trauner Alp). Beyond the Lukashansl Inn we cross (10 min.) the Ache and follow its right bank, passing the finger-posts pointing (20 min.) to the right to the Mainzer-Hütte (see below), and (10 min.) to the left to the Hochtor (p. 153). About 20 min. farther on we recross the Ache and ascend rather steeply to the (3/4 hr.) *Trauner-Alpen Inn (5055'; R. 5 K.; telephone), which overlooks the Käfer-Tal (the head of the Fuscher-Tal) with its waterfalls and the majestic mountains of the Fuscher Eiskar surrounding it (from left to right, Sinnabeleck, Fuscherkarkopf, Hohe Dock, Bratschenkopf, Grosses and Kleines Wiesbachhorn, Hochtenn). We now descend a little to the right by a hollow above the Trauner Bach, and then ascend abruptly via the Pfandelboden. To the right, far below, is the Pfandelbach. After 3-3 1/2 hrs. we reach the N. Pfandelscharte Glacier, the lower part of which is steep, and in 3/4 hr. more the Lower Pfandelscharte (8745'), between the Spielmann (9935') on the left and the Bärenkopf (9420') on the right. We now cross the S. Pfandelscharte Glacier, and then descend by a bridle-path over gravelly and grassy slopes to the (1 hr.) Glocknerhaus (p. 175).

In dry weather we may also descend through the Nassfeld to the Franz-Josefs-Höhe (guide 2 K. extra), but the better plan is to visit the latter from the Glocknerhaus.

**From Ferleiten to the Glocknerhaus via the Bockkar-Scharte, 9 1/2-10 hrs.,** a highly interesting glacier expedition, not difficult for the tolerably expert (guide 16 K.). A marked club-path, diverging to the right at (1/2 hr.) a finger-post from the Trauner Alp route (see above), ascends past the Vöglat Alp (4180') in easy windings, and finally crosses the moraine of the Hochgruber Glacier to the (3 hrs.) Schwarzenberg-Hütte, or Mainzer-Hütte (7445'; Inn in summer), finely situated at the foot of the Hohe Dock (hence to the Wiesbachhorn, etc., see above). We then skirt the slopes of the Remskopf (8285'), and ascend by the Hochgang over débris and rock to the Bockkar Glacier and the (3 1/2 hrs.) Bockkar-Scharte (9995'), between the Breitkopf (10,345') and the Eiswandbühel (10,500'). Descent by the upper Pasterze Glacier to the (1 1/2-2 hrs.) Hofmanns-Hütte (p. 176), the (3/4 hr.) Franz-Josefs-Haus, and the (1 hr.) Glocknerhaus (p. 175).

From Ferleiten to the Glocknerhaus over the Fuscherkar-Scharte (9245'), 9-10 hrs., difficult, for experts only (guide 16 K.).

**From Ferleiten to Heiligenblut over the Hochtor, 8 1/2-9 hrs.** (guide, 12 K., not necessary for experts in settled weather). This route is
from Fuscher-Törl, after which it becomes monotonous (provisions should be taken). Diverging to the left from the Trauner Alp route at (10 min.) a finger-post, we cross the Ache to the left, pass the Taubach-Alpe, and ascend to the right by a marked path, commanding fine views. The path afterwards turns sharply to the left and leads through the Untere Nassfeld to the (2½ hrs.) Petersbründl (6890'), a clear spring, whence we enjoy a superb View of an imposing amphitheatre of snow-clad peaks and glaciers, from the Brennkogel to the Hochtenn. We next ascend through the Obere Nassfeld to the (½ hr.) *Fuscher-Törl (7890'), between the Brennkogel (see below) and the Bergerkogel (8439') on the left, before reaching which the Gross-Glockner suddenly comes into view to the S.W. We now descend to the right, skirt the base of the Brennkogel, and then mount again to the (1½ hr.) Mitter-Törl (7830'), and over stony slopes to (1¼ hr.) the Fuscher-Wegsheide (7940'; finger-post), where the path from Rauris comes up on the left (p. 148). The path here turns to the right and ascends, occasionally over snow, to the (½ hr.) Hochtor of the Heiligenbluter Tauern (8440'), the boundary between Salzburg and Carinthia. View limited. (Hence to the Seebichl-Haus, 4-5 hrs., see pp. 178, 177.) A bridle-path descends from the pass to the (½ hr.) Saamberbrunnen (7325'), a good spring, crosses the brook, and skirts the slope to the left, soon affording a fine view of the Gross-Glockner. At the (½ hr.) Kaser- eck (6830'), where the Mülltal comes into view, the path descends abruptly to the left by an old chapel to (½ hr.) Heiligenblut (p. 174). — The Brennkogel (9910'), an excellent point of view, may be ascended from the Mitter- Törl (see above) by the N.E. arête in 2 hrs. (not difficult for adepts).

FROM FERLEITEN TO KAPRUN by the Obere Bockkar-Scharte or Keil-Scharte (10,250'; from the Schwarzenberg-Hütte 6½ hrs.), or by the Bockkar-Scharte (see above) and the Riffltor (10,520'; p. 178; to the Moserboden Hotel 7 hrs.), two fatiguing routes (guide 20 K.). A preferable route (new club-path) leads via the Vordere Brutschenkopf and the Wielinger-Scharte (ascent of the Wiesbachhorn, see p. 155) to the Heinrich-Schwaiger-Haus and the (7 hrs.) Moserboden (comp. p. 155).

32. The Kaprun Valley.

A visit to the picturesque Kapruner-Tal from Zell am See is strongly recommended. The excursion to the Moserboden and back takes a full day if the traveller remains until evening at the Kesselfall-Alpenhaus. It is better to devote 1½ day to the expedition, spending the night at the Kesselfall-Alpenhaus: leave Zell at 3.30 or 6.10 p.m., visit the Sigmund-Thun-Klamm, and view the illumination of the Kessel-Fall by electricity in the evening; next morning, before 6, when the path is in shade, ascend to the Moserboden. — A good road (Kaiser-Franz-Josef-Strasse) leads to (11 M.) the Kesselfall-Alpenhaus, and hence a narrow road ("Fürst- Liechtenstein-Weg"), practicable for small vehicles, goes on to the (3- 3½ hrs.) Moserboden. Omnibus from Zell am See (starting from the market-place) to the Kesselfall-Alpenhaus, thrice daily from June 1st to Sept. 15th (5 times daily from July 15th to Aug. 31st), in 2-2½ hrs. (incl. halt at the Sigmund-Thun-Klamm), returning in 1½ hr. (fare 3 K. 70, return 6 K. 70 h.). Return-tickets are valid for 5 days. — Omnibus from Zell to the Sigmund-Thun-Klamm and back, twice daily in 3½ hr. (incl. halt at the Klamm); fare each way 1 K. 70 h. — Carriage from Zell to the Kesselfall-Alpenhaus and back in ½ day with one horse 16 K., with two horses 23 K., whole day 17 or 28 K. Riding-horse from the Kesselfall-Alpenhaus to the Moserboden and back, with stay of 3 hrs., 16 K., small carriage 20 K.

ZELL AM SEE, see p. 136. The road to Kaprun crosses the Pinzgau railway and passes the Bruckberg station (to the right, the Kaiser- Denkmal, with relief-portrait of Emp. Francis Joseph; 1896), and
then leads due S. across the moor, to the Mayrainöd Bridge (2485'; inn) over the Salzach. It then gradually ascends the mountain-slope, passes behind the half-ruined Schloss Kaprun, and descends to (51/2 M.) the village of Kaprun (2465'; *Zum Kitzsteinhörn, with post and telephone office; Neuwiirt Orgler, well spoken of; Mitteregger), prettily situated on both banks of the Kapruner Ache.

The road (‘Kaiser-Franz-Josef-Strasse’) follows the right bank of the Ache and winds up the Birkkogel (3225'), which forms a barrier across the valley. Near the beginning of the ascent (11/4 M. from Kaprun; 11/4-11/2 hr.'s drive from Zell) a notice-board on the right indicates the path, 150 yds. in length, leading to the *Sigmund-Thun-Klamm (adm. 60 h., including the Kessel Fall 1 K.), a gorge named after the late Count Thun, Governor of Salzburg (d. 1898). We leave the carriage here and regain it at the upper end of the gorge (1/4 hr.; umbrellas should not be forgotten), through which a well-made path leads. At some points this gorge rivals the Liechtenstein-Klamm and the Seisenberg-Klamm. The road, ascending in windings, crosses the ravine by means of the (1 M.) Bilinski Bridge, returns 1/4 M. later to the right bank of the Ache (where the Klamm path is rejoined), and leads through the open valley to the (11/2 M.) Hinterwalthof in the Wüstelau (2865'). [To the right is the club-path to the Salzburger-Hütte, see p. 155.] After 1/2 M. more, at the Inn zum Kaprumer Törl (moderate), we enter the Ebenwald, and ascend gradually, passing a small grotto called the Käskeller (‘cheese-cellar’), to (11/2 M.) the *Keselfall-Alpenhaus (3535'; hotel of the first class, with post and telephone office; R. 2-6, pens. 9-12 K.), finely situated in a beautifully wooded valley. Steps descend on the right to the gorge of the *Kessel Fall (adm. 60 h.; illuminated with electric light at 9-9.30 p.m.; worth seeing).

The broad road ends here. The narrower road (‘Fürst-Liechtenstein-Weg’) to the (3-31/2 hrs.) Moserboeden crosses the Ache and ascends in windings (at first through wood) along the slope. From the (11/4 hr.) Königsstuhl, at the top of the hill, we obtain a fine retrospect, extending to the Steinerne Meer and the Hundstod. The route then follows the left bank of the Ache, running high above its bed for some distance, to the (20 min.) Limberg Alp (5145'; restaurant), at the beginning of the Wasserfallboden (with the majestic Wiesbachhorn on the left), and then leads past the Bauern Alp (on the right bank), with a fine view of the mountains enclosing the Moserboeden, to the (25 min.) Orgler-Hütte (inn) and (6 min.) the Rainer-Hütte (5320'; bed 2 K.), both belonging to Orgler of Kaprun. On the opposite bank is the Wasserfall Alp. Fine view of the Hochtenn, Wielinger Glacier, Fochezkopf, Glockerin, and Bärenköpfe. To the right, in the background, are the falls of the Ache and the Ehmatbach.

The road crosses to the right bank of the Ache beyond the Rainer-Hütte and ascends in a long curve to the (1 hr.) *Moserboeden
**Kaprun Valley. MOSERBODEN. Map,p.l74. — II. R.32. 155**

Hotel (6355'; R.3-7, pens. 10-15 K.; telephone), at the entrance of the *Moserboden* (6465'), or highest level of the Kapruner-Tal, 1½ M. in length. The majestic amphitheatre of mountains and glaciers surrounding the Moserboden, which is watered by numerous stream-lets, presents a most impressive spectacle. From left to right are the Hochtenn, Fochezkopf, Hintere Bratschenkopf, Glockerin, Bärenköpfe, Riffltor, Hohe Riffel, Torkopf, Kapruner Törl, Eiser, Grieskogel, and Kitzsteinhorn. In the centre is the imposing *Karlinger Glacier*, descending from the Riffltor. A path on the right, at the foot of the W. slopes, leads past the Kaiserstein (commemorating a visit of Emp. Francis Joseph in 1893), to the (3¼ hr.) end of the glacier (6590'), where the Wiesbachhorn becomes visible next to the Fochezkopf. Visitors may walk on the end of the glacier without danger. A rich flora adorns the slopes on the W. side of the Moserboden (edelweiss, etc.).

A fine survey of the Moserboden is obtained from the *Höhenburg* (6920'), a barrier which separates it from the Wasserfallboden (ascent to the left from the Moserboden Hotel, ½ hr.). The snow-clad Johannisberg (11,579') is here seen rising over the Riffltor.

**Ascents from the Kapruner-Tal (guides, Jos. Hetz, Thom. and Jos. Altenberger, Thom. Lechner, Joh. Mayerhofer, Franz and Kaspar Nussbaumer, Joh. Hollworth, G. Höller, P. Müteregger, Jos. Schranz, Alois Neumayr, and G. Mayrhofer).** There are guide-stations at Kaprun and at the Kesselfall-Alpenhaus. — The *Imbachhorn* (8110'), a splendid point of view, is easily ascended from the Kesselfall-Alpenhaus via the Brandt-Scharte in 4½ hrs. (guide 8, with descent to Fusch 10 K.). Comp. p. 150. — The *Kitzsteinhorn* (10,610; 7-7½ hrs.; guide 14 K.) is ascended without difficulty by experts. From the Kesselfall-Alpenhaus, a marked bridle-path ascends through wood to the (3½-4 hrs.) Gaisstein (7315'); thence to the (4½ hr.) ruined Schmiedinger Schirmhütte (8087) on the Tristkogel, and lastly across the extensive Schmiedinger Glacier (steep path at the end facilitated by a wire-rope) to the (2½ hrs.) summit. View very striking. Another club-path leads from the (1½ hr.) Wüstelau (p. 154) through the Grubbach-Tal to the (3 hrs.) Salzburger-Hütte (6900'; inn in summer) on the upper Eder Alp; then to the (2 hrs.) Schmiedinger-Hütte and the (2½ hrs.) summit (see above). Descent to the Rainer-Hütte in 3-3½ hrs. (guide 18 K.), very steep.

— The Schmiedinger (9710') may be scaled in 3½ hrs. from the Salzburger Hütte (guide 12 K.), and is also interesting.

The Hochtenn (11,060), ascended in 6-6½ hrs. (guide 16 K.) from the Rainer-Hütte via the Hirzbach-Törl (p. 150), is difficult and suited for adepts only (preferable from the Gleiwitzer-Hütte, p. 150).

The *Grosse Wiesbachhorn* (11,710') is a difficult but highly remunerative ascent of 5½-6 hrs. from the Moserboden Hotel (guide 20 K., with descent to Ferleiten 22, to the Glockerhaus 28 K.). A club-path ascends to the (2½-3 hrs.) Heinrich-Schwaiger-Haus of the Munich Alpine Club (9710'; inn in summer); we then ascend by a new club-path (wire ropes) via the Pochezkopf (10,360) and the Kaindlgrat, a sharp arete high above the Wielinger Glacier (steady head necessary), to the Wielinger-Scharte (10,720'), and finally mount a steep snow-slope to the (3 hrs.) summit, which is approached from the W. and commands an imposing view. Descent by the Bockkar-Scharte to the (5 hrs.) Hofmanns-Hütte (p. 175), or by the Vordere Bratschenkopf to the (3½-4 hrs.) Schwarzenberg-Hütte (p. 152).

**Passes.** To Ferleiten over the Wielinger-Scharte (from the Moserboden to the schwarzenberg-Hütte 5 hrs., with guide), laborious but very interesting, see p. 153.

Over the Riffltor (10,220') to the Glockerhaus (9 hrs. from the Moserboden Hotel; guide 24 K.), see p. 177. Over the Riffltor and the Bockkar-
Scharte (9995') to Ferleiten (10-11 hrs.; guide 20 K.), see p. 153. Both these are imposing glacier-routes, but difficult, particularly the ascent of the crevassed Karlinger Glacier (comp. p. 177). The ascents of the Hohe Riff (10,980') or the Johannisberg (11,379') add 1 and 2 hrs. respectively to the Riffitor route (comp. p. 178).

Over the Kapruner-Törl (8645') to the Stubach-Tal (from the Moserboden Hotel to the Rudolfs-Hütte 3/2, to Kals 11-12 hrs.; guide from Kaprun to the Rudolfs-Hütte 14, to Uttendorf 20, to Kals 28 K.), not difficult. From the (9/4 hr.) end of the Moserboden we skirt the tongue of the Karlinger Glacier and proceed through the Wintergasse (formerly a glacier), covered with debris, to the (2 hrs.) Törl, a depression between the Torkopf on the left and the Kleine Eiser on the right (fine view of the Stubach-Tal with the Granatspitze and retrospection of the Wiesbachhorn, Hochtenn, etc.). Descent to the Riff Glacier; then to the left across its terminal moraine (glacier-tables) and by a club-path into the valley, across the stream, and up to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Rudolfs-Hütte (p. 157). — Over the Gera-Scharte (9100') to the Stubach-Tal (from the Rainer-Hütte to the Schneider-Alm 8 hrs.), fatiguing. — Ascent of the Hoheiser (10,520') from the Scharte, laborious (2 hrs.; guide 16 K.). The ascent from the Moserboden by the Seeigrat and the Eisertee is preferable.

An easy path leads from the Kesselfall-Alpenhaus over the Brandi-Scharte (7715') to the (4 1/2 hrs.) Gletscher-Hütte (p. 150) and thence by the Hirsbach Valley to (3 hrs.) Dorf Fusch in the Fischer-Tal. The ascent of the Imbachhorn (pp. 150, 155) may easily be combined with this route (9/4 hr. more). — The Hirsbach-Törl (9880') is more difficult.

33. From Zell am See to Krimml. Upper Pinzgau.

33 M. Pinzgau Railway in 23/4-31/4 hrs. (fares 5 K. 60, 2 K. 30 h.; no 1st cl.). The opening of this narrow-gauge line has greatly facilitated the visit to the Krimml Waterfalls (a somewhat long day's excursion from Zell am See) as well as the approaches to the Venediger and Reichenspitzen mountain-groups and to the passes from the Pinzgau to the Ziller-Tal and Ahntal.

Zell am See (2470'), see p. 136. The Pinzgau Railway skirts the lake for a short distance and then turns to the right. To the left opens the Fuschertal, with the Drei Brüder (p. 136) rising above it (left); due S. rises the Imbachhorn, adjoined on the left by the snowy peak of the Hochtenn. At (2 M.) Bruckberg the line turns to the W. into the valley of the Salzach, here upwards of 1 1/2 M. broad, and swampy at places. To the left, at the entrance to the wooded valley of Kaprun, are the village and castle of Kaprun (p. 154), commanded on the right by the Kitzsteinhorn, with the Schmiedinger Glacier. From (4 1/2 M.) Führth-Kaprun (Touristenheim) a road leads to the left to (2 M.) the village of Kaprun (p. 154; omnibus from the station to the Kesselfall-Alpenhaus, 1 K. 60 h.-2 K.). — 5 1/2 M. Piesendorf (2495'; Mitterwirt; Neuwirt); 7 M. Walchen. — 31/2 M. Niedernsill, opposite the village of that name (Oberwirt; Bachler) on the right bank of the Salzach. 10 1/2 M. Lengdorf. At (13 M.) Uttendorf (2535'; Inn at the station; *Bichl- Post; Liesenwirt) the Stubach-Tal opens to the S., and in its background, farther on, appear the Johannisberg and the Eiskögele.

From Uttendorf to Kals through the Stubach-Tal and over the Kaiser Tauern, an attractive route of 12 hrs. (to the Rudolfs-Hütte 6 1/2-7 hrs.; guide desirable, to the Tauern 12, to Kals 20 K.; P. Mühlbauer of Piesendorf, Jos. and Franz Griessenauer, and P. Dürnberger of Uttendorf). Road (one-horse
carr. to the Schneider Alp in 1 1/2 hr., 10 K.) as far as the (6 M.) Felberer Bauer (3140') and the (7 1/2 M.) Schneider Alp (inn; horses for hire), at the base of the Teufelsmühle (8230'); to the right opens the Dorfer Oed, at the head of which rises the Landeckkopf (9545'). From this point a bridle-path (red marks) ascends to the (1 1/2 hr.) Ernstinger Boden (4760') and (1 hr.) the picturesque Grüner Alm (5575'). Farther on it passes the hunting-lodge of Franzoser (5860') and skirts the slopes of the Schaftbühel (see below) to the Wettersee (7275') and the (1 1/2 hr.) magnificently situated Rudolfs-Hütte (7355'; inn in summer). The Hintere Schaftbühel (7710'; 20 min.) commands a superb view of the Odenwinkel Glacier and its imposing environs, the Eiskögele, Johannisberg, and Hohe Riffel; to the W. rises the Granatkogel group with the Sonnblick and Granatspitze. — From the Rudolfs-Hütte over the Kapruner Törl to the Moserboden, see p. 156; over the Oberode-Odenwinkel-Scharte to the Pasterze, see p. 177. — The Granatspitze (10,120') and the Sonnblick (10,129') may be ascended from the Rudolfs-Hütte, via the Sonnblick Glacier and the Granatscharte (9735'), without difficulty (each 4 hrs.; guide 5-6 K.). Descent from the Granatscharte over the Prägrat Glacier and through the Landecktal to Windschacht-Maiertal (p. 164), or to the (4 hrs.) Maiertal Tauerne (p. 165).

From the Rudolfs-Hütte the path ascends over rock and a patch of snow to the (1 hr.) Kais-Stubacher Tauern (8240'); view limited. There is a fine view of the Glöckner and Granatspitze groups from the Tauernkopf (3765'), 1/4 hr. to the W., but caution is necessary. Then a steep and stony descent to the Tauernbründl (7290') and via the Grund Alp to the (1 1/4 hr.) Dorfer-See (6350'); then, beyond the remains of the landslip that formed the lake, along the left bank of the Kalser Bach, and across the streams draining the Laiperwitz and Frasenitz Glaciers. The picturesque valley (Dorfer Tal or upper Kalser-Tal) contains upwards of 50 chalets (e.g. at the Schusshütte on the Rumesoi-Eben, 1 1/4 hr.). Lower down the brook runs through a narrow gorge, and the path ascends the (3 1/4 hr.) Steigenwand by stone steps. Descent to Kais (p. 170) in 2 hrs. more, past the mouth of the Tieselöcher Valley, through which a marked path ascends to the (4 hrs.) Stüdlhütte (p. 171).

Above Uttendorf the whole valley was formerly occupied by the river and its numerous stony islets, but much of this area has lately been reclaimed. The railway leads by (15 1/2 M.) Stuhlfelden and the small sulphur-baths of (16 M.) Burgwies to —

171/2 M. Mittersill (2590'; Rail. Restaurant; Post, near the station; on the left bank; *Schwaiger or Bräu-Rup, Gruntner, Rothbacher, on the right bank), the principal village in the valley (690 inhab.). The old Schloss, on a height on the left bank, 500' above the river, commands a view to the S. of the Felber-Tal with the Tauernkogel (9795').

Excursions (guides, Joh. Brugger and Joh. Stöckl). The Gaisstein (7760') is ascended without difficulty in 1 1/2-5 hrs. (guide necessary). The path leads through the Mülltal via the Bürgl Alp (5575') to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Bürgl-Hütte (6560'), 1 1/4 hr. below the summit. Comp. p. 204. — The Pflanner Spitze (8250'), ascended by the Leiner Alp (p. 158) in 3 1/2-6 hrs. (guide), is another fine point. — Road over Pass Thurn to Kitzbühel, see p. 205. — Over the Felber Tauerne to Windschacht-Maiertal, see p. 165 (a route which may be shortened by spending a night at the Schosswendeler Tauerne, 2 1/2 hrs. from Mittersill, or in the Tauerne-Spitale, 20 min. farther on, but travellers must bring guides with them, as none are to be found there).

191/2 M. Rettenbach. — 201/2 M. Hollersbach. The village of that name (2630'; inn) lies on the right bank, at the mouth of the Hollersbach-Tal.

Through the Hollersbach-Tal, a valley about 12 M. long (comp. Map, p. 164; guide, Franz Gasser of Hollersbach), a marked path ascends on the
right bank of the stream, which forms numerous fine waterfalls, to the Leitner Alp (3510') and the (3 hrs.) Rossgrub Alp (4290'), at the N.E. base of the Zemensinger Spitze (9069'). After another hour, above the Ofnerboden Alp (8890'; accommodation), the valley forks: through the right (W.) branch a fatiguing route leads past the picturesque Kratzberger-See (7085') and then divides: to the right over the Pflenz-Scharte (8393'), to the left (new club-path) over the Sandeben-Törl (9050'); fine view from both. We may then descend to the left (steep) to (2 hrs.) Inner-Gschlössl (p. 165), or to the right, across the Viltragen Glacier and round the E. side of the Kesselkopf, to the (3½ hrs.) Neue Prager-Hütte (p. 165). — In the left (E.) arm of the valley the path first ascends past the Ochsens Alp over the pastures of the Weissenecker Alp, and then toils over a stony tract to the (3 hrs.) Weissenecker-Schärte (8640'), between the Dichtenkogel (9270') and the Fechtesenkogel (9400'). The steep descent leads past the small Dichtensee (8015') to the Felber Tauden route, where we proceed to the left to the (2½ hrs.) Matsreier Tauernhaus (p. 165). — Via the Larmkogel-Schärte to the Habach-Hütte, see below.

21½ M. Dorf-Pass-Thurn. — 23 M. Mühlbach (2365'; Ötti's Inn; Restaurant at the station), at the mouth of the Mühlbach-Tal (over the Stanjen-Joch to Kirchberg, 7 hrs., see p. 203; footpath to Pass Thurn, p. 205).

24 M. Bramberg (2700'; *Seningerbräu, moderate, quaint old rooms on the first floor; Post; Lederer). — 26 M. Habachtal. To the right is Weierhof (Inn, with old wood-panelling) with the ruined Weierburg. To the left opens the Habach-Tal, with the Habach Glacier, the Hohe Fürleg, the Habachkogel, and the Kratzberger in the background.

A toilsome pass leads through the wild Habach-Tal to Gschlössl (10½ hrs.; guide 14 K.; G. Schragl of Mühlbach, Karl and Nik. Wurmisch of Bramberg recommended). From Bramberg (where the best night-quarters are obtained) the path crosses the Salzach and leads through meadows via the Einfahrt to the (11/4 hr.) entrance of the Habach-Tal. We then ascend to the left, soon crossing to the left bank of the Habach, and proceed through wood, with a view of a (1½ hr.) waterfall on the opposite side of the valley (spring a little farther on). On (20 min.) emerging from the wood we obtain a view of the Schwarzkopf, and 1/4 hr. farther on we cross to the right bank (3395') and command a view of the head of the valley from the Schwarzkopf, on the E., to the Hohe Fürleg and the Leiter Glaciers, on the W.; to the right is the precipitous Fischeauand (7320'). We proceed via the Kramer Alp and the Brosinger Alp to the (1½ hr.; 3 hrs. from Bramberg) Alpenrose Inn on the Madl Alp (4690'), beyond which is the (1½ hr.) Mayr Alp. The valley now contracts. Shortly before its head the path ascends to the left in numerous zigzags to the Grosswaid Alp and the (3 hrs.; 6 hrs. from Bramberg) Habach-Hütte (7700'; Inn in summer), finely situated close to the Habach Glacier, of which it commands a magnificent view. The Larmkogel (8635'; 2½ hrs.; easy), the Kratzberger (9940'; 2½ hrs.), the Plattige Habachkogel (10,560'; 3½ hrs.), and the Hohe Fürleg (10,750'; 4½ hrs.) may be ascended hence by adepts. — From the hut we may cross the Hohe Glacier to the Schwarzkopf-Schärte (9410), between the Schwarzkopf and the Kratzberger, or (more difficult) to the Habach-Schärte (9725), between the Grüne and Plattige Habachkogel, descend to the Vitrugen Glacier and again ascend, skirting the E. slope of the Kesselkopf, to the (4½ hrs.) Neue Prager-Hütte (p. 165). Another pass (fatiguing) to the E. of the Habach-Hütte leads over the Larmkogel-Schärte (9065') to the Hollersbach-Tal (3½ hrs. to the Ofnerboden Alp, see above).

Beyond (27½ M.) Neukirchen (2800'; Restaurant at the station; *Schett, or Post; Kammerlander; Buchmeyer), a considerable village with an old castle, the railway enters the Rosen-Tal.
to Krimml. **Krimml. Map:** pp. 158, 164, 202. — II. R. 33. 159

**Excursions** (guides, Joh. Unterwurzacher, Dom. Kronbichler, Kajelan and Franz Nussbaumer, Joh. Ensman, J. G. Schürzler, Alb. Ritsch, and Sig. Stockmaier). The Rechackerbahn, on the slope of the Rossberg, 1 hr. to the N.W., affords a splendid view of the Venediger and the two branches of the Sulzbach-Tal. — A far grander view is obtained from the "Wildkogel (2900'); 3½ hrs.; road), particularly of the imposing pyramid of the Venediger at the end of the Habach-Tal and the Grosse Rettenstein, towering immediately to the N. About ½ hr. below the top is the Wildkogel Inn (6865'; 36 beds, telephone). A fatiguing route leads hence via the Fichten-Höhe (6850') and the Stangen-Joch (5790') to (5 hrs.) Aschau in the Sperten-Tal and (2 hrs.) Kirchberg in Tyrol (p. 203). From the Stangen-Joch the Grosse Rettenstein (7745') may be ascended in 1½ hr. (comp. p. 203).

30 M. **Rosental-Grossvenediger** (*Huber's Hotel. R. 1-3 K.), opposite the junction of the Unter- and Ober-Sulzbach-Tal.

**Excursions** (guides see above). To the Unter-Sulzbach Fall (½ hr.). The path from the station of Rosental (finger-post) crosses the Salzach, and ascends along the left bank of the Unter-Sulzbach stream, mostly through wood, affording three fine views of the waterfall (165' high). — A steep path ascends through the Unter-Sulzbach-Tal to the (3 hrs.) Ascham Alp (6250'; poor quarters), 1 hr. below the end of the crevassed Unter-Sulzbach Glacier. The Venediger (see below) may be ascended from this point in 7½ hrs. (arduous). Over the Unter-Sulzbach-Törli (9400') to Gschlöss (p. 165), 3 hrs., difficult.

A tolerable path (at first practicable for riders) to the Kiersinger-Hütte 7 hrs.; guide 9 K.) ascends the Ober-Sulzbach-Tal on the right bank of the stream, past the Kampfstein Alp (simple rooms.), the beautiful Seebach Fall, and the Fötzen Alp to the (4 hrs.) Ascham Alp (3300'). Then a steep ascent by the Stierlahner Wand and Keestlahner Wand to the (3 hrs.) Kiersinger-Hütte (3390'; inn in summer) in the Keeskar. Magnificent View of the huge Ober-Sulzbach Glacier (the ice-fall of which is called the "Türkische Zeltstadt"), surrounded by the peaks of the Venediger group: the Gross-Venediger, Grosse Geiger, Hintere Maurokesselkopf, Sonntagsskopf, and Schlieferspitze. The ascent of the Gross-Venediger (12,010'; 4½ hrs.) from the hut is laborious (guide from Neukirchen 18, with descent to the Neue Prager-Hütte 24 K.). The route leads via the Obersulzbach Glacier, the Zwischensulzbach-Törli (9440'), and the Venediger-Scharte (11,225'), between the Klein-Venediger and the Gross-Venediger, then bends to the right and crosses the upper Salten Glacier to the summit (p. 167). Over the Obersulzbach-Törli or the Maurer-Törli to Prätigraten, see p. 167; over the Zwischen- and the Unter-Sulzbach-Törli to Gschlöss, see p. 165; over the Krimmler-Törli to the Warnsdorfer-Hütte (recommended; guide from Neukirchen 16 K.), see pp. 162, 167.

On the slope to the right is the ruined Hieburg. Passing the Teufelsstein we next reach (30½ M.) Wald (2900'; Strasser's Inn), where the direct route to (13 M.) Gerlos, via Ronach, diverges to the right (p. 212). The railway turns to the S.W., crosses the Salza, which descends from Ronach and here unites with the Krimmler Ache to form the Salzach, and reaches its terminus at (33 M.) **Krimml** (3020'; Railway Hotel), at the foot of the Falkenstein (3465'), which may be ascended in 20 min. (good inn on the top; fine view; thence to Ober-Krimml, ½ hr.). Omnibuses (1 K.) here meet the train, to convey travellers to (2 M. farther up) —

**Ober-Krimml** (3500'; *Hôtel Krimmlerhof*, with fine view of the falls, pens. from 5 K.; *Hôtel Waltl, R. 1½-3, pens. 5-9 K., with baths; Hofer's Inn zum Wasserfall, ½ M. farther, well spoken of), a pleasant village and summer-resort, 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 1250'. The finest points of view (best in the morning) have been rendered accessible by an easy and well-kept path (there and back 3-3 1/2 hrs.; toll 40 h.; small vehicles procurable). Passing the Inn zum Wasserfall we reach (25 min.) the first point of view, where we gaze on the *Lowest Fall* as it thunders into its basin at our feet and bedews us with its spray, in which the morning sun forms beautiful rainbow hues. Returning a few paces from this point, we then ascend to the (10 min.) *Regen-Kanzel*, which commands another and still finer survey of the lowest fall, and to (5 min.) a third and (6 min.) a fourth point of view overlooking the same fall. We next reach the (6 min.) *Kramm Kanzel*, a projecting rock with a parapet and seats above the beginning of the lowest fall. Passing two points with view of the Central Fall, we reach (1/4 hr.) *Hofer's Hotel* (4165') on the Schöntauern, with a splendid view of the *Highest Fall*, which descends in two leaps from a height of about 460', of Krimml, and (from the adjacent bridge) also of the central fall. From the inn we reach in 10 min. the foot of the highest fall, on the left side of which a winding path, affording beautiful views, ascends to the (20 min.) top. Here, close to the brink of the rocks over which the Ache is precipitated, a bridge ('Schett-Brücke'; 1480') crosses the stream to the Tauern path (see below).

Other Excursions from Krimml (guides, Franz and Peter Hofer, Johann Scharr, Michael Wechselberger, Jos. and Matth. Krabicher, Jos. Müschl, Joh. Unterberger, Mich. Kircher, Fr. Heim, Fr. Lechner of Krimml, and Peter Gasser of Wald). To the (3 1/2 hrs.) Seekar-See (7630') and thence to the (40 min.) Arbesskog (7875'; guide 7 K.) or the (1 1/2 hr.) Seekarkog (8565'; guide 10 K.); fine views from both (from the latter we may descend through the Wilde Gerlos to Gerlos; 4 1/2-5 hrs., guide 14 K.). — Gernkogel (7420'), 4 1/2 hrs., easy and attractive (guide 7 K.). The descent may be made to Hopfgarten in the Brixen-Tal (from Krimml 12 hrs.; guide 15 K.). — Hüttenfeldkogel (9720'), from the Krimmler Tauernhaus 3 1/2 hrs., also easy and attractive (guide 10 K.). The descent may be made on the E. side to the Seelebach Alp (6650') and thence to the Obersulzbach-Tal (p. 159).

To Gerlos over the Platte, 4 hrs., bridle-path, guide unnecessary (horse to the Platte 6, to Gerlos 12, to Zell 22 K.); see p. 211. From the (2 1/2 hrs.) Platten Inn (p. 242) a path which needs improvement leads to the (4 hrs.) Zillauer-Hütte on the Lower Gerlos-See (p. 242). Ascent of the Plattenkogel (6693'), from Krimml 3-3 1/2 hrs. (no guide required), see p. 242.

To the Krimmeler Achen-Tal, as far as the Tauernhaus 3 1/2 hrs. (guide, unnecessary, 6, horse 8-10 K.); to the Warnsdorfer-Hütte 6 1/2 hrs. (marked path; guide, unnecessary, 9, horse 14-18 K.). From the (1 1/2 hr.) Schett-Brücke (see above) the Tauernweg, a bridle-path, leads through the Achen-Tal, which is monotonous at first, to the (2 hrs.) Krimmler Tauernhaus (8530'); Inn, with 34 beds, clean and moderate, on the left bank of the Ache.

Excursions (guides are seldom to be found here and should be brought from Krimml). — Hohe Schaftkopf (10,045'; 4 hrs.; guide from Krimml 14 K.) and Trisselkopf (Wildarkog, 11,000'; 5 hrs.; guide 14 K.), both fatigue; Roskog (3635'; 3 1/2 hrs.; p. 161); Schlachtentauern (3635'; 3 1/2 hrs.); Glockenkog (5650'; 4 1/2 hrs.); Keeskar spitze (5580'; 5 hrs.), and Zillerplatten spitze (10,320'; 5 1/2 hrs.). The last four are ascended from the Windbach-Tal (p. 161; difficult). — Over the RAINBACH-SCHARTE to the Zittauer-Hütte and to Gerlos (7 1/2-8 hrs., guide 14 K.), attractive, and not difficult for adepts (marked path). From the (9 1/4 hr.) Rainbach Alp (see below) we ascend to the right, past the Rainbachkjar-See (7910'), to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Rainbach-Scharfe (8165'), between the Hohe Schaftkopf and the Roskog, then descend, passing the Upper Gerlos-See, to the (9 1/4 hr.) Zittauer-Hütte on the Lower Gerlos-See (p. 212) and through the Wildgerlos-Tal to (4 hrs.) Gerlos (p. 211) or (6 hrs.) Krimml (p. 159). — Over the Rosskar-Scharfe, see p. 161.

To the Richter-Hütte, 2 1/2 hrs., an attractive excursion (guide 9 K., not indispensable). From the Tauernhaus we ascend the Rainbach-Tal to the W. to the (1 hr.) Rainbach Alp (8165') and then skirt the Rainbach
or Rambach to (3/4 hr.) the grand head of the valley, surrounded by the Gabelkopf, Reichenfelspitze, Zillerspitze, Schwarzkopf, and Ziller-Scharte. Keeping to the left, we soon reach (5/4 hr.) the finely situated Richter-Hütte (7740'; inn in summer, 40 beds), the starting-point for a number of fine ascents for experienced mountaineers, with good guides (tariff reckoned from Krimml. Among these are the Rosskopf (9335'; 3 hrs.; easy); the Mandlkarlspitze or Rambach (9425'; 3 hrs.; easy); the Gabelkopf, or Hohe Gabel (10,720'; 3½ hrs.; laborious); the Northern Schwarze Wand (10,670'; 4 hrs.; very difficult); the Southern Schwarze Wand (9940'; 3½ hrs.; difficult); the Stampalspitze (9065'; 3½ hrs.; very difficult); the Nadelspitze (9683'; 3 hrs.; difficult); the Reichenfelspitze (10,845'; 3½ hrs.; guide 20 K.); moderately difficult (comp. p. 214); the Zillerspitze (10,180'; 3½ hrs.; 18 K.), moderately difficult; the Richterspitze (10,105'; 3 hrs.), easy and conveniently combined with the expedition over the Gams-Scharte (see below); the Schwarzwand (10,470'; 3½ hrs.; difficult); the Rosenbachspitze (10,035'; 3 hrs.; moderately difficult); the Zillerplattenspitze (10,320'; 4 hrs.; laborious); the Keesskarlspitze (9550'; 4½ hrs.; difficult); the Dreiecker (9480'; 5 hrs.; difficult); the Windbachskopf (9395'; 2 hrs.; easy); the Windbachkarlspitze (9050'; 3 hrs.; easy); the Wilderglonspitze (10,770'; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 22 K.), difficult; the Kuchelmoosspitze (10,560'; 4½-5 hrs.; difficult). — Passes. Over the Hintere Windbach-Scharte (9560') to the upper Windbach-Tal and via the Krimmler-Tauren (6 hrs.) Kaserne, see below (marked path to the Krimmler Tauern). — Over the Gams-Scharte to the Zillergrundl, 3½-4 hrs. to the Flauener-Hütte (guide 16 K., advisable, attractive and not difficult. This is a short and convenient route for mountaineers from the Venediger group to the Ziller valley. A marked path ascends from the Richter-Hütte to the (2-2½ hrs.) Gams-Scharte (8610'; shelter-hut), between the Richterspitze and the Northern Schwarze Wand, commanding a fine view. Descent by a marked path (rope) to the (1½ hr.) Flauener-Hütte in the Kuchelmoooskar (p. 214) and via the (2 hrs.) Bärenbad Alp (inn) to (1½ hr.) the Jägerhaus in der Au (1483'); thence via Hausling and Brandenberg to (3½ hrs.) Mayrhofen (p. 212). — Over the Rosskar-Scharte to Gerlos, 6 hrs., easy and interesting (new club-path; guide desirable). From the Richter-Hütte over the (2 hrs.) Rosskar-Scharte (8850'), between the Rosskopf and Mandlkarkopf, to the (1 hr.) Zillauer-Hütte on the Lower Gerlos Lake (7810'; see p. 212) and to (4 hrs.) Gerlos, or to the (3½ hrs.) Platten Inn (p. 212) and (1½ hr.) Krimml (p. 159).

From the Taurnhaus over the Krimmler-Tauren to Kaserne, 6 hrs. (guide not necessary for adepts; from Krimml 13 K.). About 1½ hr. from the Taurnhaus, at the Untlass Alp (5490'; see below), the path turns to the right and crosses the Ache, with a fine view of the Dreiherrnspitze, the Simonyspitze, the Maurerkeesköpfe, and the great Krimml Glacier. We then ascend (steeply at first) along the Windbach, passing the (3/4 hr.) Windbach Alp (6155'), and at a (1½ hr.) guide-post turn to the left by a stony path (marked by stakes and cairns) leading to the (1½ hr.) pass of the Krimmler-Tauren (6640), where a splendid view is obtained, to the S., of the Dreiherrnspitze, the Rötspitze, and the Rieseferner. Rapid descent thence via the Herzogs-Brunnen (good water) to the (1 hr.) Taurn Alp (6640'; milk) and (1 hr.) Kaserne (6135'; Steger, plain), the highest village in the Ahntal (see p. 228). — From the Krimmler Tauern, a club-path, known as the Laufert Weg, leads in 2 hrs. to the Birnlücke (p. 162). On this path, a few minutes from the Krimmler Tauern, is the Neu-Clersdorfer Hütte (6550'; inn in summer), in a splendid situation, the starting-point for the ascents of the *Glockenkarkopf (9530'; 1½ hr., easy), the Zillerplattenspitze (10,830'), Dreiecker (9490'), Pfaffenkopf (9575'), etc.

From the Taurnhaus via the Birnlücke to Kaserne, 7 hrs. (guide 14 K.), an interesting and much frequented route. From the (1½ hr.) Untlass Alp (see above) we follow a marked bridle-path on the left bank of the Ache, passing the Jaidbach Alp and the Ausserkees Alp, to the (1½ hr.) Innerkees Alp (6110'). About 20 min. farther we ascend to the left via the Warnsdorfer-Hütte (p. 162) or to the right (S.W.), by the direct old path, with a fine view of the great Krimml Glacier, and
on by a marked path (comp. p. 228) to (2½ hrs.) the Birnlücke (8765'). Splendid view from the Leitenschneide, 10 min. to the left. Below the pass, to the right, diverges the Lausitzer Weg (p. 161). Descent to the (½ hr.) Birnlücken-Hütte (7220'; good inn) and thence by the Lahner Alp and the Innere and Aussenere Kehrer Alp to (2½ hrs.) Kasern. — From the Birnlücken-Hütte to the Lenjkjoch-Hütte (p. 228) via the Hintere Umbaltörl, 4½ hrs. (guide 6 K.), not difficult. The ascent of the Dreiherrnspitze (11,500'), from the Birnlücken-Hütte by the Prettau Glacier in 3½-4 hrs., is laborious but not difficult for experts (guide 13, with descent to the Klarahütte 10 K.).

Beyond the (13/4 hr.) Innerkees Alp (p. 161) a bridle-path (marked; guide unnecessary) ascends to the left to the (1½ hr.; 6-6½ hrs. from Krimml) Warnsdorfer-Hütte (1970'; inn in summer, 24 beds), in a striking situation opposite the fine ice-fall of the Krimmler Glacier, surrounded by a grand semicircle of snowy peaks (the Schieflerspitze, Sonntagskopf, Maurerkeesköpfe, Simonyspitzen, and Dreiherrnspitze); to the W., the mountains of the Krimmler Achen-Tal and the E. Zillertal Mts. (Reichen- spitze, etc.). A marked path (guide advisable when there is fresh snow) leads hence to the (1½ hr.) *Gamsspitze (9450'; splendid view), beside the Krimmler-Törl (see below). — Ascents from the Warnsdorfer-Hütte (guides' tariff calculated from Krimml; 9 K. thence to the Warnsdorfer-Hütte). Sonntagskopf (10,285'; 2½ hrs.; guide 16 K.) and *Schieflerspitze (10,759'; 3½ hrs.; 17 K.), both easy; Gross-Venediger (12,010'; 6-7 hrs.; 22 K.), via the Venediger-Scharfe, laborious; Grosse Geiger (11,040'; 5 hrs.; 20 K.); Maurerkeesköpfe (10,580', 10,775', 10,675', 4-5 hrs.; 22 K.); Simonyspitzen (E. peak 11,185', W. peak 11,445'; 5 hrs.; 22 K.); and Dreiherrnspitze (11,500'; 6-7 hrs.; 24 K.); all difficult. — Passes. From the Warnsdorfer-Hütte by the (1½ hr.) Krimmler-Törl (9230'), or, better, by the Gamsspitze (see above) and the Obersulzbach Glacier, to the Kürsinger-Hütte (p. 159; 3½ hrs.; guide 16 K.) and over the Gamsspitze and the Maurer-Törl (10,185') to Prägraten (p. 166), 7½ hrs. (guide 24 K.), when the snow is in good condition, easy and attractive (new club-path from the Maurer-Törl to the Maurer Glacier and across its moraine). — Across the Birnlücke to Kasern (6½ hrs.; guide 14 K.), see above and p. 229. The 'Gletscherweg', diverging to the left just below the hut, should not be attempted without a guide; the marked 'Moränenweg', diverging from the bridle-path lower down, is easy.

34. From Lienz to Windisch-Matrei and Prägraten. The Isel-Tal.

Diligence from Lienz to Windisch-Matrei (18½ M.) daily at 9.30 a.m. in 5½ hrs. (fare 3 K., to Huben 2 K.); also from June 10th to Sept. 20th, Steilwagen twice daily (same fares). — One-horse carr. to Windisch-Matrei (3 hrs.) 14, two-horse 24 K.; to Huben 8 or 14, St. Johann im Wald 6 or 10 K.; from Windisch-Matrei to Lienz 13 or 23 K.

Lienz (2216'), see p. 410. The road passes Schloss Bruck (p. 410), crosses to the left bank of the Isel, and then leads through scanty wood, leaving Ober-Lienz on the right (in the background to the left the Eicham Glacier in the Isel-Tal is visible). Beyond (41/2 M.) Ainet (Schneeberger; Egger) the road leads straight on along the Isel, passing Bad Weierburg and Unter-Leibnig, to (41/2 M.) St. Johann im Wald (2400'; *Vereiner's Inn), where we recross the stream.

Excursions (guides, p. 410). The Weisse Wand or Rudnig (7970'), a good point of view, is ascended by a path, indicated by red marks, in 5½ hrs. (fatiguing; guide 10 K.), via Michlbach. — The Hochschober (10,560'; 8 hrs.; laborious; guide 16 K.) commands a superb view. From St. Johann
we ascend rapidly to the E. through the wooded Leibnitz-Tal to the (3½ hrs.) Leibniger Alp or Gutabi Alp (6185') and to the (1½ hr.) Nassfeld (7605') below the Gartel-Scharte (8570'), and thence to the N. to the (1 hr.) Schoberlacke and the (2 hrs.) top. The descent may be made to the Lienzer-Hütte in the Debutant-Tal or through the Lesach-Tal to Kals (see pp. 411, 171).

The road passes the ruined Kienburg, 11½ M. beyond which, to the left, 10 min. above the road (guide-board), is the *Glockner-Ansicht,* affording a striking view of the Glockner. We then cross the Schwarzach to (3 M.; 12 M. from Lienz) In der Huben (2630'; *Hotel, R. 1 K. 20-2 K. 40 h.), a hamlet at the mouth of the Deferegger-Tal. Thence to Kals, see p. 170. Ascent of the Rottenkogel, see p. 164.

The road to the Deferegger-Tal (comp. Map, p. 404; omnibus from Huben to St. Jakob daily in 5 hrs., 2 K. 40 h.; one-horse carriage 10, two-horse 16 K.) ascends in a wide curve on the mountain-slope above the gorge of the Schwarzach to (1¼ hr.) Hopfgarten (3620'; Hintner, plain). [From this point, with a guide, through the Zweneuwald-Tal and over the Villgrater-Joch (8570') to the Winkel-Tal, and via Ausser-Villgraten to Sillian (p. 407), 8-9 hrs.; the pass affords an admirable view of the Glockner, the Venediger, and the Dolomites.]. The road, somewhat monotonous, enters (1 hr.) a narrow wooded gorge, beyond which we see (1½ hr.) St. Veit, above us on the right; in the background appear the peaks of the Rieserferner. Then (40 min.) Bruggen (4503'); inn; to the left is St. Leonhard, situated on a mound of débris at the mouth of the Bruggeralp-Tal, in which the Rotspitze and Weißspitze are visible (see below). — 1 hr. St. Jakob (4546'; *Santner; Kröll; Oppeneigner), the chief village in the valley, prettily situated at the mouth of the Trojer-Tal (p. 168). About 1½ M. to the S. E. lies the small bath of Grünmoos (inn). [Excursions from St. Jakob (guides, Athanas Troger, Peter Unterkircher, Matth. Ranacher). Ascent of the *Deferegger Pfannhorn* (9250'; 5-5½ hrs., guide 8 K.), via the Lappental (see below), easy and attractive. — Rotspitze (9705') and Weißspitze (9720') 6-7 hrs. (guide 10 K.), not difficult. The ascent leads via the (2½ hrs.) Brugger Alp (5955'); plain accommodation to the (3½-4 hrs.) Rotspitze and thence along a rocky arête (new path; wire-ropes) to the (1 hr.) top of the Weißspitze, the highest of the Defereggen mountains, commanding a splendid view. The descent may be made on the S. to the Oberstaller Alp in the Arntal and to Inner-Villgraten (p. 409). — The Grosse Degenhorn (1685'), from the Brugger Alp 4½ hrs., with guide (10 K.), is also attractive. — The Lasörling (10,169'), from St. Jakob via the Prägrater-Törl (p. 168), 6-7 hrs., with guide (14 K.), is laborious (comp. p. 166). — passes: From St. Jakob to the N. to Prägraten or Virgen over the Virgner-Törl, the Prägrater-Törl, or the Bachlenke (each 8 hrs., with guide), see pp. 168, 167. — To the S. via the Villgrater-Törl (8235') to Ausser-Villgraten and (10 hrs.) Sillian (p. 409). — To the S.W. through the Lappatal and over the Gieser-Törl (7200'), to the S. of the Pfannhorn (see above; easily ascended in 2 hrs.), to (4½ hrs.) St. Magdalena, in the Gieser-Tal, and thence via St. Martin (p. 407) to (3 hrs.) Weisberg (p. 407).

The village of (1½ hr.) Erlbach (5145'; Stumpfer) is the last in the valley, which here turns towards the N.W. The cart-track leads past the mouth (left) of the Staller-Tal (to Antholz, see p. 406) to the (½ hr.) Patscher Alp (5485'), at the mouth of the Patscher-Tal. [A new path ascends the N. side of the valley to the (3 hrs.) Barmer-Hütte (8160'; inn in summer), finely situated near the Patscher Glacier, the starting-point for the ascents of the Grosse Lengstein (10,615'; 2½-3 hrs., guide 10 K.), the Grosse Ohrens spitze (10,175'; 3 hrs., guide 9 K.), the Platschbachtal Spitze (10,360'; 3½ hrs., guide 12 K.), the Hochgall (11,285'; 4½ hrs., guide 12., to the Casseler Hütte 18 K.), etc. From the Barmer Hütte over the Kippen-Scharte or the Jägerscharte to Antholz, see p. 407; over the Patscher Schneide or the Langsteinjoch to the Casseler Hütte, see p. 226. — At the (40 min.) Oberhaus Alp (5390') the cart-track crosses to the right bank of the Schwarzach, and in 35 min.
more reaches the Seebach Alp (6190'; hay-bed and Alpine fare at the Plankensteiner-Hütte). To the W. rises the Fleischbachspitze, to the E. the Totenkarspitze and the Panargenspitze. About ½ hr. farther up (5385') the valley divides into the Schwarzbach-Tal, towards the N. (right), and the Affen-Tal, to the N.W. (left). [Over the Schwarze-Törl or the Rotenmann-Törl to the Daber-Tal and Umbal-Tal, see p. 169; another pass crosses the Rotenmann-Joch (9055'), between the Röletsitze (p. 163) and the Kemetspitze (9803'), and descends across the Rölets to the Lenkjoch-Hütte (p. 228; 4½ hrs. from Jagdhaus). These three routes are for adepts only.]

In the Affen-Tal, 20 min. farther up, lies the Jagdhaus Alp (5593'; modest accommodation). Thence over the Klamm-Joch to Rein, see p. 230; over the Merb-Joch to Prettau, see p. 229.

The road from Huben (p. 163) to Matrei gradually ascends through wood on the right bank of the Isel, and crosses it to —

18½ M. Windisch-Matrei (3200'; *Zum Rauter, bed 1½-2 K.; Wohlgemut, moderate; Schneeberg, R. and B. at Fr. Wibmer's), the chief village (570 inhab.) in the Isel-Tal, the upper part of which is called the Virgen-Tal, near its junction with the Tauern-Tal (see below). — To the N. is the (1½ hr.) finely situated château of Weissenstein (3410'; *Pension, recommended for a stay, 70-84 K. weekly; no restaurant for passing tourists).

Excursions (guides: Joh. Untersteiner, Vinc. Ganzer, Jos. and Tob. Trost, Alex. Wibmer, Joh. and Karl Amoser, Joh. Eder, Peter Stocker, Franz Niederegger, and Andr. Obkircher). To the *Proseg-Klamm (Tauernbach-Klamm), as far as (1½ hr.) a view-point below the imposing Steiner Fall (see below). The path (blue marks) is continued through the gorge and joins the Tauern path near a chapel farther up (see below). — Past the old church of St. Nikolaus and the Guggenberg Forms to the (1½ hr.) Lukaserkreuz (4100'), commanding an admirable view of the Lasörling and the glaciers at the head of the Virgen-Tal. A more extensive view is obtained from the Reiterboden (7510'), ascended via Guggenberg and the Arnitz Alp in 4 hrs. (guide).

The Kals-Matreier Törl (7235'; p. 170), a splendid point of view, is ascended in 3½-4 hrs.; guide unnecessary (3 K. 60; to Kals 5 K. 60 h.). — The *Rotenkogel (9055'); 5 hrs.; guide 10, to Kals 11 K.), commands a beautiful view. We follow the route to the Kaiser-Törl for ½ hr., diverge to the right, and cross the (1½ hr.) Goldried Alp; then for 2 hrs. over detritus, fatiguing; lastly we ascend the rocky Gamssteine to the (1½ hr.) summit. The ascent may be made also from Huben (p. 163), via Mattersberg, in 6 hrs., and from Kals (p. 170) in 4-4½ hrs., with guide. — The Zunig (9055'; 5 hrs.; guide 10 K.), the E. peak of the range separating the valleys of Deferegggen and Virgen, is another fine point. — An excellent view of the Glockner, Venediger, etc., is obtained from the Nussingkogel (9800'; 6 hrs.; guide 10 K.). The route ascends, partly through wood, past Schloss Weissenstein and the hamlet of (1½ hr.) Stein (4505'; see below) to the (2 hrs.) Aeusserer Steinzer Alp (5675'; beds). Thence by the S. arête, passing the Trugenköpft (5510'), to the (3 hrs.) summit, steep and somewhat fatiguing.

To *Gschlöss, 5-5½ hrs. (guide 7 K., needless; horse to the Tauernhaus 14, to Gschlöss 18 K.), a fine excursion. A bridle-path ascends through the Tauern-Tal towards the N., passing Schloss Weissenstein (see above) on the right, and after 20 min. crosses to the right bank of the Tauernbach, which here issues from a gorge (see above). Beyond Proseg (fine prospect of Windisch-Matrei; opposite us, on the left bank, the beautiful Steiner Fall, and high up the houses of Stein) the path reaches (½ hr.) a chapel and, passing through a fine valley, returns in ¾ hr. to the left bank of the Ache. About ½ hr. farther on, the huts of Gruben (3129') are seen to the left at the mouth of the Frossnitz-Tal. Thence the path gradually ascends, crossing the brook twice, to the (¾ hr.) hamlet of Raneburg (4215') and the ½ hr.) Landeck-Säge (4305'; plain inn), at the mouth of the (E.) Landeck-
Tal (p. 157), through which an interesting pass leads across the Granatscharfe (9735') to the (7 hrs.) Rudolfshütte (see p. 157). Then across the Landeckbach, and up the left bank of the Tauernbach, occasionally through wood, passing the Hofer Alp, to the (11/2 hrs.) Matreier Tauernhaus (4935'; plain inn). The path to the Gschlüss diverges to the left at the Ganzer Alp, 11/2 hr. farther on, crosses a bridge (fine fall of the Tauernbach, with the Venediger in the background), and reaches the chalets of (11/2 hrs.) Außer-Gschlüss and (3 hrs.) Inner-Gschlüss (5535';*Schneeberger's Venedigerhaus, R. 1 K. 60 h. - 2 K.). The crevassed Schlatten Glacier here descends into the verdant valley, overshadowed by the Klein-Venediger, the Gross-Venediger, the Schwarze Wand, and the Krystallwand. To the right, separated from this glacier by the Kesselkopf, is the Vitrangen Glacier. The chapel hewn in a huge block of gneiss is interesting.

Excursions from Gschlüss. (Guides must be brought from Windisch-Matrei, p. 164.) The Rote (or Hohe) Säule (9925'; 31/2 - 4 hrs.; guide 4 K.), not difficult; good view of the Venediger. The descent may be made to the Hollersbach-Tal (p. 157). The "Gross-Venediger (12,010'), 61/2 - 71/2 hrs. from Inner-Gschlüss, an easy ascent for experts (comp. p. 166). Guides (one suffices for 1 - 3 pers.) from Windisch-Matrei 24, with descent to Prägraten 25, to the Kürsinger-Hütte 28, to the Warnsdorfer-Hütte 32 K. Beyond Inner-Gschlüss we skirt the right bank of the Gschlüssbach and then ascend by a good path over grassy slopes and moraines to the (21/2 - 3 hrs.) Alte Prager Hütte (3175'; disused) and thence in 1 hr. to the Neue Prager Hütte (9205'; inn in summer), grandly situated at the foot of the Hintere Kesselkopf (9525'; interesting ascent of 20 min.). A club-path ascends from the hut along the rocky slope of the Kesselkopf to the Schlatten Glacier, near the (1 hr.) Niedere Tauern (5100'), a crest of rock separating it from the Vitrangen Glacier. The Klein-Venediger (11,420') remains on the right. The Rainerhorn (p. 167) soon becomes visible on the S.; then, facing us, the rounded crest of the Gross-Venediger, which is reached on the S.E. side in 3-31/2 hrs. from the Neue Prager-Hütte. It is not advisable to go to the extreme and highest point of the long snow-clad crest on account of the overhanging masses of snow. The "View is most magnificent and extensive. — DESCENT TO PRÄGRATEN: we traverse the névé of the Schlatten Glacier to the Rainer-Törl, and cross the Rainer Glacier to the (11/2 hrs.) Defregger-Hütte (comp. p. 167; to Prägraten, 5 hrs.). — TO THE OBER-SULZBACH-TAL OR KRIMMLERTAL an easy descent by the Venediger-Scharfe, the Unterdurchlauf Glacier, the Zwischen-Sulzbach-Törl (9440') and the Ober-Sulzbach Glacier (the last with some broad crevasses, see p. 160), at first over gentle snow-slopes, and then (for the last 31/4 hr.) across moraine and rock to the (3 hrs. from the Gross-Venediger) Kürsinger-Hütte (p. 158). Thence we descend by a path which cannot be missed (guide unnecessary) to the (2 hrs.) Ascham Alp and (3 hrs.) Neukirchen (p. 158), or over the Krimmler Törl (Gamsperlitze) to the (31/2 - 4 hrs.) Warnsdorfer-Hütte (p. 162).

From the Neue Prager-Hütte over the Kessel-Törl (9360') to the Vitrangen Glacier, and thence over the Schwarzkopf-Scharfe or the Habach-Scharfe to the (5 hrs.) Habach-Hütte, see p. 158 (guide from Windisch-Matrei 22, to Neukirchen 28 K.). — From Gschlüss over the Plenitz-Scharfe or the Weissenhecker Scharfe into the Hollersbachtal, see p. 158 (guide to Hollersbach 21 K.); over the Unter-Sulzbach-Törl to the Kürsinger-Hütte, see p. 158 (guide 24 K.).

From the Matreier Tauernhaus to Mittersill in the Pinzgau, 71/2 - 8 hrs. (guide, unnecessary for experts, from Windisch-Matrei 18 K.). The bridle-path (marked, stakes at the head of the pass) diverges from the path to the Gschlüss at the Ganzer Alp (20 min.) ascends steeply to the right, affording a fine view of the Schlatten Glacier and the Venediger, and then follows the left bank of the Tauernbach, through a bleak valley and past two shelter-huts, to the (21/2 - 3 hrs.) Felber or Velber Tauern (8350'). The view here is limited, but the Tauernkogel (9795'), to the W., ascended from the Tauern in 11/2 hr., commands a splendid prospect. The path crosses snow and debris and descends steeply (leaving the small Plattsee on the left) to the Nassfeld, whence we proceed on the right side of the valley. The
path then runs high on the slope of the Schrankleiten, passing a shepherd's hut (the Hintersee, 4805', lying below, to the left) to (1 hr.) a cross, where it descends to the left in steep zigzags to the Felber-Tal, and reaches (1'/2 hr.) the Tauernhaus Spital (3550') and the (3'/4 hr.) Tauernhaus Schösswend (3350'; good quarters in both), 1'/4 hr. below which the Ammentaler Oed opens on the right. Thence, crossing the Felber Bach several times, to (1'/2 hr.) Mittersill (p. 157).

FROM WINDISCH-MATREI TO THE VIRGEN-TAL. A rough road leads to (11 M.) Prägraten (horse to Virgen 7, to Prägraten 10, porter 5 K.). Driving is not recommended. The road crosses the Tauernbach and ascends through wood on the left bank of the Isel, vià Mitteldorf, to (5 M.) Virgen (3905'; Staffler). On the hill to the right is the ruin of Rabenstein (4625'); to the left the Lasörling.

The Lasörling (10,155'; 6-7 hrs.; guides, Alois and Jos. Gasser, F. Obkircher, Paul Resinger, and Johann Warnitsch, 14, to St. Jakob 18 K.) is fatiguing, but very attractive. From (3'/4 hr.) Welzelach (see below) we proceed to the S. through the Mullitz-Tal to the (2 hrs.) Stadler-Hütte, on the Rainer Alp (ca. 5900'; inn in summer); then round the Rossleiten-Höhe (8600') to the right into the rocky Glaurat, and over a slope of detritus to the S. base of the peak, which is attained after a laborious ascent of 3'/4-4 hrs. vià the S.W. arête. Imposing View. Descent to St. Jakob over the Prägraten-Torl, see pp. 163, 168. — The Deferegger-Torl, see p. 168.

The cart-track to (5'/4 M.) Prägraten leads on the right bank of the Isel vià (2'/4 M.) Welzelach (3670'). The footpath from Virgen by (20 min.) Obermauern (4260'), with its old pilgrimage-church, running high up on the N. slope, and descending through wood to (50 min.) Bobojach (4170') and (40 min.) Prägraten, is preferable.

3 M. Prägraten (4305'; Steiner; Ploner, unpretending), a prettily-situated village.

Excursions (guides: Thomas Berger, Johann and Joseph Steiner, Anton Kröll, Franz Leitner, and Anton Mariacher). An attractive short walk may be taken by ascending to the right beyond the Islitz bridge to (1 hr.) the Groderhof (view of the Gross-Venediger), at the entrance to the Kleine Isel-Tal (see below).

The Bergerkogel (8705'; 4 hrs.; guide 7 K.) commands a very fine view, particularly of the Venediger group. We ascend to the S., through the Zopaltitzen-Tal, to the (2'/2 hrs.) Berger See (7130'), and in (1'/3 hr.) more to the top. — Similar view from the Toinig (8720'; 4 hrs.; guide 7 K.), between the Lasnitz-Tal and the Kleinbach-Tal.

The Lasörling (10,155'; 6'/2-7 hrs.; guide 12 K.) may be ascended from Prägraten through the Lasnitz-Tal (difficult); better from Welzelach and through the Mullitz-Tal (see above).

The *Gross-Venediger (12,010'; guide 15, with descent to the Prager Hütte or Kürsinger-Hütte 20, to the Warnsdorfer-Hütte 26 K.), a most interesting ascent of 8-9 hrs., and not difficult for adepts. We follow the cart-track through the valley to the W. (p. 168) to (3'/4 hr.) Hinterbichl (4865'), then ascend the bridle-path to the right (guide-boards) into the Kleine Isel-Tal or Dorfer-Tal, which near its mouth forms a deep gully. On the left, the precipices of the Schlüsselspitze and the Niklaskopf. The Iselbach, or Kleine Iselbach, with its numerous falls remains on the left, and farther on rushes through a wild subterranean gorge (the *Gumpach Fall). Near the Gumpach Cross (6425') a view is suddenly disclosed of the Gross-Venediger, Hohe Aderl, Rainerhorn, and the Dorfer, Rainer, and Mullwitz glaciers. Then past a herdsman's hut to (3 hrs. from Prägraten) the small Johanniss-Hütte, on the Dorfer Alp (6800'; inn in summer). Beyond the hut we cross the discharge of the Mullwitz Glacier, ascend over slopes of turf, detritus, and rock, and skirt the Kapunitz-Köpf (9195') towards the right (the Zettelalunitz Glacier lies to the right, the extensive Dorfer Glacier...
below, to the left) to the (2½ hrs.) Defregger-Hütte (9710'; Inn in summer, bed 3 K., admission by day 60 ha.), finely situated on the Mullwitz Aderl (10,635'), a rocky crest between the Mullwitz and Rainer Glaciers. We now descend to the Rainer Glacier, and ascend across it to the Rainer-Törl (11,245'), between the Hohe Aderl (11,545') and the Rainerhorn (11,880'), whence we obtain a view, to the right, of the Schlaten Glacier, descending to the Glashöss. We then ascend the upper nivo of the glacier to the (2½/3 hrs.) summit. — Descent by the Schlaten Glacier to the Neue Prager-Hütte, see p. 165; to the Kürsinger-Hütte or the Warnsdorfer-Hütte, see p. 159 and p. 162.

To the Ober-Sulzbach-Tal over the Ober-Sulzbach-Törl (to the Kürsinger-Hütte 8, to Neukirchen 12 hrs.; guide 16 or 24 K.). From the Johannis-Hütte (p. 165) we cross the gradually-sloping Dorfer Glacier to the (3 hrs.) Ober-Sulzbach-Törl (9700'); admirable view of the N. side of the Venediger group, to the left the Sonntagskopf and Schlieserspitze, to the right the Keeskogel. (The attractive excursion from Pragarten to the Törl and back takes 10 hrs.; guide 8 K.) Descent, steep and fatiguing, over the Ober-Sulzbach Glacier, and then to the right, above its fall ('Türkische Zellstadt'), to the (2 hrs.) Kürsinger-Hütte (p. 159).

To Krimml by the Ober-Sulzbach-Törl and Krimmler-Törl, very interesting (from the Johannis-Hütte 11 hrs., as far as the Warnsdorfer-Hütte 6 hrs.; guide 17 K.). From the (3 hrs.) Ober-Sulzbach-Törl (see above) we descend to the highest nivo of the Ober-Sulzbach Glacier, describe a circuit to the right of the Grosse Geiger and the Maurerkeesköpfe, in the direction of the slopes of the Sonntagskopf, and thus reach the (2 hrs.) Gamsspitzel (9450') above the Krimmler-Törl (9280') whence we descend to the (¾ hr.) Warnsdorfer-Hütte (p. 162).

To Krimml via the Maurer-Törl and Krimmler-Törl, without difficulty and highly attractive (from Pragarten to the Warnsdorfer-Hütte 9½-10 hrs.; guide 20 K.). The Maurer-Tal, to the W. of the Kline Isel-Taal (p. 166) and parallel with it, is well worthy of notice. We follow the Isel-Taal as far as (1¼ hr.) Streden (4510'), the last farm (p. 168), cross the Maurerbach, and enter the valley to the right; 8 min., the Maurer Alp; cross the brook to the (1½ hr.) Karach Alp (4710'); then ascend gradually on the left bank. As soon as the forest-zone is quitted a beautiful amphitheatre of snow-mountains and glaciers is disclosed: to the W., the Malhamspitze and Gubachspitze, between them the Reggen-Törl; N.W., the Simonspitze; N., the Maurerkeesköpfe and Grosse Geiger; E., the Grosse Happ and Kleine Geiger. We next pass a shepherd's hut and ascend the grass-slopes and moraine-deposits to the (1¼ hr.) tongue of the Maurer Glacier. The route to the Maurer-Törl (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 6 hrs.) to the Maurer-Törl (10,185), between the Hintere Maurerkeeskopf (10,880') and the Grosse Geiger (11,040'; a difficult ascent from the Maurer Glacier). Then a walk (to the left) of 1 hr., free from danger, across the gently-sloping snow of the Ober-Sulzbach Glacier to the Gamsspitzel and the (2 hrs.) Warnsdorfer-Hütte (p. 162), or a descent to the right to the (2½ hrs.) Kürsinger-Hütte (p. 159).

Reggen-Törl. From the upper part of the Maurer-Tal we ascend to the left, over the slopes of the Deltacher Keesstecken, to the Simony Glacier, and follow the left margin of the S. arm of the glacier, crossing furrowed snow-slopes, steep at places, to the (5½-6 hrs. from Streden) Reggen-Törl (10,030'), a pass between the Malhamspitze and the S. Gubachspitze. Fine survey of the Dreiheisspitze and the Umbal Glacier. Gradual descent of 3 hrs. by the latter to the Klara-Hütte in the Umbal-Taal (p. 168). Those bound for the Frettau may go direct from the Reggen-Törl to the (1½ hr.) Hintere Umbal-Törl (p. 168) and the (1½ hr.) Lenkjoehl-Hütte (p. 239).

The Defregger-Tal may be reached from Pragarten by the Defregger-Törl, the Pragriter Törl, or the Bachlence. The path to the first (to St. Jakob 8 hrs.; guide 11 K.) ascends from (1 hr.) Wellisbach (p. 166) to the S., through the Mullitz-Taal to the (2 hrs.) Stadler-Hütte (5900'; inn).
and along the S.E. base of the Lasörling (p. 166). It then turns to the left, crosses the brook, and ascends abruptly to the (2½ hrs.) Deferegger-
Törl or 'Virgner-Törl' (3855'), whence we obtain a fine view of the Venediger behind us and of the Lasörling to the right. Descent into the
wooded Prütitz-Tal, to (2 hrs.) Bruggen and (1 hr.) St. Jakob (p. 163). —
From Prägraten to St. Jakob over the Pragrater-Törl (9239'), 8 hrs. (guide 11 K.), fatiguing. We ascend the Lasmitzen-Tal (the path being finally
lost) to the (5 hrs.) pass, S.W. of the Lasörling (10,159'), which may be
scaled hence by experts in 2 hrs. (see p. 166); descent into the Töglisch-
Tal and to (3 hrs.) St. Jakob (p. 163). — The route over the Bachlenke is
finer (6 hrs.; marked path; guide, not indispensable, 11 K.). From Prägraten
we ascend the valley to the (1½ hr.) Pebell Alp (see below), above which
we turn to the left, cross the Isel, and mount through the picturesque
Grossbach-Tal, with its waterfalls, to the Lower Alp. Thence a steep ascent
(on the left a fine waterfall) to the Upper Alp, and over slopes of turf and
débris to the (3½ hrs.) Bachlenke (or Trojer-Törl; 8860'). Shorty before
reaching the top of the pass we enjoy a beautiful retrospect of the Venediger
Dreiherrnspitze. We descend, at first turning to the right and passing
the small Bödensee on the left, into the upper Trojer-Tal (on the left the
Alplesspitze and Seespitze), follow the steep grassy slopes on the left side
of the valley (path soon improving) to the Upper and Lower Trojer Alp
(3960'), and traverse the picturesque and narrow valley to (3 hrs.) St. Jakob.

The path to the Umbal-Tal, or highest region of the Isel-Tal
(from Prägraten to the Klara-Hütte 4 hrs.; guide for the inexperienced 6 K.) leads past the Bichl, crossing the Isitsbach (p. 166)
at the houses of (3/4 hr.) Hinterbichl, to (25 min.) Streden (4600'),
the last farm, at the mouth of the Maurer-Tal (p. 166; in the
background rise the Maurerkessköpfe). At the Pebell Alp (4975'),
1/2 hr. farther on, the path crosses the Isel (to the left the fall of the
Kleinbach, 330 ft. high; 10 min. farther on the beautiful fall of the
Grossbach, see above). A steeper ascent, through wood,
passing a fine fall of the Isel on the left, brings us to a higher
region of the valley. After 1 hr. we cross the brook by the Lessenstey
(6120') and follow a narrow path on the steep grassy slopes of the
left bank, passing a (1/2 hr.) stone hut (6240'). To the left opens the
Daber-Tal (p. 169), at the head of which rise the Totenkarspitze and the Panargenspitze, with their glacier; facing us is the
Rötspitze. The path now crosses a rocky barrier to the (3/4 hr.)
Klara-Hütte of the Prague Alpine Club (6735'; inn in summer).
About 1/2 hr. higher the magnificent *Umbal Glacier (not visible
from the hut) descends into the valley.

Excursions (guides, see p. 166). The Dreiherrnspitze (11,500'; 5½-6 hrs.;
guide 20 K.) is fatiguing, and fit only for experienced mountaineers. We
first cross the lower and nearly level part of the Umbal Glacier (1/2 hr.),
then ascend the grassy and rocky slopes of the Schlaftert Keesstöcklen to the
upper region of the glacier, and cross the latter towards the N.E., below
the Althaus-Schneide. Lastly a steep ascent to a rock projecting towards the
S.E., which we mount (with caution owing to its friable nature) to a snowy
plateau immediately below the summit, whence we reach the top by tra-
versing a snowy arete. View extensive, but obstructed towards the N.E.
by the Venediger. The descent may be made by the Hintere Umbal-Törl to the
Lenkjochi-Hütte and to Kasern (p. 223; guide 20 or 24 K.), or by the
Prettau Glacier to the Birnlücke-Hütte (p. 162).

The *Rötspitze (11,470'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 17, with descent to the Lenk-
jochi-Hütte 20, to Kasern or Jagdhaus 24 K.), a very fine point of view,
is also toilsome. The Isel is crossed to the W. of the Klara-Hütte, and
the steep grassy slopes are ascended in zigzags, the end of the Welitz Glacier being avoided by keeping to the left. The névé of the glacier is then ascended (rather steep) to the arête (10,545′) between the Daberspitze (see below) on the left and the 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 across the N.W. arête (wire ropes) and the Rötkees to the (2½ hrs.) Lenkjochl-Hütte (p. 228), or to the S.W. across the Welitz-Scharte (10,535′) and the Schwarzach-Kees to the (3½ hrs.) Jagdhaus Alp (see p. 164; for experts only).

The Simonyspitze (E. peak 11,485′; W. peak 11,445′; 5-6 hrs.; guide 18 K.) and the Malhamspitze (11,065′; 4-5 hrs.; guide 16 K.) may also be ascended from the Klara-Hütte. The Daberspitze (Hohe Säule, 11,180′; 6-7 hrs.; 18 K.) is more difficult and is better attacked from the Jagdhaus Alp (p. 164).

Passes. — Over the Vordere Umbal-Törl to Kasern in the Prettau, 5½-6½ hrs., a remarkably fine route, somewhat trying (guide 15, to the Lenkjochl-Hütte 12 K.). From the Klara-Hütte we ascend the Umbal-Tal for about 1 hr., then (finger-post) turn to the left and traverse the Umbal Glacier (7465′; ½/3½ hrs.), the first part only being somewhat steep. On the W. side of the glacier we ascend abruptly over débris and rock and finally over snow to the (2 hrs.) Vordere Umbal-Törl (9855′), to the S. of the Agner- or Ahner-Kopf (10,010′; ascended from the Törl in 25 min.; repaying). During the whole ascent we enjoy magnificent views of the Umbal Glacier, the Dreiherrnspitze, Simonyspitze, Gubachspitze, and Malhamspitze; from the top the long chain of the Zillertal Alps becomes visible to the W. Descent by the Windtal to Kasern (2½ hrs.), see p. 228; or, better, over débris and the crevassed Windtal Glacier to the (1½ hrs.) Lenkjochl-Hütte (p. 228; 3½ hrs. to Kasern). — The passage of the Hintere Umbal-Törl (9845′) also is free from danger, and presents no difficulty when the ice is in good condition. We cross the Umbal Glacier and ascend a snowy slope, between the Schlafter Keesstecken and the Ahner-Kopf, to the (2½ hrs.) Törl. Descent by the Windtal, at first steep, to (3 hrs.) Kasern (p. 228), or (preferable) to the left below the Ahner-Kopf to the (2 hrs.) Lenkjochl-Hütte (p. 228). Travellers bound for Krimml proceed from the Hintere Umbal-Törl via the Althaus-Schneide and the Lahner and Prettau Glaciers direct to the Birnlücken-Hütte (p. 162).

Laborious routes (for experts only, with guide, 18 K.) lead through the wild Daber-Tal (p. 168) and over the Rotenmann-Törl (9830′), between the Rotenmannspitze (10,070′) and the Totenkar (10,230′), to the (5 hrs. from the Klara-Hütte) Seebach Alp (p. 164), or over the Schwarze Törl (9850′), to the N., between the Rotenmannspitze and the Törlspitze (10,013′), to the Schwarzach-Tal and (8 hrs.) Jagdhaus Alp (p. 164).

35. From Windisch-Matrei to Kals and Heiligenblut.

To Kals from Windisch-Matrei the most attractive route is by the Kals-Matreier Törl (p. 170; bridle-path, to the Törl 3½-4, to Kals 5½-6 hrs.; guide not indispensable; horse to the Törl 12 K.). — From Lienz to Kals. 7 hrs.; road as far as Huben (p. 165); then a bridle-path through the Kalsert-Tal (p. 170). — From Uttendorf in the Pinzgau to Kals over the Kals-Stubacher Tauern, 12 hrs., an interesting route (better in two days, with a night at the Rudolfs-Hütte, see p. 157). — From Heiligenblut to Kals by the Berger-Törl, 7½ hrs. (see p. 172).

Windisch-Matrei (3200′), see p. 164. Above the church we ascend the pilgrimage-path in zigzags through larch-wood, go straight past the (20 min.) chapel, pass a cross, and ascend to the right at (½ hr.) two houses. Farther on, we pass (40 min.) a guide-post and continue to ascend through wood and past a small chapel, keeping above the gorge of the Bürgerbach. In 40 min. we cross
the Goldriedbach, and in 25 min. more emerge from the wood, where the inn at the Törl comes in sight. The incline now becomes steeper, and the path, crossing two brooks, mounts in zigzags, partly through wood, to (1 hr.; 3½-4 hrs. from Windisch-Matrei) the *Kals-Matreier Törl (7235'; Inn, plain). Splendid view of the Venediger, Glockner, and Schober groups (comp. the annexed Panorama).

A much finer view is obtained from the second height, to the S., with a trigonometrical column, easily reached by following the crest of the hill for 1 hr. (guide unnecessary).

The path to (4½ hr.) Kals descends towards the left and then leads through wood. At the bottom of the valley we avoid the path to the left which leads first to the Grossdorf, a circuit of ¼ hr., and cross the fields straight towards the church at the lower (S.) end of Kals (better enquire about the way before leaving the Törl). Then, descending to the Kaiser Bach, we cross the bridge, and descend along the left bank either to the right to the Unterwirt, or ascend to the left to the Oberwirt.

From Huben (p. 163) to Kals through the Kaiser-Tal, 3½ hrs., a cart-track, hardly suitable for driving. We turn to the right beyond the inn and traverse meadows to a (2 min.) bridge over the Isel. Then through wood, ascending to the left at a (20 min.) hut, to (½ hr.) Ober-Peischlach (3465'; the village remains to the left), where the route turns into the Kaiser-Tal. Beyond this point the track is generally good, ascending slightly and at places skirting the profound ravine of the foaming Kaiser-Bach. Near (40 min.) Straniška (3600'), a magnificent view of the *Gross-Glockner, with the Glocknerwand and the Ködnitz and Teischnitz Glaciers, is disclosed. The valley expands at (40 min.) Haslach (3730'; inn); to the right a fine waterfall. Farther on we observe numerous traces of the ravages of mud-torrents, which sometimes destroy the path in rainy weather. To the right, at the entrance to the Lesach-Tal (p. 171), lies the hamlet of Lesach (in the background the Glose and Ganot). Farther on, the path crosses the deposits of a torrent, and soon reaches (1 hr.) Kals.

Kals (4335'; Unterwirt or Glocknerwirt Groder, with the interesting *Glocknerbuch*, containing accounts of early ascents from Kals; Oberwirt 'Zum Alpenverein', near the church), a village pleasantly situated in a broad basin, is a good starting-point for expeditions among the Glockner group.


The ascent of the *Gross-Glockner (12,460'); to the Stüdl-Hütte by a marked bridle-path 4-4½ hrs., to the top 3½-4 hrs. more; guide 15, with descent by the Hofmannsweg to the Glocknerhaus 20 K.) from Kals is shorter and less difficult than from Heiligenblut (p. 176), but is recommended to experts only. Bridle-path to (1½ hr.) Groder (5640'), see p. 172. Then crossing the Ködnitzbach, we diverge to the left from the route to the Berger-Törl (p. 172) at (25 min.) a guide-post and ascend the Ködnitz-Tal (fine view of the Glockner), passing the Jørgen-Hütte (6425) and the (1 hr.) Luckner-Hütte (7295'). Hence we may either ascend the
to Heiligenblut. KALS. Map, p. 174.—II. R. 35. 171

'Mürztaler Steig', on the slope of the Lange Wand, above the Ködnitz Glacier, direct but very steep and laborious, to the (3½ hrs.) Adlersruhe (see below); or (preferable) we may ascend the slope of the Freiwand to the left to the (1½ hrs.) Stüdl-Hütte, on the Vanitscharte (9193'), erected by Hr. Studi of Prague in 1868 and several times enlarged (inn in summer). Fine view of the Ampezzo Dolomites to the S.W., beyond the Kalsertörl. 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-Tal, with the Teischnitz and Graue Glaciers, overshadowed by the Gramul, Gamskopf, and Zollspitze. From the Stüdl-Hütte there are two routes to the summit. The old route ('Alte Kaiser Glocknerweg') ascends to the N., over debris, to the Teischnitz Glacier, then crosses the ridge of the Louisengrat to the Ködnitz Glacier and up the latter, which becomes steep towards the end, to the (2½ hrs.) Erzherzog-Johann-Hütte on the Adlersruhe (11,370'; inn in summer), commanding a magnificent view. Ascent from the Adlersruhe, over snow and rock, to the (1 hr.) top of the Klein-Glockner (12,350'). On the N.W. side of this peak we descend steeply about 25' (facilitated by iron pegs and a wire rope) to the Obere Glockner-Scharte, a sharp snow ridge, 25' long and 1-2' wide, between the Little and the Great Glockner (descending to a depth of about 3000' on the right to the Pasterze, and of 300' on the left to the Ködnitz Glacier), the passage of which requires a steady head, but is facilitated by wire ropes. Lastly a steep ascent over rock (wire and pegs, useless when much fresh snow has fallen) to the summit of the Gross-Glockner (30 min. from the Klein-Glockner).

Another route, the 'Neue Kaiser Glocknerweg' or Stüdlweg, the most interesting (crampons necessary) ascends the Louisengrat (see above), between the Teischnitz and Ködnitz Glaciers, with the aid of wire ropes and iron stanchions attached to the rocks (to the top 2½-3 hrs.). This route avoids the Klein-Glockner and the Scharte, but is impossible in certain states of the snow and is fit only for experienced climbers with steady heads.

On the summit are a wooden pyramid, used in 1879 in connection with the measurement of latitude, and an iron cross about 7' high, erected by the Austrian Alpine Club. The View is almost unrivalled in extent and magnificence (panorama in the Stüdl-Hütte). Towards the W. it extends to the Rhettikon chain and the Silvretta; on the S.W., to the Bernina and Adamello; S., to the Adriatic Sea, which is sometimes visible as a bright streak on the horizon; S.E., the Terglou; E., the Carpathians; N.E., the Moravian and Bohemian Mts.; N., the Bavarian plain, as far as Ratisbon. — Descent by the Hofmannsweg to the (3½-4 hrs.) Glocknerhaus (recommended to adepts when the snow is in good condition), or through the Leiter-Tal to (6 hrs.) Heiligenblut, see p. 177. — In 1879 the Gross-Glockner was ascended by Hr. Gröger of Vienna for the first time by the N.W. arête (Untere Glockner-Scharte or Teischnitz-Scharte, about 11,880'; very difficult). The direct ascent from the Pasterze to the Obere Glockner-Scharte (see above) was for the first time accomplished by the Marquis Pallavicini in 1876 (see p. 174).

The Romariswandkopf (11,530'; 7 hrs.; guide 18 K.) commands a splendid view, hardly inferior to that from the Gross-Glockner. From the (4½ hrs.) Stüdl-Hütte we ascend to the Teischnitz Glacier, which we cross in the direction of the Glocknerwand. We then cross the (1 hr.) Gramul-Sattel, immediately to the E. of the Gramul (10,739'), to the Frusnitz Glacier, and ascend to the (1½ hr.) top without much difficulty by the snowy arête. Descent across the Pasterze to the (3 hrs.) Hofmanns-Hütte (p. 175).

The Schönleiten (9210'; 4½ hrs., with guide), the W. spur of the Schober group, between the Ködnitz-Tal and the Lesach-Tal, which presents no difficulty, affords a splendid view of the Glockner, Schober, and Venediger groups. — The Hochschober (10,660'; 7-7½ hrs.; guide 14 K.), is reached by the Lesach-Tal, the (2½ hrs.) Lesacher Alp (8863'; night-quarters), the Rof-Ferner, and the Schober-Törl (9253'); fatiguing but interesting (comp. p. 411). — The Glöses (10,515'; 5 hrs.; guide 14 K.), ascended
viâ the Lesalear Alp and the Kaiser-Törl (9415'), is also difficult. — The Rote Knopf (Wanserhauen; 10,819'; 6½ hrs.; guide 14 K.), the highest summit of the Schober group, is ascended viâ the Lesalear Alp and the Schartl (difficult). — *Rottenkogel* (9065'; 4-4½ hrs.; guide 8, to Windisch-Matrei 11 K.), see p. 184. — The *Muntaniz* (10,600'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 12 K.), the highest peak between the Dorfer-Tal and the Tauern-Tal, ascended viâ the Graditl Glacier, is a fine point of view, but fatiguing.

Over the Kals-Matreier Törl (1235') to Windisch-Matrei (4½-5 hrs.; guide, 5 K., not necessary), see pp. 170, 169. The noble "View from the Törl amply repays a visit to it (2-2½ hrs.), even by those who do not proceed to Matrei.

To Uttendorf viâ the Kals-Stubacher Tauern (8240'), 12 hrs. (guide 19 K.), see p. 156; to Kaprun viâ the Stubacher Tauern and the Kapruner Törl (12 hrs. to the Moserboden Hotel; guide 19 K.), see p. 156.

From KALS TO HEILIGENBLUT OVER THE BERGER-TÖRL, 7½ hrs.; path marked; guide (10 K.) unnecessary for experts. A bridle-track leads past the church, and ascends the Ködnitz-Tal to the (1½ hr.) hamlet of Groder (5640'); 25 min. farther up the path crosses the Ködnitzbach, and ascends abruptly to the right (guide-post; path to the left to the Stüdl-Hütte, p. 171) over Alpine pastures to the (2½ hrs.) broad saddle of the Berger-Törl (8695'), on which is the Gloritzer-Hütte (inn in summer). Admirable view: S. the Schober, S.W. the Deferegger Mts. and the Dolomites, W. the Hochgall, E. the Gastein Mts. with the Hocharn, Sonnblick, etc. In descending we obtain a view of the Leiter Glacier, Adlersruhe, and Glockner to the left. The path descends steeply into the Leiter-Tal and crosses the brook to the (1½ hr.) Upper and (8 min.) the Lower Leiter Alp (6615'); 25 min. farther down it forks (to the left to the Glocknerhaus, see below); here we cross the brook again and ascend to (20 min.) the Trog Alp (6100'), beyond which the path descends through wood. In 1 hr. more we cross the Gössnitzbach, then (25 min.) the Möll, and ascend again to (½ hr.) Heiligenblut. — The Peischlach-Törl (8240'), to the S. of the Berger-Törl, is less interesting and not recommended.

Travellers bound for the Franz-Josefs-Höhe or Ferleiten save a day by proceeding to the left at the bifurcation 25 min. below the Leiter Alp (see above), by a good path (guide not indispensable) crossing a natural rock bridge, direct to the (2 hrs.) Glocknerhaus (see p. 175; from Kals to this point 7-7½ hrs.; guide 10, to Ferleiten viâ the Pfandel-Scharte 20 K.).

36. From Dölsach to Heiligenblut.

From the South, Heiligenblut is most conveniently reached from Dölsach in the Pustertal by the road viâ Winklern (8 hrs.). Dilligence from Dölsach railway-station to Heiligenblut 25 M. twice daily in summer in 8 hrs. (5 K. 40 h.). One-horse carriage from Dölsach to Heiligenblut and back 28, two-horse carr. 40 K.; from Lienz to Heiligenblut and back one-horse carriage in 2 days 35, in 3 days 44 K., two-horse 56 and 72 K. It is better to walk as far as Winklern (porter 3 K.) and take a carriage from there (one-horse carr. to Heiligenblut 10-12, to Dölsach 6 K.). — From Möllbrücken viâ Ober-Vellach to Winklern, see p. 516; from Kals to Heiligenblut over the Berger-Törl, see above.
From the North, the most attractive and frequented route to Heiligenblut leads through the Fuscher-Tal and over the Pfandel-Scharte (p. 152) or the Boeckar-Scharte (p. 152). — From Rauris over the Hochtor of the Heiligenblut-Rauriser Tawern, see pp. 148, 153; over the Sonnblick, see p. 149.

From Lienz to Dölsach (3 M.; by railway in 8 min.), see p. 513 (Putzenbacher's Hotel, 5 min. from the station, R. 1-3 K.). The village of Dölsach (2350'; *Tirolerhof) lies 11/4 M. to the N. of the station. The church contains an altar-piece (Holy Family) by Defregger (born near Dölsach in 1835). — The road (8 M. to Winklern) ascends in wide curves, which may be shortened by red marked paths, commanding fine views of the valley of the Drave, Lienz, and the jagged crests of the Lienz Dolomites, to (33/4 M.) the hamlet of Iselsberg (3645'). About 11/4 M. farther on, beyond the Inn zur Wacht, we cross the boundary of Carinthia, and in 3/4 M. more we reach the top of the Iselsberg (3950'; *Höf. Defreggerhof, 50 beds). Thence the road descends to (1/4 M.) the Bad- und Gasthaus zum Gross-Glockner (very fair), and through wood to (21/4 M.) Winklern (3160'; *Post; Geiler, R. 1 K. 40 h.-2 K., well spoken of), a summer-resort, finely situated high above the Mölltal (p. 519).

Excursions (guide, Jos. Schober). The *Geiersbühl (6225'), ascended viâ St. Benedikt in 21/2-3 hrs., commands a view of the Schober group, the Lienz Dolomites, etc. — A still finer view is obtained from the *Ederplan (6500') which is easily ascended in 3 hrs. The bridle-path diverges to the left, after 1/2 M., from the Iselsberg road and ascends along the E. slope of the Stronachkopf to the small chapel of Zwischenbergen and the summit, with the Anna Refuge Hut (inn in summer; comp. p. 411).

The road from Winklern to (17 M.) Heiligenblut descends into the valley and crosses the Möll. At (41/2 M.) Mörtschach (3160'; Kaponig) the Asten-Tal opens to the right; at (11/2 M.) Stampfen, where we recross the stream, the Wangernitz-Tal (p. 411) diverges to the left. At (3 M.) Döllach (3360'; *Ortner; Post; Kramser), at the mouth of the Gross-Zirknitz-Tal (p. 149), the Zirknitz bursts forth from a wild rocky gorge. A path leads to the (11/2 M.) Alexiskamm, with the fine *Zirknitz Fall, 200' in height.

Excurions (guides, Jos. Keuschling, Joh. Schmidt). The *Stellkopf (935'), which affords a splendid survey of the Goldberg, Glockner, and Schober groups, may be easily ascended from this point, viâ the chalets in the Astner-Boden, in 5-6 hrs. (with guide). — The Petzeck (10,770'), the E. summit of the Schober group, ascended hence in 7 hrs. (laborious), through the Graden-Tal and past the Graden Alp (5995'; hay-beds), or in 71/2 hrs. viâ the Wangernitz-Tal and the Petzer Alp (7130), also commands a magnificent view. The descent may be made to the Wangernitz Lakes and over the Feld-Scharte, or See-Scharte (8900'), to the Lienzer-Hütte (p. 411). — An interesting and less fatiguing ascent is that of the Stanziwurten (8870'; 41/2-5 hrs., with guide), viâ the Zirknitzbauer, the Rutmer Alp, and the Riegel Alp. — The *Sonnblick (10,190'; 61/2 hrs., with guide) is not difficult for experts. A marked path leads through the Gross-Zirknitz-Tal viâ the Zirknitz chalets, then to the left viâ Rupetschkaaser (milk) and Hochkaser to (31/2 hrs.) the cattle-sheds on the Brett (7365'), whence a marked path leads over the (2 hrs.) Brettacharte (9350') to (1 hr.) the Zittelhaus (p. 149).

— Over the Klein-Zirknitz-Scharte and Niedere Scharte or the Windisch-Scharte to the Rauris (to the Goldberg-Knappenhaus 6-7 hrs., with guide),
see p. 150; over the Schober-Törl (7730') to Außer-Fragant (p. 519), 7-8 hrs. with guide.

Beyond Döllach the road reaches (1 1/2 M.) Putschall (3470'), at the entrance to the wild Graden-Tal (p. 173), and crosses to the right bank of the Möll, returning to the left 1 1/2 M. farther on. On the left (3 3/4 M.) is the Jungfernsprung, a waterfall 425' high. At (1 1/2 M.) the hamlet of Pokhorn (3560'; inn), with a Gothic church, the Mölltal appears to be terminated by a hill, which the new road ascends in windings to the right (the old road is shorter). To the left the Möll forms a fine waterfall (Zlappfall, now made accessible). From the top the Gross-Glockner is visible.

2 M. (25 M. from Dölsach) Heiligenblut. — Hotels. RUPERT-HAUS, five houses, comfortable. R. 2-4 K., B. 1 K. 20, S. 2 K. 60 h., pens. 7 1/2-10 K., good cuisine; Post, R. 1 K. 60 h.-3 K., well spoken of, these two with fine view; SCHÖBER'S INN, near the church, R. 1 1/2 K.; INN OF THE GUIDES' ASSOCIATION, bed 1 1/2-2 K.

Heiligenblut (4365'), 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 a marble tabernacle, 4 1/2' in height, in the church (erected in 1483), which also contains a handsome carved altar and the tomb of St. Briccius (in the crypt). In the churchyard are the graves of the Marquis Pallavicini (p. 171) and Herr Crommelin, with the guides Ranggetiner and Rubesfois, who all lost their lives on the Glocknerwand in 1886.

The Obere Fleiss (4750'), 3/4 hr. to the E. of Heiligenblut, is a finer and more open point of view. The path ascends to the right from the carriage-road near the Rupertihaus and proceeds straight on at a nearly uniform level; 25 min., the houses of the Untere Fleiss. In 5 min. more the path crosses the Fleissbach (p. 177), and then ascends to the right through wood to the (10 min.) Inn zur Oben Fleiss (plain). The Matt Chapel (4729), 1/2 hr. farther on, is the best point of view. — A direct path (fine views) leads from the Fleiss along the hills to (2 1/2 hrs.) Döllach (p. 173), passing the scattered farms of Apriach and Mitten. The descent is steep.


— Horse from Heiligenblut to the Glocknerhaus 12 K. (descent also 12 K.); to the Pfandelscharte Glacier 18 K. — ONE-HORSE CARRIAGE to Döllach 5, Winklern 10, Dölsach 18 K.

The chief attraction near Heiligenblut is the view from the FRANZ-JOSEFS-HÖHLE, vying with the most sublime in Switzerland. Road in 3 1/2 hrs., bridle-path in 3 hrs. to the Glocknerhaus; thence to the Franz-Josefs-Höhe 1 1/4 hr. more; descent to Heiligenblut 3 hrs.; horse 12 K.; guide (unnecessary) to the Glocknerhaus 4 K., to the Franz-Josefs-Höhe and back 6 K. The new road ('Kaiserin Elisabeth-Hochstrasse'), ascending in numerous windings and crossing the Guttal beyond the Gipper Alp, is finished as far as the
(2½ hrs.) Pallik (6560'; inn in summer); footpath thence to the (3¼ hr.) Glocknerhaus. The bridle-path diverges from the road to the left at the first bend and gradually ascends along the hillside. On the saddle (4990'), where the path turns to the right, a fine retrospect is obtained of the Mölltal. A few paces farther on the Pasterze Glacier comes in sight. The path now ascends over Alpine pastures to the (11¼ hr.) Briccius Chapel (5290'), opposite the fine Leiter Fall (330' high). After a rapid ascent of 3/₄ hr. we reach the stone hut on the Böse Platte, where the Glockner and the Franz-Josefs-Haus are disclosed to view. We next mount a rocky saddle by zigzags to the (1/₂ hr.) Brettboden (6880') and proceed by a new path to the left across pastures to the (1/₂ hr.) Glocknerhaus on the Elisabethruhe (6985'), built by the Austrian Alpine Club, and affording an excellent view of the Pasterze and the Glockner (Inn, bed 2 K. 40 h., separate room with two beds 8 K.; admission by day 40 h.; telephone to Heiligenblut).

From the Glocknerhaus the path crosses the Pfandelschartenbach (p. 152) and leads along the slope of the Freiwand to the (11¼ hr.) Kaiser Franz-Josefs-Haus (*Inn in summer, bed 2 K. 40, in separate room 4 K. 20 h.) and (5 min.) the **Franz-Josefs-Höhe (7935'), which commands a complete survey of the huge Pasterze Glacier (6 M. in length by 1 M. in width; area nearly 8000 acres). Immediately before us towers the Gross-Glockner, with its two peaks; to the left of it are the Adlersruhe, Hohenwartkopf, Kellersberg, Schwerteck, Schwert, and the three Leiterköpfe; to the right of the Glockner rise the Hofmann-Spitze, Glocknerwand, Romariswandkopf, Schneewinkelkopf, Eiskögele, Untere Oedenwinkel-Scharte, Johannesberg, Obere Oedenwinkel-Scharte, and Hohe Riffl; the three rocky peaks in the upper basin of the Pasterze are the Kleine, Mittlere, and Grosse Burgstall. A slab of marble on the Franz-Josefs-Höhe, protected by an iron door, is to the memory of Carl Hofmann of Munich, a distinguished mountaineer, who fell at Sedan in 1870.

Few travellers extend their walk beyond the Franz-Josefs-Höhe; but, if time permit, it is well worth while to proceed to the Hofmanns-Hütte (guide advisable; from the Glocknerhaus, there and back, 3 K. 00 h.). The path descends a little, skirt ing and traversing the moraine, then crosses a nearly level part of the glacier and finally ascends to the (1-1/₄ hr.) Hofmanns-Hütte (5015'; provision-depot), in the Gamsgrube, a hollow at the base of the Fuscherkarkopf. The hut, erected by Archduke John (and formerly called Johanss-Hütte), and restored in 1870 by Hr. Hofmann and Hr. Stüdl, is the starting-point for a number of fine excursions, although most travellers now prefer to spend the night at the Franz-Josefs-Haus.

Ascents from the Glocknerhaus or from the Kaiser Franz-Josefs-Haus (for experts only, with competent guides; the charges given are from the Glocknerhaus, where guides are usually to be found; telephone from Heiligenblut). — The Fuscherkarkopf (10,945'; guide 9 K.), affording an excellent survey of the Glockner group, is ascended from the Glocknerhaus in 4½ hrs.; rather fatiguing. The route ascends the E. slope of the Freiwand and crosses the Freiwand Glacier to (3½ hrs.) the Gruben-Scharte (10,200'), whence it ascends the S. arête to the (1 hr.) summit.
The Sinnabeleck or Sonnenwelleck (10,705'), the E. neighbour of the Fuscherkarkopf, is ascended from the Glocknerhaus as on p. 176 to the Freiwand Glacier, then to the right to the top in 4 hrs. (not particularly interesting). (From the Fuscherkarkopf to the Sonnenwelleck, by following the sharp arête, which sinks towards its centre, 1 hr.)

The Bärenköpfe are ascended from the (1½ hr.) Kaiser Franz-Josefs-Haus in 4 and 5¼ hrs. respectively (guide 10 K.). The route leads across the arm of the upper Pasterze which descends from the Breitkopf (10,930'), to the (2½ hrs.) Eiswandbühel (10,490') and ascends a snow-arete to the (1½ hr.) Mittlere Bärenkopf (11,020'). We may then descend to the E. to the Obere Bockkar-Scharte or Keitscharte (10,250') and then ascend again to the (1½ hr.) Grosse Bärenkopf (11,179'). Thence we descend to the Bockkar Glacier by the gap (10,605') between the Grosse Bärenkopf and the Hohe Dock (10,985'), and return by the Bockkar-Scharte (995'); see p. 152 to the Hofmanns-Hütte. — The Grosse Burgstall (9720'), reached from the Franz-Josefs-Haus in 3 hrs. by crossing the upper plateau of the Pasterze, commands a good survey of the glacier. This expedition may be combined with the preceding, by going direct from the Burgstall to the (1 hr.) Eiswandbühel (see above).

The Grosse Wiesbachhorn (11,710'; from the Franz-Josefs-Haus 7½-8 hrs.; guide 18, to Ferleiten 24, to the Rainer-Hütte 28 K.), a grand but trying expedition. From the Franz-Josefs-Haus we cross the Bockkar-Scharte (995') to the Bockkar Glacier; then ascend to the left to the Obere Bockkar-Scharte between the Mittlere and the Grosse Bärenkopf (see above) and skirt the latter on its N.W. side to the Gruber-Scharte (10,150'), to the N.W. of the Hohe Dock. We then traverse the nêvé, pass the Glockerrin (11,235') and the depression between the Vorderer and the Hintere Bratschenkopf (11,165'; 11,305'), and thus reach the Wielinger-Scharte (p. 156), whence we follow the S.W. arête to the summit. Descent to the Heinrich-Schwaiger-Haus, see p. 155; to the Schwarzenberg-Hütte, see pp. 152, 151.

The 'Johannisberg (11,375'; from the Franz-Josefs-Haus 6-7 hrs.; guide 12 K.) The route ascends across the middle Pasterze basin, in the direction of the Kleine Burgstall (8925'); then ascends to the left to the highest Pasterze basin, traverses wide expanses of snow, and lastly ascends somewhat steeply to the summit by the E. arête. On the W. side the mountain descends in huge precipices to the Oedenwinkel Glacier in the Stubachtal. 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 Riffltor (see pp. 177, 155).

The Hohe Riff (10,880'), from the Franz-Josefs-Haus in 5½ hrs. (guide 12 K.). We skirt the E. arête of the Johannisberg (caution necessary) to the Obere Oedenwinkel-Scharte (p. 177), finally ascending a steep snow-ridge. The descent may be made on the E. to the Riffltor (p. 177).

The Schneewinkelkopf (11,450'), from the Franz-Josefs-Haus in 5 hrs. (guide 12 K.). As far as the upper basin of the Pasterze Glacier we follow the Johannisberg route (see above). Then a wide circuit, with the rocks of the Tenfelskump on the left, to the Schneewinkel-Scharte (ca. 10,830'), between the Romariswandkopf and the Schneewinkelkopf, and thence to the summit from the S.E. Steep descent to Kals by the Laperwitz Glacier, 6 hrs. (guide 22 K.). — The Eiskögele (11,285'; 4½-5 hrs.) and the Romariswandkopf (11,630'; 5 ½ hrs.; comp. p. 171) may also be ascended from the Franz-Josefs-Haus via the upper basin of the Pasterze Glacier. The ascents of the Eiskögele, Schneewinkelkopf, and Romariswandkopf may be combined by robust climbers in one expedition.

The ascent of the 'Gross-Glockner (12,460'), 9-10 hrs. from Heiligenblut, is fatiguing but not very difficult for practised mountaineers (guide from the Glocknerhaus 18, with descent to Kals 24 K.). The Klein-Glockner was ascended for the first time in 1799 by Count Hohenwart, while the Gross-Glockner was first ascended the following year by a pastor named Horasch. The first ascent from Kals (p. 170) was made in 1855.

From Heiligenblut in 3½ hrs., or from the Glocknerhaus (p. 175) in 2½ hrs. by the Kals path (p. 172) to the Letier Alp (6615'; p. 172). We then...
to Heiligenblut.  

RIFFLTOR. Map, p.174. — II. R.36. 177

ascend to the right to the (2½ hrs.) decayed Salm-Hütte (9010'), on the Hasenpflänzer, and thence across the Leiter Glacier to the (1½ hr.) Hohenwart-Scharte (10,445') and the (1 hr.) Erzherzog-Johann-Hütte on the Adlersruhe (11,370'), where the route unites with that from Kals (see p. 171), 1½ hr. from the summit.

The *Hofmannsweg is much more interesting than this, but should be attempted only by experts and only when the snow is in a favourable condition (6½-7 hrs. from the Glocknerhaus; guide 18, with descent to Kals 23 K.). From the (1½ hr.) Kaiser-Franz-Josefs-Haus (p. 175) we descend to the left to the Pastorze, cross the glacier, and then climb by a good path up the Aeusserer Glocknerkar and over the serrated Aeusserre Glocknerkar Glacier in the direction of the Hohenwart-Scharte, and thence to the right along the arête to the (3½-4 hrs.) Adlersruhe (p. 171).

Other Ascents from Heiligenblut. The Sandköpf (10,120'), easily ascended in 5 hrs. (with guide), is a fine point of view. From the Fleiss Inn (p. 174) we ascend across the pastures of the Mönchberg, passing two crosses (7920' and 9035'). The last part of the ascent is over debris and rock. — The Brennkogel (9910') is ascended through the Guttal in 5 hrs., with guide (p. 153).

Passes. From the Glocknerhaus to Ferleiten over the Pfundel-Scharte 5½-6 hrs., to the Traunfer Alp 4-4½ hrs. (guide 9, from Heiligenblut 12, including the Franz-Josefs-Höhe 14, two days 18 K.; not indispensable for experts), see p. 152. The pass is much easier in this direction than from Ferleiten (horse from the Glocknerhaus to the edge of the glacier 7 K.). — Over the Backkar-Scharte and the Hochgang to the Schwarzenberg-Hütte and Ferleiten, 9 hrs. (guide 19 K.), a grand glacier-expedition, not difficult for the moderate expert; see p. 152 (the night may be spent in the Franz Josefs-Haus, p. 175).

From the Glocknerhaus to Kals over the Berger-Törli (6½-7 hrs., from Heiligenblut direct 8 hrs.; guide 10 K.), see p. 172.

Over the Riffitor to the Kapruner-Tal (7-8 hrs. from the Hofmannsweg-Hütte to the Moserboden Hotel; guide 18 K.), difficult. The Riffitor (10,220'), between the Hohe Riff (10,660') and the Vordere Bärenkopf (10,705'), is reached in 4 hrs. via the upper Pastorze Glacier and past the Johannisberg. 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 (3 hrs.) Moserboden Hotel (p. 154).

Over the Obere Oedenwinkel-Scharte to the Stubach-Tal (10 hrs. from the Glocknerhaus to the Rudolfshütte; guide 20 K.), also difficult. The route to the Riffitor (see above) is followed as far as the middle of the Pastorze basin. Here we turn to the left and ascend to the Obere Oedenwinkel-Scharte (10,560'), which lies between the Hohe Riff and the Johannisberg. The descent to the Oedenwinkel Glacier and the Rudolfshütte (p. 157) is precipitous and difficult. — The Untere Oedenwinkel-Scharte (10,480'), between the Johannisberg and the Eiskögele, is very difficult and dangerous.

From Heiligenblut over the Hochtcher of the Heiligenbluter Tauern to Rauris or Ferleiten (8½-9 hrs.; guide 11 K., not indispensable), see p. 153.

Over the Sonnblick to Kolm-Saigurn (Rauris) or to the Nassfeld (Gastein), not difficult for experts (9-10 hrs., with guide). From Heiligenblut to (6½ hr.) the Fleiss Inn, see p. 174. A bridle-path ascends hence on the right bank of the Fleissalp, which (½ hr. farther) divides into the Grosse Fleissalp to the N. and the Kleine Fleissalp to the E. We ascend the latter to the (2½ hrs.) Seebichl-Haus (Inn in summer), near the Zirmer-See (5220'), a small lake in a rocky basin at the foot of the Goldszickkopf (10,040'). The Gjaldeirohöhe (9790'), between the Klein and the Grosse Fleiss, is easily ascended from this point in 2 hrs. and affords a fine view of the Glockner and Goldberg groups. From the Seebichl-Haus the marked Höhenweg (now in bad repair; guide necessary) leads to the W. round the Gjaldeirohöhe and through the upper end of the Grosse Fleiss-
tal to the Ross-Scharte (8440') and the (5-6 hrs.) Hochtor of the Heiligenbluter Tauern (p. 153). — The Sonnblick route ascends from the Seebichl-Haus via the Seebichl and the Kleine Fleisskees, latterly climbing a steep slope of névé, to the (2½ hrs.) Kleine Fleiss-Scharte or Sonnblick-Scharte (9779') and across the arete to the left to the (1½ hr.) Zittelhaus (p. 149). The descent is made by the Vogelmaier-Ochsenkar Glacier to the Neubau and (3 hrs.) Kolm-Saigurn (p. 149), or from the Neubau via the Riffel-Scharte to (4 hrs.) the Nassfeld (p. 149). A longer and more fatiguing but for experts highly attractive route leads from the Sonnblick by the Herzog Ernst (9620') and the Schareck (10,270') to the (6-7 hrs.) Nassfeld-Haus (comp. pp. 149, 147; guide from Heiligenblut to Gastein via the Sonnblick and Riffel-Scharte 32, via the Schareck 34 K.).

Over the Goldzech-Scharte to Kolm-Saigurn, 8-9 hrs. (guide 16 K.), for adepts only. From (3½ hrs.) the Seebichl-Haus (p. 177) we pass high above the S.E. bank of the Zirm-See, then across ice and rock to a deserted miners' house and to the (1½ hr.) Goldzech-Scharte (9220'), lying between the Hocharn on the N. and the Goldzechkopf on the S. [From the pass to the summit of the Hocharn or Hochnarr (10,690'), an easy ascent of 1½ hr. (from Heiligenblut 6 hrs.); view magnificent. To the S. a fatiguing route leads round the Goldzechkopf and across the Kleine Fleiss-Scharte to the (2 hrs.) top of the Sonnblick (p. 149).] We descend from the pass over the Hocharn Glacier (sometimes much crevassed) by the 'Erfurter Weg' to (3 hrs.) Kolm-Saigurn (p. 149).
### III. NORTHERN TYROL.

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#### 39. Innsbruck and Environs

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37. Kufstein and Environs.

The Railway Station (see p. 70; Restaurant; Austrian and Bavarian custom-house examination) is on the left bank of the Inn, 2 min. from the bridge.

Hotels. *Auracher, with view-terrace, R. 2 3½ K., B. 90 h.; *Post, on the Inn, R. 2-5 K.; *DER KÖNIG; *EGGER; *Stern; *Buchauer, R. 1 ½-3, pens. 4-6 K., well spoken of; *Neuwirt; Hirsch, all these in the town, on the right bank; *HOTEL GISELA, opposite the station, R. 1 ½-2½ K., Traube, both on the left bank; ZELLERBORG (¼ hr.), Edschlössl (½ hr.), and BAD KIENBERGLAMM (¼ hr.), see p. 183.


Kufstein (1585'), a small town of 5000 inhab., is frequented as a summer-resort for the sake of its beautiful environs. An inter-
interesting visit may be paid to the deserted fortress of Geroldseck (1900),
the only frontier-fortress retained by the Bavarians at the end of the
campaign of 1809, and delivered up to Austria in 1814. It lies on
a steep rock above the town (adm. 20 h.). Fine view from the Kal-
varienberg, 1/2 M. from the railway-station, on the E. side of the
town. In the cemetery is the tomb of Friedrich List (d. 1846),
the political economist, to whom a monument, by Pfretzschner,
was erected to the E. of the cemetery in 1906. About 1/3 M. above
the cemetery at the mouth of the romantic Kiengraben, are the baths of
Kienbergklamm, with shady promenades (pens. from 5 K. 60 h.).

ENVIRONS. On the left bank of the Inn, 1/2 M. from the station, is the
Hôtel Zellertburg, at the foot of the wooded Zeller Rain (1845; shady walks
and pretty views). — Crossing the railway at the station we may proceed,
past Zell (Birnberg) and the swimming-baths (well fitted up), to the (1/2 hr.)
Ed-Schloßl (3 inn, R. 1 K. 20-1 K. 80 h.). — Another walk follows the highroad
along the Inn to (1/2 hr.) the Klause (p. 70; inn), near the Otho Chapel. —
The ‘Tierberg (2370'; 1 hr.) may be ascended by a carriage-road via Zell
(see above), passing the villas of Staffing; from the (1/2 hr.) Edschlössl (see
above) by a marked path in 1/2 hr.; or by a shady path diverging to the
left below the station, past the upper Tierberg Farm. Beautiful view
from the tower on the top, which dates from the 11th cent. (key from the
‘hermit’). A forest-path descends hence on the N. to (25 min.) the Hochsee
(1700'), embosomed in wood, and affording an admirable view of the Kaiser-
Gebirge from its W. bank (best light in the evening). From the S. end
of the lake we descend to the Otho Chapel and the (25 min.) Klause (see
above). — Tiersee-Tal, Landt, and Bagrisch-Zell, see pp. 67, 66 (one-horse
carr. from Kufstein to Urspring 24 K.). A marked path leads from (2'/4 hrs.)
Vorder-Tiersee to the top of the Pendling (5135'; 2'/2 hrs.). The view is
interferred with by trees, but is still fine. — The Duxerköpf (2415'; 1 hr.),
with fine view of the Inntal, Kaiser-Gebirge, etc., is ascended by proceeding
to the left at the cemetery and passing the Hochwand. — The Brenten-
Joch (4140'; 2'/2 hrs.; easy and attractive) is ascended by a marked path
via the Duxerköpf (or from Bad Kienbergklamm to the left, over the
Kienberg) to the Duxer Alp and the saddle, whence we mount the green
summit to the right (rfmts. at the forester’s, 2 min. below the top). It is
preferable to ascend from the saddle to the left to the (3'/4 hr., or 3 hrs.
from Kufstein) ‘Brandkogel, or Gamskogel (1760'), which affords a splendid
survey of the Kaiser-Gebirge and the Inntal. Descent via the Betrollersiege
to (3'/4 hrs.) Hinterbärenbach (p. 184), rather trying (guide, desirable,
5 K.); or by the Steinberg Alp (1525'; inn) and Waller Alp to (2'/2 hrs.) the
Hintersteiner See (marked path; guide, not indispensable for experts, 6 K.).

*Kaiser-Tal (3 hrs. to Hinter-Bärenbach; marked path; guide 4 K.,
unnecessary). A road and a shorter meadow-path (guide-boards) lead to
the N.E. to (1'/4 M.) Sparchen-Mühle, with the Kufstein electric power
works, at the narrow mouth of the valley. We ascend the path beyond
the bridge, just behind the mill, and the steps to the right by the cross;
26 min., a bench affording a charming view of Kufstein, overshadowed
by the Pendling, and of the Inn Valley up to the Stubiaier Ferner. Thence
by a good path, high above the valley, passing the six ‘Kaisershöfe’, the
(1'/4 hr.) third of which (Veitenhof, 2395') is a good inn, while a chapel
near the (1'/4 hr.) Pfandhof (2855'; inn), the fourth farm, affords a fine view
of the huge precipices of the Wilde Kaiser. [From the Veitenhof a marked
path leads to the left to the Teyfelskanzel in 1/2 hr.; difficult; steady head
necessary.] From the (25 min.) sixth Hinter-Kaiserhof (2815') two paths
lead to Hinter-Bärenbach. The usual route, a good bridle-path (1'/4 hr.),
descends through wood to the right to the Vordere Triftklause (2460') in the
Kaiser-Tal, crosses the Bärenbach, proceeds through the Bärenbach-Klause
to the left bank of the Sparchenbach, and passes the chapel of Mariahilf
auf dem Stein. The other path, less recommended and 1/2 hr. longer,
ascends to the left via the Böden Alp, the Hochleit Alp, the Bären-Tal, and the Längeck, mostly through wood, to the grandly situated Hinter-Bärenbad or Anton-Karg-Haus (2725'; 'inn, bed 3½ K). The 'Stripsenkopf' (6030'), ascended from this point via the Stripsen-Joch (see below) in 3 hrs. (marked path; guide not indispensable), commands an excellent survey of the Kaiser-Gebirge. — An interesting but difficult ascent is that of the 'Ellmauer Halfspitze' (7690'), the highest summit of the Kaiser-Gebirge, which may be accomplished from Hinter-Bärenbad in 5 hrs. (guide 12 K.), via the Untere and Obere Scharter-Boden, the Rote Rinnscharte, and the Achseilrinnen (comp. p. 206). On the top are a shelter-hut and an iron cross 10' high. — Ascent of the Sonneck (7410'), a splendid point of view, from Hinter-Bärenbad over the Jügereck and through the Gamskar in 4½ hrs. (guide 9, to Bärnstatt 12 K.), fatiguing. Descent by the Wiesenweg and the Kaiser-Hochalp to (3 hrs.) Bärnstatt (p. 185), steep at first (wire-rope).

From Hinter-Bärenbad to St. Johann over the Stripsen-Joch, 7½ hrs., a fine route (guide 14, to Grieser Alp 6 K., not indispensable). A bridle-path ascends from Hinter-Bärenbad to the (2 hrs.) Stripsen-Joch (5185'), with the Stripsen-Joch-Haus of the local Alpine Club (inn in summer; fine view), between the Totenkirchl (7105'; ascent very difficult, guide 2½ K.) on the right and the Stripsenkopf (see above) on the left, and thence descends to the (1¼ hr.) Grieser Alp (2850'; inn) in the Kaiserbach-Tal. This is a good starting-point for the ascents of the Ackerspitze (7600'; guide 13 K.), Lärcheckspitze (6910'; 13 K.), Goinger Haltspitze (7200' and 7360'; 9 and 11 K.), and Predigtstuhl (6890'; very difficult, guide 50-70 K.), as well as for the passes leading over the Kleine Törl (6920') or the Ellmauer Tor (6825') to the Gaudeamus-Hütte (p. 208; guide 8 K.). A most enjoyable circular tour (good marked path), with splendid rocky scenery, leads via the Kleine and Grosse Griesener Tor to the Griesenerkar (guide 6 K.). — From the Grieser Alp a shady route leads to (1½ hr.) Griesenau, where we may take either the road to the left leading through the Kohlatal to Schweent and (2½ hrs.) Küssen (p. 76), or that to the right to Gasteig (p. 76) and (2 hrs.) St. Johann (p. 140).

From Hinter-Bärenbad to the Gruten-Hütte over the Rote Rinnscharte (6325') or over the Kopflörl (6725'), 4 hrs., for experts only, with guide (10 K.), interesting but laborious. The ascent of the Ellmauer Haltspitze (see above) may be combined with this route in 2 hrs. more. — From Hinter-Bärenbad to the Walchsee, 4½-5 hrs. (guide, 10 K., not indispensable). A marked path leads via the Längeck (see above) and the (2 hrs.) saddle (4685') between the Stripsenkopf and the Ropazzen (5165'; ascent ½ hr., recommended) to the (1¼ hr.) Feld Alp (4120'), whence the Feldberg (6950'; fine view) is ascended in 1½ hr. (from the Stripsenkopf to the Feldberg via Tristecken ½ hr., interesting for experts). The descent may be made via the Scheibenrichberg to Griesenau (see above). — Descent from the Feld-Alp through the Habersauer-Tal to (2½ hrs.) Walchsee (p. 76).

About 10 min. beyond the Veitenhof (p. 183) a path, indicated by red marks, leads to the left via the Rietz Alp to the (2 hrs.; 3½-4 hrs. from Kufstein) Vorder-Kaiserfelden Hut (4550'; 'inn), commanding a beautiful view. Thence we may ascend the Naumspitze (6350'; easy; guide unnecessary) in ¾ hr. (good view of the Inn valley as far as the Stubaiern Ferner), and the 'Pyramidentipitze' (6550'; not difficult, guide 5 K.; splendid view), the highest peak of the Hintere Kaiser, via the Hinterkaiserfelden Alp, in 2½-3 hrs. (at the top is a cross 16' high). An interesting, though toilsome path (red marks; guide advisable, 9 K.) leads from the Nauspitze across the plateau of the Hintere Kaiser and past the Eiser, the Zwölfser, and the Vogelbad to (2½ hrs.) the Pyramidentipitze. From Vorder-Kaiserfelden to the Hinter-Bärenbad Hut (see above), 2 hrs. (marked path; guide 4 K., not indispensable).

To the Hinterstein Lake, 3 hrs., an attractive route (guide 4 K., needless). A path (red and white marks) leads to the S. via Mitterndorf, passes beneath the wire-rope railway of the cement-factory, and at (½ hr.) a finger-post ascends to the left through wood, passes the Locherer-Kapelle and Haberg, crosses the Gaisbach, and reaches (1 hr.) the farms of Eiberg (2205'). We then follow the footpath to the right, vià the 'Steinerner Stiege,
a path hewn in steps in the face of the cliff (without danger), to (3/hr.) Widauer's Inn (plain). 1/2 M. from the W. end of the picturesque wood-girt *Hintersteiner See (2630'), which is overhung by the steep rocky walls of the Hintere Kaiser. [Round the N. side of the lake to (3/hr.) Bährnattt. see p. 206.] We may return through the Weißen-Tal via Eiberg (Schmiedl Inn) to (21/2-3 hrs.) Kufstein. — From Bährnattt via Scheffau to Ellmau, marked path in 2 hrs., see p. 205; to the Gruten-Hütte (p. 205) 4-1/2 hrs.

38. From Kufstein to Innsbruck.

45 1/2 M. Southern Railway; express in 1 1/4 hr. (fares 8 K. 20, 6 K. 10 h., 4 K.), ordinary trains in 2-2 1/2 hrs. (fares 6 K. 30, 4 K. 70, 2 K. 10 h.).

Kufstein (1585'), see p. 182. The railway ascends the left bank of the Inn. — 4 1/2 M. Langkampfen (1805'; Grüner Baum), at the foot of the Pendling (p. 183).

A road leads from Langkampfen via Nieder-Breitenbach and through the Moosen-Tal to (3 M.) Mariastein (1855'; Inn), a pilgrimage-resort on a small lake, with an old château and three churches perched one above another on a lofty rock. Thence we may proceed on foot over the Angerberg to (9/4 hr.) Angath (1640'; inn) and cross the Inn to 1/2 hr.) Wörgl; or follow the ridge of the Angerberg to the S.W. to (1 1/2 hr.) Klein-Söll (1945'; inn; good view), descend via Ober-Breitenbach, and cross the Inn to (1/2 hr.) Kundl (see below).

The railway now crosses to the right bank of the Inn. To the left, near (6 M.) Kirchbichl (1715'; *Drei Grafen; Oberreiter), is the Perlmoos Cement Factory.

A road leads hence to the E., passing the cement-works, to (21/4 M.) Höring (1940'; Neuwirt; Altwirt), with the Franziski-Bad (sulphur-spring; water 102° Fahr.; pens. 6 K.). The attractive ascent of the Jußinger-Jochl (3885') from this point takes 11/2 hrs. That of the Kleine Böven (5135'; 3 hrs.), a fine point of view (p. 205), is more fatiguing.

The train now crosses the Brixentaler Ache.

8 1/2 M. Wörgl (1665'; Rail. Restaurant), the junction of the Austrian State Railway (RR. 40, 28). The village (Alte Post; Neue Post; Rose; Lamm) lies 1/2 M. to the S. Near it is the small Bad Eisenstein with chalybeate springs. — Ascent of the *Hohe Salve, see p. 202; road to St. Johann via Ellmau, see pp. 205, 206. — Beyond this point, comp. the Map at p. 60.

To the left beyond (12 1/2 M.) Kundl (Bräuhaus), on the highroad, is the church of St. Leonhard, said to have been founded by Emp. Henry II. in 1019. On the N. side of the broad Inntal extends the long Brandenberger-Joch (4945'). — 17 1/2 M. Rattenberg (Post or Sonne; Kramerbräu; Ledererbräu; Platzbräu; Krone; Stern; Rail. Restaurant), a quaint little town, with a picturesque ruined castle. Beyond it we thread a tunnel and skirt the Inn for a short time.

18 M. Brixlegg (1690'; Brixlegger Hof; Herrenhaus; Judenvirth; Gratlspitz; Schreyer; Wolf, at the station), a large village (1200 inhab.) at the confluence of the Alpbach and the Inn, with lead and copper smelting-works, is a favourite summer-resort. Patriotic plays are performed here in summer, and Passion plays every ten years.
Excursions (guides, J. G. Hörhager, R. Laimgruber, and Joh. Nussbaumer of Kramsach). The Hoch-Kapelle, 20 min. N.E. of Brixlegg (a ascent to the right from the Rattenberg road), affords a charming view. — About ¾ hr. to the S.W. is the Matzen Park, surrounding the château of Matzen (see below; adm. 10-5, on presentation of visiting-card). — To (¾ hr.) Kramsach (1595') "Geiger zum Glashaus, pens. 5-6 K.), prettily situated on the left bank of the Inn, at the mouth of the Brandenberger Ache, with glass-works and a large timber-boat. On the left bank of the Ache is Achenrain (Gappenswirt, with garden), well spoken of, with a château of Count Taxis and a brass-foundry. In the Achen-Tal, ½ hr. farther on, is the convent of Mariatul (Arzberger). A marked path ascends hence to the right (N.E.), passing the Buchsee and Krummsee (with baths, 30 hrs.), to the (½ hr.) pretty blue Rainzaler See (1620), at the base of the Brandenberger-Joch (see below). Still farther up (¾ hr.), embossed in wood, is the small Bergsteiner See (fine view of the Inn valley from the hill ½ M. from the E. end of the lake). — To Strass, at the mouth of the Zillertal, 1½ hr.: the road leads past the châteaux of Matzen and Lichtenwert to the Inn to Kühlen Keller, and then crosses the Ziller (fine view up the valley) to Strass (p. 209). — A pleasant excursion may be made to (½ hr.) Reith (2050'; Stocker), and (2 hrs.) the top of the Reitherkoget (4375'; guide 4 K.). The summit is overgrown with trees but affords a few pretty peeps. — Through the Alpbach-Tal to (2½ hrs.) the prettily-situated village of Alpbach (5200'; Knollenwurt), whence the "Galtenberg (7950'), commanding a splendid view, is easily ascended via the Formkeil Alp in 4½ hrs.; the descent may be made on the S. side via the Märzengrund to Stumm in the Zillertal (p. 210). — Gratispitze (6200'), by a marked path from Brixlegg in 3½-4 hrs. (guide 5 K., unnecessary), not difficult. Beautiful view. Small inn on the Holzalp, 1½ hr. below the top, on which is a small open shelter-hut. — The Marchspitze (6650') is ascended from Kramsach in 4½ hrs. by a marked path leading via (2 hrs.) Lupperheide's Ruh (fine view), the Pletzach Alp, and the Ludoi Alp to the (1½ hr.) magnificently situated Zirein Alp (5795'), then up to the saddle above the Zireiner See (5370') and to the left to (1 hr.) the summit (beautiful view). A marked path leads hence to the Kögl Alp and the Achensee, see p. 62. — Other fine points of view are the Vordere Sonnwend-Joch (7295') and the Ofan (7415'), ascended from the Zirein Alp in 1½ hr. and 2 hrs. respectively (not difficult). Descent to the Erfurter-Hütte, comp. p. 63. — From Kramsach to Steinberg (6 hrs., via Aschau; guide advisable), see p. 61. — Through the Brandenberger-Tal to Palepp, 9-10 hrs., see p. 65. The high-lying church of (2½ hrs.) Brandenberg (3000'; "Ascher") commands a fine view. Hence to the Brandenberger-Joch (Voidepp-Spizte, 4945'), an interesting ascent of 2 hrs., with guide.

The train crosses the Inn. On the right bank, on the rocky hills between the river and the highroad, rise the châteaux of Matzen and Lichtenwert, and, farther on, the ruin of Kropfsberg. 21½ M. Zillertal (ferry to Strass, p. 209).

24 M. Jenbach. — Hotels. *Prantl's BAHNHOTEL TOLERANZ, opposite the station, R. 2-3, pens. 6-8 K.; BRAWHAUS, in the upper village, with veranda, R. 1½-2, pens. 5-7 K.; ALTE TOLERANZ, 3 min. from the station; Post, R. 1½ K.; STEIN; PRINZ KARL; NEUWIRTH; RAFFNER; good rooms at Hr. Kastner's. — Swimming Baths near the village.

Jenbach (station 1740', church 1845'), a large village with smelting-works and frequented as a summer-resort, is the station for the Achensee (p. 187) and the Zillertal (R. 42).

Excursions. Walks to (1 M.) Burgeck, to (1½ M.) St. Margareten, on the right bank of the Inn (ferry), and to (2½ M.) Buch, with waterfall. — The handsome château of Tratzberg (2080'), on the hillside, ¾ hr. to the W., has been tastefully restored by its owner, Count Enzenberg, and contains a collection of arms (adm. 1 K.). Excellent view of the Innthal from the grounds above it. — An attractive excursion (from Jenbach via
Tratzberg 21/2 hrs.; from Schwaz via Fiecht by road, 6 M.) may be made to the pilgrimage-church of *St. Georgenberg* (363', Inn), in the Stallten-Tal, to the W., romantically perched on a rock overlooking a wild ravine. Above it (20 min.) is the picturesque Gamsgarten-Klamm, 11/2 M. in length. We may descend through the *Wolfsklamm* (key, see below) to (11/2 hr.) Stans.

*To the Achensee, 4 M., narrow-gauge railway (on the rack-and-pinion system as far as Eben), 8-9 times daily in summer in 36 min.; a highly attractive excursion (fare 3 K., down 2 K.; return-ticket available for 10 days 4 K.). The railway ascends (10; 100) in a curve round Jenbach, with a pretty view on both sides of the Inn valley, and stops at (3/4 M.) Burgeck, at the upper end of the village. Thence, with a steeper gradient (16; 100), it ascends the E. side of the wooded Kasbach Valley (see below), curves to the right, and passes the Stangegut. Fine view to the right of the Inn valley as far as the Kaiser-Gebirge, and of the entrance of the Zillertal, with the above-mentioned castles; to the N.E. rises the Sonnwend-Joch. The highest point of the line, where the toothed rail ends, is reached at (21/4 M.) Eben (3167; *Kirchenwirt*), a frequented pilgrim-resort, with the tomb of St. Notburga (d. 1313). In front of us we have a view of the Achensee. [From Eben a marked path leads to the right to the Astenau Alp, with fine view, 1 hr.] The line now runs along the level to (3 M.) Maurach (3150; Neuwirt) and reaches the (4 M.) terminus Achensee (3030), beside the *Seespitz Hotel*, 3 min. from the steamboat-pier (p. 63). The steamers ply in connection with the trains. The trip round the lake takes 11/2 hr. — The attractive Road to the Achensee (11/2 M. to Seespitz), through the wooded Kasbach-Tal, may be recommended to walkers. Comp. p. 63.

On the hillside to the right is the château of Tratzberg (see p. 186). — 271/2 M. *Stans* (1855; *Hotel Kattenbrunn; Zum alten Marschall; Neuwirt*), a pleasant village with a hydropathic and a Gothic church.

About 3/4 M. to the N.W. is the picturesque *Wolfsklamm*, a gorge of the Stanser Bach, recently made accessible, with cascades, tunnels, etc. (closed; key 20 K., at the last house in Stans, or at St. Georgenberg, see above).

Near Schwaz, to the right (1/2 M. from the station), rises the Benedictine abbey of Fiecht (1860; inn, good wine), rebuilt after a fire in 1868.


Schwaz (1765'), an interesting old mining town with 7000 inhab., lies on the right bank of the Inn, 3/4 M. from the station. The Church, roofed with copper, has a fine façade, completed in 1502. Adjoining the church is a chapel in a rich late-Gothic style. The cloisters of the Franciscan Church are adorned with old frescoes. Near the bridge is the old Fugger House, with an oriel window and a painted façade. The large imperial tobacco factory employs 1200 women. The majolica factory has an interesting show-room.

Excursions. To the (1/4 hr.) small château of Friedheim (view); to the (25 min.) castle of Freundsberg (1820'), the ancestral seat of a family celebrated in medieveal warfare, with a fine view and an interesting visitors' book (key kept by the attendant).

To Weerberg (2 hrs.). We follow the highroad on the right bank of the Inn, passing the Heilig-Kreuz-Kirchlein, to (2 M.) *Pill* (1835; *Inn*), and then ascend to the left of the church, over the Oswaldhöhe, to (11/2 hr.)
Mitter-Weerberg (2895'; Inn). Hence via Inner-Weerberg and the Geisel-Joch (7515') to (6-7 hrs.) Lanerbach, see p. 189. From Weerberg we may return to Schwaz via Fellberg, the château of Friedheim, and Pirchanger. — Other attractive excursions on the right bank of the Inn may be made to (1½ hr.) Kogmoos (and (1¼ hr.) Gallsmu (pretty views), and on the left bank to (1½ hr.) the château of Trautzberg (p. 186).

The ascent of the *Kellerjoch (7665'; 5 hrs.) is easy and attractive (guide 8 K., needless). A marked path leads through wood past the château of Freundsberg to the (3½ hrs.) Kellerjoch-Hütte of the local Alpine Club (8055'; Inn in summer), whence the summit is attained in 1¼ hr. Or beyond the château of Freundsberg we may proceed to the right (marked path) to the (3½ hrs.) Alpine inn on the Loas-Sattel (5520'), between the Gilfert (3220'; ascended hence by experts in 2½ hrs.) and the Kellerjoch, the top of which (refuge-hut) is reached in 2 hrs. more. The extensive *View includes the valley of the Inn, the N. Dolomites, the Tauern, and the Zillertaler, Stubalter, and Oetztaier Ferner. The descent may be made to the E. via the Finsing-Tal to Fügen (p. 210), or via the Damjoch to Schlittenberg (p. 210).

From Schwaz to Hinter-Riss over the Lamsen-Joch, an interesting excursion of 10½-11 hrs. (guide 15 K.). The path (white marks) diverges to the left from the St. Georgenberg route beyond Fiecht, passes the Bauhof, and ascends along the right side of the wooded Stallen-Tal to (3 hrs.) the Stallen-Alpe (4360'). Thence we ascend to the left, along the N. base of the Hochnissl, to (2 hrs.) the E. saddle of the Lamsen-Joch (6370'), between the Rotwandspitze and Schafjoch, and to the (10 min.) finely situated Lamsenjoch-Hütte (6570'; inn in summer); hence to the (20 min.) W. Lamsen-Joch (6310'), between the Lamsenspitze and the Hahnkamp, whence we descend to the Bins Alp (4790'), the (1½ hr.) Eng (3900'; inn), and (3½ hrs.) Hinter-Riss (p. 56). — Over the Stanser-Joch to the Achensee, 7 hrs., laborious (guide 10 K.). From (2 hrs.) St. Georgenberg we mount rapidly over the Pfatten Alp to (3 hrs.) the Stanser-Joch (6855'; *View). Descent to the Weissbach Alp (5816') and via the Bärenbad Alp to (2 hrs.) Pertisau (p. 63), or through the Weissbach-Tal to (2 hrs.) Seespitz (p. 63).

About 3½ hr. above Schwaz is the mouth (W.) of the Vomper-Tal (Vomper-Loch), one of the wildest valleys of the N. Limestone Alps. From the Inn bridge a road runs to the S.W. to (1½ M.) Vomp (1855'; *Vomperhof; Pelikan), with the château of Sigmundslust (see below). Hence a shady forest-path leads to the (½ hr.) Pfannschmitte (1757'; inn), in a romantic rocky gorge traversed by the Vomperbach (see below). Adjacent are important electric works. Hence we ascend to the left by a marked path through wood, skirting the Walderkamm, to (2½ hrs.) the deserted Gam-Alp (3900'), whence the path to the Walder Alp (p. 190) ascends to the left (at first difficult to distinguish); and then follow the toilsome 'Knappensteig', through the Bärenklamm (wire-rope), passing (1½ hr.) a bank commanding a fine view, and finally descending steeply to the (1½ hr.) Au (3520'), at the head of the valley, with a hunting-lodge. [This point may also be reached from Vomp by adepts in 6-7 hrs. by a laborious path (red marks) on the N. side of the valley, leading via the Melanson Alp, the hunting-lodge in the Zuercloch (3315'), and the Katzenleiter (wire-rope).] From the Au a trying route (guide indispensable) leads via the (1½ hr.) Lochhüttl (4050') and the Vberschall (6280') to the (3 hrs.) Haller Anger-Haus (p. 47). — The following difficult peaks of the Vomper chain may be ascended by experts (with guide): Mittagspitze (7665'), from Vomp via Vomperberg in 5-6 hrs. (guide 10 K.); Hochnissl (8355'), via Vomperberg in 5-6 hrs. (guide 12 K.); Lamsenspitze (8205'), from the Zuercloch Hut in 7-8 hrs. (guide 15 K.); Grubenkar spitze (8735'), from the Lochhüttl via the Grubenkar in 5 hrs. (guide 18 K.).

To the right appears the charmingly situated village of Vomp (see above), with the château of Sigmundslust. The train crosses the Vomperbach and approaches the Inn. 33 M. Terfens-Weer (*Arnold, Neuwirt, both moderate). — 35 1/2 M. Fritzens-Wattens (1820'; restaurant).
A bridge (toll 8 A.) here crosses the Inn to (3/4 M.) Wattens (1860'; ‘Greiderer; Adler; Neuwirt), a pleasant village and summer-resort at the entrance to the Wattens-Tal, the stream of which forms a beautiful fall (35 min. from the Fritzens station). — From Wattens an Alpine path leads past the (4 hrs.) Waichen Inn to the (2 hrs.) finely situated Leizum Alp (6550'), whence we may either cross the Klammer-Joch (7440'), to the right, to (3 1/2 hrs.) Navis (p. 258), or the Junas-Joch (8165'), to the left, to (4 1/2 hrs.) Lanersbach (p. 215). — The Route over the Geisel-Joch is preferable (to Lanersbach 8 1/4 hrs.; guide 16 K., not indispensable; comp. Map, p. 210). We ascend above the left bank of the Weerbach, passing (1 1/2 hr.) the chapel of Lourdes, the (20 min.) ruin of Rettenburg, and various farms. Further on we traverse wood (1 1/2 hr. plantation), crossing the Kronesbach and the Nurpenbach. From the saw-mill we ascend to (3 hrs. from Wattens) the Innerste Wirt (4220'). From this point a red-marked path leads through the Krones-Tal and past the Nafling Alp to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Geisel-Joch (7515'; fine view) and then down, passing the Geisel Alp, to (2 hrs.) Lanersbach or Vorder-Tux (p. 215). — A much more attractive route from the Innerste Wirt (guide 20 K.) leads to the left via the (50 min.) Stalles Alp (6370') and the Nurpen-Tal, passing the Nurpen Alp and the Hagl-Bütten, to the (4 hrs.) Nurpen-Joch (8230') and thence to the left to the (1 hr.) top of the ‘Kastkogel (6055'), which commands a splendid view of the Zillertal Alps. The descent to Lanersbach (p. 215) takes 2 hrs.

37 1/2 M. Volders-Baumkirchen. About 1 1/2 M. to the N.E. are the baths of Baumkirchen (pens. 4 K. 40 h.). On the right bank, at the mouth of the Volder-Tal (p. 190), lies (1 1/2 M.) Volders (*Post; Bräuhaus), with the castle of Friedberg.

40 1/2 M. Hall. — Hotels. ‘Bär, R. 1 1/2-2, pens. 5-6 K.; Engel, Stern, with gardens, both very fair; Post; Pens. Plainer; Tömlschrössl, 1 M. from the station, pens. 4-5 K.; Hirsch; Rössl; Lamm. — *Hüt. Pens. Vordernwaldhof, finely situated 1 M. to the E., on the right bank of the Inn, pens. 5-8 K.

Hall (1835'), a quaint old town of 6200 inhab., with salt-baths and salt-works, to which the brine is conveyed from a distance of 6 M. (see p. 190). The evaporating houses and the district-court are situated in the lower Stadt-Platz, near the station. The former château of Hasseg, behind the court-house, incorporates a curious old tower called the Müinz-Turm, a relic of the ancient 'mint' established here in the 15th century. The 'kreuzers' and 'zwanzigers' issued by Andreas Hofer in 1809 were coined here. The Casino (formerly 'Trinkstube') dates from the beginning of the 16th century. The Rathaus has a fine portal and interesting rooms (adm. free on Sun., Tues., & Frid., 10-12 and 2-5). The Gothic Parish Church, of the 15th cent., rebuilt in the rococo style in 1752, contains fine late-Gothic smith’s work and tombstones of the 16th and 17th centuries. On the S. wall is a small monument to Speckbacher (d. 1820; the companion-in-arms of Andreas Hofer), who in 1809 succeeded three times in storming the bridge over the Inn, the key to the position of the French and Bavarians. On the river are well-equipped swimming-baths. — Steam-tramway to Innsbruck, see p. 192.

Excursions (guides, Andrä Suitner at Mils and And. Rahlgeeber at Absam). To the N.W., beyond (9/4 M.) the baths of Heiligkreuz (‘Gasser, with salt-baths; Traube), is the (1 M.) village of Thaur (2018'); fine view from the (1/2 hr.) ruined castle (2635'). — The village of Absam (3070'; ‘Bogner, with garden
and view; Ebner), situated on a height, 1½ M. to the N., with a frequent pilgrimage-church, was the birthplace of Jacob Stainer (d. 1683), the famous violin-maker, to whom a monument was recently erected near the church. — A road leads to the S. over the Inn bridge to (4½ M.) Judenstein (2875'; Inn), a pilgrims’ resort commanding a fine view. [About ¾ M. to the N.E. is the Speckbacher Hof, the house of Speckbacher, marked by a memorial tablet.] Thence the walk may be pleasantly extended (road via Rinn (3025'; Neu wirt; Arche) and Aldrans (p. 200) to (2½ hrs.) Schloss Ambras (p. 199) and (¾ hr.) Innsbruck. Or we may diverge to the left about ¾ hr. beyond Rinn and proceed via Sistrans (3015'; Kronc), a prettily situated village at the foot of the Glungezer (5780'); ascended hence in 5 hrs.; see pp. 191, 201), to (2 hrs.) Lams, whence we may make our way to Innsbruck either by tramway or on foot (1 hr.).

The Gnadenwald, the hilly plateau on the N. bank of the Inn, may be reached by the omnibus which plies twice daily from Hall to St. Martin (1½ K.; one-horse carr. in 1¼ hr., 6 K., two-horse 8½ K.). We follow the road to the Salzberg (see below) for 3 M., and then ascend to the right to the Höt. Pensi. Wiesenhof (R. 2-6, pens. 8-12 K.) and through wood to (½ hr.) St. Martin (2920'); Höt. Gnadenwalder Hof, with baths; Speckbacher. Thence via (½ hr.) St. Michael (2880') to (1½ hr.) the Ungl. Inn (2865'), whence we descend to (½ hr.) the church of St. Maria-Larch (2320') and (½ hr.) Terfens (p. 183); or from St. Martin we may return by a shady path (red marks) via Milz to Hall. — A marked path leads from St. Martin to the (1¾ hr.) Walder Alp (4925'; simple refmts.); the Walder-Joch (5340'), 25 min. to the E., commands a splendid view of the Inn valley, the Tux and Stubai glaciers, and the N. Limestone Alps. A similar view is obtained from the Hinterhorn Alp (5000'; refmts.), ½ hr. to the W. of the Walder Alp and ¾ hr. to St. Martin. Descent from the Walder Alp on the N.E. side to the (1¼ hr.) Gun Alp (p. 188), and thence via Ummelberg to (2 hrs.) Terfens, or to the (1½ hr.) Pfannenschmiede (p. 188).

The Haller Salzberg (3 hrs.) deserves a visit. The road (Salzstrasse) leads to the N., past (left) Absam (the path via Absam, which joins the road in 1 hr., is preferable), and ascends the Halltal, between the Zunderkopf (6450') on the left and the Bettelwurfspitze (see below) on the right, to the (2½ hrs.) little church of St. Magdalena (4290'; inn) and to the (9¼ hr.) Herrenhäuser, beside the shafts of the Salt Mines (4860'; refmts., bed only by special permission). A visit to the mines is interesting (on Mon., Tues., Wed., and Thurs. only; duration 1½ hr.; fee 80 kr.). The Kaiser säule (5850'), reached by a blue-marked path via the Törl (5820) in 1½ hr., commands a fine view; one still more extensive is obtained from the Zunderkopf (6450'; ascended by a club-path in ¾ hr. from the Törl). A steep descent (marked path; guide necessary for novices, 8 K.) leads from the Törl to the Thourer Alp, Thaur, and (3 hrs.) Hall. — From the salt-mines a path ascends to the right via the Iss-Joch (5650') to the (½ hr.) Iss-Anger, in a wild situation. An interesting pass leads hence over the Lafatscher-Joch (6840') to the (2½ hrs.) Haller-Anger-Haus and through the Hinterau-Tal to (6-9 hrs.) Scharnitz (comp. p. 47); another (fatiguing) crosses the Stempel-Joch (7275') to the Samer-Tal (to Scharnitz 8-9 hrs.; guide in each case 15 K.; comp. p. 45).

The Grosse Bettelwurfspitze (6940') is ascended from Hall in 7 hrs. (not difficult for adepts; guide 12 K.). From the Halltal we ascend to the right through the Bettelwurf-Kar to the (5 hrs.) Bettelwurf-Hütte (7880'; inn in summer), whence the summit (grand view) is reached by a steep ascent of 2 hrs. (wire-ropes). A club-path (wire ropes) leads from the Bettelwurf-Hütte to the Speckkar and (1½ hr.) the Lafatscher-Joch (see above).

The Volder-Tal. The road leads to the E. across the bridge over the Inn via Voldertal ("Hôtel-Pension, see p. 189) to (3 M.) Gasteig (2160'), whence a cart-road ascends past the Angerer-Hof and round the Windegg (3980') to the (1½ hr.) Wildbad Voldertal, or Volderbad (3650'; pens. 4-5 K.), with its alkaline spring, prettily situated in the woods. [The Wildbad may also be reached from Volders (p. 189) in 1½ hr., by a marked path along the W. side of the Volder-Tal.] The Largats-Wand (7255'; 3 hrs.; guide 3 K.), the
Rosenjoch (9,025'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 10 K.), the Hamburger (8,670'; 4 hrs.; guide 6 K.), and the Glungetzer (8,780'; 5 hrs.; guide 7 K.) are ascended hence without difficulty. From the Glungetzer we may proceed (red-marked path) to the (3 hrs.) Kaiser Franz Josef Hut on the Patscher Kofel (see p. 201).

— OVER THE NAVIS-JOCH TO MATREI on the Brenner railway, 8 hrs., easy and interesting beyond the pass (comp. Map, p. 210; guide to Navis, 10 K., unnecessary in good weather; Andr. Posch of Volders recommended). From the Volderbad we follow a red-marked path up the left bank of the brook, crossing to the right bank after 1½ hrs., to (½ hr.) the Vorberg Alp (5,850'), at the foot of the Malgräbler (9,210'; ascended by adepts in 4 hrs.; marked path). We then proceed via the (1 hr.) Steinkaser Alp (6,560') to (½ hr.) the Navis-Joch (8,200'), between the Sonnenapitze (8,450') on the left and the Grafmartelpitze (8,905') on the right, with a fine view of the Tux and Stubai Alps. Descent over steep pastures to the Navis-Tal, with the Zeheiter and Steinper Alpe, and to (½ hr.) Navis (4,400'; quarters at the cure's, good wine), whence a cart-track leads to (2 hrs.) Matrei or Steinach (p. 259).

The train quits the Inn. On the right rise the Zunderköpfe, with the white Frantzens-Pyramide or Kaisersäule (p. 190); at their base lie the villages of Thaur (p. 190), Rum (rail. station), and Arzl. To the left, on the hills at the foot of the Glungetzer (see above), is the village of Rinn, the home of Speckbacher (p. 190). Farther down is the château of Ambras (p. 199). The train crosses the Inn, above the influx of the Sitt, opposite Mühlau (p. 198), and traverses the valley on a long viaduct.

45½ M. Innsbruck.

39. Innsbruck and Environs.

Railway Stations. The Chief Station ("Restaurant") is on the E. side of the town (Pl. D, 4). Porter to the hotel for luggage under 33 lbs., 30 h.; under 1 cwt., 40; above 1 cwt., 60 h. — Witten Station (Pl. C, 7), first halt of the ordinary trains to Landeck (R. 51); to the S. of the town. — Stubaital Station (Pl. C, 7), see p. 269.

Hotels. "Hôtel Tirol (Pl. A; D, 4), frequented by English visitors, R. 4½-10, B. 1½, D. 6, pens. 10½-15 (from Oct. to June 8-12) K.; "Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. b; D, 4), R. 3-6, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 8-14 K.; "Goldene Sonne (Pl. c; D, 4), R. 3-6, D. 4-5, pens. 10-12 K.; these three at the station. — Second-class: "Hôtel Kreid (Pl. m; D, 4), Margareten-Platz, near the station, R. 3-7 K.; Victoria (Pl. n; D, 4), at the station, R. 3-4, B. 1 K.; Hôtel Stadt München (Pl. e; C, 4), R. from 2½ K.; Hasburger Hof (Pl. k; D, 3), Museum-Str. 21, with garden-restaurant. R. 2½-4½, B. 1 K.; Hôtel Central (Pl. f; C, 4), Erler-Str. 11, R. 2-3½, B. 1 K.; Bayrischer Hof, Gilm-Str. 1, R. 2-3 K.; Goldner Adler (Pl. d; B, C, 3), near the Inn bridge, R. ½-2 K.; Post, Maria-Theresien-Str., with garden-restaurant, R. 2½-3 K.; Innsbrucker Hof, Maximilian-Str. 1a; Krone, by the triumphal arch, R. 1½-3 K.; Alpenrose, Bürger-Str. 10, unpretending; Roter Adler (Pl. g; B, 3), Seilergasse; Grazer Bär, Universitäts-Str., with garden, moderate; Weißes Kössl, Kiechergasse; Goldene Rose, Herzog-Friedrich-Str., R. 1-2 K.; Arlberger Hof, at the station, R. ½-3, B. 1 K., well spoken of. — On the left bank of the Inn: "Hôtel-Pension Kaiser (p. 188), charmingly situated ½ M. from the bridge, pens. 7-9½ K.; Goldener Stern (Pl. h; B, 2), Inn-Str., frequented by the Roman Catholic clergy, moderate; Mondshein (Pl. i; B, 3), by the bridge; Kaiserhof (Pl. o; B, 3), Inn-Str. 13, R. ½-3½ K. — Pension Thompson, Falk-Str. 27 (Pl. D, 2), 6-8 K.; Pens. Winter, Claudia-Platz 3 (6-8 K.); Pens. Bleck, Adolf-Pichler-Str. 3, R. 2-5, pens. 5-8 K.; Pens. Junk, Landhaus-Str. 10; Pens. Schloss Weihenburg (p. 188), 6-8 K.; Pens. Edelweiss (6-8 K.), in Mühlau (p. 188); Pens. Schönruh, near Schloss Ambras (p. 200; pens. 6-8 K.).
Cafés and Restaurants. Stadttsäle (Pl. 19, C, 3; band in the evening); Deutsches Café (concerts in the evening), Hierhammer, both in the Museum-Str.; Café Central, Erler-Str. 11; Katzun, Herzog-Friedrich-Str. 16; Café Maximilian, Anich-Str., corner of Maria-Theresien-Str. (Pl. C, 4); Andreas Hofer, by the Inn bridge; in the Hof-Garten (p. 194). — Beer. Breinöst, Maria-Theresien-Str. 12, with garden; Bürgerliches Brauhaus, Viaduktgasse 5, Bierwurst (Pl. w; B, 3), on the Inn; Adambru, Adams-gasse (café-chantant); Bierstübli, at the Berg Isel (p. 197), with garden. — Confectioners. Meissl, Margareten-Platz 14; Munding, Maria-Theresien-Str. 33 and Kiebachgasse 16; Moser, Andreas-Hofer-Str. 21; Gfalt, Anich-Str.

Carriages (driver's fee included). To or from the station, one-horse 1, two-horse 2 K., each trunk 20 A.; drive in the town, first half hour 1 K., 20 A. or 2 K., each additional 1/4 hr. 40 or 60 A. To Berg Isel and back (with stay of 1 hr.), one-horse 3 K., two-horse 4 K. 60 A.; Weierburg 4 K. 60 or 6 K. 60 A.; Ambras and back (with stay of 1 hr.) 4 K. 80 or 7 K. 20 A.; Steffans-Brücke 6 K. or 9 K. 20 A.; Igls via Vill 7 or 10 K. — Carriages and saddle-horses may be obtained from Schallhart at the Post Office (Pl. C, 4).

Steam Tramway from Berg Isel through the town to Hall every 1/2 hour; stations: Berg-Issel, Willen, Triumphal Gate, Maria-Theresien-Strasse, Inn Bridge, Inn Foot-Bridge, Sieberer-Str., Falk-Str., Dollinger (Stern, at Mühlaun), Mühlaun, Arzt, Rum, Thaur, and Hall (comp. the Plan). The trip from Berg Isel to Theresien-Str. takes 13 min.; thence to Dollinger 14 min., to Hall 42 minutes. The fares, reckoned in seven zones, vary from 10 to 36 A. (e.g., from Theresien-Str. to Berg Isel or Mühlaun 16 A.). — Electric Tramway from the Railway Station every 7½ min. via the Museum-Str., Burggraben, Maria-Theresien-Str., Anich-Str., and Andreas Hofer-Str. to the Willen and Stubai Stations (pp. 191, 262); and from the Museum-Str. by the Viadukt-Str. and Claudia-Str. to the Falk-Str. (see above).

Baths. Swimming and other Baths in the Adamgasse, adjoining the Margareten-Platz (Pl. D, 4), well fitted up (first-class baths, incl. dress 1 K. 60 A.). Kaiserkrone, Herzog-Otto-Str. (Pl. B, 3); Swimming Baths at the Giesen, on the left bank of the Inn (Pl. A, 3), and at Büchsenhausen (p. 198).

Theatre (Pl. C, 3), from October to Passion Week. — Summer Theatres (rustic comedies) at Pradl (p. 199) and at the Löwenhaustheatre (tramway-station Falk-Str.; Pl. D, 1).

Relief Model of Tyrol in the garden of the Paedagogium, Fallmerayer-Str. 11 (Pl. B, 4; p. 197) by Prof. J. Schuler, covering an area of about 100 sq. yards (scale: 7500, vertical scale 1:2500), and reproducing the geological peculiarities of the different districts (open in summer daily from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.; adm. 60 A., explanation 10 A.). — Glass Painting and Mosaic Establishment (Pl. 24; B, 5), shown to visitors daily, 11-12 and 3-6. — Tyrolese Art and Industrial Exhibition, Meinhard-Str. 14 (adm. free). — Collection of Tyrolese Costumes, Pfarr-Platz 3 (adm. 9-12 and 2-5; 50 A.).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 4). Maria-Theresien-Str. 45; branch-office at the station. — Art Dealers. Carved wood, photographs, etc., at F. Unterberger's, Museum-Str., and Czichna's, Herzog-Friedrich-Str. 41, Maria-Theresien-Str. 31, and Rudolf-Str. 4. — Bankers. Bank for Tirol und Vorarlberg, Erlergasse 9; Österreichische Credit-Anstalt, Maria-Theresien-Str. 36. — Goods Agent. H. Hueber, Margareten-Platz 1. — Photographic Materials at Fr. Graul's, Maria-Theresien-Str. 30.

English Church Service in the small Stall, at 8.30 and 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

Enquiry Office, Meinhard-Str. 14 (Pl. D, 4; week-days 8-12; in winter, 9-12 and 2-5), for information regarding the Tyrolese railways, hotels, watering-places, and so forth, the sale of international railway-tickets and Cook's coupons, etc. — Guides for mountain-ascent: Karl Samina, Franz Kröll, Josep Pantoi, and Joh. Waldburger at Innsbruck, Norbert Höger at Igls.

Innsbruck (1885'), the capital of Tyrol, with 44,000 inhab. and a garrison of 2500 men, is charmingly situated on the Inn, not far from the influx of the Sill, and next to Salzburg is the most pictur-
esque town among the Austrian Alps. In every direction, particularly towards the N., the eye is met by striking groups of bold and assured limestone mountains (Brandjoch, Frau Hitt, See gruben spitzen, Hafelekar, Rumerspitze), towering above the cultivated slopes of the valley; while towards the S., above the wooded Berg Isel, rise the noble outlines of the Waldraster-Spitze and Saile-Spitze. More in the foreground, to the left above the Lanser Köpfe, peeps the rounded summit of the Patscher Kofel. — On account of its protection from the N. wind and its mild and equable climate, Innsbruck may be recommended as a winter-resort and also as a transition-station in spring or autumn.

In front of the station is a fountain in memory of the union of the suburbs of Wilten and Pradl with Innsbruck in 1906. The Rudolf-Strasse leads to the right to the Margarethen-Platz (Pl. C, D, 4), where the Rudolf's-Brunnen (Pl. 2), in red Tyrolese marble, erected in 1877, commemorates the 500th anniversary of the union of Tyrol with Austria (1363). At the top is a bronze statue of Duke Rudolf IV., 10' in height, by Grissemann, and around the basin below are four water-spouting dragons and four griffins as shield-bearers.

We next reach the Maria-Theresien-Strasse (Pl. C, 3, 4), the chief thoroughfare of the town, which contains the Landhaus (a baroque structure of 1719-28, with a good staircase), the Post and Telegraph Office (formerly the palace of Prince Thurn and Taxis, Pl. C, 4), and other handsome buildings of the 17-18th cent., and is embellished with the Anna-Säule (Pl. C, 4), a column erected in 1706 'ob hostes tam Bavarum quam Gallum A. 1703 Tyrolium invadentes depulsos'. The court-façade of the Town Hall (Pl. 17), opposite the column, is adorned with frescoes by Ferd. Wagner.

The Maria-Theresien-Strasse is continued towards the N. by the Herzog-Friedrich-Strasse (Pl. C, 3), a street flanked with arcades ('Lauben'), which leads direct to the Goldene Dachl.

The 'Goldene Dachl' (Pl. 4; C, 3), a rich late-Gothic balcony with a gilded copper roof, adorns the old Fürstenburg, a palace built by Count Frederick of Tyrol (d. 1439), nicknamed 'with the empty pockets', in 1425, when he established his residence at Innsbruck. According to the inscription, however, the balcony was not erected until 1500. The reliefs of the upper parapet represent the Emp. Maximilian and his wife witnessing a dance. The paintings and the well-executed armorial bearings in marble on the lower parapet also refer to the emperor.

The Stadtturn or Feuerturm (Pl. 22), 235' high, opposite, commands a fine view (fee). — The Catholic Casino, the corner-house on the opposite side of the Herzog-Friedrich-Str., is ornamented in the rococo style. Adjoining, in the broader part of the street, nearer the Inn Bridge (p. 198), stands the Goldene Adler.
III. Route 39. INNSBRUCK. Franciscan Church.

(Pl. d.), the oldest inn in the town, from the window of which Hofer addressed the citizens on Aug. 16th, 1809.

From the Goldene Dachl and the Stadtturm the Hofgasse leads to the E. to the Renuplatz (Pl. C, 3), bounded on the S. by the Hofkirche, on the W. by the Hofburg (p. 195), and on the E. by the Stadtstule (Pl. 19; café-restaurant, p. 192) and the Theatre, built in 1835. In the centre stands the pretty Leopolds-Brunnen, erected in 1893, incorporating a small equestrian statue of Archduke Leopold V. (Count of Tyrol in 1609-32) and ten other bronze figures by C. Gros (1626). To the N. is the pleasant Hof-Garten (p. 192).

The *Franciscan Church, or Hofkirche (Pl. C, 3), was erected in 1553-63, in compliance with the will of Emp. Maximilian I. (d. 1519), for the purpose of worthily enshrining his monument. The ground-plan is that of a columnar basilica; the building, which was carried out by Andrea Crivelli of Trent, is in the Italian Renaissance style. The fine porch and doorway should be noted.

The interior is open on week-days from 9 a.m. on, on Sat. and the eves of holidays only till 4 p.m.; on Sun. and holidays and on May 3rd, June 13th, Sept. 14th, and Oct. 4th 11-5 and after 6.30 p.m. Owing to the wide spacing of the slender round shafts, which are strengthened with iron braces, the distinction between nave and aisles is not strongly marked. The reticulated Gothic vaulting is richly ornamented with stucco-work. — On the left of the entrance is a monument to Andreas Hofer (shot at Mantua on 20th Feb., 1810; his bones were brought here in 1823), erected in 1834; at the sides lie his comrades Joh. Speckbacher (d. 1820) and the Capuchin Joachim Haspinger (d. 1858). Opposite is a memorial to all the Tyrolese who fell in the war of liberation.

The *Monument of the Emperor Maximilian, who, however, is not interred here, but at Wiener-Neustadt (p. 441), stands in the nave. In the middle is a massive marble sarcophagus, and at the sides, between the round shafts, are 28 bronze statues of the emperor's ancestors and contemporaries in the guise of mourners and torch-bearers. The general design is due to Gilly Sessellschreiber, the court-painter, who was also responsible for the execution from 1508 to 1513; he was succeeded in the latter year by Stephan Godl. The statues, which vary greatly in artistic value, represent: —


The black marble sarcophagus, enclosed by a magnificent iron grille, is ornamented with reliefs in Carrara marble, designed by Florian Abel (d. 1665) and executed in 1681-66, principally by Alexander Collins (d. 1612), the sculptor of the Otto-Heinrichs-Bau in Heidelberg. These are full of
movement, and represent in picturesque fashion the principal events in
the life of the emperor, whose features, at the different periods portrayed,
are unmistakable. The series begins on the end first approached by the
spectator, at the top, on the left (Nos. 1-12 upper row, 13-24 lower row):
1. Marriage with Maria of Burgundy, 1477; 2. Wars in the Netherlands
against the French; 4. Coronation at Aix-la-Chapelle; 7. Wars with the
Turks; 10. Alliance with Pope Alexander VI., Venice, and Milan against
Charles VIII. of France; 11, 17, 18, 21, 22, 24. Military and other episodes
in Italy; 12. Marriage of his son, Philippe le Bel, with Joan of Aragon;
13. Siege of Kufstein, 1504; 15, 16, 19, 20. Military and other episodes in the
Netherlands (16, League of Cambrai in 1518; 20, Meeting with Henry VIII. of
England at the Siege of Tournai, 1513). — The kneeling figure of the emperor
in his coronation robes on the sarcophagus and the four cardinal virtues
in the upper corners are by Lod. del Duca and were completed in 1584.
The choir-stalls (1568-71) should also be noticed. It was in this church
that Queen Christina of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, formally
embraced the Roman Catholic faith, on Nov. 3rd, 1654.

At the beginning of the right aisle is a staircase leading to the Silberne
Kapelle (adm. on week-days 9-12 and 2-4; 40 h., including the Hofburg),
so called from a silver statue of the Virgin and embossed representations
in the same metal of the 'Lauretanian Litany' on the altar. On the
left wall are 28 bronze statuettes of saints, cast at Innsbruck, and pro-
ably models for the monument of Maximilian. The tomb of Archduke
Ferdinand II. (d. 1599), executed by Collins during the duke's lifetime, is
adorned with four scenes in relief from the life of the deceased. The tomb
of Philippina Welser of Augsburg (d. 1580), first wife of the archduke
(see p. 199), is embellished with two reliefs by Collins. The old organ is
said to have been a gift of Pope Julius II.

The imperial palace, or Hofburg (Pl. C, 3), erected in 1766-70,
contains state-rooms of the period of its completion, notable among
which is the Riesensaal, with paintings by A. F. Maulbertsch. En-
trance from the Hofkirche, through the Silberne Kapelle (see above).

To the N.W., behind the Hofburg, is the Church of St. James
(St. Jakob; Pl. C, 3), built in 1717-24. On the high-altar is a
celebrated picture of the Virgin by L. Cranach, forming the centre-
piece in a painting by Schöpf; and in the choir to the left is the
tomb of Archduke Maximilian, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order
(d. 1618), designed by C. Gras and cast by A. Reinhart.

Next the Hofkirche, in the Universitäts-Strasse, is the Staats-
Gymnasium (Pl. 5). Farther on is the University (Pl. C, D, 3),
headed by Emp. Leopold I. in 1672, but possessing no medical
faculty until 1869. It is attended by about 1000 students. The
Jesuiten-Kirche or University Church (Pl. 9), built in 1620-40 in
the baroque style, is crowned with a dome 200' high and has two
towers erected in 1901. Adjoining is the University Library (Pl. 25),
a collection of 205,000 vols. (open 8-1 and 3-5). — The Botanic
Garden (Pl. C, D, 3; entrance in the Angerzellgasse) has a section
containing upwards of 600 species of Alpine plants, with the differ-
ent kinds of rock on which they grow.

The Capuchin Monastery (Pl. D, 2, 3), begun in 1592, was
the first of this order in Germany. The doorkeeper shows the cell
where Archduke Maximilian (see above) annually spent some time.
— Following the Saggen-Str. we reach the new N.E. suburb, with
the handsome Orphanage (Pl. E, 2), the Offices of the Staatsbahn

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(Pl. E, 1, 2), the Commercial Academy (Pl. D, 1), the Protestant Church, and the Church of the Perpetual Adoration (Pl. D, 1; with mosaic decorations on the façade).

Near this point, in the Museum-Str., rises the handsome Renaissance building of the *Museum Ferdinandeum* (Pl. C, D, 3), dating in its present form from 1884-86 (open daily, except Sun. afternoon, in summer 9-5, in winter 10-3; adm. 1 K., Sun. 9-12, free; illustrated guide 80 h.). The façade is adorned with 22 busts of eminent Tyrolese artists and scholars.

**Ground Floor.** In the corridor are Roman, mediaeval, and modern monuments in stone and bronze, including the stone coat-of-arms of Duke Sigmund (1452) and the tomstones of the brass-founder Gregor Löffler (d. 1565) and his wife. — The central Hall is used also for temporary exhibitions. — To the left are the Zoological Collection (noteworthy group of wild fowl from the Oetztal) and the Geological, Palaeontological, and Mineralogical Collections. — On the staircase are cartoons by M. Stadler. G. Flatz, K. Blaas, etc. — First Floor. The corridor contains original models of works by Tyrolese sculptors. — Room I. *Collection of Arms*; stained-glass windows of the 16th and 17th centuries. — R. II. *Archaeological Room*; Rhaetic, Roman, and Teutonic antiquities, including ornamented fragments of statuæ from Matrei and Morizling; articles from the grave of a Longobard chief at Civezzano, with unique iron coffin-mountings; and a gilt Merovingian fibula, resembling the fibula of the Frankish king Childeric I., formerly preserved in Paris. — R. III.: *Ethnographical Collection* (ancient Oriental weapons; Indian water-colours). — R. IV.: *Geographical Collection*, with Tyrolese maps of the 15-19th cent., including Peter Anich and Blas. Hueber's map of 1774; relief maps. — R. V.: Collections illustrating the history of civilization; Tyrolese weights and measures, illustrations of Tyrolese costumes, etc.

R. VI., a circular apartment containing memorials of the struggles of 1809, including many relics of Andreas Hofer (p. 301; comp. also pp. 194, 198) and his comrades Speckbacher (1767-1829; comp. p. 194) and Haspinger (1776-1858); also relics of the wars of 1848 and 1866. The Radetzky Album, a memorial of the marshal of that name, contains over 1000 autographs of the 19th century.

R. VII.: Sculptures, and plaster-casts of works by mediaeval and modern Tyrolese artists; Terpsichore, Vanna, by Mahlnecht (1793-1876); reliefs by A. Coins; wooden reliefs by Jos. Helf (1789-1832); crucifixes of the 13-18th centuries; votive statue in wax of Count Leonhard von Görz (d. 1500). — R. VIII.: Small objects of art: enamels, Venetian and German glass, stoneware, sacerdotal vestments, lace, watches (pocket sun-dials with magnetic needle), porcelain, etc. — R. IX.: Furniture of the 15th and subsequent cent.; stained glass; on the end-wall, near the window, an altar of Limoges enamel (ca. 1558). — R. X: Objects of art in metal; to the left of the window, glass-case with works in the precious metals, including a jewelled casket said to have belonged to Philippina Welser; cutlery; ecclesiastical vessels; objects in tin; smith's work, etc. — R. XI.: Coins and heraldic emblems.

**Second Floor.** The Picture Gallery here occupies 7 rooms and 10 cabinets. To the right of the staircase, Cab. I-V.: Tyrolese, German, and Dutch artists of the 14-16th cent.; in Cab. II, M. Facher (d. 1498), Altarpiece; in Cab. IV., Unknown Master, Portrait; Balthag Griss, Pietà, Madonna; Cranach, Madonna, St. Jerome; in Cab. V., M. de Vos, Madonna; Seb. Scheel (1479-1554), Holy Family; S. Etssasser (d. 1587), Portrait. — Rooms I-III.: Tyrolese masters of the 17-19th centuries (in R. III. landscapes by J. A. Koch, 1768-1839). — R. IV. ('Defregger Room'): Defregger (p. 173), 3. Speckbacher and his son Anderl; 8. Self-sacrifice of the Tharer Wirt (who surrendered himself to the French to save the life of his father, whom they had arrested in his stead); 11. Tyrolese heroes;
six copies of Defregger’s chief pictures, partially retouched by himself. — R. V.: Modern Tyrolese and Austrian masters. — R. VI.: Italian, French, and Spanish masters of the 17th-18th centuries. — R. VII.: Netherlands masters, including some notable works. Principal wall: Frans Hals, *Family-portrait; Terburg, Portrait of a Burgomaster of Amsterdam; Van der Helst, Portrait; Van Dyck, Portrait of a Lady; A. Cuyp, Church-interior; G. Dou, Portrait; Rembrandt, Portrait of his father; Aart van der Neer, Landscapes; A. van Ostade, Old man with newspaper, Man with churchwarden, Woman with beer-jug; D. Tenter’s the Younger, Kitchen; G. Dou, Boy playing the flute; A. Brouwer, Man laughing; F. Potter, Animal study; Rubens, Soldier. — Cab. VI.: Small Netherlands examples. — Cabinets VII-X.: Water-colours and drawings by Tyrolese artists (in Cab. VII. Landscape by Edgar Meyer).

At the S. end of the Maria-Theresien-Strasse is a Triumphal Gate (Pl. C, 5), erected by the citizens in 1765, on the occasion of the entry of Emp. Francis I. and the Empress Maria Theresa, to commemorate the marriage of Prince Leopold (afterwards Emp. Leopold II.) with the Infanta Maria Ludovica. The emperor died before the conclusion of the festivities, hence the emblems of mourning in the ornamentation of the N. side.

In the new part of the town, to the W. of this gate, are the Imperial Law Courts (Pl. B, 4, 5), the Paedagogium (Pl. B, C, 4; relief-model of Tyrol, see p. 192), the Church of the Sacred Heart (Pl. 16; B, 5), completed in 1901, the University Clinical Institutions (Pl. A, B, 4, 5), etc.

In the same quarter lies the well-kept Cemetery (Pl. A, 5, 6), containing handsome modern monuments by Natter, Gasser, Grisemann, and other Tyrolese sculptors, and that of A. Collins, the sculptor (p. 194), in the Renaissance style, with a marble relief of the Resurrection. In the vestibule of the chapel are frescoes by Franz Plattner, a pupil of Cornelius (1863-1879), and sculptures by M. Stolz.

Some of the last-mentioned buildings are not in Innsbruck proper, but in Wilten, a suburb incorporated with the town in 1904, which begins to the S. of the Triumphal Gate and extends to the foot of the Berg Isel. Near the S. extremity, to the right, is the Parish Church (Pl. D, 7), built in 1751-56 by F. Penz; it contains frescoes in the dome and on the walls by M. Günther (1764), and stucco-ornamentation in the rococo style. — Nearly opposite is the baroque Premonstratensian Abbey Church (Pl. D, 7), dating from the end of the 17th cent., the interior of which is also worth a visit. The abbey is said to have been founded in 1128. In Roman times this was the site of Veldidena, destroyed during the great migration period of the Germanic peoples. Not far from the tramway-terminus is the Bierstindl Restaurant, at the foot of the Berg Isel.

— Stubai Railway Station, see p. 269.

The *Berg Isel (Pl. D, 8; 2480’), reached in 10 min. by an easy path (the carriage-road diverges from the Brenner road farther on to the W., comp. Pl. C, 8), is famous for the series of battles fought in the year 1809, in the course of which Andreas Hofer and his brave Tyrolese peasants thrice (April 12th, May 29th, and August 13th) recaptured the capital from the Bavarians and French.
The hill has belonged since 1816 to the ‘Kaiser-Jäger’ (Tyrolean Riflemen), who have their shooting-ranges here (military concert on Sat. afternoon). The Regimental Museum (adm., in summer only, 40 h.; printed guide 40 h.) contains many relics, and a Pavilion at the N.E. angle affords a charming survey of the Inntal and the town (adjacent, a restaurant with garden). Near the rifle-range is a *Bronze Statue of Andreas Hofer*, by H. Natter (1893).

Following the carriage-road to the W. almost to the (6 min.) Brenner road, and then ascending to the left by the so-called Hohweg (comp. Pl. C, S; way-marks; short-cut to the Steffans-Brücke, etc.), we reach the (10 min.) Plateau (2234); *Hôtel Plateau, with a large garden and charming view.* A more extensive and picturesque view is obtained from the Plumesköpf (2805'), whither a red-marked path, on the farther side of the Brenner road, leads through wood in 20 minutes. Continuing along the Brenner road beyond the Plateau, we reach the (41/2 M.) Steffans-Brücke and (8 M. farther) *Schönberg* (p. 202). — To Natters and Mitters (1-1/4 hr.), see p. 269 (Stubai Railway in 17-21 min.).

A fine view of Innsbruck with the high mountain-ranges in the background may be enjoyed from the N. side of the town.

We cross the handsome Bridge (Pl. B, 3), which leads to the suburbs of St. Nikolaus, Hüttling, and Mariahilf on the left bank of the Inn, and traverse the Inn Park (Pl. B, 3, 2, C, 2), with its barometer-pillar and a zinc statue of Walther von der Vogelweide (p. 311). Or we may take the steam-tramway to the end of the Rennweg (Pl. C, 2, 1), and cross to the left bank by a foot-bridge.

Near the Gothic Church of St. Nicholas (Pl. 12; C, 1), we turn to the N. through the Weiberuggasse, and after passing the château of Büchenhausen (brewery and swimming-baths) and the Höt.-Pens. Kaiser (p. 191), reach the (1/2 hr.) Schloss Weiherburg (2210'; pens. and restaurant), with a terrace (mountain indicator) commanding a fine view of the valley of the Inn, the Glungetzer, Patscher Kofel, etc. (hence to the Hungerburg, see below, a steep ascent of 1/2 hr.). — We may return from the Weiherburg by the carriage-road or by the pretty Schiller-Weg to (20 min.) Mühlau (2025'; *Pension Edelweiss; Stern, with garden-restaurant; Badhaus; Restaurant Schillerhof*), a charmingly situated village, and thence to Innsbruck either by the steam-tramway in 12 min. or on foot by the handsome suspension-bridge in 1/2 hr. — From Mühlau a marked path leads past the Innsbruck Electric Works to (1/2 hr.) the ‘Höllenkanzel’ in the wild Mühlauer Klamm (restaurant at the entrance).

To the Hungerburg, cable railway every 1/4 hr. from Mühlau in 10 min. (fare 80 h., there and back 1 K.). The line, which is 2790' long, starts above the suspension-bridge, crosses the Inn by a bridge 230' in length, and ascends (gradient 19-55 : 100) to the plateau of the Hungerburg (2805'; *Höt.-Restaurant Maria-Brunn, R. from 1 K. 60 h., pens. from 5 K.), which commands a splendid view of the Inntal, including the Stubai glaciers. — We may thence proceed through wood to the (3/4 hr.) Alpenhotel Frau Hitt
on the Grammart-Boden and descend to (1/2 hr.) Hötting, or traverse the Höttinger Graben to the (1/2 hr.) Höttinger Bild (see below), and descend past the Planötzenhof (see below) to (3/4 hr.) Innsbruck.

The Kranebitter Klamm is well worth a visit. Taking the first turning to the left in the Höttinger Gasse, which ascends from the bridge over the Inn, we cross the Höttinger Bach, and continue straight on to the (3/4 hr.) Planötzenhof (steam-tram.), beyond which we follow the Stangensteig through wood with pretty views to the (11/4 hr.) Kerschbuchhof, where we have a view of the Saile, the Kalkkögel, and the Tux Glaciers (Olperer). The entrance to the Klamm lies about 1/4 hr. below in the wood (in wet weather visitors should beware of falling stones). The most picturesque point is the so-called Hundskirche, 1/2 hr. farther up. Mountaineers may ascend hence in 2 1/2 hrs. to the Solstein-Hütte (p. 276), over the Lange Lahner (guide 8 K.), or (preferable) by the forester's house of Klamm (1846). The most convenient return-route is by railway from Völts (p. 274), which we reach by descending from the Klamm to the (1/4 hr.) inn at Kranebittern and crossing the Inn by ferry (apply at the inn).—A walk may also be taken from the Planötzenhof, through wood, to the (1/2 hr.) solitary and most romantically situated Höttinger Bild (2370'; thence to Mariabrunn, see above).

Among the limestone mountains on the N. side of the Inn the Hafelekars (7660') is the most interesting (1 1/2-3 hrs.; guide, unnecessary for adepts, 8 K.). From the (3/4 hr.) Hungerburg (p. 193) we ascend by a marked path past the Titschenbrunnen to the (2 hrs.) Bodenstein-Hütte (5578') and the (2 hrs.) summit. Fine view. Good spring 1/4 hr. below the top (36° Fahr.). Viâ the Frau-Hüt-Sattel or the Arzler-Scharte to Scharnitz (guide 15 K.), see p. 48.

The road to Schloss Ambras (steam-tramway, see p. 200) leads by Pradl (Pl. F, 3). 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, then we follow a field-track to the left (comp. Pl. E, 4). Another road, via Wilten (Pl. D, 7, 8; steam-tramway and electric tramway, see p. 192), passes to the left under the Brenner Railway, crosses the Sill (to the right the mouth of the first tunnel of the Brenner line), and then leads along the 'Fürstenweg' to (3/4 hr.) the château. The best route for pedestrians is to take the Vill and Igs road beyond the Sill bridge to the right, past the Bretterkeller, and then to follow the pleasant path to the left (comp. Pl. E, F, 8), which leads through wood to the (3/4 hr.) Tummel-Platz (tournament-ground), used in 1797-1805 as a burial-place for about 8000 soldiers. A little farther on we emerge on the 'Fürstenweg', and, skirting the park-wall, reach the (10 min.) entrance to the château (Restaurant Schlosskeller, very fair).

*Schloss Ambras or Amras (2070'), a fortified place as early as the Roman era, was rebuilt in the 13th cent., and in 1563 was presented by Emp. Ferdinand I. to his son Ferdinand, Governor of Tyrol, the husband of Philippina Welser, daughter of a wealthy patrician of Augsburg, whom he married in 1557. The archduke extended the château considerably and filled it, after the death of his wife, with treasures of art, which were transferred to Vienna in 1806 and form the most valuable part of the Imperial Museum of Weapons. In the warlike times at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th cent. the Schloss was used mainly as a barrack and
military hospital. It was used as a residence in 1855-61 by Archduke Charles Louis (Governor of Tyrol in 1856-58), when it underwent a thorough restoration. The collection of objects of art which he amassed was considerably increased by contributions from the imperial collections in Vienna in 1880-1882, and the château was opened as a museum (open from June to Oct. daily, except Mon. and the days after holidays, 9-12 and 2-5, in winter 10-12 and 2-4; adm. 40 h., Sun. and holidays free; guide by Dr. A. Ilg, 60 h.).

In the large court, which is first entered, we see on the right the Unterschloss, built by Archduke Ferdinand, the open colonnade of which contains 8 Roman milestones, from the time of Septimius Severus (183-211 A.D.), found on the road over the Brenner. Adjoining are two large rooms with the valuable Collection of Weapons, from the 15th cent. to the present time, arranged in chronological order.

At the back of the court is the Hochschloss, the oldest part of the building to which Archduke Ferdinand added a second story as well as the Spanish Hall (1570-71, restored in 1856-77) and other enlargements. The Hall, which we enter first, is 140' long, 33' broad, and 18' high, and has a marble pavement, a fine wooden ceiling, and artistically inlaid doors; on the walls, decorated with stucco-panels and antlers, are portraits of counts and dukes of Tyrol from 1229 to 1600. The whole is a characteristic example of the German Renaissance style. The adjoining Kaiser-Zimmer contains the continuation of the portraits. Also worthy of mention on the ground floor are the restored Gothic Chapel, of the 15th cent., with frescoes by Wörndle, and a bath-chamber said to have been used by Philippina Welser. — First Floor, on the N. side: six rooms with furniture and fittings of the 16-18th cent. (in R. V. fine antique panels from Meran; in R. VI. ecclesiastical objects). The eight rooms on the S. side contain small sculptures, models, and various works of art. — The Second Floor (N. side) contains a historical portrait-gallery in nine rooms. Among the portraits in RR. III. and IV. are those of Archduke Ferdinand (d. 1565), at various ages, the alleged portrait of Philippina Welser (1527-1580), and their sons Andrew (d. 1600 as cardinal), and Charles (d. 1618). Room V. contains a fine old panelled ceiling (1666-70). The pictures in the last four rooms are of little value.

The pretty Park (entrance near the Spanish Hall), laid out in 1856, affords some fine views. — Above the château is the well situated Perschönbruch (p. 191).

From Innsbruck to Igls. — Steam Tramway (Mittelgebirgs-Bahn), in connection with the tramway mentioned at p. 192 (no change of carriages), from Berg Isel Station 12 times daily in summer in 20 min. (1 K. 20, descent 80 h). — Carriages from Innsbruck by the old road via Vill (Hot. Schloß) to Igls, one-horse 7 K., two-horse 10 K., incl. fee; via Ambras and Lans 10 K. 60 h. and 16 K.

Steam Tramway to Berg Isel Station see pp. 192, 197. The line crosses the Stil and the 'Fürstenweg' (p. 199) and ascends through wood to the station of Ambras, 5 min. above the château (p. 199). It then winds up, with glimpses of the Inntal, to Tantegart and Aldrans, the latter 3/4 M. to the W. of the village of the same name (2495'; Plattner, Aldranser Hof, with view, both very fair). The station of Lans-Sistrans lies 1/2 M. to the W. of the village of Lans (2835'; Traube; Wilder Mann) and 1 M. from Sistrans (3015'; Krone; Glangezer). Turning to the right from the station and passing through the wooden gate, we proceed to the W. to (20-25 min.) the N.W. top of the Lanser Köpfe (3050'; trigonometrical signal), com-
manding a charming view of the valley of the Inn from the Martins-wand to the Kellerjoch and Kaiser-Gebirge, and of the Stubai Ferner, Habicht, Waldrasterspitze, Saile, etc., towards the S.

From the bridge over the Sill at Wilten the Lanser Köpfe may be ascended by a footpath in 1 hr. Passing the Breitkeller we ascend the wooded Patscher by the 'Abkürzungsweg' (comp. p. 199, and Pl. E, F, 8), follow the road for a short distance, and finally take the footpath (white and yellow marks) to the right.

The next station, Lanser See, lies near the small and marshy lake of the same name (2760'); *Höt.-Pensi. Lansersee, R. from 2, board 5 K.; baths).

5½ M. *Iglis (2900'; *Iglerhof, first-class, with baths, R. from 3½, B. 1½, D. 4½, board 7 K.; *Höt. Maximilian, also of the first class, R. 3-8., pens. 7-13 K.; *Höt. Tirol, at the station, R. from 2, board 5-6 K.; Altwirt, 5 min. from the station, with garden-restaurant, pens. 7-10 K.; Stern, unpretending), surrounded by pleasant villas, lies at the foot of the fir-clad spurs of the Patscher Kofel, and affords a charming view of the mountains to the S.W. It is a much frequented summer-resort, crowded during August. Pleasant walks (numerous benches) in the neighbouring woods.

Excursions. To the N.E. to (1½ M.) *Lans (p. 200); to the S. in the direction of Patsch, then to the right to the top of the *Rosenhügel, whence a fine glimpse of the Stubai Glaciers is obtained; or we may follow the Elbogener Strasse to (2½ M.) *Patsch (3289'; Bär), 1½ M. above the station on the Brenner railway (p. 253).

From Iglis to the *Patscher Kofel (7265'; 4 hrs., guide unnecessary). At the Altwirt (guide-post) we follow the path to Heiligerwasser; in 5 min. we turn to the right across the brook, then ascend by the stations of the Cross through wood, cross the 'Salzstrasse', and climb the red-marked bridle-path to the small pilgrimage-church of (1 hr.) *Heiligerwasser (4070'; inn) and via the Ochsen Alp (good water), to the (2½ hrs.) *Kaiser-Franz-Josef-Schutzhaus (6160'; inn in summer, splendid view) and to the (40 min.) summit. Owing to the formation of the mountain there is no single point from which the whole panorama can be surveyed, and we must make a complete circuit of the numerous small elevations of the summit. — From the Schutzhaus red-marked paths lead to the (2 hrs.) Vicarspitze or Neunerspitze (7675'), and to the (3½ hrs.) Glunterzer (8790'; 'View'). The descent may be made into the Vorder-Tal (p. 190). — The walk from Heiligerwasser via the Steinerne Stiege to Stistrans takes 40 min., to Patsch (see above) 3½ hr.

From INNSBRUCK to SCHÖNBERG, 9½ M., an interesting excursion (onehorse carriage there and back 10 K. 40 h., two-horse 16 K.), to the Stefans-Brücke 6 K. and 9 K. 20 h., to Fulpines 13 K. (10 h. and 22 K.). The Brenner Road ascends in windings (fine views of the Inn valley) to the *Höt. Plateau (p. 198) and then leads high up on the left side of the deep Stüfltal (in which, to the left, below us, runs the Brenner Railway with its tunnels), past the (2½ M.) Gärberbach Inn and the Schupfen Inn (the headquarters of Andreas Hoffer in 1809), to the (2½ M.) *Stefans-Brücke, which in a bold span of 140' crosses the Rutzbach on its descent from the Stubai-Tal. [A pleasant walk leads from Gärberbach through the gorge of the Ahren-Tal and past the railway-station of Unterberg to the Stefans-Brücke, 3½ hr.] Beyond the bridge, at the *Stefansbrücke Inn, the road divides. The New Brenner Road winds to the left round the slope and ascends in windings through the Stüfltal to the (4½ M.) Schönberger Hof (3290'), a picturesquely situated bath-establishment, 1½ M. from Patsch and 5 M. from Matrei. The old road joins this from the right, 3½ M. from Schönberg. The Old Brenner Road (on which there is a marble tablet
with a Latin inscription giving a history of the road since Roman times) is shorter and more interesting for the walker. It ascends somewhat steeply to the right from the Steffans-Brücke to (3 M.) Schänberg (3325); *Hot-Pens. Jagerhof, R. 1 1/2, pens. 6 K.; *Schönachhof, R. 1-11/2, pens. 5-6 K.; *Domani's Inn; Alle Post), frequented as a summer resort. From the *Witting-Warte (3395), 13' high (with mountain indicator), we obtain a fine survey of the Stubai-Tal, with the Sailespitze on the right, the Waldraster-Spître and the Habicht on the left, and the ice-crowned background (Apere Freiger, Wilde Pfaff, Zuckerbütt, Sulzenau Glacier, Saufelspitze). — Hence to the Stubai-Tal, see p. 269; to Maria-Waldrain, p. 259.

40. From Wörgl to Mittersill.

141/2 M. Railway (Österreichische Staatsbahn) from Wörgl to (21 1/2 M.) Kitzbühel in 59-75 minutes. — ONE-HORSE CARRIAGE from Kitzbühel to Pass Thurn 10 (two-horse 10), Mittersill 14 and 24 K.

Wörgl (1665'), see p. 185. The railway follows the left bank of the Brixentaler Ache to (2 1/2 M.) Söll-Leukental [restaurant at the station], with large cement-factories. Below Schloss Itter, which stands on a spur of the Hohe Salve to the left, the train enters the Brixentaler Klause, a rocky gorge, in which, beyond a short tunnel, it crosses the Ache.

5 1/2 M. Hopfgarten (1930'); *Rose, R. 1-2, pens. 4-5 K.; Post, with a dépance at the station; Krämerwirt; Bad Salve, 1/4 M. from the station), a large village (1000 inhab.), 3/4 M. from the station (omnibus 20 h.), with a handsome rococo church.

The "Hohe Salve (5993'), the Rig of the Lower Inntal, is one of the most popular and most easily accessible points of view in the German Alps. The conspicuous summit of the mountain is covered with turf, and forests and farm-houses extend more than halfway up its slopes. The ascent may be made from Hopfgarten, Brixen, Westendorf, Söll, or Itter, but is easiest from Hopfgarten (3 1/2 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 4 K.; horse 10 K.; 'chaise à porteurs' with 4 bearers 24 K.). — From the station we follow the road to the right to (1 1/4 hr.) the village, then by the (5 min.) finger-post ascends to the left (red marks) to (1 1/2 hr.) the Tenn Inn (3820'; very fair). The path now ascends to the left, and then to the right (numerous short-cuts), past the (1 hr.) Kaitn-Hütte (4935'), to the (1 hr.) *Inn (40 beds), situated a little to the S. of the summit, on which stand a chapel and a cross 26' high. The view is magnificent, particularly to the S., where the complete Tauern chain is visible from the Hochten and Wiesbachhorn to the Zillertaler Ferner. Due S. rises the Gross Venediger, to the left of which is the fantastic-looking Grosse Rettenstein in the Sperren-Tal; farther to the W. are the Northern Limestone Alps, with the Steinberger-Spitze, not unlike a church; to the N., the Miesing, Wendelstein, and, beyond the deep valley of the Inn, the imposing, serrated ridge of the Kaiser-Gebirge; E. the Salzburg Alps, the Loferer Steinberge, the Steinerne Meer, and, in the foreground, the Kitzbühler Horn (comp. the Panorama).

To the S. of Hopfgarten opens the Kelchsau-Tal (road to Kelchsau, 7 1/2 M.), traversed by two passes: one to the right leading through the Lange Grund and over the saddle (7555) between the Pollspitze and the Frommelpkopf to (8 hrs.) Gerlos (p. 211); the other and more attractive (cloudbath) to the left through the Kurze Grund, past the Schlechenvrain-Hütte (rmt.), and over the Salzach-Joch (6435), to (5 hrs.) Ronach in the Pinesgan (p. 159; guide not indispensable; F. Ritzler of Hopfgarten). — The route through the Windau-Tal (p. 203) and over the Pitsen-Höhe (5590') to (9 hrs.) Wald in the Pinesgan (p. 159) is fatiguing.

Above Hopfgarten, at Haslau (on the right, the ruin of Engelsberg, at the entrance of the Kelchsau-Tal), the train crosses the
Brixentaler Ache, which here forms a waterfall, and turns to the right into the Windau-Tal, on the left side of which it ascends a steep gradient. Beyond a tunnel, 360 yds. long, the line bends back, and crosses the valley and brook to the opposite slope by means of an embankment 60' high and a bridge 75' high. A second tunnel (220 yds. long) then leads to the upper part of the Brixen-Tal. The train crosses the Lauterbach and reaches (12 M.) Westendorf (2490'; Hohe Salve Inn; Taxer's Inn, with baths, 1/2 M. from the station). About 2 M. from the station lies Bad Westendorf (2360'), with peat-baths and a chalybeate spring. — 13 1/2 M. Lauterbach is the station for the large village of Brixen im Tal (3560'; Mairwirt), with the Maria-Louisen-Bad (chalybeate spring). — 16 M. Kirchberg (2690'; Rail. Restaurant; Bechlwirt; Kalswirt; Rainwirt), a large village (1800 inhab.), prettily situated at the entrance to the Sperten-Tal.

Through the Sperten-Tal a cart-track leads past the Rettenstein Inn to (6 M.) Aschau (3280'; Gredwirt, plain), where the valley forks. The W. branch is the Untere Grund, through which an easy pass leads over the Geigen-Scharte (6560') to (7 hrs.) Neukirchen (p. 158) in the Pinzgau; while from the E. branch, or Obere Grund, another easy but uninteresting pass leads over the Stangen-Joch (3870') to (6 hrs.) Mühlbach (p. 158). From the Stangen-Joch a club-path crosses the Fitzenhöhe to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Wildkogel-Haus (ascent of Wildkogel thence in 35 min.) and descends to (1 1/2 hr.) Neukirchen (p. 158). — A fine excursion from Aschau is the ascent of the Grosse Rettenstein (7745'; 4 1/2 hrs., with guide). The marked path leads through the Untere Grund and over the (1 1/2 hr.) Sonnwend Alp to the (1 1/2 hr.) Upper Schöntal Alp (6165'), and thence, past the 'Steinerne Frauen', to (1 1/2 hr.) the W. peak, which is marked by a trigonometrical signal (imposing view). Descent to the (4 1/2 hrs.) Wildkogel Inn, see p. 158.

A marked path leads from Kirchberg via Kirchanger and the Bärsatt Alp to (2 hrs.) the pilgrimage-resort of Haarlassanger (Inn). Hence other marked paths ascend to the Campenkogel (6105'), the Pleiding (6200'), and the Brechhorn (6655), all with fine views.

At Klausenbach (to the left, fine view of the Kaiser-Gebirge) the train crosses the Aschauer Ache. 18 1/2 M. Schwarzensee, to the S. of the lake of that name (p. 204). We next cross the Kitzbühler Ache and the Pass Thurn road, and reach —

21 1/2 M. Kitzbühel. — Hotels. *Hôtel Kitzbühel*, in an open situation to the S. of the town, first-class, R. from 2, pens. 6-14 K.; Tiefenbrunner; Hinterbräu; Goldner Greiff, R. 1 1/2-1 3/4 K.; *Pension Schloss Lernberg* (English landlady), 1 M. to the N. (pens. 7-9 K.); *Pension zum Wilden Kaiser*; *Pens.-Restaurant Hitzinger*; Rössl; Schwarzer Adler; Amberger, R. 1 K. 20-1 K. 50 h.; *Hofbrau*; Stern; Hotel Haas, at the station.

— Cafés: Reich (also rooms). — Numerous furnished apartments (apply at the Strangers' Enquiry Office).

Carriage (incl. driver's fee) from or to the station one-horse 1 K. 40, two-horse 2 K. 80 h., Schwarzsee 2 K. and 3 K. 40 h., Mitteiul 14 and 24 K.

Kitzbühel (2420'), a small town (2120 inhab.), charmingly situated on the Kitzbühler Ache, is much frequented for summer-quarters and winter sports. About 1 M. to the S. is the Kitzbühler Bad (R. 1 1/4-2, pens. 4 1/2 K.), with a chalybeate spring.

Excursions. Numerous pleasant walks have been laid out and provided with way-marks and seats; to the E., past the château of Kapsburg, to (3/4 hr.) the Ebner-Kapelle, with a fine view; thence via Waltenberg
to (1/4 hr.) the Schleier-Fall ('veil-fall'), in the Kögler-Graben, and back through the Zephirau (1 hr.); from the Kitzbühler Bad to the S.E. through the Nagelwald to (1 hr.) the park-like Buchenwald (beech forest), and back via Bicheln; both these walks afford good views of the Gross-Venediger. To the S. to (1/2 hr.) the Ehrenbach Falls, in a romantic ravine, 20 min. above which, on a rocky bluff, is the Einsiedel Restaurant (view); hence in 1/2 hr. (or from Kitzbühel via Ecking and Kesselhalde in 11/2 hr.) to the Seidl Alp (3265'), with chalets (rifmts.), and a fine view. To the N.W. via Ecking and the Hinterbräu-Keller (pleasant détour by the Waldhof-Pulverturm), or from Ecking to the right via Hirzing, passing Schloss Lebenberg (2120'); to the right, above; pens., see p. 203) and the Seebichlhof, to (1/2 hr.) the Schwarzsee (2555'); ruf. station, see p. 203), with restaurant, boating, and mineralized mud baths (72 S1° Fahr). From the Hinterbräu-Keller a road runs to the N.E., via Bruck, Seebach, and Münchenau, to (3 1/2 M. from Kitzbühel) Reith (2490'; *Egyd Joch's Inn), a village commanding a fine view of the Kaiser-Gebirge.

The *Kitzbühler Horn (6560'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide, 7 K., unnecessary; horse to the Alpenhaus, 8, to the top, 10 there and back 16-17, small carr for 1 person 12, there and back with 3 hrs. stay 15, returning the following day 24 K.) is an admirable and easily reached point of view. From the station we proceed to the right along the railway or the Ache, turn to the left at a (4 min.) finger-post, cross the railway, and then ascend by a new road (benches and several springs) through wood and meadows to the (1 hr.) Restaurant Oibholz (3530'), with a charming view of the Jochberg valley and the Tauern range. Thence the road proceeds to the (1 1/2-2 hrs.) Alpenhaus (6475'; Inn, bed 2 K.) above the Tratt Alp, and to the (1 hr.) *Hotel (6465'; bed 2-3, pens. 7 K.; post office and telephone), 3 min. below the summit, on which stands a chapel. The *View, particularly of the Tauern, surpasses that from the Hohe Salve, and is remarkable for the picturesque grouping of the valleys; to the N.W. are the imposing Kaiser-Gebirge, to the N. the Chiemsee, to the N.E. and E. the Loferer and Leoganger Steinberge. Compare the Panorama. About 10 min. from the Alpenhaus is a small stalactite cavern. — Descent on the N. side by the Rupeben Alp to St. Johann (p. 140); on the E. side by the Rheintal Alp to (4 hrs.) Fieberbrunn (p. 140; path marked in white and red).

The Steinbergkogel (6465') is ascended by a marked path in 3 1/2 hrs. (guide not indispensable). The first part of the route is by a bridle-path leading through wood via the Einsiedelei (see above) and then either via the Leitner Alp and the Blaufeld Alp (5550') or via the Ehrenbach Alp and Streitacker Alp to the (3 hrs.) Jufren Alp (6140') and to the left to the (20 min.) summit (fine view). — Another path (red marks) from the Jufren Alp leads past the Pongelstein (6465') and Schwarz Kogel (6665') to the (3 hrs.) Kleine Rottenstein (1275'), which affords a magnificent view of the Tauern. The descent may be made through the Anbach-Graben to Jochberg, or via the Trattenbach Alp and Hängler Alp to the Pass Thurn (p. 208).

RAILWAY from Kitzbühel to Zell am See and Salzburg, see R. 28.

The Mittersill road (19 1/2 M.) crosses the Ache, and leads by the Kitzbühler Bad (p. 203) and (left) Aurach to Wiesenegg (to the S. the Gross-Venediger). Then past a deserted copper-stamping mill across the Jochberger Ache, and up a steeper ascent to (5 1/2 M.) Jochberg (3025'; *Post or Wagstätt; Schwarzer Adler, very fair).

The ascent of the *Gaisstein (7760'; 4 1/2 hrs.; path marked, but guide advisable for novices) from Jochberg is recommended. The route ascends through the steep Sintersbach-Graben (fine waterfall) to the Lower and (3 hrs.) Upper Sintersbach Alp and over the Sintersbach-Scharte (6770') to the (1 1/2 hr.) summit, which commands a magnificent view of the Tauern. An easier route is the marked club-path from Kitzbühel via Wiesenegg, Rellch Alp, and Tor (rich flora) to (5 1/2-6 hrs.) the summit. — Descent to the Bärghütte (Mittersill), see p. 157; to Saalbach, see p. 158. Pinzgauer Spaziergang to the (9 hrs.) Schmittenhöhe, see p. 137 (provisions and guide necessary).
The road ascends gradually, passing the (2 1/4 M.) Wacht Inn and crossing the Ache at (1 1/2 M.) Jochbergwald (3490'; inn). It then runs in long windings through wood (which a path to the left cuts off) to the (3 M.) Pass Thurn (4180'; Inn), the boundary between Tyrol and Salzburg. The Elisabeth-Ruhe, 1 1/2 hr. to the W., affords a fine survey of the Tauern; still finer view from the Restershöhe (6220'), 1 1/2 hr. farther up (path wet in places). — The road now descends past the (3/4 M.) Inn zum Weissen (4020'), affording a magnificent view of the Pinzgau and the Tauern, and the (2 M.) Hohe Brücke Inn, and winds down (short-cuts for pedestrians) to (4 M.) Mittersill (p. 157).

Walkers on their way to Krimml save 1 hr. by taking the footpath (marked) to the right at the bend of the road, about 200 yds. below the Inn zum Weissen, which descends through pastures and wood direct to (1 hr.) the station of Dorf-Pass-Thurn (see p. 158).

41. From Wörgl to Reichenhall via Lofer.

49 1/2 M. HIGH ROAD. From Wörgl to Ellmau no public conveyance; from Ellmau to St. Johann diligence daily in 1 hr. 10 min. (railway via Kitzbühel in 1 1/2 hr., see RR. 40, 28). From St. Johann to (9 1/2 M.) Waidring diligence daily in 2 1/4 hrs. (fare 2 K.); from Waidring to (6 M.) Lofer mail-cart daily in 1 1/4 hr. (1 K.); from Lofer to (16 M.) Reichenhall omnibus daily in 3 1/2 hrs. (3 K.); comp. p. 208.

Wörgl (1665'), see p. 185. The road crosses the Brixentaler Ache near the Grattenberg, runs along the right bank (opposite is the railway, with the Söll-Leukental station, p. 202), and ascends, in view of Schloss Itter (p. 202), to the low saddle separating the Sölland, or valley of Söll, from the Achen-Tal. To the N.W. rise the Jufinger-Jöchl and the two Böven.

6 M. Söll (2270'; Post; Zum Feldweibel; Egger). Ascent of the Hohe Salve (3-3 1/2 hrs.), see p. 202. The Kleine Böven (5160') may be ascended hence via Reith in 2 1/2 hrs. (attractive; comp. p. 185). Leaving Scheffau to the left, we next reach (3 M.) the Plaiken Inn.

From the Plaiken Inn a marked path leads via Scheffau (2463'; two rustic inns) to (1 hr.) Bärnstatt (3030'; inn), 1 1/4 hr. from the E. end of the beautiful Hinterstein Lake (p. 185; thence by the Steinerner Stiege to Kufstein, 3 hrs.). The Scheffauer (6690'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 6 K.), the Sonneck (7410'; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 9 K.), and the Treffauer (1600'; 5 hrs.; guide 10 K.) may be ascended from Bärnstatt by adepts (see p. 206). From Bärnstatt to the Gruten-Hütte (p. 208), 4 hrs. (guide 6 K.).

11 M. Ellmau (2690'; *Post; Hochfälzer; Traube; Stern) is prettily situated at the foot of the Wilde Kaiser.

The Kaiser-Gebirge consists of two ranges separated by the Kaiser-Tal and the Kaiserbach-Tal (p. 184); 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 Ellmauer Halte, Treffauer, Ackertspitz, and Maukspitze. Most of these peaks are difficult and should not be attempted except by adepts, but the ascents from this side are now facilitated by the erection of two club-huts, the Gaudeamus-Hütte and the Gruten-Hütte (guides, Josef Schlechter of Ellmau, Georg Hochfälzer and Seb. Klausner of Going, Jak. Brunner and Joh. Rothart of St. Johann; comp. also p. 182). — From Ellmau a good path ascends to
the N. via the Wochenbrunner Alp (3555') to the (2 hrs.) Gaudeamus-Hütte (4180'; inn in summer), erected by the Berlin Alpine Club in the Kiebel-Kar and affording a beautiful view of the Tauern. This hut is the starting-point for the ascent of the Ellmauer Haltspitze (7690'; 3 1/2-4 hrs.), the Vordere Karlspitze (7505'), the Hintere Karlspitze (5930'), the Goinger Haltspitze (1035'; and 7200'), and the Ackerspitze (1660'), and for the passes over the Kopfstein (6625') or the Rote Rinnscharne to Hinter-Bärenbad (p. 184) and over the Ellmauer Tor (6425') or the Kleine Törl (6925') to the Griesner Alp (p. 184).

About 2 1/2-3 hrs. to the N.W. of Ellmau (ascending to the left from the Wochenbrunner Alp, see above) is the Grutten-Hütte of the Munich Alpine Club (5225'; inn in summer), finely situated near the Gruttenbründl (good spring), whence experts may ascend the Treffauer Spitz (7560'; 4 hrs.), the Ellmauer Haltspitze (7690'; via the Achselrinne in 2 1/2-3 hrs.), the Vordere and Hintere Karlspitze (7505' and 7530'), the Hintere Goinger Halt (7200'; marked path, easy and interesting), the Vordere Goinger Halt (7035'), the Törtspitzen, etc. — From Kufstein the shortest route to the Grütten-Hütte leads via the Hinterstein Lake (p. 185): to Bärnstatt 4 hrs., thence to the Grütten (stony path) 4 1/2 hrs.

— Passes from the Grütten-Hütte, via the Gamsänger, Rote Rinnscharne (6320'), and Scharlinger Böden to (4 hrs.) Hinter-Bärenbad (p. 181); over the Kopfstein (6425') and the Hohe Winkel (marked path) to (3 hrs.) Hinter-Bärenbad or to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Strippenjoch-Haus (p. 184); and over the Ellmauer Tor (6425') and the Steinerne Rinne to the (5 1/4 hrs.) Strippenjoch-Haus, to the (5 hrs.) Griesner Alp (p. 184), or to (6 1/2 hrs.) Hinter-Bärenbad (marked path, Joseph Egger-Weg, not difficult and highly interesting).

A good panorama of the Kaiser-Gebirge is obtained from the Harzkarköpf (5000'), a spur of the Hohe Salve, 1 1/2 hr. to the S. of Ellmau. — The Gamsköleri (6089'), under the Maukspitze, ascended via the Reg Alp in 3 hrs. (guide), commands a fine view of the Tauern, etc.

The road now descends via (1 1/4 M.) Going to the (3 1/4 M.) Stangel Inn (2395').

To the right is a leading via the Röhrerbühel (once an important silver mine) to (2 1/2 M.) Oberndorf and (6 M.) Kitzbühel. — A marked path leads via the Solin to (1 1/4 hr.) Reith (p. 204).

Passing Pramau (2320'), we follow the Reither Ache to Spital (p. 140) and then cross the Grosse Ache.

18 M. St. Johann in Tirol (2260'), a station of the Salzburg and Innsbruck railway (p. 140), at the N. base of the Kitzbühler Horn (p. 204).

The following route is more attractive than the monotonous highroad to Erpfendorf and Waidring: by railway to Fieberbrunn (p. 140); then walk by St. Jacob im Haus to Pillerssee and (3 1/2 hrs.) Waidring (see below). - From St. Johann to Kössen by Gasteg and Schwendi, see p. 74; over the Strippenjoch to Kufstein, see p. 184.

The road leads from St. Johann to the N.E. through the wide valley of the Grosse Ache (Leukten-Tal), quits it at (23 M.) Erpfendorf (2085'; inn; route to Kössen, see p. 76), and turns to the E. via Reiterdorf.

271/2 M. Waidring (2540'; *Post; Waidringer Hof, very fair), a thriving village (800 inhab.), finely situated on the watershed between the Achen-Tal and the Saalach-Tal, is a summer-resort. To the S.E. rise the Loferer Steinberge.

Excursions (guide, Jos. Soder). To the (1 hr.) Hausberg (2640'), with view of the Gross-Glockner; to the (1 1/2 hr.) Daisen Alp (r.mts.). — By the Grünwald-Hütte to the (2 hrs.) Kammerkör Alp (5405') and through the Schwarberg-Klamm to (4 hrs.) Unken, see p. 205 (guide desirable). The Kammerkör-Platte or Stein-Platte (6130') may be ascended from the Alp in 1 hr.; view very fine. — The Fellhorn (5780'; 3 3/4 hrs., with guide)
is ascended via Reiterdorf. On the N. side, 20 min. below the top, is the Eggental Inn. The descent may be made to Reit im Winkel (p. 14).

Pleasant walk (road; carr. and pair from Lofer and back 12 K., incl. fee) from Waidring to the S. through the Oeufen, a gorge of the Grossbach, and past the chapel of St. Adolari (780'; plain inn) to the (1 1/2 hr.) sequestered blue Pillarsee (2735'), at the S. end of which lies the (1 1/2 M.) village of St. Ulrich (Gasthaus am See; Zum Bräu; trout at both; guides, L. Hornegger, Klem. Widmoser). To the E. rise the Loferer Steinberge (ascent of the Hinterhorn, see p. 208). — From St. Ulrich by St. Jakob im Haus to (2 hrs.) Pfeiferbrunn, see p. 140.

The road from Waidring almost all the way to Reichenhall leads through grand mountain-scenery. The profound and picturesque valley of the Strubach, between the Hochplatte and the Steinberg, gradually contracts. In the narrowest part is the Pass Strub (2255'; inn), the frontier between Tyrol and Salzburg, which was once fortified, and was heroically defended by the Tyrolese peasants in 1800, 1805, and 1809 (obelisk erected in 1887). At the end of the defile is the Hinterhorn Inn. The Saalach-Tal is entered at —

33 1/3 M. Lofer (2095'); *Post, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2 K.; *Bräu, R. 2-3 K.; *Zum Schweizer, with bath-house, R. 1 1/4-2, pens. 5 1/2-6 K., all with gardens), a frequented summer-resort, where the Pinzgau road joins ours. The environs are beautiful, with numerous picturesque walks. On the E. is the Reiteralpe, to the S.W. the Loferer Steinberge (splendid view from the Kalvarienberg, 1/4 hr.).

One-horse carriage from Lofer to Frohnwies 4, two-horse 8 K.; to Saalfelden 13 or 25 K. (diligence twice daily in 3 1/2 hrs., fare 3 K.); to Waidring, 4 K. 60 or 8 K. 60 K.; to St. Johann in Tirol 13 or 25, to Berchtesgaden 36 or 64 K. — Diligence (10 seats) from Lofer to Reichenhall daily in summer in 3 1/2 hrs. (fare 3 K.); mail-gig (2 seats) to Unken daily at 9.30 a.m. (1 K.). One-horse carr. from Lofer to Unken 5, carr. and pair 9 K.; one-horse carr. from Lofer to Reichenhall 12, phaeton 20, landau 24 K.

Excursions (marked club-paths; guides, Georg Söck, Jos. Ensmann). Beautiful walk to the (25 min.) Exenbach-Quelle (Loferer Bründl), a spring to the S. of the Waidring road, at the entrance to the "Loferer Hochtal, a grand rocky valley (4 1/2 M. long; fine view about 3 1/4 M. up), enclosed by the precipitous sides of the Steinberge (at the entrance to the N. the open Johanna Hut). From the Exenbach-Quelle a path (green marks) leads to the left across the Wechsel (3610') to (1 1/4 hr.) Kirchental (see below), while another marked path (blue and white) returns via the Carolinental-Höhe to (1/2 hr.) Lofer. — Other pleasant walks may be taken to the S. along the Saalfelden road to the (1/2 hr.) Hochmoos (inn), with peat baths, and thence to the right by the "Tiroler Steig" to (3/4 hr.) the pilgrimage-church of Kirchental (2810'; inn). — To (1 1/2 hr.) Wildental, on the right bank of the Saalach, on the path to the Kleine Hirschbichl (p. 92). — To the N.E. via the Teufelssteg to the shady Baierau Park and (3/4 hr.) the village of Au (Ensmann), with fine view, returning by the Auer bridge on the right bank of the Saalach. About 3/4 hr. from Au is the pretty Mairberg-Klamm. — By the Tyrol road (see above) or by the Augusten-Promenade to the (20 min.) Hinterhorn Inn, at the entrance of the Pass Strub. — The Loferer Alpe (5045'; Madikaser, in the "Oberrett, BräuKaser, in the "Untertrett") is another fine point, reached by a marked path (red and white) in 2 1/2-3 hrs. (guide, not indispensable, 5 K.). Fine views from the Schönbühel (5320'; 1/2 hr.), the Ganiskopf (5140'; 1/2 hr.), and the Grubhörndl (5730'; 1 1/4 hr.). From the Loferer Alpe via Mitterfustal to the Schwarzberg-Klamm 3 1/4 hr. (see p. 208); via Mitterfusstal and the Kammerkohr Alp to Waidring 3 hrs. (comp. p. 206). — Ascent of the *Hinterhorn or Mitterhorn (3210'), not difficult for adepts (5 1/2-6 hrs.; guide 9 K.). A marked path
ascends through the Loferer-Tal past the (2 hrs.) Steinberg Alp (4190'; closed) to the (2 hrs.) Schmidt-Zabierow-Hütte (6575'; inn in summer), on the N. side of the Grosse Weyhrubrube, and by the Waidringener Nieder to the (1½ hr.) summit (imposing prospect). We may descend (for steady heads only) by the Lastal to (3½ hrs.) St. Ulrich on the Pillersee (p. 207).

*The Ochsenhorn (3240'), ascended from the Schmidt-Zabierow-Hütte through the Kleine Weyhrubrube in 3 hrs., and the Kreuz-Reifhorn (3100'; 3-3½ hrs.) are both difficult; still more difficult is the Grosse Reifhorn (5105'), scaled from the Kreuz-Reifhorn via the S. arête in ¾ hr.

To Ober-Weissbach (Saalfelden or Berchtesgaden). The road follows the Saalach as far as (1½ M.) St. Martin (*Post; Steiner), where the route via Wildental to the Kleine Hirschbichl, mentioned at p. 92, diverges to the left, and then leads through the Pass Luftenstein (2010') (inn), which was formerly fortified.

About 2 M. to the S. of St. Martin opens the Schüllach-Graben, in which, ¾ M. farther up, is the *Vorderkaser-Klamm, a picturesque ravine, rendered accessible in 1881. This curious gorge, 20' in width, and flanked with rocks about 200' high, contains interesting water-worn cavities and several fine waterfalls. From the highroad a drive of 20-25 min. (on foot 55-40 min.) brings us to the Vorderkaser Inn, where tickets of admission (10 h.) are sold, and whence the entrance to the gorge is reached on foot in 10-12 min. more. The passage of the gorge (waterproofs desirable) takes about 10 min., the whole visit ¾-1 hr. — From the Vorderkaser-Klamm to Hochfilzen (p. 208) a marked path leads via the Daisen Alp and the Römer-Sattel (3965') in 3½ hrs.

About 1½ M. farther on, the highroad passes the entrance to the *Lampréchts-Ofenloch, a grand cavern recently made accessible by the Passau Alpine Club and lighted by electricity (adm. 1½ K.). The large subterranean chambers formed by erosion and the brilliant effects of the electric light are most interesting.

The highroad now crosses the Saalach to (¾ M.) Ober-Weissbach (Auvogl), where the Hirschbichl road is joined on the left (about ¾ hr. to the N. is the *Seisenberg-Klamm, p. 92). Thence to (12 M.) Saalfelden, see p. 92.

The Reichenhall road leads to the N. on the left bank of the Saalach, passing the Antoni-Kapelle, Maurach, and Hallenstein (inn). Leaving Reit on the right bank (to the Traunsteiner Hütte, see p. 209), we then pass through the Knie Pass and beyond (1¾ hr.) Oberrain (*Inn), a prettily situated watering-place, reach —

39 M. Unken (1850'; *Post, R. 11½-2, pens. 41½-6 K.; Kränner; Kaltenbach), a favourite summer-resort. To the right is the Reiteralpe.

Excursions (guide, Seb. Wimmers). Attractive excursion to the (2½ hrs.) *Schwarzberg-Klamm (guide, needless; 3, horse 9 K.). A bridle-path ascends the Unken-Tal to the W. from Unken or Oberrain, and after ¾ hr., at the Friedl (inn), mounts rapidly to the left. We pass a small waterfall in a gorge to the left, and reach the (½ hr.) Ebef-Klamm. We next pass a workmen's hut ('Engstäbl'; generally closed), and reach the (1 hr.) entrance to the Klamm, or gorge of the Schwarebach, which was rendered accessible in 1880 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 spiral contortions of the huge rocky sides, 100' in height, which nearly meet at places. The gorge, 1½ M. long, is quitted at the upper end by flights of wooden steps leading to the gamekeeper's hut of Schwarzberg, where there is an excellent spring. — Thence over the Kammerkőr Alp (5408') to Waidring (p. 206) in 4 hrs. (guide 7 K.). By the Loferer Alp (see p. 207) to Lofer 4-5 hrs. (guide necessary, 6 K.). By the Winkelmoons Alp to Reit im Winkel 4½ hrs. (guide to the Alp desirable; see p. 73).

The *Staubfall (3 hrs.) is a fine cascade, especially after rain. Same road as to the Schwarzberg-Klamm for about ¾ hr.; we then diverge to the right by the road into the Heutal, with the Sonntags horn rising on
the N.; where the road divides, we ascend the valley to the left, passing
the Schneider Alp (3160'), to the fall (655' in height). The path leads behind
the fall. (Through the Fischbach-Tal to Seehaus and Ruhpolding, see p. 76.)
These two excursions may be combined, but not without a guide (6 K.).
*Sonn tagahorn (6435'); 5 hrs.; guide, not indispensable for adepts, 6 K.
A narrow road leads through the Heutal to the (3 hrs.) Hochalpe (inn in
summer), whence a marked path ascends to the Rosskar-Sattel (6410')
and the (2 hrs.) summit. Superb view. A shorter route, marked with red,
leads from Melleck through the Steinbach-Tal and the Rosskar to (3 hrs.)
the Rosskar-Sattel.

To the Reiteralpe, an interesting excursion. Road from Unken through
the Knie-Pass to (3 M.) Reit (1785'), see p. 208. We cross the Saalach
and ascend the Donnersbach-Tal via the Alpā Alp (4025') and the Guggenbühl-
Sattel to the (31/2 hrs.) Traunsteiner-Hütte (5250'; inn in summer),
finely situated on the Saurücken above the Reitertrett Alp. Hence we may ascend
the Weitschartenkopf (6195', 11/4 hr.), the Drei Brüder (6100'; 11/4 hr.),
the Häuselhorn (5105'; 21/2 hrs.), the Wagenriedelhorn (7400'; 21/2-3 hrs.),
the Stadelhorn (5005'; 3 hrs.), etc. Descend from the Traunsteiner-Hütte to the
N. over the Schreck-Sattel (6230') to Jettenberg (p. 91); to the N.E. via
the Grünger Alp and Schneigel Alp to the Schwarzbachwacht (p. 91); to
the S.E. via the Wegkar and the Halsgrube to the Hintersee (p. 91).

The Austrian and Bavarian frontier below Unken is guarded by
the Stein Pass, a fortified gateway. The road then ascends rapidly
to (21/4 M.) Melleck (2015'; Inn, with fine view), the seat of the
Bavarian custom-house. The road now passes Ristfeicht, and
descends the Bodenbühl, where several engagements took place during
the wars of 1800, 1805, and 1809, to (3 M.) Schneizelreut (1670';
*Inn). From this point we may proceed by the new road (better
for carriages) to (21/4 M.) Jettenberg (p. 91) and through the Saalach-
Tal to (41/2 M.) Reichenhall. Or (more interesting for walkers) we
may follow the old road, which rapidly ascends the Weissbach-Tal,
between the Müllnerhorn on the right and the Ristfeichthorn on the
left; before we reach the (21/2 M.) pump-house of Nesselgruben
(2120'), on the top of the pass, the road to the Mauthäusl (p. 80)
diverges to the left. We now descend past the (11/2 M.) Thumsee
(1730') to —
491/2 M. (by the new road; 501/2 M. by the old road) Reichenhall
(1555'), see p. 77.

42. The Zillertal.

Railway from Jenbach to Mayrhofen, 20 M., in 11/4 hr.; fares (no
1st class) 3 K. 80, 2 K. 40 h. — The Zillertal is at first broad and fertile,
enclosed by pine-clad heights and smiling pastures. Towards Zell it con-
tracts 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. 213),
which have been rendered more accessible by numerous paths and huts
constructed by the German and Austrian Alpine clubs, are well deserving
of a visit. Several of the paths, however, are still capable of improvement.

Jenbach, see p. 186. The line crosses the Inn to (11/4 M.) Rot-
holz (Esterhammer), passes Schloss Tanneck (an agricultural in-
stitute), and at (2 M.) Strass (1700'; Post) enters the Zillertal.
To the right, above us, is the Brettfull Chapel (2235'), a good point
III. Route 42. ZELL. Zillertal.

of view (1/2 hr.). Near (31/2 M.) Schlit ters (Jäger; Stern) the Brandberger Kolm, the Torhelm, the Gerloswand, and the Ahornspitze become visible in the background of the Zillertal.

A marked bridle-path ascends to the left to the Schlit tererberg (3120'; Hot. Schlitterbergerhof, very fair), a partially wooded plateau with charming views and several farms, which may also be reached from Rotholz (p. 209) by an easy cart-road (tobogganing in winter), and from Strass via the Brettfall Chapel in 11/2 hr. From the height 1/4 hr. to the N. of the inn the view comprises the Achensee and the Rofan and Karwendel Mts. The Kellerjoch (see below) may be ascended hence by a red-marked path through the wooded Oechsettal and over the Damjoch (5567') in 4 hrs. (guide desirable).

5 M. Gagering. — 61/4 M. Fügen (1785'; Post, Stern, Aigner, Sonne, all very fair), capital of the lower Zillertal.

The *Kellerjoch (7690'); 5-51/2 hrs., not difficult; guide, not necessary for adepts, 10 K.) is ascended from Fügen by a marked path via Pankrazberg and the (31/2 hrs.) Loas-Sattel (5520'; inn) to the (2 hrs.) top. Descent to (3 hrs.) Schwarz, see p. 188.

71/2 M. Kapfen (Mayer zur Schwäger Aussicht; Rose; Huber); then, beyond the Finsingbach, (8 M.) Urderns (Fachmair; Erzherzog Johann Inn at Finsing, 2 min. from the station). Farther on the line proceeds via (91/2 M.) Ried (Mayer, Pircher) to (101/2 M.) Kaltenbach (1830 ft.; *Post, R. 1 K. 20 h.; Brückenwirt), a prettily situated village.

On the opposite bank of the Ziller (1/4 hr.) lies the pleasant village of Stumm (1830'; Pinzger; Linderwirt; Zum Schiessstand), about 1/2 M. to the N. of which is the interesting Mörzen-Grund. — The easy and attractive ascent of the Kreuzjoch (8205') is accomplished from Stumm in 51/4-6 hrs. (guide 5 K.) via the Kapaus-Alpe (6238'). The descent may be made to the Wilde Krimml and Gerlos (p. 211). — Via the Wilde Krimml to Gerlos, 7 hrs., a toilsome route (guide 8 K.). We ascend the Mörzen-Grund to the Hämmerer-Scharte (845'), between the Katsenkopf and Torhelm, and descend into the Wilde Krimml, following the Krummbach, to Gerlos (p. 211).

We now follow the Ziller via (121/2 M.) Aschau (Löwe) and (131/2 M.) Erlach, finally crossing to the right bank.

15 M. Zell am Ziller. — Hotels. Bräud, with reading-room, Welsch wirt, Greiderer, Neuwirt, Tescher, Schneberger, Stern, on the right bank; Post, Daviter, with garden, on the left bank, all very fair. — Café Osthäuser, near the Post, with rooms. — Baths at Dengg's, Weidli's, and Hafer's.

Zell am Ziller (1885'), a well-to-do village (750 inhab.), is the chief place of the valley, which is here broad and fertile. To the E. rise the Hainsenberg, with the Maria-Rast Chapel, and the Gerlos wand (7105'), resembling a huge wall; S. the blunted pyramid of the Tristner (9065') and the snow-fields of the Ingent (9570').

Excursions (guides, Franz Schönherz, Joh. Schwender, and Stanislaus Taurer of Zell). A bridle-path from the Post Hotel ascends to the W. to (61/2 hr.) Köpfelstaudach (2490'), a farm-house on a spur of the Zellberg, with a belvedere commanding an excellent view. — On the right bank of the Ziller, about 1/2 M. to the S.E. of Zell, is a gold mine. A marked path ascends hence through the gorge of the Gerlosbach to (11/2 hr.) the Erzherzog Ferdinand Carl Waterfall, 1/2 hr. short of which a path to the Oetschien Inn diverges to the right (see p. 211). — The Gerlos wand (7105'; 41/2 hrs., guide 8 K.), reached via the village of Hainsenberg (p. 211) and
the Gerlosstein Alp, is a fine point of view, which presents no difficulty. A more extensive view is commanded by the Marchkopf (8200'), reached from Zell to the W. via the Zellberg and the Hirschdicht A1p in 3½ hrs., with guide.

To the E. of Zell opens the Gerlostal, through which a well-trodden but not very interesting bridle-path leads to the Pinzgau. To Gerlos 4 hrs., from Gerlos over the Platte to Krimml 4, over the Plattenkogel 5 hrs. (guide, not indispensable, from Zell to Krimml over the Platte 11, over the Plattenkogel 12 K.). The route leads from Zell to the S.E. to the (1¼ hr.) foot of the Hainsenberg, and then ascends either through the gorge of the Gerlosbach (see p. 210) to the (1½ hr.) Oetschen Inn (see below), or to the right (roughly paved cart-track), past the (20 min.) Maria-Rast Chapel (2320'; inn), to the village of (1½ hr.) Hainsenberg, where the better path from Mayrhofen is joined (see below). At the (1½ hr.) Oetschen Inn (3645') a small wooden platform affords a capital view of the lower Zillertal as far as the mountains beyond the Inn. The hilly path, leading chiefly through wood, now skirts the Gerlosbach, which flows through a gorge on the left, passes (1¼ hr.) Marteck (two houses), and crosses the (10 min.) Schönberg-Bach and the (1½ hr.) Zabernbach. We next cross the (20 min.) Weissbach, the (10 min.) Schwarsach, beyond which, near the *Inn zur Kühlen Rast, the path to the Brandberger Joch diverges to the right (see below), and the (20 min.) Wimmerbach, and immediately afterwards the Gerlosbach, and reach (5 min.) the hamlet of Gmünd (3810'; Krüller), where the valley expands. The path crosses the Gerlosbach twice more before reaching the (1¾ hr.) long village of Gerlos (4070'; Alpenrose, R. 1 K. 20 h., well spoken of; Stöckl, Kammerlander, R. 1 K.).

Excursions (guide, Jakob Hochstafl). Up the Schönach-Tal to the (1½ hr.) Iss-Aste (3810'); fine view of the head of the valley (Schönach Glacier, Zillerkogel, etc.). — The Ebenfeld-Aste (6155'), to the N., easily reached in 1½ hr., affords a fine view of the Schönach-Tal, with the Wildgerlosspitze and the Zillerkogel. — Ascent of the Torhelm (3175'; 3½-4 hrs., with guide), interesting and not difficult; the route ascends the Krummbach-Tal to the N. to the end of the valley (Wilde Krimml, p. 210), then turns to the right to the Hämmerer-Scharte (p. 210), and mounts the W. side to the summit (excellent survey of the Zillertal group). — The Kreuzjoch (8200'), easily ascended by a marked path via the Rieder-Tal in 3½ hrs., commands a similar view (see p. 210).

From Gerlos to Mayrhofen, 5 hrs., by a marked path descending at the village of Hainsenberg (see above) to the left, along the hillside, via Hollensenz. A preferable, but longer and more laborious route leads over the Brandberger-Joch (7 hrs.; marked path; guide, 10 K., not indispensable for adepts). From the (1 hr.) Inn zur Kühlen Rast (see above) we ascend the Schwarsach-Tal to the left to the Untere and Obere Schwarsach A1p and to the (1½-2 hrs.) Brandberger-Joch (7880') between the Brandberger Kolm and the Torhelm (*View). Then we descend through the Brandberger Kar to Brandberg (p. 214) and (3 hrs.) Mayrhofen (p. 213). — From the Joch the Brandberger Kolm (8880'; guide 8 K.), with a fine view of the Zillertal Glaciers, may be ascended by experts in 1-1½ hr. without difficulty.

We next pass the entrance to the Schönach-Tal (see above), cross the Krummbach (4155'), and ascend through wood to the (1 hr.)
Durlasboden (4600'), with an abandoned timber-dam. The valley bends to the S. (Wildgerlos-Tal, see below), and the background is formed by the Reichenspitze, with the Gerlos Glacier.

Wildgerlos-Tal. A bridle-path (guide from Zell 10-12 K.) ascends from the (1/2 hr.) bifurcation (see below) to the right via the Trissel Alp in 3½ hrs. to the Zittauer-Hütte (7645'; Inn in summer), a club-hut finely situated on the Lower Gerlos Lake. The Trisselkopf (Wildkarlkopf, 10,100'; 2½ hrs.), the Rosakopf (9315'; 1/2 hr.), the Mandlkarkopf (9125'; 2 hrs.), the Gubalkopf (Hohe Gabel, 10,720'; 3-3½ hrs.), the Reichenspitze (10,845'; 3½-4 hrs.), and the Wildgerlos spitze (10,770'; 4-4½ hrs.) may be ascended hence (the last two are difficult; guide from Zell 20 K.). Descent from the Reichenspitze to the Pflauner-Hütte (p. 214) difficult, to the Richter-Hütte (p. 161) moderately difficult. Easy and interesting passes lead from the Zittauer-Hütte over the Rainbach-Scharte (9665') to the (3½ hrs.) Krimmler Tauernhaus, and over the Rosskar-Scharte (8370') to the (3 hrs.) Richter-Hütte (comp. p. 161). — From the Zittauer-Hütte to the Platten Inn (3½-4 hrs.), path in bad repair.

The path continues to follow the N. side of the valley and crosses the (25 min.) Hollenzer Bach, the frontier of Salzburg and Tyrol. About 7 min. farther on is a finger-post pointing to the left to Ronach and Wald, straight on to Krimml, and to the right to the Zittauer-Hütte (see above). The direct route to the Pinzgau turns to the left and ascends along the Hollenzer Bach, crossing the stream twice. It then turns sharply to the N. and reaches (3/4 hr.) the flat saddle of the Gerlos Pass or Pinzgauer Höhe (4875'), beyond which it descends to (1/2 hr.) Ronach (4525'; plain inn), Waldberg (3/4 hr.; 3840'), and (3/4 hr.) Wald (p. 159).

A more attractive route is the marked bridle-path crossing the Pinzgauer Platte to Krimml (4 hrs.; guide not indispensable). The path leads straight on by the (1½ hr.) finger-post (see above), and ascends the N.W. slope of the Plattenkogel, then to the left to (3½ hr.) *Wall's Platten Inn (5560'). Marked path hence to the (12 min.) Reichenspitze-Ansicht. — Proceeding towards the E., past the (1½ hr.) Leitner-Alpe (5570'), we reach (10 min.) the Filsstein Alp (5380'; inn), with a finger-post, beyond which the Pinzgau and the Krimmler Tal and its cascades come in sight. We now descend in zigzags through wood to (1 hr.) Krimml (p. 159).

An even more picturesque route (also marked), though 1 hr. longer, crosses the Plattenkogel (guide not indispensable). At the (2½ hrs.) Platten Inn (see above) we diverge to the right and ascend in a S.E. direction, passing (40 min.) three chalets (finger-post) to the (20 min.) green top of the *Plattenkogel (6690'), which commands a fine view of the Pinzgau, with the Dreiherrnspitze to the S.E., the Reichenspitze and Gerlos Glacier to the S.W., and Krimml and its waterfalls far below. We then descend past the Schwarzenberg Monument, the route at first leading in a N.E. direction along the edge of a deep precipice (right). At (40 min.) the Filsstein Alp we join the Pinzgauer Platte route (see above).

Beyond Zell the railway ascends the right bank of the Ziller, via (17½ M.) Ramsberg-Hippach and (18 M.) Bühel (Berger's Inn).

20 M. Mayrhofen. — Hotels. *Neuhauß, R. 1 1/2-2, pens. 5-7 K.; *Neue Post & Stern, R. 1 1/2-2 K; Alte Post, very fair; *Brugger, 4 min. from the station, on the left bank of the Ziller, R. 1-2, pens. from 5 K.; Goldne
Rose, very fair; Krammer, Buchl, Geissler, at Strass, 1/2 M. above Mayrhofen (p. 216); R. 60-1 K. 20 hrs.; Oblasner's Stillupklamm Inn, 1/2 M. farther, R. 11/4-2, pens. 4/4-5 K., omnibus 60 hrs., well spoken of.

**Mayrhofen** (2065'), a village with 1096 inhab., the terminus of the Zillertal railway, is beautifully situated in a green valley amidst lofty mountains (Ahornspitze, Filzenberg, Tristern, Grünberg). The valley divides here into four branches ('Gründe'): E. the Zillergrund, S.E. the Stillup, S.W. the Zemmtal, W. the Tuxer-Tal.


Tariff: to Ginzing (3 hrs.) 4, Rossag (4 hrs.) 6, Breitlahner (3 hrs.) 6, the Berliner-Hütte (8 hrs.) 10, Dominikus-Hütte (7 hrs.) 9, Olperer-Hütte (10 hrs.) 12, Riffler-Hütte (7 hrs.) 9, Greizer-Hütte (7/2 hrs.) 9, Planener-Hütte (6 hrs.) 10 K.

An attractive walk, with a succession of pretty views (marked path; there and back 3 1/2 hrs.) may be taken to the N.W. to (1 1/4 hr.) Astegg (3860'; Eberl's Inn, fair) and back via Finkenberg. From Asteggs we may ascend the Gschösswand (6420'; 2 hrs.) and the "Penkenberg (6570'; 2 1/2 hrs.), two fine points of view (guides not indispensable for adepts). — Another pleasant walk of 2 hrs. (there and back) may be taken to the Stillupklamm. A marked path, diverging to the left at the (20 min.) Inn zur Stillupklamm (p. 216; finger-post), ascends the right bank of the Stillup-Bach (see p. 214), passing three fine waterfalls, and joins the (50 min.) old path (p. 214), by which we return.

The 'Ahornspitze (3750'; 6-0 1/2 hrs.; guide 12 K.; not difficult) commands a magnificent view. Beyond the (10 min.) bridge over the Zillertal path (see below) a path (red marks) ascends to the left via the Fellenberg-Alpe (5230') to the (4-4 1/2 hrs.) Edel-Hütte in the Fellenbergkar (7340'; inn in summer) and to (2 hrs.) the top. The descent may be made from the Edel-Hütte by a club-path to the Fitzen Alp (6250'; fine view of the Stillup glaciers) and to Moigg's Inn in the Stillup-Tal (p. 214).

The Zillergrund, which opens to the E. and is drained by the Zillertal, is traversed by several fatiguing passes leading to the Ahntal. The most frequented of these crosses the Hundskehle-Joch (11-12 hrs. from Mayrhofen to St. Peter; guide, advisable for novices, 16 K.). From Mayrhofen a path (red marks) ascends through wood to (1 1/2 hr.) Brandberg (3800'; Tanner), a picturesquely situated village (over the Brandberger Joch to Gerlos, see p. 211), and then proceeds on the right bank of the Zillertal to (1 hr.) Hünsting (3450'; Krall, plain) and past the Hohenberg Alp to the (1 1/2 hr.) shooting-lodge In der Au (3667'; good accommodation), where the path to the Hörndl-Joch diverges to the right (see below). [The Grundschatzner (10,600'; not difficult for experts) may be ascended hence via the Koanzen-Hütte and the Koanzen Glacier in 6 hrs. (guide 18 K.; splendid view). The descent may be made to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Birberg Alp (p. 214).]

In the Zillergrund, 1 hr. above the Au Alp, is the Bärenbad Alp (4700'; Wegscheider's Inn, very fair), where the valley divides: to the right the Hundskehle-Grund, to the left (straight on) the Zillergründl (to the Plauener Hütte see p. 214). We now ascend the Hundskehle-Grund, past the Salzen Alp, Neuheiten, and Mittel-Hütten, and beyond three small lakes, over débris to the (4 hrs.) Hundskehle-Joch (8400'), with a view of the Riesersfender, etc., and thence descend to (2 1/2 hrs.) St. Peter (p. 228). — The Rauchkofel (10,670'; 5 1/2-6 hrs. from the Bärenbad Alp; fatiguing but interesting) may be ascended by diverging to the left at the first lake in the Hundskehlegrund and ascending the détritus-slope on the W. side (guide necessary, from Mayrhofen 15 K.). Fine view from the top (comp. p. 229).

— The Napfspitze (10,320'; 3 hrs.), an attractive peak, not difficult for adepts, is ascended from the lower lake (see above) via the Hundskehle Glacier (guide 15 K.).

Through the Sondergrund, which opens to the S. at the Au (see above), a monotonous path (red marks), passing several alps, ascends finally over
debris to (4 hrs.) the Hörndl-Joch (3830'; fine view of the Rieserferner, etc.), and then descends through the Hollenz-Tal to (2½ hrs.) St. Jakob in the Ahrental (p. 228).

Above the Bärenbad, in the upper part of the Zillergrundl, are the Zillerplattenspitze Alp (5515'), the (1 hr.) Zillerhütten Alp (5650'), and the (20 min.) Kuchelmoos Alp (5835'), beyond which the path traverses the sterile head of the valley, and ascends over rough stones and rocks (fatiguing) to the (3½ hrs.) Heiligenste-Jöchtl or Feld-Jöchtl (8720'; view), whence it descends to (2½ hrs.) Kasern (comp. p. 229; guide 16 K.). — In the Kuchelmoos-Kar, 1½ hr. above the Kuchelmoos Alp (see above; guide from Mayrhofen 10 K.), is the Plauener-Hütte of the G. A. C. (7465'; inn in summer), whence the Reichenspitze (10,845') may be ascended in 4 hrs. with guide (10 K.), via the crevassed Kuchelmoos Glacier (see pp. 161, 212). Other ascents from the Plauener-Hütte (for adepts only) are the Kuchelmoosspitze (10,660'; 3½ hrs.; guide 9 K.), the Wildgerlostspitze (10,770'; 4½ hrs.; guide 10 K.), the Zillerplattenspitze (10,320'; 3½ hrs.; guide 10 K.), the Zillerchartenspitze (10,290'; 3½ hrs.; guide 10 K.), and the Schwarzkopf (10,170'; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 12 K.); comp. p. 161. — From the Plauener-Hütte over the Gamserhütte (3610') to the (4 hrs.) Richter-Hütte (p. 161), not difficult for experts (guide 7 K.).

From the pass, the Richterspitze (10,105') may be ascended in ½ hr. (guide 2 K. extra), see p. 161. — From the Plauener-Hütte a new club-path, much preferable to the stony track through the bottom of the valley, leads to the (2½ hrs.) Heiligenste-Jöchtl (see above).

The Stillup-Tal, stretching to the S.E., between the Ahornspitze on the left and the Tristner on the right, up to the main range at the head of the Zillertal, will repay a visit, at least as far as Moigg's Inn (ca. 3½ hrs.; guide unnecessary). At the (20 min.) Inn zur Stillupklamm (p. 216) we diverge to the left from the main path and ascend through the Stillup-Klämmer (p. 213), cross the (9½ hrs.) Klammtsteig (3000') to the left bank, and ascend a wild ravine to the (9½ hrs.) Lacknerbrunn Inn (3410'), in the upper part of the valley. We continue to follow the left bank, enjoying a fine view of the head of the valley, and by the (1½ hr.) fourth bridge cross to the right bank. 1 hr. Vincenz-Jagdhaus (3950'; rmts.); ¼ hr. farther is Moigg's Inn (3935'; 40 beds), with a fine view of the head of the valley. Ascent of the Ahornspitze (6 hrs.), see p. 213. — Continuing to follow the right bank of the Stillup-Bach, we pass the Birberg Alp (4155') and reach the (2 hrs.) Taxach Alp (4655'), with a shooting-lodge, and the (1 hr.) upper Stapfen Alp (5465'; poor accommodation), in a desolate basin at the head of the valley. From this point the Stangenspitze (10,630'; 5 hrs.) and the Wollbachspitze (10,500'; 5 hrs.) may be ascended by experts (guides 18 K. each). — From the Stapfen Alp over the Stillup Glacier and the Keilbach-Joch (9410'), between the Grüne Wand and the Gfellenspitze, to Steinhaus in the Ahrental (p. 228), a fatiguing route of 7-8 hrs. (guide from Mayrhofen 18 K.). The route over the Wollbach-Joch (9315'), between the Wollbachspitze and the Gfellenspitze, to (8 hrs.) St. Jakob, is less attractive and even more fatiguing. The Frankbach-Joch (9040'), between the Grosse Lößler and the Keilbachspitze, offers a fine glacier-tour but is very trying (guide 19 K.). The ascent of the Keilbachspitze (10,160'; 1½ hr.), to the F. of the Frankbach Glacier, and that of the Grosse Lößler (11,095'; 2½ hrs.), to the W., are difficult (see p. 228). — The route from the Taxach-Hütte over the Lapen-Scharte (8800') to the (5½ hrs.) Greizer-Hütte (p. 217) is toilsome (guide 8 K.). The ascent of the Gigelitz (p. 217) may be conveniently combined with it.

Through the Tuxer-Tal, the most populous of the above valleys, a well-trodden route leads from Mayrhofen to (11½ hrs.) St. Jodok on the Brenner Railway (p. 260; to Hinter-Tux 5½ hrs.; guide 6 K., useless). The path crosses the Zemm-bach by the (35 min.) Untere Steeg (see p. 216), and ascends to (3½ hr.) Finkenberg (2755'; Eberl, Neuwirt, both plain). It then runs high up along the slope, passing the chalets of Persal (Hauser's Inn), with retrospect of the
Ahornspitze, etc. (to the Karlsteg by the 'Schumann-Weg', 40 min., see below). At the (3/4 hr.) Freithof (3440'; Krapfenwirt, very fair) the path crosses to the right bank of the Tuxer Bach, and at (1 hr.) Vorder-Lanersbach (4120'; Kapellenwirt, good) it recrosses to the left bank. — 1/2 hr. Lanersbach, or Vorder-Tux (4230'; *Stock, Brückenwirt; Jägerwirt, all plain).

The ascent of the *Rastkogel (9065'; 11/2 hrs.; guide 8 K.), which commands a fine view of the Zillertal mountains, is not difficult. The route leads via the Lämmerbichl Alp. — Over the Geisel-Joch or the Junsjoch to Schatz, see p. 188.

The Dornauerg-Klamm (p. 216) may be combined with the Tuxer Tal by an addition of 11/2 hr. to our walk, if we follow the route described below to the Karlsteg (from Mayrhofen 11/4 hr.) and then return along the W. slope of the valley, ascending the Schumann-Weg (see p. 216), to the (11/4 hr.) Persal-Brücke; beyond the bridge (inn, p. 214), we proceed either to the right (to 10 min.) Finkenberg, or to the left to (2 hrs.) Lanersbach.

Beyond Lanersbach we cross the brook twice and then ascend its left bank via Junsberg and Madsein, enjoying a fine view of the Kasernerspitzen, Olperer, Gefrorne Wand, etc. Beyond a wooded eminence (rough path) we reach (13/4 hr.) Hinter-Tux (4900'; *Kirchler's Inn, often crowded in summer), splendidly situated, with a primitive bath-establishment (water 71° Fahr.).

An interesting visit may be paid (along the left bank) to the three Tuxer Waterfalls, which precipitate themselves into deep rocky basins, spanned by natural rock-bridges (to the lower fall, 20 min.). The ascent to the falls and the rock-bridges is difficult and not recommended. From the (11/4 hr.) top fall a footpath leads to the (1/2 hr.) Sommerberg Alp (see below). — To obtain a view of the glaciers we must follow the Tuxer-Joch route as far as the (1/2 hr.) wood, or, better, to the (11/2 hr.) guide-post (see below), whence we may proceed to the left to the (10 min.) Sommerberg Alp, or Kasern Alp (6455'), commanding a beautiful view of the Gefrorne Wand and distinguished by a rich flora. A still finer view is enjoyed from the *Frauenwand (8335'), 5/4 hr. to the S. of the Tuxer-Joch (p. 216; 31/2 hrs. from Hinter-Tux; guide 6 K., unnecessary).

Excursions (guides, Dav. Kirchler, Sim. and Jos. Tipotzsch). In a picturesque situation on the side of the Gefrorne Wand, 31/2 hrs. from Hinter-Tux (path toilsome, diverging to the left at the Sommerberg Alp; guide 5 K.), is the Rudolf Spangnagel-Haus (8310') of the Austrian Tourist Club, serving as a starting-point for the ascent of the Riffler (10,645'; 21/2-3 hrs.; guide 10 K.), the Olperer (11,415'; 4-5 hrs.; guide 15 K.; difficult), the Gefrorne Wandspitzen (N. peak 10,795'; easy; S. peak 10,745', difficult; 3-31/2 hrs.; guide 12 K.), the Kleine Kasernerspitze (10,150'; 2 hrs.; guide 9 K.), and the Große Kasernerspitze (10,700'; 21/2-3 hrs.; guide 10 K.). — From Hinter-Tux a fine route crosses the Riffler-Scharte (9450) and the Federbett Glacier to the (6 hrs.) Riffler-Hütte and (2 hrs.) Rosshag (p. 217; guide 12 K.). With this route may easily be combined ascents of the Riffler (see above and p. 217); from the Riffler-Scharte via the Federbett Glacier, 11/2 hr.) and the Reatepitze (10,000'; 1 hr. from the Federbett). — Over the Reiten-Scharte (10,045') to the Dominikus-Hütte (5 hrs. from the Spangnagel-Haus; guide 12 K.), see pp. 220, 219.

From Hinter-Tux the path (marked; guide, not indispensable, to Kasern 6, to St. Jodok 8 K.) ascends to the (3/4 hr.) bridge over the Weitenbach, beyond which we proceed to the left to the (11/2 hr.) guide-post (fine view), where the route to the Sommerberg Alp and the Spangnagel-Haus diverges to the left (see above). We, however, keep
straight on to the right to the (1¼ hr.) Tuxer-Joch, or Schmirner-Joch (7675'; hence to the Frauenwand, ¾ hr., see p. 215). From the cross we overlook the bleak Weiten-Tal to the right, which descends to the E. to Hinter-Tux. Here we turn sharply to the left (finger-post) and reach on the saddle a second cross, from which we descend to the chalet in the basin lying before us, and thence by numerous zigzags over steep and stony slopes into the Schmirner-Tal. We now descend via (1¼ hr.) Kasern (5340'; Zingerle) and (¾ hr.) Inner-Schmirn (4920'), at the mouth of the Wildlahner-Tal (to the Geraer-Hütte, see p. 261), to (½ hr.) Schmirn (3560'; Eller; Fischer) and (1¼ hr.) St. Jodok (p. 260).

The Zemmtal divides at Breitlahner (5 hrs. from Mayrhofen; see p. 218) into the Zemmgund to the left (E.; in the direction of the Ahrntal) and the Zamser-Tal to the right (W.; route over the Pfitscher-Joch to Sterzing). Beyond Mayrhofen, at the (10 min.) hamlet of Strass (Geisler's Inn), the road crosses the Zillerbach (to the left, red-marked path to the Edel-Hütte, p. 213; to the right to Kreidl's large collection of garnets, for sale), and then, at the (10 min.) Stillupklamm Inn, the Stillup-Bach. After 100 paces more we turn to the left (to the left the path via the Untere Steg to Finkenberg, p. 214) and reach (½ hr.) the covered bridge, known as the Hochsteig (2340'), crossing the Zemmbach, which here emerges from a wild ravine (beyond the bridge is the Hotel Hochsteig, picturesquely situated). The road then ascends on the left bank across the pastures of Lindtal, passing (10 min.) the Linde Inn (very fair), through the Dornauberg-Klamm, a profound ravine, enclosed by lofty, pine-clad rocks, between which the Zemmbach is precipitated in numerous cascades. Finest view from a projecting rock to the left near the (15 min.) Jochberg Inn. The Karlsteig (2820'), ¾ hr. from Mayrhofen, crosses the torrent which here dashes wildly over huge rocks. (The 'Schumann-Weg', ascending by rocky steps to the right, leads to Finkenberg, see p. 215.) In the background rises the snow-clad Ingent (9570'). Beyond this point the track ascends gradually on the right bank of the Zemmbach, passing the (½ hr.) Karlsteig Inn (on the left bank) and (40 min.) the Schliffstein Inn. We then reach (20 min.; ½ hr. from the Karlsteig) —

Ginzling, or Dornauberg (3280'; *Kröll, R. 1¼ K.; *Tipotsch's Neu-Ginzling Inn, R. 1-1½ K.; both with baths), prettily situated at the mouth of the Floiten-Tal.


To the S.E. opens the Floiten-Tal, which is worthy of a visit (to the Greizer-Hütte ½ hrs.; guide 8 K., not necessary). Good bridle-path (red marks) to the (½ hr.) Höhenberg Alp (3980'), a little before reaching which a view of the Floiten Glacier is obtained, and past the Franzens-
Zillertal. **ROSSHAG. Map. p. 212. — III. R. 42. 217**

**Jagdhaus (rfmts.) to the (1/4 hr.) Sulzen Alp (4285'), where we cross to the right bank. We then pass the (1/2 hr.) Bockach Alp (4600; Egger's Inn) and the (3/4 hr.) Baumgarten Alp (4325') and ascend to the left to the (2 hrs.) Greizer-Hütte (7225'; Inn in summer), on the Griesfeld, commanding a full survey of the crevassed Floitenspitze, encircled by the Löffler, Floiten spitze, and Mörchner. — The highest ascents may be made from this hut: *Grosse Löffler (11,085'), across the Floiten Glacier and the arete between the Löffler and the Trippachspitze (10,785') in 4-5 hrs. (guide 13 K.), laborious; superb panorama (descent to the Schwarzenstein-Hütte, see p. 221). — *Gigelsitz (10,045'), over the Lapen-Scharte (8880') in 3 hrs. (guide 9 K.), highly interesting but rather fatiguing. The ascent may be made through the Lapenkar into the Stillup-Grund. — *Schwarzenstein (11,050'), via the crevassed Floiten Glacier and the Trippach-Sattel in 3 1/2-4 hrs. (guide 12, with descent to the Berliner-Hütte 14 K.), not difficult for experts (comp. p. 218). — The Lapen spitze (9830'; 2 1/2 hrs.), Kleine Löffler (9870'; 3 hrs.), Floitenspitze (10,380'; 3 1/2 hrs.), Grosse Mörchner (10,785'; 3 1/2 hrs.), and other peaks may also be climbed from the Greizer-Hütte. — Over the Trippach Saddle (10,020') to the Schwarzenstein-Hütte (3 1/2 hrs.; guide 10 K.) and Taufers (8 hrs.; guide 16 K.), a fine glacier-route for adepts. The ascent of the *Schwarzenstein may be easily combined with this route (comp. above and p. 218). — Over the Mörchner-Scharte (9470'), between the Kleine Mörchner and the Feldkopf, to the Berliner-Hütte (p. 218) in 6-7 hrs. (guide 11 K.), fatiguing and dangerous owing to falling stones.

The *Tristner (9065') is ascended from Ginzing in 5-5 1/2 hrs. (guide 9, with descent to the Stillup-Grund 11 K.). The route ascends in a N.E. direction to the (2 1/2 hrs.) beautifully-situated shooting-box of Wandeck (5830'; rfmts. and beds), from which a steep climb of 2 1/2-3 hrs. brings us to the summit (splendid view).

To the Gunkel, 2 hrs. from Ginzing (guide 2 K., not indispensible). We follow the right bank of the Zemmbach and then (1/4 hr.) ascend to the left through wood to the (1 1/2 hr.) Max-Hütte (4875'; rfmts.), a shooting-box which affords a fine view of the head of the valley (Feldkopf, Rotkopf, etc.). From the head of the valley an interesting but somewhat difficult pass leads over the Gunkelpfanne and the Melcher-Schartl (9535), between the Feldkopf and Rotkopf, to the Schwarze See and the (6 1/2-7 hrs.) Berliner-Hütte (guide from Ginzing 10 K.). — The Ingent (9570'; 4 1/2 hrs. from the Jagdhaus; guide 10 K.), an attractive peak, not difficult for adepts, is ascended through the Gunkelkar. — The Feldkopf (Zaigmondy-Spitze; 10,120') may be ascended from the Gunkel via the Melcher-Schartl and the S.E. arete in 4 1/2-5 hrs. (difficult; guide 13, to the Berliner-Hütte 15 K.).

The path (usually in bad condition) crosses the Zemmbach near the church of Dornauberg, and leads past the fall of the Gunkelbach (on the left) to (1 hr.) Rosshag (3595'; Frankhauser's Inn, R. 1 1/2 K., very fair).

Ascents (guides, Stanislaus Tipotch, Franz, Fried., and Ludwig Wechselberger). Ascent of the *Riffler (10,645'; 6 1/2-7 hrs.), laborious but very interesting (guide 10, with descent to Hinter-Tux 15 K.). The bridle-path (red marks) diverges to the right from the path through the valley about 20 min. above Rosshag and leads via the Gschwanntner Alp and the Birgberg Alp to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Riffler-Hütte (7380'; provision-depot), in the Birgbergkar, picturesquely situated on a small terrace. Thence past the small Riffler-See (7560') in the Steinkar to the (1 1/2 hr.) Federbett Glacier, and across the latter (almost no crevasses) to (2 hrs.) the summit (magnificent view). Descent either to the N. via the (1 hr.) Riffler-Scharte (see below) to (2 1/2 hrs.) Hinter-Tux (p. 241); or (more difficult) to the W. to the (2 hrs.) Spannagel-Haus by the Gefrorene Wand Glacier. — From the Riffler-Hütte over the Riffler-Scharte (9450') to (4 1/2 hrs.) Hinter-Tux, see p. 215 (guide 11 K.); the ascent of the Realspitze (10,000') from the Riffler-Hütte 3 1/2 hrs. may be easily combined with this route. — The direct descent to Breitlahner, below the Gschwanntner Alp, leads to the right from the guide-post direct to the Kaserle Alp (p. 218).
The path continues to follow the left bank of the Zemmbach, crossing the Rifflerbach (to the right, red-marked path to the Riffler-Hütte, p. 217), to the Kaserle Alp and to (1 hr.) Neu-Breitlahner (4070'; *Eder's Inn, with baths and telephone, bed 1½ K.), at the junction of the Zemmbach with the Zamaerbach.

To the S.E. here opens the *Zemmgrund or Schwarzensteingrund, a valley rich in minerals, which deserves a visit. (Bridle-path to the Berliner-Hütte, 3-3½ hrs.; guide 7 K., unnecessary.) From Neu-Breitlahner the path, passing the inn of Alt-Breitlahner (very fair), ascends the right bank of the Zemmbach to the (3/4 hr.) Schwemm Alp (4465'), situated in a broad basin covered with débris. To the right rises the Grosse Greiner (p. 219). About 20 min. farther on the path ascends to the left to the (¼ hr.) Gradowind-Hütte (5240'; inn in summer, 12 beds), finely situated at the base of huge cliffs. Thence we proceed to the (1 hr.) Alpenrose Inn (6095'), opposite the Waxeck Alp, situated on the left bank at the foot of the Waxeck Glacier. In ½ hr. more we reach the Berliner-Hütte (6745'; *Inn in summer, three houses with 30 rooms and 68 beds at 2 K. - 3 K. 20 h.; telephone to Mayrhofen), splendidly situated on the Schwarzenstein Alp. To the S.E. the Schwarzenstein Glacier; S. the Horn and Waxeck Glaciers, surrounded by the Ochsner, Rotkopf, Kleine and Grosse Mörchner, Hornspitzen, Thurnerkamp, Mösele, Schönibichler Horn, Talggenköpfe, and Grosse Greiner.

About 5 min. from the hut in the Horn Glacier is an artificial iccrotto (adm. 50 h.), Skirting the tongue of the glacier (red marks), we may thence proceed to the (20 min.) Granat-Hütten on the Waxeck Glacier. — The Rossrucken (8200'; ½ hr.), between the Horn and Waxeck glaciers, commands a splendid view (finger-posts; guide not indispensable).

An excellent point of view is the Schwarze See (8070), at the foot of the Rotkopf, 1½ hr. to the N.E. (path indicated by marks; small shelter-hut).

Ascents from the Berliner-Hütte (guides, Joh. Huber, Matt. and Joh. Fiecht; guides had better be brought from Ginzling; tariff thence to the Berliner Hütte 5 K.). The arduous ascent of the Ochsner (10,190'; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 8 K.; fine view) may be combined (1½ hr. additional) with that of the Rotkopf (9610'; ½ hrs.) by practised and expert mountaineers. — The Feldkopf (Zeigmond-Spitze 10,120'; 1½-4 hrs.; guide 10 K.) is difficult and should not be attempted except by adepts. The route runs past the (1½ hr.) Schwarze See to the (1 hr.) Feldscharte, on the S.E., and then ascends to the left, over steep and smooth rocks, to (1 hr.) the summit (p. 217). — The *Grosse Mörchner (10,785'; ½ hrs.; guide 9 K.), via the Schwarzenstein Glacier, presents no difficulty when the condition of the snow is favourable (fine view) and may easily be combined with the ascent of the Schwarzenstein. — The *Schwarzenstein (11,035'; ¾ hrs.; guide 10), to the Schwarzenstein-Hütte 12, Taufers 19, to the Greizer-Hütte 14 K.), on easy and very attractive ascent, commands a splendid panorama. The route ascends the Zemmbach and then crosses it to (1½ hr.) a cairn on the Saurussel (9260'), beyond which it ascends through the Mörchnerkar and across the Schwarzenstein Glacier, to the (2 hrs.) snowy saddle (10,180') next the Floiten Glacier, and thence to the right, near the snow-arête, to the (1 hr.) summit, with a small shelter-hut (wine-depot) and a trigonometrical pyramid. The descent may be made to (1 hr.) the Schwarzenstein-Hütte (p. 221) and (6 hrs.) Taufers (guide indispensable as far as the Daimer-Hütte), or from the Trippach-Sattel via the Floiten
Glacier to the (3 hrs.) Greizer-Hütte (p. 217). — The Berliner-Spitze or Dritte Hornspitze (10,735'; 5 hrs.; guide 10 K.) presents no great difficulty and is repaying. The other Hornspitzen (first peak 10,610' and second peak 10,410', above the Schwarzenstein Glacier; fourth peak 10,405, and fifth peak 10,395', above the Horn Glacier) are less attractive ascents from this side and are better combined with the passes to Taufers mentioned below and at p. 227. — The ascent of the Thurnerkamp (11,225'), via the Horn Glacier and the Rosaruck-Joch in 5-6 hrs., is very difficult (guide 18, to the Chemnitzer-Hütte 20, to Taufers 25 K.). Of a similar description is the Grosse Mösle (11,430'), which may be climbed via the Eastern Mösle-Scharte (10,740') in 6 hrs. (guide 14, to Furtschagel 16, to Taufers 25 K.). Both these are easier from the S. side (Chemnitzer-Hütte, p. 228). — The Schönbichler Horn (10,285'; 4 hrs.; 10 K.) is approached by the 'Berliner Weg' via the Wazeck Glacier and the Schönbichler-Grat (not difficult for experts). Descent to the (11/2 hr.) Furtschagel-Haus (p. 220; guide 10 K.). — The Grosse Greiner (10,510'; 41/2-5 hrs. from the Wazeck Alp; guide 15 K.) is an interesting but difficult climb, for adepts only, via the Schnee-Sattel (6000'); see p. 220.

To the CHEMNITZER-HÜTTE over the Tratter-Joch (9950'), 7-8 hrs., with guide (to Taufers 17 K.), very interesting and not difficult for adepts when the snow is in a favourable condition (new club-paths to the Horn and Trattenbach Glaciers) The Fifth Hornspitze (10,395') may be ascended from the pass in 4/4 hr. — More laborious and less interesting passes to Taufers are the Schwarzenbach-Scharte, Schwarzenbach-Joch, Millerbach-Joch, and Rosaruck-Joch (see p. 227). Over the Trippach-Sattel to the Schwarzenstein-Hütte, see above and p. 227. Over the Mélcher-Scharte to the Gunkel, and over the Mörchner-Scharte to the Greizer-Hütte, see p. 217.)

Over the PFITSCHER-JOCH to the BRENNER, 11-11 1/2 hrs., or to STERIZING, 10-10 1/2 hrs. from Breitlahner, an easy but rather long route. Guide hardly requisite in settled weather (from Breitlahner to St. Jakob 11, from St. Jakob to Sterzing 6 K.; from Breitlahner via the Landshuter-Hütte to the Brenner 17 K.). The bridle-path from Neu-Breitlahner ascends rapidly on the left bank of the Zamser Bach over the Zamser Schinder. Farther on it ascends more gradually, passing the Wesendle Alp and the pretty Friesenberg Wasserfall, to the (2 hrs.) DONIMIKUS-HÜTTE (5525'; Inn in summer, 36 beds; telephone), situated opposite the entrance to the Schlegeis-Tal, with its glacier-clad background. On the right bank of the stream is the humble Zamser Alp.

Excursions. A good but at first rather steep path (guide convenient; 3 K.) diverges to the right from the Pfitscher-Joch route, about 5 min. above the Dominikus-Hütte, crosses the Zamserbach, and ascends to the (2 1/2 hrs.) olperer-Hütte (7825'; provision-depôt), in the Riepenkorn, overlooking the beautiful Schlegeis-Tal with the Furtschagel and Schlegeis glaciers, above which, from left to right, rise the Klein and Grosse Greiner, the Schönbichler Horn, Mösle, Mutnock, Breitnock, Weisszint, Hochfeiler, Hochfernerspitze, and Hochstetter. — This hut is the best starting-point for the ascent of the ~Olperer (11,415'; 3 1/2-4 hrs.). The route crosses the Riepen Glacier. The last part, surmounting the E. arête, is a stiff climb, but presents no special difficulty to those who have steady heads, if the rocks are clear of snow or ice; stout worsted gloves should be taken (guide 15, with descent to Hinter-Tux 20 K.; two guides necessary for a single traveller). The Olperer-Hütte is also the best starting-point for the ascent of the Gefrorenen Wandspitzen (N. peak 10,795', S. peak 10,745'), via the Riepen-Scharte (3 1/2 hrs.; guide 10, with descent to Hinter-Tux 16 K.), the Fussstein (10,950'; 4 hrs.; difficult; guide 13 K.), and the Schrammacher
(11,210': 6 hrs.; guide 13, with descent to St. Jakob in Pfitsch 17 K.). From the Olperer and the Gehrner Wandspitzen, to the Spannagel-Haus (p. 215), 5 hrs. (to Hinter-Tux 7%/2 hrs., to the Tuxer-Joch 7-8 hrs.), an attractive glacier expedition, free from difficulty (guide to Hinter-Tux 12 K.).

The Schlegeis-Tal well repays a visit. A good path, indicated by marks, leads from the Dominikus-Hütte (guide, not indispensable, 2-3 K.), via the Schleieis and Hörbinger Alpen, to (2%/3-3 hrs.) the Furtshagel-Haus (1810'; Inn in summer; telephone), at the foot of the Furtshagel and Schlegeis Glaciers, commanding a magnificent survey of the surrounding peaks (from W. to E.: Hochstetter, Hochferner spitze, Hochfeiler, Westsint, Breitnack, Mutnack, Grosse Möseie, Schondicher Horn, Talgenkopfe, Greiner).—Mountain Ascents: Schönichlter Horn (10,285'; 3 hrs.; guide 8 K.; comp. p. 219), easy and highly attractive; descent to the Berliner-Hütte (8 hrs.; guide 9 K.), Talgenkopf (10,320'; 3%/2 hrs.; 8 K.), arduous. Grosse Greiner (10,510'; 4-4%/2 hrs.; 13 K.), ascended through the Reischbergkar, the last part difficult (descent to Waxeck, see p. 219). Mössee (11,435'; 4%/2 hrs.; 10 K.), by the Furtshagel Glacier, not difficult for experts (see p. 221). Mutnack (10,410'; 3%/2 hrs.; 5 K.), and Breitnack (10,570'; 4 hrs.; 8 K.), via the Schlegeis Glacier, not difficult. The Hochfeiler (11,560'; 6-6 hrs.; 14 K.) ascended via the Hochstetter Glacier (steep ice-slope, 1810' high) and the Oberberg Glacier, and the Weissein (11,115'; 4%/2-5 hrs.; 14 K.), via the Schlegeis-Scharte (10,115') and the N.E. arête, are both difficult (see pp. 221, 233).—Over the Neves-Sattel (9970') to the Chemnitzer-Hütte, 5-6 hrs., not difficult (guide 11 K.), see p. 227. Over the Gries-Scharte (9189'), between the Hochferner spitze and the Hochstetter, to the Oberberg-Tal (to St. Jakob in Pfitsch 7 hrs.; guide 11 K.), trying.

From the Dominikus-Hütte over the Alpiner Scharte to the Geraer Hütte (5%/2-6 hrs.; guide 10 K.), rather laborious but repaying. A path diverges to the right from the Pfitscher-Joch route, about 20 min. above the Dominikus-Hütte (finger-post) crosses the brook to the Neuzafer Hut, and ascends through the Unter-Schrammack-Tal and up the steep and stony Unter-Schrammachkar to the (4 hrs.) Alpiner-Scharte (9710'), between the Fussstein and the Schrammacher (fine view). Descent on the N. side across snow and then by a good club-path to the (1%/4 hr.) Geraer-Hütte (p. 261).

The path crosses to the right bank above the Dominikus-Hütte and, gradually ascending, intersects the highest reach of the valley (on the right is the Stampfl Glacier, from which issues the Zamsbergbach). We finally ascend the Schinder to the (2%/1 hrs.) Pfitscher-Joch (7375'; *Rainer's Inn), which affords a fine view, to the left, of the Rotwand and Hochferner. In the foreground, far below, are the green Pfitscher-Tal and the serrated ridge which separates it from the Pfunders-Tal, with the Pletzenhorn, Rote Beil, and Grabspitz; at the end of the Pfitscher-Tal rises the Rollspitze; and 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 Rotwand or Rotbacher Spitze (9525'; interesting) may be ascended from the Joch in 2%/2 hrs. (guide 7 K.). The Hohe Wandspitze (10,775'; 4 hrs.; guide 10 K.), the Sägewandspitze (10,590'; 4 hrs.; 10 K.), and the Schrammacher (11,210'; 6 hrs.; 13 K.; difficult) may also be ascended hence via the Stampfl Glacier (comp. pp. 216, 261).

From the Pfitscher-Joch to the Brenner by the Landschuter Wgr, 6%/2-7 hrs., repaying (guide not indispensable). The path (blue and white marks) descends a little to the right and then runs along the hillside almost at one level, skirting the precipices
of the Kluppen and Kraxentrager and affording pretty views of the Pfitscher mountains from the Hochsteller to the Wilde Kreuzspitze. Finally it ascends over snow to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Kraxentrager-Sattel, where a fine view of the Oetztal and Stubai glaciers is suddenly disclosed towards the W. About 3 min. to the right above the pass is the Landshuter-Hütte (8990'; inn in summer; see p. 262). Ascent of the *Kraxentrager, 1-1 1/4 hr., see p. 262. The descent from the hut leads through the Venna-Tal to the (3 hrs.) Brenner station (p. 262).

From the Pfitscher-Joch to Sterzing, 5 1/2-6 hrs. (guide needless). From the Pfitscher-Joch the marked path descends into the Pfitscher Tal, crossing (3/4 hr.) the Bärenbach, and then through wood to (20 min.) Stein (5015'; plain inn), a prettily situated hamlet, and to (3/4 hr.) St. Jakob in Pfitsch (4760'; *Rainer, R. 1 K. 20 hr.; Holzer).

Ascents (guides, Alois and Chr. Pircher, Joh. Wachsebinger, Joh. Obermüller, Jos. Dehug, Jakob Graus, Jos. Tötsch, and Jos. Leider). A path (steep and dizzly at places; guide advisable, 6 K.) leads to the E. from St. Jakob through the Unterberg-Tal to the (4 1/2 hrs.) Wiener-Hütte of the Austrian Alpine Club (8745'), finely situated on a rocky knoll above the Glieder-Ferner and near the S. side of the small but beautiful Weisszint Glacier. From the hut experienced mountaineers may ascend the *Hochfeiler (11,560'; 3 hrs.), the highest of the Zillertal Alps, a superb point of view (comp. p. 223; guide 16, to Lappach 24 K.). About 1/2 hr. below the summit is an open shelter-hut. — The ascent of the Weisszint (N. or highest peak 11,115'; 3 hrs.), another fine point of view, via the Glieder-Ferner and the Obere Weisszint-Scharte (10,675'), is laborious (comp. p. 223). — From the Wiener-Hütte to Lappach over the Untere Weisszint-Scharte and the Eisbruck-Joch (5-6 hrs.; guide 11 K.), see p. 223. Over the Glieder-Scharte to (7 hrs.) Pfunders, see p. 405.

Beyond St. Jakob we may proceed through the level floor of the valley, by the footpath along the right bank of the stream (unpleasant when the water is high), crossing in 50 min. to the left bank, and recrossing near (25 min.) Wieden. Or we may follow the higher-lying track, longer by 1/4 hr., which describes a wide circuit to the right via (1 hr.) Kematen (4735'; Hofer, rustic) to (1 1/2 hr.) Wieden (4525'), opposite the entrance to the Grossberg-Tal.

Ascents. The ascent of the *Wilde Kreuzspitze (10,280'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 10 K.) is toilsome. From (20 min.) Burgum (see below) we proceed through the Burgum-Tal to the (3 hrs.) Sterzinger-Hütte on the Burgum Alp (7680), and ascend thence over debris, ice, and rock to the (3 3/4 hrs.) top, which commands a magnificent view. The descent (trying) may be made to the S.W., past the finely situated Wilde See (about 8500'), to Freienfeld or Vals (comp. p. 265); or (difficult) on the E. side to the Pannalpenboden (shelter-hut) and through the Valser-Tal to Mühlbach (p. 222). — The Kramerspitze (9665'), easily ascended from the Sterzinger-Hütte in 2 hrs., is also a fine point of view. — From Wieden through the Grossberg-Tal and over the Pfunders-Joch (3445') to (7 hrs.) Pfunders (p. 404), or over the Sandjoch (8689') to (3 1/2 hrs.) Vals (p. 404; marked path), both somewhat toilsome.

The houses of Burgum are seen on the left bank. Near (50 min.) the Elephant Inn (4265'; very fair) the cart-road crosses to the left bank and descends steeply through wood, skirting the margin of the Wörhr, a grand ravine, through which the Pfitscher-Bach forces its way in foaming rapids to a lower part of the valley. Below the ravine
we recross to the right bank; ½ hr. Afens; on the left bank appear
the houses of Tülfé. Further on we cross the stream twice. 1 hr. Wiesen (3110'; Zum Lex; Obermüller), a village with a handsome church. The track now turns to the left round a projecting hill, passes under the Brenner railway, and leads to the right to the station of (½ hr.) Sterzing (p. 264).

43. From Bruneck to Taufers. Reintal. Ahrntal.

The Täuferer-Tal or Ahrntal, 35 M. in length, which opens into the Pustertal at Bruneck, extends at first towards the N. to Luttach, and then N.E., between the Zillertaler Ferner and the Rieserferner, towards the Tauern chain. The central part of the valley from Luttach to St. Peter is called the Ahrntal, while the upper end is known as the Prettau. — Omnibus from Bruneck to (9½ M.) Taufers thrice daily in summer in 2 hrs., fare 1 K. 40 h.; one-horse carr. 8-10, two-horse 14-16 K. — Omnibus from Sand to St. Peter (13 M.) in summer every afternoon in 3½ hrs. (2 K. 40 h.), to Kasern (17½ M.) at 7 a.m. in 5½ hrs. (3 K.). One-horse carriage from Taufers to Luttach in 3½ hr. (4 K. 60 h.), to Steinhaus in 1½ hr. (8 K.), to Kasern in 4 hrs. (16 K.).

Bruneck (2725'), see p. 405. The Taufers road diverges to the left, just beyond the Rienza bridge, ascends a little, and crosses the railway. Fine retrospect of Bruneck; to the S.E. rise the Prags Dolomites, and to the N. the Frankbach-Sattel and Keilbachspitze. We then descend to (1½ M.) St. Georgen (2690'; inn), traverse a fertile tract, and next reach (1½ M.) Gais (2780'; inn); on the hill to the right stands Schloss Kehlbürg (3930'). View of the Löfler, to the left of the Frankbach-Sattel; to the S. towers the Peitlerkofel (p. 413).

About 6 M. up the Mühlbacher-Tal, which opens here to the E., lies the village of Mühlbach (3855'), 2½ M. above which is the unpretending Bad Mühlbach (5500'; *inn; guide, Jos. Niederbacher). A marked path (not difficult) ascends the Grosse Windschar (9970') from the Bad in 4 hrs. (guide 8 K.). Fine view from the top. Descent over the Grub-Scharte to Taufers, see p. 224 (guide 12 K.). — The Grosse Rauchkofel (9883'; 5 hrs., guide 15 K.) and the Grosse Fensterkehrofel (10,415'; 5½ hrs., guide 15 K.) are both difficult and should be attempted by experienced climbers only.

— To Rein fatiguing routes cross the Grub-Scharte or Zehner-Scharte (9195') to the Lannebach-Tal (p. 224), or the Grub-Scharte and Elfer-Scharte (9320') to the Geitztal (p. 225; 7 hrs. to Rein, guide 10 K.); another rough route crosses the Mühlbacher-Joch (9119'), between the Morgenkofel (10,070') and the Schwarze Wand (10,190'; each ascended from the pass without difficulty in 1½ hr.), and descends over the Geitztal Glacier to the (4⅔ hrs.; guide 7 K.) Further-Hütte (p. 226). Viá the Further-Hütte and the Gänsebichl-Joch to Antholz 8 hrs. (guide 12 K.); see p. 225.

The road crosses the Ahrnbach and leads past the ruin of Neu-
haus on the left to (2½ M.) Uttenheim (2790'; Mondscchein), with the ruin of Schlüsselberg perched on the rock above (4035'). It then traverses meadows, dotted with alders, to (2½ M.) Mühlens (2790'; inn), at the mouth of the Mühlwald-Tal.

The entrance to the Mühlwald-Tal (12 M. long; comp. Maps, pp. 404, 210) consists of a deep ravine, called the Ausermühlwalde Klam (10 min. from Mühlens is the pretty Mühlener Waterfall, to which a path, protected with railings and without danger, leads along the water-conduit). Cart-
roads ascend on both sides of the valley to the (1 1/4 hr.) Grüner-Brücke (3510'), whence the road on the N. side goes on to (1 hr.) Mühlwald (4065'; Inn, rustic), commanding a view of the Speikboden (p. 224) to the right, and of the Reinsnock and Stechwald in front. About 4 1/4 hr. farther on the valley turns towards the N.W. and a fine view is enjoyed of its head with the snow-clad Weisszint. At (1 hr.) Lappach (4710'; Inn, primitive) the Zösen-Tal opens to the W.; above this point the main valley, stretching to the N., is called the Neves-Tal or Evis-Tal.

Ascents. For most of the following excursions the best starting-points are the Ochsen-Hütte on the Neves Alp (5985'), 1 1/2 hr., or the Chemnitzer-Hütte (p. 226), 3 1/2 hrs. above Lappach. The Hochfeiler (11,560') is ascended from the Ochsen-Hütte via the Eisbruck-Joch and the Untere Weisszint-Scharte (see below) in 6 hrs. without difficulty by adepts (guide from Taufers 20, with descent to Pfitsch 24 K.). The more interesting route via the Obere Weisszint-Scharte is difficult. — The Weisszint (11,115') is ascended from the Ochsen-Hütte via the Obere Weisszint-Scharte in 5-6 hrs. (difficult; guide 18, with descent to Pfitsch 24 K.). Comp. p. 221. — The Ringelstein (8390') ascended from Lappach via the Lappacher-Joch (see below) in 3 1/2 hrs. (6 K.), and the Tristenspitze (8915'), ascended (more laborious) from Lappach by the Rinnbach-Kar in 4 hrs. (guide 8 K.) are also fine points of view. — The Mösele and the Thurnerkamp, see p. 227.

Passes from Lappach. — To Pfunders (p. 404) through the Passen-Tal and over the Passen-Joch (7950'), 5 hrs. (guide from Taufers 12 K.); through the Zesen-Tal and over the Zesen-Joch, or Riegler-Joch (7985'), 5 hrs. (14 K.); from the Neves Alp over the Eisbruck-Joch (8365'), 6 hrs. (14 K.), all unattended with difficulty. — To Pfitsch: over the Eisbruck-Joch and the Untere Weisszint-Scharte (9610'), 8 hrs. (to the Vienna Hut 5-6 hrs.), or (more interesting) over the Obere Weisszint-Scharte (10,675'), 9 hrs. (to the Vienna Hut 6-7 hrs.; guide 22 K.). — To the Schlegeis-Tal (p. 220): over the Schlegeis-Scharte (10,115'), 7-8 hrs. from the Neves Alp to the Furtshagel-Haus (guide 20 K.), or (preferable) over the Neves-Sattel (9970), between the Reinsnock and Mösele, 7-8 hrs. (guide 18 K.), both trying. — To Weissenbach (p. 226): over the Neveser-Joch (7900'), with the Chemnitzer-Hütte (p. 226) and fine view of the Rieserferner, etc., 6 hrs. (7 K.); or through the Rinnbach-Graben and over the Lappacher-Joch (7760'), 5-6 hrs. (6 K.). From Mühlwald over the Mühlwalder or Mitterberger-Joch (7715'), 6 hrs. (6 K.), see p. 227; the ascent of the Speikboden from the Joch in 1 1/2 hr. is attractive (see p. 224).

Beyond Mühlen the Tauferer Boden is entered. To the N.E., beyond the mouth of the Reintal, rises the Grosse Mostnock (p. 225), on the slope of which lies the village of Ahornach (see below); on the left rises the precipitous Pursteinwand. We next reach (3 1/4 M.) the Gothic parish-church of Taufers, of the 16th cent., with the much more ancient chapel of St. Michael adjoining it. Then (3 1/4 M.)—

9 1/2 M. Sand im Tauferer Tal, or Taufers. — Hotels. "Post, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2, D. 2, pens. 5-6 K.; "Elephant, R. 1 1/2-2, D. 2 K.; "Hot. Schrottstwinkel, in an open situation, R. 1 1/2-2 1/4, pens. 6-7 K.; Hot. Panorama, 8 min. above the village, fine view; Steger, pens. 1 1/2-5 K.; Blankenstein; Lamm – Café-Restaurant Waldburg (with rooms).


Taufers (2805'), consisting of the villages of Sand (post and telegraph office) on the right, and St. Moritzer on the left bank of the stream, and commanded by the old castle of Taufers, is a favourite summer-resort. To the N. rises the Schwarzenstein (p. 227), with the Trippach Glacier on the right and the Schwarzenbach Glacier on the
left, while more to the left rise the Hornspitzen. The Schwarzenstein-Hütte (p. 227) is distinctly visible hence.

WALKS (way-marks everywhere). The Old Schiessstand (rifle-range), 5 min. to the E. of the Post Hotel, commands an unimpeded view of the valley. About 2 min. farther on a path to the left, crossing the Ahrnbach and Reinbach, leads to (1½ hr.) Bad Winkel (inn), plainly lit up, thence to (10 min.) Kematen (2795'; Stockmaier) and to the (1½ hr.) St. Walburg Chapel (3409'), an excellent point of view. — The Reinbach Falls (there and back 2 hrs.; guide unnecessary) may be reached from Sand by a path leading via Bad Winkel. The path then ascends on the left bank of the Reinbach to the (2³/₄ hr.) beautiful Lower Fall, which issues from a cleft in the rocks. A path to the right ascends via the Schupfenboden with its huge rocks to the (10 min.) larger Second Fall, in a wild gorge which we view from above. We next ascend to the right to the (1½ hr.) bridge near the Third Fall, beyond which we may ascend to the left to the (10 min.) Tobelhof Inn (p. 225) and return thence by the road to (3½ hr.) Taufers.

Schloss Taufers (3130'; 20 min.) is reached by a road diverging to the right beyond the bridge over the Ahrbach to the N. of Sand. The château (adm. 50 h.) is partly preserved and is now being rebuilt. The chapel is old. The windows on the S. side overlook the Tauferner Boden, and those on the N. survey the Zillertaler Ferner.

A pleasant afternoon's walk may be taken by the shaded cart-road ascending steeply from the bridge over the Ahr in St. Moritz to the (1½ hr.) village of Ahornach (4375'; Moosmair Inn), which affords an admirable survey of the Rieserferner and the Enneberg Dolomites. The return may be made by the somewhat longer footpath (red marks), which leads along the slope, commanding beautiful views of the valley, and then through wood to (1 hr.) Aschbach and (1½ hr.) Schloss Taufers. We emerge from the wood we enjoy a charming view of the Schwarzenbach Glacier and the Trippach Sattel.

A pleasant walk by the Ahntal road leads to (1 hr.) Luttach (one-horse carriage 4 K. 60 h., comp. p. 226). The finest point is about 1/2 M. short of the village. — To Ober-Purstein (4795'), 1½ hr. We ascend to the right between the court-house and the bakery, and turn to the left at the fork beyond Unter-Purstein. The clearing above the chalets affords a magnificent view of the glaciers to the N.

LONGER EXCURSIONS. Ascent of the "Speikboden (8275'), 4½-5 hrs. (guide, unnecessary for experts, 8 K., returning by Mühlwald or Weissenbach, 9 K.), easy and attractive. The path ('Daimer-Weg', marked with red and white) diverges to the left from the Luttach road after about 1/4 M. (guide-post), crosses the Ahrbach, and ascends through pastures and wood to the (3 hrs.) last hut of the Michelreisser Alp (6155'; good spring). We now ascend to the right through rhododendrons, and mount a stony slope to a basin filled with débris. Turning to the left here, we ascend to the (1½ hr.) crest of the mountain (7880'), where the path forks: to the left (W.) to the (20 min.) Sonklar-Hütte (8295'; inn in summer), 1½ hr. below the top; to the right (N.W.) direct to the summit. Splendid panorama: N., the chief range of the Zillertal Alps, from the Weisszint to the Birnlücke; E., the Tauern, with the Simonyspitze and Dreiherrnspitze, the Rieserferner; S., the Dolomites; S.W., the Adamello; W., part of the Oetztaler Ferner. — Descent from the hut over steep pastures to the (1½ hr.) Müllerberger Alp, in the Mühlwalder Tal, and then to the left, chiefly through wood and finally by a cart-track, to (2 hrs.) Taufers; or on the N. side over the Mühlwalder Joch (p. 227) to the Mühlwalder Alp and (2 hrs.) Weissenbach (p. 226).

The arduous but interesting ascent of the Wasserfallspitze (8705'; 5 hrs.; guide 9 K.) may be made via Kematen (see above) and the Kofel Alp (6275') — Grosse Windachar (9970'), 7 hrs., for experts only, with guide (11 K.). The path diverges to the right from the route to Rein beyond the (1½ hr.) Tobel Bridge (p. 225) and ascends the Lanebach-Tal to the (5 hrs.) Grub-Scharte (p. 222), and thence to the right to the (3½ hr.) summit (better from Utteneheim via Bad Mühlbach in 6½ hrs., comp. p. 222).
The Grosse Mostnock or Moosstock (10,045'; 6 hrs.; guide 10 K.) is
ascended by Ahornbach (trying), or by Boiten and the (3 hrs.) Boiter Alpe
(7810'), where the night is spent; thence on the W. side, chiefly over
débris, to the (3 hrs.) summit. Striking view of the Rieserferner, Zillertal
Alps, etc. Descent to (3 hrs.) Rein (see below: guide 12 K.).

A visit to the Reintal is recommended (to Rein 3-3½ hrs.;
road under construction). Beyond St. Moritzen we ascend gradually
through wood to the (1 hr.) Tobelhof (3510'; plain inn), cross the
Reinbach by the (1½ hr.) Tobel Bridge (3730'), and ascend through
wood, on the left side of the torrent with its numerous falls. After
1 hr. we cross to the right bank again, and in 1/4 hr. reach the
Sager (4955'; plain tavern, no beds), where the new road ends. To the
right opens the Gettal (see below), between the Putzernock (7870')
on the right and the Gatternock (9480') on the left. The path then
leads through the level valley of the Reiner Au., and crosses two
bridges. At the bifurcation of the path we may turn to the right
and cross the Knuttenbach to the (2½ hrs.) Casseler-Hütte (see below),
or ascend to the left to the (3/4 hr.) church of Rein or St. Wolfgang
(5250'; Klammlwirt, plain, bed 1 K.). The village lies most picture-
esquely at the junction of the (N.) Knutten-Tal with the (E.) Bacher-
Tal, which is encircled by the snow-clad Rieserferner. A good point
of view is at the cross, 5 min. to the N. of the church (from E. to
W., the Stuttennock, Lengstein, Riesnock, Hochgall, Wildgall,
and Schneebeige Nock).

Ascents (guides, Joh. Außerhofer, D. Niederwieser, and Peter Willeit).
To the Tristenbach Fall in the Bacher-Tal, 1½ hr., guide unnecessary. —
The Stuttennock (3895'; 4 hrs. from Rein via the Kofer Alp; 8 K.) is easy
and interesting. — The Fleischbach spitze (10,360'), ascended in 3½-4 hrs.
(guide 12, with descent to the Barmer-Hütte 16 K.), is not difficult and
very interesting. — The Grosse Lengstein (10,615'), ascended via the Ur-
sprung Alp in 6 hrs. (guide 11 K.), is fatiguing but commands a most
imposing view. The descent may be made to the Lengstein-Joch (10,145')
and over the Fleischbach Glacier to the Barmer-Hütte (p. 163; guide 16 K.).

The Grosse Mostnock (10,045'; from Rein via the Mayerhofer Alp in
4½-5 hrs.; guide 10 K., with descent to Tauffers 12 K.) is fatiguing (see
above). The Durreck (10,275'; 4½-5 hrs.; 12 K.), via the Moosmayer Alp,
and the Hirsennock (9685'; 4-4½ hrs.; 12 K.), via the Hörber Alp, are both
easy and attractive. The descent may be made to the Ahntnal (p. 228).

About 2-2½ hrs. from Rein at the foot of the Tristen Glacier (good
path via the Untere Terner Alp; guide unnecessary) is the Casseler-Hütte
(7460'; Inn in summer). The Tristenbühel (8400') ½ hr. to the S. of the
hut (club-path, but guide advisable for novices), commands an excellent
panorama. — The Schneebeige Noek (Ruhnerhorn; 11,020'; 3½-4 hrs.
from the Casseler-Hütte; guide 10 K.), a grand point of view, is not difficult
(club-path). — The Hochgall (11,285'); 4½-5 hrs. from the hut; 14 K.),
a splendid point of view, and the Wildgall (10,735'; 4-5 hrs.; 14 K.) are both
difficult. The descent from the Hochgall may be made by the S.E. arete
(wire-rope) to the Riepen-Scharte and thence across the Patzer Glacier to
the (3½ hrs.) Barmer-Hütte (p. 163; guide 18 K.), or from the Riepen-Scharte
by a new path down to the (4 hrs.) Antholz Lake (p. 406; guide 20 K.).

Passes. — From Rein to Mühlbach. Two routes lead from the Gettal
(where the night is spent at the Innere Gettal Alp, 1½ hr. from Sager):
either by the Effer-Scharte and the Grub-Scharte (1½ hrs.), or by the
Mühlbach-Joch (8½ hrs.; both toilsome), see p. 222. — To the Antholzer-
Tal over the Gänseblücher-Joch (9170'), 8 hrs. to Mittertal (guide 14 K.),
interesting. A good path ascends the Gettal, farther up skirting the

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glacier (wire-ropes in places), to the (4 1/2 hrs.) Fürther-Hütte (5055'); inn in summer), finely situated on the margin of the Geilthal Glacier, 20 min. short of the pass. This hut is the starting-point for the ascents of the Morgenkofel (10,070'; guide 7 K.) and the Schwarze Wand (10,190'; guide 5 K.), each 1-1/4 hr.; the Geilthal-Spitze (10,235') and Wasserkopf (10,305'; guide 5 K.), each 1 1/2 hr.; the Magerstein (10,725'; 1 3/4 hr.; guide 7 K.); the Fernerkopf (10,670'; 2 hrs.) and the Schneebeige Nock (p. 225; 2 1/2 hrs.; guide 8 K.).

Descent from the Joch to (3 hrs.) Antholz-Mittertal, see p. 406.

From the Casseler-Hütte over the Antholzer-Scharte (9250'; fine view), 6 hrs. to Mittertal, steep descent (guide 12 K.). The Hochbachkofel (10,150'; 1 1/2 hr. to the E.; guide 9 K.) and the Magerstein (see above; 2 hrs. to the W.; guide 10 K.), two attractive peaks, may easily be ascended from the Scharte. — To the Ahrental, via the Weisse Wand (Fuldaer Weg), 6 hrs. to St. Valentijn (guide 10 K.), see p. 229.

Over the Klamml to the Deferegger-Tal (to St. Jakob 7 hrs.); guide unnecessary (to Erlsbach 8 K.; provisions should be taken). From the church of Rein the path ascends the Knuten-Tal (with retrospect of the Schneebeige Nock) to the (1 1/4 hr.) Knuten Alp (6150'), crosses the bridge, and mounts to the right, passing the small Klamml-See, to (1 1/2 hr.) the Klamml-Joch (7515'). Steep descent (on the left a good spring) over pastures to the Affen-Tal, or upper Deferegger-Tal, and the (3 1/2 hr.) Jagdthaus Alp (6890'; poor quarters). Ascent of the Fleischbachspitze (10,360'; 3 1/2 hrs. from Jagdhaus, with guide), fatiguing but interesting (comp. p. 225). The Röstpitze (11,470'; 5-6 hrs., with guide), ascended over the Schwarzhach Glacier, is difficult (descent over the Röt Glacier to the Lenk-jöchli Hut, p. 228; to the Klara Hut in the Umbal-Tal, p. 168). — From Jagdhaus to Erlsbach and (3 1/2 hrs.) St. Jakob, see p. 163; over the Rotenmann-Törl or the Schwarze Törl to Prägraten, see p. 169; over the Merb-joch or the Rotenmann-Joch to Prettau, see p. 229.

From Rein to Taufers, interesting return-route via Ahornach (3 hrs.; marked path, but guide desirable, 7 K.). 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 Rieserfener. We then skirt the slope by a tolerable path, finally descending by a rough path to (1 1/4 hr.) Ahornach (p. 224), and (3 1/2 hr.) Taufers.

Above Taufers the Ahrental contracts (Map, p. 210). The road gradually ascends on the left bank of the Ahrnbach, below Schloss Taufers, and then (1 1/4 M.) crosses to the right bank, where a path to the fall of the Boiterbach diverges to the right. We then traverse the gradually widening valley (with a view of the Hornspitzen and the Schwarzenstein) to (1 1/2 M.) Luttach (3180'; *Oberstock Inn, R. 1-2, pens. from 41 1/2 K.; Unterstock Inn, plain). On the W. opens the Weissenbach-Tal.

A cart-track ascends the Weissenbach-Tal, crossing the brook by the church and mounting somewhat abruptly on the left bank, finally over meadows, to (1 hr.) Weissenbach (4350'). The church contains a fine old carved altar (ca. 1500). To the N. opens the Mittertal-Tal, with the Hornspitzen at its head.

Ascents (guides, Karl Außerhofer, Josef Stifter). The Speitboden (8275') is ascended in 3 1/2 hrs. from Weissenbach via the Mühlwalder Joch (guide 6 K.); see p. 224. — The Ringeleiten (8370'; 4 hrs.; guide 6 K.), see p. 223. — Interesting excursion to the Chemitzer-Hütte (7940'; 3 1/2 hrs. from Weissenbach), via the Tratter Alp (5980') and the Gögge Alp (6555'). The hut (inn in summer), affording an excellent survey of the Rieserfener, the Tauern, and the neighbouring Zillertaler Ferner, lies on a rocky knoll to the S. of the Neveser-Joch (7900'; p. 223), and at the N. base of the Schaflahnernock (8835'), which is ascended hence by an easy path in 1 hr. (striking view). The Gamslahnernock (9430'), another fine point, is ascended in 1 1/2 hr. From the Gamslahnernock to the summit of the Pfaffennock.
Ahrntal. SCHWARZENSTEIN-HÜTTE. Map, p. 212.-III.R.13. 227

(7765'), 1/2 hr.; difficult (guide 7 K.). — The Grosse Mösele (11,435'; 5 hrs.; guide 11, with descent to the Furtschagel-Haus 15, to the Berliner-Hütte 18 K.) is reached from the Chemnitser-Hütte by the Neves Glacier, without serious difficulty for experts. Grand View. Descent over the E. Mösele-Scharte (10,785') and the Waexck Glacier to the Berliner-Hütte, or over the Furtschagel Glacier to the Schlegeis-Tal. Comp. p. 219. — The Thurnerkamp (11,225'; 5-6 hrs. from the Chemnitser-Hütte over the Trattenbach Glacier; guide 13 K.) is difficult but very attractive for experts. The descent over the Rosaruck-Joch and the Horn Glacier to the Berliner-Hütte is difficult (comp. p. 219).

Passes. To Mühlwald over the Mühlwalder-Joch (7715'; 6 hrs.; 6 K.), an interesting route (p. 223). — To Lappach over the Lappacher-Joch (7700'; 5 hrs.; 6 K.), or over the Neveser-Joch (7900'; 6 1/2 hrs.; 7 K.), see p. 223. — To the Berliner-Hütte (p. 218) over the Tratter-Joch (9950'), between the Thurnerkamp and the Fifth Hornspitze (10,395'), in 5-6 hrs. (10 K.), not difficult for experts; the Fifth Hornspitze may be easily ascended from the Joch in 1/2 hr. Two other routes (difficult and fatiguing) lead over the Rosaruck-Joch (10,650'), between the Thurnerkamp and the Rossrucks spitze (7-8 hrs. to the Berliner-Hütte; guide 12 K.), and over the Mitterbach-Joch (10,100'), between the Fifth and the Fourth Hornspitze (8-9 hrs.; guide 14 K.). — To the Furtschagel-Haus over the Neves-Sattel (9970'), 6-7 hrs. (guide 11 K.), highly interesting and not difficult. From the pass, which is reached across the Neves Glacier in 2 1/2 hrs., the Mutner (10,110') may be ascended by experts in 1/2 hr. Descent across the Schlegeis Glacier to the (3 hrs.) Furtschagel-Haus (p. 220).

We cross the Weissenbach to (3/4 M.; 3 1/2 M. from Taurers) Ober-Luttach (3145'). In the ravine of the Schwarzenbach (1 M. to the W.) is the fine Schwarzenbach Waterfall.

Difficult routes lead through the steep gorge of the Schwarzenbach and over the Schwarzenbach-Joch (9410'), or over the Schwarzenbach-Scharte (10,175') to (7-8 hrs.) the Berliner-Hütte (p. 218; guide 17 K.). The First Hornspitze (10,010') may be ascended from the Schwarzenbach-Joch in 3/4 hr.

To the Schwarzenstein-Hütte, 5 1/2-6 hrs., with guide (from Taurers to the Schwarzenstein 14, with descent to the Berliner-Hütte or Greizer-Hütte 19 K.). The route leads to the N. from Ober-Luttach through wood to the Rotbach-Tal. and ascends by a marked path to (2 1/2 hrs.) the Daimer-Hütte (6070'; inn in summer.). Thence a steep club-path leads to the moraine of the Rotbach Glacier, and across it to the right to the (5-3 1/2 hrs.) Schwarzenstein-Hütte (9345'; inn in summer), finely situated on the Trippach-Schneide, 1/4 hr. below the Trippach-Sattel (10,050'). The very fine and not difficult ascent of the Schwarzenstein (11,055') is made from this hut in 1 1/4 hr. via the Trippach-Sattel, and then to the left up the snow arête (guide 6 K.; comp. p. 218). Descent to the N.W. by the Schwarzenstein Glacier to the (3 hrs.) Berliner-Hütte (p. 218); or from the Trippach-Sattel to the N.E. over the Floiten Glacier to the (3 hrs.) Greizer-Hütte (p. 217). — The W. Fleitenspitze (10,565'; 1 1/4 hr.; guide 6 K.) and the Grosse Mürchner (10,755'; 1 1/2-2 hrs.; guide 7 K.) are two easy ascents from the Schwarzenstein-Hütte; comp. p. 217. — The Grosse Löffler (11,065'; 3 1/2-4 hrs. from the Schwarzenstein-Hütte) is laborious, though not very difficult for adepts (guide 10, to the Greizer-Hütte 13 K.). The route leads over the Trippach Glacier to the Floiten-Joch (ca. 9910), and thence round the N.W. side of the Trippachspitze (10,790'; ascended in 20 min. from the Joch) and via the S.W. arête to the summit. Descent to the Greizer-Hütte, see p. 217; over the Löffler Glacier to the Stülp (p. 214), difficult; over the Frankbach Glacier to Steinhaus (p. 228), also difficult.

The Ahntal now bends to the N.E.; and the E. part of the Zillertal ridge comes into full view. The road traverses the deposits of the Rotbach and reaches (1 1/2 M.) St. Martin (3270'; inn), with an ancient church. It next crosses the deposits of the Trippbach
(the Trippachferner and Löffler rising on the left) to (3¼ M.)

**St. Johann in Ahrn** (3315; Schachenwirt, rustic). Fine view
from the churchyard of the Dreiherrnspitze to the E. The road
now leads past the Frankbach-Tal (terminated by the Frank-
bach Glacier and Löffler) to (3 M.) **Steinhaus** (3450; *Inn of the
‘Gewerkschaft’, R. 1 K. - 1 K. 20 h., pens. 4½-5 K.; Neuwirt), a
village with several substantial houses, which lost its former pro-
*merity with the failure of the copper-mining industry of the neigh-
bourhood.

From Steinhaus over the Frankbach-Joch or the Keilbach-Joch to the
Stillup (12½-13 hrs. to Mayrhofen; guide 18 K.; Martin Nöthdurlfer, Ant.
Steger, and Joh. Innerkofler of Steinhaus), see p. 214. The ascent of the
Grosse Löffler (11,085) via the Frankbach Glacier (7¼-8 hrs.; guide 16 K.)
is difficult (see p. 227); that of the Keilbachspitze (10,160) is also trying
(6½ hrs.; guide 15 K.). — The Hirberneck (9865'), climbed via the Bären-
tal Aip in 6½ hrs., is toilsome but repays the exertion. The descent may be
made to (3 hrs.) Rein (p. 225).

Ascending more steeply, crossing the Ahrnbach twice, and pass-
ing the entrance of the Wollbach-Tal, we next reach (2¼ M.)
**St. Jakob** (3980; Inn, plain), which lies on the hill to the left.
Beyond (3 M.) **St. Peter** (4480; Klammlwirt) the valley contracts
into 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 in
Prettau** (4480; Wieser, very fair; from this point comp. Map,
p. 164). Farther on the road passes (1¾ M.) **Neuhaus**, with deserted
copper-works, and terminates at (¾ M.) Kasern (5330; *Leim-
egger’s Inn, l. 1-1½ K.), the last hamlet, with the church of
Heiligengeist, 20 min. farther up.

**Ascents** (guides, Jos. Voppichler, Joh. Steger, Franz Gasser, and Peter
Griesmair). The Rottal deserves a visit (to the Lenkjoch-Hütte 3½-4 hrs.;
guide 7 K.). By the copper-works, about 1 M. above Prettau, we diverge
from the road to the right, cross the stream, and ascend by a marked path through wood, past an old copper-mine (the uppermost ruined shafts
are interesting), to the (1¾ hr.) **Inner Röt-Aipe** (7500'), which affords
a fine view of the grand head of the valley (Rötspitze, with the glacier
of that name, Kemetspitze, and Löffelspitze). Thence we proceed over the
easy Röt Glacier to the (3¼ hr.) Lenkjoch-Hütte (5540; Inn in summer),
nearly situated on the Pferrenkamm above the Lenkjoch (8440). The Ahrner-
Kopf (10,010; p. 169) may be easily ascended hence in ½ hr. (guide 5 K.).
The ascent of the Reinhart (9480; 1½ hr.), on which grows much edel-
weiss and edelraute, is somewhat more difficult (guide 4 K.). The Löffel-
spitze (10,485; 3 hrs.; guide 9 K.) is not difficult. The *Rötspitze* (11,470'),
a splendid point of view, may be ascended via the Röt Glacier in 3½ hrs.
(guide necessary, 11 K.; the last ½ hr.‘s climb, over the narrow, ice-
covered areté, is dizzy; descent to the Klara-Hütte, see p. 168). — The
ascent of the Dreiherrnspitze (11,500; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 13 K.), via the
Hintere Umbal-Törl (p. 169), is laborious (from the Birnlücken-Hütte 3½-4 hrs.;
comp. p. 168). So also is that of the Simonyspitze (W. peak 10,455; 5 hrs.;
15 K.) via the Hintere Umbal-Törl and the Umbal Glacier. — Over the
Vordere Umbal-Törl (9905') to (4½ hrs.) the Klara-Hütte and (4 hrs.) Prä-
graten (7 hrs.; guide 13 K.), see p. 169; the route over the Hintere Umbal-
Törl (9345', p. 169) is more interesting though ½ hr. longer. Adepts, with
good guides, may proceed from the (2 hrs.) Hintere Umbal-Törl over the
Umbal Glacier to the (1½ hr.) Reggen-Törl (10,030'), and descend thence to the
Maurer-Tal via the Simony Glacier (comp. p. 167).
The Rauchkofel (10,670') may be ascended from St. Valentin by the Wieser Alp (6540') and the Waldner-See (7660') in 5 hrs. (12 K.); admirable view of the Reichenpitzte, the Dreiherrnspitzte, and the Venediger.

Paspes (comp. Maps, pp. 164, 216). — From Kasern over the Heilgeist-Joch (8720') to the Piaunzer Hütte (5 hrs.; guide 10 K.), easy and repaying. From the Piaunzer-Hütte to Mayrhofen 6-7 hrs. (guide 10 K.); via the Gamscharfe, Richter-Hütte, and Krimmler Tauernhaus to Krimml 8-9 hrs. (guide 16 K.), interesting (comp. p. 214). — From St. Peter over the Hundsehl-Joch (8400') to the Zillergrund (to Mayrhofen 11 hrs.; guide 13 K.), see p. 213. — From St. Jakob over the Hörndl-Joch (9380') to the Zillergrund (12 hrs. to Mayrhofen; guide 12 K.), see p. 214. Over the Wollbach-Joch (3315') to the Stallup (13 hrs. to Mayrhofen; guide 18 K.), see p. 214. — From St. Peter by the 'Fuldaer Weg' through the Hausen-Tal and over the Weiss Wand (ca. 8590'; fine view of the Rieserferner group) to (5-6 hrs.) Rein (p. 225), not difficult; guide, 10 K., not indispensible. — From St. Valentin over the Merbjoch (9265') to the Jagdhaus Alp (p. 164) in the Defereger-Tal, 6 hrs. (12 K.), a fatiguing route. (From the S. side of the pass we may proceed to the Klamml and Rein, see p. 226.) Over the Rotenmann-Joch (9475'), 6½ hrs. from Kasern to Jagdhaus (for experts only; 12 K.), see pp. 164, 226.

Over the Krimmler Touren (8640') to Krimml, 9 hrs. (guide, unnecessary for experts, to Krimml 14 K.), see p. 161. The route ascends the valley on the right bank to a finger-post pointing the way to the Tauern (straight on the route to the Birlücke, see below), and then more abruptly to the left to the Tauern-Alpe (6610'; milk), and past the Herzogsbrennen (a good spring) to the (3½ hrs.) summit of the pass (cross). Descent through the bleak Windbachtal to the (2½ hrs.) Krimmler Tauernhaus and to (3 hrs.) Krimml (p. 169). — Over the Birlücke (3876') to the (6 hrs.) Warnsdorsfer-Hütte and (6 hrs.) Krimml, a marked path, preferable to the Tauern route (guide to the Warnsdorfer-Hütte, 10 K.). At the point where the Tauern route diverges (see above) our path leads straight on, passing the Aussere and Innere Kehrer Alp (6060'), and Lahnar Alp (6095') to the (3-3½ hrs.) Birlücke-Hütte (8590'; inn in summer) and to the (3½ hr.) cross at the top of the pass. We descend towards the Krimmler Glacier, enjoying a magnificent view of this glacier, the Maurerkees Köpfe, the Schleferspitzte, etc. At the first finger-post the shorter 'Gletscher-Weg' diverges to the right, but this should not be attempted without a guide. We skirt the moraine and at the second finger-post turn to the right and follow the bridle-path along the top of the moraine to the (2 hrs.) Warnsdorfer-Hütte (p. 162).

44. From Bregenz to Landeck. The Arlberg Railway.

91¼ M. Railway in 3-½ hrs. (to Innsbruck, 136¼ M., in 4½-8 hrs.); fares 12 K. 60, 7 K. 60, 4 K. 20 h., express 17 K. 70 h., 11 K., 5 K. 90 h. (a dining-car is attached to the midday express). — The *Arlberg Railway built in 1880-84*, is one of the most interesting examples of mountain-railway engineering. From Bludenz to Langen the best views are to the right, from St. Anton to Landeck to the left. The steepest gradient on the W. side (from Bludenz to Langen) is 31.1000 (St. Gotthard railway 26.1000), and on the E. side (from Landeck to St. Anton) 26.1000. — The luggage of passengers via Lindau (p. 7) to Bregenz is examined at Lindau; luggage sent on by rail should be addressed to Lindau, not to Bregenz.

Bregenz. — Hotels. *Hôtel Montfort, R. 21/2-5, B. 11/4 K.; *Hôtel de l'Europe, R. 24 K., both at the station; Oesterreichischer Hof, near the harbour. R. 2-4, B. 11/4 K.; *Weisses Kreuz, Römer-Str., R. 2-4, B. 11/4 K.; *Post; Krone; Schweizerhof; Lüwe; Lam; Brandl; Bregenzener Hof, R. 1-2 K.; Kaiserhof; Heidelberger Fass, with garden and wine-room, moderate; Habsburger Hof; Mohren; Gmeindcr. — Pens. Miralonga, Römer-Str.

Restaurants. *Railway Restaurant, with view from the terrace; Austria, with rooms; Central; Weberbeck, on the quay; Veranda am See. Wine at
III. Route 41.  

BREGENZ. From Bregenz

F. Kinz's, Kirchgasse; 'Old German' Wine Room, opposite the station; Gmeinder; Heidelberger Pass; Rössle. Beer at the Hirsch; Forster, with garden; Gruner's Biergarten; Schützen-Garten, on the Berg Isel; Zum Engel, see below.

Baths (swimming, etc.) at the harbour and on the Lindau road.

Bregenz (1300'). The capital of the Vorarlberg (district 'before the Arlberg'), the Brigantium of Strabo and Ptolemy, with 8200 inhab., lies at the base of the Pfänder, at the E. end of the Lake of Constance (Ger. Bodensee, Latin Lacus Brigantinus). The Old, or Upper Town, of irregular quadrilateral shape, situated on a hill, occupies the site of the Roman Castrum, and formerly had two gates, of which that to the S. has been removed. The handsome Church, with an ancient tower, is situated on another hill to the S. The Harbour Promenade commands a good survey of the town and lake. The Landes-Museum (adm. 50 h.) contains natural history specimens, paintings, tapestry, coins, and Roman antiquities found on the Ælrain, a plateau 1/2 M. to the S.W., and at other spots near the town.

Excursions. Pleasant walk along the Lindau road, past the Schanz Inn, to the (1 M.) Bregenzer Klause, the tower of which commands a charming view (evening light best). Thence to (1 1/2 M.) Lochau (p. 8; Restaurant Bäumle; Anker; Pension Thierheimer) and to (1 1/4 M.) the Traube Inn (known as the 'Zech'), beyond the Bavarian frontier. — To the S. the Gallus-Strasse leads over the Ælrain to (1 1/4 M.) Franz Ritter's Restaurant, at the foot of the Gebhardsberg; 1 1/2 M. farther on is the restaurant Zum Engel, at the bridge over the Ach, near which is the former convent of Riedenburg, now a girls' school. We may return either by the Römer-Strasse (1 1/2 M.), which commands a pretty view of the lake; or by the village of Rieden, to Vorkloster (see below). — To the W. a walk may be taken to (1 1/2 M.) Vorkloster (warm sulphur-baths; own, from the 'Krone' thrice daily), and to Mehrerau, a Cistercian abbey, with a handsome new church containing a monument to Cardinal Hergenröther (d. 1890).

The Gebhardsberg (1970'); ascent 1/2 hr.; carriage and pair 8 K.) is reached by a good road passing the church and traversing wood. The summit, on which are the scanty ruins of the castle of Hohen-Bregenz, now surmounted by a small church, and a restaurant (plain), commands an extensive prospect, embracing the Lake of Constance, the valleys of the Bregenzer Ach and the Rhine, the Alps, and the snow-mountains of Appenzell and Glarus; the foreground is formed by picturesque pine-clad hills.

The Pfänder (3490'), which commands a very striking and extensive view, is ascended by several routes. The best (1 1/2 hr.) leads via (20 min.) Berg Isel, a restaurant and rifle-range, and the farm of Weissenreute, and then ascends to the right through wood (white marks) via Hintermoos to the Hôtel-Pension Pfänder (R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 7 K.; telephone to Kinz's wine-room, see above), 5 min. below the summit. The view from the top (panorama at the hotel) embraces the Bregenzer Wald, the Algaun and Vorarlberg Alps, the Rhaetikon, the mountains of Glarus and Appenzell, and the whole of the Lake of Constance. — The carriage-road, which is longer (2 hrs.), leads through wood to (1 hr.) the hamlet of Fluh (2625'; Halder; Steurer) and (1 hr.) the hotel. — From Lochau (p. 8) the summit may be reached by a good path (2 1/2 hrs.) which follows the telegraph-posts as far as the Hagen-Mühle, and then ascends to the left to the hamlet of Riese and the hotel. — From the Pfänder by Möggers and Scheidegg to Röthenbach (6 hrs.), see p. 7.

The Hirschberg (3570'), 1 1/2 hr. to the N.E. of the Pfänder, affords a better survey of the Bregenzer Wald, but the view is otherwise inferior (ascent from Bregenz in 3 1/2 hrs., via Fluh, Geserberg, and Ahornach).

Bregenzerwald Railway from Bregenz to Bezau, see p. 242. — Steamboat from Bregenz to Lindau 14 times daily in 1/4 hr. (see p. 8), via Lindau and Friedrichshafen to Constance 6 times daily in 3 1/2-4 hrs.
The Arlberg Railway crosses the Bregenzer Ach (to the left, the Gebhardsberg) and at (21/2 M.) Lauter-isch (Railway Hotel), the junction for St. Margarethen, a station on the Coire and Rorschach Railway (see Baedeker's Switzerland), enters the broad valley of the Rhine. — 51/2 M. Schwarzaeh (1420'; Rail. Restaurant; Hotel Bregenzerwald, at the station; Löwe), a large village 1/2 M. from the railway.

On a hill about 3/4 hr. to the N.E. is Bildstein (2160'), a pilgrim-resort with a fine view; the road thither passes the well-equipped baths of Ingrüne (1970'), prettily situated near the woods.

6 M. Haselstauden (Hirsch). Road to Egg, see below.

71/2 M. Dornbirn (1410'); *Höt. Weiss, at the station, R. 2-5, pens. 5-6 K.; *Höt. Rhomberg, Bahnhof-Str.; *Dornbirner Hof; Mohren; Hirsch; Krone; Kreus), a town with 13,100 inhab., is a busy, well-built place upwards of 2 M. long, situated on the Dornbirner Ach. It consists of the four quarters of Markt, Haselstauden (N.), Oberdorf (S.E.), and Hatterdorf (S.W.), and has four churches. The S.W. horizon is bounded by the Mts. of Appenzell, the Kam and Hohe Kasten, the snow-clay Sentis, and the indented Curfirsten.

Excursions (paths all indicated by marks; comp. the opposite Map).

Fine views from the „Zanzenberg (1920), 1/2 hr. to the E., with pavilion and tavern, and from the hamlet of (3 M.) Kehlegg (inn), with a sulphur-spring, reached through the Steinebach-Tal. — In the valley of the Dornbirner Ach, 3 M. to the S.E. (omnibus at the station, 60 hr.), lies the Gütle (1700'; „Inn), with a large cotton-mill, and a fountain, which plays to a height of 189'. About 1/2 M. farther up is the picturesque „Rappenthal Gorge, through which dashes the foaming Ach, now made accessible by a safe path which leads to the (1/4 hr.) picturesque Stauffensee (restaurant and boats); at its end are the Alploch (a rocky gorge) and the Dornbirn Electricity Works. The gorge is spanned at a dizzy height by a covered bridge over which leads the route to Ebni (p. 232). From the Gütle the return may be made via the Zanzenberg (see above; 11/2 hr. to Dornbirn). — About 2 M. to the S. of Dornbirn, at the base of the Breitenberg, lies the small Bad Haslach, 3/4 M. from which is the fine Fall of the Fallbach. — The ascent of the Karren (3280') is easy and interesting (marked path, 1/2 hr.). Extensive view from the belvedere on the top. — A pleasant path leads, mostly through wood, via Watzenegg and the Lose (4095'), to the (2 hrs.) Hotel Bödele (3675), a health-resort affording a beautiful view. Thence to the Hochälpele (4310'), marked path in 1 hr. (see p. 243). Descend to (11/2 hr.) Schwarzenberg, see p. 243. — The Mörselspitze (6010'; 5 hrs.; guide 8 K.) is another fine point (yellow and black marks; descent to Mellau 3 hrs.); comp. p. 244. — Via (31/2 hrs.) Ebni to the (2 hrs.) Hohe Kugel (black and yellow marks), see p. 232. — The ascent of the Hohe Fresschen (6580'; 6 1/2 hrs.; guide 12 K.; path marked red and white) from Dornbirn via Gütle (see above) requires a steady head in its upper part (better from Rankweil, see p. 232).

From Dornbirn to Egg in the Bregenzer Wald, 14 1/2 M., diligence daily in 8½ hrs. The road ascends from Haselstauden (see above) via Achrain to (8 1/2 M.) Alberschwende (2350'; Tsobe; Adler), a prettily situated village, whence a path (fine views) leads over the Lorena (3675') to (2 1/2 hrs.) Schwarzenberg (p. 243). About 3 1/2 M. farther on, beyond the Krönie Inn, the road divides: the left branch leads to (1 1/2 hr.) Egg (p. 243); the right branch to (3 M.) Schwarzenberg (p. 243). — Via Gütle and Alp Rohr to Mellau (p. 244), 4 1/2 hrs. (marked path).

Electric Tramway from Dornbirn in 50 min. to Lustenau, on the Rhine, opposite the Au station of the Rorschach and Coire line; see Baedeker's Switzerland.
9½ M. Hatlerdorf (Krone). — 12½ M. Hohenems (1420'; *Post, R. 1¼-2 K.; Höt. Einfürst; Löwe; Krone), a well-to-do village (5700 inhab.), lies at the foot of precipitous wooded rocks.

A shady path leads to (40 min.) the ruins of Alt-Hohenems (2340'). Splendid "View from the plateau (small inn), and from the 'Sätzle', of the Rhine Valley, the Vorarlberg Alps, etc. The castle of Neu-Hohenems, also called the Tannenberg (2255'), boldly perched on the precipitous Goppére, is partly preserved and occupied. Further to the N., on a plateau affording fine views, lie the houses of Emser-Reute. — About 1½ M. to the S. of Hohenems (omnibus thrice daily) is the well-equipped Schweifelbad.

The Hohe Kugel (3300'), a fine point of view, is easily ascended from Hohenems via Alt-Hohenems, the Ranzenberg Alp, and Fluhereck (1750') in 4 hrs.; or (shorter but steeper) via the Weilerberg, the Goehl Alp, and the Alpste (3930') in 3½ hrs. The descent may be made via Zaxen (2955'; inn) and Klaus (see below) to the station of Klaus-Kobliach. — From Fluhereck (see above) a route descends to the E. to (½ hr.) Emser-Reute (3250'; Edelweiss; Alpenrose), a picturesque mountain-village in an upland valley. Adeptis, with guides, may follow the ridge hence via the Satellispitz and the Alpkopf to the (3½ hrs.) Hohe Freschen (see below), an interesting walk.

The flat alluvial plain of the Rhine is relieved at places by rocky and wooded knolls, the chief of which is the Kummenberg (2190'), on the right. 13½ M. Altaich-Bauern. — Near (15½ M.) Götzis (1400'; Goldner Adler, R. 1-2 K.; Montfort, Zur Hohen Kugel, both at the station; Sonne; Schüffe; Krone; Engel), a pleasant village (3000 inhab.) with a modern Romanesque church, is the ruined castle of Neu-Montfort (1¼ hr.; fine view).

The following walk or drive from Götzis is recommended: past the ruin of Montfort and the chapel of St. Arbogast, and through a wooded ravine, to (2½ M.) Klaus (1670'; Krone; Adler; fine view by the church) and (9 M.) Weiler (1640'; Frohsinn; Hirsch; Engel), with the small château of Hahnberg, and thence past (9 M.) Röss (Bad; Rössle) and (9½ M.) Sulz (Freihof, with garden) to (1½ M.) Rankweil. The Viktorsberg (2590'; inn), a splendid point of view, may be ascended from Röss in 1½ hr.; thence to the Hohe Kugel 2½ hrs. (see above).

Beyond the small stations of Klaus-Kobliach and Sulz-Röss, the train crosses the Frutzbach to (20½ M.) Rankweil (1515'; Höt. Hörlingen, at the station; Hecht, very fair; Zum Schützen, good cuisine; Goldner Adler; Schwarzer Adler; Traube), a large village (3300 inhab.) with a picturesquely situated church, at the entrance to the Laternser-Tal.

A path protected by railings leads up the gorge of the Laternser-Bach to the waterfall of Hochuhr (at the spinning-mill at the entrance). — A carriage-road leads to the S.E. via Rainberg to (1½ hr.) Uebersachsen (2905'; Krone; Röss), a health-resort, whence the 'Muttkopf' (4595') may be ascended by a marked path in 1½ hr. (fine view). — A cart-road ascends the Laternser-Tal via Batschuns (1925'; Bachmann) and the Stecke (fine view), to (1½ hr.) the village of Laterns (2985'; Löwe, moderate; Kreuz), situated on the N. side of the valley above the deep gorge of the Frutzbach. At the head of the Laternser-Tal is the (2½ hrs.) Hinterbad (3610'). Thence over the Forka (5500') to Damüls and (5 hrs.) Au, see p. 244.

The ascent of the 'Hohe Freschen' (6980'); 5½-6 hrs.; guide, not indispensable for experts, 10 K.) is a fine but somewhat toilsome excursion. From (1½ hr.) Laterns (see above) a path (red marks) ascends to the left to the Alpweg Alp and thence to the E. by the ridge via the alps of Tschugggen and Staiwer to the (3½ hrs.) Freschen-Haus (6965'; inn in summer), ½ hr. from the top. Magnificent panorama, embracing the mountains of the
Algäu, Lechtal, and Patznaun, the Silvretta, Rhätikon, Glarus, and Appenzell Alps, the Bregenzer Wald, and the Lake of Constance. The descent by the N. arête to Ebis or Dornbirn should be attempted only by those with steady heads, comp. p. 232; to Mellau, see p. 244.

The train now threads a defile on the E. side of the wooded and vine-clad Ardetzenberg (2095'), where the line to Buchs diverges to the right (see below), and soon reaches —

23 M. Feldkirch. — Railway Restaurant. — Hotels. Post, R. from 1 1/2, B. 1 K.; Vorarlberger Hof, near the railway-station, R. 2 K.; B.B., with beer-garden, R. 2-4, pens. 6-7 K.; Löwe; Schäfle, well spoken of; Rössl. — Well equipped Swimming-Baths.

Feldkirch (1500'), 1/2 M. from the station on the right bank of the Ill, is a well-built town (4800 inhab.), enclosed by mountains and commanded by the ancient castle of Schattenburg. Many of the houses have covered arcades in front of them. The Gothic Church, erected in 1478, possesses a *Descent from the Cross by Wolfgang Huber, of Feldkirch (1521) and a fine pulpit (1509).

The terrace in front of the (10 min.) Schattenburg (now a poor-house) is a good point of view. A pleasant walk may be taken hence along the Gösserweg to the Waldfestplatz, and the (20 min.) Kanzel, in the Steinwald; returning via Stein and the Upper Ill-Klamm (1 1/2 hr.) Feldkirch.

A beautiful view of the valley of the Rhine, from the Alvier to the Lake of Constance, of the Appenzell Mts. and of the gorge of the Il, is obtained from the Margaretenkapp (1350), a hill 1/4 hr. to the W., on the left bank of the Ill, with the villa and grounds of the Tschavoll family. (Ascend to the right beyond the lower bridge over the Ill; open free, daily, except Frid., 8-11 and 3-7. The villa contains excellent pictures by Math. Schmid, illustrating local legends.) At the foot of the hill is a café-restaurant. — Similar views from the Veitskapp 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; 1/4 hr.), and from Maria-Grün (restaurant with garden), 1/2 hr. to the S., reached by ascending from the lower bridge over the Ill to the left by the Leise (return by the upper bridge). The Stadtschrofen (2005), 10 min. from Maria-Grün, affords a pretty glimpse of the town.

A pleasant excursion may be made to the S. (1 hr.) prettily situated village of Amerlingen (2540); Beck's Inn, which affords a fine view. Thence we should ascend the (1 1/2 hr.) Aelpele (4345'); simple fare in the chalets of Vorder-Aelpele. A more extensive view is obtained from the Rotenberg (Pratanser Sand; 5400'), reached from the Aelpele via the Sareuen Alp in 1 1/2 hr. — The Drei Schwestern (p. 234) may be ascended without difficulty by adepts, with guide (9 K.), in 4-5 hrs. from Amerlingen (see above), via the Amerüüt Alp, the Sareuen Alp, and the Garzeiten Alp. The descent may be made by the 'Fürstensteig' to (1 1/2 hr.) Gaflei (see below).

From Feldkirch to Buchs, 12 M., railway in 1 1/2 hr. The line skirts the Ardetzenberg (see above), crosses the Ill beyond Altenstadt, traverses the plain of the Rhine to (7 1/2 M.) Nendeln and (9 1/2 M.) Schaan (Linde; 2 1/2 M. to the S. of which is Vaduz, see below), and near (12 M.) Buchs crosses the Rhine (comp. Baedeker's Switzerland).

From Feldkirch to Maienfeld (Map, p. 250). About 9 M. to the S. of Feldkirch (omnibus from Schaan 6 times daily in 1 1/2 hr.) lies Vaduz (1525'; Löwe, Schloss, Engel), the capital of the small principality of Liechtenstein (42 sq. M. in area), at the base of the Drei Schwestern (see above). The castle of Liechtenstein, or Vaduz, stands on a (20 min.) hill which overlooks the picturesque little town and affords a charming view. On the hills above Vaduz are several unpretending summer resorts. A road (carr. from Schaan to Gaflei 13 K., poster 6 K.) ascends past the castle of Vaduz via (1 1/4 hr.) Rotenboden (3280'; Hôtel; Pens. Samina), where the road to Sulca diverges to the right (p. 234), and (3 1/4 hr.) Massesch (4100'; plain inn, pens. 4 K.) to (1 hr.) Gaflei (6055'; 3 hrs.; Kurhaus, pens. 8-8 K.,
much visited in summer for its bracing air. From Gaflei the Pilatus (5590') may be ascended in 1 hr., the Heilwang-Spitze (6610') in 1 1/2 hr., and the Drei Schwestern (highest point, the Kuhgratspitze, 6910') in 2 hrs. by a safe and highly interesting path (Fürstensteig), almost entirely hewn in the rock (guide not indispensable for experts; see p. 233). — The road continues to traverse the plain of the Rhine, skirting the mountains, and at (2 M.) Triesen (Adler) approaches the river. A picturesque new road, recalling the Via Mala, ascends hence through the gorge of the Wildse Tobel to the (3 hrs.) Lavena Alp (5025'; plain inn), at the foot of the Paiknis (8420'; ascent in 3 hrs.). — Beyond (3 M.) Balzers ( "Post; Engel), by the St. Katharinen-Brunnen (1605'), the boundary of the Canton of the Grisons is reached. The road now ascends between the Paiknis on the left and the Piliserberg (3730') on the right, to (3 1/4 M.) St. Luziensteig (2355'), a fortified pass. About 3/4 M. farther on is the ancient Church of St. Lucius (2585'; inn), beyond which we descend through wood, latterly with fine views of the Rhine valley, to (2 1/4 M.) Matenfeld (1765'; Hôtel Bahnhof), a railway-station opposite Ragatz (see Baedeker’s Switzerland).

Above and below Feldkirch the Ill has forced a passage through the limestone rocks by means of the Upper and Lower Ill-Klamm. The train passes through a tunnel below the Schattenburg, enters the Upper Klamm, and crosses the Ill. — 25 1/2 M. Frastanz (1550'; Kreuz; Post or Löwe), at the entrance to the Samina-Tal, above which tower the jagged crests of the Drei Schwestern (see above).

The Kuhgratspitze (6940'), ascended viá Gurtis and the Bazoren Alp in 4 hrs., commands an admirable view (guide necessary). — From Frastanz to Gaflei viá Amerlügen and the Drei Schwestern (club-path), see p. 233.

A rough path (not recommended) leads through the wild and narrow Samina-Tal viá Amerlügen (p. 233), to the (4 hrs.) Steg Alp (4320'). A much better road leads from Vaduz (see above) viá (1 hr.) Rotemboden (see above), (1 1/2 hr.) Triesenberg, and the (1 1/2 hr.) Kulm (4785') to the same point in 3 1/2 hrs. Beyond the tunnel on the Kulm is the Sicca Alp (1755'; inn, pens. 4 K.), a summer-resort affording a survey of the Samina-Tal from the Naafkopf to the Lake of Constance. Thence to the Steg Alp, 1/2 hr. To the E. of Steg opens the Malbun-Tal (1 1/2 hr. to the Malbun Alp, 5655'), out of which a pass leads to the E. over the Sareiser Joch to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Nenzinger Himmel in the Gamperton-Tal (see below). The easy and attractive ascent of the Schönberg (6805') may be made in 2 hrs. from the Malbun Alp, viá the shooting-box of Sass and the Schauner Fürele. The Gallinakopf (7225'), ascended in 3 hrs. viá the Schauner Fürele and the Matter Alp, is another interesting point; the descent may be made on the E. viá the Guschfet-Joch to the Gamp Alp, and viá Gurtis to (4 hrs.) Frastanz. — A cart-track leads from Steg through the upper Samina-Tal to the (1 hr.) Valina Alp (4555'), whence the Naafkopf (5145') may be ascended in 4 hrs., viá the Gritsch Alp and the Bettler-Joch (see p. 233). — From Valina over the Jés-Fürele (Samina-Joch, 7715') to (7 hrs.) Seewis in the Prättigau, a fatiguing route.

The valley, called the Inner-Walgauf, now expands. 28 1/2 M. Schlins; the village, with the ruined Jagdburg, lies on the right bank of the Ill.

30 M. Nenzing (1665'; *Sonne; Kreuz; Rössle; Zur Gamperdona, at the station), lies at the mouth of the Gamperton-Tal. On a hill 1 1/2 hr. to the W. is the ruin of Ramschwag (2100'; fine view).

Excurions (guides, M. Heingärtner, Chr. Küng, Joh. Maurer). The picturesque Gamperton-Tal (Map, p. 250) will repay a visit. A good path leads first on the right and then on the left bank of the Mengbach, which flows through the valley between the precipices of the Exkopf and Oechsenkopf on the right and those of the Fundelkopf on the left, to (4 1/2 hrs.) the Alpine village of St. Rochus (1485'; Hôtel Gamperdona, R. 2, pens. 6 K.), in a
beautiful basin called the Nenzinger Himmel. The ascent of the Naafkopf (8445') from St. Rochus, over the Bettler-Joch (3925') in 41/2-5 hrs. (guide 14 K.), is also that of the Fundelkopf (7850'; 4 hrs.; guide 14 K.). The "Seesaplana (9735') is ascended in 6-7 hrs. by the 'Strausweg' (red marks) via the Spusagang, skirting the Panüler Schr Offeren, and over the Brandner Ferner, but should not be attempted except by experts (guide 24 K.); better spend the night at the Strausburger Hütte (5 hrs.), whence the summit is gained in 1 hr. (comp. p. 236). — Passes: W. over the Sareiser-Joch to the Malbun-Tal and Samina-Tal (6 hrs. to Silicia, see p. 235); E. over the Mätschon-Joch (7610') to (4 hrs.) Brand (p. 236), or by the Spusagang and Zalm-Hütte to (5 hrs.) Brand; S. over the Bartinmel-Joch (7640'), between the Naafkopf and the Augstenberg, the Grosse Furka (7655'), between the Augstenberg and the Hornspitze, or the Kleine Furka (Salaruel-Joch, 7340'), between the Hornspitze and Panüler-Schr Offeren, to Seevis (via Baederer's Switzerland).

The train crosses the Mengbach and the Illi, and reaches (33 M.) Strassenhaus (1755'; Schmidt, plain), at the foot of the Hohe Frassen (p. 236).

Through the Grosse Walser-Tal to the Schr Offeren, 11-12 hrs., a fine route on the whole (comp. Map, p. 242). A carriage-road (omnibus from Bludenz to Buchboden on Mon., Wed., and Sat., 41/2 K.) leads from Strassenhaus over the Lutzbach to (3 M.) Thüringen (1800'; *Häsch; Sonne; Rössl), a village with large factories, at the entrance to the valley. Thence the road ascends on the N. side of the valley, in many windings and across several streams to (1 1/2 hr.) St. Gerold (refn. at the monastery) and (1 1/2 hr.) Bions (2975'; opposite lies Raggl). It then descends past the mouth of the Garsella-Tobel, crosses the Lutzbach, and remounts to (1 1/2 hr.) Sonntag (2900'; Löwe or Post; Krone), the capital of the valley. (Thence by Fontanella and over the Fuschina-Joch to Domäls and Au, see p. 244.) — An interesting route for pedestrians from Bludenz to the Walser-Tal leads via Lats and Ludescherberg, and round the flank of the Hohe Frassen, to (2 1/2 hrs.) Raggl (3330'; Storch; Rössl), at the entrance to the Marul-Tal; it then descends into the deep Lasanka-Tobel, whence it remounts to Platten, Garsella (where it crosses the Lutzbach), and (2 hrs.) Sonntag. — From Sonntag we follow the right side of the valley to (1 1/2 hr.) Buchboden (3880'; Kreuz, very fair), opposite the entrance to the Hüller-Tal, in which, 3 M. to the E., is Bad Rotenbrunn (3350'; *Inn, pens. 4 K.), with a chalybeate spring. — From Buchboden a marked path (guide desirable) follows the right bank for 1 hr. more, and then ascends sharply to the left, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Schadona Sattel (6055'), between the Rothorn (7555') on the right and the Kinselspitze (7920'; ascent from the pass in 1 1/2 hrs.) on the left. Fine retrospect of the Walser-Tal, the Seesaplana to the S.W., the Braunarlspitze to the S., and the pyramidal Widderstein to the E.; far below us lies the little church of the Schr Offeren (p. 245), which is reached from the saddle in about 2 hrs. (path unsafe in places, guide useful; finally again ascending for about 3/4 hr.).

35 M. Nüziiders (Adler), with baths, and the ruins of Sonnenberg. To the right appear the abrupt Zimpispitze and the Seesaplana with the Brandner Glacier.

364/2 M. Bludenz (1905'; *Bludenz Hof, R. from 2, D. 2 1/2 K.; Scesaplana; Hôtel Arlberg, these three near the station; *Eiserner Kreuz, Montavon Hof, Krone, in the town), a prettily situated little town of 3400 inhab., dominated by the château of Gayenhofen (now government-offices). To the S. is the picturesque ravine of the Brandner-Tal, with the Panüler Schr Offeren in the background.

David and Eduard Meier, Joh. and Paul Meyer, Joh. Kegele, and Heinr. Neizer of Brand. — A good survey of the environs is obtained from the (10 min.) shooting-range above the château (restaurant); the view is more extensive from the Ferdinand-Höhe, 20 min. higher, towards the E. From this point wood-paths lead over the Montigel to the Hintere Ebene, whence we may descend to the W. via Obdorf or to the E. via the Haide and Hungerst (restaurant), returning to the town (1½ hrs.) past the convent of St. Peter (p. 237).

The *Hohe Frassen (Pfannenknecht, 6500'; 4½ hrs.; marked path; guide, not indispensable, 7 K.) affords an admirable view of the Vorarlberg Alps (panorama by Waltenberger). The road leads to the N.W. to the hamlet of Obdorf, then to the left to the bridge at the mouth of the Galgeniobel. Hence a bridle-path ascends in zigzags through meadows and wood, turning to the left at a small chapel and to the right by a bench (way-post), and reaches a second chapel. Beyond this it leads to the left, for a short distance through wood, passes the farms of Muttersberg (rms.), afterwards traverses underwood and pastures, and ascend to the (4 hrs.) Frassen-Hütte on the Pfannenknecht Alp (5650'; inn) and to the (1½ hrs.) top. Descent on the W. side via Ludescher-Berg and Lats, p. 233.

The *Mondspitze (6465'; 4½ hrs.), by a marked path via (2½ hrs.) Tschenpla (*Neier’s Inn), is not difficult and commands a fine view. Descent on the N.W. to Nenzing (p. 234).

To the Lüner-See and the Scesaplan, a very interesting excursion. Carriage-road to (3 hrs.) Brand (omnibus from the Bludenz Hof thrice daily in summer, 3 K.; carr. and pair 12 K.), thence to the (3½ hrs.) Douglass-Hütte a footpath. From the station we cross the Ill to (20 min.) Bürs (inn) and then either ascend the picturesque Bürser-Schlucht, or gorge of the Alvierbach, direct to (2½ hrs.) Brand; or we cross the Alvierbach, and ascend the road to the right, through wood, to (1½ hrs.) Bürserberg (2800'; Gemse, R. 1 K. 20-1 T. 60 h.), prettily situated on the deep Scesatobel. The charming Brandner-Tal is now traversed; on our left rise the Wasen- spitze (6388') and Zimbaspitze (6680'); opposite us are the Seekopf, Zirmenkopf, and Scesaplan, with the Brandner Glacier; to the right, the Panzler Schratten (p. 237). In 1½ hr. we reach Brand (3425'; *Beck, *Scesaplana, pens. at both 5-7 K.), finely situated at the base of the Molkenkopf, and frequented as a summer-resort. (Over the Matschon-Joch to the Gamperton-Tal, see p. 235.) The marked path now crosses the stream and follows its right bank to the (1½ hr.) Schalten-Lagant Alp (1475'; inn in summer). On the right are the precipices of the Scesaplana, with several cascades, and farther on those of the Zirmenkopf, with large masses of débris at their base; on the left is the Saulenkopf. At the head of the valley a waterfall, the subterranean 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 to the Seebord, the rocky saddle on the N. side of the blue Lüner-See (6465'). On the W. side is the (2 hrs.) Douglass-Hütte (Inn in summer, bed 4-5 K.). The lake is about 4 M. in circumference and 330' deep; the level of the water was at one time much higher. Near the S. end is an island. Ferry to the S. bank 20 h. each person; those arriving from Schruns viâ the Öfen Pass, summon the boat by shouting (p. 252).

The ascent of the Scesaplan (9735'; 3-3½ hrs.), the highest peak of the Rhättikon chain, is rather fatiguing, but highly interesting. (Guide from Bludenz, including night-fee, 17, from Brand 12, with descent to Schruns 25 K.) The club-path from the Douglass Hut ascends over grassy slopes and débris to the (1 hr.) Toten Alp, once covered by a glacier, and (wire-ropes), to the arête, which we then follow without difficulty to the (2 hrs.) summit. The magnificent View embraces the Alps of Tyrol and E. Switzerland, the Lake of Constance, and the whole of Swabia as far as Ulm (panorama at the Douglass-Hütte, 1 K. 20 h.). — A shorter route (blue marks; guide desirable for novices) ascends from Brand to the S.W. through the Zalim-Tal to the (2½ hrs.) Oberzalim-Hütte (6533'; inn in summer), whence a new club-path leads to the (2½ hrs.) Strassburger-Hütte (8860'; inn in summer), finely situated near the Brandner Ferner, over which the
to Landeck.  

DALAAS. Map, p. 250. — III. R. 44. 237

summit is gained in 1 hr. more. — The Wildberg (9150'), easily ascended from the Strassburger-Hütte in 25 min., commands a fine view. The ascent of the Panulier Schröfen (9325'; 9/4 hr.) is also interesting. — Descent to the Gamperiten-Tal, see p. 235; to (4 hrs.) Seevis in the Prättigau, see Baedeker's Switzerland. — The (11/2 hr.) Cavell-Joch (7340') commands a splendid view of the Swiss Alps. The route (guide necessary) ascends from the S. side of the Lüner-See by steep cattle-paths via the Vera Alp and then follows a well-trodden smugglers' path to the Joch, close to the W. Kirchliespitze. — From the Lüner-See through the Relistal or the Gauer-Tal to Schruns, see p. 251. A visit to the *Schweizer-Tor (p. 251; 2 hrs. from the Douglass Hut) is very attractive.

The Zimbaespitze (6880'), a difficult climb, is ascended from Bludenz via the Brandner-Tal and the Sarotta-Tal (club hut on the Upper Sarotta Alp, 5380'; inn in summer) in 6-7 hrs., or via the Relistal (p. 251) in about 6 hrs. (guide 80 K.).

From Bludenz to the Montafon, see p. 250.

At the nunnery of St. Peter the *Arlberg Railway quits the Ill, which here issues from the Montafon (p. 250), enters the Kloster-Tal, watered by the Alfenz, and ascends along its N. side. To the right, below, lies Stallehr. A beautiful view up the valley is soon disclosed; on the left rises the Rogelskopf (7460'). 43 M. Bratz (2310'; Railway Hotel, R. 1-2 K.); the village (Trawbe; Hirsch; Rösst) lies below us, to the right. Viaducts, cuttings, and tunnels follow each other in rapid succession. Passing under two aqueducts, traversing four tunnels, and crossing the Schanatobel Bridge (85 yds. long), the train stops at (461/2 M.) Hintergasse (2705'), beyond which follow a tunnel (230 yds. long) in the Engelwäldechen (to the right the Fallbachwand, with a waterfall), a bridge over the Brunnentobel, and the Engelwand Tunnel (270 yds. long). A huge viaduct, 135 yds. long and 170' high, next carries the line across the Schmiedtobel, and, beyond two tunnels, another viaduct, 135 yds. long, spans the Hüllentobel (to the left the Saladinaspitze, 7320').

501/2 M. Dalaas (3055'; Paradies, at the station), 315' above the village (Post or Adler, R. from 1 K.; Krone). — To the (3 hrs.) Formarin-See, see p. 249 (guide J. a. Ganina).

From Dalaas to Schruns in the Montafon over the Kristberg-Sattel (4875'), 4 hrs., an interesting route (guide unnecessary). From the Post we ascend by a steep route through wood, past a chapel, to (2 hrs.) the top of the pass, with a crucifix; fine view of the Silber-Tal, Lobispitze, Sulzfluh, Secesaplana, etc. Descend to the Gothic Chapel of St. Agata in Kristberg (4695'), which contains an interesting 15th cent. altar, and thence either to (1 hr.) Silbertal (p. 252), or by a good path to the right across pastures to the church of (1/4 hr.) Inner-Bartolomäberg or Innerberg (3770'; rmts. at the mill), from which we descend to the left to (3/4 hr.) Schruns (p. 250).

Beyond Dalaas the line skirts the hillside at a considerable elevation, commanding a splendid view up the valley (on the left the Rohnspitze, and on the right the Albonkopf). Then across the picturesque Radona Gorge by a viaduct, 88 yds. long, and over two smaller torrents (in the valley to the right is Wald) to (541/2 M.) Danöfen (3525'); to the Spuller-See, 24/3 hrs., see p. 249). We cross the Streubach (p. 249); looking back, we obtain a brief glimpse of the Secesaplana, adjoining the dark Itonskof. Traversing two snow-sheds, we reach (58 M.) Klösterle (3470'; Löwe; Krone), at
the mouth of the Nenzigast-Tal. At the head of the latter rises the Kalteberg ('9515'), which may be ascended via the Satteliner Alp in 6 hrs., with guide (comp. p. 240). The train next crosses the Wäldlitobel by a single-arched bridge (205' high, 140' wide) and threads a tunnel, 550 yds. long, passing under the great landslip of 1892. — 59½ M. Langen (3990'; *Rail. Restaurant & Hót. Post, pens. from 6 K.).

From Langen to St. Anton via the Arlberg (31/4-4 hrs.), an interesting route for pedestrians, but quite shadeless. The Arlberg road, passing the end of the great tunnel (see below), ascends through a wild and sequestered valley, and crosses the Alfenz four times in rapid succession. On the left rise the Wasenspitze, Grubenspitze, and Erzbergkopf. 11/2 M. Stuben (4600'; *Alte Post; guide, Anton Mathies), the last village in the valley.

— About 2½ hrs. to the N.E., above the Walfagelch Alp (reached also from St. Anton through the Steisbach-Tal in 3½ hrs., or from St. Christoph on the Arlberg in 2 hrs.) is the Ulmer-Hütte (7480'; inn in summer), frequented in winter for skiing, and the starting-point for the ascents of the Trittkopf (3930'; 1½ hrs., see p. 249), the Valluga (9220'; 2-2½ hrs., see p. 240), the Schindlerspitze (8550'; 1½ hrs.), etc. From Stuben, the road ascends in windings, which afford fine retrospect of the Kloster-Tal as far as the Sesaplan, with the Trittkopf on the left, and the Peischelkopf on the right. It then traverses a bleak valley to the (3 M.) Arlberg Pass (6910'), about 1½ M. beyond which is the hospice of St. Christoph (5740'; small inn), with a chapel (ascent of the Peischelkopf and Schindlerspitze, see pp. 239, 240). The road descends to (1 M.) the Kalleneck (5550'), and then turns sharply to the left. Fine view, on the right, of the Patterl, the Faßelfad Glacier, the Riffler, etc.; before us rise the mountains of the Stanzer-Tal as far as the Eisenspitze and Parseler Spitze. Then a winding descent past the Waldhäuser Inn, and through the Rosanna-Tal, to (3 M.) St. Anton (see below).

The train now crosses the Alfenzabach and plunges into the great Arlberg Tunnel. This tunnel, 6½ M. (or 10½ kilomètres) long, 26' wide, and 23' high (3 M. shorter than the St. Gotthard Tunnel) was constructed in 1880-83, at a total cost of about 1,300,000$. It ascends at a steep gradient to its highest point (4300'; 1600' below the Arlberg Pass), and descends thence more gradually to St. Anton. The transit lasts 15-20 min., and the temperature is 59-64°Fahr. (windows should be closed). An obelisk, to the left of the E. end of the tunnel, bears a portrait in relief of Julius Lott (d. 1883), the first chief engineer of the line.

69 M. St. Anton (4275'; *Post, R. 2-7, B. 1, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 7-10 K.; Adler, R. 1½-2, pens. 4-5 K.; fair; Kreuz; F. Schuler, unpretending) is the highest village in the Rosanna-Tal, which above St. Anton is called the Fervall-Tal, and below it the Stanzer-Tal. This beautifully situated village is an excellent centre for excursions and is frequented as a summer and winter-resort.

Excursions and Mountain Ascents (comp. Map, p. 254; guides, Jos. Ladner, Alois Schwarchans, Ferd. and Joh. Wassle, Roman Falch, Jos. Strolz, Rudolf Birkle, Josef Guem, and Franz Pfeiffer). A pleasant walk of 2-2½ hrs. may be taken along the Erzherzog Eugen Weg, which ascends through wood to the E. below St. Anton, skirts the hillside to the right, with a succession of fine views of the mountains to the N. of the Rosanna valley, and then redescends, finally joining the path to the Darmstädter Hütte and crossing the Rosanna, to St. Anton. — The Moostal repays a visit (to the Darmstädter Hütte, 4 hrs.; guide, not indispensable, 8 K.). The route crosses the Rosanna opposite the E. end of the tunnel, and ascends to the
right on the right bank of the Moosbach, mostly through wood, to (2 hrs.) the Vordere Thaia (chalet) of the Rossfall Alp (3980'). Near the poor Hinterer-Thuia (Geistler-Hütte; 6400) it crosses to the left bank of the stream and ascends (good club-path) to the (2 1/4 hrs.) grandly situated Darmstätter-Hütte (1960; inn in summer). The "Saumspitze" (9955'), ascended hence via the Schnejd-Joch (see below) in 2 1/2-3 hrs. (guide from St. Anton 12 K.), commands a magnificent view. The Seekofp (10,000'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 18 K.; difficult), the Fastefadsipitze (9835'; 2-2 1/2 hrs.; guide 18 K.; trying), and the "Scheibler" (9805'; 2 hrs.; guide 12 K.; not difficult) may also be climbed from the Darmstätter-Hütte. The ascents of the Kuchen spitze and Küchelspitze (see below) are still harder from this point than from Fasul (guide 26 K. each). — A fatiguing pass leads hence over the Schnejd-Joch (9320), between the Seekofp and the Saumspitze, to (6 hrs.) Ischgl in the Patznaun (p. 256; guide 18 K.; descent from the pass through the Vergerskar bad). A better route (red marks) crosses the Seejochl (9175), between the Seekofp and the Rautenkopf, in 6-6 hrs. (guide 17 K.) and descends through the Madlein-Tal. — From the Darmstätter-Hütte over the Kuchen Glacier and the Kuchen-Joch (9200') to the Konstanzer-Hütte (see below; 3 hrs.; guide 11, incl. the Scheibler 13 K.), an attractive and fairly easy route. The Scheibler (see above) may be ascended from the Joch in 3 1/4 hr. (with guide). — The Augstenberglerkopf (9455'; 5 hrs.; guide 10 K.), ascended from the Vordere Thaia (see above) in 3-3 1/2 hrs., and the Rendelspitze (9245'; 4 hrs.; guide 10 K.), ascended from St. Anton by the Rendel Alp, are interesting points, easily accessible.

The Fervall-Tal (to the Konstanzer-Hütte 3 1/4 hrs.; guide, 6 K., not indispensable) is also worth visiting. A tolerable path, diverging to the left from the Arlberg road after about 1 1/2 M. (finger-post), ascends along the Rosanna, mostly through wood, and, passing the (1/4 hr.) chapel on the Stiegeneck, crosses the Rosanna near the (1 1/2 hr.) Wagnerhaus (4775'), recrossing it beyond the mouth of the Maroi-Tal (p. 240). Farther on the valley forks: to the right is the Schön-Fervall-Tal, to the left the Fausul-Tal. In the latter lies (2 hrs.) the Konstanzer-Hütte (5800'; inn in summer), the starting-point for the ascents of the Patteriol (10,035'; 5 hrs.; dangerous from falling stones in the ‘Elsinne’, esp. after noon; guide 20 K.), Küchelspitze (10,310'; 4 1/2-5 hrs.; guide 20 K.), and Saumspitze (10,400'; 5 hrs.; guide 20 K.), all three difficult and fit only for experts with perfectly steady heads; and also for the ascents of the Scheibler (9805'; 3 hrs.; guide 12 K.) via the Kuchen-Joch (easy; see above), the Vollandspitze (9610'; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 14 K.; attractive and not difficult for experts), the Schönbleißeköpfe (9350' and 9625'; guide 12 K.), Pfunnspitze (9565'; guide 18 K.; difficult), etc. From the Konstanzer-Hütte across the Kuchen-Joch to the (3-4 hrs.) Darmstätter-Hütte (see above), not difficult. — Another marked path leads from the Konstanzer-Hütte through the wild Fausul-Tal and over the Schafbühel-Joch (8965') to (5 1/2-6 hrs.) Galtür in the Patznaun (p. 255; guide from St. Anton to Galtür or Ischgl 20 K.); from the pass we have a grand view of the Fluchthorn. A more laborious but equally interesting path (red marks; guide 18 K.) crosses the Schönpleis-Joch (9200), between the N. and S. Schönpleis-Kopf, and descends through the Madlein-Tal to (6 1/2-7 hrs.) Ischgl (p. 256).

From the bifurcation of the valley (see above) the path on the right bank of the Sanna proceeds to (the 10 min.) Vordere Branntwein-Hütte (5470'), where the route to the Gafunger Winter-Jochi (p. 252) ascends to the right. — In the Schön-Fervall a path leads on the right bank of the Rosanna to the (1 1/2 hr.) Frisch-Hütte (5975'), where the route to the Silbertaler Winter-Jochi diverges to the right (7 hrs. to Schruns; guide 20 K.; see p. 252). About 3 1/2 hr. farther up, beyond the Schön-Fervall-Hütte, the path quits the Rosanna and ascends to the (1 hr.) Verbellner Winter-Jochi on the Scheideke (1760'), grandly situated: to the N.E. is the Patteriol, N. the Valschvikelkopf, W. the Strittkopf. Descent along the Verbellner Bach, with a fine view of the Hochmaderer and Litzner group, to (2 1/2 hrs.) Patenen (p. 258; guide from St. Anton 20 K.).

Route from St. Anton to Stuben by the Arlberg Pass, see p. 258. — From the (1 1/2 hr.) hospice of St. Christoph the Peischelkopf (1920') is
easily ascended in 2 hrs. (marked path; guide, not indispensable, 8 K.). It affords an admirable survey of the Fervall mountains, the Gsesaplana, the Stanzer-Tal with the Valluga, the Parsierspitze, the Riffier, etc. — The Galzig (7150'), to the E. of the Arlberg Pass, is ascended without difficulty from St. Anton by a marked path through the Steisbach-Tal (numerous flowers), in 3½ hrs. (guide unnecessary for experts); descent past the Maiten-Sue to St. Christoph, 1½ hr. — Another easy ascent is that of the Schindlerspitze (8650'), accomplished from St. Christoph in 2½-3 hrs., from the Ulmer-Hütte (p. 238) in 1½ hr., or from St. Anton, via the Steisbach-Tal, in 4 hrs. (guide 11 K.). Fine view: E. the Parsierspitze, W. the Zimbaspitze and Gsesaplana. — Still finer is the panorama from the 2Valluga (9220'), reached from St. Anton in 5 hrs. The route, which presents no difficulty to adepts, leads through the Steisbach-Tal and across the Schindler Glacier and necessitates some climbing towards the top (guide 10 K.). The ascent from the Ulmer-Hütte (2½ hrs.) is preferable. — The Kalteberg (1515'); 6 hrs., guide 18 K.), a toilsome ascent, from St. Anton through the Maroi-Tal (p. 239), from Klasterl (p. 237) through the Nensigast-Tal in 6 hrs., or from Langen (p. 238) through the Albina-Tal in 5½ hrs., affords another magnificent view.

ACROSS THE ALMEJUR-JOCH INTO THE LECHTAL (6½ hrs. to Steeg; guide, not indispensable for experts, 12 incl. the Gsteinskogel 14 K.). From St. Anton or St. Jakob (see below) a steep marked path ascends through woods and across grassy slopes to the (3 hrs.) Almejur-Joch (7300'), on the W. side of the Gsteinskogel (9050'), which may be easily ascended from the pass in 1½ hr. (fine view). We descend through the Almejur-Tal to (2½ hrs.) Kaisers and (1 hr.) Steeg (p. 248).

Beyond St. Anton the railway gradually descends through the Stanzer-Tal and crosses the Rosanna twice. 71½ M. St. Jakob; the hamlet of that name (4250'; Löwe) lies above, to the left. In front we have a fine view of the Eisenspitze (p. 241); to the right is the Riffier (see below), with its precipitous glacier. — 74 M. Pettneu (3925'); the village (3975'; Adler; Hirsch, both fair) lies to the left, at the foot of the Gsteinskogel (see above).

EXCURSIONS (guides, L. and J. A. Zangerl, Heiri. Matt, Rudolph Seeberger, Jakob Gröbner). — A pleasant and not difficult route leads across the Kaiser-Joch (7660') to Steeg in the Lechtal (6 hrs.; route marked, but guide advisable, 10 K. to Kaisers; comp. p. 248). On the top of the pass is the (2½ hrs.) Kaiser-Joch-Haus (plain). The descent to (2 hrs.) Kaisers is toilsome and interesting.

The route to Kappl in the Patsnaun (p. 257), over the Kappler-Joch, or Blanka-Joch (8810'), is somewhat arduous (7-8 hrs.; guide 14, incl. Riffier 18 K.). We ascend the Maifer-Tal by a red-marked path, bearing to the left after 2 hrs., to the (1½ hr.) Edmund-Graf-Hütte of the Austrian Tourist Club on the Kapplerboden (7300'; inn in summer), and thence to the (9½ hr.) pass, between the Riffier and the Weitskogel (9330'). We descend over debris past the little Blanka Lakes (7510') to the Durrich Alp (6235'), and thence to the left, mostly through wood, to (3½ hrs.) Kappl (p. 257). — From the Edmund-Graf-Hütte (see above) the Riffier (10,335') may be ascended in 3½ hrs. with guide (not difficult for experts), via the saddle between the Riffier and the Klein-Riffier. The summit affords a magnificent and extensive panorama. — The Blankahorn (9435'; 2 hrs. from the Edmund-Graf-Hütte) is fit for practised climbers only.

The railway now crosses to the right bank of the Rosanna. 76 M. Schnann (3765'; Traube), near the mouth of the Schnanner Klamm, a gully of the Schnanner Bach. We cross the Rosanna twice more. — 77½ M. Flirsch (3795'; Railway Inn); the village (Post, R. 1-2 K.; Löwe, very fair; Krone, unpretending), ½ M. to the N., is pleasantly situated at the base of the Eisenspitze.
Excursions (guide, Leander Draxl). The Eisenspitze (9400'; 5 hrs.; guide 10 K.) is ascended without serious difficulty via the Parseier Alp. — Over the Flirsch-Jöck to Bach in the Lechtal (3 hrs.; guide 16 K.), see p. 248. Near the pass, about 3 hrs. from Flirsch, is the finely situated Ansbacher Hütte (7610'; inn in summer), the starting-point for the ascents of the Samspitzen (6610'), Stierköpfe (8335'), and Stierkopf (8600'), each in 1 hr., easy; the Feuerspitzen (9365'; 2-2'/2 hrs.), Rotspitzen (9310'; 2-2'/2 hrs.), Rotle Hütte (9285'; 2-2'/2 hrs.), Grieselspitzen (9285'; 3 hrs.), Stielchöpfen (9160'; 2'/2 hrs.), Schwarzkopf (8510'; 2'/2 hrs.), and Griesmutterkopf (9240'; 2'/2 hrs.), these seven moderately difficult; and the Vorderspitz (9415'; 3 hrs.), Wetterspitz (9835'; 4 hrs.), and Freispitz (9400'; 4 hrs.), three difficult peaks, but interesting for good climbers. — New path to the Memminger-Hütte (6 hrs.; p. 218).

The valley contracts; the rapid and brawling Rosanna forms several waterfalls. — 81'/2 M. Strengen (3355'), 125' above the village (Post), which lies to the left. Farther on opens a beautiful view down the valley as far as the Inn; in the foreground are the castle of Wiesberg and the Trisanna viaduct. Beyond two more tunnels an imposing *Bridge, 280 yds. long and 280' high (central span 395'), crosses the Trisanna, which issues from the Patznau-Tal (p. 258) and unites with the Rosanna to form the Sanna. — 84'/2 M. Wiesberg (3150'), with the old castle of the same name.

To the Patznau-Tal, see p. 258. — A highly attractive walk of 1 hr. leads from the station of Wiesberg to the (8 min.) Zollhaus (Trisannabrücke Inn), in the Patznau-Tal, and up the valley to (1'/4 hr.) a bridge crossing the Trisanna in the Gfäll-Schlucht; thence we return to (1'/4 hr.) the *Trisanna Viaduct (which should be viewed from below) and ascend to (1'/4 hr.) Wiesberg. The shadeless road to (3 M.) the station of Pians is not recommended. — A marked path leads from Wiesberg to (1'/4 hr.) Landeck via the prettily situated mountain-hamlet of Tobadill (3725'; good inn).

The line is now conducted along the Majenwand, high above the Sanna, by a series of viaducts and cuttings; it then crosses the Flathbach, and reaches the station of —

861'/2 M. Pians (2990'). Below, to the left, on the other side of the river, lies the village of Pians (2795'; Alte Post; Neue Post, both very fair); above it, on the verdant Mittelgebirge, is Grins, at the base of the huge Parseier-Spitze (p. 279).

The line now descends the right bank of the Sanna at a steep gradient to (891'/2 M.) Landeck-Perfuchs, 1/2 M. to the N.W. of Landeck (p. 279; below, to the left, is Bruggen), and then crosses the rapid Inn by a bridge with nine arches (170 yds. long and 60' high). To the right we obtain a picturesque view of Landeck with its castle, dominated by the Venetberg; high up on the left rises the red church-tower of Stanz, at the base of the Brandjöchl; still farther to the left are the Ochsenberg and the Parseier-Spitze; and behind us the beautiful pyramid of the Rifler (p. 240). A lofty embankment now carries the railway over the highroad, and the train enters the station of —

91'/2 M. Landeck (2550'), situated 1 M. from the town (p. 279).
45. From Bregenz to the Schröcken.
The Bregenzer Wald.

From Bregenz to Bezau, 2 l/4 M., Railway in 2½ hrs. (fares, 2nd class 2K, 60, 3rd cl. 1 K. 70 h.). — Diligence from Bezau to Schoppernau (12½ M.) twice daily in 3 hrs. (2 K. 30 h.). — 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, and is now largely visited by summer guests. A distinction is made between the Vordere Wald, a thickly-peopled hill-country, with moderate heights covered with grass and wood, and the Hintere or Innere Wald, which in part exhibits the characteristics of an Alpine district. The inhabitants, of an upright and affable character, still retain many of the ancient costumes and customs.

Bregenz (1300'), see p. 229. The narrow-gauge 'Bregenzerwald-Bahn' diverges to the left from the Landeck line beyond the (1 l/4 M.) Bregenz Local Station and near (2 M.) Rieden passes through a short tunnel. Rounding the base of the Gebhardsberg (p. 290), to the left, it then ascends the wooded valley of the Bregenzer Ach. 3 M. Kennelbach (1385'; Krone), an industrious village with large manufactories. Beyond (5 l/2 M.) Langen-Buch the line crosses the Rotach, and beyond (8 M.) Doren the Weissach, and proceeds via (12 M.) Langenegg, the station for the (2 M.) village of that name (2275'; Adler; Drei König; Hirsch), to (13 l/2 M.) Lingenau-Hittisau (1665').

A carriage-road (diligence to Hittisau twice daily in 1½ hr.) ascends hence to the E. to (2 l/4 M.) Lingenau (2250'; Post, R. 1 l/2 K.; Sonne; Adler; Löwe), a village pleasantly situated at the foot of the Rotenberg, and to (3 M.) Hittisau (2595': *Hüt. Dorner, R. from 1 l/4, B. 1 K.; Krone; Adler), a large village (1600 inhab.), beautifully situated on the hill between the Bolgen-Ach and Subers-Ach. [Excursions: to the Hittisberg (4390'; 2 hrs.) and the Hochhädrich (5135'; 2½ hrs.) with fine views; through the Leckner-Tal to (1½ hr.) the small Leckner-See (tavern close by; trout), and via Scheidwang (quarters) to the top of the (3 hrs.) Hochgrat (6170'), with shelter-hut and extensive view. — To Oberstdorf via Sibratsgäll and Rohrmoss, see p. 16.] — A road (diligence daily in 3½ hrs.) leads from Hittisau towards the N. via Riefensberg (Adler; Krone) to (6 M.) Springen (custom-house) and then follows the Weissach-Tal, past Ach and Weissach, to (11 M.) Oberstaufen (p. 6). — From Lingenau to Egg (see below) carriage-road (3 M.) via Grossdorf (Drei König). A shorter route for pedestrians, diverges to the right about 1½ M. from Lingenau and crosses the gorge of the Subers-Ach by a tiny suspension bridge (½ hr. to Egg).

Beyond Lingenau the line crosses the ravine of the Subers-Ach and ascends high above the Bregenzer Ach. The valley expands before (14 M.) Egg (1970'; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms; *Post, R. 1-1½ K.; Löwe, R. 80 h., 1 K. 20 h.; Ochse; Taube), a prettily situated village (1500 inhab.) with a handsome Gothic church, frequented as a summer-resort (well-shaded promenades in the vicinity). The school contains a historical collection of local interest. Charming view from the Franz-Josefs-Höhe (10 min.).

Excursions. The Niedere (5680), ascended by a marked path via Unterbach, Bühel, and Alp Gerach in 3 hrs., is a good point of view. A more extensive panorama is commanded by the Winterstaude (6160'; 4½-5 hrs., with guide): road to (7½ M.) Almengrash, whence a path (red and white marks) ascends to the right via the Triesen (5770) and the Hasenstrick, a friable vertical cliff (for experts only), to the (2 hrs. top).
From Egg to Dornbirn via Alberschwende, see p. 231. — To the S.W., a road, crossing the Ach, leads via Wieden and Stangenach to (41/2 M.) Schwarzenberg (see below). — To Lingenau (1 hr.), see p. 242.

The railway ascends in a wide curve, crosses the Prühlbach to (15 M.) Unterbach, and traverses a verdant upland plateau. — 161/2 M. Andelsbuch (2015'; Höt. König, at the station, pens. 41/2 K.; Krone; Taube; Och; Löve; Railway Restaurant), a straggling village of 1400 inhabitants. About 3/4 M. to the N.E. of the station is the Bad-Hotel Andelsbuch, with a chalybeate spring and hydropathic (pens. 4-5 K.). — 20 M. Bezegg.

A pleasant path leads hence across the Bezegg (3165') to Bezau in 11/2 hr. On the top (halfway) a Gothic column has been erected as a memorial of the wooden house in which the 'popularly elected Landammann and Council of the Innere Bregenzer Wald' managed the affairs of the community for several centuries, and which stood here till 1807. — A few min. to the S. of this point is a fine mountain-view.

The railway again approaches the Bregenzer Ach and proceeds at a considerable height above its right bank. 18 M. Bersbuch; 181/2 M. Schwarzenberg (Rail. Restaurant, with rooms).

[To the N. a carriage-road (omnibus twice daily in 35 min., 50 hrs.) descends to the Ach and again ascends past the hamlet of Loch to (21/2 M.) Schwarzenberg (2285'; *Hirsch, R. 11/2-2, D. 2, pens. 5-6 K.; Lamm, pens. 41/2-5 K.; Krone; Adler, bed 1 K., well spoken of), charmingly situated at the foot of the Hochalpele (see below), and frequented as a summer-resort. 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 artist in the left aisle of the church records. Charming views from the Angelikahöhe (10 min.) and from the Frohe Aussicht Inn, 11/2 M. to the N.

Excursions (guide, Mich. Berchtold) A pleasant path, affording fine views, crosses the Lorena (3375) to (13/4 hr.) Alberschwende (p. 231). — Via the Bödele to (31/2 hrs.) Dornbirn, to (31/2 hrs.) Schwarzenach, see p. 231. The Hochalpele (4810); 1 hr. to the S. of the Bödele, affords a fine view of the Bregenzer Wald, the valley of the Rhine, the Lake of Constance, and the mountains of Appenzell (refuge-hut 5 min. below the top, to the S.E.). — The direct route from Schwarzenberg to the top of the Hochalpele ascends to the right of 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. Hütten Alp; 1/4 hr. Hochalpele (rifts). Our route here enters the wood to the right, and ascends the slope to (3/4 hr.) the grassy summit.]

To the right tower abrupt rocky walls. The line crosses the Ach, recrosses it beyond (201/2 M.) Reuthe, and reaches its terminus at — 213/4 M. Bezau (2135'); Rail. Restaurant, with rooms; *Post, R. 1-2, pens. 5-6 K.; Gemse; Engel; *Bär, prettily situated on the Bezegg route, 1/2 M. from the village, pens. 5-51/2 M; Hirsch; Krone), the chief place of the Innere Wald. A private house (Hr. Kaufmann) contains nine pictures by Angelica Kauffmann, which are shown to visitors (fee).
From Bezau to Bizau, 3 M., diligence twice daily in 40 min. via Ellenbogen (see below) and through the smiling Bizauer-Tal. — 2 M. Bad Reuthen (1935'; Bath Hotel, pens. 4-5 K.), with chalybeate springs and an old church (1241). — A path, affording pretty views, hence crosses the Hebung (2125') to Hinter-Reuthen, and to the Klaus-Brücke over the Ach (to Mellau 1 hr.). — From (3 M.) Bizau (2235'; Schwan; Krone) a shorter path leads to (1½ hr.) Schnepfau, across the Schnepfegg (2915'). At the top, near the St. Wendelins-Kapelle, we enjoy a striking view.

From Bezau to Schoppernau (12½ M.; diligence, see p. 242). The road crosses the Ach near Ellenbogen and ascends the deep and narrow valley via Klaus to —

3½ M. Mellau (2245'; *Bär, with chalybeate baths, pens. 5-6 K.; Adler, Sonne, pens. 4½-5 K., both very fair), charmingly situated in a finely-wooded valley, and frequented as a summer-resort. To the S.E. rises the precipitous Canisfluh (6695'), to the S. the Mittagsspitze (6860'); on the W. opens the narrow Mellenbach-Tal, with the Hohe Freschen in the background.

Excursions (guides, Matthias and Joh. Peter Wüstner). Ascent of the Mörzelspitze (6010'), through the Mellenbach-Tal, 4 hrs. (guide 8 K.), view limited towards the S. — The Hohe Freschen (6680'), through the Mellenbach-Tal via the Lindach Alp (3765'; rfmts.) in 6 hrs., with guide (9 K.), is laborious but attractive. Descent to Rankweil (p. 232). — The Canisfluh (6715'), 4½ hrs., with guide (8 K.), via the Hofstätten Alp and Wurzach Alp, rather fatiguing (better from Au, see below). — The Mittagspitze (6880'; 5 hrs.; see below), the Sinser-Joch (6765'; 4 hrs.), and the Guntenhang (6735'; 3 hrs.) may also be ascended from this point.

The road crosses the Ach and skirts its right bank via Hirschau to (7½ M.) Schnepfau (2415'; Adler; Krone). It then proceeds, between the Canisfluh on the right and the Mittagsfluh on the left, to (10 M.) Au (2610'; *Krone, pens. 5½-6½ K.; *Rössle, Taube, very fair, both beyond the bridge), pleasantly situated in a broader part of the valley.

Ascents. The interesting and not difficult ascent of the Canisfluh (6695'; see above) may be made from Au by a marked path via Argenstein and the Vorasaas-Hütten (rfmts.) in 4 hrs. (guide not indispensable; shelter-hut ½ hr. below the top). — A pleasant route leads to the Grosse Walser-Tal, through the Damüls-Tal, which ascends towards the S.W. Following the road on the right bank of the Argenbach as far as the Hinterbodmen Alp, we there turn to the left to the Faschina-Joch (4920'), and descend to Fontanella and (6 hrs.) Sonntag (p. 235). — The path to (10 hrs.) Rankweil is interesting also. A new road ascends the left bank of the Argenbach to (2½ hrs.) Damüls (4695'; rustic inn), a lofty-situated village, from which the Mittagspitze (6880) may be ascended in 2½-3 hrs., with guide (fatiguing but remunerative). The route then leads via Ober-Damüls (4820') and the (2½ hrs.) Furka (6805') into the Laternser-Tal and to (4½ hrs.) Rankweil (p. 233). — A pleasant pass to the Kleine Walser-Tal leads first to the N.E. through wood and across the saddle between the Mittagsfluh and the Didamsberg to (3 hrs.) Schönebach (*Löwe, pens. 5-6 K.; Rössle), and thence (with guide) via the Gerach Alp to the (4½-5 hrs.) top of the Hohe Ifen (p. 14) and down to (3 hrs.) Riestern (p. 15).

The road (short-cut by a path through the meadows to the right) ends at (12½ M.) Schoppernau (2840'; Krone; Adler). To the S.W. rises the Zitterklopfen (7880'), to the S. the Kinzelspitze (7920'), and to the S.E. the pyramidal Uenscheller-Spitze (7015'). To Mittelberg via the Starzel-Joch, see p. 15.
A cart-road ascends gradually from this point, past the shooting-lodge of the late Mr. Maund, on a wooded hill, to the (1 1/4 hr.) sulphur-baths of Hopfstraben (3350'; inn), and thence more rapidly to (1 1/4 hr.) the *Schröcken (4135'; *Peter's Inn, R. 1 1/2-2, pens. 5-6 K.), a little village in a green basin, surrounded with mountains which rise to a height of 7000-8000 ft., covered with forest and pasture at their bases and snow on their summits.

Ascents. *Widderstein (8320'), 4 hrs. from the Schröcken, not difficult (guide 5 K., not indispensable for experts). Starting from (1 1/2 hr.) Hochkrumbach (see below), we follow the path to the Gentschel-Joch (see below), turn to the left 1/4 hr. before the pass, and ascend through a rocky basin on the S. side of the mountain to the arête and (2 hrs.) the summit. Magnificent View. — Kinzelspitze (7920'), 41/2 hrs., with guide, over the Schadona Sattel (p. 236), fatiguing; Mohnenfluh (8355'), 5 hrs., with guide also fatiguing. — Braunarlspitze (8680'), via the Hoch-Gletscher Alp in 6 hrs., with guide, difficult.

Passes. To Oberstdorf over the Gentschel-Joch (8 1/2 hrs.), an interesting route, but rather fatiguing (no guide required). A marked bridle-path ascends past Nesslegg (4870'; Inn zum Widderstein, very fair) and the Körber-See to (1 1/2 hr.) Hochkrumbach, or Krumbach ob Holz (5590'; Adler, plain), 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 Gentschel-Joch (6480'), at the S.E. foot of the Widderstein (see above); fine retrospect of the Aarhorn, Mohnenfluh, etc. Descent to the Upper Gentschel Alp (5860'), beyond which the route runs high up on the left side of the picturesque Gentschel-Tal (to the right the precipices of the Liechelkopf and Zwölferkopf), to the Lower Gentschel Alp (4180'). The path then crosses the Breitach, passes the hamlet of Böddmen, and reaches (2 hrs.) Mittelberg (p. 15). Thence to (12 M.) Oberstdorf (diligence twice daily in 3 1/2 hrs.), comp. p. 15. — From Hochkrumbach to Oberstdorf via the Haldenwangerick or the Schrören Pass, see p. 15.

From the Schröcken to the Arlberg (to Stuben 5 hrs.; blue marks; guide unnecessary). A good but steep bridle-path ascends the right side of the deep defile of the Auenfeld-Tobel, at first through wood. On quitting the wood (20 min.) we obtain a striking view of the Jupperspitze and Mohnenfluh, and, farther on, of the lofty Braunarlspitze with its glacier. After 1/4 hr. we reach the Aelpele (ferms.), traverse a broad basin between the Jupperspitze on the right and the Aarhorn on the left, where the Bregenzer Ach takes its rise, and ascend gradually to the Auenfeld Alp (6625'). [Travelers in the reverse direction keep to the right as far as the first defile, then to the left to the Ach, cross in 5 min. to the right bank, and descend along it.] We now descend the right bank of the Gatsbach, cross (1/2 hr.) the Kitzbach (4855'), and ascend a wooded hill, on the other side of which we descend into the Lechtal (our path being joined on the left by that from Wart, p. 249), and cross the Lech to (40 min.) Lech (p. 249). Hence to (3 1/2 hrs.) Stuben, see p. 249.

From the Schröcken to the Upper Lechtal (to Reutte 16 hrs.), see R. 46; to Bludenz across the Schadona Sattel and through the Grosse Wasser-Tal, see p. 236.

46. From Reutte to the Arlberg through the Lechtal.

Carriage-road to (42 M.) Lechleiten (diligence to Steeg daily in 9 hrs.; 6 K.); thence to Lech, road under construction. The lower part of the valley is monotonous (driving preferable), but the uppermost part (Tannberg) is picturesque and well worthy of a visit (more conveniently reached from Stuben, see p. 249).
Reutte (2790'), see p. 22. The road crosses the Lech to Aschau, and follows the left bank of the river via (2½ M.) Höfen (Krone) to (5½ M.) Weissenbach (2910'; Löwe). The road from the Pass Gacht (p. 29) here joins ours on the right; to the left (E.) is the Thaneller (see below).

A road ('Klauswaldstrasse') leads to the E. via Rieden (inn) and through the Klauswald, then across the saddle (3340) between the Schlossberg and Thaneller to (1½ hr.) the Ehrenberger Klause (p. 23). — Through the Rotlech-Tal to Nassereit (3 hrs.), a fatiguing route. A cart-track (red marks) runs from Weissenbach through the wooded gorge of the Rotlech-Tal to (2 hrs.) Rinnen (3335'; Neuwirt). [To the E., a shady path ascends hence to (½ hr.) Berwang (4365'; Rose, Kreuz, both plain), whence the a Thaneller (7685') may be ascended in 3 hrs. (fine view and open refuge but on the summit; guide 4 K.); comp. p. 23.] From Rinnen the route leads via Brand and (1 hr.) Mitteregg (4330'), the last village, and traverses the ravine of the Rotlechbach to (1¾ hr.) the Hintere Tarrenton Alp (5050'), where the valley turns to the E. Crossing the Schweinstein-Joch (5185'), at the N. base of the imposing Heiterwand (3180'), we then enter the bleak Tegeltal, and follow a narrow path (steady head required) along the stream to (3 hrs.) Nassereit (p. 25); or we may ascend to the right from the Schweinstein-Joch round the Elpleskopf (p. 278), and, passing the pilgrimage-chapel of Sinnerbrunn, reach (4½ hrs.) Imst (p. 277).

9½ M. Forchach (2985'). About 2½ M. farther on, beyond the narrow opening of the Schwarzwasser-Tal (p. 28), is (12 M.) Stanzach (3085'; Hirsch or Post, R. 60-80 h.; Krone, unpretending).

To the left opens the Namlos-Tal, with the hamlet of (2 hrs.) Namlos (4410'; two rustic inns), whence the 'Namloser Wetterspitze (3880'; fine view) may be easily ascended by via Sommerberg-Joch (6725') in 4 hrs., with guide (path marked red). The descent may be made to Bschlabs or to the Grubegg-Joch (see below). — Easy passes lead hence to the E. via Kelmen (4490') to (2 hrs.) Brand (see above), and to the S. via the Grubegg-Joch (5995') and the Steinjoch (7245') to the Hahntenn-Joch (p. 247); to Imst 6 hrs.

On the left bank of the Lech, at the mouth of the Hornbach-Tal (p. 14), is Vorder-Hornbach, and farther on Martinau, at the foot of the Glimmspitze (3085'). — 15½ M. Elmen (3210'; Neue Post, Krone, Drei Könige, all unpretending).

Across the Hahntenn-Joch to Imst, an expedition of 7½-8 hrs. (guide from Boden 6 K., not needed by proficient). A bridle-path leads through the Bschlabs-Tal (opening 20 min. to the S.), via Bschlabs (4310'; accommodation at the cure's), to (2½ hrs.) Boden (4450'; rustic inn; guides, Ed. Lechlettner, Isidor Friedl), at the mouth of the Angerle-Tal. On the Parzinnibüel, 2 hrs. up this valley (guide from Boden 4 K.), is the finely-situated Hanauer-Hütte (6300'; provision-depot), the starting-point for the ascent of the Grosse Schlenkerspitze (9255'; 4 hrs.; guide 5 K., with descent to Imst 16 K.; laborious, for adepts only), the Kleine Schlenkerspitze (9110'; 4½ hrs.; guide 8 K.; difficult), the Dremetspitze (9010'; 4½ hrs.; guide 8 K.; difficult), the Schweekarlspitze (6655'; 3½ hrs.; guide 6 K.; not difficult), the Parzinnspitze (6590'; 3½ hrs.; guide 8 K.; difficult), and the Kogelseespitze (6585'; 2½ hrs.; guide 4 K.; easy), all of which are view-points of the first rank; also for the more distant Bergwerkskopf (6375'; guide 10 K.) above the Steinsee, and the Litserspitze (9030'; guide 10 K.; p. 248). Passes lead from this hut via the Gefelsee-Joch (7840') and Gramais (6½ hrs.) Hätzlegühr in the Lechtal; via the Galitsette-Joch (7950') and Muttekopf (p. 278) to (7½-8 hrs.) Imst (p. 277) in the Inntal; via Boden and the Hahntenn-Joch (p. 247) to (7 hrs.) Imst; or via the romantic Larsenn-Tal to Mitis and (8 hrs.) Imst (p. 277). Also via the Vorder or the Hintere Dremel-Scharte (7910' and 8105') to the Steinsee (1005') and through the Starkenbach-Tal to Schönwies or (7½ hrs.) Zams (p. 279; guide 8 K.). The Memminger-
Hütte (p. 248) is reached from the Hanauer-Hütte in 6 hrs., via the Gufelgras-Joch, the Mintsche-Joch, and the Oberlahms-Joch (blue marks). High level route from Imst via the Muttekopf-Hütte to the Hanauer, Memminger, and Augsburger Hütte, about 15 hrs., laborious but highly interesting (waymarks). — Beyond Boden the bridle-path ascends steeply to the E. via Pfaffi turf to the (2½ hrs.) Hahnenenn-Joch (6215'), to the N. of the Muttekopf. We descend via Alp Madonna and through the Suisesen-Tal, at the S. base of the Heiterwand (p. 246), to (3 hrs.) Imst (p. 277).

Crossing the Lech at Unterhöfen, we next reach (19½ M.) Häselgehr (3290'; Alpenrose; Sonne), at the mouth of the Gramais-Tal.

Excursions (guides, Erhart Wolf, Josef Sauer). The Lichtspitze (7740') is ascended from Häselgehr in 4-5 hrs. (marked path, but guide advisable, 10 K.); magnificent view. — To the Kaufbeurer-Hütte (p. 14) a marked path crosses the Griescharte in 4 hrs., with guide. — In the Gramais-Tal a marked path leads high above the gorge of the Otterbach to (2 hrs.) Gramais (4328'; accommodation at the cure's; guide, Const. Singer). Thence we may proceed via Vordergufel to the (4 hrs.) Gufelgras-Joch (7840') and descend through the Starkenbach-Tal past the Alpats Alp to Starkenbach and (3 hrs.; guide 12 K.) Schönwies (p. 279). — From Gramais to the Memminger-Hütte, 5-6 hrs., an interesting route (guide 10 K.). From the Branntwein-Boden, the picturesque head of the valley, a marked path ascends steeply to the W. over the Alblith-Joch (7490'), and runs to the left through the upper Röt-Tal, skirting the Leterspitze (p. 246), to the Oberlahms-Joch (8230), whence we descend to the Memminger-Hütte (see p. 248). — From Gramais to the Hanauer-Hütte (p. 248) via the Kögelsee and Kögelsee-Scharte 4 hrs. with guide (9 K.), interesting.

Beyond Häselgehr we pass the entrance of the Griesbachtal, with its deposits of débris, and then Köglen. 221/2 M. Elbigenalp (3410'; Post, very fair), a large village pleasantly situated at the mouth of the Bernhards-Tal. Fine view from the Kalvarienberg.

Excursions (guide, Joh. Knittel). Through the Bernhards-Tal (interesting gorge) to the Kemptner-Hütte (6-7 hrs.; guide 7 K.), see p. 14 — The Bernhardseck (5870'), ascended by a marked path in 2 hrs., commands a fine view; and a more extensive prospect is enjoyed from the Rothornspitze (7845'), 4½ hrs. from Elbigenalp (guide 6 K.). — About 3 hrs. to the N. of Elbigenalp, in the Wolfgebner Kar, is the finely situated Hermann-von-Barth-Hütte of the Munich Alpine Club (7050'; provision-depot), a starting-point for the ascents of the Balschspitze (8290'; 1½ hrs.; guide 7 K.; easy), Ilfenspitze (8015'; 2 hrs.; guide 10 K.; easy); E. Plattenspitze (8030'; 1½ hrs.; guide 8 K.; not difficult); Marchspitze (8555'; 3 hrs.; guide 12 K.; difficult); Grosse Krottenkopf (8115'; 3½ hrs.; guide 11), to the Kemptner Hütte 13 K.; not difficult and very interesting, see p. 11. Marked paths lead hence over the March-Scharte (7945') and the Mürze to the (2½ hrs.) Prinz-Ludwigs-Haus (guide 20 K.; see pp. 12, 27); over the Krottenkopf-Scharte and the Obermädde-Joch to the (3½ hrs.) Kemptner-Hütte (p. 14; guide 9 K.); and over the Schöneler-Scharte to the (4½ hrs.) Hinter-Hornbach (guide 11 K.) or to the (6 hrs.) Kaufbeurer-Hütte (guide 13 K.; see p. 14).

Farther on are the hamlets of Unter-Gibeln (Hirsch) and Ober-Gibeln, where J. A. Koch, the painter, was born in 1768 (tablet). We cross the Lech once more to reach (25 M.) Bach or Lend (3495'; Traube or Post, plain), at the mouth of the Madau-Tal.

Excursions (guides, Apollonius Scheidie of Unter-Gibeln, Anton Friedel and Ludwig Moll of Unter-Gibeln, Joh. Kapeller of Bach). To the Memminger-Hütte (5½ hrs.; guide 8 K.). A bridle-path from Lend ascends the left bank of the Alperschonbach to the (2 hrs.) Eckhöfe (4110'; hay-sheds), opposite the deserted hamlet of Madau, where the valley divides into the Röt-Tal to the E., the Parsier-Tal to the S., and the Alperschon-Tal to the S.W. We follow the Parsier-Tal to (9 hrs.) the Ochsen Alp (4750), whence we ascend to the left (marked path; shady in the morning) to the (2½ hrs.)
Memminger-Hütte (7370'; inn in summer), in a grand situation above the Lower Seebi-See. The Seekogel (7915'; 1/2 hr.), the Vordere Seekopf (8290'; 2 hrs.), and the Oberlausamspitze (8729'; 1/2 hr.) may easily be ascended hence. More difficult is the Letterspitze (9030'; 5 hrs.; for adepts only; guide 10 K.). Over the Oberlausam-Joch and Alblith-Joch to Gramais (guide 7 K.) and to the Hanauer-Hütte (7 hrs.; guide 12 K.), see p. 247. New path to the (6 hrs.) Ansabacher-Hütte, see p. 241. — Two passes lead hence to the valley of the Inn, the shortest, indicated by red marks (guide 8 K.), to the E. by the (1/2 hr.) Seescharte (8535') to the (1 1/2 hr.) Oberloch Alp (5865') in the Patrol-Tal and past the (1 hr.) Unteroch Alp (5090') to (3 hrs.) Landeck (p. 279). More interesting is the way ('Spieher-Weg') via the Augsburger-Hütte to Landeck (9-10 hrs.; to the Augsburger Hütte 5-6 hrs., for experts only; guide 10 K.). From the Memminger-Hütte we ascend by a rocky path (blue marks) past the Untere, Mittlere, and Obere Seebi-See to the (1 1/4 hr.) Weggacht (8405'), to the E. of the Seekopf; then descend over the Müelbrücken (5400'; wire-rope) to the Patrol Glacier, and ascend again (falling stones to be looked out for) by a zigzag path (wire-rope) to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Patrol-Scharte (5850'), between the Parsier-Spitze (9970'; ascended hence in 1 hr.; comp. p. 279), on the right, and the Gatschopf (3670'), on the left. A good path leads to the (1 1/4 hr.) top of the last ('View, see p. 280) and then descends to the (1 1/2 hr.) Augsburger-Hütte and (3 1/2 hrs.) Flirsch (p. 241). — Other marked paths to the valley of the Inn ascend by the Röt-Tal and the Grossberg-Joch (8190'), descending through the Patrol-Tal to (9 hrs.) Landeck (p. 279); and from the Alperschon-Tal across the Alperschon-Joch (Kühjoch, 7665') to (5 hrs.) Schnann (p. 240), or over the Flirsch-Joch (8115'), with the Ansabacher-Hütte (p. 241) and fine view, to (8 hrs.; guide 10 K.) Flirsch (p. 240).

Above (26 M.) Stockach (Kreuz) we recross to (28 M.) Holzgau (3620'; Hirsch, very fair; Post; Bräu; Bär), a thriving village, picturesquely situated and frequented as a summer-resort.

Excursions (guides H. Lampert, L. Weissenbäch, Joh. Fried of Holzgau, Anselm and Bernh. Klotz of Stockach). About 1/2 hr. to the N., in the Höhenbach-Tal (p. 14), is a fine waterfall in a picturesque gorge. — The Wutterspitze (9505'; laborious; guide 12 K.) is ascended from Holzgau via the Suizel-Tal in 5 1/2-6 hrs. The night may be spent if necessary at the Suszei Alp (6660'). — From Holzgau over the Müdle-Joch to the (3 hrs.) Kemplerin Hütte, see p. 14. The Müdelmab (p. 13) and the Hoh Lecht (p. 13) may be ascended hence in 5 hrs. each (marked paths, but guide necessary, 11 K.), and the Grosse Krottenkopf (p. 13) in 4 hrs., with guide (11 K.).

The road next passes Högerau and (31 M.) Steeg (3650'; Post, plain; Stern; guides, Frans Walch, Ignz Falger).

To the S. opens the Kaiser-Tal, from which, at the village of (1 1/2 hr.) Kaisers (4900'; guides, Ph. Lorenz and K. L. Pfiefferkorn), the Abeimur-Tal branches off to the S.W. Marked paths lead from Kaisers over the Kaiser-Joch (7593') to (5 hrs.) Pettign, or (preferable) over the Abeimur-Joch (7295'; fine view) to (6 hrs.) St. Anton, on the Arlberg Railway (p. 238). The road proceeds on the right bank to (1 1/2 M.) Hinter-Elbogen (Kreuz), and crosses to the left bank beyond (1 1/4 M.) Prenten.

Marked paths lead to the S.W. from Prenten through the Krabach-Tal and over the Krabacher-Joch (7329') to (5 hrs.) Zürs (see p. 219); and through the Bockbach-Tal via the Wöster Alp (7145') in 4 1/2 hrs., or via the Wöster Ochsenegnipple (ca. 7550') in 6 hrs. to Lech (see p. 219).

The road, now running high above the profound gorge of the Lech, passes the mouth of the Hochalpen-Tal (p. 15), and terminates at (9 M.) Lechleiten (5045'; Hirsch), situated among green meadows at the foot of the Biberkopf (over the Schrofen Pass to Oberstdorf or over the Grosse Steinscharte to the Rappensee-Hütte, see p. 15).
We now descend rapidly, cross the Krumbach, and again ascend to (3/4 hr.) Warth (4900'; Tiroler Hof, very fair). From this point (to the right, to Hochkrumbach, p. 245, 1 hr.), we skirt the slope of the Warthorn, to the left, through the deep gorge of the Lech, to (1 1/2 hr.) Lech or Anger (4750'; Krone, fair), the chief place in the Tannber, or highest part of the Lechtal, picturesquely situated at the foot of the Omesorn (8440'; ascent in 3 hrs., not difficult).—Path hence via the Auenfeld Alp to the Schrconken, see p. 245.

From Lech to Stuben, 7 1/2 M. A fine road (diligence to Langen in summer daily in 3 hrs., 3 K.) ascends from Lech along the right bank of the Zürsbach via (3 3/4 M.) Zürs (5850'; *Alpenrose, R. 1-2, pens. 5 K.; Edelweiss, plain) to (1 1/4 M.) the Flexen-Sattel (5775'), which commands a view to the S. of the Stuben valley and the Kalteberg (p. 240), with its glacier. The road next descends a steep rocky slope, passing through several tunnels, and then winds down to the Arlberg road above (3 M.) Stuben (p. 238).

From Zürs excursions may be made to the (1 1/2 hr.) picturesque Zürser See (7015'; refuge-hut); to the Hasenfluh (8395'; 2 1/2 hrs.), and to the "Trittkopf (8930'; by the Ochsenboden 3 3/4 hrs., with guide).—To the Lechtal over the Krahacher Jocht, see p. 243.

From Lech by the Formarin-See to Dalaas, 6 1/2-7 hrs., interesting (marked path; guide unnecessary). We follow the left bank of the Lech to (3 1/4 hr.) the hamlet of Zug, where the path to the Spuller-See via the Stierloch Alp diverges to the left (see below), and to the (1 hr.) Aespele (1165'), whence another path, via the Spuller Alp and the Dalaaser Staffel, leads to the (2 hrs.) Spuller-See. —To the left rises the Schafberg (see below), and facing us are the Johanneskopf and Hirschenspitze. After 1/2 hr. the path crosses the Lech and ascends to (5 min.) the Tannleger Alp (8605'; fine retrospect). In 1/4 hr. we recross the stream and ascend its left bank, passing the Formarin Alp. to the (1 1/4 hr.) Freiburger-Hütte (6150'; inn in summer), on the N.E. bank of the Formarin-See (8580), at the foot of the towering Rotwandspitze (8865), which may be ascended hence by experts in 3 1/4 hrs. (club-path, but guide desirable). We then skirt the W. side of the lake to (25 min.) the Rauhe Joch (6345'), which affords a view of the Rhätikon, Sulzfluh, etc. The descent (marked path) leads by (1 1/4 hr.) the Rauhe Staffel Alp, 5 min. below which is an excellent spring; thence in numerous windings to (3 1/4 hr.) the Mostma Alp, which lies to the right, and on the left side of the Schana-Tobel to (1 hr.) Dalaas (p. 237).

From Lech to Klösterle via the Spuller-See, 5 hrs., also interesting. At (3 1/4 hr.) Zug (see above) we cross the Lech to the left, and ascend the bank of the Stierlochbach to the Stierloch Alp, whence we cross the Bratzer Staffel (6615') and the Klösterle-Staffet to (2 1/2 hrs.) the grandly-situated Spuller-See (5910). To the N. rises the imposing Schafberg (6780), easily ascended in 3 1/2 hrs. (with guide); splendid view. The descent may be made either to the left through the Wüttlif-Tobel to (1 1/2 hr.) Klösterle (p. 237), or to the right through the Stiebach-Tobel (fine waterfall) to (2 hrs.) Dainfenc on the Arlberg railway (p. 237).

47. The Montafon and Patznaun Valleys.

From Bludenz to Schruns, 8 M., MONTAFON RAILWAY (electric) in 50 min. (2nd cl. 1 K. 50, 3rd cl. 80 h.). —From Schruns to (9 1/2 M.) Gaschurn post-omnibus twice daily in 2 1/2 hrs. (fare 2 K. 40 h.). One-horse carriage from Schruns to Gaschurn (1 1/4 hr.) 10, two-horse 16 K.; one-horse carr. from Schruns to Patenem (2 1/4 hrs.) 12 K. —Diligence (10 seats) daily at 1 p.m. from Pians (Alte Post) through the Patznaun Valley to Galtür in 6 1/4 hrs.;
fear 3 K. 50 h. (to Ischgl, 15½ M., in 41/2 hrs.; 2 K. 50 h.). One-horse carriage from Ischgl to Pians in 3 hrs., 12 K.; carr. and pair from Landeck 28, to Galtür 32 K. and driver’s fee.

The Montafon (above, ‘behind’), or Upper Illtal, a well-wooded green valley, separated on the S. from the Prättigau in the Grisons by the Rhätikon Chain, affords a number of attractive excursions, for which Schruns and Gaschurn are the best headquarters. The Fatschaun, a wild and narrow valley, with beautiful Alpine pastures, is less interesting than the Montafon, but the S. lateral valleys (Jauntal, Fimbertal) deserve a visit.

Bludenz (1905’), see p. 235. The Montafon Railway diverges to the right from the Arlberg Railway beyond the convent of St. Peter (p. 237), near the hamlet of (2 M.) Brunnenfeld, crosses the Alfens and the Ill, and recrosses to the right bank of the latter beyond (3 M.) Lorüns (Hirsch; Adler). To the S. the mountains of the Montafon are now disclosed to view: the Schwarzhorn, Mittagspitze, Gweiljoch; to the left the peaks of the Hochjoch. — 5 M. St. Anton (Schäfe; Adler); the village is situated on a hill to the left. To the right appear the Schafberg and the bold Zimbaspitze. — 5½ M. Vandans, opposite the mouth of the Reuss (to the Lünersee, see p. 251). — Beyond (7 M.) Kaltenbrunn (see below) we pass the monastery of Gauenstein (on the left), and cross the Litsbach to the station of (7½ M.) Tschagguns (see below) and to —

8 M. Schruns. — Hotels. *Taube, with garden, R. 1½-2, D. 2½, pens. 5½-6½ K.; *Stern, with baths, pens. 6-8 K.; *Liebe, pens. 5½-6 K.; Adler; Krone, good wine; Montafon, well spoken of; Post; Schäfe; Kreuz. — Numerous private lodgings. — Swimming-baths.

Schruns (2250’), the chief place in the Montafon (1500 inhab.), charmingly situated in a broad part of the valley, on the Litsbach, is a favourite summer-resort.

Walks. To the N.W. to the (¾ hr.) Capuchin monastery of Gauenstein, with a charming view from the garden; to the N. to (10 min.) Montola, with restaurant and fine view. — To the W. to (1½ hr.) Tschagguns (2250’; Liebe), on the left bank of the Ill, at the mouth of the Rasafeibach, which descends from the Gauer-Tal. Hence we may ascend to the right to the chapel of (¾ hr.) Landschau (3170”; plain inn), with a fine view of the Sulzfluh, Drei Türme, Drusenfluh, etc.; or on the right bank of the Rasafeibach to the hamlet of (1 hr.) Ziegerberg, which also offers a good view. — Vandans (3½ M.) may be reached either via Tschagguns and along the left bank of the Ill, or by following the right bank to (½ hr.) Kaltenbrunn (inn; see above), crossing the Ill there, and taking the pretty woodland path to (¾ hr.) Zwischenbach (Sonne), a village prettily situated at the entrance of the Reuss, with the church of Vandans. A pleasant path leads on, chiefly through wood, via Bünten to (1½ hr.) the bridge crossing the Ill near the railway-station of Vandans, returning by rail, or by the highroad on the right bank (1 hr.). — To (1½ hr.) Aussertal-Bartolomäberg (3060’): we ascend to the right from the Lits bridge (guideboard), and then take the first path to the left, leading past the Inn zum Grünen Wald to the church (Adler, plain), which contains a fine carved Gothic altar of 1526. Good view. Thence to the Reuss, on the slope of the Monteneu, in 1¼ hr., a pleasant walk (way-marks). — To (1½ hr.) Innerberg and over the Kristberg to (2½ hrs.) Dalsas, see p. 287. — To the Silber-Tal we follow the road on the left bank of the Litsbach, which descends in innumerable cascades, and after about ½ hr. cross the stream, passing through the Höle (restaurant). The village of Silvertal (p. 252) lies ¾ hr. farther on. We may return by a pleasant footpath on the left bank (crossing the brook at the church). — A well-shaded road runs to
the S.E. into the Ill valley, along the base of the Kapell-Joch, via Gampratz, to (3/4 hr.) the Land-Brücke, whence we may return across the meadows on the left bank.

Mountain Ascents (guides, Franz Vergut, Joh. Jak. Boht, Michael Fleisch, Aurel Steu, Franz Ganahl, Franz Gantner, Jod. Salzergr, Alf. Tschojfen, Victor Zuderell). — *Monteneu (6110), an easy and attractive ascent, via Bartholomäberg in 31/2 hrs., with guide (8 K.). — Itonskopf (6830; 4 hrs.; guide 9 K.), via Innerberg, only slightly more difficult. — Lobspitze (3565'), 7-8 hrs., with guide, via the Kristberg chapel (p. 257) and the Wasserstuben Alp, laborious; descent to the village of Silbertal or to the Unter-Gastuna Alp (4 hrs.; p. 252). — The Kapell-Joch (7820; 5 hrs.; guide 9 K.) is not difficult and commands a highly picturesque view. The route ascends in windings past the School House to (31/2 hrs.) the Vordere Kapell Alp, and thence through the depression between the Kapell-Joch and the Hoefijoch, first to the N. peak and then to the slightly higher S. peak. The Hoefijoch (5875), which affords a still more extensive view, may be reached via the Kreuzjoch (6090) in 11/2 hr. from the S. peak (guide 14 K.). The descent may be made on the S.E. side from the Kreuzjoch to the Grajoch (5480), E. of the Zamangspitze (p. 252), and thence either on the N. to the Alp Gieseln in the Silber-Tal (p. 252), or on the S. (steep and toilsome) through the Zamangstobel to St. Gallenkirch (p. 252). — Mittagspitze (7115; 41/4 hrs.; guide 9 K.), via the Ziegerberg and Alp Alpilla, rather fatiguing; Schwarzhorn (5015'), from the Tilsisuna-Hütte 1 hr., or from Tschagguns 5-6 hrs., with guide, toilsome. — The Drusenfuh (9300), the huge limestone mountain between the Drusentor and the Schweizertor, ascended from the (3 hrs.) Lindauer-Hütte (see below) in 31/2-4 hrs., with guide, is difficult and should be attempted by adepts only. — Drei Türme. The Grosse Turm (9280') and the Mittlere Turm (9235), ascended (with guide) in 4 hrs. from the Lindauer-Hütte, are not difficult; the Kleine Turm (9040') is a difficult climb, fit for experts only.

The ascent of the *Sulzfuoh (9200; 71/2-8 hrs.; guide 16, if kept overnight 18 K.) is very interesting and not difficult. The route leads from Tschagguns via Ziegerberg to (21/2 hrs.) the Kampadels-Alp (5490). Beyond the Alp we turn to the right, ascend the meadow straight on for 10 min. (following the red marks), and again strike a path, leading along the slope of the Schwarzhorn (below to the left lies the Walser Alpe) to a rocky barrier, beyond which is the (21/2 hrs.) Tilsisuna-Hütte (7265'; Inn in summer), lying above the small Tilsisuna-See (6895'). Thence to the left to the (3/4 hr.) Verspala-Grat, then over a broad rocky plateau, and lastly across the uncrevassed Sporer Glacier, to the (2 hrs.) summit, which commands a magnificent panorama. The descent from the Tilsisuna Hut into the Gauertal is interesting; there is first a steep ascent to the Bilkengrat (5025'), and then a zigzag descent to the (2 hrs.) Lindauer-Hütte (see below); or we descend (with guide) direct from the summit through the Rachen, a wild gully in which snow lies until July, and then by a club-path to the (21/2-3 hrs.) Lindauer-Hütte (see below).

The *Lünner-See is reached by a route through the Rellstal (from Vandans a steep ascent on the left bank of the Rellsbach) to the Lünner Alp, and over the Rellstal-Staett (Lünner Krinse; 7105'), to the lake (6 hrs. to the Douglass-Hütte, see p. 236). A far preferable route (7-8 hrs.; guide 11, with the Scesaplanza and night out 21, to Bludenz 28 K.) ascends from Tschagguns via Landschau to the (11/2 hr.) Vorsporn Alp (3720'; inn), and thence across the Rasafelbach and along its right bank through the Gauertal, passing the Mittagspitze and Schwarzhorn on the left, with a fine view of the imposing head of the valley (Sulzfuoh, Drei Türme, Drusenfuh). We next reach the (11/2 hr.) Lower Sporer Alp (5550'), a group of forty huts, 1/2 hr. above which is the Lindauer-Hütte (6790; inn in summer), adjoined by an Alpine garden, in a basin on the S. side of the Geisspitze (1665'). Hence to the Sulzfuoh through the Rachen, 4 hrs. with guide, see above. Then a steeper ascent through the Gofen-Tal to the (11/4 hr.) Gofen Pass (1820') whence we descend past the (11/2 hr.) imposing *Schweizertor (peep of the Grisons, see p. 252), ascend again to the (31/4 hr.)
Alp-Vera-Jochl (7550'; fine view of the Scesaplana), and lastly descend to
the left at the foot of the imposing Kirchbispitzen (6380') to the (1 hr.) Vera Alp and round the S.W. bank of the Lüner-See (ferry, see p. 236) to
the (½ hr.) Douglas-Hütte. Ascent of the *Scesaplana, and descent
through the Brandner-Tal to Bludenz, see p. 236.

To the Prättigau, several passes. Through the Retlstatl and over the
Schweizer-Tor (7085') to (9-10 hrs.) Schiers (steep descent). — From Tschagg-
guns through the Gauer-Tal and over the Drusen-Tor (7220') to Küblis,
10 hrs., toilsome. The pass lies between the Sulzfluh and the Drei Türme.
— Through the Gampelalp-Tal to the Tilsituna-Hütte and over the Gruben
Pass (7350'), or over the Passeggen-Jochl (7730'), to Küblis in 8 hrs., two
attractive routes. On the Partnun Staffel 1½ hr. beyond the pass, below
a small lake, is the Hotel Sulzfluh, finely situated (5865'); see Baedeker's
Switzerland.

From the Tilsituna-Hütte to Gargellen, 4½-5 hrs. A marked club-
path skirts the foot of the Weissplatten and the Scheienfluh (6860') to the
Passeggen-Jochl (7730'), crosses a slope covered with débris to the Sarotla
Pass (7665'), and then descends rapidly to the Röbi Alp and to Gargellen
(see below).

To St. Anton through the Silber-Tal, 11-12 hrs. (guide 25 K.).
We ascend the valley and then the right bank of the Litzbach by a good
road to the scattered village of (1½ hrs.) Silbertal (2900'; Hirsch, well spoken
of). On the S. is the Hochjoch (p. 254) and on the E. rises the Lobsitzpe
(5560'; ascent in 5-6 hrs., see p. 251). The valley now contracts; the path
ascends, generally through wood, first on the right and then on the left
bank of the rapid Litzbach to the (2 hrs.) Alp Gieseln (4395'), where the
valley bends to the E., and (½ hr.) the Alp Unter-Gastuna (4565'), at the
mouth of the Gastuna-Tal (see below). To the right rises the jagged Pizze-
guter Grat, farther on the Klein-Maderer (p. 253). The path through the
Silber-Tal crosses to the right bank of the Litzbach and ascends through
wood to the Frosch-Hütte and the little Schwarzensee, and then past the
Pfannensee, to the (2½ hrs.) Silbertaler Winter-Jochl (6340'), between the
Trostberg on the left, and the Wannenkopf on the right; fine view
of the bold Patteriol (p. 239) to the E. Descent to the Schön-Ferwall and
(½ hrs.) St. Anton (p. 258). — The route through the Gastuna-Tal (see above),
and over the Gastunertaler Winter-Jochl (7650') to (11-12 hrs.) St. Anton is
fatiguing and devoid of interest.

Above Schruns the valley contracts; on the left is the Zamang-
spitze (7840'), on the right the Gweiljoch (7900'). The road crosses
the Ill and ascends through the Fratte, a defile which divides the
Montafon into the Ausser- and Inner-Fratte. After 1½ hr. a finger-
post indicates the path to the right across a covered bridge to Kreuz-
gasse (Kreuz; Stern), where the route to Gargellen (see below)
diverges to the right. — ½ hr.

5 M. St. Gallenkirch (2730'; Adler, R. 11/2-2 K., very fair;
Rössle, moderate; Gemse; Hirsch), situated on a hill at the mouth
of the Zamangobel. Beyond it, a view of the Vallüla, Cresperspitze,
and Schafhodenberg opens to the S.E.

Excursions. Zamang spitze (7840'; 4-5 hrs., guide 10 K.), by the Livina
Alp, easy and repaying. — From Kreuzgasse (see above) a road (diligence
from Schruns to Gargellen daily in 3½ hrs., 3 K. 60 h.) leads through
the smiling Gargellen-Tal to Reute and (1½ M.) Gargellen (5160'; *Hôtel
Madrisa, R. 2-8, B. 1½, D. 3, pens. 6-10 K.), a prettily-situated sum-
mer-resort. To the E. is the Schmalzberg, to the S. the Rietzenspitzen,
and to the S.W. the Madrisa (p. 253), with a small glacier. About ½ hr.
further up the valley divides into the Vergaldner-Tal on the left and the
Valzafens-Tal on the right. — The ascent of the *Rotbühelspitze (9415'),
via the Vergaldner Alp, in 5 hrs., with guide, is not difficult and highly
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interesting. — The Madrishorn (9285'; 5½ hrs.; with guide), via the Gargellen Alp, the little Ganda-See, and the stony Gasterplatten, is fatiguing but repaying. — The Madrisa (8100'; 4½-5 hrs.) and the Heimspitze (9125'; 5 hrs.) are fit for experts only, with guide. — Over the Vergaldner-Joch (5385') to the Ganera-Tal (see below) and Gaschurn, 7 hrs., rather fatiguing.

— Two easy routes (guide advisable) are those across the St. Antonien-Joch (7790') to (6 hrs.) Kühli, and over the Schlässspitze-Joch (7100') to (6 hrs.) Klostern in the Prättigau; see Baedeker's Switzerland.

The road follows the right bank, passing Gortipohl (Traube), to (3'/4 M.) Gaschurn (3120'); *Rössle or Post, R. 1'1/2-2, pens. 5'1/2-6 K.; *Krone, pens. 5 K.; Alpenrose, plain but good; Pens. von Strehle, well spoken of), a summer-resort, prettily situated at the mouth of the Ganera-Tal.

Excursions (guides, Rudolf Kleboth, Emeran Rudigier). — To the S., by a well-kept path ('Vetterweg') through the picturesque gorge of the Ganera-Tal, to the (1 hr.) Victoria Platz, at the foot of the large waterfall in the Pongga-Tobel; thence via ¼ hr.) the Ganu Alp, to ½ hr.) the solitary Ganera Lake, whence we may return by the Gundaalatsch hill and across pastures to (2 hrs.) Gaschurn. — About 1 hr. beyond the lake is the Ganera Alp (rifm.), whence an arduous route leads over the Ganera-Joch (8160') to (6 hrs.) Klostern in the Prättigau. From the Ganera-Tal across the Vergaldner-Joch to Gargellen, 4 hrs.; see above. — Mountain Ascents. The Versaulapitze (6065'), ascended via the Ibau Alp in 4-5 hrs., with guide, commands a splendid view of the Fervall group (Patteriol), the Silvretta group (Fluchthorn, Buin, Litzner, etc.), the Sulzfluh, and the Sessaplan. The descent may be made via the Verbellen Alp to Patenen. The Schafbodenberg (7650'; 3½ hrs., via the Ganu Alp), and the Matsuacher Kopf (8075'; 4½ hrs.) also present no difficulty. — The Hochmaderer (9250'; 6-7 hrs., via Ganeu and the Ganera Alp) is trying but very remunerative. The Klein-Maderer (9060'), ascended by the arête between the Valschaviel and the Netzen Tal in 6 hrs., should not be attempted except by experts with steady heads. — Vallüla, see below.

From Gaschurn to St. Anton over the Gaschurner Winter-Jochl, 11 hrs., with guide. The route ascends by the Valschavieler Alp and Mardusen Alp to the (5 hrs.) Gaschurner Winter-Jochl (7645'), between the Strittkopf and the Albonakopf, with two lakelets and fine views of the Patteriol, and descends through the Schön-Fervall to (6 hrs.) St. Anton. An easy and attractive route diverges at the Gaschurner Winter-Jochl, and skirts the Strittkopf to (1 hr.) the Verbellner Winter-Jochl on the Scheidsee (p. 239); thence back to Patenen.

21/4 M. Patenen or Parthenen (3350'; Sonne, plain but good) is the last village in the Montafon.

Excursions (guides, Alois Pfefferkorn, Joh. Bernh. and Herm. Tschofen). The Vallüla, or Flammspitze (9235'; 6 hrs.; guide 18 K.), fit for experts only, is ascended by the Vallüla Alp (or from the Mdr. Haus in 3-3½ hrs.; see p. 254). View strikingly grand.

From Patenen to St. Anton, on the Arlberg Railway, over the Verbellner Winter-Jochl (10-11 hrs.; guide 26 K.), see p. 239.

From Patenen to the Patznau, two passes. The shorter crosses the Zennis-Joch (1½ hrs. to Galtür; red marks; guide, not indispensable, 9 K.). Beyond the last houses we ascend to the left, following the right bank of the Zennis-Bach, enjoying a view of the Gross-Vermunt-Tal, with the Litzner group. After 3/4 hr. we cross to the left bank, on which a steep ascent leads to (1 hr.) Auser-Ganifer (4735'), where we recross the stream. At (20 min.) the last house of Inner-Ganifer (4980') we cross the Verrella-Bach (on the left a fine waterfall) and ascend in steep zigzags, through the Hächeln, a number of curiously weather-worn crags, to the (1 hr.) Inn on the Zennis Alp (6050'), between the Fluhspitzen (9270') and Fänderspitze (8945') on the N., and the Ballunspitze (8755') on the S. side. (The Fändner-Spitze, with a fine view, may be ascended from the inn.
by a club-path in 3 hrs.; guide desirable.) We now proceed by a level path, which skirts the foot of the hills to the left, to the (20 min.) Zeinisch-Joch (6085'), whence we descend to Wiril and (1 1/4 hr.) Galtür (p. 255).

A longer but more interesting route leads over the Bielerhöhe (7 hrs. to Galtür; path marked; guide, 13 K., scarcely necessary). Above Patenen (10 min.) we cross the Ill, in 10 min. more return to the right bank, and then ascend the Gross-Vermunt-Tal to a steep rocky barrier (Cardatscha), over which the Ill is precipitated in an imposing double fall (*Stüber Fall or Hütte). To visit the fall (path indicated by marks), we cross to the left bank, 40 min. from the second bridge mentioned above, and ascend rapidly to the (35 min.) top of the rocky barrier, from which we may look down into the abyss (guarded by a railing). The path returns to the right bank 1/4 hr. farther up, and regains the direct route to the pass near the (1/2 hr.) hut of Schweizer-Vermunt. View hence of the picturesque Lizner group (Plattenspitze, Gross-Seehorn, Gross-Lizner) and Lobspitzen to the S., the Hochmaderer to the W., and the Creesperpitze to the E. The path ascends gradually through the upper Vermunt-Tal, which soon turns to the E. (view, to the right, of the Cromer-Tal with the Lizner glaciers), passes the Alp Gross-Vermunt, and reaches the (1 1/2 hr.; 4 hrs. from Patenen) Madlener-Haus (6515'; inn in summer), 20 min. below the Bielerhöhe (6830'), which affords a survey of the grand environs (best on this side of the cleft). On the right rises the Lobspitze, on the left the pyramidal Hohe Rad; between the two lies the Ochsen-Tal with the Gross-Vermunt Glacier and the source of the Ill; beyond, the Grosse and Kleine Buin, to the right the Eckhorn, Silvrettahorn, and Signalhorn. Descent on the left bank of the Fermuntbach through the wild Klein-Vermunt-Tal (to the left the Vallüla, to the right the Hochmororder), and past two small lakes to (2 1/2 hrs.) Wiril and (1 1/2 hr.) Galtür (p. 255).

From the Madlener-Haus, a club-path leads up the Ochsental, passing above the Source of the Ill, to the (2 1/2-3 hrs.) Wiesbadener-Hütte (8235'; Inn in summer), which is finely situated close to the Gross-Vermunt Glacier. Good survey of the environs from the Drei Kaiser-Spitze (6020'), 3 1/2 hr. to the E. (marked path, guide useless).

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS. The *Hohe Rad (9555'), affording an excellent view, may be ascended without difficulty in 3 hrs. from the Wiesbadener-Hütte or in 4 hrs. from the Madlener-Haus (guide from Gaschurn 15 K.).

— The *Piz Buin (Gross-Buin; 10,880'), the highest peak in the Vorarlberg, a fatiguing but highly repaying climb, is ascended from the Wiesbadener-Hütte in 3 1/2 hrs., with guide (from Gaschurn 26; with descent to the Jamtal-Hütte, 23 K.). We cross the Vermunt Glacier and the Wiesbadener Grütchen (a rocky arete) to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Buin-Lücke (10,010'), between the Kleine and the Grosse Buin. Thence we ascend to the N.E., over rock and snow, to the arete and (1 1/4 hr.) the summit. The *View is magnificent. We may descend to the Jamtal-Hütte (p. 255), or over the Fuorcla del Confin to the Silvrettahütte (see below). — The Kleine Buin (10,695'; 4-5 hrs.; difficult), Silvrettahorn (10,655'; 3-4 hrs.), Eckhorn (10,380'; 4-5 hrs.), Signalhorn (10,540'; 4-5 hrs.), Drei länder spitze (10,510'; 3-3 1/2 hrs.), and Tiroler Kopf (11,050'; 3-3 1/2 hrs.) are also ascended from the Wiesbadener-Hütte (the last five not difficult for experts). — Vallüla (9235'; 3 1/2-4 hrs. from the Madlennerhaus), see p. 253. — Gross-Lizner (10,205'), through the Kloster-Tal and over the Glötter Glacier in 6-7 hrs. (very hard). — The Gross-Seehorn (10,245'), 5 1/2-6 hrs., through the Cromer-Tal and over the Lizner Glacier is difficult.

OVER THE VERMUNT PASS TO GUARDA, in the Engadine, 6 1/2 hrs. (with guide), a fine route. From the (2 1/2 hrs.) Wiesbadener-Hütte we ascend over the Vermunt Glacier to the (1 1/2 hr.) Vermunt Pass (9190), between the Drei länder spitze (10,040') on the E. and Piz Buin (see above) to the W. Descend through the Valsuo to (2 1/2 hrs.) Guarda; see Baedeker's Switzerland.

OVER THE FUORCAL DEL CONFIN TO KLOSTERS, 8-9 hrs. from the Wiesbadener-Hütte, with guide, a fine glacier expedition, with which the ascent of the Piz Buin may easily be combined. We ascend the Vermunt Glacier to the (2 1/2-3 hrs.) Fuorcla del Confin (10,090'), between the Kleine Buin
and the Signalhorn, proceed to the W. to the (1/2 hr.) Silvretta Pass (9895'), and descend the Silvretta-Glacier to the (1 1/2 hrs.) Silvretta-Hütte (inn in summer) and (3 hrs.) Klosters; see Baedeker's Switzerland. — Over the Kloster Pass to Klosters in the Prättigau, 8-9 hrs. from the Madlener-Haus, with guide, not difficult for adepts. We ascend the Kloster-Tal and cross the Glätter Glacier to the (4 hrs.) Kloster Pass (9150'), between the Gross-Litzner and the Thällhorn. A steep descent takes us in 3-4 hrs. past the Silvretta Alp and Sardasca to (4-5 hrs.) Klosters. — Over the Rote Furka to Klosters, 9-10 hrs.; laborious. We cross the Klosterthal Glacier, and in 5 hrs. reach the Rote Furka (8780'), between the Klostertalerhorn and the Rottorn; descent in 4-5 hrs. to Klosters, across the Silvretta Glacier and past the Silvretta Club Hut.

To the Jamtal-Hütte, from the Wiesbadener-Hütte (p. 254) the shortest route (3 1/2 hrs.; with guide) leads via the Ochsenfurkel (ca. 5850') and the Jamtal Glacier. A preferable though laborious route (6 hrs., with guide) leads over the Ochsen-Scharte (9730'), between the Ochsenkopf and the Dreiländerspitze. — Via the Getzner-Scharte (9600'), 4½-5 hrs., with guide, not difficult (free from ice) and interesting. From the Madlener-Haus or from the Wiesbadener-Hütte we skirt the slope of the Hohe Raab to the (2 1/2 hrs.) pass (line view), whence the Hintere Getznerspitze (9940') may be easily ascended in 1/2 hr.; descent over rocks, debris, and pastures, finally crossing the Jambach by a natural bridge, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Jamtal-Hütte (see below).

From Wirl (inn), the highest village in the Patznaln-Tal, a bridle-path leads through the sequestered valley, surrounded with lofty mountains, and across the Vermuntbach to (1/2 hr.) Galtür (5190'; Rösle or Post, very fair), at the entrance to the Jamtal.

Excursions (guides, Gottlieb, Ignaz, Ignatz Alois, Benedikt, Albert, Franz Martin, and Wilhelm Lorenz, Alois Walter, Alois and Christ. Zangerle). A good path (marked; guide, not indispensible, 6 K.) leads through the narrow Jamtal, passing the Schnapfenthal, to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Jamtal-Hütte (7095'; inn in summer), in a picturesque situation above the junction of the Futschölbach and the Jambach, commanding a magnificent view of the great Jamtal Glacier, surrounded by the Dreiländerspitze, the Jamspitzen, the Augenstein, and (E.) the majestic Fluchthorn. The hut is the starting-point for the Gamshorn (10,105'; marked path, in 2½-3 hrs.; guide from Galtür 9 K.), easy and attractive; the Gemspitze (10,215'; 4 hrs.; guide 10 K.), via the Jamtal Glacier, and the *Dreiländerspitze (10,510'; 3½-4 hrs.; 12 K.) via the Jamtal Glacier and the Ochsen-Scharte (see below), both easy; the Hintere (10,935') and Vordere (10,415') Jamspitze, via the Jamjoch (see below) in 4-4½ hrs. (guide 10 K.); the *Fluchthorn (11,120'), by the Fluchthorn Glacier in 5 hrs., fatiguing but not difficult for experts (guide 16 K., with descent to the Heidelberger-Hütte 18 K.); the Remmerspitze or Mitterle Fluchthorn (11,180'), in 6½ hrs. (two guides at 24 K. each), very difficult; the *Augenstein (10,555' over the Chalauer-Scharte in 4½-5 hrs.; 12 K.) and the Grenzckophof (10,430' via the Futschöl Pass in 3 hrs.; 9 K.). — The ascent of the *Piz Buin (10,880'; 6½-7 hrs.; guide 20 K.) is trying but not difficult for experts (comp. p. 254). The route crosses the crevassed Jamtal Glacier (steep) to the (3 hrs.) Ochsen-Scharte (see above), and then traverses the Vermunt Glacier, passing the Wiesbadener Grätchen, to the Buin-Lücke and to (3½-4 hrs.) the summit. Descent to the Wiesbadener-Hütte, see p. 254.

Passes. From the Jamtal-Hütte over the Futschöl Pass (Jamtal-Joch; 9100'), between the Augenstein and the Grenzckophof, to Ardets or Fetan, in the Lower Engadine, 6-7 hrs., with guide (16 K.). The descent is through the Val Ursi and Val Tasma. A more interesting pass leads over the great Jamtal Glacier and the (3 hrs.) Urezas-Joch (9665'; splendid view), between the Gemspitze and the Hintere Jamspitze; descending thence via the little Vadret d'Urezas into the Val d'Urezas, and thence by the Val Tasma to (4 hrs.) Ardets. — A similar pass leads from the Jamtal Glacier over the (3½ hrs.) Jamjoch (10,110') between the Vordere and Hintere Jam-

spitze (see p. 255; either easily climbed from the pass in 3/4 hr.; descending thence to the Val Tuoi and to (4 hrs.) Guarda (guide 18 K.). — To the (7-8 hrs.) Heidelberger-Hütte, via the Kronen and Fimber Glaciers, see below. — To the Wiesbadener-Hütte over the Ochsen-Parkel, the Ochsen-Scharte, or the Gatschnner-Scharte, see p. 255.

From Galltûr over the Schafbüchi-Joch to the (6 hrs.) Konstanzer Hütte, see p. 259.

The road through the Patznaun descends gradually along the Trisanna, past Tschafflein, to (3 M.) Mathon (4760'; Kathrein's Inn, very fair), opposite the mouth of the Larain-Tal (p. 257), with its glaciers. At the hamlet of Patznaun (4470') we cross the stream to (3 M.) Ischgl (4515'; *Post; Wälschwirt or Sonne, very fair; Adler), a summer-resort, situated on a green hill at the entrance to the Fimber-Tal. The best view-point is the Kalvarienberg (10 min.).

To the N. is the Madlein-Tal, with the Seekopf (9970').

Excursions (guides, H. Ganahl, W. Walser). The Vesilspitze (10,145'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 9 K.), from Ischgl via the Vesil Alp, is a difficult ascent, fit for experts only. Fine view. — The Bürkelkopf (4/2 hrs.; 8 K.), from the Pürschig Alp (see below) via the Id Alp, is fatiguing but interesting. — Vesilspitze, see p. 257.

Over the ZEBLES-JOCH to Stuben, 11 hrs., an attractive route (provisions should be taken; guide, advisable for novices, to Compatsch 10, to Finstermünz or Stuben 16 K.). The path ascends the steep Kalvarienberg, and then through the wooded Fimber-Tal, after 3/4 hr. crossing the Fimber-bach and passing two chapels. By the (3/4 hr.) Pürschig Alp (the huge Fluchthorn (see below) comes into sight at the head of the valley; on the right is the Mittagskopf (7183'). In 3/4 hr. more we reach Im Boden (6040'; plain inn), a meadow on the left bank of the stream, where we cross the Fimber-bach and ascend to the E. through the Vesil-Tal, leaving the Campen Alp to the right above us and keeping to the right bank of the Vesilbach. At the head of the valley, the path turns sharply to the left and leads over grass to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Sammauner Joch, or Zebles-Joch (3350'; Swiss frontier), between the Vesilspitze (Piz Roz; see p. 257) on the right and the Peltinkopf (5400') on the left. Fine view of the Oetztal glaciers, the Fluchthorn (to the S.W.), the Stammerspitze (S.E.), and (as we descend) the Muttler and the Piz Mondin. We descend rapidly (keeping to the left) over a patch of snow, loose stones, and turf, cross the brook after 1/2 hr., and follow the left side of the valley. At the bottom of the valley we return to the right bank and cross pastures to (1/4 hr.) Sammaun (6010'; Jenal's Inn), the first village in the Sammaun-Tal, a Swiss valley. To the S. rise the Stammerspitze (10,690') and the Muttler (10,820'), which may be ascended by experienced climbers in 5-6 hrs., with guide (magnificent views). Then on the left bank of the Schergenbach or Schalkbach via Ravetsch and Plan, and past the villages of Laret and (1 hr.) Compatsch (5630'; *Piz Urezza Inn) to the (1 1/2 hr.) Spisser Mühle (4950'), the boundary of Tyrol, with the Austrian custom-house. (Hence over the Anti-Rhaetikon to the Ascher-Hütte, see p. 257.) The valley now becomes a wild, wooded ravine, in which the Schalkbach forms a series of cascades. The path crosses the stream repeatedly, then ascends on the left bank through wood to the (1 1/2 hr.) hamlet of Noggls (rmt's.), opposite the imposing Piz Mondin (10,325'; a difficult ascent of 4 1/2-5 hrs., for experts), and descends to the left of (1 1/2 hr.) Stuben (p. 295). Or we may descend abruptly through wood on the right bank of the Schalkbach to the Inn, then ascend to the right to the bridge of Alt-Finstermünz below (1 1/4 hr.) Hoch-Finstermünz (p. 296).

In the Fimber-Tal, 2 1/2 hrs. from the Boden Inn (see above), is the Heidelberger-Hütte (7430'; Inn in summer), a starting-point for the Fluchthorn (11,420'), over the Fimber Glacier and the Schneejoeh (9710') in 4 1/2-5 hrs. (guide from Ischgl 16 K.); the Renner Spitze or Mittlerer Fluchthorn (11,160'; 4 hrs.; difficult); the Zahnspitze (10,185'; 3 hrs.); the Krone (10,465'; 3 1/2 hrs.;
trying); the Gemspleiskopf (9895'), via the Ritsen-Joch in 3 hrs. (guide 12 K.); and the Vestispitze (Piz Ros, 10,220'), via the Ros-Sattel in 3½ hrs. (guide 10 K.; better from the Zebler-Joch route through the Vestl-Tal, see p. 256).

- Interesting glacier-routes (7-8 hrs.; guide 12 K.) lead to the Jamtal-Hütte over the saddle between the Fluchthorn and Zahnspitze (see p. 256), and on that between the Zahnspitze and Krone. — Easy routes lead from the Heidelberger-Hütte over the Fimber Pass (Remüs Joch, 9570') to (8½ hrs.) Remüs, or over the Tausn Pass (Fetaner Joch, 9370') to (8-9 hrs.) Ardez or Pétan, in the Lower Engadine (guide 16 K.).

From Ischgl over the Seejoch (9175') or over the Schneidjochl (9320') to the (7 hrs.) Darmstädter-Hütte, see p. 239; over the Schönpleisse-Joch (9200') to the (6½-7 hrs.) Konstanzer-Hütte, p. 239.

Below Ischgl the road recrosses to the left bank, and passes the hamlets of Platt, Ulmich, Sinsen, and Wiesen. To the left, above the road, is (6 M.) Kapp (4125'; Adler; Krone; Hirsch, on the roadside), the chief place in the Ausser-Patznaun.

From Kappl over the Blanka-Joch (8810') to Pettenau (p. 240), 7-8 hrs. (guide 14 K.; Gottfr. Schranz or Jos. Kleinbein of Kappl), a toilsome route. The Ritter (10,365') may be ascended from Kappl by experts in 6-7 hrs., with guide, over the saddle between the Ritter and Blankahorn (wire-ropes in places), but is difficult from this side (preferable from the Edmund Graf-Hütte, p. 240). — The Petziner-Spitze (8370'), ascended from Kappl via Langestei (4890'; rustic inn) in 4 hrs. (guide 6 K.), is easy.

Fatiguing passages lead to the S. from Kappl through the Vianitz-Tal and the Grünbich-Tal to (9 hrs.) Compatsch in the Samnaun (p. 256; guide 16 K.).

About 2½ M. farther on the road crosses to the right bank of the Trisanna. On the slope of the Pitzels-Spitze, to the left, lies the village of Langestei (see above). On the right are passed the mouths of the Flist-Tal (with the *Rösste im Wald Inn) and the Istalanz-Tal. Then (3 M.) See (3370'; *Weisses Lamm), birthplace of Matthias Schmid, the painter (memorial tablet).

Excursions (guides, Leopold Tschiderer and Adalbert Zangerl). A path, indicated by red and white marks, leads to the S.E., passing (10 min.) a pretty waterfall on the Schallerbach and affording (1 hr.) a beautiful view of the Patznaun Valley and Parschelser chain, to the (4 hrs.) Ascher-Hütte (ca. 8085'; inn in summer), situated at the source of the Schellerbach in the Kübelgrund. From this point the easy and attractive ascent of the Rotpleisskopf (9640'; 2 hrs.; guide from See 9 K.) may be made to the E. The descent may be made by the N.E. arête, over the Gams-Scharte, and past the Spin Lakes to the (1 hr.) Urg Alp (9165'), and thence either to the left via Hoch-Gallmig to (3 hrs.) Landock, or to the right (white marks) through wood via Oblas and Ladis to (3 hrs.) Prutz (p. 293). — A path (red and white marks) leads to the S. from the Ascher-Hütte over the Medrög-Sattel (8880') to the (1½ hrs.) Furgljoch (9000'), between the Blankakopf (9000') and the Furgler (see below), commanding a view of the Oetztal glaciers. Thence we descend to (2 hrs.) Serfaus and (1½ hrs.) Ried (guide 12 K.). — From the Furgljoch a marked path (but guide advisable: from See 9 K.) ascends the N.E. arête to (1 hr.) the summit of the *Furgler (8965') commanding a magnificent view, extending, in clear weather, to the Bernese Oberland. From this point mountaineers (with guide) may follow the ridge to the S.E. via the (6¼ hrs.) Arrezkopf (9340') to the (1¼ hrs.) Masner-Joch (Felsenloch, 8340'), and thence ascend (fatiguing but without danger) the (1½ hrs.) *Hexenkopf (9965'; guide 12 K.), to Samnaun 20 K., the highest summit of the Anti-Rhaetikon, commanding a magnificent view of the Oetztal mountains, the Ortler, Silvretta, etc. The ascent may be made via the S. arête and down steep slopes of débris to the Ochsenberg Alp, with its tarn, then over the (1½ hrs.) Zanders-Joch (9190') and down through the Zanders-Tal to (3 hrs.) Spiss in the Samnaun Valley (p. 256). Or from the Arrezkopf we may descend to the S. via the Arrez-Joch (8495') to Serfaus.
III. R. 48.—Maps, pp. 258, 268. PATSCH.

The descent on the N. to the Patschun is better accomplished via the *Istlanz-Tal* than via the *Flach-Tal*, which is strewn with rocks (see p. 257).

Beyond see the road recrosses to the left bank, descends through the wild *Gßll-Schlucht* to the (1 1/2 M.) Gßll Inn (3265'), crosses the Trissanap opposite the castle of Wiesberg, and reaches the (1 1/2 hr.) Zollhaus (inn), close to the huge *Trissanap Viaduct* (p. 241). A footpath ascends hence to the (1 1/4 hr.) railway-station of Wiesberg (p. 241). We pass under the viaduct, and along the right bank of the Sinn, until the road divides: to the left across the river to the (3 M.) village of Pians (from here to Landeck by the Arlberg road, 3 3/4 M.); to the right up the hill to the (3 M.) railway-station of Pians (p. 241).

48. From Innsbruck to Franzensfeste (Botzen) by the Brenner.

52 M. RAILWAY. Express in 2 1/2 hrs. (7 K. 65, 5 K. 65, 4 K. 85 hrs.), ordinary trains in 3-3 1/2 hrs. (5 K. 90, 4 K. 40 hrs., 3 K.). To Botzen, express in 3 1/2-4 1/4 hrs., ordinary trains in 4 1/2-6 hrs. Best views to the right.

The Brenner (4490'), the lowest pass over the main chain of the Alps, is traversed by the oldest of the Alpine routes, once used by the Romans and rendered practicable for carriages in 1772. The railway, built in 1864-67 at a total cost of about 2,600,000., ranks among the grandest works of the kind (21 tunnels; 60 large, and many smaller bridges). The steepest gradient between Innsbruck and the summit is 1:40, and thence to Sterzing 1:44. The most interesting parts of the line are between Innsbruck and Gossensass, whence Hochwieden should be visited (p. 263). — A Walk from Innsbruck to Sterzing by the Brenner road is also repaying.

Innsbruck (1885'), see p. 191. The train passes the abbey of Wilten (right), traverses a tunnel 720 yds. long under Berg Isel, and then the Sonnenburg Tunnel (270 yds.), and crosses the Sill by a stone bridge, 79' in height. Further on it runs through the narrow Wipptal, high above the brawling river. On the left bank is the highroad; to the S. rises the beautifully-formed Waldraster-Spitze (p. 259). Two more tunnels follow before (4 1/2 M.) Unterberg (2350'); opposite is the bold Stefans-Brücke (p. 201). Beyond three other tunnels we reach (6 M.) Patsch (2570'; Restaurant at the station); the village (3285'; p. 201) lies on the hill to the left, 3/4 hr. above the line.

From Patsch to the Stubai-Tal (comp. R. 50). We descend from the station to the Sill, which is crossed by a bridge and ascend the steep left bank (good path) to the Brenner road (2935'). We then either follow this road to the left almost as far as the (13/4 M.) Schönberger Hof (p. 201) and proceed to the right by the old road to (1 1/2 M.) Ober-Schönberg (comp. p. 202). 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). Schönberg, on the Brenner road, is most conveniently reached from Matrei (p. 268; mules for hire).

Three more tunnels, including the Mühlbach Tunnel (1040 yds.), the longest on the line. Near Matrei the line penetrates the Matreier Schlossberg and crosses the Sill.
12 M. Matrei, or Deutsch-Matrei (3240'; Krone, Rose, Kreuz, Lamm, all very fair; Restaurant, beside the station), a beautifully situated village, with the château of Trautson, the property of Prince Auersperg. On the castle-hill is a belvedere. At Arnholz, 11/4 M. to the N.E., is the *Pension Kraft (3610'; R. 2-5, pens. 7-10 K.), near the small Debern-See (swimming-baths).

Excursions, guide, Christof Delasciae. An easy route (red marks) leads from Matrei to the W., either through the village (the prettier route; guide unnecessary) or direct from the station (not recommended), to (2 hrs.) the pilgrimage-church of St. Maria-Waldraut (5356'; Inn), charmingly situated on the N.E. flank of the Waldraster-Spitze. A more extensive view is obtained from the Waldraut or Gleinsier Jochi (6080'), to the N., ascended by a marked path past a chapel in 3/4 hr. — The Waldraster-Spitze or Serles-Spitze (8920'; 3-31/2 hrs.; guide 8 K.) is ascended from Maria-Waldraut by a marked path via the Series-Jochi (7845'), without difficulty. From the Jochi we may descend on the W. to (21/2 hrs.) Fulpmes (p. 269; guide 12 K.). — A bridle-path (blue marks) leads from Maria-Waldraut through wood to (11/2 hr.) Mieder in the Stubai-Tal; about 1/2 hr. from Maria-Waldraut a footpath, parts of which are steep and marshy, diverges to the left and leads to Schönberg (p. 202) via the Gleinsier Höfe.

The Blaser (7360') is easily ascended from Matrei (marked path) in 31/2 hrs. (guide 7 K., not indispensable). — The Mieselkopf (8610'), ascended via Pfons in 41/2 hrs., with guide, is also interesting. — Through the Natis-Tal to the (8 hrs.) Vorderer Bad, see p. 191.

The railway and the road ascend the valley of the Sill. To the left is the church of St. Kathrein, at the mouth of the Natis-Tal (p. 191). The Sill is again crossed.

151/2 M. Steinach. — Hotels. *Steinacher-Hof, at the station, with baths, R. 2-21/2, pens. 5 K. 60-7 K. 20 h.; *Steinbock, pens. 51/2-7 K.; *Post, pens. 51/4-61/2 K.; WILDER MANN; JOHANN HÖRNTAGEL; RÖSSL, ROSS, both unpretending. — Furnished rooms at Jos. Peer's and at Wildner's. — Karlsbad, with mineral spring and garden-restaurant.

Steinach (3430'), with 720 inh., charmingly situated at the mouth of the Gschnitztal, with a fine view of the Kirchdachspitze and Habicht, is much frequented as a summer-resort. The church contains frescoes by Mader and an altar-piece by Knoller.

Excursions, guide, Sebastian Auer of Steinach, Alois and Joh. Pittacher, Markus Leitner, Jos. and Fidel Mader, Val. and Joh. Schächer of Gschnitz. Walks to the Lourdes Chapel (10 min. to the S.), the Kalvarienberg (10 min. to the E.); to Pion (Schützen Inn, 1/4 hr. to the S.W.) and to the (20 min.) Café-Restaurant Steindls, with view of the Valser-Tal; to Hochwend (1/4 hr. to the W.); to the Herrenwasser (1/4 hr.) to (1/4 hr.) Mauer (Inn) and (40 min.) Tienzens (3135'; pretty view); to the Padaster-Tal (to the upper alp 3 hrs.); via (11/4 hr.) Nöstlach (4730'; Touristenruhe) to (1/2 hr.) Gris (p. 261) or (11/4 hr.) Winders (see p. 261; shady ascent, view of the Schmirner-Tal and Valser-Tal). — The Nöstlacher or Steinacher Jochi (7323'; 3 1/2 hrs.) is easy and attractive (marked path). Another path (red marks) leads to the E. to the top of the Bendelstein (7945'; 4 hrs.) and thence (guide advisable) to (3 hrs.) the top of the Schafseiten spitze (5345'; splendid view). Descent on the S. to (21/2 hrs.) Schmirn (p. 260), or on the N. to (3 hrs.) Natis (p. 191).

The Gschnitztal is worthy of a visit (to the Bremer-Hütte 7 hrs., guide 12 K.; shortest approach to the Stubai-Tal from the N.E.; comp. Map, p. 283). From Steinach we may follow either the road along the hillsise (stony and sunny, but commanding beautiful views) or the "Moosweg" through the valley, to (3 M.) Trins (3885'; Post, R. 1 K. 20 h.; Zum Wiener), a pleasant village at the S. base of the Blaser (see above; ascended from
this point in 3 hrs.). The (5 min.) Kulturrenberg commands a fine view of the head of the valley. A marked path leads to the S. over the Trutsche-Joch (7045') and past the small Licht-See to (4 hrs.) Obernberg (p. 261). — Beyond Trins we proceed, passing the picturesque château of Schneeberg or following the meadow-path on the right bank of the Ache, to (13/4 hr.) Gschnit; (good quarters at the cure's), at the base of the sheen Kirchdachsپitz (9315'); ascended in 5-6 hrs., with guide; trying. The pilgrimage-church of St. Magdalena is worth visiting (5465'; 11/4 hr.). From Gschnit to Neustift via the Pinnis-Joch (7-8 hrs.; guide, not necessary for adepts, 8 K.) and ascent of the Habicht, see p. 270. — A marked path leads up the valley from Gschnit, passing the mouth of the Sandes-Tal (see below), to the (11/2 hr.) Lasponas Alp (4800'), and thence, past a fine water-fall, to the (21/2-3 hrs.) Bremer-Hütte (7840'; in summer), situated at the foot of the Innere Wetterspitzen, with a fine view of the Simmen Glacier, Pfister Hochjoch, Schneespitze, Apera Feuerstein, etc. The following ascents are made from this hut: Innere Wetterspitze (10,056'; 2-31/2 hrs.); Aussenere Wetterspitze (10,300'; 21/2 hrs.; guide, 6 K. each; Östlicher Feuerstein (10,745'; 4 hrs.) and Westlicher Feuerstein (10,740'; 4-1/2 hrs.), via the Pfister Hochjoch (guide 6 K. each, 7 K. for both); Schneespitze (10,420'; 31/2 hrs.; guide 6, to the Nurnberger-Hütte or Magdeburger-Hütte 10 K.); to the Innensbrucker-Hütte on the Pinnis-Joch (p. 270), 4-5 hrs. (fatiguing, passing the Lauterer-See); From the Bremer-Hütte over the Simmen-Joch to the Nurnberger-Hütte (p. 272), 3 hrs. (guide 6 K.); over the Nurnberger-Scharte and the Wetten-Scharte (940') to the Teplitzer-Hütte (p. 267) 31/2 hrs. (guide 9 K.); over the Nurnberger-Scharte, the Grubfberner, and the Wilde Freiger, to the Elisabeth-Haus on the Becher (p. 267; 7-8 hrs.; guide 16 K.), a fine glacier-expedition, without serious difficulty. Over the Bremer-Scharte (ca. 3015') or the Pfisters-Hochjoch (10,380') to the Magdeburger-Hütte (p. 264) 5-6 hrs. (guide 9 K.). — Over the Traufljoch (guide 7 K.) or the Lauterer-Seejoch (guide 9 K.) to (41/2-5 hrs.) Ranalt in the Stubai-Tal, see p. 271.

A tolerable but repaying route leads from Gschnit to the S. through the Sandes-Tal and over the Pfisters Finken (9120'), to the W. of the Goldkappe (9195'), to the Tribulaun-Hütte (p. 263) and to (7 hrs.; guide 13 K.) Inner-Pfister (p. 263). — The Pfisters Tribulaun (Scharer; 10,175') may be ascended from Gschnit via the Sandes-Joch (9200') in 71/2-8 hrs. (guide 20 K.; very difficult); descent to the Tribulaun-Hütte, see p. 263. The ascent of the Gschnitter Tribulaun (9700'), 5-6 hrs. from Gschnit, via the Schneetala-Scharte (8695'), is easier (guide 12 K.).

The train now begins to ascend rapidly on the E. side of the valley and then, near the village of Staffalh (3610'; Lamm; rooms at Villa Gatterer), which lies on the Brenner road below, to the right, it enters the Schminter-Tal. (Above us, on the other side of the valley, is seen the mouth of a tunnel through which the train afterwards passes.) To the right opens the Valser-Tal, with the glaciers of the Tux Alps in the background. — 181/2 M. St. Jodok, the station for the village of that name (3695'; Lamm, very fair; Post; Zum Schmied; guide, Jos. Neuner), which lies to the right.

Schminter-Tal and Valser-Tal. A cart-track (blue marks) leads through the Schminter-Tal via (11/4 hr.) Ausser-Schmirt (4665'; Fischer) and Inner-Schmrn (4750'; Eller) to (3 hrs.) Kasern (5340'; Zingerle's Inn). From Inner-Schmirm a view is obtained, to the right, of the Otterer (p. 219), rising from the Wildahn-Tal (path to the Gerber-Hütte over the Steinerner Lamm, 4 hrs., see p. 261). — From Kasern over the (2 hrs.) Tuxer-Joch (7670') to (11/4 hr.) Hinter-Tux (marked path; guide not indispensable), see p. 216. To reach the Spanngael-Haus (p. 215) we turn to the right at a guide-post below the pass (to the hut 3 hrs.). From the Spanngael-Haus over the Rieper-Scharte to the Dominikus-Hütte (6-7 hrs.), see p. 220. — In the Valser-Tal a path (red marks; guide, 6 K., unnecessary) ascends via Ausser-Vals and Inner-Vals, beyond which (2 hrs.) the valley forks,
the branch to the right known as the Tschisch. Hence through the Alpeiner-Tal and past the Eller-Kaser Atp (8300'; rests.) to the (2½ hrs.; 4½ hrs. from St. Jodok) Geraer-Hütte (7640'; Inn in summer), a good starting-point for the ascents of the Olperer (11,415'; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 18, with descent to the Dominikus-Hütte 20, to Hinter-Tux 22 K.); the Schrammacker (11,210'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 16 K.); the Fussstein (10,950'; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 14 K.); and the Geyerwande Wandspitze (10,735'; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 12, with descent to the Dominikus-Hütte 15 K.); all difficult and fit for experts only. Easier are the Kahle Wandkopf (8300'), with the Hohe Warte (8320), and the two Kaserer (10,730' and 10,150'). — From the Geraer-Hütte over the Alpeiner-Scharte (510') to the (5 hrs.) Dominikus-Hütte (p. 249), club-path, but guide advisable (8 K.). A new path leads from the Alpeiner-Scharte to the Pfitscher-Joch p. 220; 5½ hrs. from the Geraer Hütte (guide 9 K.).

The train sweeps round the village, crosses the Schmirner Bach, penetrates the hill between Schmirn and Vals by means of a curved tunnel, and crosses the Valser Bach. The train next ascends the S. slope of the valley (to the right, 200' below, lies the route already traversed), regains the Silltal through another curved tunnel, and runs towards the S., high on the slope of the Padaunerkogel. After another tunnel —

21½ M. Gries (4115'). The village (3810'; *Kurbad Grieser Hof; Rose, very fair; Post; Adler; Sprenger), a summer-resort, lies below, at the mouth of the Oberberg-Tal, with the massive Tribulaun group in the background.

Excursions (guides, Karl Vetter of Gries, Joh. Beikircher of Oberberg). A highly attractive walk may be taken to (3 M.) Nösslach (4730'; Touristenruhe), whence we may descend to Steinach (p. 259) or Vinaders (see below). — A road leads through the picturesque Oberberg-Tal, skirting the Seebach and passing (1½ hr.) Vinaders (4190'; Strickner's Inn), to (1 hr.) Oberberg (4570'; Spörr, very fair), a prettily situated village (over the Trunajoch to Trins, see p. 260). From Oberberg a footpath (red marks) runs via the Reins-Alpen to the (1 hr.) beautifully situated "Oberberger-See (5220'; unpretending inn). The Grosse Oberberger Tribulaun (9090'), may be ascended by experts without difficulty in 4 hrs. (guide 11 K.), the ascent of the Schwarze Wand (9550'; 5 hrs.; guide 15 K.) is more difficult. — An easy and attractive path (red marks) leads from the lake over the Sand-Joch or Santig-Joch (7090') to (3½-4 hrs.) Schelleberg (p. 263); a more toilsome route, indicated by blue marks, but guide advisable (9 K.), leads over the Port-Joch (7020) to the (4½ hrs.) station of Pfersch (see p. 262). The Rotspitze (Grunen-Joch, 7690'), commanding a fine view of the Stubai and Zillertal glaciers, is easily ascended in ¾ hr. from the Port-Joch.

The Padaunerkogel (6785'), a splendid point of view, is ascended from Gries (or from Stafflach) without difficulty in 3 hrs. (guide, not indispensable for adepts. 6 K., with descent to Vals 8 K.). From Gries we follow the Brenner road for ¾ hr. and then ascend to the left (to the (1 hr.) Padauner Sattel (5180'; view of the Olperer, etc.); thence to the (1¼ hr.) top, over moss-grown rocks and steep grassy slopes. The descent may be easily made from the saddle to (¾ hr.) Auusser-Vals (p. 260) and (1 hr.) St. Jodok.

The line describes a long curve, high above the Silltal, passing the green Brenner-See (4300') and crossing the Vennibach (in the Venna-Tal, to the left, rises the Kraxentramer, with a small glacier; see p. 262). The Sill is crossed for the last time, and we reach the station of (25 M.) Brenner (4495'; Buffet), in a valley devoid of view, forming the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic. At the railway-station is a memorial to K. von Etzel (d. 1865),
builder of the Brenner Railway. On the road opposite is the *Post Hotel (100 rooms, pens. 7-9 K.), a summer-resort, with a tablet to commemorate the visit of Goethe in 1786 and a marble relief of the poet by J. Kopf of Rome (d. 1903).

Excursions (guide, Anton Lapper). On both sides of the valley are several level or slightly inclined walks, provided with benches. Pleasant walks may be made to the (1/2 hr.) Brenner Lake to the Wolfen Inn and the (40 min.) Brennerbad; to the Venna-Tal, as far as (9/4 hr.) Venn (4765'; good inn), with marble-cutting works (thence to the Landshuter-Hütte, see below). — An easy pass leads to the N.E. from the Venna-Tal over the Saxalpen-Sattel (ca. 7550') to the Geraer-Hütte in the Valsertal (p. 261).

The ascent of the *Wolfendorn (9905') by a marked path via the Post Alp in 4 hrs., or via the Lueger Alp and the Brennermäuerle in 4'/2 hrs., is interesting and free from difficulty (guide 8 K., unnecessary for experts). From the Wolfendorn the 'Landshuter Weg' (red and yellow marks) leads to the S.W. over the Flatschspitze (8415') to the (3 hrs.) Schlüsself-Joch (see below), and to the N.E., skirting the Wildseespitze (8965'), to the (3 hrs.) Landshuter Hütte (see below). — The *Kraxentraeger (9845'; 5'/2-6 hrs.; guide 8 K., not essential for adepts) is highly remunerative and not difficult. The bridle-path (blue and white marks; steep in places) ascends the Venna-Tal to the (4'/2-5 hrs.) Landshuter-Hütte (8990'; inn in summer), above the Kraxentraeger-Sattel, with a beautiful view, particularly from the (5 min.) Friedrichshöhe (9040'); thence via the S.W. arête to the (1 hr.) summit (splendid view). — Landshuter Weg from the Kraxentraeger-Sattel to (3 hrs.) the Pfitscher-Joch, see p. 221.

The Eisak descends from the hillside on the right, forming several cascades. The train follows its course, traversing a level, grassy valley, to the (27'/2 M.) Brennerbad (4390'; *Grand-Hôtel Brennerbad, R. 3-11, B. 1'/2, D. 5, pens. 10'/2-18 K.; Hôtel Geisikerhaus, less pretentious; Veltier's Inn, very fair; Gröbner, 1/2 M. from the station), with indifferent thermal springs (68° Fahr.).

From the Brennerbad over the Schlüsself-Joch (7315') to Kematen in the Pflersch valley (p. 221), 4'/2 hrs., easy (path insufficiently marked, guide advisable). The Schlüsself-Joch (3 hrs.) may also be made the goal of a special excursion from the Brennerbad, as it commands a splendid view of the Pflisteral, with the Hochfeiler, Wilde Kreuzspitze, and (in the other direction) of the Habicht, Tribulaun, Pflerschtal, etc. A good path leads to (3'/4 hr.) the Bad Alp (5262'), whence the saddle is easily reached in 1'/2-2 hrs. via the Leinser Alp or Flatsch Alp. Rich flora. — By the 'Landshuter-Weg' (red and yellow marks) from the Schlüsself-Joch to the (3'/2 hrs.) Hühnerspiel, or over the (3 hrs.) Wolfendorn to the (3 hrs.) Landshuter-Hütte, see p. 263 and above.

The train now descends rapidly by means of a long embankment and two tunnels to (30'/2 M.) Schelleberg (4070'). The line turns to the W. into the Pflerschtal (p. 263), which opens here, gradually descends on its N. slope, enters the side of the valley by the curved Aster Tunnel, 835 yds. long, and emerges lower down, but in an opposite direction. A fine view of the Pflerschtal glaciers is obtained to the right on emerging from the tunnel. 33'/2 M. Pflersch (3760').

36 M. Gossensass. — Hotels. *Hôtel Gröbner, R. 3-5, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 9-12 K.; *Höt.-Pens. Wielandhof, R. 2-5, pens. 8-12 K.; *Höt.-Pens. Aukenhaler; R. 2-3, pens. 6-9 K.; Lamm, Rose, both unpretending. — Pensions: Gudrunhausen, with hydrobathic (R. 2'/2-3, board 5 K.); Leopoldhof; Raspenstein; Villa Maenner (6-9 K.); Villa Seidner (6-8 K.),
all very fair. — Private lodgings abound; apply to the ‘Kurvorstehung’.
— Visitors’ Tax 2 K. per week, children 1 K. 20 h. — Resident physician
and chemist.

Gossensass (3495’), a charmingly situated health-resort, is often
crowded with summer-visitors and has recently been frequented
also in winter (not by invalids). The small Barbara-Kapelle above
the parish-church, dating from the early 16th cent., deserves a visit.
Near the station is an open-air swimming-bath (63° Fahr.).

Excursions (guides, Dav. Seidner, Jos. Teissi, and Simon Wurzer of
Gossensass, Joh., Leopold, and Rud. Teissi, Ant. and Alois Mühleisger, Joh.
Rainer, Dav. Aukenthaler, and Alois Fleckinger of Pflersch). On both banks of
the Eisak are several well-kept footpaths, indicated by marks; left bank
shady in the morning, right bank in the afternoon. Across the bridge to the
(1/4 hr.) Redwitz-Platz (rif:ts.), with a bust of Oskar von Redwitz, the poet,
and the (20 min.) Schön Aussicht, whence we may return via the Wolfenboden
in 1/2 hr., or proceed by the blue-marked Gottschalck-Weg to the right
(with views of the Pflerschtal and the Tribulaun), to the (20 min.) point where
it joins the Vallming-Weg (yellow marks), 40 min. from Gossensass. Other
walks on the right bank: to the (1/2 hr.) Maderbauer and (1/2 hr.) Achenbauer,
with fine views of the Sterzing basin; by the Vallming-Weg (see above) to the
Vallming-Tal (see below), returning by the red-marked Planer-Weg (3 hrs.);
along the bank of the Pflerschbach to the Ibsen-Platz; and via Stieberger
to (1 1/4 hr.) Pflersch (see below). — On the left bank: to the (1/4 hr.) pavilion
on the *Franz-Joseph-Höhe, with views of the valleys of the Eisak and
Pflersch; to the (3/4 hr.) ruin of Strassberg (3780’) and thence by the Larch-
steg to (1 hr.) Ried (p. 264). — To the E. via the Dittel-Platz to (40 min.)
Hochwieden (4590’; Restaurant), commanding a fine view of the glaciers
of the Pflersch-Tal. A path (blue and red marks) leads hence to the N.,
ascending slightly along the hillside, through wood, to (1/2 hr.) the bridle-
path leading to the Hühnerspiel (see below; fine views; recommended
for the return). — The *Hühnerspiel (Amthorspitze, 9025’; 41/2 hrs.; guide
unnecessary; horse 10 K.) is easy and attractive. From Pontigl (Alpenverein
Inn), on the Brenner Road, 1/4 M. above Gossensass, a bridle-path (blue
marks) ascends to the right through wood to (2 hrs.) the Amthor-Hütte (6000’;
in summer), whence the ascent continues over turf and slopes of slate
to the (2-2 1/2 hrs.) summit. Splendid *View (panorama by Gatt). — A rocky
path (‘Landshuter Weg’, see p. 262; red and yellow marks) leads to the N.
from the Hühnerspiel over an arête about 3’ wide (guide necessary for
novices) to the (1/2 hr.) Rollspitze (9180’), commanding an unimpeded
view of the central Zillertal peaks, which are not seen from the Hühnerspiel.
From the Rollspitze the path descends in windings on the W. slope, traverses
the head of the Gamsgrube, and passes beneath the E. precipices of the
Daxspitze (8690’), over débris (fatiguing), to a broad ridge, whence a good
path ascends to the (3 hrs.) Schüssel-Joch (p. 262). From the Joch we
may proceed via the Platschspitze (8415’) to the (3 hrs.) Wolfendorn (p. 262)
and the (3 hrs.) Landshuter-Hütte (p. 262).

The *Rosskopf (7190’; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide, 6 K. not indispensable) is
ascended from Gossensass through the Vallming-Tal by the Vallming-Weg
(yellow marks; see above), from which, before reaching the (1 1/4 hr.)
Bildstock, we diverge to the left by the Planer-Weg (red marks), leading
to the (1 1/2 hr.)* Rosskopf-Hütte (p. 265), 3/4 hr. below the summit. Or we
may continue to follow the Vallming-Weg to the (1 1/4 hr.) Vallming Alp
(5960’) and ascend thence by a path indicated by red marks to the
(3 1/4 hr.) hut.

In the Pflerschtal a road (carr. 8 K. per 1/2 day, 10 K. whole day; with
two horses 12 or 18 K.) leads from Gossensass via Anichen to (2 1/4 hrs.)
Inner-Pflersch or Boden (4100’; good quarters at the cure’s), at the foot
of the imposing Pflerscher Tribulaun (10,175’), which may be ascended
hence in 7 1/2-9 hrs. (difficult; guide 20 K.). From Stein (p. 264) we ascend
to the right to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Tribulaun-Hütte (7545’; inn in summer),
splendidly situated on the small Sonnes-See, whence we climb over the
Sandes-Joch (p. 260) to the (4-4½ hrs.) summit:— A bridle-path, crossing the brook at Erl, leads to (3/4 hr.) the hamlet of Stein (4466'), and then ascends steeply past the Hütte (grand waterfall) to the (1 hr.) Ochsen-Hütte on the Purg Alp (5430') and past the Schaf Hütte to the (2½ hrs.) Magdeburger-Hütte (7945'); inn in summer), on the verge of the plateau next the Stuben Glacier, and near the small Rocholl-See, commanding a magnificent view.

The ascent of the "Schneespitze (10,420'; 2½ hrs.; guide 6 K.) from this point by the Stuben Glacier is easy (the descent may be made to the Kremer-Hütte, Nürnbürg-Hütte, or Teplitzer-Hütte; guide 10 K.). — The Weisswandspitze (9852'), by the Schneespitze in 3 hrs., is fatiguing (guide 6 K.). Descent to the Tribulaun-Hütte (marked path), see p. 263. — The Ostliche Feuerstein (10,740'; 4 hrs.), over the Pferscher Hochjoch, and the Westliche Feuerstein (10,740'; 4 hrs.), over the Magdeburger-Scharte (see below), are both laborious (guide 8 K. each). Good climbers may pass from the former to the latter in 25 min. via the arête between them (guide 10 K.). — The Aiglspitze (10,440'; 3½-4 hrs.), via the Magdeburger-Scharte, and the Rochlisspitze (10,060'; 3½-4 hrs.), via the Feuerstein Glacier, are both without difficulty (guide 8 K. each). — From Inner-Pfiersch to (5 hrs.) Ridnaun over the Elles-Joch (8289'), between the Wetterspitze (8315') and the Maurerspitzen (8660'), an easy route (guide 9 K.). — From the Magdeburger-Hütte over the Stuben Glacier, the Feuerstein Glacier, the Magdeburger-Scharte (10,233'), and the Hangende Fener to the (4 hrs.) Tepitzer-Hütte (p. 267) and thence to the (3 hrs.) Becherhaus; or from the Magdeburger-Scharte via the Hangende Fener, the Rote-Grat-Scharte, and the Freiger-Scharte to the (6-7 hrs.) Becherhaus (comp. p. 267; guide 11 K.). Robust walkers may include (3 hrs. extra) the ascent of the two Feuersteine or of the Wilde Freiger with the above routes. — Via the Pferscher Hochjoch to the (5-6 hrs.) Bremer-Hütte (guide 8 K.) or the (6-7 hrs.) Nürnberg-Hütte (guide 9 K.), see pp. 260, 272; via the Pferscher Pinkel to Gosnitz (guide 9 K.), see p. 260.

The train crosses the Eisak at the influx of the Pferschbach, follows the old bed of the river for some distance, while a tunnel now conducts the river through the projecting rocks, and then descends the narrow wooded valley. To the left, above, is the ruin of Strassberg (p. 263); below, the village of Ried.

39½ M. Sterzing. — Hotels. *Stoetter at the station, R. 1½-3, pens. from 6 K., with swimming and warm baths. In the town: *Sterzing-Hof or Goldene Rose, R. 1½-2½, pens. 6-6½ K.; *Central-Hôtel Alte Post, R. 1½-3, board 5 K.; *Neue Post, R. 1½-2, pens. 6-7 K.; *Krone, moderate; *Mondschein; Schwarzer Adler, R. 1½ K.; Rossler; Hirsch. — Baths near the station (see above) and at Villa Maibad, on the Gossensass road.

Sterzing (3115'), the Roman Vipitenum, a clean little town (1700 inhab.), with picturesque old houses, arcades, balconies, and turrets, lies 1/3 M. from the station, in a broad basin enclosed by finely shaped mountains, on the right bank of the Eisak. The town owes its prosperous appearance to the mines formerly worked here; marble-polishing is still actively carried on. The late-Gothic Rathaus contains an ancient *Altar-piece (1456-58; restored) and some good wood-carvings; the Tax Office has a finely carved ceiling; and the interesting *Church (16th cent.), 8 min. outside the town, has a Gothic choir and nave and aisles restored in the rococo style, adorned with ceiling-paintings by Adam Mölck (1753).

Excursions (guides, Georg Krainger, Jakob Riederer). At the N. end of the town is the Jungwald, with promenade-walks. A good view of the valley is obtained from the hill to the W., behind the Capuchin Monastery (fine old stone-pines in the garden) and from the castles of Thumberg (1/4 hr.),
Sprechenstein (3/4 hr.), and Reifenstein (3/4 hr.), all well-preserved and worth visiting (fee). — The "Rosskopf (7190'; 3½ hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 6 K.) is ascended without difficulty by a marked path via Thunis and the (2½ hrs.) Rosskopf-Hütte (ca. 6160'; "Inn in summer). The (3½ hr.) summit affords a splendid view of the Dolomites, the Tribulaun, the Ceztal and Ortler groups, etc. — A more extensive panorama is commanded by the Telfer Weisse (8455'), reached from the Rosskopf-Hütte in 2½ hrs., with guide (8 K.). — The "Zinseler (Stilfser-Joch; 7915'), ascended via Gupp in 4½ hrs. (red-marked path; guide 8 K.), is easy and highly remunerative. The descent may be made to the Penser-Joch (p. 315). — The Hühnerspiel (9025') may be ascended from Sterzing by a red-marked path in 5-6 hrs. (guide 8 K.); better from Gossensass, see p. 263. — Wilde Kreuzspitze, see p. 221 and below. — Over the Pfitscher-Joch to the Zillertal, see p. 230 (to Mayrhofen 1½ hrs.; one-horse carriage to St. Jakob 16, to the Wölhr Inn 8 K.). — Over the Jaufen to Meran, see p. 300 (to St. Leonhard 8½ hrs.). Another interesting route to the upper Fassier Valley (guide desirable) leads through the Gilfenklamm (p. 206) to (1½ hr.) Inner-Ratschings (4475'; Seber; Reser) and over the (3½ hrs.) Schlösser-Joch (7480'), with fine view, to the picturesquely situated village of (2 hrs.) Stius (4355'; quarters at the cure's). Thence we proceed by a narrow and rocky path to (4½ hr.) Moos (p. 301). — Over the Penser-Joch to Botzen, see p. 315.

Beyond Sterzing the train crosses the Pfitscher Bach (p. 222), and runs between river and rock, close under the castle of Sprechenstein. On the opposite bank rise the castles of Thumberg and Reifenstein (see above), at the mouth of the Ridnaun-Tal (p. 266), at the head of which rise the lofty snow-peaks of the Botzer, Sonklarspitze, and Freiger. — 43 M. Freienfeld (3050'; *Neuhaus, pens. 4-5 K. ; Lener, with garden, well spoken of). On the hillslopes to the left lies the pilgrim-resort of Trens, and on the other side Stilfes (Wieser, pens. 4½-5 K.) and Wildbad Möders (2950'; *Kur- und Badhaus, R. from 2, board 4 K.), with alkaline springs.

The ascent of the *Wilde Kreuzspitze (10,250'; 6½-7 hrs.; guide 12 K.) from Freienfeld is toilsome (better from the Pfitscher, p. 221). We proceed via Valgenein and through the Senges-Tal to the (2½ hrs.) Senges Alp (3470') and the crest facing the Valser-Tal, behind which nestles the picturesque Wilde See (8530'). Thence a steep ascent brings us to the (4½ hrs.) summit (fine view).

The train crosses the Eisak and the Eggerbach and passes the recently rebuilt castle of Wemfstein. 44½ M. Mauls (2940'); the village (Staffler's Inn) lies on the opposite bank (over the Valser-Joch to Vals, see p. 404). The train now enters a narrow defile, in which lie (47 M.) Grassstein (2745'; *Hôt. Sachsenklemme, 1/2 M. to the S.E., pens. 4½-5½ K.); and (49½ M.) Mittewald (2625'; Post). Marshal Lefebvre was defeated here by the Tyrolese under Haspinger and Speckbacher in 1809. At Oberau (2480') 550 of his Saxon troops were taken prisoners, and the pass is still called the Sachsenklemme (new monument). The mouth of the defile, called the Brixener Klause (2510'), is closed by the Franzensfeste, a strong fortress built in 1533-38, which commands the Brenner route and the entrance to the Pustertal. 52 M. Franzensfeste Station (2450'; *Rail. Restaurant, with rooms; Hôt. Bahnhof; Unterau Inn, 1/2 M. from the station) lies upwards of 1 M. to the N. of the fortress. For the railway to Botzen, see R. 56; for the Pustertal Railway, see R. 74.
49. The Ridnaun-Tal.

The Ridnaun-Tal, which diverges from the Eisak-Tal at Sterzing and is closed on the W. by the huge Uebeltal Glacier, offers to the mountaineer a number of interesting ascents and passes (guides at Ridnaun: Josef Kofler, Josef and Peter Kotter, Jos. and Stef. Madier, Joh. Fassauer, Joh. Helfer, Joh. Wurzer, Josef, Leopold, and Benedikt Kruselburger, Josef and Leop. Rainer, and Joh. Parigger). The chief starting-point for these expeditions is the Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Haus, on the Becher (p. 267), which may be reached in 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs. on the same time from Sölden, in 4-1/2 hrs. from St. Martin am Schneeberg, and in 5-8 hrs. from the Bremer-Hütte, the Mageburger-Hütte, or the Dresdner-Hütte. A visit to the Uebeltal Glacier (guide necessary) and the passage of the Kaindl to Schneeberg will repay even those who are not climbers. — Carriage road to (5\(\frac{1}{4}\) M.) Mareit (omnibus in summer thrice daily in 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) hr., fare 1 K., there and back 1 K. 60 h.; to Stange 80 h., there and back 1 K. 20 h.); bridle-path thence to Ridnaun and Schneeberg.

*Sterzing (3115'), see p. 264. — The road to the Ridnaun-Tal (pleasant path also on the left bank of the Ridnaunbach to Mareit, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr.) leads via (13/4 M.) Gasteig (Heidegger) and (31/2 M.) Stange (*Gilfenklamm Inn, R. 1 K. 40 h.-2 K.; pens. 5-6 K.; Pens. & Restaurant Villa Reifenegg; Stoetter's Restaurant, near the Klamm) to (5\(\frac{1}{4}\) M.) Mareit (3525'; Stern, Traube, both plain), with the picturesque château of Wolfsturn.

In the Gilf (mouth of the Ratschings-Tal, p. 265), 1/2 hr. to the S. of Stange, is the interesting Gilfenklamm or Marmorklamm (adm. 50 h.). Visitors may proceed through the gorge to the Jaufensteig (1/2 hr.) and thence descend to Mareit, sending their luggage by omnibus. Pleasant footpath to the gorge from Sterzing (red and white marks).

From Mareit a marked bridle-path, passing the little church of St. Magdalena (4660'; fine view of the head of the valley, with the Botzer, Sonklarspitze, and Freiger), ascends to (11/4 hr.) Ridnaun (4430'; *Sonklarhof, pens. 5-6 K.). A pleasant walk may be enjoyed on the well-made Erzstrasse ('ore road'; 9 M. long), which begins about 330 yds. above Mareit and is connected with it by a 'Bremsbahn' (inclined railway) for the transport of the ore. The Erzstrasse ends at Maiern (see below; thence to St. Martin am Schneeberg, see p. 268).

Excursions. The Hohe Fersae (5750') is ascended from Ridnaun through the Vallisal-Tal in 4 hrs. (guide 8 K.); the last 1/4 hr. presents a tolerably difficult scramble. The descent may be made to the E. via the Hochspitze (7970') and the Wurzer Alp to the Erzstrasse, or to the N. W. through the Staudenbergr Graben to Maiern. — The Mareiter Stein (7165'), ascended via the Wurzer Alp in 3 hrs. (guide 6 K.), is easy and interesting. — The ascent of the Wetterspitze (8880'), which commands a grand view of the Pflerschtal and the Tribulaun, is more trying (41/2 hrs.; guide 8 K.).

*To the Uebeltal Glacier, a very interesting excursion (comp. Map, p. 268): to the Grohmann-Hütte 31/2 hrs., Teplitzer-Hütte 41/2 hrs., Becherhaus 71/2-8 hrs.; guide 8, 9, and 14 K.). We proceed to (3/4 hr.) Maiern (4560'; tavern) either by the Erzstrasse (see above) or across the meadows. From the (11/4 hr.) stamping-mill (shown to visitors on application) a marked path ascends to the right through the Burgstall-Wald and the picturesque Burkhard...
Klamm to the end of the desolate Agls-Boden. We then ascend on the left side of a deep gorge, through which dashes the torrent descending from the Uebeltal Glacier, to the Upper Agls Alp (6905') and the (2 1/2 hrs.) Grohmann-Hütte (7275') provision depot, splendidly situated opposite the end of the great Uebeltal-Ferner, the largest glacier of the Stubai group.

The best survey of the grand eniron from the *Ippeskogel (7780'; 3/4 hr.; guide 3 K.). The Botzer (10,695'; 3 1/2-4 hrs.; guide 11 K.), Hochgewänd (10,552'; 4 hrs.; guide 11 K.), Moarner Spitze (9740'), Schwarzsee spitze (see below), etc., may be ascended from here. — From the Grohmann-Hütte over the Eget-Joch to Schneeberg 4 hrs., or, including the Schwarzsee spitze, 5 1/4 hrs., a fine route and not difficult for adepts (guide 7, with the Schwarzsee spitze 11 K.). The track passes below the flat tongue of the Uebeltal Glacier (Ebener Ferner) and leads through the Egeten-Tal, passing the Trüben-See, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Eget-Joch (8835'). We descend past the Egeten-See (7980') to the Kaindi (p. 268) and (1 1/2 hr.) Schneeberg (p. 268); or to the right of the Egeten-See over the Schwarzsee-Scharte (9160') to (2 hrs.) Schneeberg. Or we may ascend to the right from the Eget-Joch, over the Schwarzsee Ferner, to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Schwarzsee spitze (9865'); splendid view), and descend thence, past the Schwarzsee (8620'), to (1 1/2 hr.) Schneeberg.

From the Grohmann-Hütte a steep club-path ascends to the (1-1 1/4 hr.) Teplitzer-Hütte (8665'; Inn in summer), finely situated on the Beistein, near the Hangende Ferner.

The hut is the starting-point for the Aglsspitze (10,440'; 2 1/2 hrs.; guide 4 K.), the Ostliche Feuerstein (10,140'), Westliche Feuerstein (10,740'; each 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 7 K. each, both 9 K.), Geisswandspitze (9755'; 1 1/4 hr.; guide 3 K.), Botzer (10,688'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 10 K.), Wilde Freiger (11,240'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 9 K.), etc. Passes lead to the Nürnbürger-Hütte (p. 272) over the Teplitzer-Scharte (9875'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 10 K.), the Rote-Grat-Scharte (9580'; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 10 K.), the Enge Turt (9470'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 10 K.), or the Wete Scharte (9470'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 10 K.); to the Magdeburger-Hütte (p. 264) over the Magdeburger-Scharte (4 hrs.; guide 10 K.) or the Feuersteine (p. 264; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 14 K.); to the Becherhaus (see below) over the Hangende Ferner, the Rote-Grat-Scharte, and the Wilde Freiger (easiest route, 4-4 1/2 hrs.; guide 9 K.); to Schönau (p. 302) over the Schwarzwand-Scharte (10,155'; p. 268; guide 12 K.); to Schneeberg over the Botzer-Scharte (9770'; p. 268; guide 9 K).

From the Teplitzer Hütte a laborious route (guide necessary) leads over the Hangende Ferner, and follows the Carl Vogl-Weg (passing near an open shelter-hut on the Rote Grat) to the (3-3 1/2 hrs.) Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Haus (10,410'; Inn in summer, 68 beds), situated on the Becher, and commanding a magnificent view.

Excursions. To the *Wilde Freiger (11,240'; club-path in 1 hr.; guide from the Becherhaus 3 K.); *Sonklarsspitze (11,105'; 2 hrs.; guide 8 K.); Wilde Pfaff (11,360'; 1 1/2 hr.; guide 6 K.); *Zuckerhütte (11,520'; 2-2 1/2 hrs.; guide 10 K.; for experts with steady heads); Botzer (10,695'; 3 hrs.; guide 8 K.); Königshofspitze (10,135'; 2 1/2 hrs.; guide 8 K.); Hofmannspitze (10,230'; 2 1/2 hrs.; guide 8 K.); Schwarzseespitze (11,025'; 3 hrs.; guide 8 K.). — Passes. To Sölden. The route leads via the Wilde Pfaff (club-path), the Paffen-Joch (10,600'), and the Paffen Glacier to the (4 hrs.) Hildesheimer-Hütte (p. 283) and through the Windach-Tal to (3-4 hrs.) Sölden (guide 15 K.). The route via the Sonklarsspitze or the Sonklar-Scharte (10,915') and the Triebenkürles Glacier is longer and more difficult (8-10 hrs.; guide 17 K.); — To Gurgl through the Säber-Tal, 10 hrs., with guide (20 K.), interesting. To the Schwarzwand-Scharte (10,155') 1 1/4 hr.; end of the glacier 1/2 hr.; then by a club-path to the Timmels-Alp, 1 1/2 hr.; Panker Alp, 1/2 hr. Thence
we proceed on the N. side of the Säber-Tal to the (2 hrs.) Essener-Hütte (p. 302) and, ascending to the right, cross the Aperfe Verswalt-Joch to (4 hrs.) Gurgl (p. 289). — To Schneeberg (4 hrs.; guide 9 K.) an easy pass leads via the (11/2 hr.) Botzer-Scharte (9775'), then follows the Otto-Dreyer-Weg via the Hochferner and the Schwarzscheispitze Glacier to the (11/2 hr.) saddle (9169') between the Schwarzscheispitze and the Karlweisse (9750'), and descends to (1 hr.) St. Martin. From the Botzer-Scharte the Botzer (10,695', p. 267) may easily be ascended in 1 hr., and the Hochewand (10,649') in 3/4 hr. via the Hangende Ferner. The Schwarzechispitze (9365'; see p. 267) may also be ascended from the Otto-Dreyer-Weg (to the left on the Hochferner). — From the Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Haus to Meran through the Passeier, 9-10 hrs. (guide to Schönau 11 K.). The route leads over the Botzer-Scharte or the Schwarzwand-Scharte (p. 267) to the Timmels Alp (7385') and to (4 hrs.) Schönau (p. 302). — To the Nürnberger-Hütte over the Wilde Freiger (31/2 hrs.), easy; or over the upper Uebeltal Glacier and the Freiger-Scharte, more difficult (see p. 272; guide 8 K.). — To the Dresdner-Hütte over the Pfaffen-Nieder (p. 273), the Freiger Glacier, and the Peitjoch (p. 272) 4-41/2 hrs. (guide 12 K.); via the Wilde Pfaff, Zuckerhütt, Pfaffenschlucht, and Schaunf-Nieder, 6-7 hrs. (guide 16 K.) or via the Wilde Freiger, Grüb, Glacier, Schneeberg, and Peitjoch (p. 272; about 7 hrs.; guide 12 K.). — To the Bremer-Hütte via the Wilde Freiger, Grüb Glacier, and Nürnberger-Scharte 7 hrs. (guide 16 K.; see p. 260). — To the Magdeburger-Hütte via the Uebeltal Glacier, the Hangende Ferner, and the Magdeburger-Scharte 5-6 hrs. (guide 10 K.; see p. 264). From the Magdeburger-Scharte mountaineers may ascend the Westliche Feuerstein (10,740') in 3/4 hr., proceed across the arête in 1/2 hr. to the Ostliche Feuerstein (10,745'), and descend thence to the Magdeburger-Hütte (guide 13 K.). — On the Pfaffen-Nieder (p. 273), 1/2 hr. to the W. of the Becherhaus, is the small Müller-Hütte (9970'), available in winter when the Elisabeth-Haus is closed.

From Ridnaun to Schneeberg, 4-41/2 hrs. (guide not indispensable). By the (1 hr.) stamping-mill above Maiern (p. 266) a bridle-path ascends to the left through the Lassacher-Tal, passing four 'Bremsberge' ('brake-hills') used for the transport of ore, to the (21/2 hrs.) Kasten Inn (8265'; poor), and the (1 hr.) Kaimd (7610'), a shaft 800 yds. long pierced through the crest of the Schneeberg. A light is necessary for the passage of this tunnel (10 min.). When the mine is being worked the shaft is not passable, in which case the traveller must cross the Schneeberg-Scharte (8825'; 3/4 hr. longer), but the *View repays the trouble. From the shaft we follow the cable-tramway to (1/2 hr.) St. Martin am Schneeberg (7730'; Inn, 9 beds, telephone), grandly situated. The mines (zinc and lead), which were known in the 15th cent., are again actively worked.

Excursions (no guides procurable here). The Schwarzechispitze (9365'; 21/2 hrs.; guide 4 K.) and the Botzer (10,695'; 31/2-4 hrs.; guide 8 K.; best via the Botzer-Scharte, see above), two fine points of view, may be ascended from St. Martin. — From Schneeberg a path leads along the slope of the Gürtelwand to (11/2-2 hrs.) Schönau; thence to the (3 hrs.) Essener-Hütte or to the (3 hrs.) Timmel-Joch. see p. 302. Or (a finer route) we may ascend from Schneeberg to the N.W. to the (1 hr.) Gürtel-Scharte (8365'), which affords a survey of the Timmeler Mulde and its grand surroundings. We then descend to the Timmels Alp (7385') and cross the Schönauer Alp to the (31/2 hrs.) Timmel-Joch. From Schneeberg we may follow the valley down to (11/2 hr.) Rabenstein (p. 302; guide desirable). — A grand and not over-fatiguing route leads by the Otto-Dreyer-Weg over the Botzer-Scharte to the (4-5 hrs.) Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Haus (p. 267; guide 10 K.).
50. The Stubai-Tal.

The Stubai-Tal (Stubaital-Bahn, electric narrow-gauge railway) from Innsbruck to Fulpmes (11 M.) in 65 min.; fares 2nd class 3 K., 3rd cl. 2 K.; return tickets, valid for 3 days, 5 K. 60 or 3 K. 80 h. — One-horse carriage from Innsbruck to Fulpmes 14, two-horse 20, to Neustift 18 or 26 K. — The Stubai-Tal presents a series of superb Alpine scenes and with the frequented Bildstöckl-Joch offers the shortest route from Innsbruck to the upper Oetztal.

A. STUBAITAL RAILWAY. — Innsbruck, see p. 191; the station is to the S.E. of the town, about 1 M. from the central station, near the Wilten cemetery (P.I. C, 7; electric tramway, see p. 192). The line ascends below the Brenner road (p. 201), with charming views of the Inn valley, threads a short tunnel, and reaches the (11/2 M.) station of Plateau (1575'; hotel, see p. 198). It then diverges to the right from the Brenner road and gradually ascends (maximum 41/2 : 100), affording a succession of views of the Sill valley and its mountains, past the station of (2 M.) Gürberbach (p. 201) to (3 M.) Natters, below the prettily situated village (2570'; Stern; Scheerer), and (31/2 M.) Mutters (2720'; Altenburg; Stauder; Pens. Mutterer Hof), pleasantly situated at the foot of the Saile.

Natters and Mutters are frequented as summer-resorts. Near Natters is the Bleichbrunnen, an excellent spring; close by is a monument to Herrmann von Gilm, the Tyrolese poet. — The Saile or Nockspitze (7880') may be ascended from Mutters by a marked path via the Nockhöfe and the Mutterer Alp in 5 hrs., with guide (8 K.); laborious, view inferior to that from the Patscher Kofel (p. 201).

Farther on the line threads a short tunnel, crosses the Mutterer Graben by a viaduct 125' in height, and passes the stations of (5 M.) Raitis and (61/4 M.) Ausserkreit. Beyond (63/4 M.) Kreit it crosses the Kreiter Graben by another viaduct 125' in height, and then leads through wood and meadows, where a view of the Stubaital mountains is disclosed (Waldraster-Spitze, Habicht, Sulzenau-Ferner, etc.), to (10 M.) Telfes (3290'; Höt.-Pens. Serles; Leitgeb; Roth), whence it descends in rapid curves to (11 M.) Fulpmes (see below).

B. CARRIAGE ROAD (to Fulpmes 151/2 M.). Brenner road to (91/2 M.) Schönberg, see p. 202. The Stubaital road gradually descends hence to the W. to (11 M.) Mieders (3190'; *Höt.-Pens. Lerchenhof, R. 2-5, pens. 6-9 K., omnibus from Fulpmes twice daily in 1/2 hr., 1 K.; *Alte Post, with baths, R. 1-2, pens. 5-6 K.; Kreuter; Seewald), prettily situated at the foot of the Waldraster-Spitze (to Maria-Waldrast, 2 hrs., see p. 259).

Crossing the Mühlbach and the Rutzbach, we reach (21/4 M.) — 151/2 M. Fulpmes or Vulpymes (3065'; *Stubai Hotel, at the station, first-class, 90 R. at 3-7, B. 11/2, D. 4, pens. 9-14 K.; Lutz, Pfurtscheller, both very fair; Platzwirt; Wiedner; Post; Neuwirt), a village of 1160 inhab., on the Schlickerbach, with busy iron-forges (good ice-axes at Joh. Hofer's).

Excursions (guides, Andr. Hupfau, Ignaz Hofer, David Pfurtscheller, Joh. Gleisrher, Heinr. Hochrainer, and Frz. Gruber). The Hohe Burgstall (8770'; 5 hrs.; guide 8 K.), an admirable point of view, is ascended without difficulty either via the (1 hr.) Froneben Alp (4390'; rfmts., fine view) and
the (1 hr.) Schlicker Alp (5300'; hay-beds, Alpine fare), finely situated at the foot of the Kalkkögel (see below), and thence from the N.E. over the saddle between the Kleine and the Hohe Burgstall in 3 hrs.; or from Fulpmes by a good path (guide 6 K., unnecessary) via the Froneben Alp and the Kaiserstall Alp (6180'; riments) to the (4 hrs.) Starkenburger-Hütte in the Hostergrube (7810'; inn in summer), and then from the S. by a steep ascent to the summit (1½ hr.). Descent to the Bärenbad, or from the Starkenburger-Hütte direct to Neustift (see below).

On the W. and N. the Schlicker-Tal is fenced by the rugged chain of the Kalkkögel. Most of the ascents are difficult and should be tried by experts only. The most remunerative is that of the Marchreisenspitze (8605'; 5½-6 hrs.; guide 12 K.), accomplished from Fulpmes by a path leading through the Schlicker-Tal and up the Marchreise, between the Marchreisenspitze and the Amperstein. — The Schlicker Seealpt (9210), ascended from the Schlicker Alp (see above) via the Seejochi (5269) in 4-4½ hrs., is laborious (guide 12, with descent to the Adolf Pichler-Hütte 14 K.; see p. 274).

The Waldrauster-Spitze or Serles (8920'), ascended from Medratz or Neder via the Serles-Joch (7845) in 5-6 hrs., with guide (8 K.), is not difficult and very interesting (comp. p. 269).

The road to Neustift (3½-4 M.; diligence daily in 1 hr.) skirts the left bank of the Rutzbach. Another road (preferable for pedestrians) follows the right bank, passing the small baths of Medratz (3020'; *Willi's Inn) and the hamlet of Neder (inn), at the entrance to the Pinnis-Tal (see below), to —

4½ M. Neustift (3255'; *Zum Salzburger; *Hofer; Volderauer), the last village in the valley. At Milders, 1 M. farther up, the valley forks into the Oberberg-Tal on the right and the Unterberg-Tal on the left.


The Brennerspitze (9455'; 5 hrs., with guide, 9 K.) is remunerative and not difficult.

Over the Pinniser-Joch to Gschnitz, an easy pass (6½ hrs.; guide 12 K). From (20 min.) Neder (see above) we ascend the Pinnis-Tal (picturesque only at the beginning), passing the Herzeben (4169'), Issenanger (4360'), and Pinnis Alp (3115'), to the (2½ hrs.) Kar Alp (5600'; accommodation), whence a path ascends to the (1½ hr.) Pinniser-Joch or Alpfach-Joch (7710'), with fine view of the Tribulaun, etc. On the S. side is the Innsbrucker-Hütte of the Austrian Tourist Club (7740'; inn in summer). Descent to (2 hrs.) Gschnitz (p. 260) or to the (4 hrs.) Bremer-Hütte (p. 260). — The ascent of the *Habicht (10,780'), a famous point of view, may be accomplished from the Innsbrucker-Hütte by experts in 3-3½ hrs. (guide 12, with descent to Gschnitz 10 K.).

The Oberberg-Tal is worthy of a visit (to the Franz-Senn-Hütte 3½-4 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 8 K.). From (1 M.) Milders (see above) the path ascends the right bank of the Oberbergbach to the (1 hr.) Bärenbad (4105'; inn), whence the Hohe Burgstall (see above) may be ascended in 4 hrs. It then leads past the Seduk Alp to the (1½ hr.) Stöcklen Alp (5220'; small inn, 4 beds), finely situated (over the Hornalter-Joch to the Linsens-Tal, see p. 276), and via the Upper Issel Alp and up the steep Schinder, with the wild gorge of the Oberbergbach (waterfalls) on the left, to the (1½ hr.) Alpeiner Alp (6755') and the (20 min.) Franz-Senn-Hütte (7120'; inn in summer), finely situated ½ hr. from the end of the grand Alpeiner Glacier. A good survey of the magnificent environs is obtained from the Sommer-
wand (9560'); 2½ hrs.; marked path, but guide desirable). From the Franz-Senn-Hütte expert mountaineers may ascend the Oestliche Seespitze (11,220', 6 hrs.; guide 16 K.), *Ruderhofspitze (11,390'; 6½ hrs.; guide 13 K.; see below),° Schrankogel (11,480'; 6½-7 hrs.; guide 15 K.; see p. 282), Schrandele (11,145', 5 hrs.; guide 15 K.), Wilde Turn (10,775'; 4½ hrs.; guide 10 K.), Wilde Hinterberg (11,070'; 4½ hrs.; guide 12 K.), *Hintere Brunnenkogel (10,910'; 5 hrs.; guide 13 K.; not difficult), Fernerkogel (10,825'; 4½-5 hrs., via the Rinnen-Nieder, not difficult for experts; guide 10 K.; see p. 275), Hohe villerspitze (10,180'; 5 hrs.; guide 15, to Praxmar 20 K.), etc. — From the Franz-Senn-Hütte to the Falbeson Alp over the Schrimen-Nieder (6860'), 4½ hrs., marked path, guide (8 K,) not indispensable; see below. — A fine, but toilsome route (guide necessary, 11 K,) leads hence over the W. lateral moraine of the Alpiner Glacier to the Verborgene Bergferner, and then over that glacier and the növe of the Alpiner Glacier to the (3½-4 hrs.) Schwarzenberg-Joch (10,260'), whence a steep path descends via the Schwarzenberg Glacier to the (2 hrs.) Amberger-Hütte (p. 282) in the Sulztal. Another, more difficult but equally attractive (guide 17-18 K.), leads via the Rinnen-Nieder (9560') and the Liesener Glacier to the (4 hrs.) Brunnenkogel-Scharte (10,055), between the Wilde Hinterberg and the Hintere Brunnenkogel, and descends either to the left into the Schrankar and to the (5 hrs.) Amberger-Hütte, or to the right, crossing the Bachfallen-Scharte and the Bachfallen Glacier, to the (4 hrs.) Winnebachsee-Hütte (p. 282). — A fatiguing but highly remunerative route leads from the Franz-Senn-Hütte to the Mutterberger Alp (1½ hrs.; guide 12 K.), via the Alpiner Glacier and the Hölltal-Scharte (Ruderhof-Nieder, 10,405'), between the Ruderhofs spitze and the Schwarzenberg. From the pass a steep descent to the Hölltal Glacier and to the Mutterberger Alp (p. 272).

Through the Unterberg-Tal, or main valley, the road ascends on the right bank of the Rutzbach, passing Krässbach and Gasteig, to (3½ M.) Vorderau (3695'; inn); to the left the pretty fall of the Mischbach. We then cross the Rutzbach, recross it near Falbeson, and round a projecting rock to (3½ M.) Ranalt (4130'; Inn), the last hamlet in the valley, finely situated.

Excursions (guides, see p. 270; not always to be met with at Ranalt). — Interesting excursion to the W. via the (2½ hrs.) Pfänder Alp (7035'; rumps.), to the top of the (9½ hrs.) *Daumthüel (8055), affording a superb view of the Wilde Freiger, Sonklar spitze, Zuckerhütli, etc.; directly opposite is the Sulzenau waterfall (p. 272). We may descend to the (1½ hrs.) Schellengrübl Alp (7360), and then either to the left to the Schängelar Alp (p. 272) or to the right, via the Schackbühel Alp and Grabanock Alp to the (2½ hrs.) Mutterberger Alp (p. 272).

The Falbeson-Tal also deserves a visit. On the right bank of the Greibach the path ascends rapidly, passing the (1½ hrs.) Ochsen-Hütte (5950'), where the path to the Schrimen-Nieder diverges to the right (see above), to the (1½ hrs.) Hohe Moos Alp (7500'), with a fine view of the head of the valley (Hohe Moos-Ferner, Ruderhofspitze, Seespitzen, Krausspitze, Knotenspitze, etc.). Keeping to the right and skirting the marshy ground to the right (guide necessary), we next cross the Hohe Moos Glacier (crevasses; caution necessary), and ascend rapidly to the (2½ hrs.) Grabagruben-Nieder (9450'), where we obtain a fine view of the Pfaffen group, etc. Descent to the left to the Schellengrub Alp and via the Pfandler Alp to (2 hrs.) Ranalt. — The *Ruderhofspitze (11,390), ascended from Ranalt via the Hohe Moos Alp and the Hohe Moos Glacier in 7 hrs. (difficult; guide 15 K.), commands a magnificent view. The descent may be made to the Franz-Senn-Hütte (p. 270), or, on the W. side, past the Hölltal-Scharte to the Mutterberger Alp (p. 272).

From Ranalt to Geschnitz (p. 269) over the Lauterer-Seejoch (9115'), between the Innere and Aeusserere Wetterspitze, or over the Trauljoch (9140'), between the Aeusserere Wetterspitze and Südliche Rötenspitze, both fatiguing (10 hrs.; guide 13 K.).
[About 20 min. above Ranalt diverges the Langen-Tal, which is well worthy of a visit (to the Nürnberger-Hütte 3-3\(\frac{1}{4}\) hrs.). A marked path ascends on the left side of the valley, high above the Langenbach, here flowing in a deep ravine, to the (3\(\frac{1}{4}\) hr.) Busch Alp (5130') and then on the left bank to the (2\(\frac{1}{4}\) hrs.) Nürnberger-Hütte (7535'; inn in summer), beautifully situated 3\(\frac{1}{4}\) hr. from the end of the Griedl Glacier.

Ascents and Passes (guides, see p. 270; from Neustift to the Nürnberger-Hütte 9 K.). A marked club-path (wire-ropes; guide desirable) ascends steeply to (19\(\frac{1}{4}\) hr.) the outlook ('Aussichts-Bank'; 9020') on the Maierspitze (9125'), which affords an excellent view of the main Stubai range. — From the Nürnberger-Hütte to the Dresdner-Hütte, 6-7 hrs. (guide 7 K.). From the Aussichts-Bank (see above) a marked path descends to the Grünau; it then passes below the Freiger Glacier, crosses the tongue of the Sulzenau Glacier to the Pieljoch (8785'), and descends thence to the Dresdner-Hütte (p. 278). — The Wilde Freiger (11,240'), ascended via the Griedl Glacier and the E. arete in 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)-4 hrs., presents no difficulty to adepts (guide 6 K.). Descend to the (\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr.) Elisabeth-Haus, see p. 267.

To the Bremer-Hütte over the Simming-Jochl (8115'), 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs. (guide 10 K.), not difficult. About 10 min. to the S. of the Nürnberger-Hütte (finger-post) we descend by a marked path to the (20 min.) Langenbach and ascend (wire-ropes in places). finally steeply, to the (1 hr.) pass, on the S. of the Innere Wetterspitze (10,050'; easily ascended in 3\(\frac{1}{4}\) hr.; guide 2 K. extra). Descent to the (1 hr.) Bremer-Hütte (p. 260). — A longer but more interesting route leads over the Nürnberger-Scharte (9345'; 4 hrs. to the Bremer-Hütte; guide 10 K.). A club-path ascends to the Griedl Glacier, which we cross to the (2-2\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs.) saddle between the Westliche and the Apere Feuerstein (9560). Hence we descend across the Simminger Glacier to the Simminger Griedl (9040'), and then over rocks, debris, and turf to the (2 hrs.) Bremer-Hütte (p. 260). — To the Pflerschtal over the Pflerscher Hochjoch (10,350'), grand but trying (guide 12 K.). From the Nürnberger-Hütte to the (2 hrs.) Nürnberger-Scharte (see above), then to the right round the Ostliche Feuerstein to the (1 hr.) pass (superb view), and descent thence via the Pflerscher Niederjoch (ca. 9680') to the Stubenferner and the (3\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs.) Magdeburger-Hütte (p. 261). The Ostliche Feuerstein (10,745') may be ascended from the Hochjoch in 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr. — To Ridnaun (p. 268), an easy route crosses the Teplitzer-Scharte (9350'), to the W. of the Hoch-Gründl (9380'), and descends to the (3\(\frac{1}{2}\)-4 hrs.) Teplitzer-Hütte (p. 267). — The passage of the Rote-Grat-Scharte (9580), immediately to the E. of the Rote Grat, is likewise easy. The Enge Türl (9470') and the Weiße Scharte (9430'), between the Westliche Feuerstein and the Hohe Wand, are both trying (guide 10 K. each). — Over the Freiger-Scharte (9930'), between the Rote Grat and the Wilde Freiger, to the (5-5\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs.) Elisabeth-Haus, see p. 268 (guide 8 K.). From the Scharte we descend by the Uebeltal Glacier, keeping as high up to the right as possible, in the direction of the saddle between the Becher and the Freiger, and then ascend direct by the cliffs of the Becher to the (1-1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr.) Elisabeth-Haus. This route, longer and more fatiguing than that via the Wilde Freiger (see above and p. 268), is suited for adepts only. — To the Passerier. Over the Uebeltal Glacier and the Botzer-Scharte or the Schwarzwand-Scharte to (8-9 hrs.; guide 16 K.) Schönau or St. Martin am Schneeberg, a grand glacier-tour, see p. 268 (Elisabeth-Haus).]}

The main valley bends to the W. The path crosses to the left bank near the Schöngelar Alp (4585') and leads past the (1\(\frac{1}{4}\) hr.) Graba Alp (5030'; opposite the imposing Sulzenau Fall, 425' high) to the (3\(\frac{1}{4}\) hr.) Mutterberger Alp (5670'; rfmts. and beds).

The Sulzenau. From the Graba Alp (see above) a steep path ascends the wooded slope to the W. of the waterfall to the (1 hr.) Sulzenau Alp (6060'), in a rock-girt basin (on the left the Apere Freiger, on the right the Apere Pfaff). In the background two glacier-streams form cascades.
A trying route leads hence over the Sulzenau-Fern and Freiger-Fern (large crevasses at the upper end, not difficult for adepts, see p. 274) and the Pfaffen-Nieder (10,400'; above, to the left, the Müllner-Hütte) to the Uebeltal-Fern (5 hrs. to the Elisabeth-Haus, p. 267; guide from Neustift 18 K.).

Over the Mutterberger-Joch to Längenfeld, 8½ hrs., toilsome (guide 19 K.). From the Mutterberg Alp we ascend abruptly to the W. to the Mutterberger Oberläger (6750') and through the Glammergrube (the small Mutterberger-See, 8145', lying above us on the right); we then mount a fatiguing slope of debris and snow to the (4 hrs.) Mutterberger-Joch (8890'), between the Mutterberger Seespitze (10,820') on the right and the Nördliche Daunkogel (10,065') on the left. View limited. We now ascend a steep icy slope to a large expanse of detritus and cross the Sulzal Glacier (in view of the magnificent Schrankogel, p. 282), whence a path leads down the left lateral moraine into the Sulzal, to (2 hrs.) the Amberger-Hütte, (1½ hr.) Gries, and (1 hr.) Längenfeld (p. 281).

Beyond the Mutterberg Alp a marked bridle-path (guide unnecessary, 9 K. from Neustift) ascends to the (13/4 hr.) Dresdner-Hütte, finely situated in the Obere Fernau (7570'; *Inn in summer; two houses).

The *Eggesen Grat (6835'), to the N.W. of the hut, easily ascended by a marked path in 1 hr. (guide 3 K.), commands the best survey of the magnificent environs. To the S. is the Pfaffenkamm with the Wilde Pfaff and Zuckerhütli, more to the right the Schaufelspitze, W. the Bildstockl-Joch, Stubai-Wildspitze, and Daunkopf, N. the Hüttelalpen, Ruderhoffspitze, etc. — A much finer view is disclosed from the *Hinteres Daunkepf (10,600'), ascended from the Dresdner-Hütte via the Daunjoch (p. 232) in 3-3½ hrs. (not difficult; guide 9, to the Amberger-Hütte 14 K.).

The *Zuckerhütli (11,520'), the highest peak of the Stubai Alps, may be scaled from the Dresdner-Hütte in 5-6 hrs.; a laborious ascent, fit for experts with steady heads only (guide 14, from Neustift 20 K.; better from the Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Haus, p. 267). The route leads over the Fernau Glacier and the Lange Pfaffen-Nieder (10,015'), in the Are Pfaffengrat, to the Upper Sulzenau Glacier, and to the Pfaffen-Sattel (11,050'), between the Zuckerhütli and the Wilde Pfaff; then a steep climb to the left to the top. *View very imposing. [The Wilde Pfaff (11,390') is easily ascended from the Pfaffen-Sattel in 1/2 hr.]. Another route leads from the Dresdner-Hütte over the Fernau Glacier to the Schaufelnieder (Fernau-Joch, 9975'), between the Schaufelspitze and the Are Pfaff (see below), and thence over the Geisskar and Pfaffen Glaciers to the Pfaffen-Joch (10,535') between the Are Pfaff (10,995'; easily ascended hence in 1/2 hr.) and the Pfaffen schneide. We then ascend the Sulzenau Glacier to the Pfaffen-Sattel, and thence to the top as above. Descent to the (1½ hr.) Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Haus, see p. 267. — A fine "high- level" walk, which may be accomplished by adepts in favourable conditions of the snow in 11-12 hrs., may be taken from the Dresdner-Hütte via the Zuckerhütli and Wilde Pfaff to the Elisabeth-Haus, and thence over the Wilde Freiger to the Nürnberg-Joch (from Neustift two days, guide 30 K.).

Over the Bildstockl-Joch to Sölden, 7 hrs., a very interesting pass, and not difficult (guide from Neustift 20, via the Schaufelspitze 21 K.). The route ascends from the Dresdner-Hütte to the right over grassy slopes, and farther up over moraine-deposits and rocky debris to the Daunkogel Glacier, then crosses this and the Schaufel Glacier, and ascends steeply to the (3 hrs.) *Bildstockl-Joch (10,230') a rock-strewn ridge at the S.E. base of the Stubai Wildspitze (10,965'; ascended hence in 1 hr. by proficients). Farther to the left is the Isidor-Nieder, at the foot of the Schaufelspitze (p. 274). Fine retrospect of the N. Stubai group, the Ruderhofspitze, Schwarzenberg, etc.; below, the Mutterberger-See. We now descend slightly to the left,
passing a small ice-tarn, to the W. side of the pass (the best resting-place), affording a striking view of the central Oetztal group (Wildspitze, Weisskugel, Hinterne 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, through the Warnskar, and lastly over grassy slopes to the (21/2 hrs.) Windach Alp (6500'; Fiegli's Inn), in the Windach-Tal, and to (11/2 hr.) Sölden (p. 283).

A more interesting route leads via the Schaufel Glacier and the Isidor-Nieder (Schaufel-Joch, 10,230'; or via the Schaufel-Nieder (Fernau-Joch, 9775'; see p. 273) and the Geisskar Glacier, to the (4 hrs.) Hildesheimer-Hütte (p. 283) and thence to (4 hrs.) Sölden (guide 20 K.; see p. 233). — The *Schaufelspitze (10,935') may be ascended without much difficulty in 11/2 hr. from the Bildstöckl-Joch, or in 1 hr. from the (3 hrs.) Isidor-Nieder. Superb view. Descent to the (1 hr.) Hildesheimer-Hütte (p. 283).

From the Dresdner-Hütte to the Würchner-Hütte (6 hrs., guide 6 K.), see pp. 273, 272. — Over the Dawnjoch (10,117') to the Sulztal (5-6 hrs. to the Ambergeler Hütte, guide 11 K., and ascent of the *Hintere Daunkopf (10,690'), see p. 282. — To the Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Haus the shortest route (41/2-5 hrs.; guide 12 K.); not difficult under favorable conditions of the snow, leads from the Dresdner-Hütte over the Petjoch (p. 272), the Fernerstuben Glacier, the Pfaffen-Nieder and Müller-Hütte to the Elisabeth-Haus. The crevasse near the Pfaffen-Nieder may be crossed without difficulty (wire ladder).

51. From Innsbruck to Landeck.

451/2 M. RAILWAY in 11/2-21/2 hrs. (express-fares 9 K. 40, 5 K. 90 h., 4 K.; ordinary trains 6 K. 70, 4 K. 10, 2 K. 30 h.). Best views to the right.

Innsbruck, see p. 191. The line diverges to the right from the Brenner railway, passes (11/4 M.) Wilten (p. 197), and approaches the Inn in a wide curve. On the slope to the left rises Schloss Mentelberg, the property of the Duke of Alençon. 41/2 M. Völs, among orchards, with the church of St. Blasius on a projecting hill (to the Kranebitter Klamm, see p. 199). Then across meadows, with a view of the huge Martinswand (p. 276) to the right. Before we reach (7 M.) Kematen (1945'; Restaurant Buchauer, at the station; Tiefenthaler's Inn, 1/2 M. from the station), the Sellrain-Tal, with the Lisenser Glacier in the background, opens on the left.

About 11/2 M. to the S.E. of the station are the *Kaiser Ferdinand Waterfalls, formed by the Sendersbach, in a picturesque gorge made accessible by the Austrian Tourist Club.

A pleasant excursion may be made to (1 hr.) Ober-Perfuss (2630'; Klotz; Neuwirt), a health-resort, the church of which contains the tomb of Peter Anich (d. 1766), the famous Tyrolese mathematician, prettily situated, with fine views; from here to Sellrain 11/4 hr., via Kammerland. From Ober-Perfuss a marked path ascends the Rosskogel (see p. 275), in 5 hrs.

From Kematen to Fulpmes in the Stubai (6 hrs.; guide 12 K.). A marked path ascends via Axams (2380'; Neuwirt) to the (3 hrs.) Lizum Alp (5360') and over the (1 hr.) Halsl (6555'), between the Saile and Ampferstein, to (2 hrs.) Fulpmes (p. 263).

To the S. of Kematen, a marked path ascends the Senders-Tal via Grinzens and the Kematen Alp to the (31/2 hrs.) Adolf-Pichler-Hütte (6330'; Inn in summer), finely situated near the foot of the Kalkkogel, the highest of which, the Schlicker-Seeispitze (9210'), may be ascended hence by experts in 3 hrs. (guide 12 K.). Over the (11/2 hr.) Seejoch (5290') to the (11/2 hr.)
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Bärenbad Inn (p. 270) and (2½ hrs.) Neustift, see p. 270 (marked path; guide 14 K.). — From the Seejoch (red marks) via the Schlicker Scharte (3955') to the Schlicker Alp and to Fulpmes (guide 14 K.), or to the Hohe Burgstall (p. 260) and descent thence to the Starkenburger Hütte (p. 270; guide 11 K.).

The shortest way for pedestrians into the lower Oetztal leads through the Sellrain-Tal (via Kühltal to Oetz 1½ hrs.; guide 12 K., unnecessary; more interesting, but also more fatiguing over the Winnebach-Joch to Längenfeld, 13 hrs., guide 15 K.). A carriage-road leads from Kematen through the picturesque ravine of the Melach to (6 ½ M.) Selli转账 (2881'), beside Bad Rotenbrunn, with a chalybeate spring (accommodation at the Baths; two other inns farther on). At a considerable elevation to the N. is the (1 hr.) St. Quirinus-Kapelle (4080', fine view), whence the Rosskogel (8670') may be ascended by a marked path in 4 hrs. (guide desirable for novices, 8 K.).

At (4½ M.) Gries (4080'; Holzer; Neuwirt) the valley divides into the Lisenser-Tal (see below) to the left and the Sellrainer Obertal to the right. A cart-road ascends the latter to (1½ hrs.) St. Sigmund (4915'; rfmts., at the cure's); thence through the Gleirsch-Tal and over the Gleirscher-Joch (9075') to Umhausen in the Oetztal, 8 hrs., fatiguing (guide 10 K.). Beyond St. Sigmund the path in the Obertal leads via Haggen (3400'; inn) and the Zymbacher Alp (6200'), at the junction of the path from the Kreuzjoch (p. 271), to the saddle of the Stockacher Alp (6615'), a little beyond which is (2½ hrs.) Kühltal (6105'; Inn, R. 1½ hrs., pens. 4-5 K.) finely situated, with an imperial shooting-box. Excursions hence to the Finsiertal Lakes (7300' and 1410'), 1 hr.; the Plenderte Lakes (7635'), 1 hr. (both containing trout); and ascents of the “Birchkogel” (9285'; fine view; 3 hrs.; with guide; see p. 277), Achergogel (9075'; 5½ hrs., with guide; trying), etc. — We descend via (2 hrs.) Ochsengarten or Wald (6040'; accommodation at the cure's, Neurauter, plain) and by a path along the Stuibenbach, in the Neder-Tal, as far as the (1½ hrs.) saw-mill, where the path divides: to the left direct by Au to (5¼ hrs.) Oetz, to the right to the Auer Kramm or gorge (p. 280) and by Ebene to (1 hr.) Oetz. — Another path (7-8 hrs., interesting; guide 10 K.) ascends from Kühltal past the Finsiertal Lakes and across the glacier of the same name to (3 hrs.) the Finstertal-Scharte (9425'), to the W. of the Krassespitze (9865'), a view of the Sulztal glaciers. Descent by a steep path through the Weite Kaar to (1½ hrs.) the Zwieselbacher Alp (6315') and along the Hairlachbach to (11½ hrs.) Niedertal (1480'; see p. 281). Thence we either proceed to the right, passing the Stuiben Fall (p. 281), to (1 hr.) Umhausen, or to the left, via Lehnh and Wiesle to Au and (2½ hrs.) Längenfeld (p. 281). — A third path (guide necessary; 10 K.) leads to the S.W. from Kühltal through the Langen-Tal and over the glacier-clad Niederreich-Scharte (9010'; fine view), and down via the Reich Alp to (6 hrs.) Umhausen.

Ascending along the Melach through the Lisenser-Tal (see above) from Gries, we pass Juifenau (4530'; Alpenverein Inn, well spoken of) and reach (2 hrs.) Praxmar (5555'; Alpenclub Inn) and (1½ hrs., to the right) the finely situated Lisenser Alp (St. Maria Magdalena; 5375'), the property of the convent of Wilten (rfmtrs., but no beds). At the head of the valley is the imposing Lisenser Glacier, commanded by the Fernerkogel (see below); at its N. foot, 2 hrs. above Praxmar, lies the Längentaler Alp (6500'; club-hut under construction). — MOUNTAIN ASCENTS. The “Fernerkogel” (10,825'), which may be ascended by experts from Praxmar in 7 hrs. (laborious; guide from Praxmar 12, with descent to the Franz-Senn-Hütte 15 K.), commands a superb view. — The Hohe Sebleshkogel (10,625'), 4½ hrs. from the Längentaler Alp, via the Grüne Tatzen Glacier, is trying (guide 12, to the Winnebachsee Hütte 14 K.; see p. 282). — The “Hintere Brunnenkogel” (10,910'), ascended from the Längentaler Alp by the Längentaler-Joch (p. 276) in 4½ hrs. (guide 13 K.), presents no difficulty. — The Lisenser Villerspitze (10,180'), from Praxmar via the Hochgraft-Joch (9930') in 4 hrs. (guide 9 K.), is not difficult. — The Hohe Villerspitze (10,180'), from Praxmar in 6 hrs. via the Hornal-Crack, a difficult climb (guide 14, with descent to the Franz-Senn-Hütte 18 K., see p. 271); — The Zischkeles-Spitze (9835'), from Praxmar in 4 hrs. over the Sattel-Joch, and the Schönenthal Spitze (10,215'), 4½-5 hrs., via the Schönental Alp, are both easy and interesting (guide 5 K.). — Passes. The route across the Winnebach Glacier and the (2 hrs.) Griesjoch
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or Winnebach-Joch (9215'), and down past the Winnebach-See-Hütte to (2½ hrs.) Gries (p. 282), is attractive and not difficult (marked path; guide 14 K.). A more fatiguing route leads over the Längentaler-Joch (9810'), between the Hintere Brunnenkogel and the Weisse Kogel, and descends through the wild Schrankar to the (4 hrs.) Amberger Hütte (p. 282). — A marked path leads to the S.E. from Leisens to the Hornraler-Joch (Villgraben-Nieder, 9220'; fine view), and then descends abruptly to the (6 hrs.; guide 8 K.) Franz-Senn-Hütte in the Alpeiner-Tal (p. 270).

The train crosses the Melach near (8 M.) Unter-Perfuss. To the right rises the Martinswand; straight on we have a view of the broad valley of the Inn, with the Hochmunde in the background.

9½ M. Zirl (1955'; Zur Martinswand, at the station; Regenbogen, on the road to the village). The village (2040'; *Löwe, R. 1-1½ K.; Post or Stern; Steinbock), is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Inn, 1 M. to the N. High above is the ruin of Fragenstein (route to Scharnitz, see p. 48).

Excursions (guide, Frz. Schnatter, called Hieser). Beautiful view from the (½ hr.) Kalvarienberg: to the S. are the jagged peaks of the Sellrain, Tuxer Ferner (Olperer, Fusstein), etc.; to the N. is the huge gorge (Zirler Klam; inaccessible) of the Ennbach, descending from the Solstein.

About 1 M. to the E. of Zirl is the Martinswand (3650), celebrated in connection with an alleged hunting adventure of the Emp. Maximilian in 1484, for which, however, there is no historical foundation. The emperor is said to have nearly fallen over the precipice, but to have been rescued by an angel in the guise of a chamois-hunter. The cavern, where the accident happened, 800' above the Inn, now contains the emperor's bust and is accessible by a safe path protected by wire-ropes (1½ hr. from the station).

The *Grosse Solstein (8340'; 6½ hrs.; guide 12 K.) is ascended from Zirl by the Erl-Sattel (p. 48) without much difficulty. The direct ascent from Innsbruck (7½ hrs.) is fatiguing; a marked path leads through the Kranebitter Klam (p. 199) to the (4 hrs.) Solstein-Hütte on the Zirler Mäder (5235'; inn in summer), then (wire-ropes in places) to the (3½ hrs.) summit. — The ascent of the higher Kleine Solstein (8860'; 4 hrs. from the Solstein-Hütte, guide 15 K.) is more difficult.

At (10½ M.) Inzing (Klotz) the Hundstal opens on the left, with the Paderspitze, Koferspitze, and Rosskogel in the background. 12½ M. Hatting. 13½ M. Flaurling; 1 M. to the W. lies the village (2000'; Post), at the entrance of the valley of the same name, above which rises the Grieskogel (9470').

17 M. Telfs (2045'; Seiser, at the station, R. 1½-2, pens. 4½ K., very fair); the village (*Post; Löwe; Traube, well spoken of; Rösler; Schöpfer's Inn, prettily situated near the bridge, R. 1-2, pens. 4-6 K.), with 2800 inhab. and large cotton-mills, lies ¾ M. to the N., on the left bank of the Inn.

Excursions (guides, Ant. Greder, Karl Staudacher). The chapel of St. Moritz on the Kalvarienberg, ½ hr. to the W., affords a beautiful view. Other fine points are the pilgrimage-church on the Birkenberg (2825'), ½ hr. to the N., and the ruin of Hörtenberg, 40 min. from the station, beyond Pfaffenhofen (Seiser). — From the station a marked path leads by Oberhofen and the Oberhofner Alp to the (4 hrs.) Neuburger-Hütte (6070'; inn in summer), a fine point of view, and the starting-point for the *Hocheder (9175'; 3 hrs.; guide 10 K.) and the Rietzer Grieskogel (9470'; 3½ hrs.; guide 11 K.; see p. 277). Over the Flaurlinger-Scharte (7815') to Haggen (p. 275) 3½ hrs., or to Kühltai (p. 275) 4 hrs.; guide advisable (10 K.).

The Hochmunde (8790'; 6½ hrs.; guide 12 K.) is ascended on the E. side from Telfs via Buchen and the Mooser Alp (laborious; comp. p. 46).
From Telfs to Nassereit, see p. 25 (carr. and pair 20 K., with fee of 2 K.; also recommended to pedestrians). Omnibus via Nassereit and Ehrwald to Garmisch-Partenkirchen daily in summer in 11 hrs. (see p. 22). —
Marked paths lead to the N. from Telfs via Buchen to (3 hrs.) Leutasch, and (uninteresting) via Mösern to (3 hrs.) Seefeld (p. 48). — Over the Niedermunde (6775') to the (4½ hrs.) Tiltfuss-Alpe in the Gaistal, and thence to (5 hrs.) Ehrwald (guide 12 K.), see p. 26. — To the top of the Zugspitze (10-11 hrs. from Telfs, with night at the Knorr-Hütte; guide 15 K.), see p. 41. The Alphaus (p. 26) is reached from Telfs in 4 hrs. (guide 6 K.).

20 M. Rietz; on the slope to the left is the village (*Alte Post; Schweigl) and above rises the Church of St. Anthony, with a charming view.

An easy route (blue marks) leads through the Klauswald to (4 hrs.) the Peter Anich Hut of the Austrian Tourist Club (6290'; provision depot), whence the Hocheder (9170') may be ascended in 2½ hrs., and the Grieskogel (9470') in 3 hrs., with guide (9 K. each). Descent to the Neuburger-Hütte, see p. 276.

21½ M. Stams. In the village, 1 M. to the S. (2190'; Speckbacher, very fair; Staudacher; Klubenschädl), is a large Cistercian monastery, founded in 1271 by Elizabeth, mother of Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen. The library contains manuscripts, incunabula, coins, etc.

Excursions (guide, Joh. Praxmarer). The Stams Alp (6145'; inn), ascended from Stams by a bridle-path in 3½ hrs., affords a good view of the Inn Valley and of the N. Limestone Alps. Thence to the *Birchkogel (6290'; 3 hrs.; guide 10 K.), easy and attractive (descent to Kühtai, see p. 275); to the Grieskogel (9470'; 3½ hrs.), via the Kreuzjoch (8450'; pass hence to Hagen, p. 275), another easy expedition (guide 10 K.). A good path leads to the S. from the Stams-Alpe to (1½ hr.) Ochsengarten (p. 275), via the Feldringer-Boden (6655').

From (23 M.) Mötz a bridge leads across the Inn (Inn zum Römisch-Deutschen Kaiser) to the village of Mötz (Kreuz; Stern) and to Ober-Mieming (footpath to Obsteig, see p. 25). — 24 M. Silz (2130'; Railway Inn; *Post or Steinbock, Löwe, both in the village, ¼ M. distant). To the left is the chateau of Petersberg; to the right rise the abrupt slopes of the Tschirgant (p. 278). Beyond (26½ M.) Haiming (inn) we traverse sparse fir-woods to —

28½ M. Oetztal (2270'; *Oetztafer Hof, at the station, R. 1½-2½, pens. 5-6 K.; carriages for hire), the station for the Oetztal (R. 51). The line is carried by a long embankment over the huge masses of débris with which the Oetztafer Ache has here strewn the valley of the Inn, and crosses the Ache by a bridge, 65' high (central span 260' wide). To the left, fine view of the Oetztal with the Acherkogel; to the right the Weisse Wand, descending from the Tschirgant, with its masses of débris.

Beyond (31 M.) Koppen (2315'; Klocker; carr. to the Oetztal, see p. 280) the line is carried along the sheer precipices of the S. bank by means of galleried and by embankments projecting into the river. The train crosses the Pitzbach; to the right, the high-lying village of Karres, with its slender Gothic church-tower.

34 M. Imst (2310'; Rial. Restaurant), the station for the Pitztal (p. 291). The little town of Imst (2715'; *Post, R. 1½-4, pens.
from 6 K.; *Sonne, R. 1-2, pens. 5 K.; Eggerbräu; Lamm; Hirsch),
with 2600 inhab., situated 2 M. to the N., on a terrace on the W.
side of the Gurgler-Tal, is divided by the Malchbach into the Ober-
markt and Untermarkt. — Swimming-bath (40 h.).

The road from the station to the town (omn. 60 h.) crosses the Inn
by an iron bridge and passes (1 M.) Brennbichl, where, at "Mayr's Inn,
Frederick Augustus, King of Saxony, died on 9th Aug., 1854. 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 on the old road just
beyond the bridge.

Excursions (guides, Martin Walch, Joh. Rock, Joh. Flür, and Alois
Tangl). The (1/4 hr.) Kalvarienberg affords the best view of the neigh-
bhourhood: to the N. the Muttekopf, Plateinkogel, Heitterwand, Rauchberg,
and Wannneck; to the E. the Tschirgant; to the S. the Oetztal mountains,
and the Pitztal, lying between the Wildgrat and the Venetberg. Good views
are obtained also from the Sirebult, from the pavilion at the shooting
range (35 min.) to the S.W., and from the chapel of Gunggrün, above the
Landeck road, 3/4 hr. — To the Rosengartl Gorge, beyond the Kalvarien-
berg, to the W. Passing the Johannis-Kirche we follow the path, partly
hewn in the rock, over four bridges to (10 min.) a waterfall (60' high);
thence to (20 min.) the Katzenbödel (2920'), a fine point of view, returning
by Sirebult (see above). — To the N. via (3/4 hr.) Tarrenz (p. 25; Post;
Sonne) to (1/4 hr.) Schloss Starkenberg (3280'; Pension, R. from 1 K. 60 h.,
pens. 6-8 K.), with fine woods and a small lake (bathing); from here through
wood on the right bank of the Salvesenbach, the valley of which soon con-
tracts to a wild gorge, to the (1 hr.) Klamm Bridge, 320 above the narrow
rocky channel of the stream; returning on the left bank past the ruins of
Gebräutstein and Alt-Starkenberg to (1 hr.) Tarrenz, or (better) on the right
bank to Neu-Starkenberg and (11/2 hr.) Imst.

The *Tschirgant (770'; 5-5½ hrs.; guide 8 K.) is fatiguing but repaying.
A marked path ascends from Imst Station (p. 277) to the (2 hrs.) Karröster
Alp (4210); thence to the summit 3-3½ hrs. more (no water on the route
except a scanty spring, 20 min. above the Karröster Alp). The striking
view comprises the Oetztal and the N. Limestone Alps, and the Innval
from Landeck to Innsbruck. — The *Muttekopf (9110'; 5½-6 hrs.; marked
path; guide, desirable after freshly fallen snow, 10 K.) is another very fine
point of view. We ascend the Malchbach to the (2 hrs.) finely situated
Untermarkt-Alpe (4730'; rfo.nts.) and the (11/2 hr.) Muttekopf-Hütte (6200'; inn
in summer), near the Beiseltstein; thence over turf and rocks (wire-rope
at several places) to the (2½ hrs.) top. An interesting path ('Imster Höhen-
weg', recommended for the descent) leads from Imst over the (4 hrs.)
Laaggers (7645'), with fine view, and the Larseen-Grat, past the Ödkaris-
kopf (8435') and Gamspleiskopf (8465'), to the (3 hrs.) Muttekopf-Hütte. — Steep
descent on the N. side of the Muttekopf along the rocky face of the Kölbel
(wire-rope) to the (11/4 hr.) Fundets Aimp and (2 hrs.) Boden (p. 246; guide
14 K.), or over the Galteise-Joch to the (4 hrs.) Hanauer-Hütte (p. 246;
guide 15 K.). — The Plateinkogel (8930'), ascended from the Muttekopf-
Hütte in 5 hrs. (guide 12-14 K.), is a difficult but interesting climb for ex-
erts. — The *Eipleskopf (7410) may be ascended in 5-51/2 hrs. (guide
9 K., desirable) via Tarrenz (see above), Ober-Tarrenz (11/4 hr.), and the
pilgrimage-chapel of (11/4 hr.) Sinnesbrunn. Thence we cross the Gaflein-
tal and ascend to the (2½-3 hrs.) summit. View extensive and picturesque.

From Imst to Nassereit (omnibus from the station 3 K.) and over
the Fern Pass to Riedel, see R. 5; over the Hahnten to Elmen in the
Lechtal (guide 10 K.), see p. 246. — Walkers from Imst to the Oetztal (p. 280)
follow the Innsbruck road to Brennbichl and (23/4 M.) Karres, whence a
footpath leads to the right to (11/2 M.) Roppen (p. 277).

The train now traverses alder-grown meadows to (371/2 M.)
Imsterberg. Opposite, on the left bank of the Inn, lies Mils, at the
mouth of the wild Larseen-Tal (to the Hanauer-Hütte, see p. 246).
Beyond (39 M.) Schönwies (2385'; inn), on the right, opens the Starkenbach-Tal, through which a path leads over the Gufelgras-Joch (7840') to Gramais and (9-10 hrs.) Häselgehr in the Lechthal (see p. 247; guide 16 K.). Then through a defile, and beneath the ruins of Kronburg (3485'), situated on a high cliff (1 hr. from Schönwies; at the top, a pilgrimage-chapel and a rustic inn), to (44 M.) Zams (2540'; Gemse), with a large nunnery of Sisters of Charity.

45 1/2 M. Landeck (2670'); *Rail. Restaurant, R. 21/2 K.). The little town (2665'; *Post, R. 3-5 K., B. 1 K. 20 h.; pens. from 7 K.; Goldner Adler, R. 1/4-2, pens.] from 5 K.; Schwarzner Adler, well spoken of; Zum Schroffenstein, Löwe, plain), 1 M. to the S.W., is picturesquely situated on both banks of the Inn, commanded by the ancient Schloss Landeck. Pop. 3000. The river here forms several rapids. Fine views from the loftily-situated Parish Church, which dates from 1471, and from (10 min.) the castle: to the N. the Brandjoch and Silberspitze; to the N.W. the Parseierspitze; to the W. the Riffel; to the S.W. the Thialspitze; to the E. the slopes of the Venetberg.

Excursions (comp. Map, p. 22). A pleasant walk may be taken up the Inn (see p. 253). — The Lotzer Klam (3 1/4 hr.; carriage there and back 5 K.) may be reached by following the left bank of the Inn, crossing the Sanna, and then turning to the right; or we may turn to the left, just before reaching the (1 M.) station, and cross the Inn to Perjen (Inn zum Nussbaum). Thence a path leads along the left bank of the Inn to (1 1/4 M.) the hamlet of Lütz, at the back of which, in a wild ravine, is the picturesque fall of the Lochbach (key at the mill, 20 h.). An alternative way back (1 1/4 hr. longer) leads via the village of Zams (see above). — The Lotzer-Tal ('Zammer Loch' is the name given to the deep gorge at its mouth) divides at the (2 1/2 hrs.) Untertoch Alp (6090') into the Medriol-Tal to the right and the Patrol-Tal to the left (routes across the Seescharte to the Memminger-Hütte or over the Grossberg-Joch to Lend in the Lechthal, see p. 247).

The village of Stanz (3405'; Löwe; Schroffenstein), beautifully situated at the foot of the Brandjoch, commands a splendid view. The path thither ascends to the left from the Lütz road beyond Perjen (1 1/4 hr. from Landeck), or we may reach it via Bruggen in 1 hr.; from Stanz to the ruin of Schroffenstein (3655') 1 1/2 hrs., to Grins (see below) 3/4 hr.

Ascents (guides, Anton Zangerle of Landeck, Isidor Knabl and Joh. Reich of Flies). Thialspitze (7855'); 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 9 K.), easy and attractive. — The *Venetberg (8245'); 5 hrs.; guide 8 K., not indispensable), a fine point, is easily ascended by a good bridle-path (most of it shady in the morning) via the (3 hrs.) Flieser Alp and thence along the arête to the (2 hrs.) top. The descent may be made to the S. via the Gogles-Alp to (1 1/2 hr.) Piller (p. 291), or along the crest to the Wonnegüetli (3100') and then down to (2 1/2 hrs.) Wenns, or (red-marked path, guide 10 K.) via the Krewesjoch (7820') and the Gamasten (6410') to (3 hrs.) Arzi, in the Pitztal (p. 291). — The *Rotpleisskopf (9610'), ascended by a marked path, via Hochgallimig and the Urgial, and over the Gamscharte, in 7 hrs. (guide 14 K.), is not difficult and highly remunerative (much visited for ski-ing in winter); descent to the (1 hr.) Aschar-Hütte, see p. 297.

The Parseierspitze (9970'); 7-8 hrs.; guide 16, with descent to the Memminger-Hütte 20 K.; Nic. Waldner and Al. Staggil of Grins, Karl Reich and Vinc. Platt of Pians), the highest peak of the N. Limestone Alps, is difficult and fit only for experts with steady heads. We ascend from Pians (p. 241) in 20 min., or from Bruggen (see above) in 1 1/2 hr., to Grins (9320'; Hirsch), a picturesque village with quaint timber-houses, whence a club-path (guide 8 K., not indispensable) leads to the (3 1/4-4 hrs.) Augsburger-Hütte (7890');
inn in summer), in a grand situation. Thence the path leads via the Gatschkopf, the Patrolo-Scharte, and the Darwin Glacier, climbing over abrupt rocks for the last hour, to the (3 hrs.) summit. Very striking view. — The view from the *Gatschkopf (9870')", reached from the Augsburger-Hütte by a marked path in 13/4 hr. (guide 12 K.), is similar to that from the Parseierspitze. From the Augsburger-Hütte to the Memminger-Hütte (p. 246) 5½ hrs., an interesting route for adepts (guide 20 K.).

From Landeck to Wëns in the Pitztal via Fliess and the Piller-Höhe (5110), 5 hrs. (guide 8 K., not indispensable), see p. 291.

From Landeck over the Arlberg to Bregenz, see R. 44; via Finsternüns to Mals (Meran or Trafoi), see RR. 54 and 59.

52. The Oetztal.

Diligence from Oetztal station in summer twice daily to Oetz (in 50 min.; 80 h.), to Umhausen (2'/2-3'/4 hrs.; 4'/2-2 K.), to (15 M.) Längenfeld (4-5 hrs.; 3'-3'/4 K.), and to Sölden (6-8 hrs.; 5 K. 50 h.). — Carriage with one horse from Oetztal station to Oetz 4 K. 60 h., with two horses 8 K. 20, to Umhausen 10 K. 20 and 18 K. 40, Längenfeld 16 K. 80 and 27 K. 60, Sölden 22 K. 40 and 42 K. 50 h.; driver's fee 10 per cent of the tariff (similar charges from Roppen). — Distances. From Oetztal station to Oetz 4'/2 M. (from Roppen 5 M.), Umhausen 9'/2, Längenfeld 15, Sölden 24, Zwieselstein 27'/2 M.; from Zwieselstein to Vent 4, to Gurgl 3 hrs. (from Gurgl over the Ramol-Joch to Vent 7 hrs.); from Vent over the Hochjoch to Unser Frau 8, over the Niederjoch 7 hrs.; from Unser Frau to Naturns 4 hrs.

— Guides, see the different excursions; from Umhausen to Gurgl or Vent (unnecessary) 13 K.; 20 lbs. of luggage free, overweight 4 h. per kilogramme (about 2 h. per lb.) for each Krone (crown) of the fee.

The Oetztal, the longest lateral valley of the Inn, well watered, and remarkable for the varied charms of its scenery, is broad and fertile in the lower part, contracts higher up to a number of wild ravines, and in its highest region branches off in several arms towards the S., terminating in a vast expanse of snow and glacier. Fields of flax and maize alternate with fine larch-woods, and near Oetz chestnuts and even vines flourish. Where there are no inns, accommodation may be procured at the houses of the curés.

Oetztal Station (2270'; *Oetztalier Hof), see p. 277. The road ascends through fir-wood, approaches the Oetztalier Ache, and leads via (4'/2 M.) Ebene and across the Stuibenbach, which here issues from the Auer Klamm (see p. 275; the lowest fall 5 min. from the road), to (4 M.) Oetz (2690'; *Höft. Kasli, R. 1'/2-3, pens. 5'/2-7 K.; Schuler, well spoken of), a thriving village, visited as a summer-resort, at the base of the Acherkogel (9875').

Before reaching Oetz this road is joined by the carriage-road from Roppen (p. 277) via Sautens (6 M.; the best route for walkers entering the Oetztal from Imst). — Walks from Oetz (guides, Peter Paul Jöger, Franz Grieser): to the Schlossi (20 min.); to the Kohlstatt-Quelle (1'/2 hr.); to Ober-Schlatt (9'/4 hr.); to Pipurg and on to the Haderbach Fall and the Ritzlerbauer (1 hr.). An easy path leads to the (9'/4 hr.) Pipurger-See (3000'), on a plateau on the left bank of the Ache (restaurant; boats; bath 40 h.). A round may be made via Habichen to the lake, passing the falls of the Ache, traversing groves of lime-trees, and leading back to Oetz in about 3 hrs. — Another pleasant excursion may be made to the (1'/2 hr.) Auer Klamm, at the mouth of the Neder-Tal (p. 275), in which the Stuibenbach forms a series of cascades (club-paths). — The attractive ascent of the Wettkruez (8440') may be made by the Acherberger Alp (marked path) in 4-5 hrs. (guide 8 K.). Descent through the Wörg-Tal to Kühltai (p. 276).

— The ascent of the Acherkogel (9875') via the Mitteltaler Scharte (7-8 hrs.;
guide 10 K.) is long and fatiguing; shorter but more difficult from Kühntai (p. 275; 5½ hrs.) — Via Kühntai to Sellrain (9½ hrs.; guide, needless, 12 K.), see p. 275.

Near (1 M.) Habichen (2770') the road crosses the Ache and ascends in windings along the Osterig; opposite, on the right bank, rises the imposing Acherwand (6600'). — 1/4 M. Tumpen (3070'; *Acherkogel Inn, R. 1-1½, pens. 4-4½ K.), a prettily situated village.

Shady walks may be taken to the Mühlbach Waterfall (1½ hr.), the Elisabeth-Höhe (20 min.), the Tumpen Lakes (1/2 hr.), the Habicher See (1/2 hr.), the Pipurger-See (1 hr.; see p. 280), and other points. Fine view from the Kaarkopf (8240'; 4½-5 hrs.; marked path, but guide desirable, 9 K.).

The road ascends the left bank, passing opposite the sheer rocky walls of the Engelswand (4985'), and then (1½ M.) recrosses to the right bank to (2½ M.)

9½ M. Umhausen (3400'; *Krone, R. 11½-2, pens. 5-7 K.; Adler, fair), a straggling village, visited as a summer-resort.

Excursions (guide, Matth. Schmid). Pleasant walk to the (½ hr.) *Stuiben Fall (guide unnecessary). We ascend the right bank of the Hartzlachbich from the church (marked path), after 1/2 hr. cross the stream (fine larch-wood), ascend for 1/4 hr. more, and arrive opposite the imposing cascade, which is precipitated from beneath a natural bridge of rock in two vast leaps, together 460' in height. A marked path ascends on the left side of the waterfall, crosses the brook above it by the (1½ hr.) Frischmann-Brücke, and returns to (1½ hr.) Umhausen. — Travellers proceeding to Längenfeld may descend (path marked blue and white), at the bridge below the fall, to the left by the conduit in windings to the road on the bank of the Ache. Or from the Frischmann-Brücke they may proceed to the right to (1½ hr.) Niedertal (5095'; accommodation at the cure’s); then by a marked path via Wiese, beyond which a steep descent leads down to the (1 hr.) road, at the end of the Maurach, and (1 hr.) Längenfeld. — Over the Gleirscher-Jöchl to St. Sigmund or over the Finspitze-Scharte or Niederreich-Scharte to Kühntai, see p. 275 (guide 10-12 K.).

The Kreuzjoch (8780'), ascended through the Leiers-Tal by a marked club-path in 5½ hrs. (guide desirable), affords a fine view of the Sellrainer and Stubaiern Ferner. — In the Fundus-Tal, 4 hrs. to the S.W. of Umhausen, above the small Fundus See (6425'), is the Frischmann-Hütte (7095'; inn in summer), whence the *Fundus-Feiler (10,105'), a splendid point of view, is ascended in 2½-3 hrs. (marked path; guide 10 K.). The descent may be made over the Lehner-Joch (8240') to Zweinunhof in the Pitztal (p. 291).

We now enter the wild defile of Maurach (2 M. long), an old moraine with dreary slopes of clay and rubbish, 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 (3780'; Lamm) and Dorf. In the foreground (S.W.) rises the Hauerkogel (8180'); farther back the Hallkogel (8717'), Perlkerkogel (8880'), and (to the left) Gamskogel (9235'). By a chapel at the end of the Maurach a short-cut diverges to the left, which rejoins the road beyond Au.

15 M. Längenfeld (3860'); *Gstrein's Hôtel-Pension zum Hirschen, R. 1½-3, pens. 5½-7 K.; Stern, R. 1 K. 20 h., pens. 4-4½ K., Rose, both very fair), prettily situated at the mouth of the Sulztal, from which the rapid Fischbach issues, is visited as a health resort. About 1/4 M. from the Hirsch is the *Kurbad Längenfeld (R. 1½-3, pens. 5-7 K.), with a sulphureous spring.
III. Route 52. SULZTAL. Oetztal.

Excursions (guides, Sigm. and Valentin Gufler, Frz. and Jos. Karlinger, Christ. Nissig, Adalbert and Oswald Schöpf, Alois and Quirin Rimmel, Jos. and Ludwig Koprian, and Zachäus Holzknecht of Längenfeld, Rud. Santer, Ehrenreich Kuen, and Franz Jos. Grüner of Huben, Quir. Gritsch, Ferd. and Friedr. Schöpf, and Ed. Würf of Gries). — A pleasant walk may be made by ascending from Ober-Längenfeld to the E. through wood via Brand (4339') to (1 1/2 hr.) Burgstein (4870'), and descending thence to the road near Huben (to Längenfeld 1 1/2 hr.). From Burgstein to the Magdaleneuwand (edelweiss abundant) 3-3 1/2 hrs., descent 2 hrs.

The *Sulztal is worthy of a visit. Good footpaths ascend from Längenfeld on both banks of the deep ravine of the Fischbach and unite after about 1 hr. (good view of the Schrankogel from the bridge). The path finally becomes level and reaches the village of (20 min.) Gries (4900'; Inn 'Zum guten Tropfen' at the 'Widum' or parsonage), finely situated at the foot of the Winnebachspitze, beside which towers the Schrankogel. The *Gamuskogel (9239'), a fine point of view, is easily ascended by adepts from Gries in 4 hrs. (guide 9 K.). A red-marked path ascends the valley of the Winnebach to the N.E. to the (2 hrs.) Winnebachsee-Hütte (7780'; Inn in summer), on the small Winnebach See, surrounded by ice-clad mountains (good survey from the Paulshöhe), the starting-point for the ascents of the Gänsekragen (9685'; 2 hrs.; guide 6 K.), the Breite Griseskogel (10,805'; 4 hrs.; guide 9 K.), the Winnebachspitze (10,493'; 2 1/2-3 hrs.; guide 10 K.), the Hohe Seblieskogel (10,625'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 8 K.), and the Grosse Gaislenkogel (10,565'; 4 hrs.; guide 10 K.). Over the Winnebach-Joch to Seltriahn (guide 11 K.), see p. 276. — Above Gries we cross to the left bank and ascend along the Fischbach through wood to the (1 hr.) Vordere Sulztal Alp (6625'), on the right bank. Crossing the brook twice more and passing the (9/4 hrs.) Hintere Sulztal Alp (6635'), we reach the (1/4 hr.) Amberger-Hütte (7030'; inn in summer), which commands a fine view of the Grosse Sulztaî-Ferner at the head of the valley. The *Schrankogel (11,485'; 4 1/2-5 hrs.; guide 13, with descent to the Franz-Senn-Hütte 15 K.) is ascended from this point by a club-path (laborious, but not difficult for experts; magnificent view). The Ruderhofspitze (11,390'; 5 1/2-6 hrs., via the Schwarzenberg-Joch; guide 14 K.; comp. p. 271) and the Mutterberger Seespitze (10,820'; 5 hrs., via the Boekkogel Glacier) may both be ascended from the Amberger-Hütte, and are also toilsome. The *Hintere Daunkogel (4 1/2 hrs.; guide 12 K.), see below.

— From the Sulztal over the Mutterberger-Joch to the Stubai-Tal (guide to Mitterberg 13 K.), see p. 273; over the Schwarzenberg-Joch or the Brunnenkogel-Scharte (guide to the Franz-Senn-Hütte 11 or 13 K.), see p. 271. — Over the Daunjoch (10,110') to the Dresden Hut, 6-7 hrs. with guide (14 K.), interesting but fatiguing; over the Sulztal-Ferner to the (3 1/2 hrs.) pass, to the S. of the *Hintere Daunkogel (10,590'; easily ascended in 1 1/2 hr.; guide 2 K. extra; magnificent view), descending by the Daunkogel-Ferner to the (2 hrs.) Dresden Hut (p. 274). — A club-path from the Amberger-Hütte leads through the Rosskar and over the Atterkar-Jöchl (9665') to the Kaisers Alp and to (6 hrs.) Sölden (guide desirable, 11 K.).

From Längenfeld or Huben to the Pitztal a somewhat laborious route crosses the Hundsbacher or Breitehner Jöchl (8660') to Trenkwald (p. 291) in 7 hrs.; guide 10 K. From the pass the Hohe Geige (11,140') may be ascended by experts in 3 hrs., with guide (13 K.; see p. 292).

At (17 1/2 M.) Huben (3915'; Inn zum Guten Hirten, at the cure's) the Hohe Geige (see above) appears on the right, beyond the Hallkogel.

Pedestrians may follow the field-path which diverges to the left 1 1/2 M. beyond Längenfeld and, leaving Huben to the right, follows the right bank of the Ache to the second bridge beyond Huben, where it rejoins the road. — From Huben to the Braunschweiger-Hütte (p. 292), an interesting club-path leads through the Polles-Tal and over the Polles-Joch in 7 hrs., with guide (6 1/2 K.; comp. p. 292).

The valley now contracts. Beyond the (20 1/2 M.) Aschbach Inn (4110'), at the *Brand, we cross the Ache and ascend through wood; we then descend again, cross the river twice, and reach —
24 M. Sölden (4465'; *Grüner zum Alpenverein, near the church, R. 1-2, pens. 5-6 K.; *Unterwirt Gstrein zur Sonne, pens. 5-6 K.; Oberwirt Riml zur Traube, R. 1-11/2, pens. 41/2-51/2 K.), a charmingly situated village, frequented as a summer-resort.

Excursions (guides, Alois and Ehrenreich Falkner, Anton Fender, Kaspar and Franz Klotz, Zachau, Wendelin, Josef Alois, and Johann Alois Gstrein, Vinc. Gottr., and Alois Riml, Josef and Alois Kneissl, Simon Pörrer, Franz Alois Scheiber, Alois Pult). — To the Edelweisswand, via the Letten Alp in 2 hrs.; guide necessary (4 K.). — The ascent of the *Brunnerkogel (3915'; 4-41/2 hrs.; guide 8 K., desirable for the final ascent) is easy and interesting. A red-marked path crosses the Oetztaler Ache and the Windach and ascends steeply through wood to (11/2-2 hrs.) the Falkner Inn (6475'; unpretending); thence over pastures, detritus, and rocks to the (2 hrs.) Erzherzog Eugen-Schutzhau (9000'; inn in summer), whence a laborious climb along the arête brings us to the (9/hr.) summit. Splendid panorama. — The Grieskogel (9550'; 41/2 hrs.; guide 8 K.) and the Geislerkogel (10,010'; 41/2-5 hrs.; guide 8 K., with descent to Heiligkreuz 10 K.) are also interesting points.

Through the Windach-Tal, which opens to the E., a good path (guide 71/2 hr., not indispensable) leads along the N. side of the Windachbach to (2 hrs.) Fiegl's Inn (6505'), whence a club-path ascends to the left to the (3 hrs.) Hildesheimer-Hütte (9020'; Inn in summer), grandly situated over the junction of the Geisskar Glacier with the crevassed Pfaffen Glacier, at the S.E. base of the Schussgruben-Kogel (see below). The fine view includes the Wildspitze, Weisskugel, etc. to the W., the Schaufelspitze to the N., the Apere Pfaffengrat to the N.E., the Pfaffenschneide to the E., the Geisskogel to the S.E., and the mountains between the Windach-Tal and the Timmel-Tal to the S. This but is the starting-point for the ascents of the Schussgruben-Kogel (10,535'; 11/2 hr.; guide 6 K.), Schaufelspitze (10,935'; 2 hr.; guide 7 K.), Apere Pfaff (10,995'; 21/2 hrs.; guide 8 K.), Zuckerhüttl (11,550'; 3 hrs.; guide 13 K.), and Wilde Pfaff (11,380'; 3 hrs.; guide 9 K.). Via the Isidor-Nieder (10,290'; p. 274) or the Schauffel-Nieder (Fernau-Joch; 9875') to the Dresdner-Hütte (p. 273), 3 hrs.; by the Pfaffen-Joch (10,595'), Saltenau-Farnern, and Peitjoch (p. 272) to the Dresdner-Hütte, 4 hrs.; by the Pfaffen-Schneide, Zuckerhütte, and Wilde Pfaff to the Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Haus (p. 267), 5 hrs., a grand expedition for expert climbers.


Beyond Sölden the road crosses the Ache and the Windachbach (see above) and then ascends through a rocky ravine of the Ache, called the Kühreien. At the (3 M.) hamlet of Zwieselstein (4830'; Traube, moderate; Unterwirt Prontl), at the foot of the Nöderkogel, the valley divides into the Gurgle-Tal (p. 289), which ascends to the left, and the Venter-Tal to the right.

Besides the cart-track through the valley, another path, about 1 hr. longer but commanding a series of fine views, leads from Sölden to Heiligkreuz via the Geisler Alp (6490') and the village of Geisach (6560'). Over the Geislerkogel (7-8 hrs. to Heiligkreuz), see above. — Ascent of the Nöderkogel (10,385'; 4-5 hrs. from Zwieselstein; guide 10 K.; Alois and Bern. Santer and Peter Paul Praxmarer), fatiguing. Descent to (2 hrs.) Heiligkreuz (p. 284) steep and toilsome (guide 12 K.). — From Zwieselstein to Schönau over the Timmel-Joch (6230'), 5 hrs. with guide (9 K.), fatiguing and devoid of interest (see p. 302).

The path into the Venter-Tal turns to the right, by a finger-post, before the first houses of Zwieselstein are reached, crosses the Ache, and follows a stony slope on the left bank of the Venter
Ache to (1 1/2 hr.) Heiligkreuz (5375'; accommodation at the curé's), the white church of which rises conspicuously on a precipitous height. Fine retrospect of the Söldenkogel and Nebelkogel, with the Stubai glaciers. Beyond Heiligkreuz we cross the brook by the second bridge to the hamlet of Winterstall (5680') on the right bank, and soon return to the left bank, which we follow to — 2 hrs. Vent (6250'; Toppeiner's Inn, R. 1 K. 20-1 K. 60 h.), an Alpine hamlet at the foot of the Talleitspitze (11,175'), which divides the valley into two branches. The route to the Hochjoch leads through the Rofen-Tal or W. arm, that to the Niederjoch through the Nieder-Tal or E. arm.

Excurions. (Guides: Joh. Falkner, Josef Camper, Siegfried Gatrin, Jos., Joh., and Val. Scheiber, Josef Klotz, Alois and Gottfr. Schopf, Nikodem Piegl, Jos. RafA; the other Oetztal guides are also usually to be found at Vent.) — Fine view from the Feldkogele (5885'), 1/2 hr. to the N.

An interesting excursion (guide 4 1/2 K., not indispensable) may be made to the W. by a red-marked path over steep mountain-pastures (bearing to the left farther up) to the (3 hrs.) Breslauer Hütte (9345'; inn in summer), in a magnificent situation at the foot of the Oetztaler Urkund.

Ascents. The Wilde Mannle (9855'), reached by the path to the Tauferkar-Joch in 3/4 hr., is easy and repaying. — The *Urunden-Kulm (11,480'), ascended by the Parthschweg (see below) in 1 1/2 hr., with guide, is not difficult; magnificent view. — The Hintere Brochkogel (11,930'), via the Mitterkar-Joch (see below) in 3 hrs. (guide 13 K.), is not difficult for experts.

The 'Wildspitze (Northern 12,360', Southern, 12,365'; 6-7 hrs. from Vent; guide 14 K.), the highest peak of the Oetztal Alps, presents no unusual difficulty to experts. From the (3 hrs.) Breslauer Hütte a club-path crosses the Mitterkar-Ferner (the last part steep) to the (2-2 1/2 hrs.) Mitterkar-Joch (11,360'), between the Wildspitze and the Hintere Brochkogel, and ascends by the uppermost ice-slopes of the Taschach Glacier from the W. side to the (1-1 1/4 hr.) S. peak, which is connected with the (6 min.) N. peak by a narrow arête (where the overhanging masses of snow necessitate caution). Another route ('Parthschweg'; for adepts with steady heads only, guide 1 1/2 K.) from the Breslauer-Hütte ascends to the Urkund-Kulm (see above) and thence by the rugged arête and the ice-clad saddle between the Mitterkar and Rofenkar glaciers to the S. peak. The *View is most magnificent. — Descent on the N. side to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Braunschweiger-Hütte (p. 292; guide 22 K.), or to the N.W. along the steep slopes of the Brunnenkarkopf (10,755') on the right side of the Taschach Glacier (avoiding the seracs of the glacier), and across the lower part of it to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Taschach-Haus (p. 292; guide 21 K.); or to the S.W. to the Vernagt-Hütte (see below; guide 16 K.). — To the Gepatsch-Haus (p. 294), via the Broch-kogel-Joch, Vernagt Glacier, Taschach-Joch, Taschach Glacier, Sechseigeren Glacier, and Oelgruben-Joch, a fine glacier-excursion, advisable only when the snow is in good condition (7 1/2 hrs. from the Wildspitze; 2 guides necessary, from Vent to Gepatsch 30 K. each). Via the Brochkogel-Joch and the Gepatsch-Joch to the Rauhenkopf-Hütte, see p. 294.

From the Breslauer-Hütte to the Vernagt-Hütte, club-path ('Seuffert-Weg') via Platei in 2 hrs. (guide 2 K.). — Over the Wilde-Mannle-Scharte to the (1 1/2 hr.) Tauferkar-Joch, see p. 286.

Another red-marked path (guide 5 K.) from Vent ascends to the W. via Rofen (p. 287) and the Platei (8940'), and then traverses the tongue of the Gross-Vernagt Glacier to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Vernagt-Hütte (9075'; inn in summer), finely situated on the Hintergrasl.
From the Vernagt-Hütte the "Fluchtkogel (11,530') may be ascended in 2½-3 hrs. with guide (10 K.), via the Gulas-Joch; also the Schwarzwand Spitze (11,485'; 3 hrs.; guide 10 K.); the Hochvernagspitze (11,585'; 3½ hrs.; guide 13 K.); the Hintergusspitze (10,570'; 2 hrs.; guide 10 K.); the Hintere Brockkogel (11,390), over the Klein-Vernagt Glacier in 3-3½ hrs. (guide 13 K.); and the Wildspitze (12,380), via the Brockkogel-Joch in 3½ hrs. (guide 16 K.; see p. 294). — "Seufert-Weg" to the (2 hrs.) Breslauer-Hütte, see p. 2-4. — From the Vernagt-Hütte a new club-path leads via Reifenberg to the (1½ hr.; guide 2 K.) Hochjoch-Hospiz (p. 287; shortest route from the Taufkar-Joch or the Wildspitze to the Schnals-Tal).

The Grosse or Vordere Ramolkogel (11,650'; 5 hrs.; guide 10, with descent to Gurgl 16 K.), another magnificent point of view, is toilsome but highly interesting. From the Ramol-Joch route (p. 290) we diverge to the left, after 2 hrs., into the Rote Kaare, whence a club-path ascends over debris and rock, and lastly over the ice-clad arête to the (3 hrs.) summit. View similar to that from the Kreuzspitze, but more open towards the E. Descent (for adepts only) via the arête to the Mittlere Ramolkogel (Anichspitze, 11,200') and thence to the Ramol Glacier and Ramothaus (p. 290).

Other ascents (Kreuzspitze, Schafkogel, Similaun, Weisskogel, etc.), see Sammoar-Hütte (p. 296) and Hochjoch-Hospiz (p. 287).

**Passes.** From Vent over the "Ramol-Joch to (7-8 hrs.) Gurgl, see p. 290 (guide 12 K.).

Over the Taufkar-Joch to Mittelberg in the Pitztal, 9 hrs., guide 15 K.), a rather fatiguing route, but free from danger and very grand. A marked club-path path leads via Stablein to the (2½ hrs.) Taufkar Glacier, which we cross; lastly a steeper ascent to the left to the (1½ hr.) Taufkar-Joch (10,530'), between the Taufkarkogel (11,030') on the left and the Weisse Kogel (11,195') on the right (ascended from the pass in 1 hr.). Admirable view of the E. Oetztal Mts. (Ramolkogel, Firmianschneide, Schalfkogel, Hintere Schwarze, Talleitspitze; immediately to the left the imposing Wildspitze). [The Taufkar-Joch may be reached also from the (3 hrs.) Breslauer-Hütte (p. 294) in 1½ hr., by a club-path crossing the Rofenkar Glacier, the Wilde-Mann-Scharte (9340'), and the Taufkar Glacier.] We descend across the extensive snow-fields at the head of the large Mittelberg Glacier (on the left the Hohe Wände, Schuchkogel, and Rechte Fernerkogel), then skirt the Linke Fernerkogel and traverse the crevassed lower part of the glacier. Above the ice-fall we cross it to the right to the Kaarel Glacier (observing on the right the Hangende Ferner, with its fantastic ice-formations), and reach the (2½ hrs.) Braunschweiger-Hütte, (p. 292); thence to (2 hrs.) Mittelberg, see p. 292.

To the Pitztal over the Grossvernagt Glacier and the Sexegerten-Joch, or Sexten-Joch (10,635'; 9 hrs. to the Taschach Haus; two guides at 18 K.), a fatiguing route. The pass lies between the Hochvernagtspitze (11,585'; ascent from the pass in 1-1½ hr., see above) and the Hochvernagt-wand (11,245'). The descent may be made to the Sexegerten-Ferner, and then to the right to the (3½ hrs.) Taschach-Haus (p. 292), or we may ascend to the left to the Oelgruben-Joch and descend to the (6 hrs.) Gepatsch-Haus (p. 294). — The Taschach-Joch (10,660'; 9 hrs. to the Taschach Haus; two guides at 16 K.), between the Hochvernagtwand and the Petersenapitzen (11,525'), is difficult but very fine. — The Tiefenbach-Joch (10,640'; 7 hrs. to Mittelberg; guide 15 K.), between the Innere Schwarzze Schneide and the Tiefenbachkogel, is fatiguing. An attractive but toilsome route leads over the Seiter-Joch (10,030'; from Heiligkreuz to Mittelberg 8 hrs.; two guides at 15 K.), between the Innere and the Auersc Schwarzze Schneide, to the Rentenbach-Ferner, and thence by the Pitsailer Jochl (9825), the Karrles-Ferner, and the Braunschweiger-Hütte.

To the Kauner-Tal over the Gepatsch-Joch (10,640'; 10-11 hrs. to the Gepatsch-Haus, spending the night at the Vernagt-Hütte; two guides at 23 K.), a difficult route; better over the Kesselwand-Joch (10-11 hrs.; two guides at 23 K.). From the (3½ hrs.) Vernagt-Hütte (p. 294) we ascend on the slope of the Hintergraslapitze and across the Gulas Glacier to the (2 hrs.) Gulas-Joch (10,910), between the Fluchtkogel (see above; ascended
from the pass in 1/2 hr.) and the Kesselwandspitze (11,200'); thence across the Kesselwand Glacier to the (1/2 hr.) Kesselwand-Joch (10,665'; club-hut under construction), between the Vordere Hinterespitze (11,390') and the Kesselwandnande (11,245'), where we obtain a survey of the huge Gepatsch-Ferners. [Another route, longer and more laborious, ascends from the (3 hrs.) Hochjoch-Hospiz (p. 287) across the Hinteres and Kesselwand Glaciers to the (3 hrs.) Kesselwand-Joch.] The direct descent over the 'Sumpf', or fissured central part of the glacier, is hazardous; we therefore make a circuit to the left, in the direction of the Weisseespitze, and then turn to the right to the (2/2-3 hrs.) Rauhenkopf-Hütte (8600'); from here to the (2 hrs.) Gepatsch-Haus, see p. 294.

To Langtaufers over the Langtaufner-Joch (10,390'), difficult (to Hinterkirch 9-10 hrs.; two guides at $24\frac{1}{2}$ K.). From the (3 hrs.) Hochjoch-Hospiz we cross the Hinteres Ferner and the Langtaufner-Joch-Ferner to the (3 hrs.) pass, which lies between the Vernagelwand (11,025') and the Langtaufner Spitze (11,630'; ascent in 1 1/4 hr. from the pass). Descent over the crevassed Langtaufner Ferner to the Weisskugel-Hütte and (3 hrs.) Hinterkirch (p. 287).

To Kurzas over the Steinschlag-Joch (10,675'), 6-7 hrs. from the Hochjoch-Hospiz (two guides at 15 K.), a fine glacier-route. We cross the Hinteres Glacier to the Joch, to the E. of the Innere Quellspitze; descent to the Schöne Aussicht Inn (p. 288) and to Kurzas (p. 288).

The Route over the Nieder-Joch (to Unser-Frau 7 hrs.; guide 12 K.; mule to the Sammoar-Hütte 10 K.) crosses the Niedertaler Ache and ascends its left bank, passing the (1 1/4 hrs.) Ochsen-Hütte (7000'), to the (1/2 hr.) Schäfer-Hütte or Klotz-Hütte (7370'). It then mounts above the tongue of the Marzell-Ferner to the (1 hr.) Sammoar-Hütte (8280'; inn in summer), splendidly situated opposite the Schalf-Ferner and Mutmal-Ferner, which unite with the Marzell - Ferner, encircled by the Marzellspitzen, Mutmalspitze, Schalfkogel, and Diemkogel.

Mountain Ascents. The "Kreuzspitze (11,335'; 2-1/2-3 hrs.; guide 10 K.) is very attractive and not difficult (except in deep snow). From the Sammoar-Hütte we ascend steep grassy slopes to the (1 1/4 hr.) small Bressl-Hütte (9610'; no accommodation), and thence over débris, rocks, and snow to the (1 1/2 hr.) summit. Magnificent panorama of the Oetztal Alps, with a distant view of the Zillertaler Ferner, Tauern, Dolomites, Adamello, Ortler, Bernina, Silvretta, etc. The descent may be made to the Hochjoch-Hospiz (p. 287; 2 hrs.), across the Kreuz Glacier (much crevassed, caution advisable; guides and rope necessary).

The "Schalfkogel [11,515], 4 1/2 hrs. (guide 12, to Gurgl 16 K.), is not very difficult for experts. We ascend the N. side of the Schalf-Ferner to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Schalfkogel-Joch (ca. 11,000), between the Schalfkogel and the Kleinleitenspitze (11,425'), and then mount by the narrow arete to the (5 1/4 hr.) summit. A shorter but steeper ascent is over the Diem-Joch (10,830') between the Hintere Diemkogel (11,160') and the Schalfkogel (the direct ascent from Vent over the Diem-Ferner also crosses the Diem-Joch; 6 hrs. to the summit). — The "Similaun (11,835'; 4-4 1/2 hrs. from the Sammoar-Hütte, or 2-2 1/2 hrs. from the Similaun-Hütte; guide 12, with descent to Unser Frau 10 K.) also offers no difficulty to adepts. We cross the Nieder-Joch Glacier in the direction of the Nieder-Joch, but ascend to the left before reaching it and traverse the snowy arete to the summit. The superb view extends on the E. to the Gross-Glockner, on the S. to the plain of Lombardy, and on the W. to the Bernese Alps.

Other ascents from the Sammoar-Hütte are the Mutmalspitze (11,520'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 12 K.); the Karlesspitze (11,390'; 5 hrs.; guide 13 K.), tiresome (better from the Karlsruher-Hütte, in 4 hrs.); the Fainalspitze (11,530'), over the Hauslab-Joch (10,525') in 4 1/2 hrs. (guide 12 K.), difficult (better
from the Schöne Aussicht Inn, in 3½-4 hrs.; and the Hintere Schwärze (11,920') over the crevassed Marzell-Ferner and the Marzell-Joch, or over the N. arête in 5 hrs. (guide 16 K.); difficult.

We now traverse turf, débris, and the Niederjoch Ferner to the (13/4 hr.) Niederjoch (9990'), between the Finalispitze and the Similaun (p. 286); on the S. side is the Similaun-Hütte (inn in summer), affording a fine view of the Schnals mountains and the Ortler chain. We then descend by a club-path, over steep rocky slopes, into the Tisen-Tal, to the (11/2 hr.) Tisener Hof (5950'; good wines) and (1 hr.) Unser-Frau (p. 288).

Other passes from the Sammoar Hut to the Schnalser-Tal (all toilsome and fit for proficients only) are the Similaun-Joch (11,430'), between the Similaun and the W. Marzellspitze; the Marzell-Joch (11,455') between the W. and the E. Marzellspitze; the Rossberg-Joch (11,155), between the Hintere Schwärze and the Rötenspitze; the Fanat-Joch (10,575), between the Rötenspitze and the Fanatspitze; and the Karles-Joch (10,795'), between the Fanatspitze and the Karlesspitze (shortest route to the Stettiner-Hütte and to Meran, see p. 301).

From Vent to Unser-Frau over the Hochjoch (8½ hr.; guide to Kurzras 11, to Unser-Frau 13 K. 40 h.; horse to the Hochjoch-Hospiz 12 K.). From Vent we traverse pastures to the (1/2 hr.) Rofenhöfe (6605'), where 'Frederick with the Empty Pockets' (p. 193) found an asylum with the families of Klotz and Gstrein. Above the Rofenhöfe (8 min.) the path crosses the Ache and ascends slowly on the right bank, passing (1/4 hr.) a pretty fall of the Eisferner-Bach (to the left). In 1/2 hr. more we reach the old moraine of the Gross-Vernagt-Ferner, which we cross (path to the right) in 20 minutes. On the opposite side is the old bed of the glacier, covered with débris.

The Gross-Vernagt Glacier has frequently advanced rapidly so as to fill the whole valley and dam up the discharge of the Hintereiss and Hochjoch glaciers. A lake called the Rofensee was thus formed, the overflow of which caused great devastation on several occasions, the last time in 1848.

An ascent of 1 hr. more (with view of the Hintereisspitzen, Langtaufner Spitze, and Weisskugel) brings us to the Hochjoch-Hospiz (8030'; Inn, bed 2-21/2 K.), situated on the brink of the Hochjoch Glacier. To the right are the Hinteries and Kesselwand Glaciers, with large moraines.

The 'Weisskugel (12,290'); toilsome but repaying, the second of the Oetztal Alps, is ascended from the Hochjoch-Hospiz in 6½-6 hrs. (guide 20, with descent to Kurzras 22, to Matsch or Langtaufers 26 K.). The route first crosses the steep tongue of the Hochjoch Glacier, rounds the Obere Berg, and crosses the Hintereis Glacier (to the right the Hintereisspitzen, the Hochvannagelwand, and the Langtaufner-Spitze) to the (11/2 hrs.) Hinteries-Joch (11,370), between the Innere Quellspitze (11,856') and the Weisskugel. The ascent to the right by the snowy arête (wire-robe) of the Weisskugelkamm to the (1-1/2 hr.) summit. [A preferable route (club-path) ascends from the Schöne Aussicht Inn (p. 285; where the night is spent) along the slopes of the Teufelsteck (leaving the Steinschlag Glacier to the left) to the (2½ hrs.) Steinschlag-Joch (10,670'), beyond which it skirts the Innere Quellspitze to the (9/4 hr.) Hinteries-Joch and the (1-1/2 hr.) summit.] The view is of surpassing grandeur. Descent to the (3½ hrs.) Hölzer-Hütte (p. 299), or to the (4 hrs.) Weisskugel-Hütte (p. 297).
Ascent of the Kreuzspitze (3-3½ hrs.), see p. 286 (better from the Sammolar-Hütte); Finailspitze (4-5 hrs.), see p. 286; Kesselwand-Joch, Langtauferer-Joch, Hinterets-Joch, Steinenschlag-Joch, see p. 286. Over the Finail-Joch (10,255') to Unser-Frau, 5½ hrs., laborious (guide 13 K.). — Over the Hauslab-Joch (10,829') to the (3½-4 hrs.) Similaun-Hütte (p. 287), an interesting glacier expedition (guide 10 K.).

Beyond the hospice we cross the moraine for 25 min. and reach the glacier, which is traversed without difficulty to the (1½ hr.) Hochjoch (9465'). Retrospect of the Wildspitze; to the N.E. the Stubai Glaciers; to the E. the Kreuzspitze and Finailspitze; to the S. the Schwarze Wand and Graue Wand; to the S.W. the Schnalser-Tal with the Salurnspitze, Schwemser, and (left) part of the Ortler chain. We reach the end of the glacier in ¼ hr. more and descend along the rocks to the (¼ hr.) Schöne Aussicht Inn (8950'; poor), finely situated high above the Schnalser-Tal. The guide should not be dismissed here, but kept to Kurzras.

Excursions. The *Weisskugel (12,290'), ascended from the Schöne Aussicht Inn in 4 hrs. (guide 16 K.), via the Steinenschlag-Joch and Hinterets-Joch, is toilsome but highly interesting (shortest route; comp. pp. 287, 289). — The Gravwand (10,665'; beautiful view of the Ortler), Finailspitze (p. 286), and Schwemser (p. 299), may also be ascended hence. — To the Matscher-Tal over the Oberettes-Joch (10,665), 4½ hrs. to the Höller-Hütte (guide from Vent 16 K.), not difficult (shortest route from Vent to the upper Vintschgau). A marked path ascends along the Teufelseck (7303') to the Steinenschlag-Fernier, which it crosses to the (3½ hrs.) Joch (p. 299), and descends across the Oberettes-Fernier to the (1 hr.) Höller-Hütte (p. 299).

We descend on the right side of the Oberberg-Tal, by a stony path (sometimes over snow), to (1½ hr.) Kurzras (6590'; Inn, horses for hire), the highest cluster of houses in the Schnalser-Tal.

Excursions (guides, *Ant. and Wend. Nischler, Johann and Seraphin Gurschler, Thomas Ritz, Josef and Karl Gamper). Über den Langgrub-Joch (9990') or the Biidstöckl-Joch (10,225') to the Matscher-Tal (to the Höller-Hütte 6 hrs.), see p. 299 (guide 10 K.). — From Kurzras an easy route (7½ hrs.; bridle-path, marked; guide 12 K., desirable for the inexperienced; horse to the pass 4 K. 80 h.) leads to the S. over the (2½ hrs.) Taschel-Jochl (9050'), affording a fine view of the Ortler group, and then descends, passing the Kortscher-See (8270'; chalet) to the (1½ hr.) Kortscher Alp and through the Schlandervann-Tal to (3½ hrs.) Schlanders (p. 327; shortest way from the Oetztal-Hochjoch to the Martell-Tal).

A cart-road leads from Kurzras on the left bank of the Schnals-Bach, through meadows and larch-wood, affording a fine retrospect of the Weisskugel, to (1½ hr.) Ober-Vernagt (5330'; Edelweiss Inn), where it unites with the Niederjoch route (p. 286), and to (1½ hr.) Unser-Frau (4755'; Adler, well spoken of; Kreus; Hirsch).

From Unser-Frau a marked club-path leads via the Mastaun-Joch (9610') to the (5½ hrs.) Kortscher Alp (see above), forming the shortest route from the Oetztal-Niederjoch to Schlanders (guide 11 K.).

The valley contracts. After 1 hr. the path crosses to the right bank of the brook, and ascends to (10 min.) Karthaus (4355'; Rose, Kreus, both unpretending), an old monastery. To the E., far below, is the mouth of the Pfossen-Tal. The church of St. Katharina is seen on a steep rock on the opposite bank.

A bridle-path leads through the deep Pfossen-Tal, passing the chalets of Vorderkaser, Mitterkaser, and Rableit (rfmts.), to the (3½ hrs.) Eishöfe
(5810'; plain accommodation), at the foot of the Falschungspitze (over the Gurgler Eisjoch to Gurgl, see p. 260). An interesting pass (guide 12 K.) leads hence over (3 hrs.) Eisjoch am Bild (9540'), between the Hochwilde (11,405') and the Hohe Weisse (10,770'), to the (10 min.) Stettiner-Hütte (p. 301) and (3 hrs.) Pfiefer (p. 301).

From Karthaus we proceed along the slope, passing the church and traversing a larch-wood, and then descend to (1 hr.) Neu-Ratteis (3055'; Flora's Inn), where the carriage-road begins (omnibus to Schnalstal daily in 3/4 hr., fare 1 K.; one-horse carr. 5 K.; driving unpleasant for the nervous). It crosses the stream below (1 M.) Alt-Ratteis (2645'; inn) and leads through the 'wild and picturesque defile, where it is frequently hewn in the rock or supported by embankments of masonry, to the (3 1/2 M.) Schnalstal station on the Vinschgau railway (Hôtel Schnalstal). Thence to (12 1/2 M.) Meran railway in 1/2 hr.; one-horse carriage 7-8, two-horse 12-14 K.

The Gurgler-Tal, beginning at Zwieselstein (p. 283), is the E. ramification of the Oetztal. Crossing the Gurgler Ache at the church of Zwieselstein, the path ascends abruptly on the left bank, leaving the church to the right, and (1 hr.) above the mouth of the Timmelbach (p. 302) returns to the right bank. We again cross the stream twice, pass the chalets of Pillberg and Angern or Unter-Gurgl (5920'; Grüner's Inn), and reach (2 hrs.) Ober-Gurgl (6265'; Scheiber's Inn, 24 beds; good quarters also at the cure's), the loftiest village in Tyrol, situated in the midst of imposing scenery.

Excursions (guides, Jakob and Josef Ostrein, Joh. and Alois Klotz, Wendelin and Alois Samler, Alois, Josef, Martin, Rupert, and Valentin Scheiber).

To the Langtalereck, 2 1/2-3 hrs. (guide, not indispensable, 4 K.). The path ascends to the left, crossing the Gaisbach and the Rotmoosbach, to the Gurgler Gross-Alpe (7100'; occupied by cattle from Schnals), and to the (2 1/2-3 hrs.) Langtalereck (8040'), at the edge of the Langtal, high above the tongue of the glacier. The Grosse Gurgler Ferner (3580' in area) until lately formed a barrier across the mouth of the Langtal and dammed up the discharge of the Langtal Glacier. A lake 150 yds. long and 60 yds. broad was thus formed, the Gurgler Eissee, which, like the Rofensee (p. 257), formerly caused disastrous inundations. Owing to the receding of the glacier the lake has now disappeared. A small part only of the glacier is seen from this point; a better view is obtained by following the Ramol route (p. 290) for about 2 hrs. (finger-post), and then crossing the glacier to the left (guide necessary, 6 K.) to the (1 1/2 hr.) Karlsruher-Hütte Fidelitas, finely situated near the Steinerne Tisch (9460'; inn in summer). The Schwörenkamm (9345'; 3/4 hr.), Schallegel (11,515; 2 1/2 hrs.), Karlslpitze (11,390'; 4 hrs.), and Hochwilde (11,405'; 3-4 hrs.) may all be ascended hence (see pp. 290, 301). To the Stettiner-Hütte, see p. 301.

A walk to the Gaisberg-Fern is recommended (3 1/2-4 hrs. there and back; guide 4 K.). Beyond the bridge over the Gaisbach (see above) we ascend a marked path to the left to the (1 1/2 hr.) glacier (7750'), which may be safely explored from the N. lateral moraine (garnets are found here). — The Hohe Mutt (7655'; 2 hrs.; guide 4 K.), between the Gaisberg-Tal and the Rotmoos-Tal, affords an excellent survey of these valleys with their glaciers. The marked path ascends the grassy slope on the left bank of the Gaisbach. — The Hangerer (9900'; 4 hrs., via the Gurgler Alp; rather troublesome; guide 6 K.), between the Rotmoos-Tal and the Langtal, commands a much more extensive prospect.
The ascent of the *Schalfkogel* (11,515'; 6-6½ hrs.; two guides, 12 K. each, with descent to Vent 16 K.) is recommended to good walkers. From the (3½ hrs.) *Ramol-Haus* (see below) we ascend to the left over debris and snow, passing under the *Hintere Spiegalkogel* and the *Firmisan-Schneide* (11,485'), to the (1¼ hr.) *Firmisan-Joch* (10,595'), between the Firmisan-Schneide and the Schalfkogel. Hence we climb the snow arête to (1-1½ hr.) the summit. Admiring survey of the Oetzal Alps. The ascent from the *Karlruher-Hütte* is shorter (2½ hrs.). Descend to the W. across the Schalf-Ferner to the (2½ hrs.) *Sammoar-Hütte* (p. 286); or via the *Dien-Joch* (p. 286) to (4½ hrs.) Vent.

The *Grosse Ramolkogel* (11,650'), from the (3½ hrs.) *Ramol-Haus* (see below) in 2-2½ hrs. (guide 12, to Vent 16 K.; comp. p. 283); the *Hoche Hütte* (11,405'), from the *Karlruher-Hütte* (p. 289) in 3-4 hrs. (guide 14, to the Stettiner-Hütte 16 K.); the *Hohe First* (11,195'), from Gurgle across the *Gusberg Glacier* and the *Gusberg-Joch* in 5-6 hrs. (two guides at 11 K.; difficult, comp. p. 302); the *Liebener-Spitze* (14,160'; from Gurgle across the *Rotmoos* and *Gusberg Glaciers* in 5-6 hrs.; guide 12 K.); the *Kirchenkogel* (10,440'; 5½ hrs.; guide 12 K.); and the *Granatenkogel* (10,850'; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 12, to the *Essener-Hütte* 16 K.; see p. 302) are all fit for adepts only.

*Over the Ramol-Joch to Vent*, a magnificent route, free from difficulty, but somewhat fatiguing if there is much snow (7-7½ hrs.; guide 12 K.). Crossing the Ache about 10 min. above Gurgle, we ascend by a tolerable bridle-path (shady in the early morning) on the left side of the valley, enjoying an admirable view of the Gurgle and Langtal glaciers and of the bed of the Eissee (p. 289). We then mount more rapidly over debris to the (3½ hrs.) *Ramol-Haus* on the Köpfe (10,105'; plain inn), and over the small *Ramol Glacier* to the (3½ hr.) *Ramol-Joch* (10,595'), between the *Kleine Ramolkogel* (10,335') on the right and the *Hintere Spiegalkogel* (11,250') on the left. Splendid view towards the E. of the Gurgle and Langtal glaciers, over which tower the Langtaler-Jochspitze, the Hochwilde, Falschungspitze, etc., and towards the W. of the majestic Wildspitze. We descend over the *Spiegalkogel* and the moraine on its right side, and then by a better path over grassy slopes high up on the right side of the *Nieder-Tal*. Fine view, to the left, of the Niederjoch Glacier, as far as the Niederjoch, and, to the right, of the dazzling Similaun; more to the right is the Kreuzspitze, and facing us is the Tailletspitze. The path then descends in zigzags to the *Ramol Alp* (7265'), and through pine-wood, finally crossing the Venter Ache, to (3 hrs.) Vent (p. 284).

To the *Essener-Hütte* over the *Verwall-Joch* (9690'), 4-4½ hrs. (guide 8 K.) and thence in 3 hrs. to Schönau or in 6 hrs. to the *Katherin-Elisabeth-Haus* (p. 267), see p. 302. — To *Pfleders* over the Rotmoos-Joch (10,295'), between the Rotmooskogel and Scheiberkogel, 6½ hrs., laborious (guide 12 K.). On the S. side, ½ hr. beyond the pass, is the *Zwickauer-Hütte* (p. 301). Another fine and not difficult route leads over the *Langtauler-Joch* (9980') to *Pfleders* (8½ hrs.; two guides at 10 K. each). We may either cross the *Langtal Glacier* from the (2½ hrs.) *Langtauler Eck* (p. 289) to the (3½ hrs.) pass; or we may proceed from the (4 hrs.) *Karlruher-Hütte* (p. 289) over the *Schwärztenkamm* (steep) and then across the Langtauler Ferner to (2 hrs.) the Langtauler-Joch, between the Langtauler-Jochspitze (10,355') and the *Hochwilde* (11,405'). Thence we may either skirt the arête to the S. to the E. foot of the Hochwilde (ascended hence in 3/4 hr.; see p. 301) and to the (2 hrs.) Stettiner-Hütte (p. 301), or we may from the pass descend steeply to the E. to *Lasins* and (3½ hrs.) *Pfleders* (p. 301).

To the *Pfossen-Tal* over the Gurgle Eisjoch (10,290'), a fatiguing route (to Karthaus 10-11 hrs.; two guides at 16 K.). From the (4 hrs.) *Karlruher-Hütte* (p. 289) we ascend the Gurgle Glacier to the (2 hrs.) pass, between the Falschungspitze and the Hochwilde. View limited. Descent, steep and disagreeable, to (2½-3 hrs.) *Eishöfe* (6810') in the *Pfossen-Tal* (p. 288), or to the left to the (3½ hrs.) Stettiner-Hütte (p. 301).
53. The Pitztal.

The *Pitztal, a valley running parallel to the Oetztal on the W.,
deserves a visit for the sake of the splendid glaciers and mountains at its
head. A cart-track, practicable for small carriages, leads as far as *Mittelberg,
about 30 M. from Imst (walking preferable; guide or porter 14½ K.). A
mail-cart (2 seats) runs daily from Imst to Wenns (in 2½ hr., fare 2 K. 60 h.),
and every other day to Mittelberg (10 K).

Station Imst (2350'), 2½ M. to the S. of the town, see p. 277.
A narrow road leads hence to the S.E. to (1½ M.) Arzl (2895';
Unterwirt, Oberwirt, both fair), picturesquely situated at the foot of the
*Burgstall (3440'). We then ascend the valley, enlivened by
numerous farms, past (3 M.) the little *Bad Steinhof (*Inn, pens.
4 K.), which lies ⅓ M. to the right of the road, to (1½ M.)
Wenns (3195'; *Hüt. Pitztal, R. 11½-21½, pens. 6-8 K.; *Post, well
spoken of, R. 11½-2 K.; *Adler, moderate), a prettily situated village.

*Ober der Piller-Höhe to the Intal, 3½-4½ hrs., an easy route
guide 8 K., not indispensable). Good path via the village of *Piller (4425';
Hirsch, clean) to the (1 hr.) *Piller-Höhe on the *Gache Bück (5110'), on
the brink of the deep Intal. Descent by *Fluss to the (1 hr.),
Neuensohl or to (2 hrs.) *Landek (p. 279). — The *Venetberg (5245')
may be easily ascended from Wenns in ¾ hr., with guide (comp. p. 279). The red-marked path
leads via the *Hochoster Alp, the *Gamsstein, the *Kreuzjoch, and the *Wonne-

The road now descends, crosses the Pillerbach, and ascends the
narrow valley of the Pitzbach (passing Jerzens, on the left, above)
to the (3 M.) *Auf der Schön Inn (to the left the Stuibenbach
forms a picturesque fall). We again cross the brook several times
and pass the hamlets of Ritenried, *Wies (Gastl), *Zaunhof, and
Hairlach to (9 M.) *St. Leonhard (4575'; *Sonne or *Liesele, R. 1⅓ K.),
the chief place in the valley (576 inhab.).

The Rofelewand (10,985'; 5-6 hrs., with guide, 16 K.; difficult), ascended
via the Arzler Alp and the Totenkop-Ferner, commands a striking view.
— From St. Leonhard to Kaltenbrunn or Feuchten in the Kauner-Tal (p. 293)
over the *Wallfahrts-Jochl (Gaitruter-Scharte, 9145'), between the Peuschel-
kopf and Tristkopf, 7½ hrs., with guide (10 K.), laborious.

Beyond (3½ M.) *Pößnitz (Alte Post) we pass several waterfalls
and the hamlets of *Neurur and *Trenkwald, to (6 M.) *Plangeros
(5300'; *Franz Kirschner's Inn, very fair), the last village.

Excursions (guides, see p. 292). To the W. of Plangeros a marked
path ascends via the Plangeros Alp to the (3 hrs.) *Kaunergrat-Hütte (8800';
provision-depot), whence adepts may ascend the *Watzespitz (11,615'; 2½ hrs.;
guide 14 K.), the Verril,espitz (11,245'; 2½ hrs.; guide 12 K.), and the
Schwabenkopf (11,085'; 2½ hrs.; guide 12 K.); all difficult. The ascent of the
*Rostitzkogel (11,480'), over the Plangeros and Seekarle Glaciers in 4 hrs.,
with guide (10 K.), is an attractive glacier expedition; descent on the S.
side to the Rostitz-Joch and the Rifflsee (p. 292). — Over the Madatsch-Joch
to Feuchten, from Plangeros 7-8 hrs. (guide 12 K.), not difficult. From the
(3 hrs.) *Kaunergrat-Hütte across the Plangeros Glacier to the (½ hr.)
Madatsch-Joch (9985'), to the N. of the Watzespitz, descent over the
Madatsch Glacier and through the steep Madatsch-Tal to *Wolfschtrr
(p. 294); or (preferable) from the Madatsch Glacier over the arête between the
Madatschspitze (9455'; easily ascended in ½ hr.) and Schwabenkopf to the
(2 hrs.) *Verpel-Hütte (p. 292), and through the Verpel-Tal to (1½ hr.)
Feuchten (p. 294). — From Trenkwald (see above) over the Verpel-Joch
(9280') to Feuchten, 7½ hrs. (guide 12 K.), fatiguing. Ascent over the
Neururer Glacier to the (4 hrs.) pass, with a splendid view; descent to the (2 hrs.) Verpest-Hütte (6560'; provision-depot) and (1 1/2 hrs.) Feuchten.

The *Hohe Geige (11,140'), ascended from Plangeros to the E. by a club-path via the Weissmaurach-Kar in 5 1/2-6 hrs. (guide 12 K.), is laborious but very interesting (see p. 282). — Puikogel (10,975'), from Tieflehn via the Wasseraut and the S. arête in 6 hrs. (guide 10 K.), trying.

From Trenkwald to Huben in the Oetztal over the Breiteilner-Joch (3660'), 7-8 hrs., guide 10 K., see p. 282. — From Plangeros to Huben over the Weissmaurach-Joch (5500'), 6 hrs., guide 12 K., repaying.

Beyond Plangeros, we pass the houses of Tieflehn and Montarfen, and reach (3 M.) Mittelberg (5690'; *Kirschner's Inn, R. 11/2, pens. 5 K.), the last hamlet, beautifully situated within view of the imposing *Mittelberg Glacier (p. 285). A visit to the glacier is interesting (to the end of it, at a height of 6290', 3/4 hr.).


A club-path (guide, 5 K., not indispensable) ascends along the right side of the Mittelberg Glacier to (3 hrs.) the *Braunschweiger Hütte on the Kaarlesköpfe (9050'; inn in summer), which commands a splendid view of the Mittelberg Glacier, the Wildspitze, etc.

Ascents (tariff from the Braunschweiger-Hütte. The Mittagskogel (10,375'; guide 5-6 K.), ascended hence in 2-2 1/2 hrs., or from Mittelberg by a direct path in 4 1/2 hrs., affords the best survey of the Mittelberg Glacier and its environs. — The Hintere Brennenkogel (11,225'; 4 hrs.; guide 9 K.), the Rechte Fernerkogel (10,830') and Linke Fernerkogel (10,750') each 3-4 hrs.; guide 7 K.), the Innere Schwarze Schneide (11,055'; 2 1/2-3 hrs.; guide 7 K.), the Kaarleskogel (10,180'; 1 1/2 hr.; guide 7 K.), and the Southern Polleskogel (9965'; 1 1/2 hr.; guide 7 K.) are the chief ascents from this point.

The *Wildspitze (12,380') from the Braunschweiger-Hütte by the Mittelberg Glacier, the Mittelberg-Joch, and the névé of the Tauchach Glacier, takes 3 hrs. or from Mittelberg-Haus (see below) by the Tauchach Glacier 4 1/2-5 hrs. (two guides at 13, to Vent 19 K.). Descent to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Breslauer-Hütte, see p. 284 (guide 16 K.); to the (3 hrs.) Vernag-Hütte (guide 18 K.): shortest route to the Schnalsertal, see p. 285.

Passes. To Sölden over the Pitztaler-Joch (9830'), 7 hrs. (guide from Mittelberg 12 K.), not difficult. From the (3 hrs.) Braunschweiger-Hütte club-path to the (1 hr.) pass, between the Polleskogel and Kaarleskogel. Grand view. We descend (wire-rope) by the N. margin of the Rettenbach Glacier to the Rettenbach-Tal and (3 hrs.) Sölden (p. 283). — A somewhat more fatiguing route crosses the Polles-Joch (9635'), to the N.E. of the Pitztaler-Joch, and descends over the Polles-Fern to the (7 1/2 hrs.) Huben (p. 282).

To Heiligkreuz over the Pitztaler-Joch and Seiter-Joch (9657'), 7-8 hrs. (guide 15 K.), laborious; see p. 285. A preferable route leads to Vent over the *Taufkar-Joch (p. 285; 8-9 hrs.; two guides at 15 K.).

To the Tauchach-Haus, 3 hrs. (guide 5 K., not indispensable).

From Mittelberg we ascend to the S.W. on the right bank of the Tauchach-Bach to the (1 1/4 hr.) end of the Tauchach Glacier, and to the right over the moraine and grassy slopes to the (11/4 hr.) Tauchach-Haus (7985'; inn in summer), affording a fine view of the Tauchach Glacier, with its imposing ice-falls and its glistening snow-peaks.

To the Rifelsee (7320'; from Mittelberg 1 1/2 hr.; guide 3 K.), attractive, by a marked path diverging to the right from the Tauchach route. The Muttenkopf (7705'), to the E. of the lake (marked path; 1 1/2 hr.) affords a fine survey of the Mittelberg and Tauchach glaciers. We may descend
from the Riffelsee into the Taschach-Tal, where we join the path to the Taschach-Haus (p. 292) near the end of the glacier. — The Blickspitze (11,415') and the Eiskastenspitze (10,060'), each ascended from the Taschach-Haus by the Eiskasten Glacier in 4 hrs. (guide 12 K.), are laborious. — Wildspitze, see pp. 282, 284. — Rostitskogel (11,180'), from the Riffelsee 4 1/2 hrs., with guide (10 K.), see p. 291.

To the Gepatsch-Haus over the Oelgruben-Joch, 7 1/2 hrs., a fine route, and not difficult (guide 14 K., incl. the Hintere Oelgrubenspitze 10 K.). To the (2 1/2 hrs.) Taschach-Haus, see p. 292. We descend on the W. side of the hill to the left to the Besezgerten Glacier, which we ascend without difficulty (enjoying, farther up, a fine retrospect of the Wildspitze) to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Oelgruben-Joch (9885'), between the Vordere (r.) and the Hintere Oelgrubenspitze (11,710'); ascended by experts from the Joch in 1 hr., see p. 294. View from the pass limited; to the left, below, is the Hintere Oelgruben Glacier, with its huge moraines. Descent over debris and grassy slopes to the (2 hrs.) Gepatsch-Haus (p. 294). — Two other passes into the Kauner-Tal are the Rostits-Joch (11,005'), between the Rostitskogel (see above) and the Löcherkogel (10,900'), 8 hrs. from Mittelberg to Riefenfah; and the Wurmtaler-Joch (10,230'), between the Habmesköpfe and Wurmtaler Kopf (9 hrs. to Gepatsch); both fatiguing (guide 12 K.).

54. From Landeck to Mals and Spodining
(Trafoi, Meran).

481/2 M. Mail Coach (11 seats) to Mals in summer twice daily in 8 1/2 hrs. (fare 13 K. 80, box-seats 16 K. 50 h.); to Spodining in 10 hrs. (16 K. or 19 K. 50 h.). Tourists' Coach (18 seats) to Mals twice daily in 9 1/2 hrs. (13-14 K.); Diligence (unlimited number of seats) twice daily in 9 hrs. (10 K. 64 h.). Extra-Post with two horses, without changing carriages, from Landeck to Mals 71 K. 73 h. Private carriages from Landeck to Nauders with one horse 26, with two horses 45 K., to Mals 40 and 70 K. and 10 per cent for driver's fee. — From Mals to Spodining, 5 M., railway in 24 min.; thence to Meran, 31 1/2 M., railway in 2 hrs. (see R. 59). — The Mail Coach and the Tourist Coach starting from Landeck at 6 or 7 a.m. proceed directly to Trafoi (arrival about 7.30 p.m.).

Landeck (2670'), see p. 279. — The road skirts the right bank of the Inn, which here forces its way through a narrow defile. To the left are Fliess (over the Gache Bick to the Pitztal, see p. 291) and the ruined castle of Pienegy. The road ascends past the Neuen Zoll Inn to the (51/2 M.) Ponilatzser-Brücke (2820'), where the Tyrolean 'Landsturm' nearly annihilated the Bavarian invaders in 1703 and 1809 (monument, erected in 1904). Before Prutz, by the road-side, is an open basin with chalybeate water.

71/2 M. Prutz (2840'); *Post or Rose; Gemse; Zum Ortler; guides, Jos. and Alois Kathrein), where the road returns to the right bank, lies at the entrance to the Kauner-Tal.

From the bridge a footpath ascends in 40 min., and a narrow road (for small vehicles) in 1 hr. to Ladis (3935'); *Kur-Hotel, R. 1/2-2 1/2, pens. 5 1/2-7 K.), a sulphur-bath on a small lake, which may also be reached from Bied (p. 294) by a new road in 1 1/2 hr. About 2 M. farther up (carriage-road) is Obladis (4545'), a well-equipped establishment with mineral and sulphur springs (R. 2-5, board 4 1/2 K.), finely situated near the wood at the base of the Schönjochl (3180'); easily ascended in 3 1/2 hrs.; shelter-hut 10 min. below the top. — To the Roopletskopf and the Ascher-Hütte see p. 257.

From Prutz to the Gepatsch-Haus, a fine excursion of 6-7 hrs. (diligence to Feichten in summer daily in 2 hrs., 1 K. 20 h.; carriage and pair from Prutz 13 K., from Landeck 24 K.; letters delivered daily at the Gepatsch-Haus in summer). The Kauner-Tal runs to the E. as far as Kaltenbrunn,
then towards the S., parallel with the Pitztal, to the central mass of the Oetztal Mts. The road ascends through the wooded valley, at first on the left bank of the Faggenbach and then on the right, past the (11/2 hr.) Alpengros Inn (11/2 hr. farther a footpath diverges to the left to Kaltenbrunn). At (11/2 hr.) Nufels (4155) the road joins the bridle-path. The latter, which is 20 min. longer but affords much freer views, diverges to the left from the road, about 1/4 M. from Prutz, crosses the Faggenbach near the church of Faggen, and ascends on the right bank to (9 hr.) Kauns (3455') and (11/2 hr.) Kaltenbrunn (4140'; Eckhardt), a prettily-situated resort of pilgrims (over the Wallfahrts-Joch to the Pitztal, see p. 291); thence to (20 min.) Nufels. The road goes on via Verögtschen (on the left the nine falls of the Gaisbach) to (1 hr.) Feuchten (4175'; *Hirsch), the last village in the valley, situated at the mouth of the Verpei-Tal. [The Rote Schrofen (8819') *View) is easily ascended hence in 31/2 hrs. (guide 8 K., desirable). A club-path descends to the left to the (2 hrs.) Verpei-Hütte (p. 292). The ascents of the Schwabenkopf (11,085'), the Rofelewand (10,995'), and the Grieskopel (10,715') are all difficult (two guides necessary, 16 K. each). Over the Verpei-Joch, the Matadisch-Joch, the Rostitz-Joch, or the Wurmlaier-Joch to the Pitztal (guides 12-14 K., see p. 293.) — Farther up the bridle-path crosses the brook twice, and then follows the right bank, passing the farms of Wolf-kehr, Platt, Riefenhof, and Am See. Above the Rostitz Alp we cross to the left bank, then return to the right by the second bridge, and ascend by the Gepatschloch to the (31/2-4 hrs.) Gepatsch-Haus (6520'; Inn in summer, 32 beds), picturesquely situated opposite the imposing Gepatsch Glacier (upwards of 6 M. long). Adjacent is the chapel of Maria im Schnee. About 20 min. to the S.W., on the left bank of the Faggenbach, which forms three falls farther up, is the Gepatsch Alp (6230').

Excursions (guides, Jos. Alois Praxmarer, Sen. and Jun., Joh. Praxmarer, Albert, Johann, Karl, and Rudolf Mark, Franz Gfalt, Franz Lentisch. J. J. and Karl Penz, Daniel Wolf, and J. A. Maas of Feuchten). — To the Rauhenkopf-Hütte (3 hrs.; guide 6 K.). From the Gepatsch-Haus we proceed towards the S. to the (5 hr.) end of the glacier, and thence by a club-path to the left via the Schaf Alp and along the slope of the Wonnetkopf (10,100'), until in about 1 hr. we are opposite the Kleine Raue Kopf (8240'). We then cross the glacier, which presents no difficulty here, to (9 hr.) the Rauhenkopf-Hütte (8960'; provision depot), with a fine view of the imposing environment (grander still is the view from the Grosse Raue Kopf, 9810', easily reached from the hut in 1/4 hr.). — The Vordere or Äussere Oelgrubenspitze (11,155'); 41/2-5 hrs.; guide 11 K.; arduous), a splendid point of view, is ascended by adepts by following the route to the Oelgruben-Joch (p. 293) for 11/2 hr., then diverging to the left by a narrow path, farther on traversing débris, snow (steep at places), and finally rocks to the (21/2-3 hrs.) summit. Magnificent panorama of the Oetztal mountains. The Hintere or Innere Oelgrubenspitze (10,710'), ascended via the Oelgruben-Joch in 41/2 hrs. (guide 10 K.; comp. p. 293), is easier but also fit for experts only. The descent may be made via the S.E. arete to the Wonnet Glacier and the path to the Rauhenkopf-Hütte (see above; to the Gepatsch-Haus 3 hrs.). — The Weisssee spitze (11,595') is ascended from the (3 hrs.) Rauhenkopf-Hütte (see above) in 3 hrs. over the Grosse Raue Kopf (9810') and the Gepatsch Glacier (not difficult for experts; guide 12, to Hinterkirch 18 K.). The descent may be made on the W. side across the Falgin-Joch (10,185') and through the Falgin-Tal, or to the S. over the Mühluhansen Glacier (difficult to the (21/2-3 hrs.) Weisskugel-Hütte (p. 297). — The Glockturn (11,010'; 41/2-5 hrs.; guide 12 K.), toilsome. Ascent through the Riff-Tal and across the Riff Glacier. Descent by the Riff-Joch (10,310') to Badurschel (p. 295; guide 15 K.), or over the Krumgapen Glacier and the Krumgapen-Charlits (9870') to Langtaufers (guide 16 K.).

Passes (comp. Map, p. 282). To Mitteberg in the Pitztal via the Oelgruben-Joch (9885'), 7-5 hrs. (guide 14 K.), see p. 293. — To the Brunschweiger-Hütte (p. 292) via the Rauhenkopf-Hütte (where the night may be spent), the Gepatsch-Joch (10,640'), the Gross-Vernagt Glacier, the Brochkogel-Joch (ca. 11,180'), between the Petersen-Spitzen (11,525') and the Hintere
Brochkogel (11,930'), the crevassed Taschach Glacier, the Mittelberg-Joch (10,400), and the Mittelberg Glacier, a magnificent glacier-tour of 10-12 hrs., not difficult if the snow be in good condition. The ascent of the Wilspitze may be combined with it (comp. p. 284). — To Vent (p. 284) over the Gepatsch-Joch, 9-10 hrs., difficult (two guides at 20 K.; see p. 283); better over the Kesselwand-Joch and Guslar-Joch (two guides at 20 K.; p. 285). The night may be spent in the Rauhenkopf-Hütte (p. 294) or the Vernagt-Hütte (p. 284). — To Langtaupers over the Weisssee-Joch (6-7 hrs.; guide 10 K., to the Weisskugel-Hütte 12 K.), a fine route. From the Gepatsch Alp we ascend to the right of the Nöderberg and through the Krumgangpen-Tal, and traverse the moraine of the Weisssee Glacier to the (2 hrs.) Weisssee (8515'), at the foot of the beautiful Weissseespitzen (11,595'). Our route now ascends abruptly to the right over turf, debris, and snow to the iron cross on the (1½ hr.) Weisssee-Joch (9745'), to the N.W. of the Wiesjackettskopf (10,265'). We descend by a steep path over rocks, debris, and turf (3/4 hr., a good spring) into the Malag-Tal, commanding a good survey of the mountains enclosing the Langtaufener-Tal (p. 297). Above the hamlet of (2 hrs.) Malag we either proceed to the left to (1½ hr.) the Weisskugel-Hütte (p. 297) or descend to the right to (1½ hr.) Hinterkirch, in the Langtaufener-Tal (p. 297), and to (2 hrs.) Graun (p. 296). — To Radurschel over the Kaiser-Joch (9660'), laborious and unattractive (to the Radurschel-Haus, see below, 6 hrs.; guide 12 K.). The Riffel-Joch (10,310'), to the N. of the Glockturn, and the Glockturn-Joch (10,040'), to the S. of it, are both fatiguing (6-7 hrs.; guide 14 K. each; see below).

10 M. Ried (2875'; *Post; Krone; Kreuz), a thriving village, with the castle of Sigmundsried, the seat of a district-court.

Excursions. A fine view is obtained from the Belvedere (3/4 hr.), whence we may go on by a forest-path to the (3/4 hr.) Wiener-Hütte, and back direct to (1½ hr.) Ried. Pleasant walks also (paths marked) to (1½ hr.) Fendels (4450'), to the (3/4 hr.) Burgschrofen (5295'), to the (1 hr.) Schneider-Joch (interesting cave), and other points. — To Ladis and Obadlis, see p. 293.

A steep bride-path on the left bank of the Inn ascends via Fauer, behind which opens the gorge of the Beutelbach, to (1½ hr.) Serfaus (4680'; Inn), a high-lying village with an old church, and (1 hr.) Fiss (4710'; Kofler). From Fiss we may return via (1 hr.) Ladis to (3/4 hr.) Ried. From Serfaus we may ascend the Hezechnkopf (9965'), via the Arrer-Joch (8495') and the Mamer-Joch (8840'), in 5 hrs. (guide; interesting but fatiguing). Over the Furgl-Joch (9000') to the (5 hrs.) Ascher-Hütte, see p. 257.

The road now ascends gradually over the alluvial deposits at the mouth of the Stelanzer-Bach to (13½ M.) Tössens (3055'), crosses the Inn at (14 M.) Bruggen, passes the Tschupach Inn, and reaches—

19¼ M. Pfunds (3185'), picturesquely situated at the entrance to the Radurschel-Tal, and consisting of two villages: Stuben (Post, R. 1-2 K.; Kreuz, well spoken of; Traube), on the highroad on the left bank of the Inn, and Pfunds, on the right bank.

Excursions (guides, Frz. Jennewein and Aug. Oberhofer of Pfunds). The Radurschel-Tal (comp. Map, p. 282), 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 Glockturm (see below). A cart-road, steep at the beginning only, leads through wood on the left side of the valley, past the mouths of the Pfundsers-Tscheytal (left) and the (1½ hr.) Sadener-Tal (right); then on the right bank (passing after 3/4 hr. a shooting-lodge on the left bank, at the entrance to the Nauderer-Tscheytal) to (1 hr.) the beautifully situated Radurschel-Haus (6365'; inn in summer). About 1½ hr. farther up is the fine Alpl Fall, formed by the Radurschelbach. — From the Radurschel-Haus to the top of the Glockturn (11,010'; 6 hrs.; guide 11 K.), over the Riffel-Joch, very laborious (comp. p. 294). The night may be spent in the Alpl-Hütte (7640'), 1½ hr. from the Radurschel-Haus. — From the Radurschel-Haus over the Kaiser-Joch
(9660') to the (10 hrs.; guide 15 K.) Gepatsch-Haus, see p. 295. Other passes lead from the head of the valley to the S. over the Radurschel-Schartl (9420') to Hinterkirch in Langtaufers (see p. 297; guide 14 K.), from the Nauderer-Tscheytal to the S. over the Tscheyer-Schartl (9200') to Langtaufers (guide 13 K.), and to the W. over the Tachey-Joch (3535') to Nauders (guide 11 K.); and from the Saderer-Tal over the Saderer or Labauer-Joch (7905') to Nauders (6 hrs. from Pfunds, guide 8 K.). The ascent of the Schmalzkopf (see below) may easily be combined with this pass.

From Pfunds to Samnaun and across the Zeihler-Joch to Ischgl in the Patznaun valley (10 hrs.; guide 16 K.), see p. 256.

About 1½ M. above Pfunds the road crosses the Inn by the Cajetan-Brücke, and gradually ascends on the right bank, being hemmed in the perpendicular rock at places, and passing through three tunnels and two avalanche-galleries. Picturesque views of the narrow valley of the Inn. One of the finest points is at (23 M.) Hoch-Finstermünz (3730'; *Hotel, R. 2½-6, B. 1 K. 20 h., D. 4 K., pens. 8-12 K.), a cluster of houses on the roadside, 480' below which is Alt-Finstermünz, with its old tower and bridge over the Inn.

The road now quits the Inn and enters (to the left) the valley of the Stille Bach, passing the small Fort Nauders. It then ascends in a long bend (old road shorter for walkers) to —

27½ M. Nauders (4480'; Post, R. 1½-4, pens. 5-8 K., very fair; Adler, Mondseein, both well spoken of; Löwe), a large village (1100 inhab.), with the old Schloss Naudersberg, the seat of the local authorities. The Cemetery, on a hill about 1/4 M. to the E., commands a fine view of the Ortler.

Highroad to the W. to the Engadine via Martinsbruck, see Baedeker's Switzerland. From the highest point of this road (4620'), and from the Norbertshöh (4510'; ½ hr. from Nauders), just to the left of it, we have fine views of the Lower Engadine. A more extensive view is afforded by the Piz Lat (9200'; 4 hrs.; guide 8 K.), to the W., and by the Schmalzkopf or Labauer Kopf (8930'; 4 hrs.; guide 6 K.; Alois Salzgeber of Nauders), to the N.E. (see above).

The road gradually ascends on the right bank of the Stille Bach to (31 M.) the Reschen-Scheideck (4900'), its culminating point, the watershed between the Inn and the Adige. A little beyond the village of (32½ M.) Reschen (4890'; Höt. Stern, Reschen-Scheideck, both very fair; Alpenrose; Adler), which lies near the small green Reschen-See, a striking View of the Ortler chain is disclosed: on the left the Laaser Spitze and the Tschenylser Hochwand, farther distant the Cevale, then the lofty pyramid of the Königspitze, and lastly, to the right, the Ortler (p. 339), forming the central point of the imposing picture the whole way to St. Valentijn.

Through the wooded Rojen-Tal, which opens here on the W., a marked path leads over the Russas-Scharte (9900'), between the Griankopf and the Piz Craialta, to the (5-6 hrs.; guide 7 K.) Pforzheimer-Hütte (p. 298). The ascents of the Griankopf (9610'), Piz Craialta (9490'), and Russasspitz (9669') may be easily combined with this route.

The Etsch, Ital. Adige, rises near Reschen, flows through the lake of Reschen, and afterwards through the Mittersee and Haidersee. We next reach (33½ M.) Graun (4880'; *Hôtel-Pens. Wenter, R. 2-6, board 5 K.; Zum Ortler, pens. 5-6 K., very fair; Traube
or Post; Adler; Lamm; guide, Jak. Noggler), a village at the entrance to the Langtauf erer-Tal (in the background the Weissseespitze).

A pleasant excursion (guide desirable, 6 K.) may be made to the S.E., over pastures and through woods, up to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Grauner Alp and to the (3 hrs.) Jäckl (9515'), the highest point of the arête, commanding a magnificent view of the Ortstal, Engadine, and Ortler Alps.

The Langtauf erer-Tal is traversed by a good cart-road (practicable for small vehicles as far as Hint erkir ch; guide to the Weisskugel-Hütte 8, porter 6 1/2 K.) on the right bank of the Carlin bach, passing Bedross and Kapron, to (2 hrs.) Pratzen or Hinterkir ch (6060'; Noggler's Inn, rustic). At the hamlet of Mal ag (6260'; Höt. Joos), 1/2 hr. farther up, the magnificent glacier-girt head of the valley is disclosed to view. Beyond the hotel we cross the Malag brook and ascend to the left to the (1 1/4 hr.) Schaf Alp and across the Malaginbach to the (3/4 hr.) Weisskugel-Hütte (8225'; provision-depot), finely situated above the tongue of the Langtauf er Glacier. — Ascents (guides, Christian and Fried. Hohenegger, Johann and Ant. Stecher, Johann Kuppl wielser, Christ. and Joh. Thöni, Josef Blaas). The *Weisskugel (12,290'; two guides at 18 K., with descent to the Höller-Hütte 25, to the Hochjoch-Hospiz or to Kurzers 27 K.) may be scaled in 5 1/2-6 hrs. from the Weisskugel-Hütte by the Langtauf er Glacier, the Weisskugel-Joch (11,000'), and the Hintereis-Joch (11,370'), a laborious ascent (comp. p. 287). — The ascent of the *Weissseespitz e (11,595'), from the Weisskugel-Hütte via the Mühlhans en Glacier in 4 hrs. or over the Malag Glacier 4 1/2 hrs., is highly attractive and not hard for experts (2 guides at 13 K.). The descent may be made to the Rauhenkopf-Hütte and the Gepatsch-Haus (comp. p. 294). — The Freibrunnen spitze (11,080'), ascended from Hint erkir ch in 5-6 hrs. by the Mal ager Alp and the Langgrub Glacier (guide 14, to the Höller-Hütte 21 K.), is laborious; magnificent view. — Scha fkopf (9845'), to the N.W. of Hint erkir ch 3 1/2 hrs. (guide 5, with descent to Nauders 10 K.), repaying and not difficult. — Danze bell (10,315'), from Kapron through the Kühtal in 5-6 hrs. (guide 12 K.), fatiguing. The descent may be made to the S.W. over the Zerzerkog p (9770') and through the Planeil-Tal to (4 hrs.) Mals. — Passes. Over the Weissseespitz e-Joch to Gepatsch (7 hrs. from Hint erkir ch, guide 10 K.), see p. 294. — Over the Langtauf erer-Joch to the Hochj och-Hospiz (5-6 hrs. from the Weisskugel-Hütte; two guides at 23 K.; fatiguing), see p. 286. — To the Matscher-Joch over the Planeil-Scharte (10,145') and the Mats cher-Joch (10,45'5), between the Freibrunnen spitze and the Rabenkopf (guide 17 K.), or over the Bärenbart-Joch (10,790'), 8 hrs. to the Höller-Hütte (guide 20 K.), trying glacier-tours (p. 299). — To Radurschel, see p. 296.

The road crosses the Carlin bach, here confined by embankments, and leads past the Mittersee to —

37 1/2 M. St. Valent in auf der Haide (4820'; Post, 1/2 M. to the S., very fair; Lamm; guide, Heinrich Stecher), formerly a hospice, situated between the Mittersee and the Haiders ee.

The Pforzheimer-Hütte (see p. 298) may be reached hence by a marked path in 4 hrs. (guide 6 K.). To the S. of the Haiders ee we diverge to the right and, skirting the slope of the Schaft berg, ascend the wooded Zerzer-Tal to the (2 hrs.) Oberdörfer Alp (6600') and (1 hr.) the saddle (7660') to the S. of the Vernungspitze (p. 298), whence we descend to the (1 1/2 hr.) Pforzheimer-Hütte.

Below the Haiders ee begins the monotonous Malser Haide, which the road traverses, still commanding a view of the majestic Ortler. To the right lies the village of Bur geis (3985'; Kreuz), with its red spire and the castle of Fürstenburg, once a summer-seat of the bishops of Coire and now a conventual brewery. The white Benedictine abbey of Marienberg, with its many windows, lies on the hill to the right.

43 M. Mals (3435'; Post or Adler, R. 1 1/2-4, B. 1 K.; Bär, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2 K.; Kaiserkrone; Einhorn; Hirsch; Lamm), a village
of Roman origin, in the Upper Vinschgau. The church contains a good picture by Knoller, representing the Death of Joseph.

Excursions (guide, Anton Schöpf). The mountain-slope to the E. (5-10 min. ascent) has been laid out as Pleasure Grounds, with benches, etc., and commands a fine view of the Vinschgau and the Ortler. — The Spitzige Lun (7625') and the Hohe Joch (8600'), ascended by club-paths in 3 or 4 hrs., respectively (guide 8-10 K.), command superb views of the Ortler Alps. The descent may be made to Match (p. 299).

About 1 M. to the W. of Mals lies Schleis, at the entrance of the Schlining-Tal, which here forms a deep gorge. Visitors may either ascend by a marked path from Schleis, passing the Polsterhof, on the S. side of the valley; or (preferable) they may proceed via Burgeis (p. 297) and the convent of Marienberg, on the N. side, to (2 hrs.) the village of Schlining (5680'); Stadt Pforzheim; Edelweisse; guides, Matth. Bernhart and Josef Patscheider.

About 2'/2 hrs. farther up, above the Schwarte Wand, is the Pforzheimer Hütte (7380'; Ion in summer), commanding a fine view of this club-hut is the starting-point for the ascents of the Pollerkopf (9490'; 2'/2-3 hrs.), Fernerspitze (9700'; 3 hrs.), Schladern (9860'; 3 hrs.), Fernerspitze (9970'; 2'/2 hrs.), Sassasspitze (9665'; magnificent view; 2'/2-3 hrs.), Piz Craiatta (9490'; 2'/2-3 hrs.), Griankopf (9815'; 2'/2-3 hrs.; guide for each of these 9 K.); Piz Rims (9105'; 2 hrs.; guide 8 K.); Piz Sesvenna (10,570'; 4-5 hrs.), Piz Maipitach or Montpitschen (10,350'; 4-5 hrs.), Forstrüta (10,450'; 4-5 hrs.), Piz Plazer (10,490'; 3'/2-4 hrs.), Piz Cristannes (10,235'; 3'/2-4 hrs.), Piz Cornet (9990'; 3'/2-4 hrs.), Piz Lischnawma (10,200'; 5-5'/2 hrs.), Piz Tienna (9995'; 5 hrs; guide for each of the last eight 10 K., with descent to Scarl 14 K.); Piz Schaliambert (9555'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 14 K.); to Schuls 18 K.); and Piz Madlain (10,175'; 6-7 hrs.; difficult; guide 14 K.). — From the Pforzheimer Hut over the Schlining Pass (Sur Sass; 7540') into the Swiss Val d'Uina and to Schuls. 5'/2-6 hrs., with guide (the direct ascent to the upper Uina Alp is difficult and fit for experienced climbers only; better by a circuit via Piz Mesdi). — Over the Furlo Sesvenna (ca. 9050') to (4 hrs.) Scarl, easy (marked path, guide 4 K.); see Baedeker's Switzerland.

Pedestrians on their way to Prad and Trafoi may avoid the sunny and fatiguing route through the valley of the Adige from Mals to Prad via Spondinig by proceeding southwards from Mals to (1'/2 M.) Glurns (see below), crossing the artificial bed of the Adige, and skirting the base of the mountains to (3 M.) Lichtenburg (inn), charmingly situated amidst fruit-trees, and commanded by a castle of the same name (p. 299), to (1'/2 M.) Agurns, a village with a ruined castle, and lastly to (7/4 M.) Prad.

— Glurns (2975'); Krone; Sonne; Grüner Baum, well spoken of, R. 1 K. 1 K. 60 l.), a small town enclosed by walls and gate-towers, with an ancient church, and an old castle, partly restored and occupied, is frequented as a summer-resort (new walks and pleasure-grounds). It is the starting-point for several interesting excursions (guide, Jos. Plangger). To the *Glurner Köpf (7880'; 4 hrs.; guide, 6 K., not indispensable), easy and attractive (marked path); splendid view of the Vinschgau, the Ortler, and the Oetztal snow-mountains. The Cliavalatsch (Obere Köpf; 9065'), via the Glurner Köpf in 5'/2 hrs. (marked path; guide 10, with descent to Gomagoi or Trafoi 12 K.), affords a striking view of the Ortler. The Piz Montpitschen (10,350'; 7'/2 hrs.; 10 K.) and Piz Sesvenna (10,570'; 8-9 hrs.; 12 K.) are better ascended from the Pforzheimer-Hütte (see above).

To the Münster-Tal. A good road leads from Mals (diligence to Münster twice daily in 2 hrs.) via Laatsch, on the left bank of the Rambach, to (5 M.) Taufers (4040'; Adler, Tiroler Hof, both very fair), a lothily-situated village with three churches and overlooked by three ruined castles. About 3/4 M. farther on is the Swiss frontier and beyond it (7/4 M.) Münster, Rom. Mustair (4100'; Höh.-Pens. Münsterhof; Piz Cliavalatsch; Hirsch), the first Swiss village, with a large Benedictine nunnery (now a school for girls). The road now descends and crosses the Rambach, passes the Au da Pisch, a fine waterfall in a wooded ravine on the left, and leads via Stelva to (1'/2 M.) Santa Maria (4350'; *Schweizerhof; *HöTel Stevio; Weisses Kreuz; Piz Umbrai), a large village at the entrance to the Val Muranza,
which is traversed by the new "Umbrail Road to the Contoniera Santa Maria on the Stelvio (diligence in summer twice daily in 3 hrs., see p. 331). — From Santa Maria over the Ofen Pass to Zernez or through the Val da Scurt to Schuls, see Baedeker's Switzerland.

The station of the Vinschgau Railroad (p. 327) is about 1/2 M. to the S., below the village. On the hillside to the left rises the venerable tower of the Fröölchsburg. The railway skirts the hill of Tartsch (3375'; Hilpold) and, leaving Glurns (p. 298) on the right, leads to (45 1/2 M.) Schludérs (3015'; Schweizerhof, very fair; Post; Rössl; Orler; Kreuz), at the mouth of the Matscher-Tal. To the left rises the Churburg (3265'), a chateau of Count Trapp, containing a collection of armour (not always accessible).

The Matscher-Tal (comp. Map, p. 283), Fair cart-roads lead from Tartsch (see above, 11 1/2 hr.) and from Mals or Schluderns (2 hrs.; porter to Matsch 3, to the Höller-Hütte 8 K.) to Matsch (5160'; Zur Weisskugel, R. 1 K. 60 h.; guides, Mat. Teichgyrf, Jos. and Matth. Heinisch. Ser. Thanet, Mich. Telser, J. J. Renner, and Alois Frank), prettily situated on a mountain-terrace, with a fine view of the Vinschgau, Orler, etc. About 1 M. below, on a rocky knoll above the ravine of the Salurnbach, are the ruins of Ober-Matsch and Unter-Matsch (descent hence along the aqueduct to Schluderns not advisable). Easy ascents made from Matsch are the Hohe Joch (8900'; 3 hrs.; guide 8 K.; comp. p. 298), the Remspitze (10,510'; 5 hrs.; 11 K.), the Litzenspitze (10,510'; 5 hrs.; 11 K.), and the Hohe Kreuzjoch (9790'; 4 1/2 hrs.; 8 K.). The ascent of the Hochall (10,770'), accomplished from the Glieshöfe in 5 hrs. (guide 14 K.), is fatiguing but interesting. — From Matsch the track traverses pastures to the (2 hrs.) prettily situated Glieshöfe (6980'; Inn, very fair), whence a bridle-path ('Höllweg') leads via the (9 1/4 hr.) Innere Matscher Alp (6560'), where a good view of the grand head of the valley is obtained, to the (2 hrs.) Höll-Wälder (6700'; Inn in summer), at the foot of the Oberettes Glacier.

Ascents (tariff from the Höller-Hütte). The *Weisskugel (12,290'), over the Oberettes Glacier, the Höller-Scharil (10,810'), the Matscher Glacier, and the Hinteris-Joch in 4-5 hrs. (guide 15, with descent to Kurzras 20, to the Hochjoch-Hospiz or to Langtaufers 22 K.); toilsome (comp. p. 287). — Prettbrunner Spitze (11,060'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 12, with descent to Langtaufers 21 K.); Schweeser (11,340), over the Oberettes Glacier in 3 1/2 hrs. (guide 8, with descent to Kurzras 12 K.); Innere Quellspitze (11,580'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 10 K.); Aeuessere Quellspitze (11,010'; 3 hrs.; guide 8 K.); Salurnspitze (11,370), over the Langgrub and Salurn Glaciers, 3 hrs. (guide 8 K.); Lagauns spitze (11,280'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 12 K.); six laborious ascents, fit for adepts only.

Passes. Over the Matscher-Joch or the Bärenbart-Joch to Langtaufers, see p. 297; over the Hinteris-Joch to Vent, see p. 287 (to the Hochjoch Hospiz 6 hrs.; guide 15 K.). — Over the Langgrub-Joch (9900') to Kurzras in the Schnalser-Tal (5 1/2 hrs.; guide 10 K.), a fatiguing route. A preferable route leads from the Höller-Hütte over the Bildstöckl-Joch (10,225'), to the S. of the Schweeser (from the Höller-Hütte to Kurzras 5 hrs., guide 10 K.). The shortest route from the Höller-Hütte to the Hochjoch leads over the Oberettes-Joch (10,665), between the Aeuessere Quellspitze and the Schweeser; descent across the Steinschlag Glacier, whence a path to the left leads along the Tufelsneck to the Schöne Aussicht Inn (comp. p. 288; to the Hochjoch Hospiz 6 hrs.; guide 12 K.).

In the distance to the right, beyond the Adige, rises the ruined castle of Lichtenberg (p. 298). At (48 M.) Spondinig-Prad (2900'; *Hirsch), the Stelvio road (p. 327) diverges to the right. To the S.E. are the glaciers of the N. Ortler range. — Vinschgau Railway thence to (31 1/2 M.) Meran, see pp. 327, 326.
55. The Passeier-Tal.

Diligence from Meran to (13 M.) St. Leonhard twice daily in summer in 3½ hrs. (2 K. 40 h.); Steilwagen (omnibus) in summer twice daily (from the Raffl and Sonne inns); one-horse carriage 14, two-horse 24 K. — From St. Leonhard over the Jaufen to Sterzing 8½ hrs.; over the Verwall-Joch to Gurgl 1½ hrs.; over the Timmel-Joch to Sölden 1½ hrs.; to the Stettiner-Hütte (via Platt or Moos) 8½-9 hrs. — Walkers should choose the route from Obermais along the left bank of the Passer, which passes below Schenna and crosses the stream about ½ M. beyond Saltau.

Meran (1050'), see p. 319. The road, partly hewn in the rock, begins at the Passeier Gate and passes the Zenoburg (p. 322). Describing a wide bend to the left, it then crosses the Finelebach (p. 322), passes the Kuensermühle (inn), and reaches (3½ M.) Riffian (1640'; Kreuz; Löwe), a pilgrim-resort. Thence it proceeds through wood via (2 M.) Saltau (1620'; inn), where the vineyards terminate, to the (1½ M.) Quellenhof (1625'; inn). The new road, from which after about 1½ M. a marked path diverges to the (¼ hr.) picturesque Kalben-Tal, with its waterfall, now gradually ascends the right bank of the Passer to —

3 M. St. Martin (1930'; Untervirt; Mitterwirt; Oberwirt), with quaint and picturesque houses. Opposite, high up in the wood, lies (1 hr.) the Pfändl-Hütte, Hofer’s asylum, where he was captured in 1810 (memorial tablet). We next reach the (1½ M.) Sandhof (2095'; Inn), in which Andreas Hofer, the ‘Sandwirt of Passeier’ (see pp. 194, 197, 320), was born, and mementoes of him are shown. Adjacent is the Hofer-Kapelle, erected in 1899, with frescoes from the Tyrolean war of 1809 by E. von Wörndle (adm. 20 h.).

13 M. St. Leonhard (2230'; Theiswirt; Stroblwirt), with baths, R. 1-1½ K., both very fair; Edelweiss; Bräuhaus; Frickwirt; Bräu- wirt), the chief village in the valley (1600 inhab.), is picturesquely situated at the influx of the Waltenbach into the Passer. Above it rises the ruined Jaufenburg, on a green hill (2680'; view). About ¾ M. to the N. are the small baths of Fallenbach (chalybeate spring).

Passes (guides, Jos. Dandler, Alois Oettl, Joh. Baicher, and Vinc. Schweigl of St. Leonhard, Matt. Schiwenbacher of Schönau, Paul Pfitzer of Rabenstein). — Over the Jaufen to Sterzing, 8½ hrs., stony bridle-path (guide unnecessary, 12 K.; riding not recommended). The path leads through the Walten-Tal, to the E., to (2 hrs.) the hamlet of Walten (1440'; poor inn) and ascends rapidly to the (2½ hrs.) Jaufen Pass (6370'; Passeier Jaufenhaus, poor; Sterzing Jaufenhaus, a good inn on the E. side of the pass). The Jaufenspitze (1450') may be ascended from the pass in 2 hrs.; with guide (laborious; fine view). Descent through the Jaufen-Tal, or by the regular Jaufen route on the S. slope of the Ritschings-Tal via Kalk (inn) and Gasteig to (3½ hrs.) Sterzing (p. 264).

From St. Leonhard to Pfelders, 4½-5 hrs., road and bridle-path, either via Moos (p. 301) and through the Pfelder-Tal, or (preferable) direct via Platt. The new road (opened as far as Platt) crosses the Passer and ascends through wood, with pretty glimpses of the N. side of the valley with its waterfalls and the high-lying church of Stuls (p. 265), to (1½ M.) Hinterbruck (Waldheim Inn) and (3 M.) Breiteneben (3350'; Kofler). It then crosses the gorge of
the Salderen-Bach to (2 1/4 M.) Platt (3760'; Hofer), a finely situated little village (hence along the Stuiber Falls to Moos, 40 min., see p. 302). We now ascend gradually by a good bridle-path, passing the farms of Unter-Wies and Ober-Wies, and crossing the raviné of the Varnazon near a saw-mill (4100'), to the (1 3/4 hr.) chapel of Innerhütt (4595'; rustic inn) and to (1/4 hr.) Selinar (4755'), where we join the path from Moos on the left bank of the Pfeldersbach (see below). Towards the W. a view is disclosed of the Eisjochl and the Hochwilde. We now ascend on the right bank of the torrent, which here dashes through a narrow gorge, to the (1/2 hr.) Kressbühl (5340') and, crossing the Valtmanbach, proceed to (1/2 hr.) Pfelders, or Plan (5460'); Plamerhof, Edelweiß, both plain), grandly situated.

Excursions (guides, Jos. Pixner, Joh. Hofer, Alois Pfistscher, Jos. Reich). To the W., 3 1/2-4 hrs. above Pfelders (guide 6 K., advisable for novices), is the Zwickauer-Hütte (9810'; Inn in summer), on the Weisse Knott near the Sandfeld Glacier, with admirable view. This is the starting-point for the "Hinter Seeleinkogel (11,415'; 1 1/2 hrs.; guide 6 K.; not difficult for experts), Rotmooskogel (10,630'; 1 hr.; 3 K.), Scheiberkogel (10,185'; 3/4 hr.; 4 K.), Trinnerkogel (10,390'; 1 hr.; 5 K.), Heuflerkogel (10,663'; 1 1/2 hr.; 6 K.; all easy; interesting high-level route across the last three), Liebnerspitze (11,145'; 2-2 1/2 hrs.; 6 K.), Säberspitze (10,855'; 3 hrs.; 6 K.), etc. Over the Rotmoos-Joch (10,280') to Gurgl (3 1/2 hrs.; guide 10 K.), see p. 290. — To the Stettiner-Hütte, an interesting route of 7-8 hrs., not difficult for adepts (guide 10 K.). — To the Essener-Hütte, see p. 302.

From Pfelders to the Stettiner-Hütte, 3 1/2-4 hrs. (guide, 6 K., not indispensable). About 3/4 hr. above Pfelders is Lazins (5680'; rustic inn), the last hamlet. A red-marked path ascends hence, at first (1/2 hr.) gradually across meadows, and then rapidly over rocky slopes, passing a spring (1 1/2 hr.), before which the path to the Lainzer-Tal (see below) diverges to the left, and finally traversing the rocky wilderness of the Putz, above the Graf-Ferner. The (1 1/2-2 hrs.) Stettiner-Hütte (9440'; Inn in summer), situated about 100' below the Eisjochl am Bild (p. 289), commands a striking view of the Hochwilde, the Hohe Weisse, and a part of the Stubai and Zillertal Alps beyond the Pfelders-Tal, while in the distance rise the Dolomites, from the Peitlerkofel to the Rosengarten (a more extensive view is enjoyed from the Grützmaecher-Ruh, 1 1/2 hr. to the W. of the hut on the Grützmaecher-Weg; guide unnecessary). The hut is the starting-point for the ascents of the Hohe Weisse (11,409'; 2 1/4 hrs., by a new club-path called the 'Grützmaecher-Weg'; very interesting and not difficult; guide 9 K.), Hohe Weisse (10,770'; 2 1/2-3 hrs.; 9 K.), Kleine Weisse (10,900'), Falschungspitze (10,900), Karliespitze (11,390'), Langtalier-Jochspitze (10,355), and Lodner (10,620). — From the Stettiner-Hütte to Gurgl, 7 1/2 hrs. (guide 13 K.), interesting. We follow the Grützmaecher-Weg (see above) for 1 1/2 hr. and then proceed to the E. over the Langtal Glacier and the Schurzenjoch to the Gurgl Glacier (4-5 hrs. to the Karlsruher-Hütte, p. 289; hence to Gurgl 1 1/2 hr.). — Other routes lead to the W. over the Eisjochl (9610') to Karthaus (3 1/2-4 hrs.; guide 9 K.); to the S. over the Kleineiss-Scharte (9840') or over the Grub-Joch (9595') to the Lodner-Hütte (p. 324; 4 hrs.; guide 10 K.); to the W. across the Graf-Ferner to the (2 hrs.) Andels Alp in the Lainzer-Tal and thence over the Spronser-Joch (8460') or over the Langsee-Joch (8460') to Meran (8 hrs.; guide 13 K.). Comp. p. 324.

From St. Leonhard to Schönau (5 hrs.), a stony bridle-path skirts the left bank of the Passer, past the (3 1/4 hr.) Silbernagel Inn, and then ascends through wood, with fine views of the valley, finally by a good road, to (1 3/4 hr.) Moos (3345'; Hofer).

From Moos to Pfelders, 3 hrs., by a bridle-path which crosses the Passer and then ascends the left bank of the Pfelders-Bach via Pill, Grossstein, and Brück. Near (1 3/4 hr.) Zagl it crosses to the right bank and at (1/2 hr.)
Sefnar it joins the path from Platt (p. 301). — For the "Stuiber Falls" a path diverges to the left, at a finger-post, 10 min. from Moos; from the Lower Bridge (3115') we enjoy the best survey of the lower fall; farther up is an outlook affording a good view of the upper fall and the gorge. Thence we may ascend to (1 hr.) Platt (p. 300), past the small sulphur-baths of Sand.

From Moos to Schönau over the Säber-Joch (8795'), 6-7 hrs. (guide 8 K.), see below; to Gurgl by the Säber-Joch, Essener-Hütte, and Verwall-Joch, 8 hrs. (guide 15 K.), see below. — To Sterzing viâ Stüls and the Schlotter-Joch, see p. 265.

Beyond Moos the path traverses a stony chaos, then crosses to the right bank, ascends a steep slope, and descends to the (1 hr.) Gasthaus am See (3930'), on what was formerly the bottom of a lake, now a pasture. The next villages are (3/4 hr.) Rabenstein (4495'; plain inn; viâ Schneeberg to Ridnaun, see p. 268) and (1 hr.) Schönau (5520'; plain inn), at the mouth of the Säber-Tal (guides, see p. 300).

Over the Schwarz wand-Scharte or the Botzer-Scharte to the Elisabeth-Haus, 7 hrs. (guide 11, including ascent of the Botzer 13 K.), see p. 268. — To St. Martin am Schneeberg (p. 268) marked path (guide desirable) skirting the Gürtelwand in 2'1/2 hrs.

To Gurgl through the Säber-Tal, 7 hrs., interesting (guide desirable, 10 K.). About 5 min. from the Schönau Inn, above the influx of the Säber-bach, we cross the Passer and ascend by a marked path to the W., soon joining the club-path from the Becher mentioned at p. 267, to the (3-31/4 hrs.) Essener-Hütte (8290'; inn in summer), on the Miesbühel, above the small Säber-See. Or from Schönau we may ascend to the left by a rough path to the (40 min.) Kleinegg Alp (5835'), and proceed thence to the (2'1/4 hrs.) Essener-Hütte. Thence to Gurgl a marked club-path leads over the Apere Verwall-Joch (6690') in 3'1/2-4 hrs. (from the pass the Königskogel, 9930', is easily ascended in 3/4 hr.; splendid view); descent through the Verwall-Tal to Gurgl (p. 289).

From the Essener-Hütte to Gurgl over the Vereiste Verwall-Joch (9725'), 4'1/2-5 hrs., with guide, interesting, but fit for experts only. — Over the Granatenkogel-Scharte (10,385'), to the S.E. of the Granatenkogel (10,880'; ascent from the pass in 1/2 hr.), descending by the Gaisberg-Tal to Gurgl (5-8 hrs., with guide), a grand expedition, without danger for experts. — To the Zwickauer-Hütte (p. 301; 8-9 hrs.; guide 12 K.; very interesting). We proceed from the Gaisberg-Joch over the Hohe Mutl to the Rotmoos-Tal and thence ascend to the Rotmoos-Joch (p. 290). — The Hohe First (11,195'), ascended viâ the Säber Glacier and the Gaisberg-Joch in 4-5 hrs. (guide 13, to Gurgl 17 K.), is not difficult for adepts under favorable conditions of the snow. Magnificent view. — Over the Hohe First, Säberspitze, Liebener spitze, and Rotmoos-Joch to the (8-10 hrs.) Zwickauer-Hütte (p. 301), a grand glacier-expedition (guide 22 K.).

From the Essener-Hütte to Moos over the Säber-Joch, or Grub-Joch (8795'), 5-6 hrs., attractive (guide 8 K.); to Pfelders over the Rauhe Joch (9280'), 5-6 hrs., guide 10 K., not difficult (shortest route to the Stettiner-Hütte).

From Schönau to Sölden over the Timmel-Joch, 5'1/2-6 hrs. (guide to Zwieselstein 9 K.), fatiguing and not very interesting. The bridie-path ascends on the left bank of the Passer, finally crossing to the right bank, to the (1'/2 hr.) Schönauer Alp (6910'), where the route from the Timmel Alp (p. 267) is joined, and to the (2 hrs.) Timmel-Joch (8230'; view limited). Descent at first steep, over rock. After 3'/4 hr. we cross to the left bank of the Timmelbach (6130'), recross to the right bank 1/4 hr. farther on, and then follow the hillside above the Gurgler Ache to (3/4 hr.) Zwieselstein and (1 hr.) Sölden (p. 263).
56. From Franzensfeste to Botzen


57. Botzen and Environs


58. From Botzen to Meran


59. From Meran to the Baths of Bormio via the Stelvio Pass


60. The Martell-Tal

Cesvedale. Innere Pederspitze. Zufrittspitze. Veneziaspitze, etc, 333. — From Martell to Pejo over the Hohenferner-Joch or the Fürkele-Scharte; to Rabbi over the Sällent-Joch; to St. Gertraud in the Ulten-Tal over the Zufritt-Joch, Soy-Joch, or Flim-Joch; to Santa Caterina over the Langenferner-Joch. From Martell to Sulden over the Madritsch-Joch or the Eissee Pass, 334.

61. The Sulden-Tal


62. From the Baths of Bormio to Colico through the Val Tellina


b. The Tierser-Tal. From the Grasleiten-Hütte to the Val di Fassa via Vajolet ..... 383

C. The Eggen-Tal. From Botzen to Vigo over the Karer Pass ..... 386

71. The Fiemme and Fassa Valleys ..... 388

72. From Predazzo via San Martino di Castrozza and Primoere to Tezze (Trent) or to Feltre (Venice) ..... 395

73. From Trent to Bassano through the Val Sugana ..... 399

74. From Franzensfeste to Lienz. Pustertal ..... 404

75. The Enneberg Valley or Gader-Tal. ..... 412
Passes from St. Vigil to Olang, Prags, and St. Cassian. Rittjoch, 412. — To the Val Ampezzo by the Fodara Vedla or by the Fanes Alp. Seekofel. Peitlerkofel, 413. — Heiligkreuzkofel. Zehner. La Varella. From St. Cassian to Andraz over the Valparola Joch; to Cortina via Trai Sassi or the Col Lodgia; to Buchenstein via Prolongid, 414. — Puz Hut. From Corvara to Buchenstein over the Campolungo and Incisa saddles. From Corvara to the Val Fassa by the Gröden-Joch and Sella Pass, 415.
416

417

419

427

432

56. From Franzensfeste to Botzen.

31 M. Express train in 1 hr. 8 min. - 1 hr. 25 min. (4 K. 50, 3 K. 40 h.); ordinary train in 1 1/2-2 hrs. (3 K. 50, 2 K. 60, 1 K. 75 h.).

Franzensfeste (2450'), see p. 265. The train stops at the (1 1/4 M.) Military Station of Franzensfeste (p. 265), where the Pustertal Railway (R. 74) diverges to the left, and then rapidly descends on the right bank of the Eisak. To the left in the valley below, beyond the hill, is the Augustinian monastery of Neustift, founded in 1141. To the right, near (41/2 M.) Vahrn (stat.), opens the Schalderer-Tal (p. 370).

7 M. Brixen. — Hotels: "Elephant, 3/4 M. from the station, R. 2-4, pens. 7-9 K.; Ht. Barnhof; Goldenes Kreuz, pens. 4-6 K., moderate; Sonne; Strasser; Stern; Schlüssel; Adler. — Pensions: Villa Edelweiss; Villa Alexandra (6-10 K.); Villa Gasser (5-6 K.); Pens. Guschlbauer & Villa Rudolfshem; Villa Dr. Pircher, Villa Naithaimb. — Dr. von Guggenberg's Hydropathic (pens. 8-14 K.) — Wine at Mayr's; Café Pircher, Café Central, both with rooms. — Swimming-bath outside the town.

Brixen (1835'), for nine centuries the capital of a spiritual principality, which was suppressed in 1809, and now an episcopal see, still exhibits traces of its ecclesiastical period. Pop. 5400. The
BRIXEN. Map, p. 264.—IV. R. 56. 307

Cathedral, with its two copper-roofed towers of the 15th cent., was rebuilt in 1745 and well restored in 1896-97. To the right are the cloisters, containing old mural paintings and tombstones (the best preserved of which are under the main portal), and the 11th cent. Chapel of St. John, with frescoes of the 13-15th centuries. In the inner court, between the Cathedral and the Church of St. Michael, is the tombstone of the minstrel Oswald von Wolkenstein (d. 1445). At the S.W. end of the town is the Episcopal Palace, with a colonnaded court and an extensive garden, to which visitors are admitted.

Excursions (a list of the marked paths, each indicated by a number, may be obtained at any of the hotels; guide, Alois Obwexer). A good view is obtained from the Villa Ostheimer (10 min.) and from the garden of the Villa Seeburg (2000'; Dr. von Guggenberg), reached via Krakofel in 25 min.; the return may be made by a path along the Rienz. Another good view is obtained from Köflach (Bräuhaus), an ascent of 1/2 hr. to the E.; more extensive from (1 1/4 hr.) St. Andrä (3230'; Gasser).— Pleasant walk to the N. to (9/4 hr.; railway in 11 min.) the charmingly-situated village of Vahrn (2140'); *Pens. Villa Mayer, 7-9 K.; *Waldsacker, pens. 6-7 K.; Lamm, Adler, unpretending), with its fine old chestnuts, commanded by the ruin of Salern, and through the richly-wooded Schalderer-Tal to the (1 1/2 hr.) Schalderer-Bad (3635'; inn, very fair). Thence over the Schalderer-Scharte (7665') to Durnholz, 5 1/2 hrs., see p. 315. — Interesting excursion to the S.W. (red marks), via Tschotsch (2480'), to (2 hrs.) Velthurns or Feldthurns (2715'; Unterwirt), with an interesting château of the former prince-bishops of Brixen (rooms with fine panelling in the Renaissance style, of 1659); thence by a marked path (guide unnecessary) via the convent of Süßen to (1 1/2 hr.) Klausen (p. 308). — The Plose (8220'; 5 1/2 hrs.; guide, 8 K., not indispensable) commands an admirable survey of the Oetztal and Ortler Alps, the Dolomites, etc. The easy and interesting ascent (marked path No. 4, shaded in the morning) leads by (1 1/4 hr.) St. Andrä (see above) to (1 hr.) the farm of Platzboden (4330'; fine view) and through the Trametsch-Tal (p. 308) and the summit (Froilispitze or Telegraph; 8220'). A more extensive view towards the S. and S.E. is enjoyed from the Gabler (8400'), which may be reached from the Plose-Hütte in 1 hr. by a marked path, via the Pfannberg (3360'). Easy descent from the Plose-Hütte to (1 1/4 hr.) Afers or St. Georg (4940'; accommodation at the cure's) and thence by a path (red marks) via St. Jakob, Klerant, and Mühlwand to (2 1/2 hrs.) Brixen. From St. Georg the *Pfeifferkofel (9440') may be ascended via the Kofel-Joch (6120') and the Lüsener-Joch (Pfeiffer-Scharte, 7745') in 5 hrs. (guide 8, with descent to the Schütter-Hütte 10 K.), comp. pp. 308, 413. — From the Plose-Hütte we may also descend to the N. to (3 hrs.) Lüsen (3190'; Unterwirt) and thence proceed by the Lüsener Alp (6665') to (7 hrs.) St. Lorenzen in the Pustertal (p. 405); or from the Plose to the S.E. across the Gampen-Wiesen to the Kofel-Joch (p. 309), and thence either to the E. over the Würzjoch (6120') to (5 hrs.) Untermaur in the Gader-Tal (p. 413; guide 6 K.), or to the S.E. over the Pfeiffer-Scharte (see above) to the (4 1/2 hrs.) Frans-Schütter-Hütte (p. 308; guide 7 K.).

To the left, as the train proceeds, rises the château of Pallau; to the right, on the hill, lies Tschotsch (see above). The Eisak and the Afersbach are crossed. To the left, at the entrance to the Aferer Tal, stands the church of (3 1/2 M.) Albeins (2025'; Obermayr; Untermayr). In the background rise the rugged Geistlerspitzen (p. 378). At (12 M.) Villnös (1770'; Rössl, poor) opens the Villnös-Tal.

The *Villnös-Tal, 15 M. in length, deserves a visit for the sake of its Dolomites (comp. Map, p. 376). The road (diligence from Klausen to St. Peter daily in summer), passing the Schmelz, ascends the ravine (with Gufidau and the château of Sommerburg on the right, above us) to (3 M.)
Milleins (2630'; Kreuzwirt). It then leads via Pardell (the Flitztal, with a mineral spring, opening to the right) to (3 3/4 M.) St. Peter (3770'; *Kobiswirt, near the church, bed 1 K. 20 hrs., pens. 5 K.; Zellenwirt, Lamm, both unpretending; guides, Gottfr. Munter and P. Michaeler), the chief place in the valley, frequented as a summer-resort. At the (12 min.) Pest-Bildstöckl (1650) and the (10 min.) Gsaihof chapel we command a fine view of the Geierspitzceni (evening-light best). Pleasant wood-walks may be made to the N.W. above St. Jacob (4225). — A path (No. 5; red marks) leads to the N. to (2 hrs.) St. Georg in Afers (see p. 307), whence the Piose (p. 307) may be ascended in 3 1/2 hrs. — Easy and attractive passes (marked) lead from St. Peter to the N.E. over the Kofel-Joch, or Halsi (6120'), and the Würz-Joch (6580') to (5 1/4 hrs.) Untermoi (p. 413), and to the S. over the Flitzer-Scharte (6850') to (1 1/2 hrs.) St. Ulrich in Gröden (p. 375). The Inner-Raschütz (755') may be ascended from the Flitzer-Scharte in 1/2 hr. (fine view). — The road in the Villnöss-Tal ends at (3 1/2 M.) St. Johann (4435'), grandly situated. An easy bridle-path ascends hence via the Zanzer Alp and the Zellen-Schwaige to the (2 1/2-3 hrs.) Franz-Schlüter-Hütte (7510'; inn in summer), finely situated 5 min. short of the Kreuzkofel-Joch (7630'), and descends to (2 hrs.) Campell in the Enneberg valley (p. 413). — The Pesterkofel (9440'; magnificent view) may be ascended by a club-path from the hut in 2 1/2-3 hrs. (guide 5 K.; comp. p. 413). Beautiful views may be enjoyed also to the Saas Bromatö (7690'), 1/4 hr., and the Sobutsch (8070'), 1/2 hr. to the S., and from the Zendlerer Kofel (7950'), 40 min. to the N. of the Schlüter-Hütte. — From the Schlüter-Hütte marked paths lead over the Forcella da l'Ega (3655) in 4 1/2 hrs., or over the Forcella della Roa (6610) in 4 1/2-5 hrs. to the Regensburger Hütte (p. 375). A new club-path (Adolf Munkel Weg), skirting the N. slopes of the Geierspitzen, leads from the Schlüter-Hütte to the (2 1/2-3 hrs.) Brogles Alp (see below; shortest route to St. Ulrich in Gröden, 5-6 hrs.). From the Weissbrunnen-Eck (6140), 1 hr. short of the Brogles Alp, a marked path crosses the Joch-Scharte (6055') to the (3 hrs.) Regensburger-Hütte. — From the Franz-Schlüter-Hütte to the Puz-Hütte over the Forcella della Roa and Forcella delle Stelles (p. 378), 5 1/2-6 hrs. (guide desirable).

From St. Johann (see above) an attractive route leads via the Brogles Alp (6705') to St. Ulrich (p. 375; marked path; 5 hrs.). From the Brogles Alp over the Seceda to the Joch-Scharte and to the Regensburger-Hütte, see p. 378.

13 M. Klausen (1715; *Lamm, a quaint old house, with baths, R. 11 1/2-2, pens. 4-5 K.; Krone, at the station; Alte Post, Traube, both well spoken of; Pens. Villa Sabiona; Café Kreus, with 'artist's room'), consisting of a single narrow street, lies in a defile, as its name imports. Above it rises the ruined castle of Bramzoll and still higher is the (1 1/2 hr.) Benedictine nunnery of Säben (2350'), formerly 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 invaders and threw herself from the battlements. The Capuchin Monastery in the hamlet of Frag, adjoining Klausen on the S., contains a collection of ecclesiastical treasures, presented by Queen Maria Anna of Spain in 1699.

Excursions. Pleasant walks on the left bank of the Eisak to (1 hr.) the château of Fontektlaus, a fine point of view; thence through wood via (1 1/2 hr.) Gufstaun (2400'; *Stern; Turmwirt; Baumgarten), with the picturesque château of Sommerburg, to the (1 hr.) Hof Gnöll and to the (20 min.) Gsailer Hof (3810') four summer-resorts. About 10 min. beyond the last is the Felserneck Inn (3620'); horse from Klausen thus far 8 K.), and 10 min. farther on, amidst wood, is the small Bad Post (8655'), with chalybeate springs. Thence a shady path, continued by a road beyond Pardell, leads to (1 1/2 hr.) St. Peter in Villnöss (see above); another (red marks) leads to the S. over the Tschanberg (6590') to (3 1/2 hrs.) St. Peter in Gröden, or to
to Botsen. ATZWANG. IV. Route 56. 309

the (3 hrs.) Raschitz Alp (p. 376). — On the right bank of the Eisak we may walk to (1 hr.) Villanders (rustic inn) and thence on to (1 1/4 hr.) Bad Dreikirchen (see below), by a picturesque route. Vià Verdings to (2 hrs.) Velthurns, see p. 307. — The *Kassianspitze (3475'; 6-6 1/2 hrs.; guide 8 K., not indispensible), easy and remunerative, may be ascended either by a path (marked) leading up to the right vià Verdings (3145') to (2 hrs.) Latzfons; or by a new road leading through the ravine of the Thinesbach to the (1 1/2 hr.) Garnstein Fochwerk (stamping-mill), with the restored château of Gerstein, and mounting rapidly thence to (1 hr.) Latzfons (3815'; Hirsch, with fine view from the terrace), whence a marked path ascends to (3 hrs.) the Latzfonsener Kreuz (7650'; pilgrimage chapel and plain inn) and (9 1/4 hr.) the summit of the Kassianspitze, an admirable point of view. Descent from the Latzfonsener Kreuz over the Lückl (7730') to Reinswald and (2 hrs.) Astfeld, in the Sarntal (p. 316; guide 14 K.).

17 M. Waidbruck (1545'; *Sonne; *Krone; Lamm) lies at the mouth of the Grödner-Tal (p. 375). To the left, high above it, rises the Trostburg (2040'), the property of Count Wolkenstein.

Pleasant walk uphill to the E. to the (1 1/4 hr.) Vogelweidhof (2545'), said to have been the home of the poet Walther von der Vogelweide (p. 314), and to (1 hr.) the village of Lajen (3610'; Schlüssel, with veranda; Sonne), commanding a fine view of the Gröden Dolomites. Thence we may skirt the hillside by a pleasant path to (1 1/4 hr.) St. Peter (p. 376) and (2 hrs.) St. Ulrich (p. 375). — To Kastelruth and Ratzes (Schlern), see pp. 380, 381.

A stony road, crossing the Eisak and affording pretty views, leads from Waidbruck vià (3 M.) Barbien (2740') to (2 1/4 M.) Bad Dreikirchen (3630'; *Pension & Restaurant, R. 1 1/2-3, D. 3, pens. 6'/4-7 K.), charmingly situated amidst wood. Walks may be taken hence to the (25 min.) Brioter Hof (1195'); Hôtel-Pension. R. 3-3/4, pens. 6'/4-7 K.), with a still more open view; to Sauerbrunn (1 1/2 hr.); and to Krössbrunn (1 hr.). The *Ritterhorn (7420'; p. 314) is ascended hence (red and white marks) via Briót and SSÜS-Kaser in 3'/4 hrs., or via Krössbrunn in 3'/4-4 hrs. The *Kassianspitze (see above) is ascended (marked path) vià the Villanders Alp and the (5 hrs.) Latzfonsener Kreuz (7650'), 3/4 hr. from the summit. — To (1 1/2 hr.) Klausen, see above. Another path (red marks) leads to the S. from Dreikirchen along the hillside, with a good view of the Schlern, vià Saubach to the (2 hrs.) Penz Inn (2805'), which lies 1 1/2 hr. from the railway station of Kastelruth. 1 1/2 hr. from Atzwang, and 2 hrs. from Klobenstein vià Lengstein (comp. p. 314; from Waidbruck to Klobenstein vià Kollmann and Penz, 4 hrs.).

The train crosses the Grödner-Bach, and then the Eisak, in a defile of porphyry rock. 19 1/2 M. Kastelruth (1405'), the station for the village of that name, situated high up on the left bank (p. 380; 2 hrs.).

The *Ritterhorn (7420'; 4'/4-5 hrs.) is ascended from the station of Kastelruth vià (1 hr.) the Penz Inn (see above) and thence by a club-path passing the (2 hrs.) refuge-hut at the foot of the Hundeck to the (1 1/2 hr.) summit (p. 314). This is the shortest route from the Eisak-Tal.

From (22 1/2 M.) Atzwang (1220'; Restaurant near the station; *Post, in Unter-Atzwang), a steep route ascends to the right to (2 1/2 hrs.) Klobenstein on the Ritten (p. 314).

From Atzwang to Seis. A bridle-path, turning to the left after 3/4 hr. (the path to the right goes to Völs, see p. 382), leads to (1 1/2 hr.) St. Constantin (3800'; Höt.-Pens. Sannnerspitze), an unpretending summer-resort (in the woods is the Vöser-Weithier), and thence to (1 1/4 hr.) Seis. — Travellers bound for Ratze need not go as far as Seis, but ascend to the right through the Hauenstein Wood by a fager-post, 55 min. from St. Constantin and 50 min. from Bad Ratze (p. 381).

Again crossing the Eisak, passing through four tunnels, and crossing the Mühlbach at (24 M.) Steg, to the left of which, high
up, is the château of Prössl (2845'; in the background the Schlern), we next reach (26 M.) Blumau (1020'; Tierser Hof; Bräuhaus Blumau), at the mouth of the Tierser-Tal (p. 383). On the right bank, beyond the next tunnel, begin the vine-clad slopes of the Botzener Leite. 29 M. Kardaun (950'; Post), at the mouth of the Eggental (p. 386; 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.

31 M. Botzen, see below.

57. Botzen and Environs.

Hotels. *HÔTEL BRISTOL (Pl. a), Kaiser-Franz-Josef-Str. 1, 2 min. from the station, first-class, R. 5-7, B. 1/2, déj. 4, D. 6, S. 3/2, pens. 10-16 K.; *HÔTEL VICTORIA (Pl. b), at the station, E. 3-5, B. 1 K 20 hr., déj. 3, D. 5, pens. 8-12 K.; *KAISERKRON (Pl. c), Erzherzog-Rainer-Str., R. from 21/2, B. 1-1/4 K.; *GREIF (Pl. d), Walter-Platz, with swimming and other baths, R. 3-5, B. 1/2 K.; *HÔT. DE L'EUROPE (Pl. e), Walter-Platz, R. 2-4, B. 1-1/4 K.; *WALTER VON DER VOGELWEIDE (Pl. f), Walter-Platz, R. 2-5, B. 1/4, pens. from 8 K.; HÔT. SCHGRAFFER, Walter-Platz, with garden; *ERZHERZOG HEINRICH (Pl. k), Goethe-Str., R. 2-3 K.; HÔTEL TIROL (Pl. g), Obstmarkt, R. 2-3/2 K.; NEUSTÄDTER HOF, Adolf-Pichler-Str. 14; MONDEORSCH (Pl. l), Bindergasse; *RIESEN (Pl. i), Kaiser-Josefs-Platz, R. 11/2-2 K.; *STIROL (Pl. h), 1/2 M. to the N. of the station, with shady garden and large 'dépendance' for winter residents. R. 2-3 K.; Roter Adler, Goethe-Str.; ROSENGARTEN (Pl. m), Mühlgasse; RÖSSL, unpretending; TRAUBE. — PENSION WESTEND VILLA, next the station (6-9 K.). — Lodgings at Josef Ampätze, Kirchenstr.-Str. 4 (R. 2-4 K.). — Badl and others at Gries, see p. 312. Restaurants. Bristol, opposite the hotel (see above; D. 6, S. 4 K.); Greif, Kräutner, both in the Walter-Platz, with numerous tables in the open air; Walter von der Vogelweide, with garden, at the corner of Walter-Platz and Park-Str.; Schgrauffer (see above); Forsterbräu, Goethe-Str. 10; BÜRGERSAAL, Pfarrgasse; KNOLL, Franz-Josef-Str.; Schönblick, Wassermauer-Promenade; Railway Restaurant. — Wine. Batzenhausl (Pl. a; interesting paintings). Löwengrube (with rooms), both in the Kirchenstr.-Str.; Pfau, Bindergasse (with rooms); Torggel-Haus, Obstmarkt (view from the tower); Magdalener Weinkeller and Besenbinderhof ('old German' room), at Zooimalgrein; Lamm, at Rentsch (p. 358), 1 M. from the station.


Baths at the Hôtel Greif; at the Badl at Gries (p. 312), etc. — Swimming Baths at Gries, below the Talfler bridge.

Post and Telegraph Office, Pfarr-Platz 8.

Preserved Meats, Fruits, etc. Kongsen-Aktiengesellschaft, Lauben 7; AL. Tschurtschenthaler, Obstmarkt. Fresh fruit (a staple commodity): Anton Steinbacher, Kaiser-Franz-Josef-Str. 1; H. Culligari, Walter-Platz 16.


Money Changers. Credit-Anstalt, Walter-Platz 10; FR. Tschurtschenthaler, Erzherzog-Rainer-Str.; A. Decorona, Laubengasse.

Carriages. Drive of 1/4 hr., one-horse carr. 1 K., two-horse 1 K. 60, every 1/4 hr. more 50 or 80 K. To Gries, one-horse 2 K., two-horse 3 K.; there and back, stopping 1 hr., 3 and 5 K.; to Runkelstein, 3 and 5, there and back with 1 hr.'s halt, 5 and 7 K.; to the waterfall in the Eggental and back 10, to Birabrunck 14, there and back 16, Welschnofen 18, there and back 20, Karersee Hotel (two-horse) 28-34, there and back 36-40 K.

Strangers' Enquiry Office, Walter-Platz 6 (daily, except Sun. & holidays, 9-12 and 2-5, Sat. 10-5).
Botzen, Ital. Bolzano (880'), a town with 13,900 inhab., was the chief depot of the traffic between Venice and the North in the middle ages, and is now the busiest commercial town in Tyrol. It is charmingly situated at the confluence of the Taler, which descends from the Saurntal on the N., and the Eisak, which falls into the Adige 3 M. below the town. The E. background, beyond the Eisak-Tal, 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. Best view of the environs from the Erzherzog Heinrich Promenade (p. 313). In summer, when the heat in the basin of Botzen is sometimes oppressive, the Botzener Wassermauer-Promenade on the left bank of the Taler (Restaurant Schönblick, see p. 310), and the Grieser Wassermauer-Promenade, on the right bank at Gries (p. 313), afford cool walks after sunset.

In the Town Park, near the station, is a marble bust of H. Noé (d. 1896), the Alpine author, by Kompatscher. The shady Park-Strasse leads hence to the Walter-Platz, in which is a monument, by H. Natter, to the poet Walter von der Vogelweide (probably born about 1160 at the Vogelweidhof near Lajen, see p. 309).

The Gothic Parish Church, of the 14-15th cent., has a W. portal with two lions of red marble, in the Lombard style, and an elegant open tower (205'), completed in 1519. On the pulpit are interesting reliefs (1513-14). The marble altar dates from 1716; the altar-piece (Assumption) is by Lazzarini, a pupil of Titian. — To the S. of the church, opposite the old parsonage, is a monument to Peter Mayr, the 'Wirt an der Mahr', one of the heroes of the war of 1809. — On the E. side of the church is the Cemetery.

The traffic of the town centres in the Laubengasse, with its arcades, and the adjoining Obstmarkt. In the former the chief buildings are the Rathaus and the Chamber of Commerce, with a handsome hall (on the ground floor is a permanent industrial exhibition).

The Municipal Museum in the Museum-Str. (open daily 9-12, 2-5; 1 K.) contains a miscellaneous collection of curiosities, natural history and ethnographical objects, Tyrolese costumes, and pictures, including an original portrait of Andreas Hofer by Altmutter. — The Franciscan Monastery contains a finely-carved old German altar of about 1500 (in a chapel to the N. of the choir). Fine cloisters; in the fore-court (to the right) is a reproduction of the grotto of Lourdes. — Horticulturists should visit the gardens of Prince CampoFranco and of Dr. Streiter, on the Ober-Botzener Berg, and of Count Toggenburg, Franziskanergasse 2.

Environs. — With the exception of the highroad in the bottom of the Eisak valley, the roads in the neighbourhood of Botzen and Meran are little better than bridle-paths, and can be used only by low-built cariöles ('Sarntalwagen' or 'Frischfuhrwerke'), which cannot be recommended for strangers.
A beautiful view of Botzen and its environs is obtained from the Virglberg, on the left bank of the Eisak: cable-tramway in 4 min. (return-fare 1 K.). The station is beyond the Eisak bridge, to the right, near the Botzener Hof. The line (370 yds. in length) crosses the S. railway and ascends, with an average gradient of 66:70:100, mostly through cuttings in the porphyry rock, to the *Virglwarte* (1510'); large restaurant with covered terrace. Near it are the *Hotel-Restaurant Hof Weinegg* with view-terrace (pens., from 5 K.) and a little higher the *Kohlerhof* (restaurant). A new and easy path leads hence to Kampenn (see below). — The carriage road diverges to the left from the Trent highroad beyond the Botzener Hof and ascends past 14 chapels containing curious life-size groups in wood, to the (1/4 hr.) church on the Kalvarienberg (950'), which also commands a fine view, and to (20 min.) Virgl. — Another walk follows the road to the right of the Eisak bridge, turning off to the left immediately after crossing the (1/4 hr.) railway by a new road and ascending via Haslach to the (1/2 hr.) partly preserved *Haselburg*, or château of Külbach (1365'); restaurant, picturesquely situated on the brink of a precipice, and commanding an excellent view (best from the rocky knob 2 min. beyond the château).

The footpath proceeds to the S. beyond the Haselburg and in 1/4 hr. divides at a moss-grown rock (1570'). The right branch leads to the (1/4 hr.) Stallerhof (rifmts.) and descends via *St. Jakob* to (1/4 hr.) the highroad, beside which it runs through meadows to (1 1/4 hr.) Botzen; the left branch rapidly ascends the Lange Wand to (1 hr.) *Seit* (2319'), crosses the ridge of the *Kohlerer Berg*, and leads through fine wood to (1 1/4 hr.) Bauernkohliern (3740', *Klaus*), and hence via Badl back to (2 hrs.) Botzen. — A carriage-road leads from Botzen to Badl (Bad St. Isidor; 2990') via the Kalvarienberg (see above) in 21/2 hrs. The direct path (red and white way-marks) ascends the left bank of the Eisak beyond the Eisak bridge (see above), turning to the right at the cross-roads, and mounting to (1 1/4 hr.) Kampenn (2005'), 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 1/2 hr. more (Inn, pens. 41/2-5 K.). St. Isidor and Kohler (Herrenkohliern 3870', Bauernkohliern 3740'), situated 3 1/4 hr. farther up, are favourite summer-quarters (horse from Botzen to Badl 8, to Kohler 12 K.). Marked paths ascend hence to (1 1/4 hr.) the Tütschen (Stadlegg; 5310') and (1 1/2 hr.) the Rotwand (4945'), both commanding splendid views. A red-marked path continues to follow the height to (2 hrs.) *Deutschnophen* (p. 387). — A descent may be made direct from Badl to the *Baden-Mühle* in the *Eggen-Tal* (p. 336), but it is necessary to proceed on the same level for some time, as the first paths diverging to the left lead only to impracticable rocks (it is advisable to have a boy to show the way).

**Gries.** — *Hotels* (generally closed in summer). — *Austria, R. 3-6 K., B. 1 K. 20 h., D. 4, S. 21/2, pens. 8-14, omn. 1 K. 20 h.; *Sonnenhof, Belle-vue, Grieser Hof*, these three also first-class (pens. 7-14 K.), with gardens; *Badl*, beyond the Talfer bridge, with baths, R. 2-3, pens. 7-8 K.; *Germania*, on the Heinrich Promenade (p. 313), pens. 6-8 K.; *Kreuz.*

**Pensions.** Hababurg; Quisisana; Villa Wickenburg; Julianenhof; Schönegg; Bavaria; Villa Erika; Vielander; Villa Antonia; Trafoiier; Gruber, etc. pens. generally from 6 K.). — Dr. Malýr’s Sanatorium, with garden pens. 8-11 K. — *Café-Restaurant Villa Victoria.* — Kurhaus, with café-restaurant, reading-room, and park (band 3.30-5.50 p.m.). — Carriages from Botzen, see p. 310. — *Visitors’ Tax, 4 K.* for the first week, 2 K. each following week, 20 K. per season.
Gries (895'), a village on the right bank of the Talfer, lies ¾ M. to the W. of Botzen, in a sheltered situation at the base of the Guntschona-Berg, and is frequented by persons with delicate chests as a winter-resort and by convalescents from warmer health-resorts as a transition-station. On the right bank of the Talfer is the Grieser Wassermauer-Promenade (fine view). The Gothic Alte Pfarrkirche (15th cent.) contains a carved altar by Mich. Pacher (1471-75). The Stiftskirche is embellished with frescoes by Knoller (1772). Admirable view of the Dolomites from the "Erzherzog Heinrich Promenade", which begins near the Sonnenhof, and ascends the slope of the Guntschona-Berg in easy windings. At the foot is a marble bust of the late Archduke Heinrich, and 10 min. farther up is the Hôtel Germania (p. 312), with a large terrace and café-restaurant.

The promenade ascends for fully ½ hr. beyond the Hôtel Germania, commanding a series of splendid views, and finally joins the road ascending from St. Georgen (650' above Gries), by which we may return past the Geschiebte Turm (see below) to the cotton-mill of St. Anton (p. 314) and via the Botzener Wassermauer (p. 311) to Botzen, or direct to Gries.

The Guntschona-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. A path marked in red and white leads from Gries to the N.E., crossing the Fagenbach, to Troyenstein, passes the Geschiebte Turm (i.e. 'round' tower; dating from the Roman period), to the left, and ascends in windings to the (1 hr.) village of St. Georgen (1930'; charming view near the church). A paved path runs thence to (1½ hr.) Jenesien (3570'; "Rössl", a summer-resort of the Botzeners, in a lofty and pleasant situation. A little before reaching Jenesien we pass a barren hill on the left (the 'Krumme Bühel') which commands a splendid view of the Dolomites. From Jenesien to Sarnthein over the Putzen-Joch (6 hrs.; blue-marked path), see p. 315. — An excursion to Glaning and Greifenstein is also interesting. From the old parish-church of Gries we ascend by a steep track to the village of (1½ hr.) Unter-Glaning (2200'; Messner Ia), lying on a spur of the Glaning (see below) and affording a picturesque view. We then descend to the (1½ hr.) ruin of Greifenstein or Sauschloss (2420'), perched on a rock high above the Adige, and then either return as we came, or descend (very steep and rough) to (¾ hr.) Siebeneich and thence return by railway, or follow the Meran road (p. 318) to Meriting and (1½ M.) Botzen. — The *Glaning or Alten (4020') is easily ascended from Unter-Glaning in ½-2 hrs., from Gries by a path (red and white marks) via the Drahtnerhof in 3 hrs., or from Jenesien (see above) in 1½ hr. The view is interrupted by trees.

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. Rack-and-Pinion Railway, opened in 1907, from Botzen to Klobenstein, 7½ M., in 1 hr. 10 min. (return-fare 5 K.). — Starting from the Walter-Platz (p. 311), the line leads past the railway-station to the (1½ M.) goods station, beyond which the rack-and-pinion system begins. The railway ascends (maximum gradient 25°/o) through the rich vineyards of St. Magdalena; affording charming retrospects of Botzen, and farther up over massive walls and through wood, threading a short tunnel. At the station of (3 M.) Mariae Himmelfahrt we reach the smiling plateau of the Ritten, where the rack-and-pinion line
ends, and proceed by electric tramway to (33/4 M.) Oberbotzen (4000');
*Höt. Oberbotsen, at the station, with restaurant. R. 2-5, board 6-7 K.;
*Hofer, with terrace and restaurant, R. 1 1/2-4 K.), commanding a splendid
*Panorama of the Dolomites: in the foreground the Geislerspitzen, Schlern, Rosengarten, and Latermar, farther back the
Cimone della Pala, the Weisshorn and Schwarzhorn, to the S. the
Adamello and Presanella, the long ridge of the Mendel, and the
Ortler chain.

From Oberbotzen the line continues in windings, with varying
views of the Schlern, etc., past (3 M.) Walsgrubten (3945'), with
its small lake, through wood and meadows to (7 1/4 M.) Klobenstein
(3770'; *Mayr's Höt. Post, pens. 6 K.), the largest village on the
Ritten, frequented as a summer-resort, with a magnificent view of
the long chain of the Dolomites.

The best point of view is the Belvedere, 10 min. to the N., to the left
of the road to Lengmoos, which is now almost a part of Klobenstein (pretty
wood-walk). — About 1/2 hr. farther to the N., in the valley of the Finster-
bach, are numerous *Earth Pyramids, columns of the remains of an old
moraine, worn into their present shapes by the action of rain-water,
and preserved from further destruction by stones or trees on their sum-
mits. A road from Lengmoos crosses the ravine and leads via Mittelberg
and Lengstein (3195'; Schweiger) to (1 1/2 hr.) the station of Atzwang (p. 309),
or, diverging to the left below Langstein, via the Pensi Inn and Koll-
mann to (2 1/2 hrs.) Waidbruck (p. 309).

The *Rittnerhorn (7420'; guide unnecessary; horse 8 K.), ascended from
Oberbotzen or Klobenstein by a marked path in 3 1/2 hrs., is an admirable
point of view. The route from Klobenstein ascends via woods and pastures
to the (1 1/2 hr.) Pemphnorn Inn (5025'; poor), and thence by the Rittner Alp
to the (2 hrs.) summit, on which is the spacious Rittnerhorn-Haus (*Inn
in summer). Extensive *View (panorama by Walther): to the E. the Dolo-
mites from the Peitierkofel to the Latemar; to the S. the Alps of Trent,
Monte Baldo, Brenta, Adamello, Presancla Alps; to the W. the Ortler,
and Oetztal Alps; to the N. the Stubai and Zillertal snow-mountains, and
the Tauern as far as the Gross-Glockner. — The descent may be made to the
Pensi Inn and (3 hrs.) Kasteurth Station (p. 309), or via Bad Breikirchen
and Villanders to (3 1/4 hrs.) Klausen (p. 308); or via Barbian to (3 hrs.) Wad-
bruck (p. 308). To Sarntalin (p. 315) through the Tansbach-Tal or over the
Sarner-Scharte, see p. 315. — An attractive high-level walk for robust
walkers leads from the Rittnerhorn over the Gasteiger-Sattel (8750') and the
Villanderer Moos to the (3 hrs.) Latefonsar Kreuz (7550') and thence to
the top of the (1 hr.) *Kassianepitze (8475'); see p. 309.

To the N. of Botzen opens the Sarntal, a deep valley intersecting the porphyry mountains, watered by the Talfer, and some-
times contracting to a wild ravine. The road (to Sarntalin, 12 1/2 M.;
omnibus twice daily in summer from the Hôtel Greif at Botzen in
41/2, descent in 3 hrs., there and back 5 K.) leads from the
Obstmarkt through the Franziskanergasse to the (1 M.) spinning-
mill of St. Anton and Schloss Klobenstein. On the right, above, is
the church of St. Peter, and on the left the Gescheibte Turm
(p. 313). The road to the left over the bridge leads to Gries (p. 312).
Our road keeps to the right, following the left bank of the Talfer,
and passes below (1 M.) *Runkelstein (1350'; rfmts.), a castle built
in 1237, restored in 1884-88, and presented in 1893 to Botzen
of Botzen. SARNTHEIN. Maps, pp. 316, 308.—IV. R. 57. 315

by the Emperor of Austria. It is adorned with interesting frescoes dating from the 14th century. Crossing the Talffer, we next pass (1/2 M.) Schloss Ried (garden-restaurant), beyond which is the (1/4 M.) inn Zum Zoll (toll 4 h.). On an abrupt rock to the left rises the ruined castle of Rajenstein (2130'; 1 hr. from St. Anton). We again cross to the left bank of the Talffer and ascend its narrow gorge (above, on the right, the ruin of Langegg), past the (1 M.) Sarnerschlucht Inn and (1/3 M.) the Inn zum Sarner Toni, and enter the Muckner Kessel (1405'), a wild rocky chaos, beyond which rises the Johanneskofel, a porphyry rock, 820' high, on which is perched the Chapel of St. John (reached by a blue-marked path in 40 min.).

A red-marked path leads hence via Oberinn to the Rittnerhorn, in 5½ hrs.; comp. p. 314. — Farther on we reach (1 M.) the Inn zum Moarerhauel, at the mouth of the Afinger-Tal (via Afing to Jenesien 2 hrs., see p. 313), and (2 M.; about 7 M. from Botzen) the Inn zur Post Halbwegs, beyond which the scenery loses in interest. The road proceeds past the Tourist Inn (2200') and via Bundschen-Dick, leaving the little Bad Schörgau below to the left, to (5 M.) Sarntich (3170'; *Schweizerhof, R. 1-3, pens. 5-7 K.; *Gänsbacher zur Post, pens. 4-6 K.; Mondshein; Rössl; Café Höllriegl), the chief place in the valley, pleasantly situated, and much visited in summer. Extensive wood-walks near the village; to the E. rise the châteaux of Reineck (restaurant) and Kranselstein.

Excursions (guide, Joh. Aichner jun.). Attractive passes lead from Sarntich to the W. (red marks; guide 14 K.) via the Auen-Joch (6245') and Hafting (p. 324) to (6 hrs.) Meran; and to the S.W. (blue marks; guide 10 K.) over the Putzen-Joch (5990') and the Salten (4805') to (6 hrs.) Jenesien (p. 313). — *Rittnerhorn (p. 314), 6 hrs., with guide (10, to Botzen 14 K.), rather fatiguing. A marked path ascends to (4 hrs.) the Sarner-Scharte (7895'), and thence proceeds via the Gasteiger-Sattel (6750') on the N. side to the (2 hrs.) Rittnerhorn-Haus. Another route leads from (1 hr.) Bundschen-Dick (see above) up the Tanzbach-Tal, and ascends via Eggerhauel and Giessmann to the (4½-5 hrs.) Rittnerhorn-Haus (p. 314).

At Astfeld (3290'; inn), 2¼ M. above Sarntich, the valley divides: the right (N.E.) branch is named the Durnholzer-Tal, the left (N.W.) branch is named the Penser-Tal. In the former (uninteresting) lies (3 hrs.) the hamlet of Durnholz (5150'; quarters at the curé's), with a small lake; the route to it passes Reinswald, on the slope to the right, by which the path from the Latschasen Joch descends (p. 309; from Durnholz over the Schaldner-Scharte to Vahrn, see p. 307). — A tolerable road ascends the monotonous Penser-Tal, passing Aberstückl (1010'), situated in a side-valley to the left, at the base of the Hüzer (p. 320), and (2½ M.) Rabenstein (4090'; inn), with deserted lead-mines, to (2 M.) Weissenbach (4310'; inn) and (3 M.) Penz (4780'; poor inn). From Penz a marked path leads by Asten to the Penser-Joch (7250') and through the Seitenberg-Tal and Jauhen-Tal to (6 hrs.) Sterzing, or (preferable) through the Egger-Tal to Stiftes and (5 hrs.) Freienfeld (p. 265; guide from Sarntich 14 K., not indispensable).

The narrow-gauge Ueberetsch Railway diverges from the Meran Railway near Sigmundskron (p. 318) and crosses the Adige to (3 M.) the station of Ueberetsch (785'); *Ueberetscher Hof*. On a rock to the left (marked path, 20 min.) rises the conspicuous and still partly-preserved castle of Sigmundskron (1155'), founded in the 9th cent., rebuilt by Duke Sigmund in the 15th cent., and now partly occupied by a powder-magazine (adm. to the military part only by permit from the military authorities at Botzen; good view). The line threads a short tunnel and ascends, past the hamlet of Frangart, in a wide sweep, affording a charming view of the valley of the Adige and its mountains, passing the ruined châteaux of Warth and Altenburg and threading another short tunnel. On the hill to the right (11/2 M. from station Eppan), is the large village of St. Pauls (1285'; Adler), with a handsome Gothic church.

Pleasant walk (path marked with blue and white) past the castle of Korb (left), the ruin of Boimont (left), and the picturesque Firmlein Fall, to the beautifully-situated ruin of (11/2 hr.) Hoch-Eppan (2075), a remains of a fortress originally dating perhaps from Roman times. In the 14-13th cent. it was the ancestral seat of the Knights of Eppan. — Ascent of the Gantkofel (6420') from St. Pauls, via the Buchhüte and Kemet-Scharte (5870'), steep and fatiguing (5 hrs.; with guide); the view from the top resembles that from the Monte Boën (p. 317).

The railway now leads to the S. across a lofty and fertile plain to (81/2 M.) stat. Eppan-Girlan (1310'; Buffet; Sanatorium Hoch-Eppan, R. 3-10, pens. incl. medical attendance 16 K., in an open and sunny situation). About 1/4 M. to the W. lies Eppan or St. Michael (1365'; *Eppaner Hof*, pens. 5-7 K.; Sonne, moderate; Rössl; Traube), a thriving village, frequented in autumn for the grape-cure. The village of Girlan (Rössl), about 1 M. to the N.E. of the station, is famed for its wine.

From EPPAN TO THE MENDEL PASS, 8 M. A carriage-road, constructed in 1880-84, ascends the Gondberg, passing the small baths of Pygno and the village of Ober Planitzing, to the (81/4 M.) Malschacher Hof (2068'; tavern), with a villa of Baron Dipauli, and thence winds up along the precipitous slopes of the Mendel (short-cuts for walkers), with a magnificent view of the Dolomites, Ueberetsch, and Kaltern with its lake far below. — About 13/4 M. from St. Michael, a few min. to the right of the Mendel road, are the Eisgruben (1895'), on the Gondberg. These ice-caverns, formed by over-thrown masses of rock, are remarkable for the lowness of their temperature (rhododendrons in the neighbourhood).

The *Gleifkapelle* (1810), 1/2 hr. above Eppan, to the W., commands an admirable survey of the valleys of the Adige and the Eisak. — The Penegel (5700'; p. 317) may be ascended from Eppan in 4 hrs. by a steep club-path through the Furglan Gorge, near the Gleifkapelle (red and white marks; fatiguing, but no guide required by proficients).

Pleasant excursion from the Eppan station to the S.E. (red way-marks) to the (1 hr.) Montiggl Lakes. We descend through wood past the Small Lake to the Great Montiggl Lake (1679'; restaurant), picturesquely situated at the foot of the wooded ridge separating the Eppan plateau from the valley of the Adige. From the S. end of the lake a marked path leads to the village of Montiggl (1629') and (60 min.) Kaltern.

The line next leads by (101/2 M.) Montiggl-Planitzing to (12 M.) Kaltern (1320'; Rail. Restaurant; Rössl; Stern; Mondschein), the capital of Ueberetsch, with 1420 inhabitants. The churchyard-
wall at the back of the church, and the terrace of Baron Dipauli's villa of Windegg (admittance on application), command a charming view of the Kalterer See and the environs. Count Enzenberg's old château of Campan contains a small collection of antiquities.

To the Trent Railway the shortest route for pedestrians leads via Montiggl (p. 316) and Pfatten to (1 1/2 hr.) Branzoll (p. 345). The carriage-road (preferable) follows the E. bank of the Kalterer-See (710'), passing the ruin of Leuchtenburg (1800) on the hill to the left, to (2 hrs.) Aumund, where the Adige is crossed by a ferry to (20 min.) stat. Auer (p. 346).

From Kaltern to the Mendel Pass (3 M.). The Botzen line is continued (electric cars) to (1 1/2 M.) St. Anton (1675'), where carriages are changed for the cable railway, 1 1/2 M. in length, which ascends rapidly (maximum gradient 62:100) through the wooded gorge of the Pfusserlahn, traversing a long viaduct and threading two short tunnels, to the (3 M.) station of Mendel (4475'). The terrace adjoining it (good restaurant) commands a magnificent view of Kaltern and the valley of the Adige as far as Botzen, situated far below, of the Dolomites (Latemar, Rosengarten, Langkofel, Schlern, to the right of the Latemar the Weisshorn, Schwarzhorn, and Marmolata), and to the S.E. of the Trent Alps.

The *Mendel Pass (4460'), in well-wooded environs, with a cool and bracing air even at the height of summer, is much frequented as a summer-resort. From the station we reach in 1 min. the Mendel road, on which to the right is the Hôt. Kalterer Hof (R. from 2, pens. from 7 K.), and to the left, 3 min. farther on, the large hotels: on the left, the *Mendelhof Hotel (Spreter's, 210 R. at 2-9, B. 11/2, D. 4, pens. 8-16 K.), and on the right the *Grand-Hôtel Penegal (220 R. at 3-7, dëj. 3, D. 4, pens. 10-14 K.), both with cheaper inns and restaurants for tourists. Fine view of the Brenta, Presanella, and Southern Ortler peaks. About 1/2 M. to the W., on the Fondo road, is the *Pens. Villa Maria (8-10 K.) and a little farther on the *Aquila Nera Inn (pens. 7 K.).

Excursions. Charming views may be enjoyed from the Franz-Ferdinandshöhe (1/4 hr. to the N. of the Kalterer Hof), from the Kleine Penegal (20 min.; see below), and from the Mendelblick (20 min. to the S.E. of the rail. station, by the shady path to the Mte. Roën). A more extensive view is commanded by the Tovel (1730'), to the W. of the Gr.-Hôt. Penegal (marked path, 1/2 hr.). — From the Gr.-Hôt. Penegal the *Penegal (5700'; 1 1/2 hr.) may be ascended by a well-kept path, or (less recommended) from the Mendel Pass via the Little Penegal (shelter hut and view); on the top is an Inn (R. 2-3 K.). Admirable view. Descent to Eppan, see p. 316. A marked path descends also to (1 1/2 hr.) Fondo (p. 306). — *Monte Roën (6940'), the highest point of the Mendel, may be ascended by the Romener Alp (5808') in 3-3 1/2 hrs. (marked path: guide 7 K., not necessary, mule 10 K.); shelter-hut on the top. Magnificent view. — From the Monte Roën we may descend via the Malga di Smarano by a stony and somewhat indistinct path (guide 10 K.) through the ravine of the Rio Verde to (3 1/2 hrs.) San Romedio (p. 358), joining the highroad from Cles to the Mendel at (7/4 hr.) San Zeno (p. 358). A shorter return-route to the Mendel from San Romedio leads via Salters to (1 hr.) Romeno and (20 min.) Cavareno; diligence thence to the Mendel daily at 3.15 p.m., arriving at 4.50.

To Cavareno from the Mendel Pass there is a direct footpath (1 1/2 hr.), turning to the left from the road at the inn, and descending to (7 1/4 hr.)
Ruffrè, just before which a narrow path descends to the left to a (10 min.)
saw-mill, then across the stream, and along the right side of the valley
through the woods to (1/2 hr.) Cavareno (p. 358). — Marked club-paths
(but guide useful) lead from the Mendelhof to St. Felix (p. 358) either via
the Malga di Salamp in 5 hrs. or (the lower route) via Regola, Valle Sedrana,
and Crozze in 4 1/2 hrs.

From the Mendel to Cles or via Fondo to Malè and Madonna di
Campiglio, see pp. 357-359.

58. From Botzen to Meran.

20 M. RAILWAY in 1-1/4 hr. (1st class 3 K. 40 cent, 2nd cl. 2 K. 10 h.; return-
tickets, valid for 3 days, 5 K. 60 or 3 K. 60 h.).

Pedestrians who prefer the picturesque route to Meran over the hills
on the right bank of the Adige (8-9 hrs.) should take the train (see below)
to (10 M.) Vilpian, there cross the Adige to (1/2 M.) Nals (1085'; Sonne),
and ascend above the ravine of the Prissianer-Bach (waterfalls), passing
the chateau of Fahlburg, to (3/4 hr.) Prissian (2020'; Mohr), charmingly
situated, and (20 min.) Tisens (2060'; Löwe; Adler), lying amidst fruit-trees
at the foot of the wooded Gall (5350'). Fine view from the little church of
St. Christoph (1970'), on the brow of the hill, 1/4 hr. to the E.; still more
extensive from the chapel of St. Hippolyt (2190'), 3/4 hr. to the N., on a
conspicuous rocky hill. From Tisens a bridge-path gradually descends
past Naraun, the ruin of Leonburg, and the château of All- and Neu-Brandis,
and through a beautiful chestnut-grove, to (1/4 hr.) Niederlana (895'), with
its interesting Gothic church. We may now regain the railway at (1/2 M.)
stat. Lana (p. 319); or we may follow the Brandis conduit on the hillside
(red-marked path), passing the Schwarte Wand and the ruin of Braunsberg,
to (1/2 M.) Ober Lana (p. 323). — The pleasant route via Völlan is 1 M.
longer: from Tisens it crosses the plateau to the N.W., leaving the chapel
of St. Hippolyt (see above) on the right, to (21/4 M.) Völlan (2355'; with
the ruined Mayenburg on the right), from which we descend by a roughly
paved road to (3 M.) Ober Lana (p. 323; electric tramway in 25 min. to Meran).

Botzen, see p. 310. The train crosses the Talfer and follows the
right bank of the Eisak through vineyards and orchards and then
through wooded lowlands to (3 M.) Sigmundskron (Hôt. Sigmundskron;
Mendelhof, very fair). We next follow the left side of the
Adige or Elsa. On the hillside to the left are the ruins of Boimont
and Hoch-Eppan (p. 316), dominated by the Gantkofel (p. 316). To
the right, on a precipitous rock, rises the ruined Greifenstein (p. 313).
Beyond (6 M.) Siebeneich, on a low rocky hill to the right, is the
ruined castle of Maultasch, which once commanded the valley. To
the left, beyond the Adige, lies the village of Andrian with the ruin
of Festenstein.

8 M. Terlan (805'; *Hôt.-Pens. Steindlweg, pens. 5-7 K.; Ober-
hauser, R. 1 1/4-2 K., unpretending; apartments at Dr. Bederlunger's,
1 K.), famous for its wine, has a Gothic church of the 14th cent.
with a modern tower. — 10 M. Vilpian (835'; Post; Rail. Restaurant),
on the Mölln-Bach. Beyond the Adige are the village of Nals (see
above) and the hills of Tisens, overtopped by the wooded summit of the
Gall (5350') and the Laugenspitze (p. 325). The train next traverses maize-fields and wood on the bank of the Adige. Beyond
(12 M.) Gargazon we cross the Aschler-Bach, which by the Treaty
of Verdun (843) was constituted the boundary between Germany
and Italy. From (15 M.) Lana-Burgstall (restaurant) a road crosses the Adige to the left to (2½ M.) Ober-Lana (p. 323). The line traverses the old bed of the river. To the right, the château of Katzenstein and the lofty Fragsburg (p. 321); to the left rises Schloss Liebenberg (p. 323); straight on is Schloss Tirol. — 18 1/2 M. Untermais (955'; p. 321). The train quits the Adige, traverses a high embankment and crosses the Passer.

20 M. Meran. — Hotels (some closed in summer). *Grand-Hôtel Meraner-Hof (Pl. a), Franz-Ferdinand-Quai 2, with garden, R. 4-10, B. 1 1/2, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 11-17, omnibus 1 1/2 K.; *Palace Hotel (Pl. f), Herzog-Carl-Theodor-Str., with the dépendance Schloss Maurer and a fine park, R. 4-8, B. 1 1/5, déj. 3 1/2, D. 5, pens. 10-20 K. (these two at Untermais on the left bank of the Passer); *Erzherzog Johann (Pl. b), Sand-Platz, a family hotel, with garden, R. 4-10, D. 4 1/2, pens. 8-16 K.; *Kaiserhof (Pl. c), R. 3-6, pens. 9-18 K.; *Habsburger Hof (Pl. d), R. 2 1/2-5, pens. 8-10 K.; *Tiroler Hof, R. 3-6, pens. 8-10 K., these three near the station; *Savoy Hotel (Pl. e), R. 4-8, pens. from 10 K. — *Hôtel-Pension Finstermünchen (Pl. h), R. 2½-10, pens. 9-15 K., both in the Stefanie Promenade, not far from the station; *Graf von Meran (Pl. i), Rennweg, R. 2-6, B. 1, D. 2½ K.; *Victoria (Pl. k), Rennweg, R. 2½-3, pens. 8½-11 K.; *Hassfurth (Pl. l), near the Lower Winter-Anlage, R. 2-3, pens. 9-11 K., good cuisine; Stadt München (Pl. m), Burggrafen-Str., near the station, R. 2-6, pens. 7-10 K.; *Hôtel Europe (Pl. n), pens. 9-12 K., Hôtel Central (Pl. o), both in the Habsburger-Str.; Hôtel Forsterauf (Pl. p), with garden-restaurant, R. 2½-3, pens. 7-10 K.; Andreas Hofer (Pl. r), Meinhard-Str., R. 1½-2½ K. — At Untermais: Park Hotel (Pl. s), R. 3-5, pens. 8-11 K.; *Austria (Pl. u), R. 3-4, pens. 9-10 K.; *Erzherzog Rainer (Pl. t), R. 3-5, pens. 7-10 K.; *Hôtel Mendelhof (Pl. v), with hydropathic, R. 3-6, pens. 9-12 K.; Hôtel Imperial (Pl. w); Hôtel Bavaria. — *Maison-Hof (Pl. x), at Untermais. — *Hôtel-Pension Ortstein (Pl. y), above the Gill-Promenade (p. 321), R. 2-4, pens. 6-8 K. — *Sonnen (Pl. z), R. from 2 K., Stern (Pl. a), Kreuz, Rössl, Traube, in the inner town.

Pensions. In the Gisela and Stefanie Promenades: Windsor (Pl. i), pens. 8-10 K., Passerhof (8-11 K.), Neuhaus. Aurora, Radvetzky; Deutsches Haus, in the Winter-Anlage; Kessler, Meinhard-Str.. near the station. At Obermais (see p. 324): Villa Warmegg, Weinhart (8-12 K.), Aders (9-12 K.), Mazeberger, Petersburg (7-9 K.), Rolandin, Villa Pfinger, Tannheim, Freihof, Lichteneck, Lichterhof. At Untermais: Villa Maja, Sonnenhof (from 6 K.), Fernstein, Margot, Miravalle, Schönau (6-8 K.), Wolf (7-10 K.), Edelweiss, Glücksbach, Tschner. Pension at these generally 6-10 K.; R. with a S. aspect, without board, from 40 K. a month (B. to the E. or W. 25-40 K.). The château of labs, Fragsburg, Joseförg, etc., are also fitted up as pensions, usually open in spring and autumn only. — Hôtel-Pension Eggerhof, 3 hrs. from Meran, see p. 323. — A number of villas are let to families. When a stay of some time is contemplated it is of importance to have all the arrangements with the landlord reduced to writing. For information apply to the 'Kur-Vorstehung' or at the book-shops of Pötschberger and Plant (p. 320).

Cafés. Kurhaus (see below); Café Gilf, on the Gilf-Promenade; Ortstein, Kaiser-Str. 5, with pretty view; Paris, Wiener, Laubengasse; Central, Rufin-Platz; Europa, Kromprinz, Habsburger-Str.; Schönbrunn, Habsburger-Strasse.

Restaurants, at the above-mentioned hotels. Wine at Jos. Marchetti's, Berglauben 84; Köfer, Berglauben 32. Beer: Kurhaus (see below; on the groundfloor); Raff Häussler, Pfarr-Platz; Forsterbräu (see above), with garden; Maisenhof (see above) and Sonnenhof at Untermais.

Kurhaus (closed in summer) in the Gisela Promenade, with café-restaurant, reading-room, baths, pneumatic apparatus, etc.; subscription 2 K. per week, 4 K. per month, 10 K. per quarter, 18 K. per half-year; members of a family at reduced rates (tickets sold by the attendant at the casino). — Visitors' Tax 35-70 h. daily, according to class.
Post and Telegraph Offices in the Sand-Platz and at Obermais.

Medical Establishments: Dr. Ballmann’s Hydropathic, at Obermais, Höt. Maendlhof (pens. 9-12 K.); Hygeia (Dr. J. Schreiber; Pl. H.) at Obermais (pens. 9-12 K.); Sanatorium Waldpark, at Obermais; Sanatorium Martinsbrunn (for nervous patients) and Sonnenheilk., at Gratsch; Dr. Binder’s Sanatorium Stephanie, Hungary (for consumptive patients), both at Untermais; Medico-Gymnastic Institute, Andreas Hofer-Str. 4. — Public Baths, with swimming-basin, at the end of the Stefanie Promenade, open June 1st to Sept. 30th.

Carriage, in the town (including Untermais, Obermais, and Gratsch) for each zone with one horse 60 h., two horses 1 K.; from or to the station 1½ and 2½ K. By time, ½ hr. 1 K. 60 h. and 3 K., the two following ¼ hrs. 60 h. and 1 K., above 1 hr. each ¼ hr. 40 and 60 h. (at night half fare more). To Forst, Rameasch, Trautmannsdorf one-horse carr. 3, two-horse 4, there and back incl. ½ hr.’s waiting 4 and 6 K.; to Labers 4 and 6, return 6 and 8 K.; to Marling 5½ and 9, Töll, Tschermes 7 and 11, Lana 9 and 13, Schenna, Dorf Tirol, Partschins 10 and 15 K. (2 hrs.’ waiting included). — Horse to Schloss Tirol, Schenna, Goyen, Lebenberg, Josefsberg, Töll, Partschins, or Hallbauer, 4 K.; fee to attendant 80 h.

Electric Tramway from the rail. stat. through the town to the Sand-Platz (40 h.), from the Rufin-Platz via the Rennweg to Forst (20 h.); and from the Rufin-Platz to Lana, 4½ M., in 25 min. (40 h.); stations Sportplatz, Versorgungs-haus, Untermais (1½ M., in 7 min.; 20 h.), Marling, Tschermes, and Lana (p. 523).


Theatre, Rufin-Platz (in winter only). — Popular Dramas, outside the Vinschgauer Tor, in spring and autumn. — Race Course at Untermais.

English Church Service in the Church of the Resurrection, Kronprinz-Str., at 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

Meran (1050’), with 10,000 inhab., the ancient capital of Tyrol, occupies a delightful and sheltered situation at the base of the vine-clad Küchelberg, on the right bank of the Passer, ½ M. above its confluence with the Adige, and is much frequented in winter by persons with pulmonary complaints on account of its mild climate. There are also a whey-cure in spring and a grape-cure in autumn. Good drinking-water is provided by an aqueduct from the Spronser-Tal. On the opposite bank of the Passer lie Untermais (4960 inhab.; p. 321) and Obermais (3700 inhab.; p. 321).

Within the last twenty years a new quarter has grown up near the railway-station, the main thoroughfare of which, the Habsburger-Strasse, is continued on the S. of the old town to the Sand-Platz (p. 321). The Rennweg, diverging to the N. opposite the Theatre (1900), defines the W. boundary of the old town. A tablet on No. 28 in this street (‘Graf von Meran’) marks the house in which Andreas Hofer was examined as a prisoner before he was taken to Mantua (1810). — The business-quarter of Meran is the Laubengasse, a long street intersecting the town from E. to W., flanked with arcades (‘Wasser-Lauben’ on the S., ‘Berg-Lauben’ on the N.). In this street, in the court of No. 74, is situated the Burg, once the residence of the Counts of Tyrol, dating from the 15th cent., and containing old frescoes, furniture, portraits, etc.; it has been restored and deserves a visit (adm. 60 h.). For the Tappeiner-Weg, see p. 322. — The Gothic Church (14-15th cent.) near the E. end of the Lauben-
Obermais, has been restored; on the exterior are a bronze relief of the Crucifixion (1586) and other remarkable sepulchral tablets. — To the S., beyond the Botzener-Tor, is the Sand-Platz (see p. 320), with a Column of the Virgin.

The Promenades, on the broad embankment beside the Passer, with their fine old poplars, enjoy a full S. aspect and command a good view of the mountains of the Adige valley. The Gisela Promenade, with the Kurhaus (p. 319), is the chief rallying-point of visitors, and is adjoined on the W. by the Stefanie Promenade, with the Protestant Church, while to the E. is the sheltered Winter-Anlage, with a covered walk. Not far off is the Municipal Museum (adm. 50 h.; 10-12 and 3-5), containing antiquarian collections, etc. The Spital-Brücke crosses hence to the late-Gothic Spital-Kirche in Untermais and to the Marie-Valerie Anlage, which is continued by the Sommer-Anlage and is connected with the Winter-Anlage by the Tappeiner-Steg. These grounds extend along both banks to the Steinerne Steg, and, on the right bank, via the Gilf Promenade, with its luxuriant vegetation and the Café Gilf, to the gorge of the Passer, at the foot of the Zenoburg (p. 322).

A beautiful view of Meran and the Adige valley is afforded by the *Tappeiner Weg, a path on the slope of the Küchelberg, beginning at the Hôtel Ortenstein and reached from the Steinerne Steg by flights of steps or from the Gilf-Anlage by easy walks. The finest point of view is the terrace beside the mediaeval Powder Tower. The path goes on past a marble bust of Dr. Tappeiner, and finally descends in windings to the Burghof (p. 320), in the Laubengasse. Obermais, on the hill on the left bank of the Passer, consists almost exclusively of châteaux and villas (some of which are to let), surrounded by gardens. Here are also the Elisabeth-Garten, with a covered promenade and a bust of the poet Oskar von Redwitz (d. 1894), and the new Franz-Josefs-Anlage. — Among the interesting old châteaux of Obermais are the ivy-clad Schloss Greifen or Planta (1350'), Schloss Rottenstein, belonging to the Archduke Francis Ferdinand (garden generally open to the public), and Schloss Rubein, with its cypress-avenue and picturesque court-yard.

Obermais is bounded on the E. by the gorge of the Naif, spanned by several bridges. An attractive walk (2½ hrs. from Meran) leads from the Schenna road over the 'Upper Rametz Bridge', then up the Fragsburg road (see below), leaving the roads to Schloss Rametz and to Schloss Labers (p. 319) on the right and left respectively, then after 8-10 min. to the right, past the (restored) Chapel of St. Valentine to the Valentiner Hof (inn), at the Valentiner Brücke. Farther to the S. is Schloss Trautmannsdorff (1220'; restaurant at the foot), with a park and a view-terrace at the back, whence we return to Meran via the Trautmannsdorfer Brücke and the Winkel-Weg.

The new road to the Fragsburg (2 hrs.; omnibus from Meran gradually ascends via the Steigerhof (inn), Weißplatter (inn), Goßerhof, and Lacherhof to the (1 hr.) Haltbauer, and then describes a wide curve round the S. side of the castle-hill to the (2½ hr.) *Fragsburg (2403'; *Hotel-Restaurant, pens. from 7 K.), which commands a splendid view. About 1½ M. farther on the Steineh-Bach forms a pretty waterfall. — In returning we may descend to
the left past (20 min.) Schloss Katzenstein (1525'; rfmts.), then to (1/2 hr.) the Lower Rametz-Bridge, and follow the Botzen road to (3/4 hr.) Meran.

Excursion to Schloss Tirol (there and back ca. 3 1/2 hrs.; carriages see p. 320). The road (2 1/2 M.) leads through the N.E. town-gate (Passeirer Tor), past the Zenoburg, with its interesting Romanesque portal, and then ascends to the left over the Küchelberg. Pedestrians follow the Tappeiner Weg (p. 321) from the Burghof (p. 320) to the top of the Segenbühel, and thence ascend to the left by the Tiroler-Steig to the carriage-road, which they follow to (1-1 1/4 hr.) Dorf Tirol (1960'; Zum Rimmel, with a terrace affording a beautiful view; Schloss Tirol; Sonne). We next (1/4 hr.) pass through the ‘Knappenloch’, a tunnel 100 paces long (passing the picturesque ruin of the Brunnenburg and several earth-pyramids in the ravine to the left), and in a few minutes more reach the entrance to the castle.

Schloss Tirol (2095'; adm. 50 h.), 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. Having been partly destroyed by a landslip, it was for centuries in a dilapidated condition, but is now kept under repair. The only ancient parts are a porch and the two interesting marble portals of the Rittersaal and of the chapel, the latter with a representation of the Fall of Man. Magnificent *View from the windows of the Kaisersaal, best by evening-light, embracing the valley of the Adige and the mountains, with the Laaser Ferner to the S.W. — An agreeable alternative route for the return leads via the old church of St. Peter and the château of Durnstein (1810'; retrospect of Schloss Tirol) and thence down by a rough path via Gratsch (Restaurants Wessobrunn, Kircher) to (1 1/4 hr.) Meran.

About 1 1/2 M. to the N.E. of Dorf Tirol is the well-preserved old château of Auer, below which the Finelebach issues from the deep Spromsen-Tal (p. 324).

Among the numerous old castles visible from Meran that of Schenna (1925'), at the entrance to the Passeier-Tal, built in the 12th cent., and containing a collection of old weapons and other curiosities, is one of the most interesting and picturesque. The carriage-road thither leads via Obermais (p. 321) and then ascends to the W., below the height on which stands Schloss Goyen. Beyond the stone bridge at Obermais pedestrians may follow the Lasag-Steig to the left for 10 min., then ascend the steep lane to the right to (1 hr.) Dorf Schenna (Schennner Hof; Brunner's Inn; Schlosswirt). The Gothic Mausoleum, on a platform of masonry near the church, contains the tomb of Archduke John (d. 1859) and commands as fine a *View as the castle itself (fee to the steward).

A path, passing between the castle and the mausoleum, descends to the N. to the bridge at Riffian (p. 300).

The return to Meran (1 1/4 hr.) from the castle may be pleasantly made as follows. From Dorf Schenna we return by the road to the (20 min.) Unterdorf, then ascend to the left to the (5 min.) Oberdorf, and follow
the hillside, shaded by fine chestnuts and affording charming views of
Meran, to the beautifully-situated château of (1/2 hr.) Goyen (1890'; no ad-
missance). We next descend by a long curve into the Naif-Tal, beyond which
we remount through wood, passing Schloss Labers (p. 321), to the Upper
Ranetz Bridge at Obermalein (p. 321) and (1 hr.) Meran.

The château of *Lebenberg (1740'), a large edifice with a
massive square keep, charmingly situated in the midst of rich vege-
tation on a hill 41/2 M. to the S. of Meran, is still in excellent pre-
servation (now a pension, 6 K. per day; rfmts.). We take the electric
tramway (see below) to (11/2 M., in 10 min.) Marling, and thence
follow the road to the left to the (1 M.) bridge over the Lebenberger
Graben, ascend on the other side by the field-path past several mills,
and then by the road to the (3/4 hr.) castle.

In returning we may choose the charming route along the hillside by
St. Anton, with the Schükenburg (rfmts.), and Marling. — A footpath, at
first ascending, then gradually descending, leads to the S. from Schloss
Lebenberg to (5/4 hr.) Ober-Lana.

Another pleasant excursion may be made (electric tramway, see
p. 320), to Ober-Lana (980'; *Hôtel Royal; Hôtel.-Pens. Theiss,
pens. from 6 K.; Rose; Adler, well spoken of; Weisses Kreuz),
picturesquely situated at the mouth of the Ulten-Tal (p. 325).
Attractive walk (40 min. there and back) to the *Gaul, the romantic
gorge of the Falschauer, which descends from the Ulten-Tal.

From Ober-Lana to Tisens via Voßan, see p. 318; ascent of the Laugen-
spitze via Voßen and Plätzler, see p. 325.

The Vinschhau road (railway, sec p. 326) leads from Meran to the
N.W. (or outside the gate we may follow a pleasant path to the
left, along the brook, via Dobofhof and Algund) to the (2 M.) bridge
over the Adige, immediately beyond which, on the right, is the
château of Forst or Forst (1175'), recently restored and tastefully
decorated (visitors admitted by the proprietor Mr. Cross on Tues. and
Frid. at 12-4, on presenting their card). The road gradually as-
cends, passing the (1/2 M.) Forster Brewery and the Meran Electric
Works, to the (11/2 M.) saddle of the Töll (1660'; Inn), from which
the Adige descends in a series of rapids (p. 326). — A road ascends
to the left from Forst to the (25 min.) small château of Josefisberg
(1860'; *Restaurant, pens. 5-6 K.).

Bridge-path from the Töll to the (11/2 hr.) *Partschins Waterfall,
passing Partschins (2055'; Kronenwirt; Zur Stiege), and ascending the Ziel-
tal by a somewhat steep path (above the falls is the Nassereit Inn; hence
to the Loden-Rütte, see p. 324). — From the Töll we may return to Meran
by the picturesque Old Road (*View of the falls of the Adige), or along the
Plana Aqueduct on the hillside to (1 hr.) Algund and (31/2 hr.) Meran.

High up on the slope of the Marlinger Berg lies the finely situated
*Hôtel-Pension Eggerhof (1400'; R. 2-4, pens. 6-8 K.), commanding a splendid
view and surrounded with pleasant wood-walks, and the starting-point
for several ascents (see below). Carriages from Meran follow the Vinsch-
hau road as far as the Töll (see above), then ascend to the left to the
Quadrat-Höfe (2740'; restaurant) and the (3 hrs.) Eggerhof (omn. from the
Hôtel Sonne at Meran at 9 a.m. on Mon., Wed., Frid., & Sat., in 3 hrs., fare
4 K., return-ticket 6 K.; carr. and pair 24 K.). Pedestrians reach it in the
same time via Marling (see above) and St. Felix, or via Forst and Josefs-
berg (see above).
Ascending from Meran (guides, Joh. Almberger and Alois Götsch at Meran, Jos. Kofer and Seb. Moosmüller at Partschins). The finest expedition for a whole day is the ascent of the "Vigiljoch" (5870'/guide, not indispensable, 7 K.). To the Egerhof, see p. 323. The path thence ascends to the S.W., through wood, to the (1½-2 hrs.) old "Vigil-Kapelle," adjoining the "Jochert" (5870'/rfts.-better night-quarters at the Gampitshof, 5 min. farther to the S.E.). Splendid view of the Vinschau, the Dolomites, etc. A more extensive view is obtained from the "Larchbühel" (5375'), ¾ hr. to the E., and from the "Rauhe Bühel" (6390'), 3½ hr. to the S.W. The ascent of the "Hochwart" (6550') from the Rauhe Bühel will amply repay the fatigue (2 hrs.; guide from Meran 12 K.). — We may return to the N.W. via "Aschbacht" (4440') and "Bad Egard" to (2 hrs.) the Töll (p. 323), or to the E. via the "Lebenberger Alp" and "Schloss Lebenberg" (3½ hrs. to Meran); or by the longer route past the scattered village of Pawigl, with the picturesque church of St. Oswald, to (1½ hr.) "Auserhof" in the Ulten-Tal (p. 325), and thence by "Tschermis" (p. 325) to (2½ hrs.) Meran.

The "Rotsteinkogel" ("Rötelstein", 5160') is interesting (4 hrs.; guide 7 K., not indispensable). We ascend (marked path) by "Katenstein" (p. 323) and across the "Sinichbach," past the "Fragsburg Waterfall," to the (1½-2 hrs.) "Hochplatter" (2265'/rfts.), beyond which we diverge to the left from the path to Vöran, and soon reach the summit, distinguished by its girdle of sandstone. The view embraces the valley of the Adige, the Dolomites, the Ortler, etc. We return either by Vöran (3970'/Lercher's Inn) and "Burgstall" (p. 319), or by "Hafting" and "St. Katharina in der Schart" (see below).

The "Mutspitze" (7300')—5½ hrs.; guide 8 K.) is less interesting: from Dorf Tirol to the "Muthof (3820'; poor accommodation), then a fatiguing ascent, partly through wood. Descent to the "Spronser-Tal," see below.

To the "Spronser-Tal," with its twelve lakes, a fatiguing but attractive expedition (there and back 9-10 hrs.; guide 9, with descent to Pfelders 12 K.). The path ascends by Dorf Tirol and "Schloss Auer" (p. 323) to the (3 hrs.) farm of "Langfall" (3570') in the "Spronser-Tal"; thence over the "Langfall Alp" (4820') to the (3½ hrs.) "Kasserssine" (7210'; to the left of which is the "Pfitschsee") and the (30 min.) "Meraner-Hütte" (7605'), in a fine situation, and past the "Grünssee" (7680') to the (1½ hrs.) "Langsee" (8045'), the largest of the lakes (1½ M. in circumference). — From the Meran Hut we may ascend to the N.W. to the (3½ hrs.) "Spronser-Joch" (8460'; View of the Gurgl glaciers) and thence descend via the "Ziel-Joch" (8040') and through the "Valtschnal-Tal" to (3 hrs.) Pfelders (p. 301); or from the Langsee we may proceed to the W. over the "Langsee-Joch" (8320'), the "Halsel Glacier," and the "Halsel-Joch" (9305') to the (3 hrs.) Lodner-Hütte (see below).

"Texel Group." From (1½ hrs.) "Partschins" (p. 333) a bridle-path ascends the "Ziedtal," on the left side of the waterfall, to the (2½ hrs.) saw-mill of "Nassereit" (4920'; inn) and thence via the "Gingl Alp" and "Upper Küh Alp" to the (2 hrs.) "Lodner-Hütte" on the "Rossetineré" (7220'; inn in summer). The "Gfallwand" (10,430'), the finest of the loftier peaks near Meran, may be ascended hence in 3 hrs. (guide 12 K.) via the "Grunbplatten-Tal" and across the "Gfellte Glacier." On the summit is a shelter-hut; magnificent view.

— The Lodner Hut is also a starting-point for the ascents of the "Tschigtaspitze" (9835'; 3 hrs.; guide 12 K.), "Lazimser Rötelspitze" (9965'; 2½ hrs.; guide 11 K.), "Lodner" (10,720'; 3½ hrs.; guide 14 K.), "Hohe Weisse" (10,765'); 5 hrs.; 15 K.), "Trübewand" (10,595'; 4 hrs.; 13 K.), "Rote Wand" (10,860'; 4 hrs.; 14 K.), "Roleck" (10,930'), highest summit of the "Texel group" (4½ hrs.; 14 K.), and "Texelspitze" (10,860'; 4½ hrs.; 13 K.), all for adepts only. Over the "Kleinwies-Scharte" ("Johannes-Weg") to the (3½ hrs.) "Stettiner-Hütte," see p. 304; over the "Halsel-Joch" to the "Spronser-Tal," see above.

The "Iänger" (8975'); 6½-7 hrs.; guide 7-8 K.). The path (red marks) leads by "Goyen" and Alfred to the (3 hrs.) "Gsteirer-Hof" (4655'; Alpine fare); thence to the (2 hrs.) "Naifer Pass" (6670') and to the left to the (1½ hrs.) summit of the Vorderer or "Kleine Iänger," a fine point of view. [The ascent of the "Grosse Iänger" ½ hr. from the Kleine, is difficult and fit for expert climbers only; guide 12 K.] Descent from the Naifer Pass either to the S.W. to (1½ hrs.) "St. Katharina in der Schart" (4080'; Sulfiner Inn), and by
the Eggerbauer and Rametz to (2 hrs.) Meran, or to the N.E. by the Mittenstein-Joch (6960') to (3 hrs.) Abersückl in the Penser-Tal (p. 315; pleasant détour by the Krausberg-See); or to the S.E. by the Scharboden and through the Oittenbach-Tal to (3 1/2 hrs.) Sarntalheim (p. 315).

The ascent of the *Hirzer (6135'; 8 1/2-9 hrs.; guide 12 K.) is a much finer excursion. A good bridle-track leads via Schenna through fragrant woods to (2 hrs.) Verdins (2630'; inn), a small 'Bad'. Crossing the romantic Masul-Schlucht at the Inner Säge (2930'; rfmts.), it next leads to (1 1/2 hr.) Obertal or Prenn (4595'; rustic inn) and ascends to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Hirzer-Hütte on the Taliner Alp (6510'; rfmts. at the neighbouring chalet), from which a somewhat toilsome path leads to the (2 1/2-3 hrs.) summit. Superb 'View (panorama by F. Plant). Steep descent to Abersückl (p. 315) in the Penser-Tal; better by Videgg (5010') to Schenna, or by a marked path by the Pfandl-Hütte to St. Martin in Passeier (p. 300; ascent thence to the Hirzer Hut, 4 1/2 hrs.).

The *Laugenspitze (7800') is best scaled from the Ulten Mitterbad (see below; bridle-path, 41/2-5 hrs.; guide 7 K., not essential), or from Unsere Frau im Valte (p. 358; 3 hrs.). About 10 min. below the summit is the Laugen Club Hut (7900'; now left unfitted in the interior, in consequence of repeated robberies). Splendid and extensive view (panorama by Plant). A toilsome but interesting descent (red marks; guide not indispensable for adepts) leads past the Laugen-See and via (3 hrs.) Plätzters, the (2 1/4 hr.) Völliner Badl (plain inn), and (1 1/2 hr.) Völten to (1 1/2 hr.) Ober-Lana (p. 323).

From Meran to the Baths of Rabbi, through the Ulten-Tal (15-16 hrs.), an attractive route. At (4 1/2 M.; electric tramway in 15 min.) Tscherms (p. 324) the ascent begins with the Aichberg; Ober-Lana (p. 3-3) lies below, to the left. The road passes beautiful groups of old chestnuts, and commands fine views of the Adige valley and the opposite heights, the Fragsburg, the Ifinger, etc. The first house in the Ulten-Tal is (1 1/4 hr.) Ausserhof (reached direct from Ober-Lana in 2 1/4 hrs.); 5 min. farther on is the Forsthof. The route now ascends along the N. slope bounding the valley, and passes through pine and fir woods to the farm of Klaus, beyond which it descends via the farm of Allbreit and the ruins of Eschenloch (on the left) to the valley of the Kirchenbach. 1 1/2 hr. St. Pankraz (2415'; Inner-Wirt; guide, Matth. Gamper), a picturesquely situated village with a pretty Gothic church. We then skirt the left bank of the Falschauer. Across the (2 1/4 hr.) third bridge (Maraun-Brücke; 2510'), a path ascends the Maraun-Tal to the (40 min.) Mitterbad (3190'), a little watering-place with a chalybeate spring and a good bath-house, whence the *Laugenspitze (see above) may be ascended in 4 1/2 hrs. Over the Hofmahd (5850') to Proveis, 4 hrs., see p. 358. — The route in the Ulten-Tal leads from the Maraun-Brücke past the Innerbad or Lotterbad to (1 1/2 hr.) St. Walburg (Eck Inn); then via (1 1/4 hr.) Kuppelwies (3720'; inn) and (2 1/4 hr.) St. Nikolaus (4125') to (1 1/4 hr.) St. Gertraud (4290'; plain inn; accommodation at the curés). (Passes to the Martell, see p. 334; guide, Johann Gamper at St. Gertraud.) Thence by a bridle-path to the S.W. through the Kircherger-Tal to the (2 hrs.) Lach Alp (7900') and the (1 hr.) Kircherger-Joch or Rabbi-Joch (8130'), near the Corvo Lake, where a view of the mountains of the Val di Sole is disclosed. Descent by a stony path to the (3 1/4 hr.) Malga Paù de Caldes, the path to the right which must be avoided. Lastly via Piazza di Rabbi to the (1 1/4 hr.) Baths of Rabbi (see p. 351). — The alternative route via the Falschauer-Joch or Schwarzer-Joch (9280') is preferable, though about 1 1/2 hrs. longer. A bridle-path leads to the W. from St. Gertraud through the Falschauer-Tal, passing the Weissbrunner Alp and the Lang-See (7465'), and finally ascends steeply to the (4 hrs.) pass, which commands an impressive view of the Ortler group. The *Gleckspitze (9695'), to the S. of the pass (ascent in 3/4 hr.), commands a still finer view, comprising the Adamello and Presanella. Descent to the Saent Alp and the Baths of Rabbi, or to the E. from the Gleckspteze to the Rabbi-Joch (see above; 2 1/2 hrs. to the Baths of Rabbi).

From Meran over the Gampen-Joch to Fondo, see p. 358; over the Auen-Joch to Sarntalheim, see p. 315.
59. From Meran to the Baths of Bormio via the Stelvio Pass.

61½ M. VINSCHGAU RAILWAY to Spondinig-Prad, 31½ M., in 2½ hrs. (1st cl. 5 K. 90, 3rd cl. 2 K. 60 h.). — Omnibus from Spondinig to Trafoi, corresponding with the trains, several times daily in 2½–3 hrs. (4 K.). From Spondinig to the Baths of Bormio over the Stelvio, diligence in summer daily in 1½ hrs. (15 K. 20 h., comfortable open landaus); mail-coach from Trafoi to Bormio daily in 10 hrs. (12 K.). — Carriage from Spondinig to Gomagoi, one-horse 12, two-horse 16 K., to Trafoi 18 and 24 K. (extra horse for the ascent, if there are more than 66 lbs. of luggage, 9 K. 20 h.); carriage and pair from Trafoi to Franzenshöhle 15, Ferdinands-höhle 30, Bormio 50 K.

Meran (1050'), see p. 319. The Vinschgau Railway, beyond the station of (1¾ M.) Algund (p. 323), described a wide curve to the S., crosses the Adige, and ascends through wood and vineyards on the slope of the Marlinger Berg to (2½ M.) Marling, ¾ M. to the N. of the village of that name (p. 323). It then doubles back by a long loop and beyond the Marlinger Tunnel (650 yds. long) runs towards the N.W., commanding beautiful views of the Meran valley. We pass through the Josefsberg Tunnel (640 yds.) above Forst (p. 323) and then the Töll Tunnel (740 yds.) and reach (61¼ M.) Töll (1675') on the right bank of the Adige, ¾ M. to the S.W. of the saddle of the Töll (p. 323). Close to the station are the little baths of Egard, and on the left bank of the river, 1¼ M. to the N., lies the large village of Partschins (p. 323), at the base of the Tschligatspitze. — Farther on the railway traverses the lower Vinschgau, with the Laas Mts. in the background, and runs along an embankment on the right bank of the Adige, via Plaus, dominated by the castle of Dornsberg, on the left, to —

10½ M. Naturns (1855'; *Post; Adler), with a restored castle. Near (12½ M.) Schnalstal (Rail. Restaurant, with rooms; Höt. Schnalstal, on the right bank, R. 1–2, pens. 5–10 K.) the narrow Schnalser-Tal opens on the right (road to Neu-Ratteis, see pp. 288, 289). To the right, on a barren hill high above Staben, is the ruined castle of Jufahl (2995'); on a mound of débris to the left lies the village of Tabland. The line passes Bad Kochenmoos, with a sulphur-spring, and ascends the left bank of the Adige to (15½ M.) Kastelbell (1960'; Mond-schein). On a rock to the right rises the picturesque ruined castle of Kastelbell. Above Kastelbell the valley contracts; the road runs high above the narrow and rocky bed of the river and finally recrosses to the right bank near —

18 M. Latsch (2095'; *Hirsch; Rössl; Weisses Lamm, well spoken of). Opposite, on the N. slope, is the ruin of Annaberg (3465'), high above which stands the pilgrimage-church of St. Martin am Vorberg (5695'). Near (20 M.) Goldrain the line crosses the rapid Plima, which descends from the Martell-Tal (p. 332; at its mouth is the village of Morter; in the background the Zufrittspitze, 11,270'). We again cross to the left bank of the Adige near Göflan, with marble-quarries, and ascend to —
23½ M. Schlanders (2315'; Post, very fair, R. 1-2 K.; Kreus; Widder; Hase; Rose), a large village with a handsome Gothic church, at the entrance to the Schlandernaur-Tal (p. 288; guides, Joh. Gruber and Engelbert Nollet), where the vineyards cease. We now ascend in a wide bend on the slope of a large alluvial mound, which divides the Upper and Lower Vinschgau, past Kortsch (on the right), and again approach the Adige.

28 M. Laas (2850'; Hirsch, very fair; Sonne; Adler; Krone), with important marble-works, in which the fine marbles of Laas are prepared for sculptors and architects. The Laaser-Tal opens here on the S. To the S. rise the Pederspitzen and Hohe Angelus, with the Angelus and Ofenwand glaciers.

To visit the Laaser-Tal (comp. Map, p. 334; guides, Joh. Tscholl, Georg Rieder, and Franz Tappeiner), we cross the Adige and at the mills ascend to the right, passing the chapel of St. Martin (3355'). After 1 hr. we cross to the right bank of the Laaser Bach (above, to the left, are the marble-quarries, at the N. base of the Jennewand, 9580') and ascend along it to (1 hr.) the Lower Laaser Ap (3355') and the (1 hr.) Troppauer-Hütte (6890'; provision-depot), the starting-point for the ascents of the Laaperspitze or Orgelspitze (10,835'), accomplished via the Schluider-Scharte (see below) in 3½-4 hrs. (guide 10, with descent to Gand 14 K.); Schlanderspitze (10,600'; 4 hrs.; guide 10 K.); Lyfspiitz (10,950'; 5 hrs.; guide 12 K.); Auassere Pederspitze (11,170') and Mittlere Pederspitze (11,275'; each 5½ hrs.; guide 12 K.); Tschengls Hochwand (11,080'; 6½-7 hrs.; guide 14, to the Düsseldorf Hut 16 K.). — Passes. To Sulden over the Zäyjoch (ca. 10,660'), 4-4½ hrs. to the Düsseldorf Hut, not difficult for adepts and very interesting (guide 16 K.); over the Angelus-Scharte (9825'), 6-7 hrs. to the Düsseldorf Hut (guide 16 K.), or over the Rosim-Joch (10,620'; to Sulden 7 hrs.; guide 16 K.), two fatiguing routes, with which the ascents of the Hohe Angelus (11,600') and of the Vertainspitze (11,615') may be combined (comp. p. 341). — The route to Marteil (p. 333) over the Schluider-Scharte (9825'; to Gand 6 hrs.; guide 13 K.) is not difficult (ascent of the Laaperspitze, see above); that over the Laaser-Scharte (10,260'; to Gand 7½ hrs.; guide 13 K.) is toilsome; the ascent of the Lyfspiitz (see above; from the pass in ¾ hr.; guide 3 K. extra) may be incorporated with this route.

On the S. side of the broad and marshy valley of the Adige are the small bath of Schgums, with sulphureous and chalybeate springs, and the village of Tschengls (Löwe, very fair), commanded by the Tschengls Hochwand (see above). 30½ M. Eyrs (2960'), 1/3 M. to the S. of the village (*Post; Lamm); then —

31½ M. Spondinig-Prad (2900'; *Hirsch, R. from 1½, D. 3 K.), where omnibuses and carriages for Trafoi and Sulden are waiting.

The Vinschgau Railway proceeds hence in 22 min. viâ (35 M.) Schlunder-Schurns to (37½ M.) Mals (mail-coach to Landeck and diligence over the Ofen Pass to Zernez, see R. 54).

Here, diverging to the left from the Vinschgau, begins the *Stelvio Road, built by the Austrian government in 1820-24, the highest carriage-road in Europe. It crosses the Adige, and leads straight through the valley, which is largely covered with debris or rendered swampy by the inundations of the Trafoier Bach.

At (13¾ M.) Prad (2950'; Post, R. 1-1½, pens. 4-5 K.; Prader Hof, both very fair), a village at the entrance to the Trafoier-Tal, the road is joined by the direct route from Mals via
Glurns and Lichtenberg (pp. 298, 299). At the Schmelz (3050'; Adler) the road begins to ascend, the valley contracts, and the brawling Trafoier Bach forms several waterfalls. On the slope to the right lies the village of Stilfs (4300'). A little farther on we cross the stream, and soon obtain a fine view of the Trafoi snow-mountains (see below). To the N. towers the broad snowy pyramid of the Weisskugel (p. 287).

61/4 M. Gomagoi, Ger. Beidewasser (4175'; Post, R. 11/4-2 K., very fair), with a small fort (sketching and photographing forbidden), to the S.E., opens the Sulden-Tal (p. 335).

Guides: Paul Reinstadler, Josef Pichler, Jos. and Joh. Pinggera II., Jos. Moser, Friedr. and Alois Schöpf, Josef Angerer, Joh. Jos. Zischg, Peter Pinggera, Albert Ortler, Anseim Gallia, and Alois Tembl at Gomagoi; Ant. Pichler at Stilfs; comp. also p. 336. — A direct club-path leads from Gomagoi to the (5'/2 hrs.) Payer-Hütte (p. 340). This route diverges to the right from the Sulden road immediately beyond the bridge over the Trafoier-Bach, lead mostly through wood, and joins the Trafoi path near the (4 hrs.) Edelweiss-Hütte (p. 329).

The road ascends more rapidly and crosses the Trafoier-Bach four times. As we approach (3 M.) Trafoi, the broad Monte Livrio (10,225') first becomes visible, and adjoining it on the right the Naglerspitze (10,740'). A magnificent panorama is soon disclosed: to the left the huge Ortler (the summit itself is not visible); to the right of it the Lower Ortler Glacier and the Trafoi Glacier, separated by the Naschornspitze (8510'), and crowned by the Trafoier Eiswand (11,660'); farther to the right, the black Vordere Madatschspitze (10,175'), the Madatsch Glacier, and the Geisterspitze (11,405'). Before the last bridge, the 'Grottenweg' to the Trafoi Hotel diverges to the left.

91/4 M. Trafoi (5055'; *Post-Hotel, R. 2-3, B. 1 K.; Zur Schönen Aussicht, Alte Post, both well spoken of; Edelweiss, plain), a small village, grandly situated, with a handsome new church. Beyond the Alte Post a road diverging to the left (shorter footpath from the Schöne Aussicht Inn, past the church) leads to the (1 M.) *Trafoi Hotel (3950'), a large modern first-class house (R. 3-15, B. 11/2, déj. 4, D. 5 K.), generally crowded in summer (rooms should be secured beforehand). Pleasant promenades, provided with finger-posts and benches, traverse the woods on both sides of the valley.

Excursions and Ascents (guides, Paul and Jos. Mazzag, Joh. Jos., Anton, Jak., Math., Peter Jos., Josef, and Franz Thöni, Jos. Platzer, Joh. Angerer, Lor., Joh. Josef, and Ludwig Ortler, Anton Thoma, Corn. Schöpf, and Joh. Jos. Asper of Trafoi). Interesting walk (guide unnecessary) from the Trafoi Hotel to the (1/2 hr.) HEILIGE DREI BRUNNEN. The path leads through wood, crosses the three arms of the brook, which afterwards unite, to the Waldheim Restaurant, and reaches the 'Three Holy Springs' (5240), beside which are an inn and a pilgrimage chapel. Under a wooden roof are three rude figures representing Christ, the Virgin, and St. John, from whose breasts flows the ice-cold 'holy water'. Beyond the chapel (to the left, the path to the Bergl-Hütte, see p. 329) we may proceed to the right, cross the brook, ascend a slope covered with débris, and, passing the Waterfalls, return by the opposite bank (a round of 11/4 hr.). From the Waldheim (see above), a path to the right leads to the (20 min.) Bären-Brücke, across the deep ravine of the Klaunbach, whence a zigzag path
ascends to the (1 hr.) Weiss Knott (p. 330). — The Kleinboden (6890'; 1'/2 hr. to the N. of Trafoi; club-path; guide, 4 K., not necessary) affords an admirable view of the Ortler, Stelvio, Oetztaler Ferner, etc.; still better from the (1'/2 hr.) top of the Schafeck (7435'). — Another excellent survey of the Ortler group is obtained from the Tartscher Alm (6305'; 1'/4 hr.; guide, unnecessary, 3 K.), reached by a path ascending to the right, 20 min. from the Weiss Knott (p. 330). Still more extensive views are afforded by the Schwarze Wand (7805'), 2'/2 hrs., and by the Korspitze (9615'), 4 hrs. from Trafoi (guide 7 K.). — From the Korspitze via the Seejoch (9555'; a toilsome pass leading to the Münster-Tal, less attractive than the Wormser-Joch) to the Monte Pressure (9940') 7'/4 hr., and descent to the Stelvio Pass 1'/2 hr., very interesting, see p. 331.

The ascent of the Ortler (12,900'; 7'/2-9 hrs.; guide, including a night in the Payer-Hütte, 20 K., with descent to Sulden 23 K.) is not difficult for experts when the snow is in a favourable condition (comp. p. 339). The bridle-path crosses the Trafoier-Bach at the (1'/4 hr.) mill (4965') and ascends through wood, and then over grass to the (3 hrs.) Edelweiss-Hütte (3320'; inn in summer), short of which it is joined on the left by the club-path from Gomagoi (p. 328). Thence we proceed over débris through the Tabarett-Tal to the Tabaretta-Joch, where we join the path from Sulden (p. 339), and to the (1'/2 hr.) Payer-Hütte (9940'; p. 340). Hence to the summit (3-5'/4 hrs.) see p. 340. — The first ascent of the Ortler (comp. p. 340) was made in 1894 from Trafoi, by 'Passeirer Josele' (see p. 330), via the Untere Ortler-Ferner and the Hintere Wandlen, a route followed in 1884 by Dr. Tauscher, accompanied by his wife. In 1884 Mr. F. E. Tuckett and Mr. Buxton made the ascent from the Heilige Drei Brunnen via the Hohe Etsürme and the Obere Ortler-Ferner, and in 1872 M. von Dechy chose the route, first attempted by Ruther in 1859, via the steep snow-coulour known as the Stickle Pleiss. The starting-point for these difficult ascents is the Bergl-Hütte (7260'; inn in summer), 1'/2 hr. above the Holy Springs, 2'/4 hrs. from Trafoi. The former ascent led up the ice-coated S. side of the Pleisshorn, exposed to danger from avalanches, but the new route, constructed by Dr. Christomannos, ascends through the rocks above the Bergl-Hütte, direct to the Stickle Pleiss, and thence along the snow-arête (above the region of avalanches) to the Pleisshorn (10,345') and the Upper Ortler Glacier (to the summit from the hut, 5-6 hrs.; guide 22, with descent to Sulden 29 K.). — Thurwieserspitze (11,945'; guide 31 K.), very difficult, see pp. 350, 359.

A club-path, recently repaired (guide desirable, 16 K.), leads from the Bergl-Hütte via the Lower Ortler, Trafoi, and Madatsch Glaciers to (2'/2 hrs.) Franzenshohe (p. 330). — Other ascents are described under Franzenshohé and the Stelvio Pass, pp. 330, 331.

**TO BORMIO.**

**TRAFOI.** Map, p. 334. — IV. R. 59. 329

Simmering to Bormio. TRAFOI. Map, p. 334. — IV. R. 59. 329

**OVER THE HOCHLEITEN-JOCH TO SULDEN.** With the ascent of the Hochleitenspitze (9175'), 6'/2-7 hrs., laborious (guide 11 K.). We follow the Payer-Hütte route to the (3 hrs.) Edelweiss-Hütte (see above), whence we ascend to the left over abrupt slopes of grass and débris to the (1'/2 hr.) Hochleiten-Joch (8805') and by the rocky arête to the left to the (20 min.) summit. Magnificent view of the Sulden Alps: from left to right, Tschengelser Hochwand, Kleine and Hohe Angelusspitze, Vertainspitze, Plattenspitze, Pederspitzen, Schöntau spitze, Madritschspitze, Cevedale, Suldentispitze, Schröterhorn, Kreilspitze, and finally the huge Ortler, which seems quite near. Far below, to the E., is the Sulden-Tal; to the W. the Trafoi-Tal, with the Stelvio road and the sombre Madatsch; N. the Upper-Vinschgau, with Mals and the lakes of the Adige. — Descent (fatiguing) partly over steep and crumbling rocks, overgrown with creeping-pines, and lastly through wood and meadows to (2'/2-3 hrs.) Sulden (p. 335).

Via the Payer Hütte to Sulden (6 hrs.; guide 11 K.), see pp. 337, 340. Over the Ortler Pass to Santa Caterina, 10 hrs. from the Bergl-Hütte to the Capanna Milano, difficult (guide 22 K.); over the Ortler Pass and the Hochjoch to Sulden, 14 hrs. (guide 28 K.), very difficult (comp. p. 341; better in the opposite direction).

The road ascends in bold windings on the left side of the valley, and is to be preferred to the various short-cuts for pedestrians on
account of its finer views. The finest point is (1 hr.) the *Weisse Knott (6110′; restaurant), a platform with a marble obelisk erected to the memory of Josef Pichler (‘Passeier Josele’), who, in 1804, made the first ascent of the Ortler. Facing us is the sombre Madatsch, to the right the Madatsch Glacier, and to the left the Trafoi and Untere Ortler Glaciers, separated by the Nashornspitze and overlooked by the snowy summits of the Eiskögel, Thurwieserspitze, Trafoier Eiswand, and Schneeglocke. More to the left, in the foreground, is the Pleisshorn with the Stickle Pleiss and Hohe Eisrinne (p. 329), above which rise the snowy slopes of the Ortler. Far below, amid dark pine-trees, lies the chapel of the Three Holy Springs (p. 328). About 10 min. farther on is the spot (indicated by a marble tablet) where Madeleine de Tourville, an English lady, was thrown down the slope and murdered by her husband, a Walloon, on 16th July, 1876. Farther on, opposite the superb Madatsch Glacier, is the (25 min.) Cantoniera del Bosco. The zone of trees is now quitted and stunted dwarfpines only are seen. At (3/4 hr.)—

14 1/4 M. Franzenshöhle (7180′; Post-Alpen-Hotel, R. 4 1/2-2, D. 4, pens. from 6 K.; fair), the highest peak of the Ortler becomes visible for the first time. Austrian custom-house examination.

An easy path ascends, to the S.E., on the slope of the Vordere-Grat, in 1 1/2 hr. to the Madatsch Glacier, which may be traversed higher up without danger. A splendid view, particularly striking by evening-light, is obtained hence of the precipitous glacier with the Ortler above it, the Trafoi-Tal, and the Ötztal glaciers. The view is still finer from the Untere Signalkuppe (8205′; 3/4 hr. from the inn) and from the Signalkogel (9090′; 1 1/2 hr., with guide). Over the Madatsch, Trafoi, and Lower Ortler Glaciers to the Bergl-Hütte, see p. 329. — Franzenshöhle is one of the best headquarters for Mountain Ascents in the W. Ortler district (guides, Alois and Joh. Theiner of Prad; tariff from Trafoi, 2 K. less from Franzenshöhle). Geisterspitze (11,405′; 4 hrs.), see p. 331. Other easy peaks are the Grosse Naglererspitze (Gima Vetelli, 10,690′; 4 hrs.; guide 9 K.), the Payerspitze (11,140′; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 9 K.), and the Tuckettspitze (11,385′; 5 hrs.; guide 9 K.). Adept only should attempt the Madatschspitzen (Vordere, 10,175′; 4-5 hrs.; Mittlere, 10,555′; 4-5 hrs.; guide 11 K.; Hintere, 11,260′; 5 1/2-6 1/2 hrs., guide 12 K.), the Cristallospitze (11,360′; 5 1/2 hrs.; guide 14 K.), the Grosse Schneeglocke (11,215′; 6 hrs.; guide 11 K.), the Hohe Scheide (10,640′; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 12 K.), and the Grosse Eiskogel (11,740′; 7 hrs.; guide 12 K.). Very difficult are the Trafoier Eiswand (11,660′; 8-9 hrs. via the Tuckett-Joch and the S. flank; guide 28 K.), and the Thurwieserspitze (11,945′; 8-9 hrs.; guide 28 K.): ascended from the Bergl-Hütte (p. 329) via the Lower Ortler Glacier and the Thurwieser-Joch. The Trafoier Eiswand and the Thurwieserspitze are connected by an arête called the Basteckmann Grat (extremely difficult).

Passes (all very difficult, except the last). To Santa Caterina (p. 341) over the Glocken-Joch (10,990′), between the Trafoier Eiswand and the Grosse Schneeglocke, 9 hrs. to the Milan Hut or to the Malga Prato Beghino in the Val Zebra (guide 20 K.); the Trafoier-Joch (10,840′), between the Kleine Schneeglocke and the Hintere Madatschspitze (8 hrs.; guide 20 K.); the Tuckett-Joch (10,985′), between the Hintere Madatschspitze and the Tuckettspitze (8 hrs.; guide 20 K.); the Madatsch-Joch (10,960′), between the Tuckettspitze and the Cristallospitze (8 hrs.; guide 20 K.); and the Geister Pass (Passo di Sasso Rotondo, 10,685′), between the Geisterspitze and the Payerspitze (8 hrs.; guide 20 K.).
to Bormio. STELVIO PASS. Map, p. 334. — IV. R. 59. 331

The road ascends in long windings, passing the ‘Casetta’, a road-menders’ hut (8290’), to the —

171½ M. STELVIO PASS (Stilfser-Joch; 9055’), with the *HÔTEL Ferdinandshöhe (R. 2-5 K.; Austrian post-office in summer). A column to the left marks the boundary between Austria and Italy.

A path, traversing mica-slate, ascends to the right in steep zigzags to the (10 min.) Dreisprachen spitze (9325’; *Hotel Dreisprachen spitze, R. 2-3, D. 5, pens. 8-10 K.), a rocky spur which commands an imposing view, particularly of the Ortler, the snowy dome of which appears quite near. — The barren red Monte Pressura (Rötelspitze, 9940’) may be ascended in 3½ hr. more, with guide (from Franzenshöhe direct in 2½ hrs.; view similar to that from the Umbrail).

The ‘Geisterspitze (11,405’), a very fine point, may be ascended from the pass in 2½-3 hrs. (guide from Trafoi 12 K.). The route ascends gradually across the Eben Glacier, between Monte Livrio on the left and the Naglerspitze on the right, to the N.W. base of the snow-clad ridge. Then a steep ascent to the narrow arete at the top (steady head necessary), which commands an admirable view of the Ortler, etc. Far below lies the green Val Furva.

To the left is the Eben Glacier. The road, which is seldom entirely free from snow except in warm seasons, descends in windings, which may be avoided by short-cuts, to (1½ hr.) —

183½ M. SANTA MARIA (8160’; Inn, tolerable), the fourth Cantoniera and the Italian custom-house.

An excellent road (diligence twice daily in summer in 1 hr.; ascent 3½ hrs.) diverges from the Stelvio route to the right near the Cantoniera Sta. Maria, crosses the Umbrail-Pass (8240’), or Wormser-Joch, and descends through the Muranza Valley to (8 M.) St. Maria in the Münstertal (p. 298).

The ascent of the ‘Piz Umbrail (9945’; 19½-2 hrs. from Santa Maria; guide, not indispensable in settled weather, 5-8 fr.) is recommended. We diverge by the Dogana to the left from the road into the Münstertal, and ascend first a grassy slope and then a stony zigzag path to the jagged summit (the Umbrail Glacier remains to our right). Magnificent ‘View (good panorama by Faller). — 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 1½ M. above the cantoniera, and ascends the hillside to (1 hr.) a small lake, whence it climbs over rocks to the (1 hr.) top. Descent to the 4th Cantoniera.

We next reach the (1 M.) third Cantoniera al Piano del Braulio (7590’; Inn, well spoken of), near a chapel, and then the Casino dei Rotteri di Spondalonga (7100’), a house occupied by road-menders.

The road descends in numerous windings, which the pedestrian can generally cut off. (In the gorge to the right are the *Falls of the Braulio, precipitated over rocky terraces.) We cross by the Ponte Alto the brook descending on the left from the Val Vitelli, and reach the (second) Cantoniera Bruciato (6495’). To the right rises the abrupt Mte. Braulio (9775’) and Mte. Radisa (9745’). The road skirts the mountain-slope and is carried through the Diroccamento (Wormser Loch) by covered galleries. Farther on is the (first) Cantoniera di Piatta Martina (5685’), beyond which the Adra dashes forth from the wild Val Fraela on the right and unites with the Braulio. Beyond the last gallery but one the valley and the road turn towards the S., and a beautiful view is disclosed of the valley of Bormio as far as Ceppina, especially fine towards
evening. To the S.W. rise the Corno di San Colombano (9915'), the Cima di Piazzi (11,280'), and the Cima Redasco (10,300'); to the S.E. are the Monte Sobretta (10,715') and the ice-pyramid of Piz Tresero (11,820'). The Bagni Vecchi (4760'), or Old Baths of Bormio, now come into view, perched on the rocks below the road. Before the last tunnel (Galleria dei Bagni) is reached a road descends to them direct (good accommodation; R. 2-3½, B. 1, pens. 7-8 fr.). About ½ M. farther down are the —

29½ M. New Baths of Bormio, or Bagni Nuovi (4380'); *Hotel, R. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 5, pens. 9½-16 fr.; post and telegraph office), a handsome building on a terrace, commanding a fine view of the valley of Bormio and the surrounding mountains. About 13/4 M. farther on is the town of Bormio (p. 341).

The baths include two swimming-baths, mud-baths, etc. (plunge-bath ½, swimming-bath 2 fr.) and are frequented mainly for rheumatism, gout, feminine ailments, etc. The water (slightly impregnated with lime; 100-106° Fahr.) is brought in pipes from the old baths, to which shady footpaths and a shorter carriage-road lead, in addition to the Stelvio road. The seven springs, mentioned by Pliny and Cassiodorus, rise in the Dolomite rocks above the gorge of the Adda, and yield about 220 gallons per minute. Behind the old baths is the entrance to the shaft (100' long) of the St. Martin's Therm, used for heat-cures (82-102° Fahr.). A visit should be paid to the old Roman Baths (Piscine), at the efflux of the Erzherzogin Spring and of the Plinius Born (Fonte; used internally only), dominated by the towering cliffs of the Adda ravine. A path leads thither in 10 min. from the New Baths, passing a waterfall of hot water. Near the springs the maiden-hair (Adiantum capillus Veneris), edelweiss, and other rare Alpine plants are found.

The ascent of the Monte delle Scale (8210'; 3½-4 hrs.; with guide) is recommended. The route descends to the W. from the Baths, crosses the Adda at Premadio, and ascends by a good bridle-path on the N. slope of the Val Viola (edelweiss abundant) to the two towers of the Scal de Fraele (6370'), a well-known pass in the middle ages, commanding a fine view of the Piz Tresero, Cima di Piazzi, etc. About ½ hr. farther on is the beautiful little Lago delle Scale (6845'; chalet; r.f.mts.), where the bridle-track ends. From this point a climb of 1½ hr., the last ½ hr. steep, brings us to the plateau of the Mte. delle Scale, with its two peaks. Magnificent view from the E. peak of the Ortler group, the Val Viola, Val Furva, and Valle di Sotto, while far below us are the gorge of the Adda and the Baths of Bormio.

60. The Martell-Tal.

The Martell-Tal, or Mortell-Tal, the longest valley in the Ortler Alps (25 M.), affords the shortest route from the lower Vinschigau to Sulden. The lower part of the valley is rather monotonous, but the glacier-scenery at its head is magnificent. In the years 1888, 1889, and 1891 the valley was devastated by the outburst of the lake formed by the Zufall Glacier (comp. p. 333). — Guides: Joh. Gamper of Salt, Math. Kobald, Joh., Jos., Math., and Hein. Eberhöfer, and Jos. Gluderer of Gand, Martin Holzknecht of Martell (see also the Sulden guides, p. 336).

If the night has been spent at Salt, the long ascent through the valley to the Joch is fatiguing, the more so as the steeper portions must be faced during the midday heat. The traveller may therefore prefer to spread the walk over two days, spending a night in the Zufall-Hütte. — In the reverse direction (from Sulden, and still more easily from the Schanbach-Hütte) a good walker may cross the Madritsch-Joch, climb the Schöntau spitze, and reach Latsch (p. 326) in one day.
At the mouth of the valley lies the village of Morter (2285'; Adler), reached in 20 min. from Goldrain (p. 326), or in 40 min. from Latsch (p. 326). On a hill to the left are the ruined castles of Unter- and Ober-Montan (2750') and the ancient Chapel of St. Stephen. The road (10 min.) crosses the brook and begins to ascend rapidly. Beyond some large marble-quarries we reach (1½ hr.) Bad Salt (3765'; good accommodation at the bath-house; Eberhöfer, well spoken of). To the right, on the hillside, lies Martell, or Thal (4530'), a scattered village, with a church. We next cross the Flimbach to (3/4 hr.; 3 hrs. from Latsch) the long village of Gand (4125'; Eberhöfer, unpretending), traverse wood (on the right the precipitous Schluderhorn, 9030'), and pass Unterhörderle and the solitary chapel of (1¼ hr.) Maria-Schmelz (5100'). We then (1/2 hr.) recross the stream and traverse pastures, with numerous chalets and hay-sheds. High up, on the left, is the Untere Zufritt-Ferner. At the end of the Alp (1/4 hr.) the path again enters the wood and ascends, skirting a projecting spur, beyond which the two snowy peaks of the Cevedale are suddenly disclosed; this magnificent picture, however, soon disappears. We next reach the (1/2 hr.) Lower Martell Alp (5955'), on the right bank, and the (10 min.) Upper Martell Alp (5995'), finely situated on the left bank.

The path now undulates through wood on the left bank, crosses the (1 hr.) Pederbach, and ascends abruptly to the right. On the first buttress of the mountain (where the route to the Madritsch-Joch diverges; see p. 334), we turn to the left, cross the Madritsch-bach, and ascend to the (3/4 hr.; 4½ hrs. from Gand) Zufall-Hütte (7455'; Inn in summer), prettily situated on a grassy hill. To the W. the imposing Zufall Glacier descends in two arms into the valley (left, the Fürkelen-Ferner; right, the Langen-Ferner). On the left is the Hohe Ferner with the Venesiaspitze (11,000') and Schranspitze (9635'). About 20 min. above the hut are an embankment and tunnel, constructed in 1892-93 to prevent a recurrence of the inundations.

Ascents (guides, see p. 332; the charges given are from the Zufall-Hütte; guide from Gand to the hut 8 K.). The ascent of the 'Cevedale (12,380'; 6 hrs. from the Zufall-Hütte; guide 12, with descent to Sulden 20, to Santa Caterina 22 K.) is troublesome, but highly interesting (comp. p. 337). From the hut we proceed to the S., crossing the Plima and passing the Untere Konzenlacke (6000') and ascend over scree and moraine-deposits to the Zufall Glacier and the summit. Or (preferable) we may ascend from the Zufall-Hütte to the (3½ hrs.) Hällische Hütte on the Eissee Pass (p. 337) and spend the night there (to the summit, 2½-3 hrs. more). Descent to Sulden or Santa Caterina, see pp. 337, 340. — The Innere Pederspitze (10,775'; 4 hrs.; guide 7, with descent to Sulden 13 K.), the Platten spitze (11,310'; 4½ hrs.; guide 7 K.), the Äusserere Pederspitze (11,170; 5 hrs.), the Mittlere Pederspitze (11,340'; 5 hrs.; guide 8 K. each), and the Schildspitze (10,530'; 4½ hrs.; 8 K.) may also be ascended from the Zufall-Hütte. — The Hintere Schönianf spitze, see p. 334. — The ascent of the Zunft spitze (11,270') from the Upper Martell Alp via the Zunft Glacier is laborious but interesting (5 hrs.; guide 14 K.). The same remark applies to the Venesiaspitze (11,000'), ascended from the Zufall-Hütte via the Hohen-Ferner in 4 hrs., and to the Hintere Rotspitze (10,975') reached from the Zufall-Hütte by the Gramsen-Ferner in 4 hrs. (guide 12 K. each,
with descent over the Sant Glacier to the Rifugio Dorigoni and to the Rabbi Baths 2½ K. — The Lasarspitze (10,835') and the Schluerspitze (10,600') are both comparatively easy (from Gand 5-6 hrs.; guide 10 and 11, with descent to Laas 16 and 17 K.); comp. p. 327.

Passes. To Pejo (p. 351), from the Zufall-Hütte over the Hohenferner-Joch (10,470'), on the W. side of the Cima Marmotta (10,950'), and down across the Marmotta Glacier and past the Lago Lungo to the Val della Mare and (9-10 hrs.) Pejo (guide 24 K.), fatiguing but interesting. The ascent of the Venesiaspitze or of the Cima Marmotta may easily be combined with this route. — The route over the Fürkle-Scharte (9945'), to the E. of the Cevedale (10 hrs. to Pejo; guide 24 K.), is less attractive, the ascent across the crevassed Fürkle Glacier being very tedious. Descent over slopes of débris to the Cevedale Club Hut (p. 351). — To the Baths of Rabbi (p. 351) from the lower Martell Alp over the Säulent-Joch (9810'), between the Grumsenspitze and the Säulentspitze, 8-9 hrs., laborious (guide 18 K.). About 1 hr. below the pass, in the Val di Santì, is the Rifugio Dorigoni of the Trent Alpine Society (p. 351). — To St. Gertraud in the Ulten-Tal (p. 326), several passes. From the lower Alp over the Zufrittspitze (10,080'), between the Zufrittspitze (p. 335) and the Weissbrunnerspitze (10,680'), down the rocky slope called 'In der Neuen Welt', and past the Grünsee to the Weissbrunner Alp, laborious but interesting (8-9 hrs.; guide 18 K.). From Gand to St. Gertraud over the Boyjoch (9215'), to the N.E. of the Zufrittspitze, 9 hrs., or over the Flimjoch (9460'), between the Tuferspitze and the Hasenohr, 8 hrs., two fatiguing routes (guide 14 K.). — To Santa Caterina over the Langenferner-Joch (Cevedale Pass; 10,730'), a grand glacier-tour of 8 hrs. from the Zufall-Hütte (guide 2½ K.), with which the ascent of the Cevedale may be combined (3½ hrs. more; comp. pp. 337, 340).

To Sulden by the Madritsch-Joch, 6-7 hrs. from the Zufall-Hütte, a somewhat fatiguing route, but highly interesting when combined with the ascent of the Hintere Schönöntaufspitze (guide 12, including the Schönöntaufspitze 14 K.). From the Zufall-Hütte we follow a club-path, skirting a steep rocky slope, and (10 min.) cross the Madritschbach (7375'). We then ascend to the left across pastures, and lastly over a steep slope of débris to the (3 hrs.) Madritsch-Joch (10,250'), where a splendid view is disclosed of the mountain-giants of Sulden. The Hintere Schönöntaufspitze (10,900'), to the right of the pass, and easily ascended in ½ hr., commands a still grander and more extensive panorama (see pp. 337, 338). Descent from the pass over snow and débris to the (1½ hr.) Schaubach-Hütte and to (1½ hr.) Sulden (p. 335).

To Sulden by the Eissee Pass, a grand glacier-expedition (from the Zufall-Hütte 6½-7 hrs.; guide 15 K.), with which the ascent of the Cevedale may conveniently be combined (comp. pp. 333, 337). From the hut we ascend to the W. on the slope of the Mutspitze to the foot of the Hintere Wandten, then across débris and over the Langen-Fernner to the (3½ hrs.) Halsleiche Hütte, on the Eissee Pass (10,290'); pp. 337, 340). Descent to the (1½ hr.) Schaubach-Hütte and (1½ hr.) Sulden.

61. The Sulden-Tal.

Mail coach from Spondinig-Prad (rail. station, p. 327) in summer 4 times daily, to the Sulden Hotel in 4½ hrs. (descent 2½-3 hrs.); fare 6 K.; 10 lbs. of baggage free, each lb. more 5 h. — Diligence from Trafoi to the Sulden Hotel twice daily in 3½ hrs. (3 K. 20 h.). — Carriage with one horse from Spondinig to Sulden 20, with two horses 30-40 K., and 10 per cent driver's fee; from Gomagoi to Sulden 10 or 16, from Trafoi 14 or 50, from Landeck (two days) 72 or 120 K. Porter from Gomagoi 4 K.

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, presents a most interesting field to the mountaineer. The best starting-point for excursions is Sulden (St. Gertraud), beautifully situated 2½ hrs. from Gomagoi; but the hotels are generally
crowded at the height of summer. — Robust and practised Pedestrians may reach the Sulden-Tal in 5 days from Innsbruck as follows: through the Stubai-Tal and over the Bildstöckl-Joch to Sölden, over the Niederjoch or the Hochjoch to Unsere-Frau, via Naturns to Latsch, and through the Martell-Tal and over the Madritsch-Joch to Sulden.

Gomagoi (4175'), see p. 328. The road (built by the G. A. C. in 1891-92) descends to the left by the Post Hotel, crosses the Trafoier-Bach in its narrow gorge, and then ascends again into the wooded Sulden-Tal (to the right the 'Prager-Weg' to the Payer-Hütte, p. 328), passing an obelisk in memory of L. von Hofmann, the promoter of the road. In 1/4 hr. more we cross the Suldenbach (4280'), beyond which the road ascends in a wide curve through wood (a footpath to the right saves 1/2 M.), then on the open hills-side. We soon come in sight of part of the Königs spitze and of the majestic pyramid of the Ortler (to the right), which remains in view for the rest of the way; on the top of the Tabaretta ridge the Payer Hut (p. 340) is visible. At the (40 min.) Unterturnd Inn (5205') the road makes another bend (short-cut to the right), and farther on it passes the Oberthurnhof to the right, and the Gandhof with its chapel (5330'), above us, to the left. Crossing the Razoibach we reach (20 min) the Laganda Inn (5520'), where a toll of 8 h. is levied (incl. return), and in 10 min. more cross the Suldenbach (5640'). The road ascends sharply on the left bank, traversing wood and crossing the old moraine of the Marli Glacier (p. 339), and commands a beautiful view of the mountains bounding the Sulden-Tal on the E. (from right to left: Vordere and Hintere Schöntau spitze, Pederspitze, Plattenspitze, Schildspitze, Vertainspitze). On quitting the wood (25 min.) we come in sight of the houses of Sulden. At a gate, 3 min. farther on, a footpath diverges to the left to the Ortlerhof and the Sulden Hotel, but the road goes on past a memorial tablet to Joh. Stüdtl, where the path to the Payer Hütte (p. 340) diverges to the right, to (1/4 hr.; 2 1/2 hrs. from Gomagoi).

5 1/2 M. Sulden or St. Gertraud (6050'; *Höt. Eller, R. 1 K 60-5 K., D. 2 K. 40, pens. 6 K.-7 K. 40 h.), with a handsome new church, containing a marble monument to the meritorious curé Eller (d. 1901). To the right, in the wood, is a memorial to Julius Payer, the explorer of the Ortler district, with a relief-portrait; a little higher up is a chapel among the rocks.

The road descends past the Villa Flora (rooms to let; small bazaar), crosses the Suldenbach, and re-ascends (short-cut to the right) to the (8 min.) Post Hôtel zum Ortler (R. 11/2-3 K.) and the (5 min.) Höt. Tembel (R. 1 1/2-2 K.), beyond which the road is almost level. We cross the Zaybach, pass the Höt. Alpenrose (R. 1 1/2-21/2, pens. 6 K. 20 h.) and at the Gymnasiose ascend to the left past Pinggera's and Reinladler's Lodging Houses to the (1/2 hr.) *Sulden Hotel (6235'; R. 3-10, B. 1 1/2, döj. 3, D. 4, pens. 10-16 K.), a large first-class establishment, finely situated at the edge of the wood. The
Sulden Glacier is scarcely visible from the valley; but the imposing amphitheatre of mountains that encloses it is now full in view (from left to right: Sulden spitze, Schrötterhorn, Kreilspitze, Königsspitze, Zebru, and Ortler). English Church service in summer at the hotel.


On Sundays the Sulden guides do not start before mass (6.20 a.m.).

Pleasant promenades, provided with finger-posts and benches, abound on both sides of the valley, the most convenient being the 'Waldweg', on the W. side (3¼ hr.), which begins opposite the Hôtel Eiller and may be reached from the Sulden Hotel via the Gampenhöffle across the meadows. From both ends of the Waldweg good paths ('Morosini-Weg') ascend the wooded slope of the Kuhberg to the (7½ hr.) Kaser-Knott and via the (1¼ hr.) Schreibach-Boden to the (½ hr.) Lange Stein (beautiful view). Thence an almost level path leads to the (20 min.) Kuhboden (7875'), at the foot of the precipitous Marltgrat, whence we may return over the Schmalzboden to the (1 hr.) Hôtel Eiller. — ‘Schereweg’ to the Tabaretta-Hütte, see p. 340. — From the Höt. Eiller an easy path ('Faulenzer-Weg') to the right ascends, crossing the path to the Payer-Hütte, to the (3/4 hr.) Wassersee, with a fine view down the valley. — On the E. side of the valley marked paths, which soon unite, ascend to the (1¼ hr.) *Kanzel (7809'), a projecting height above the woods, commanding a magnificent view of the Königspitze and Ortler, and thence to the (½ hr.) Rosimoden; descent via the Rosimtal to the (1 hr.) Sulden Hotel.

To the *Schaubach-Hütte (8440'; 2 hrs.; guide, 8 K.), unnecessary; horse and attendant 14 K.). The bridle-path diverges to the left from the road below the Sulden Hotel at kilometre-stone 11.1, leads to the S. over the Rosimabach, and ascends the Legerwald; to the right are the huge moraines of the Sulden Glacier. After about 1 hr. the path mounts the old E. lateral moraine, and finally, bending to the left, ascends in zigzags over grassy slopes, to the Schaubach-Hütte, on the Ebenwand, splendidly situated in view of the Sulden Glacier. Opposite to us rises the imposing Königspitze; to the right are the Zebru and Ortler, to the left the Königsjoch, Kreilspitze, Forno Pass. Schrötterhorn, and Sulden spitze. The hut (in summer, bed 2-3, S. 2 K.) is the best starting-point for the Königspitze, the Cavedale, Schöntaupitz, etc. An interesting glacier-walk leads from the Schaubach-Hütte across the Sulden Glacier to the (1½-2 hrs., with guide) Baekmann-Hütte (see below).

To the Düsseldorfer Hut (8890'; 2-2½ hrs.; guide, 8 K., unnecessary; horse and attendant 14 K.). An easy bridle-path leads from the Sulden Hotel, at first through wood, and then through the Bassetal (where our route is joined by a steep path leading from St. Gertraud via the Völlensteinhof) to the Düsseldorfer-Hütte ('Inn in summer), which commands a striking view of the Ortler, Zebru, Königspitze, etc. Ascents from the hut (Tschengiser Hochwand, Hohe Angelus, Vertainspitze, etc.), see p. 357. — Interesting return-route via Schneeck (to Sulden 3 hrs.), see p. 357.

To the Bäckmann Hut (8760'; 2½ hrs.; guide 8 K., desirable for novices). We follow the Schaubach-Hütte route to the top of the (1 hr.) Legerwand (see above), whence an easy path, constructed by the Sulden guides, leads diagonally across the front-moraine of the Sulden glacier, and then up stony and grassy slopes to the (½ hr.) small Grat-See (8730'). On the N. bank of this lake is the small but well-fitted hut, built in 1892 by Herr Bäckmann and presented to the Sulden guides (keys at the hotels; night-quarters 2 K.). Fine view of the Sulden Glacier, Königspitze, etc.; better from the E. spur of the Hintere Grat (9150'), 20 min. above the hut.
(cairn). This hut is the starting-point for the ascents of the Ortler via the Hintere Grat and via the Hochjoch (p. 341), the Mte. Zebrù, Thurwieserspitze, etc.

To the Tabaretta-Hütte (3880'; 2½ hrs.; path marked with red), see p. 339. — To the Payer-Hütte (3940'; 3½ hrs.; path marked with red; guide 9 K.), see p. 340; recommended even to those who do not intend to ascend the Ortler. Descend to Trafoi (guide 11 K.), see p. 329. — Tabaretaspitze (10,260'), from the Payer-Hütte in ½ hr. (guide from Sulden 10 K.); strikingly grand view of the Ortler. — Hochleittenspitze (9175'; 3½ hrs.; guide 8, with descent to Trafoi 10 K.), a fatiguing ascent owing to the precipitous slopes covered with loose stones and creeping-firs, leading to the Hochleiten-Joch (20 min. from the summit). See p. 329.

To the Vorder-Schöneck (9005'), 2½ hrs., easy and interesting (guide not indispensable). From the Post Hotel we ascend by a shady path (red marks) to the (1 hr.) Alp, and thence over grassy slopes to the (1½ hr.) top, which commands a beautiful view of the Sulden Mts. From Vorder-Schöneck a club-path (guide desirable, 9 K.) leads via Hintere-Schöneck (10,290'; magnificent view) to the (2 hrs.) Düsseldorfer Hut (see p. 336).

The ascent of the Vertainspitze (11,615'; 3½ hrs. from the Düsseldorfer Hut; guide 14 K.) is laborious, but highly interesting for experts. We may ascend either via the (2 hrs.) Angelus-Scharte (10,990') and the N.E. arete and then by a narrow snow-ridge to the (1½ hr.) summit; or by the direct route via the N.W. arete and the Harprecht-Kuppe (about 3½ hrs.; difficult, perfectly steady head necessary). The ascent via the Rosim-boden and Rosin-Wände is also difficult. — Descent to the Troppauer-Hütte (guide 19 K.), see p. 327.

The *Tschengler Hochwand (11,080'), ascended in 2½ hrs. by a club-path from the Düsseldorfer Hut, is not difficult, but a guide is necessary (12 K.). The fine view from the top embraces the Ortler group, and the Etschtal, Engadine, and Oetztal Alps. — The Hohe Angelus (11,600'; 3½ hrs.; guide 13 K.), ascended from the Düsseldorfer Hut via the Angelus-Scharte, is fatiguing but attractive (more difficult by the arete between the Angelus and Hochofenwand, 3½ hrs.). — The Hochofenswand (11,260'; 5 hrs. from the Düsseldorfer Hut; guide 16 K.) offers an interesting climb for adepts free from dizziness. We cross the Zay-Ferner to the S. base, then ascend by a long couloir to the N. side, and finally follow the N. arete to the top (splendid view).

The *Hintere Schöntaufspitze (10,905'; 4½ hrs.; guide 9 K., unnecessary for experts) is another admirable point, free from difficulty. The route leads from the (2 hrs.) Schaobach-Hütte (p. 333) over grass, débris, and snow to the (1½ hr.) Madritsch-Joch (10,230'), and thence to the left by the arete to the (1½ hr.) summit. Magnificent *View (comp. the Panorama, p. 333). Descent to the Martell-Tal, see p. 334. — The Innere Pederspitze (10,775'; 5 hrs.; guide 10 K.), the Plattenspitze (11,210'; 5 hrs.; 10 K.), the Madritschspitze (10,720'; 4½ hrs.; 9 K.), the Schildspitze (11,380'; 5 hrs.; 12 K.), and the Mittlere Pederspitze (11,340'; 5½ hrs.; 12 K.) are also occasionally ascended.

The *Monte Cevedale (Zufalls spitze, 12,380'; 7½ hrs.; guide 16 K.), a magnificent point, is not difficult for climbers of some experience. From the (2 hrs.) Schaobach-Hütte (p. 336) we either descend to the left over grassy slopes and débris to the Sulden Glacier, which we ascend to the left (advisable early in the morning only) to the (2½ hrs.) Eissee Pass; or we ascend from the hut to the left by a serpentine club-path, provided with wire-ropes, to the (2½ hrs.) *Eiseseespitze (10,650'), which commands a splendid view (the huge Konigs spitze immediately to the right seems to dwarf the Ortler). We now descend the snowy arete to the (20 min.) Halle'sche Hütte (Inn in summer) on the Eissee Pass (10,290'; pp. 334, 340). From the hut we ascend gradually across the Langen-Ferner and Zufall-Ferner, leaving the Sulden spitze and Langenferner-Joch to the right, and mount the steep Cevedale ridge to the saddle between the central and the S. peak, whence we follow the arete to the (2½ hrs.) S. and highest peak. (The Cevedale has three peaks: the N. 12,200', the central 12,342',...
Panorama from the Hintere Schönthaupitze (10,905').

IV. Route 61. SCHÖNTAUFSPITZE. Ortler
and the S. 12,380.) The View vies with that from the Ortler, and is by many preferred, the Ortler group itself being seen to much greater advantage. To the S.W. the Adamello, Presanella, and Brenta Alps are conspicuous. At our feet lie the Val Furva, Val della Mare, the Martell-Tal, and the Upper Vinschgau. — Adepts free from dizziness may ascend the three peaks of the Cevedale in one expedition (guide 24 K.). — Descent by the Langenfener-Joch to Santa Caterina (p. 341) in 5 hrs. (guide 26 K.); by the Zufall-Ferner to Martell (4½ hrs. to the Zufall-Hütte; guide 20 K.), see p. 335. By the Vedretta la Mare, or over the Fürk色泽-Scharte to the Cevedale Hut (p. 351) and to Pajo (7-8 hrs.; toilsome; two guides at 30 K.). — Interesting high-level route from the Halle'sche Hütte via the Eissee spitze, Butzenspitze, and Madritschespitze to the Hintere Schönauerspitze, with descent thence to the Schaubach-Hütte (4½-5 hrs.; guide 15 K.).

The ascent of the Koenigs spitze (12,655), the highest peak of the Eastern Alps next to the Ortler, is difficult, and fit for experts only (5-6 hrs. from the Schaubach-Hütte; guide 24 K., with descent to Santa Caterina 34 K.). From the (2 hrs.) Schaubach-Hütte we cross the Sulden Glacier to (1½-2 hrs.) the foot of the Königs-Joch (10,510), which we ascend in 3½-4 hr. (very steep and difficult). This is the worst part of the route; caution necessary on account of the falling stones; wait until any preceding party has passed the Schuter. At the top we turn to the right to the Schuter, a projection of the S.E. arete, whence a stiff climb over snow and ice, and finally over rocks and detritus, brings us to the (2½ hrs.) summit. The View is magnificent, particularly of the Ortler, and towards the S. — The Königsspitze may be ascended also from the Halle'sche Hütte (p. 337) via the Sulden spitze and Schrötterhorn, beyond which the N. slope of the Krei spitze is traversed to the (3½-4 hrs.) Königs-Joch. — The ascent on the S. side is rather easier. From the Capanna del Cedeh (3½ hrs. from Santa Caterina, p. 342) we ascend across the N.W. arm of the Cedeh Glacier to the Schulter (see above); thence to the left to the (4 hrs.) summit. — A more difficult ascent leads from the Capanna Milano (p. 342). We cross the Zebrù and Miniera Glaciers to the (2½ hrs.) Colle Pala Rossa (10,980'), and then ascend direct to the (2-2½ hrs.) summit by a chimney, ice-covered near the top (tedious step-cutting sometimes necessary). — The Königsspitze was apparently first ascended by Steinberger in 1834, from the Stelvio Pass. In 1864 the ascent was made by Tuckett and Buxton from the Cedeh Glacier via the Schuter; in the same year Specht of Vienna ascended the E. side from the Sulden Glacier; in 1878 Meurer and Pallavicini reached the summit from the W. via the Suldengrat, and in 1879 and 1881 Minnigerode ascended on the S.E. and N.E. sides.

The ascent of the Monte Zebrù (12,257), from the (6½ hrs.) Hochjoch-Hütte (p. 341) in 1 hr. (guide 30 K.), is difficult, but interesting; the descent may be made to the Capanna Milano (p. 342). — The Sulden spitze (11,100'), from the Halle'sche Hütte across the N.E. arete in 1 hr., or from the Langenfener-Joch across the S. arete in ½ hr. (see p. 340), the Schrötterhorn (11,090), and the Krei spitze (11,120); both ascended from the Schaubach-Hütte via the Forno Pass in 3½ hrs.) are three ascents of which only the last presents any difficulty (guide 12, to Santa Caterina 22 K.). — The Thurwieserspitze (11,945), from the (6½ hrs.) Hochjoch-Hütte (p. 341) over the Zebrù Glacier and the Thurwieser-Joch (11,385) in 3-4 hrs. (guide 28, to Trafoi 40 K.), is very difficult (comp. pp. 330, 342).

The Ortler (12,800), the highest of the Eastern Alps, may be ascended in 6½-7 hrs. (3½ hrs. from the Payer-Hütte; guide 2), with descent to Trafoi 25 K.). The ascent is laborious, but when the snow is in good condition presents no great difficulty to experienced mountaineers. About 3 min. from the Hôtel Eiller by the Stüdl memorial (p. 335) the path to the Payer-Hütte (3-3½ hrs.; red marks, but guide desirable for novices; riding practicable to the Tabaretta-Hütte) diverges to the left from the road and ascends gradually through wood; after ½ hr. it crosses the broad moraine of the Maril Glacier, turns sharply to the left, and ascends in steep zigzags through wood, afterwards over débris and (to the right) over slopes of turf, to the (1½ hrs.) Tabaretta-Hütte (inn in summer) on
the Marlt-Schneid (8860), a grassy arete on the left side of the Marlttal.
[A preferable route to this point is the shady 'Schererweg', which diverges
from the Morosin-Weg (p. 336) to the right and ascends in a wide
circuit, finally crossing the Marlt Glacier, to the (2½ hrs.) Tabarettahütte.] Here we turn to the right, cross a steep slope of débris, and ascend the apparently vertical rocks of the Tabarettawände by a narrow path, which finally leads up a flight of steps in the rock (wire-rope) to the (1 hr.) Tabarettajoich (9460), between the Bärenkopf and Tabarettaspitze, where our route is joined by the path from Trafoi (p. 332); splendid

cViews to the W. and N.). We then follow the crest to the left to the
(20 min.) Payerhütte (9940; Inn in summer, accommodating 40 persons),
with a view to the E. as well as to the W. From the hut we cross the
Tabarettaglacier to the right to the (1/4 hr.) 'Scharte' below the Tabarettaspitze, whence a magnificent view is obtained of the Ortler, on this (N.)
side entirely covered with snow. We now round the shoulder of the
Tabarettaspitze, and follow a steep club-path ('Hamburger Weg'), skirting a precipitous ice-wall, to the (1/4 hr.) Upper Ortler Glacier, which
descends to the right into the valley of the Hohe Eisrinne. Here we ascend
to the left over the glacier, at first steep ( beware of the stones which occasionally fall), to the Tschierferzech; then over the crest of névé, steep at
places, to the highest plateau, passing to the right of the peak, and
afterwards ascending it to the left, from the S. side. The summit lies at the N.
and highest point of a sharp arete of snow, 50 yds. long. The 'View is most
imposing, embracing the Ortler group, the Tauern chain, the Alps of the
Zillertal, Stubai, and Oetztal; E. the Dolomites with the Marmolata and
Pala di San Martino; W. the Silvretta, Bernina, and Valtai (Weisshorn)
groups, the Bernese Alps, and the Tödi; S. the Adamello and Presanella.

The Ortler was ascended for the first time by the Passeier hunter Josef
Pichler (see p. 330) from Trafoi in 1804; in the following year Dr. Gebhard
scaled it from Sulden via the Hintere Grat; in 1826 M. Schebelka, an officer
of engineers, and in 1834 Thurwieser again made the ascent from Trafoi.
No successful ascent was again made till the summit was attained in 1884 by
Messrs. Tuckett and Buxton, also from Trafoi. In 1860, Dr. von Mojsiovics
and Julius Payer discovered the easier route from Sulden, which is now
generally followed. — The Ortler was also scaled in 1873 by Harpprecht
from the Sulden Glacier via the Harpprechzrinne; in 1875 by Otto Schück
via the Hochjoch (p. 341) and the Hochjoch-Grat; in 1879 by Schück
from the End-der-Well Glacier via the Schück-Rinne; in 1878 by Prof.
Minnigerode from the Sulden Glacier via the Second, and in 1881 via the
First Lawinen-Rinne; and in 1889 by a party from Vienna, via the Marlt-
Grat. All these ascents are difficult and even dangerous. The finest are
that via the Hintere Grat (4-5 hrs. from the Bäckmann-Hütte; guide 30,
with descent to Trafoi 35 K.) and still more so that via the Hochjoch
(4-5 hrs. from the Hochjoch-Hütte; guide 47, with descent to Trafoi 50 K.).

Passes. To the Martell-Tal over the Madritsch-Joch (5½-6 hrs.
to the Zufall-Hütte), see p. 334. The route from this side is less fatiguing,
but in the reverse direction it is more striking, the view of the Ortler
group being then new to the traveller. Guide to the Zufall-Hütte 12, to
Gand or Salt 15, to Latsch 18 K.; with ascent of the Schintanspitze or
Madritschspitze 1 K. more. — Over the Eissee Pass (8-9 hrs. to the Zufall-
Hütte; guide 15 K.), see p. 334.

From Sulden over the Eissee Pass and the Langeferner-Joch to
Santa Caterina in the Val Purva. 9 hrs., a most interesting expedition
(guide 24, including the Cedeuale 30 K.). To the (4½-5 hrs.) Halle'sche Hütte
on the Eissee Pass (10,290), see p. 337. Beyond the pass we cross the
névé of the Langeferner and reach the (9¾ hr.) Langeferner-Joch or
Cedeuale Pass (10,700), 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 Cedeuale may be ascended hence in 2 hrs., see p. 337.) Descent over
a steep slope of débris and across the Cedeule Glacier, passing the small
Laghi di Cedeule (8030), to the (1½-2 hrs.) Capanna Cedeule (8220; Inn in
summer); thence to the (1 hr.) Albergo del Forno (p. 342) and (1½ hr.
Santa Caterina (see below). — To the Milan Hut over the Hochjoch (6-7 hrs. from the Bäckmann Hut; guide 30 L.). difficult; see below and p. 342.

To Pejo over the Eissee Pass and the Fürkelscharte (8-9 hrs. to the Cevedale Hut), a fine glacier-expedition, not difficult, when the snow is in good condition; see p. 351. This is the shortest route from Sulden to Campiglio (guide to Pejo, 26 L.). — Over the Cevedale, see p. 337.

To Trafoi over the Tabaretta-Joch (6½-7 hrs.; guide 11 L.), see p. 329. — Over the Hochjoch and the Ortler Pass, 11-12 hrs. (guide 26 L.), a very difficult route, and exposed to avalanches, advisable only when the glacier is in a favourable condition. On the Hochjoch (11,000'), 4 hrs. from the Bäckmann-Hütte, across the Sulden Glacier, to the Hochjoch-Hütte (provision-depot), a starting-point for the ascents of the Ortler, the Zebra, and the Thurwieserspitze (see pp. 340, 535). From the Hochjoch the névé of the Zebra Glacier is crossed to the Ortler Pass (11,000'), whence a hazardous descent over the crevassed Lower Ortler Glacier leads down to the Bergl-Hütte (p. 329).

To the Laaser-Tal over the Zayjoch (8-9 hrs. to Laas; guide 15 L.), attractive and not difficult. From the (2 hrs.) Düsseldorfer-Hütte we skirt the Zay Glacier, or pass over it to the (2½ hrs.) Zayjoch (ca. 10,600') between the Kleine Angelus and the Hochofenwand, and thence descend over rocks (wire-ropes), debris, and grass to the (2½ hrs.) Troppauer-Hütte (p. 327). — Over the Angelus-Scharte (10,990'), between the Hohe Angelus and the Vertainspitze (5½ hrs. from the Düsseldorfer Hut to the Troppauer-Hütte; guide 15 L.), also fatiguing. — Over the Rossim-Joch (10,620'), between the Vertainspitze and the Schildspitze, 9 hrs. to the Troppauer-Hütte (guide 15 L.), difficult. The descent is made over the Laaser Glacier and Ofenwand Glacier. The ascents of the Vertainspitze and Hohe Angelus may be combined with the last two routes (p. 337; guide 18 L.).

62. From the Baths of Bormio to Colico through the Val Tellina.

67¼ M. From Bormio to Tirano, 25¼ M., Motor Omnibus twice daily in 2½ hrs. (fare 6 fr.; ascent 2½ hrs., fare 9 fr.). — From Tirano to Colico, 47 M., Railway in 2½ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 75, 4 fr. 45, 3 fr. 50 c.).

Bad Bormio (4380'), see p. 329. — The Stelvio road descends in windings to (13/4 M.) Bormio, Ger. Worms (4020'; Posta or Leone d'Oro; Hôt. Pola; Alb. della Torre, moderate), a quaint little town at the entrance to the Val Furva, with many dilapidated towers.

Excursions (guides, Mass. Longa, Lodovico Canzani). The Corno di San Colombano (9915'; 5 hrs.) and the Monte Vallaccetta (10,328'; 5¼ hrs.) are both interesting ascents, presenting no difficulty. The difficult ascent of the Cima di Piazz (11,280'; 7-8 hrs.) should be attempted by adepts only (p. 343).

From Bormio to Santa Caterina, 9-10 M. (diligence twice daily in 2 hrs.; one-horse cart. 10, two-horse 15 fr.). The road leads through the pretty but monotonous Val Furva, along the Frodolfo, via Uzza, San Niccolò, and (3 M.) Sant'Antonio (4390'), at the mouth of the Val Zebra (p. 342), to (6 M.) Santa Caterina (5700'; *Stabilimento Clementi, R. 2½-5¼, B. 1½. D. 1½, pens. 10-12 fr., generally full of permanent Italian guests in summer; "Hôt. Milano, R. 2½-3, D. 4, pens. 8-9 fr.; "Hôt. Traser-Savoy; Alb. Compagnoni; Café-Restaurant Bormio; Café Cavour), a bath of some repute, with a chalet-beaten Santa Caterina is very finely situated between the Monte Coninale on the N., the Mts. Traser on the E., and the Mts. Sobretta on the S., and is a good starting-point for exploring the S. side of the Ortler.

Excursions (guides, Pietro, Giov. Batt., Giov. Gius., and Valentino Compagnoni, L. Bonetti, Batt. Confortola, Fil. Cola, P. Pietrogiavanna, and B. Padranzini; fees should be arranged before starting). To the Forno Glacier, a beautiful walk (3 hrs. there and back; bridle-path; guide unnecessary). We follow the right bank of the Frodolfo, the path being level
IV. R. 62.—Map, p. 334. STA. CATERINA. From Bormio

at first, and then ascend the wild Val Forno, which contains remarkably fine Alpine cedars, to the (1 1/2 hr.) Albergo al Ghiauccio del Forno, kept by R. Buzzi (7220'), opposite the huge *Forno Glacier*, which descends to the valley in an imposing ice-fall. The glacier is surrounded by the finely shaped Piz Tresero, Punta San Matteo, Punta Taviola, etc. To the Val di Cedeh and the (1 1/2 hr.) Cedeh Hut of the I.A.C. (3900'; inn in summer), see below. Over the Forno Glacier to the Col degli Orsi, see p. 343.

Very interesting and moderately easy is the ascent of *Monte Confianale* (11,065'); 5 hrs.; with guide), to the N. of Santa Caterina, via the Val Pasquale. The summit commands an admirable survey of the Ortler chain; W. the Bernina and Piz Linard, S.W. the Monte della Disgrazia, S. the Presanella. The descent (guide necessary) may be made on the E., past the small Lago della Manzina (3155), to the (2 1/2-3 hrs.) Alg. del Forno. — The Monte Sobretta (10,715'), to the W. of Sta. Caterina, ascended in 5 hrs. via the Val Scianara, finally over scree and snow, is not difficult and commands a view resembling that from the Confianale. — The *Monte Covedale* (12,380') may be ascended from the (3 1/4 hrs.) Cedeh Hut (see above) via the Vedretta di Cedeh and the Covedale Pass in 4 1/2 hrs., with guide (not difficult; comp. p. 335). — The Königsspitze (12,655'; guide), 5 hrs. from the Cedeh Hut via the Schutter; see p. 339. — The Pizzo Tresero (11,820') is ascended from Sta. Caterina via the Val Gavia and over the Tresero Glacier in 5 1/2 hrs., or from the Alg. del Forno via the Forno Glacier in 4 1/2-5 hrs.; the Punta San Matteo (12,110'; 6 hrs.) via the Val Gavia and over the Dossèg Glacier (more difficult over the Forno Glacier, see above); the Falon della Mare (12,155'); highest summit of the S. Ortler group is ascended in 5-6 hrs. from the Alg. del Forno over the Rosole Glacier and the Col della Mare (11,315'). All these ascents should be attempted by experts only.

From Santa Caterina to the Val Zebù (11 hrs. there and back; guide necessary), attractive. From the (3 hrs.) Alg. del Forno (see above) we ascend on the W. side of the Val dei Cedeh, over grass, débris, and snow, to the (3 hrs.) Passo del Zebù (9925'). Fine view of the Königsspitze, Zebù, Thurwieserspitze, and Mte. Cristallo. Descent over the Castellè Glacier to the (1 1/2 hrs.) Baito del Pastore (7255') in the Val del Zebù, and thence to the (3 1/4 hrs.) Malga Prato Beghino (6315'), and via (2 hrs.) Sant' Antonio back to (2 hrs.) Santa Caterina. On the edge of the Zebù Glacier, 2 hrs. above the Pastore Alp (6 1/2 hrs. from Santa Caterina), is the Milan Hut (Capanna Milano, 9440') of the Italian Alpine Club, the starting-point for the ascents of the Mte. Zebù (12,255'; over the Hochjoch in 4-5 hrs.), the Thurwieserspitze (11,945'; 5-6 hrs.; very difficult; either from the S. or via the Thurwieser-Joch), the Königsspitze (12,655'; over the Colle Pale Rosse in 3 1/4-4 hrs.; see p. 339), and the Ortler (12,500'; by the Hochjoch in 7-8 hrs.; see p. 339). From the Capanna Milano to the Hochjoch-Hütte (p. 341), 2 1/2-3 hrs. All these ascents should be attempted only by experienced mountaineers, with steady heads and good guides.

From Santa Caterina over the Langenferner-Joch to Sulden, and ascent of the Covedale, see p. 61; to the Martell-Tal, see p. 334; over the Madatsch-Joch, Ortler Pass, etc., to Trafoi, see pp. 329, 390.

From Santa Caterina to Ponte di Legno, over the Gavia Pass, 7 1/2 hrs., easy and interesting (marked path; guide not indispensable in settled weather, but, in the opposite direction, advisable to the top of the pass). The path ascends rapidly on the W. side of the Val Gavia, crosses the stream by the (1 1/4 hrs.) Ponte delle Vacche (6590'), and again ascends to (1 hr.) the top of the E. side of the valley. On the left are the precipices of the Pizzo Tresero (see above). Farther on, the path crosses, by the Ponte di Pietra (7890'), the discharge of the Dossèg Glacier, which descends on the left from the Punta San 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 to the (1 1/2 hr.) Refuge Hut on the Pian Bormino (8485'; provision-depot; key kept by Italian guides only), and skirt the (1/2 hr.) Lago Bianco to the (10 min.) Gavia Pass (8465'), between the Corno dei Tre Signori and the Monte Gavia (10,575'); fine retrospect of the Ortler group. The Corno dei Tre Signori (11,020') may be ascended
by experts from the pass in 2½ hrs. (difficult but repaying) on the other side of the pass the Lago Nero (7860') lies on the right. The path descends to the left, past a spring (‘Acqua Benedetta’; marble tablet with inscription of 1691), to the (2 hrs.) small baths of Santi Apollonia (6180'); 'Hotel, R. from 2, pens. 8 fr.), in the Val delle Messi, from which a carriage-road follows the bank of the Oglio, passing Sittisi to the right and Perzo on the hill to the left, to (3 M.) Ponte di Legno (p. 352).

From Santa Caterina to Pejo, over the Sforcellina Pass (3860'; 9 hrs.; with guide), rather fatiguing. The route is at first identical with that to the Gavia Pass; above the Ponte di Pietra, where the level valley begins, we diverge to the left, and cross loose stones and the small Sforcellina Glacier to the (2 hrs., from Santa Caterina 5 hrs.) pass between the Punta della Sforcellina (10,128') on the left, and the Corno dei Tre Signori (see above) on the right. The summit of the pass affords little view. Then a rapid descent into the small Val Bormina, watered by the Noce, a rough walk of 2 hrs. through the valley to the prettily wooded Val del Monte, and thence to Pejo (p. 351) in 2 hrs. more.

To Pejo over the Col degli Orsi, 12-14 hrs., a fine but difficult glacier-expedition, which should be attempted only by experts with guide. From the Alb. del Forno (p. 342) the route leads over the Cedeh brook to the (1½-hr.) humble Malga del Forno (7800'), and thence across the Forno Glacier to the (4-5 hrs.) Col degli Orsi (10,840'), whence the Mte. Cimella (11,810') may be ascended in 1½ hrs., the Punta San Matteo (12,411'; see p. 342) in 2 hrs., and the Punta Cadini (11,550') in 1 hr. (three attractive ascents). Descent from the pass over the Vedetta degli Orsi into the Val del Monte and to (5-6 hrs.) Pejo (p. 351). — From the Cedeh Hut across the Col della Mare (11,315') to the Cedeh Hut (p. 351), 6½-7 hrs., difficult.

From Bormio over the Val Viola Pass to Pontresina, and over the Posaige Pass to Livigno, see Baedeker's Switzerland. — An easy and attractive expedition may be made through the Val Viola to the mouth of the Val Verza, and up the latter to the (6 hrs.) Passo di Verza (7590'), between the Cima di Piazz (11,280') and the Pizzo Dossè (10,760'), then down to (1 hr.) Bitta (6579'); club-hut near the church), and through the Picturesque Val Grosina to (3 hrs.) Grosio (see p. 344). The Casa d'Elia is the starting-point for the ascents of the Sasso di Conca (10,310'), Punta Sassi Rossi (10,285'), Pizzo Dossè (10,760'), Cima di Piazz (11,380'), Cima Redasco (10,300'), etc. — Further up the Val di Dossè diverges to the left from the Val Viola. Through this valley and crossing a small glacier we reach (7-8 hrs. from Bormio) the Dossè Club Hut (Capanna Dossè) of the I. A. C., on the Passo di Dossè (9550), from which we descend through the Val Vermolera and Val Grosina to (6 hrs.) Grosio. The Capanna Dossè is the starting-point for the ascents of the Cima Sasce (10,720'; 2 hrs.; descent to Poschiavo 5 hrs.), Cima Occidentale di Lago Spalmio or Cima Viola (11,000'; 3 hrs.), Corno di Dossè (10,600'; 3½ hrs.), etc.

At (1½ M.) Santa Lucia the road, which will repay pedestrians as far as Bolladore, crosses the greyish Frodolfo, which falls into the Adda below the bridge, and then turns towards the S. The broad green valley (Piano) of Bormio ends at (3 M.) Ceppina (Hôt.-Pens. Ceppina, R. 1½, pens. 6 fr.), beyond which we pass the hamlet of Sant' Antonio, and then Morignone, in the green Valle di Sotto, with its church on the hill above. The Serra di Morignone, a defile 3½ M. in length, here separates the district of Bormio, the 'Paese Freddo', or 'cold region', from the Val Tellina, which belonged to the Grisons down to 1797, then to Austria, and since 1859 has been united to Italy. The broad valley is watered by the Adda, the inundations of which often cause great damage, and its slopes yield excellent red wine. Beyond the defile, on the left, lies Le Prese (3100'), at the mouth of the Val di Resso; then Mondadizza, with
a curious old church. On the slope to the N. rises the church of Sondalo. — 71/4 M. —

131/2 M. Bolladore (2840'; Posta or Angelo; Hôtel des Alpes). Below (11/2 M.) Tirolo the road crosses to the right bank of the Adda. At (21/4 M.) Grosio (2170'; Gilardi, well spoken of) a bridle-path diverges to the left and leads over the Passo del Mortirolo to Edolo (p. 353). Between Grosio and (11/2 M.) Grosotto (2035'; Albergo Pini) the attractive Val Grosina opens on the left (to the Casa d'Elia, 31/2 hrs., Capanna Dosè, 7-8 hrs., see p. 343); at the entrance to this valley, on the left, are the conspicuous and well-preserved ruins of the castle of Venosta.

At (11/2 M.) Mazzo (1840') the road recrosses the Adda. To the W. rises the precipitous Mt. Masuccio (9140'), a landslip from which in 1807 blocked up the narrow channel of the Adda, and converted the populous and fertile valley into a large lake. The road then descends by Tovo, Lovero, and Sernio to (101/2 M.) —

251/2 M. Tirano (1475'; Posta; Italia; Stelvio), a small town (3052 inhab.) which has also often suffered from the inundations of the Adda, with old mansions of the Visconti, Pallavicini, and Salis families. The railway station (*Grand Hotel Tirano, R. 21/2-5, D. 4, pens. 9 fr.; Hôtel de la Gare, very fair) is on the right bank of the Adda.

About 1 M. to the N.W. of Tirano, on the right bank of the Adda, lies Madonna di Tirano (Alb. San Michele), a small village with a large and handsome pilgrimage-church of the 18th century. The road which diverges here to the right leads to Poschiavo, and then across the Bernina Pass to the Upper Engadine (see Baedeker's Switzerland).

The Railway (comp. p. 341) crosses the Poschiavino, which descends from the Bernina glaciers. 21/2 M. Villa; 31/2 M. Bianzone. At (51/2 M.) Tresenda (1220'; *Hôtel Ambrosini) the Aprica road diverges to the left (comp. p. 353). On a hill to the right lies the small and ancient town of Teglio (2860'; Alb. Combola), which gave its name to the valley, with a ruined castle, the handsome Renaissance Palazzo Berta (16th cent.), and the church of San Lorenzo, with frescoes by Fermo Stella of Caravaggio (1528). — 8 M. San Giacomo; 10 M. Chiuro. About 11/2 M. to the N. of (11 M.) Ponte is the village of that name, with a Madonna in fresco, by B. Luini, over the W. door of the church.

To the N. here opens the Val Fontana, in which about 7 hrs. from Chiuro is the Rifugio Antonio Cederna of the I.A.C. (8500'), the starting-point for the ascents of the Pizzo Cancino (10,195; 2 hrs.), the Pizzo Scalina (10,900'; 2 hrs.; splendid view), etc. Easy passes hence lead to Poschiavo over the Passo della Saline (8335) or the Passo di Gardè (8350), and to the Val Malenco over the Passo Forame (9360).

Beyond (13 M.) Tresivio the churches of Pendolasco and Montagna rise on the right.

16 M. Sondrio (1140'; *Posta, with garden, R. 3-5, pens. 7-10 fr.; Alb. della Ferrovie, opposite the station, well spoken of), the capital (7000 inhab.) of the Val Tellina, with a considerable wine-trade, is prettily situated on the Mallero, an impetuous torrent.
The easy ascent of the Corno Stella (7955'; 6'/2-7 hrs.; with guide) is made from Sondrio via Albosaggio, San Salvatore, and the Pubbino Alp; fine view from the top.

The beautiful Val Malenco, which opens here to the N., deserves a visit. A good road leads on the right bank of the Mallero via Torre to (10 M.) Chiesa (6155'; *Grand-Hôt. Malenco; *Hôtel Olivo; guides, Enrico, Michele, and Silvio Schenatti), the chief place in the valley, very finely situated (N. the Bernina, W. Monte della Disgrazia). Thence over the Muretto Pass (5390') to the Maloja (8 hrs.), or over the Cancano Pass (5360') to Poschiavo (9-10 hrs.), see Baedeker's Switzerland. Picturesque walks in the vicinity: to the Lago di Fali (6345'), beautifully situated; via Lanzada to the waterfall at the head of the Val Lanterna; to the Pirola Lake (6390), etc. — The Monte della Disgrazia (12,065') may be scaled from Chiesa in 11-12 hrs. (laborious and fit for adepts only; guide 30 fr.). We ascend over the (7 hrs.) Passo di Corna Rossa (9315'), with a dilapidated refuge-hut, to the (1'/2 hr.) Capanna Cecilia of the I. A. C. (8440'), whence the top (Pizzo Bello) is reached in 4-5 hrs. (guide 30 fr.). The ascent from the Val Masino (see below) is preferable. The route leads from Cataeggio, 1'/2 hr. from the Bagni del Masino, via the Val di Sasso Basso and the Praia Rossa Alp to the (5'/2 hrs.) Capanna Cecilia. The descent through the Val di Mello to the (7 hrs.) Bagni del Masino is easy.

The train crosses the Mallero and skirts the hill of Sassella, which produces a well-known wine. 20 M. Castione. — 22 M. San Pietro-Berbenno. — 27'/2 M. Ardenno-Masino.

Val Masino (guides, Pietro Scotti at Cataeggio; Ant. Baroni, Giov. Giulio, and Pietro Fiorelli, at San Martino). The road (diligence to Bagni del Masino thrice daily in 3 hrs.; fare 7 fr.) ascends via Masino, Pioa, and Cataeggio, at the mouth of the Val di Sasso Basso (see above), to (1'/2 M.) San Martino (3755'), where the valley divides: to the right is the Valle di Mello, to the left the Val di Bagni. In the latter lie the Bagni del Masino, with a *Bath House (3830'). The valley, called the Val Porcellizzo above this point, now turns to the N. At its head (3'/2-4 hrs. from the Bagni), and at the base of the precipitous Badile group, is the Badile Hut (3280'). The E. peak (Piz Cengalo, 11,070'; 3 hrs.) presents no difficulty to experts with good guides. The central peak (Piz Badile, 10,860') is very difficult. — Passes to the Val Bregaglia (Bondo Pass, Passo di Zocca, etc.), see Baedeker's Switzerland.

The train crosses the Adda above its junction with the Masino. 31'/2 M. Morbegno (850'; Alb. Centrale), noted for its silk-culture, lies at the mouth of the Val del Bitto, through which a bridle-path leads over the Passo di San Marco (5995') to the Val Brembana. — 34 M. Cosio-Traona; 37 M. Delebio.

42 M. Colico (700'; Railway Restaurant, with beds) is situated at the N.E. end of the Lake of Como; see Baedeker's Northern Italy, or Baedeker's Switzerland.

63. From Botzen to Verona.

89 M. RAILWAY. Express in 3-4 hrs. (17 K. 20, 12 K. 80 h.), ordinary trains in 5'/2 hrs. (14 K. 80, 10 K. 12, 7 K. 20 h.).

Botzen (870'), see p. 310. The train crosses the Eisak, which falls into the Etsch, or Adige, 3 M. lower down. — 4'/2 M. Leifers. The village of that name lies to the left, at the mouth of the Branten-Tal (to Deutschnosen, see p. 387). — We approach the Adige near (6 M.) Branzoll (Adler), where the river becomes navigable.
On the right stretches the long porphyry ridge of the Mittelberg, which separates the Eppan plateau from the Adige valley, with the ruins of Laimburg and Leuchtenberg. At Gmund, beyond (10 M.) Auer (Elephant; Post), the train crosses the river; to the right is the Kalterer-See, with Kaltern (p. 316) above it. — 13 M. Neumarkt-Tramin (700'). The village of Neumarkt (Post; Krone), with 2000 inhab., lies on the left bank of the Adige, 1 M. from the railway. Road to the Val Fiemme, see p. 389. On the slopes to the right lie the villages of Tramin (915'; Adler; Löwe), Kurtatsch (Rose), and Margreid (Hirsch). — 15½ M. Margreid Station. — 19½ M. Saturn (735'; Adler; Kaiserkrone), the last German-speaking village, lies on the left bank. Behind the church is a picturesque waterfall, below the ruined Haderburg, situated on an abrupt rock.

23½ M. San Michele (750'; Adler), with an old Augustinian monastery, is the station for the Val di Non, which opens on the right (p. 350).

The line recrosses the Adige. Near (27 M.) Nave San Felice is a very ancient ferry over the Adige, crossing to the road from the Val di Non. — 28 M. Lavis. The village lies 1 M. to the E., on the Avisio, a torrent descending from the Val di Cembra (p. 400), which with its ramifications is crossed above its influx into the Adige by a curved bridge 1000 yds. long. — 32 M. Gardolo.

34 M. Trent. — Hotels. At the station: *Imperial Hotel Trento (Pl. a; B, 1), a large first-class house, R. 4-8, R. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-14 K., with garden and restaurant. — In the town: *Hôtel Carloni (Pl. b; C, 2), Via Lunga, with restaurant, R. 2½-10 K. Second-class: Agnello d'Oro (Pl. c, C, 3). Via degli Orbi; Cornetta, Via San Marco (Pl. C, 2), unpretending. — Restaurants, Rail. Restaurant, with garden; Città di Venezia, Via Larga; Isola Nuova, near the station, with garden. — Cafés. Europa, Via Lunga; Trento, near the cathedral; Porta Nuova; Alla Terrazza, on the left bank of the Adige, with pretty view. — Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Piazza della Posta. — Swimming and other Baths at Albertini's, Via Macello; Paor, Piazza d'Armi. — English Church Service in the Hôtel Trento.

Trent (640'), or Trento, Lat. Tridentum, with 25,000 inhab., once the wealthiest town in Tyrol, founded according to tradition by the Etruscans, and mentioned by Strabo, Pliny, and Ptolemy, possesses numerous towers, marble palaces, and broad streets, and, despite many traces of dilapidation, still presents all the characteristics of an important Italian town.

A large *Monument to Dante, 57' in height, designed by Zocchi, was erected in the Piazza Dante, the square outside the station, in 1896. Near it are busts of Giovanni Prati, the poet, and of Gio. Canestrini, the naturalist.

The *Cathedral (Pl. B, C, 3), begun in the early 11th cent., completed in 1212, and recently restored, is a Romanesque basilica, surmounted by two domes. At the N. portal, as at Botzen, is a pair of lions (p. 311). The ornamental arcades and windows with twisted columns supported by winged griffins at the back of the choir, on
the outside, deserve notice. The flights of steps in the aisles are peculiar. In the S. transept (by the wall) is the porphyry tombstone of the Venetian general Sanseverino, whom the Tyrolese defeated at Calliano in 1487. — In the Piazza del Duomo (Piazza Grande; Pl. B, C, 3), which is embellished with the pretty Neptune Fountain (1769), are the Palazzo Pretorio (now military offices) and the Torre Grande or Clock Tower (Pl. 11).

Santa Maria Maggiore (Pl. B, 3; early 16th cent.), where the celebrated Council of Trent sat in 1545-63, contains a picture on the N. wall of the choir with portraits of the members: 7 cardinals, 3 patriarchs, 33 archbishops, and 235 bishops. The fine Renaissance organ-loft contains an excellent organ. Adjoining the S. side of the choir a column dedicated to the Virgin was erected in 1855.

The finest of the old palaces, whose elaborate façades conceal but imperfectly their dilapidated interiors, are the Palazzo Galasso, Via Lunga (now Zambelli and occupied by a bank; Pl. 4, C 2), built in 1581; the Casa Geremia (now Podetti; Pl. 8; B 2, 3), Via Larga 29; the Palazzo Tabarelli (Pl. 7; C, 3); Via Paolo Oss Mazurana 4, of the 16th cent., with an upper story added in the 18th; and the Palazzo Sardagna (Pl. 6; C, 3), Via Calepiuna, near the post-office.

— The Museo Comunale (open free 9-12 and 3-6, Sun. 9-12; closed in July and Aug.), in the Palazzo Municipale (Pl. 2; B, 2, 3), Via Larga, contains Roman and other antiquities, natural history objects, coins, etc. The Library, in the same building, has 40,000 volumes. — The Archiepiscopal Seminary (Pl. B, 2) contains some highly valuable Flemish tapestry (adm. on application; fee).

On the E. side of the town rises the Castello del Buon Consiglio (Pl. D 1, 2), erected in 1474-84, and finished in the Italian style after 1525. Once the residence of the Prince-Bishops, it is now a barrack (adm. 9-11 and 2-4, on application to the officer in command). The elegant Renaissance loggia in the fountain-court, the earlier court with its arcades in several stories, and the clever paintings by Romanino and others should be noticed. The huge circular Torre di Augusto (not of Roman origin) affords a fine view.

— There is also a good view of the town from the terrace of the Capuchin Monastery (Pl. D, 1), above the castle.

To the S. of the town the old town-wall, referred to the reign of Theodoric the Great, is in good preservation. Here also are the new Law Courts (Pl. D, 4).

On the right bank of the Adige (here spanned by the handsome new Ponte San Lorenzo) rises the fortified rocky hill of Verruca or Doss Trento (950'; no admission).

A pleasant promenade, affording picturesque views, leads along the Val Sugana road (carriage in 1/2 hr., there and back 4 K.; or by rail. in 27 min., see p. 400) to (2 1/4 hr.) Ponte Alto, with a fine Fall of the Forisina (140' high), in a sombre rocky gorge to the right, which supplies the power for the electric lighting of the town. From the garden of the Osteria 'alla Gran Cascata' a path cut out of the rock and partly underground leads to a platform facing the fall (60 ft.).
IV. R. 63. — Map, p. 370. ROVERETO.

Mountain Excursions (guides, Gius. Scoz, etc.). On the left bank of the Adige: the Monte Selva (3275'), ascended via Pove (p. 399) and the Roncogno Saddle in 2½ hrs. (path indicated by yellow marks); magnificent view of the Brenta group. Descent from the saddle to (½ hr.) Roncogno (p. 399) and (35 min.) Pergine (p. 400). — The *Marzola (5700'), to the S.E., via Villazzano and the Mariana (path indicated by red marks) in 4½ hrs., easy and attractive; admirable view of the Brenta group and the mountains of the Val Sugana. An interesting walk may be taken along the ridge to the N. to the (½ hr.) Terrarossa (3695') and the (½ hr.) Chegol (4625'), and thence down through wood to the (½ hr.) Roncogno Saddle (see above). — The Becco di Filadonna (7050'), via Valsorda and Col della Cauris (path indicated by red and white marks) in 6½ hrs. with guide, fatiguing. Descent via the Cornetto or Hornberg (10,060') to Folgaria (p. 400).

Kalisberg (Mte. Caltis, 3585'), to the N.E., by Martignano and Lo Specchio (red way-marks) or by Villamontagna (blue way-marks) in 3 hrs., easy and attractive. — On the right bank of the Adige: Monte Bondone (Palon; 6855'), to the S.W., either by Sardagna (blue marks) in 5 hrs., or more easily by Sopramonte (yellow marks) in 6 hrs., with guide, fatiguing. Splendid view. — Cornetto di Bondone (7150'), by Ravina and Garmiga Vecchia in 6 hrs. with guide (red and white marks), difficult; also from Rovereto via Cej and the Becco (yellow marks) in 9 hrs. — Monte Gazza, see p. 382.

From Trent to Venice through the Val Sugana, see R. 73; through the Val Sarca to Riva, and to Pinoso (Giudicaria), see R. 67. — Via Pergine to Lavarone and Userna, see p. 400. — To the Val Pinè (drive of 3 hrs. to La Varda, back in 1½ hr.; carr. and pair 20 K.), see p. 399.

Below Trent, on the right bank, is the village of Sardagna, with a waterfall. To the left is the long viaduct of the Val Sugana railway (p. 399). Then Ravina, at the mouth of a gorge descending from Mte. Bondone, Romagnano, and Aldeno. 39 M. Matarello. On a hill to the left near (44 M.) Calliano (610'; Aquila; Posta) rises the large château of Beseno (1420'), the property of Count Trapp (route to Lavarone, see p. 401). The lower valley of the Adige, rich in fruit, and yielding excellent red wine, is called Val Lagarina as far as the Italian frontier. On the hillside to the left is the ancient Castel Pietra (785'). — 46 M. Volano; 47 M. Villa Lagarina.

49 M. Rovereto (690'; Rail. Restaurant; *Grand-Hôtel, R. 3-6, pens. from 9 K.; *Hôt. Central, R. from 1½, pens. from 6 K.; Hôt. Trafoter, Corso San Rocco, very fair), a busy town with 10,470 inhab., is commanded by an old castle (now a barracks; visitors admitted). The Grammar School contains natural history and antiquarian collections. In the Piazza Rosmini is the handsome Savings Bank, formerly a palace of the Counts of Arco, well restored in 1905 after old designs, with a fine arcaded court. Charming views from the Madonna del Monte (1½ hr.) and from the promenades Viale Lombardi (Restaurant alla Porte) and Miravalle. — Sacco, 1 M. to the W., has a large tobacco-factory (1500 hands).

* Monte Stivo (Zobiana; 6750') may be ascended from Rovereto in 7 hrs., via Villa Lagarina, Casteliano, and the Spiazine. The summit (refuge-hut) commands a magnificent view of the Lago di Garda, the valleys of the Sarca and the Adige, the Tredici Comuni, Adamello, Presanella, Dolomites, etc. Descent to Arco (3½-4 hrs.), see p. 370. — Cornetto di Bondone, see above. — From Rovereto via Folgaria to Lavarone (13½ M.; see p. 401), diligence in summer daily in 7 hrs. (6 K.); from Lavarone via Monterovere and Vesana to Asiago (28 M.; see p. 403), diligence 4 times weekly in 4½ hrs.
A good road (motor-car daily in summer in 3 hrs.; one-horse carriage 13, two horse 18 K.) leads to the S.E. from Rovereto through the Vallarsa via Chiesa (2870'; inn) and the Pian della Fugazza (3880'; *Hôt. Dolomiti, pens. 7-10 fr.), the Italian frontier, to (28 M.) Schio (630'; Croce d'Oro), an industrial town with 7400 inh. on the Leogra. Railway from Schio (in 1/4 hr.) to (20 M.) Vicenza, see Baedeker's Northern Italy. — From Schio to Asiago, 19½ M. Railway in 1/4 hr. to (6 M.) Rocchette (715'), in the Val d'Asiago; carriage-road thence to the N.E., crossing the Astico, to (2 M.) Fonton (990'), then ascending in wide curves (short-cuts for pedestrians) to the (4½ M.) Boccoata (2735'; inn), and finally traversing the undulating plateau via Osteria di Campiello, Pondi, and Canove to (7 M.) Asiago (p. 409).

The railway crosses the Leno. On the right bank of the Adige is Isara (Aquila), with a waterfall. On the left bank, to the E. of the railway, near Lissana, is a castle (1005') in which Dante resided about the year 1302, when banished from Florence.

51½ M. Mori (570'; Buffet; Railway Hotel, Italian. R. 1½-3, D. 3-4 K.) is the junction for Arco and Riva (p. 369).

Near (53 M.) Marco are the Slavini di Marco, probably deposited by a glacier in the ice-age, but according to some, the remains of a vast landslide, which overwhelmed a town in 883, and is described by Dante (Inferno xii., 4-9). At (55 M.) Serravalle, the ancient fort guarding the defile, the valley contracts.

59 M. Ala (415'; Corona; Rail. Restaurant), a considerable place (4933 inh.), where luggage is examined. — 61½ M. Avio (Due Spade), with a picturesque château of Count Castelbarco, is the last Austrian station.

67 M. Peri (440'), the first Italian station, is the starting-point for the ascent of the Monte Baldo (p. 371), which separates the valley of the Adige from the Lago di Garda. On a height on the right bank, a little short of (73 M.) Ceraino, lies Rivoli, which was stormed several times by the French in 1796 and 1797 under Masséna, who derived his ducal title from this village in 1807. The train now enters the celebrated Chiusa di Verona, a rocky defile commanded by two forts on lofty rocks and by the fortress of Incanale in the valley. 80½ M. Domegliarà, also a station on the Verona and Caprino line (p. 372); 82 M. Pescantina; 85 M. Parona. The train crosses the Adige.

89 M. Verona, see Baedeker's Northern Italy.


84 M. From San Michele to Mezzolombardo (1½ M.) steam-tramway in 11 minutes. From Mezzolombardo to Male (23 M.) DILIGENCE via Tajo and Cles twice daily in 5¾ hrs. (3 K. 80, coupé 4 K. 60 h.); also once daily via Demo to Cles (16 M., in 4½ hrs.). — One-horse carriage from Mezzolombardo to Cles 12-16 K.; carriage-and-pair to Rabbi 48, to Pejo 60 K. — From Male to (59 M.) Tresenda DILIGENCE daily in summer in 12 hrs. (13 K.); to Fusine and Pejo (18 M.), twice daily in 4½ hrs. (4 K.).

The Val di Non and Val di Sole, the Anaunia of the Romans, are among the most interesting valleys in S. Tyrol. Although bearing different
names, they are in reality a single valley, about 30 M. in length, watered by the Noce, and occasionally broken by narrow ravines. The language and character of the natives are Italian, except in a few German communities in the extreme N. ramifications of the valley (Unsere Frau im Walde, Proveis, Laurein, and St. Felix).

San Michele, see p. 346. The tramway crosses the broad valley of the Adige to the W. to (13¼ M.) Mezzolombardo (865'; *Hôtel Victoria, R. 1½ K.; Corona), a large village (4600 inhab.) on the right bank of the Noce. (Route to Fai and Molveno, see p. 363.) On the opposite bank is Mezzotedesco or Messocorona (Alb. Martinelli), at the foot of huge cliffs, in which, in a large cavity, is the ruined castle of Kron-Metz. Below is a modern château of Count Firmian.

Above Mezzolombardo the rocks soon approach each other so as to form (5 M.) a defile, called the Rocchetta, protected by a fort built in 1880, through which the road passes. To the left diverges the old road to (15 M. from San Michele) Cles, vià Denno, Flavon, Terres, and Tuenno. We gradually ascend on the left bank of the Noce, past the château of Thun (1645'), on the right, and reach (10⅓ M.) Tajo (1700'; Posta; Corona), a prettily situated village.

From Tajo to Fondo (p. 353), 1⅓ M., diligence twice daily in 3½ hrs. (fare 2 K.), vià Sanzeno and Cavareno (p. 358).—About 3½ M. to the N.E. of Tajo lies Groèdo (2800'; Pavone), frequented in summer by Italians; fine views.

Above (12 M.) Dermullo, where the road to Fondo diverges to the right (p. 358), our road turns to the left, crosses the deep rocky chasm of the Noce by the (13¼ M.) bold *Santa Giustina Bridge (1740'; 470' above the stream), and ascends in windings to —

15 M. Cles (2150'; Aquila Nera; Corona; Café Bertolasi, opposite the post-office), the capital of the Val di Non (2100 inhab.), situated high above the confluence of the Novella and the Noce. The Doss Pes, 5 min. to the N., is the best point of view. On the slope below the village stands the well-preserved château of Cles, built in the 16th century. Cles possesses a school for lace-making, the products of which are not expensive.

Excursions. From Cles the Monte Peller (7600'; 5½ hrs.) and the Sasso Rosso (8695'; 6½ hrs.), both remunerative, may be ascended by marked paths (guide desirable).

To Campiglio vià Groète, 11½ hrs. (marked path, but guide advisable; 16 K.). From Cles vià Tuenno and the Val di Tovel, watered by the Teresenga, to the (4 hrs.) little Lago di Tovel (3810); then through the Val Flavona, and by a long and fatiguing ascent to the W. to the (5 hrs.) Passo del Groète (9005'), on which is the Rifugio Zoppiti (p. 360). We then descend past the Mt. Spinale (p. 360) to (2½ hrs.) Campiglio (p. 359).

The road ascends to the (153/₄ M.) hamlet of Dres, and descends to the (19¼ M.) Mostizzol Bridge, high above the foaming Noce, where we join the Mendel road (p. 359). We then continue to follow the left bank of the Noce, through the rather monotonous valley of the Sulzberg or Val di Sole, by Boziana, Bordiana, Tozzaga, and Cassana. Beyond (23½ M.) Cules (Fattarsi's Inn), with two old castles, we cross the Rabbies Brook to —
25 M. Malè (2420'); *Hotel Malè; Hôtel Onestinigel, R. from 1½, B. 1 K.; Caffè della Posta; carriages to be had of G. Cristoforetti and Fr. Zorzi), the chief village in the Val di Sole.

In the Val di Rabbi, to the N.W., 8 M. from Malè (diligence daily in summer in 2½ hrs., via Prarona and San Bernardo), are the Baths of Rabbi (4000'; Grand-Hôtel & Hôtel Rabbi; pens. 8-9 K.; Hôtel Roma; Hotel Pangrati; Corona), the water of which, strongly impregnated with iron, resembles that of Selters (season 15th June to 15th Sept.). — From the Baths (guides, Ant., Gius., and Bern. Dallasera, Sim. Pangrati, and A. Mengoni) through the Udten-Tal to Meran, see p. 335; over the Sälient-Joch (9810') to the Martell-Tal, see p. 334. About 5 hrs. from the Baths, in the Valle di Sarenti, near the lowest Sternal Lake (1½ hr. below the Säilent-Joch; guide 8 K.), is the Rifugio Derigoni of the Trent Alpine Club (8200'), a starting-point for the ascents of the Nonnenspitze (10,650'; guide 6 K.), Hintere Rotspitze (10,955'; guide 6 K.), Sälientspitze (10,540'; 7 K.), Eggenspitze (11,105'; 10 K.), Hintere Eggenspitze or Cima Sternal (11,275'; 10 K.), etc. — An attractive route leads over the Gercena Pass (8600) to Pejo in 6-7 hrs. (guide 10 K.). The pass (4½ hrs.) commands a splendid view. Descent through the Val della Mare to Pejo (see below).

From Malè the road runs at nearly the same level through the broad valley via Croviana and Presson, crosses the Noce, and then recrosses it. Before the latter bridge a road diverges to the left, leading to Dimaro and Campiglio (p. 359). — Farther on the valley is wilder. On the S.W. rise the lofty granite buttresses of the Presanella. We next pass (34 M.) Mezzana (Alb. Alpino) and Castello, both on the right, high above the road, and reach (36¾ M.) Cusiano (3090'); to the right a beautiful glimpse of the Val di Pejo, with lofty peaks covered with ice in the background (Mte. Taviela, Vioz, Cevedale, etc.). The road then crosses the Noce to —

37½ M. Fucine (3135'; Posta, Zanella, both unpretending; carriages to be had of C. Zanella and Fr. Zorzi). To the left lies Ossana, with its ruined castle.

The Val di Pejo (Map, p. 334), from which the Noce issues, is traversed by a road as far as Pejo (diligence twice daily in summer in 2½ hrs.) and divides at (4 M.) Cogolo (3760'; Moreshini; Monari). To the W. runs the Val del Monte, at the mouth of which (1½ M.) lie the small baths of Pejo (4430'; Hôtel Antica Fonte; Oliva; Ravelli; Casseroti; Zanella; at all these R. 2-3, pens. 7-8 K.), with chalybeate springs (closed after Sept. 1st.). The baths are in the valley; the village (5195) on the N. slope, ½ hr. higher. Guides, G. and M. Gros; Antonio Veneri, of Cogolo. The *Cima di Boal (5790'), ascended without difficulty from the Baths via the Val Comasine in 4-½ hrs., and the *Rivedat (9150'), on the S. side of the Val del Monte, ascended from the Baths via the Sorgente Minereale and the Maliga Pali in 5½-6 hrs. (guide 10 K.), afford a good survey of the grand environs. More difficult are the Punta San Matteo (12,119'; 9 hrs.; guide 16 K.), the Punta Cadini (11,550'; 7 hrs.; guide 11 K.), the Punta Taviela (11,880'; 7 hrs.; guide 12 K.), and the Monte Vioz (11,855'; 7 hrs.; guide 12 K.). Via the Monte Vioz, Palon della Mare, and Monte Cevedale to the Halle'sche Hütte on the Bissee-Pass (p. 310), a grand high-level route for experts (15 hrs.; guide 30 K.). — Over the Sforcellina Pass or the Col degli Orsi (difficult) to Santa Caterina, see p. 343. — To the N. is the Val della Mare, through which a tolerable route leads from Cogolo (guide to the Cevedale Hut 5 K.) past (2½ hrs.) the Maliga Pente Vecchio (5785') to the (1 hr.) Maliga la Mare (6695'; 2 hrs. direct from the village of Pejo), thence ascending the steep Scala di Venezia in the bleak Val di Venezia to the (2 hrs.) Cevedale Club Hut (8560'), a good starting-point for the Cevedale (12,385'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 12, with descent to the Schaubach- Hütte 20 K.; p. 339), Palon della Mare
IV.R.64. — Map, p. 358. TONALE PASS.

(12,155'; 5 hrs.; guide 12 K.), Cima Venezia (11,100'; 5 hrs.; guide 10 K.), etc. Across the Fürkle-Scharte or the Höhenferner-Joch to the Zufall Hut, see p. 334. We may also cross the Eissee Pass to Sulden from the Fürkle-Scharte, or descend across the Langenferner-Joch to Santa Caterina; comp. p. 334. — A trying glacier-route leads over the Col della Mare (11,315'), between the Mts. Rosole and the Palon della Mare, to Santa Caterina in 12 hrs. (guide 20 K.; see p. 343).

From Fucine to Campiglio over the Passo Nambino, Passo di Lago Nero, or Passo Scarpaed, see p. 360.

Near Fucine the road quits the Noce, and ascends to the S.W. through the Val Vermiglio in long windings. Towards the S. we enjoy a series of splendid views of the jagged and ice-girt crests of the Presanella (p. 367). — 40⅓/2 M. Pizzano (4000'; Alb. Bertolini, very fair; Alb. Panizza, plain), the Austrian custom-house.

From Pizzano to the Mandron Hut over the Passo di Cercen (9985'), 10 hrs. with guide (16 K.), toilsome but interesting. From Pizzano we ascend the Val Stasel by a marked path to the (4⅓/2 hrs.) Rifugio Francesco Denza of the Trent Alpine Club (5210'; provision depot) and thence cross the Presanella Glacier to the (2 hrs.) pass, between Mte. Cercen (10,663') and Mte. Gabbiol (11,400'); descent to the (1 hr.) shepherd's refuge in the Val Cercen and by the Migotti Path to the (2⅔/4 hrs.) Mandron Hut (p. 366). — From the Rifugio Denza the Cima Presanella (11,680') may be ascended via the Freshfield Saddle in 4-5 hrs., with guide (11 K.; Dom. and Def. Kesler at Vermiglio); see p. 367.

Beyond (43 M.) Strino (5110'), an Austrian fort built in 1866, the road ascends past a poor Cantoniera to the (46 M.) Albergo Locatori (6065'; plain) and to the broad saddle of the —

46⅓/2 M. Tonale Pass (6180'), the boundary between Tyrol and Italy. — Over the Presena Pass to the (6 hrs.) Mandron Hut, see p. 367 (marked path).

The road descends, passing the Albergo Faustinelli, opposite the mouth of the Val Narcane (left; p. 367), and then forming several long bends to the right (steeep short-cut to the left), to —

53⅓/2 M. Ponte di Legno (4140'; Hôt. Tonale, R. 21/2, B. 11/4, déj. 21/2, D. 31/2, pens. 8 fr.; Alb. delle Alpi, R. 2-21/2 fr.; Alb. Battistazza; Alb. Baratieri, R. 2 fr.), in the Val Camonica, which is watered by the Oglio. Italian custom-house.

Over the Gavia Pass to Santa Caterina (guide advisable, 12 fr.), see p. 342; over the Passo di Presena to the Mandron Hut, see p. 367. — To the N. an easy path crosses the Passo di Montozzo (8885') to (7 hrs.) Pejo (p. 361).

At Temù (p. 353), 3 M. below Ponte di Legno, the attractive Val d'Avio diverges to the S. A bridle-path, steep at first but afterwards more gradual, ascends this valley to the Malga Caldea (5195'), and past three pretty waterfalls and the picturesque Lago d'Avio (6170') to the (3⅓/2 hrs.) Malga Lavedole (6700'; hay-beds), which commands a splendid view of the impressive head of the valley (from right to left: Mt. Avio, Corno Baitone, Corni di Premassone, Cima di Plem, Corno Miller, Adamello). Thence a path leads to the left through the Valle del Venerocolo to the (1⅓/2 hr.) Rifugio Garibaldi of the Italian Alpine Club (8335'), beneath the small Venerocolo Lake, the starting-point for the ascent of the Adamello (p. 366; 5½-6 hrs.; difficult) via the Passo di Mandrone (10,330'). A fine glacier-expedition, presenting little difficulty to experts, leads over the Passo di Mandrone, or over the Passo Venerocolo (10,130') and the Passo Tredicesima (10,560'), to the (6-7 hrs.) Mandron Hut (p. 366); the ascent of the Mte. Venerocolo (10,885') may easily be combined with this expedition.
PASSO D'APRICA. Maps, pp. 358, 344. — IV. R. 64. 353

— The Pantano d’Avio, or highest part of the Val d’Avio, 1½ hr. from Lavedole, was formerly the bed of a lake. Thence over the Passo Pramassone (3340') to the (5 hrs.) Rifugio del Bailone, see p. 354. — Guides, Martino Bastanzini, Gio. Cresseri, and Em. Sozzi at Ponte di Legno.

From Ponte di Legno (one-horse carriage to Edolo 10 fr.) the road follows the Oglio via Pontagna, Temù (Trattoria Pasina, plain, with beds), beyond which the summit of the Adamello is visible on the left for a short time, Studolina, Vezza (4045'; Caffè della Posta), and Incudine, to —

66 M. Edolo (2265'; Gallo, R. 2½ fr.; beer at Carminati’s, in the market-place), a picturesquely situated little town (1700 inhab.), commanded on the E. by Mte. Aviolo.

Excursions. The toilsome but interesting ascent of the Monte Aviolo (9450'; 6 hrs.; with guide) is made via the Val Moia and the Conca della Foppa (8600'). Fine view of the Adamello, Bernina, Disgrazia, Ortler, etc.

To the Val Tellina over the Passo del Mortirolo (6233'; 1½ hrs. to Grosio; guide not required by adepts, but advisable in the opposite direction as far as the pass), an easy and attractive expedition. A bridle-track, diverging to the left 50 min. above Edolo, ascends the Val Mortirolo past Monno to the (3 hrs.) modest Osteria della Fontana (5965'), 20 min. short of the pass. Descent, with fine view of the Val Tellina, to (2½ hrs.) Grosio, 3½ M. below Bolladore (p. 341).

From Edolo to Brescia through the Val Camonica, see R. 65.

The Road to Tresenda (18 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. It passes (3 M.) Cortenedolo (2975'), Corteno (4½ M.; 3295'), whence a toilsome path leads over the Mte. Padrio (7065') to (6-7 hrs.) Tirano, and the hamlet of San Pietro, and reaches the (10 M.) Passo d’Aprica (3875'). About ½ M. beyond the pass, near the prettily-situated village of Aprica, stands the *Hôtel Negri (R. 3-6, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.), with a post and telegraph office (over the Passo di Venerocolo to Schilpario, see p. 355). A view of the Val Tellina, with Sondrio in the background, is soon disclosed. The broad gravelly bed of the Adda (p. 343), with traces of the devastation caused by the river, is well surveyed. Several of the snowy peaks of the Bernina come into view towards the N.; below, on the hills above Tresenda, rises the square tower of Teglio (p. 344). On the road is the Belvedere d’Aprica (3010'; poor inn; fine view). The road now descends through chestnut groves, describes a wide circuit by Motta, and penetrates the rock by two cuttings. Before (18 M.) Tresenda (railway-station, see p. 344) the Adda is crossed.


To Cividate, 21 M., Diligence twice daily in 4 hrs.; from Cividate to Lovere, 13½ M., Steam Tramway 4 times daily in 1½ hr.; from Lovere to Iseo, Steamboat in 1½-2½ hrs.; from Iseo to Brescia, 15 M., Railway in 1 hr. — The Val Camonica is watered by the Oglio. The upper part is narrow and enclosed by chestnut-clad slopes; the lower part is fertile and well-cultivated, and its chief products are silk and iron-wares. The valley is visited by mountaineers on account of the easy excursions to be made.

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thence to the S.W. side of the Adamello region and to the Bergamasque Alps. The snow-peaks of the Adamello group are not seen from the valley, but are visible from the Lago d'Isola, which adjoins it on the S.

Edolo (2265'), see p. 353. — The road runs to the S.E., skirting the chestnut-clad slopes of Mte. Aviolo (p. 353), to (1½ M.) Sonico, where it crosses to the right bank of the Oglio.

From Rino (2105'; Osteria Mutinelli, very fair), 1½ M. to the S. of Sonico, a pleasant excursion may be made to the E. up the Val Malga, via the (3 hrs.) Malga Premassone (5215'), and thence to the left past the Malga Baitone to the (2½ hrs.) beautiful Lago di Baitone (7370') and the (9½ hrs.) Rifugio del Baitone (7960'), on the little Lago Rotondo. This club-hut is a starting-point for the ascent of the Cima di Piem (10,465'; 3 hrs.) via the Passo del Cristallo (9430') and the S. slope; also for the ascents of the Cima delle Granate (10,390'; 3 hrs.), Rocca Baitone (10,950'; 4 hrs.; difficult), Corni Baitone (10,950'; 4 hrs.), Corni di Premassone (10,070' and 10,030'; 2½-3 hrs.), etc. — A somewhat fatiguing route leads to the N.E. over the Passo Premassone (9340'), to (6 hrs.) the Malga Lavaredo (p. 352) in the Val d'Avio. Easy and attractive routes lead to the W. over the Forcella Bombia (9125') or the Passo delle Granate (10,020') to the Val Bombia and (6½ hrs.) Rino.

To the E. in the Val Malga, 20 min. above the Premassone Alp, lies the Malga Frino (5520'), whence we may ascend the Piano della Regina (8620'; 4 hrs.; fine view), to the S.W., via the Passo dei Cappottio (8290', or from Rino or Malonno via Garda in about 6 hrs.). — From Frino a steep path ascends to the E. the Scale del Miller, in which are situated the Malga Miller (6790') and the (2 hrs.) Ca di Cevo (7220'; poor), at the foot of the glacier-girt Corno Miller (11,070'). Thence we may ascend the Adamello (p. 366; 5-6 hrs., with guide), via the Passo dell' Adamello (10,630'), difficult. Over the Passo del Miller (9720') to the Rifugio Salaro (see below), 4 hrs., with guide, fatiguing.

Below (5 M.) Malonno (1770') the road crosses to the left bank. It then passes the Forno Nuovo, a large iron-foundry at the mouth of the steep Val Paisco, and, leaving Demo on the left, descends to (9½ M.) Cedegolo (1335'; Albergo all' Adamello; Osteria Sanguini, well spoken of; Caffè della Posta, with rooms, fair). To the E. opens the Val di Saviore, watered by the Poglia or Poia.

In the Val di Saviore a road ascends in numerous windings via Cevo (3115') to (2½ hrs.) Saviore (3970'; Alb. degli Alpinisti, plain; guide, G. Tomaselli), whence a stony path leads to the S.W. up the Val di Brate to the picturesque Lago di Salaro (6685') and the (5 hrs.) Rifugio Salaro (7400'; dilapidated; new hut building), grandly situated at the foot of the Corno Miller and the Adamello Glacier. The Adamello (11,640'; 5 hrs.; guide 20 fr.; see p. 366), the Corno Miller (11,070'), etc., may be ascended hence. A fine but fatiguing glacier-expedition, suitable for adepts only, with guide, leads from the Rifugio over the Passo di Salaro, the Passo della Lobbia Alta (9960'), and the Passo di Cavento (10,480') to the (8-9 hrs.) Laves Hut (p. 367). The ascent of the Corno di Cavento (11,155') may be conveniently made en route.

— Over the Passo del Miller to the Val Miller and Rino, see above; over the Passo di Poglia to the Val Adamé, see below.

A bridle-path from Cedegolo ascends the Val di Saviore via (1½ hr.) Fresine (wine at the Casa Zitti) to the (½ hr.) village of Valvasiero (5840'), inn, below the church, tolerable) and the (1½ hr.) Malga Lineino (5280'), beyond which a footpath mounts the steep Scale di Adamé to the (1½ hr.) Malga Adamé (6630'), whence the laborious Forcella Rossa (8885') leads into the Val di Daone (p. 365). Several passes lead out of the Val Adám, which is closed by the beautiful Adamé Glacier; to the N.W. over the Passo di Poglia (9220') to the Rifugio Salaro (see above); to the N. over the Adamello and Mandron Glaciers to the Mandron Hut (p. 366); to the E. over the Passo della Forca (9215') to the Val di Fumo (p. 365).
to Brescia. BRENO. Maps, pp. 344, 358.—IV. R. 65. 355

The very attractive excursion to the *Lago d’Arno (5880') is best made from Paspardo, above Capo di Ponte (see below), whence an unmistakable path leads thither round the Monte Colombi (7065') in 4-5 hrs. Other routes (good guides essential) lead from Cedegolo via Grevo in 5-6 hrs., or via Prisine (see p. 354) and Isola in 5-6 hrs. Accommodation may, if necessary, be obtained in the Casa della Finanza, at the W. end of the beautiful lake, which resembles a fjord. Thence over the Passo della Forcellina to the Val di Daone, see p. 363. — The ascent of Monte Frisozzo (5930'), not difficult for adepts, with guide) is made in 4½ hrs. from the Casa della Finanza.

The road then crosses the Poglia and the Oglio and leads past Sellero, on the slope to the right, through a broad pastoral valley, returning to the left bank of the Oglio over the Ponte San Rocco. — 13 M. Capo di Ponte (1185'; Albero Ceseretti; Ab. Sant'Antonio, plain; Apollonio's Osteria, very fair).

A bridle-path ascends hence to the W. through the Val Alegna, steep and shadeless (mule to Schilpario, 9 fr.), to the (5 hrs.) Passo di Campelli (6200'), between the Cima Batone (7750') on the S. and the Mte. Campione (7130') on the N., with view of the Adamello and Care Alto to the E. Descent by the Valle di Scalve, watered by the Dezzo, to (2 hrs.) Schilpario (3720'; Ab. Alpino, Prudenza, both plain; guides, Tomas Bonaldi and Tom. Mai), with iron-works; in the church is a monument to Cardinal Mai, the well-known polyglot scholar, who was born here (d. 1855). The Monte Tornello (6820'), to the N.W., may be ascended hence in 4½ hrs., with guide, and the Cima di Camino (5180'), to the S.E., via the Passo di Corna Busa (6570') by experts in 4 hrs., with guide (both interesting). — From Schilpario a badly-kept path leads over the Passo del Venerocol (7590') and the monotonous Valle di Belviso (6 hrs.) Aprica (see p. 353). — About 3½ M. down the valley by carriage-road (dillegence daily at 7 a.m. to Lovere in 3 hrs., from Lovere to Vilminore at 2 p.m. in 6 hrs.; fare 4 fr.) lies Vilminore (3540'; Ab. Albritici, good wine; Ab. Bonicelli; guide, Am. Bonicelli), whence an easy path leads over the Passo della Manina (5895') to (5 hrs.) Bondione (p. 366). The road descends in windings to Dezzo (2840'; Franceschetti's Inn), where on the right the road from Cuszone (p. 356) comes in, and by the interesting ravine of the Valle d'Angolo, through which the Dezzo flows, passing Angolo and Gorseone, to the (9½ M. from Dezzo) Casino Boario (p. 366).

Another attractive détour leads to the E. from Capo di Ponte via Paspardo (accommodation at the cure's; to the Lago d'Arno, see above) or via Cinbergo to the Malga Tredenus (6320') in the Val Tredenus, then over the Passo di Mezzamalga (7870') to the Case Paghera in the Valle di Dots, whence we proceed through the Val Pallobia to (10 hrs.) Breno. The Pizzo Badile (7990') may be ascended from Ceto (1435'; Osteria Beatrici), 3 M. from Capo di Ponte, in 6-7 hrs., with guide, but is difficult and fit for adepts only.

The road continues to follow the left bank of the Oglio, leaving Ceto to the left, at the foot of the Pizzo Badile (see above), and reaches (19½ M.) Breno (1080'; *Italia; Trattoria del Fumo; Caffé Leonardi, with rooms), with a ruined castle and several churches. Excursions (guide, Apol. Bettoni). The Monte Frerone (8770'; 7½-8 hrs., with guide), difficult, is ascended from Breno via Ponte di Degna, Pan d'Astro, and the Malga Stabio di Sotto and di Sopra. Splendid view.

At the head of the Val Pallobia, about 4 hrs., to the N.E. of Breno, are the humble Case Paghera (3740'; Alpine fare, hay-beds). Laborsious routes lead hence over the Passo della Rossola (8813'), the Passo Monocola (8590), or the Passo Listino (8615), to (5-6 hrs.) the Malga Boazza (Alpine fare, hay-beds) in the Val di Daone (p. 368), and over the Passo di Lajone (8815') to the (5 hrs.) Lago della Vacca (p. 368). Over the Passo Mezzamalga to Paspardo, see above.

The Oglio here flows through a rocky defile. The road crosses
to the right bank. To the E. towers the Pizzo Badile (p. 355). Beyond the defile, on the left bank, lies the village of (21 M.) Cividate (855'; Albergo Stazione Tram, poor), the terminus of the steam-tramway to Lovere (comp. p. 353), commanded by a ruined monastery.

From Cividate via Bielino and the Croce Domini Pass to (9 hrs.) Bagolino, see p. 368. Over the Croce Domini Pass and through the Valle di Cadino to the Lago della Vescia, 7-8 hrs., see p. 338.

At the (26½ M.) Casino di Boario (740'; *Grand-Hôtel des Thermes; Alb. degli Alpinisti, R. 2-2½, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.) the road to Vilminore (p. 355) diverges to the right, and 3½ M. farther on, at Corna, a road to the left leads via Darfo to (34½ M.) Pisogne (p. 357).

35 M. Lovere (*Hôt. Lovere, Swiss landlady; Alb. Sant' Antonio; Ancora), a busy harbour (3400 inhab.), prettily situated at the N.W. end of the Lago d’Iseo, near the influx of the Oglio. The handsome church of Santa Maria in Valvendra, built in 1473 and restored in 1888, contains frescoes by Ferramola, Moretto, and Andrea da Manerbio, and an altar-piece by Fr. Morone. In the Palazzo Tadini is a valuable collection of ancient paintings (*Madonna by Jac. Bellini; portrait by Parmigianino, etc.). The Gregorini Iron Foundry employs 1600 workmen.

A picturesque excursion may be made from Lovere to the Val Seriana, the easternmost of the main valleys of the Bergamasque or Orobian Alps. A carriage road leads through the Val Borlezza by Sovere and Cerete to (8½ M.) Clusone (2125'; *Cambero; Alb. Reale), the chief locality of the lower Seriana valley, with 4100 inhab., 3 M. to the N.E. of Ponte della Selva (*Albergo Bifia; *Alb. della Fonte, 1¼ M. farther on), the terminus of the railway to Bergamo (17 M., in 1¾ hr.). From here a road to the E. leads by Rovetta, Castione, and the Giogo di Scale (4225'; fine view into the grand ravine of the Dizzo), at the S.E. foot of the imposing Presolana (3240'; ascent by adeptis in 4½-5 hrs., with guide, from the Cantoniera near the summit of the pass), to the Valle d’Angolo and (8 hrs.) Dizzo (p. 338).—From Clusone the road continues by Ogna and Ardesio to the (4½ M.) Ponte di Briotta (1870'), where it joins the road from Ponte della Selva (see above) on the left bank of the Serio; then by (2½ M.) Gromo (2227'; Osteria dei Terzi), and (3½ M.) Fiumenero (2560'; modest inn) to (3 M.) Bondione (2920'; Albergo della Cascata, above the village, fair; guide, S. Bonacorsi), the last place in the Val Seriana (to Vilminore over the Manina Pass, see p. 335). A bridle-path leads from here on the left bank of the Serio, past some fine gorges and waterfalls (Got di Fonc, Got dei Ca) to the (2 hrs.) grand *Cascata del Serio (about 1000' in height), which is broken into three parts. Above the falls on the Forcella del Barbilone, 3 hrs. from Bondione, is the Rifugio Antonio Curò of the Ital. Alpine Club (6220'; inn in summer), in a splendid situation. The best view of the falls is obtained from the *Belvedere, protected by iron railings (7½ hr. from the club-hut). From the Rifugio Curò the Pizzo Re Castello (9470') may be ascended in 3½ hrs., the Mte. Gleno (9460') in 3½-4 hrs., the Monte Torena (9550') in 4 hrs., the Pizzo di Coca (10,010') in 5 hrs., and the Pizzo del Diavolo (8600') in 4 hrs. From here over the Passo della Melgina (9065') and through the wooded Val Maggina to San Giacomo and (7-8 hrs.) Teglio (p. 344) in the Val Tellina, an attractive route; or to the N.E. past the small Barbilone Lake (7000') and the source of the Serio to the (3 hrs.) Passo di Caronella (8305'), descending through the Val di Caronella to (3 hrs.) Carona (3870'; accommodation at the curé’s) and (1½ hr.) Trecedma (p. 344).

From Fiumenero (see above) a path, steep at first, ascends the wooded valley of the Flume Nero to the (4 hrs.) Rifugio della Brunone of the Ital.
Alpine Club (7545'), whence the Pizzo Redorta (9965'; splendid view) may be ascended by experts in 3 hrs., with guide. — An interesting path leads over the Passo della Brunone (8338') to the (2½ hrs.) Rifugio Enrico Giucardi (4810'), near the chalets of Scias, and thence through the Val d'Agneda to (4 hrs.) Sonnino (p. 314).

The *Lago d'Iseo (Lacus Sebinus, 620') 15 M. long, 1-3 M. broad, and 985' deep in the middle, vies with the Lago di Garda in the loveliness of its banks, which are luxuriantly clothed with vegetation, while to the N. rises the snow-clad Adamello group. In the middle of the lake lies a picturesque rocky island, 13¼ M. long, culminating in the Mont' Isola (1965'), with the fishing-villages of Peschiera Maraglio and Siviano. Steamboat twice daily from Lovero to Sarnico (Alb. del Cappello), at the S.W. end, in 2½ hrs.; stations, Pogone (Croce Verde), Riva di Solto (W.), Marcone (Albergo Monte Guglielmo; Due Spade; E.), Sate Marasino (Posta; E.), Salsano, Peschiera Maraglio, Tavernola (W.), Iseo (Leone d'Oro; railway-station for the line to Brescia, see below), Predore, and Sarnico (admirable view from the Villa Montecchio).

Railway from Iseo, in 1 hr., to (15 M.) Brescia, and from Paratico (on the left bank of the Oglio, opposite Sarnico), in 25 min., to Palazzolo, a station on the railway from Lecco to Brescia (to Bergamo about 1 hr.); comp. Baedeker's Northern Italy.

66. From San Michele or from the Mendel to Madonna di Campiglio.

Since the opening of the road from Dimaro the shortest route to Madonna di Campiglio (38½ M.) begins at the railway-station of San Michele (p. 316). DILIGENCE (four-horse vehicle with 9 seats, changing horses thrice) in summer daily in 10 hrs. (10 K. 20 h.), starting from San Michele at 7.45 a.m. and reaching Campiglio at 5.50 p.m., with ½ hr.'s stay at Cles and ½ hr.'s halt for dinner at Malè; returning from Campiglio at 7.15 a.m., and reaching San Michele at 2.30 p.m. — Carriage-and-Pair (previously ordered from post-master Moggio in Mezzolombardo) in 7½-8 hrs., 52 K. and fee.

From the Mendel (reached from Botzen via Kaltern by railway and cable line in 1½ hrs.) to Campiglio 3½ M.: DILIGENCE (four-horse vehicle with 9 seats) via Cavareno and Cles daily in summer in 9½ hrs. (fare 11 K. 40 h.), changing horses thrice; starting at 7.15 a.m., reaching Campiglio at 5.50 p.m.; returning from Campiglio at 8.30 a.m., reaching the Mendel at 4.50 p.m. At Cles this diligence corresponds with the above mentioned diligence from San Michele; at Malè there is a midday-halt of 1½ hr. — Carriage and pair from the Mendel to Campiglio in 8 hrs., 70-75 K. and fee.

From San Michele via Mezzolombardo and to (15 M.) Cles, where the two diligence routes to Campiglio unite, see p. 350.

From Botzen via Kaltern to the (14½ M.) Mendel, see p. 315. The ridge of the Mendel is the boundary between the two languages; almost all the places beyond are Italian. The road descends past (1½ M.) the Pension Villa Maria and the Aquila d'Oro Inn (p. 317) along wooded slopes (below lies Ruffè) and divides about 3¼ M. beyond (3½ M.) Ronzano (3555'; Hôt. Belvedere); to the right
to Fondo (see below); to the left to (1 1/2 M.) Cavareno (3190'; *Krone; Schlüssel), with a handsome church.

The road from (2 1/2 M.) Fondo vià Sarsonico (see below) here joins our route on the N., and the direct path from the (1 1/2 hr.) Mendel vià Ruffé (see p. 357) on the E. — From Cavareno to Malè (p. 351) the shortest route for walkers leads to the W. vià Dambel, crosses the gorge of the Novella, and re-ascends to (1 1/2 hr.) Revò (p. 359).

The road winds downs vià Romeno (Corona; Alb. Anaunia) and Malgolo, with its castle, to (5 1/2 M.) — 11 M. (from the Mendel) San Zeno (2100'; Albergo Rizzì, R. 1 1/2 K.; Alb. San Zeno), with a large church in the Romanesque and Gothic styles.

About 3/4 hr. to the E., in the wild Romedio Ravine, is the pilgrims' resort of *San Romedio (2520) with its far-famed Santuario, picturesquely situated on a precipitous rock, with five chapels, one above the other, connected by steps, and a hermitage (cfmts.). Hence to the Monte Roèn or vià Romeno to the Mendel, see p. 317.

Describing a wide bend, the road crosses the Romedio torrent and descends to (2 1/4 M.) Dermullo (p. 350), on the road from San Michele to (3 M.; 16 M. from the Mendel) Cles (p. 350); stay of 15-20 min.; horses changed here, and sometimes carriages also. Thence vià (26 M.) Malè and (30 M.) Dimaro to (39 1/2 M.) Madonna di Campiglio, see pp. 350, 351, 359.

The Road from the Mendel to Fondo, to the right at the (4 3/4 M.) bifurcation beyond Ronzano (see p. 357), leads vià Sarsonico and Malosco (Ciro Nessler’s Inn, fair), with its castle, to — 7 M. Fondo (3240'; Posta, very fair; Albergo Fondo), a market-town with 1700 inhab., on both banks of the Rivo di Fondo, which here forms a sombre ravine, 130' deep, known as the *Burone del Sasso (1 1/2 M. from the Piazza del Municipio; adm. 40 h.). An admirable view of the Val di Non and Val di Sole as far as the Presanella may be obtained from the garden of the Post Inn, or from the chapel of Santa Lucia (3315'), 1 1/2 M. to the W.

From Fondo an interesting excursion may be made to Laurein and Proveis, two German-speaking villages. From (1 1/2 M.) Castelfondo (see p. 359) a marked bridle-track (guide not indispensable) leads over the Jochi (4530) to (2 hrs.) Laurein (3300), and thence crosses the wooded Pescara valley to (1 1/2 hr.) Proveis (4025'; Inn, rustic; quarters at the curb’s), a village with 687 German inhabitants, finely situated on the hillside. There is a school for lace-making at Proveis, where cheap specimens of the work may be bought. The following ascents may be made from Proveis: the *Laugenspitze (7930', 4 1/2 hrs.), by a bridle-path over the Hofmahd (see below, and comp. p. 325); the Timenspitze (8710'; 4 hrs.; with guide), a rocky climb, for experts only; the Hocheart (6620'; 4 hrs.; with guide); etc. — About 3 M. to the S. of Proveis lies Lanza, with the small baths of Mocenigo (3445'), whence a road runs vià Livo to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Mostitzol Bridge (p. 369). A footpath leads from Proveis over the Laureiner Alp (5700') to (3 hrs., with guide) Unsere Frau im Walde; and to the N. a bridle-path leads over the Hofmahd (5900') to (3 hrs.) the Utlener Mitterbad (p. 320).

From Fondo to Meran over the Gamper-Joch, 9 hrs., attractive. A cart-track leads vià Tret and St. Felix (4115'; rustic inn) to (3 hrs.) Unsere Liebe Frau im Walde, or Frauenwald, Ital. Senale (4403'; Kröss, plain), whence the Laugenspitze (see above) may be easily ascended in 3 hrs.
to Campiglio.  

A rather difficult pass (steep descent) leads hence to the E. over the Gaidner-Scharte (5270') to (6 hrs.) Prissian (p. 318). The ascent of the Gantkofel (6120') may be conveniently combined with this route. — Another marked path from Unsere Frau ascends to the left via Platzers (p. 325) and Völlan (p. 318) or to the right via Bad Gfritl (3165'; inn), Tisens (p. 318), and Lana (p. 323) to (5½ hrs.) Meran.

From Fondo by San Zeno to Mezzolombardo, see p. 353; diligence to Tajo twice daily in 2 hrs., from Tajo to Mezzolombardo in 1 hr. 20 min.

The road from Fondo to Malè (no diligence) descends in wide curves, leaving Castelfondo with its château to the right, crosses the picturesque ravine of the Novella (490' deep), and winds gradually down the slope of the Osol (4975') by Brez, Arsio, Cloz, and Romallo, to —

14½ M. Revò (2375'; Alb. Revò, clean), a prettily situated village. To the left, on the hill, is Cles, with its château (p. 350). We now descend to the right to (15½ M.) Cagnò (Rosa, well spoken of) and thence in windings to the Pescara Valley, where we cross the Ponte Schiava. On the other side we ascend again, skirt the valley of the Noce high above the river and finally once more descend in windings through the stony Val Bresimo to the (20 M.) Mostissol Bridge across the Noce, where we join the road from Cles (p. 350). The road now follows the valley of the Noce via (26 M.) Malè (p. 351) to (30 M.) Dimaro (2660'; *Corona, R. 1 K. 60 h.; Martinelli), whence a new road ascends the wooded Val Meledrio in numerous windings (short-cuts by the old bridle-path). Above the pine-clad hills on the roadside the Dolomite peaks of the N. Brenta group (Mte. Peller, Sasso Rosso, Sasso Alto, Mondifra, and Pietra Grande) gradually become visible. After a steady uphill drive of 3 hrs. we reach the Campo di Carlo Magno (5580'; Hôt. Campo Carlomagno, a large new house, R. 5-10 K.), to the right of the broad Mte. Spinale (p. 360). Far below in the valley are the hotels of Madonna di Campiglio, to which the road descends in 1½ hr. more.

39½ M. Madonna di Campiglio (4970'), an old monastery, now the *Grand-Hôtel des Alpes (R. 5-10, board 8 K.; electric light; post and telegraph office), a pleasant summer-resort (usually crowded in July and August), situated on a grassy plateau among fine fir-woods. A little above the Grand-Hôtel is the *Hôtel-Pension Rainalter (pens. 10-12 K.) and *Slanina's Dolomiten-Hotel (pens. 8-12 K.), and ½ M. below it are the Hôtel-Pension Brenta (pens. 9-12 K.), the Krone (well spoken of), *Hôt.-Pens. Neumann, Edelweiss, and the Posta (plain). Rooms and breakfast may be obtained also at Dr. Kuntze's Alpenhaus, 4 min. from the Grand-Hôtel.

Excursions. Pretty walks provided with way-marks lead through the woods in all directions; e.g. the Archduke Albert Walk along the E. slopes, commanding beautiful views of the Brenta chain and the Lares group, to (1½-2 hrs.) the *Waterfalls in the Vallesinella, and back by the Pfeiffer Walk, or from the Upper Vallesinella Atp near the third waterfall (5525') by the Bear Walk (Giro dell'Oro) running higher up on the slope of the Spinale; opposite is the level Promenaden-Weg (splendid view in the evening). To the N.W. up the Val Nambino to the (1½ hr.) Lago di Nambino (5800'),
from the W. end of which we enjoy a fine view of the Brenta group (best in the afternoon). — The *Monte Spinale* (6560-6935'), an extensive mountain-mass with several peaks, to the E. of Campiglio, commands a splendid view of the Brenta and Care Alto. We ascend to the N.E. by a marked path to the (1'1/4 hr.) Tilly-Hütte (6430'; rfts.), with a fine view of the Brenta chain, and thence in 35 min. to the W. peak (6900'), with the Hauer-Hütte (rfts.) and splendid view. — The *Vier-Wenzel-Spitze* (*Cima Vagiana, 6880') is easily ascended via Campo and the *Liti-Wiese* in 2 hrs.; on the summit (fine view) is the *Schindler-Hütte*. The descent may be made to *Posso di Boè*, on the Grostè route (see below). — Another pleasant walk leads over the hills to the W.; we cross the Sarca and ascend a winding path to the (35 min.) *Malga Patascos* (6625') and thence follow the height to the S. to the (50 min.) *Malga Ritorto* (6790'; fine views). Return via *Fra Montani*, 1 hr.; via *Malga Milenta* and the *Panorama-Weg*, 1'1/2 hr. — Longer walks lead to the *Lago Ritorto* (6750'; 2'1/2 hrs.); to the *Lago di Malghetto* (5550'; 2'1/2 hrs.), and over the *Campo Carlo Magno* (see p. 350) to the (3'1/2 hrs.; *Passo del Grottes* (6005'), with the *Rifugio Stoppani* (inn in summer). Fine view from the Signal, 20 min. to the S. Ascent of the *Cima del Grottè*, see below; to Oler, 8 hrs., see p. 350.

— To the *Tuckett Pass-Hütte*, 3'1/2 hrs.; guide not indispensable. From the (1'1/2 hrs.) *Upper Vallesinella Alp* (see p. 361) we ascend by a path marked with red and yellow to the (1'1/4 hr.) *Malga Grasso d'Omo* (6205') and thence somewhat steeply to the left to the (1'1/4 hr.) refuge hut of the Berlin Alpine Club (7849'), near the tongue of the Brenta Glacier, with a magnificent view of the Adamello, Presanella and Ortler Mts. (hence to the Tuckett Pass, see p. 361). Adjacent is the *Rifugio Tuckett* of the Trent Alpine Club. — To the *Fridolins-Joch*, 3 hrs., guide not indispensable. From the (2'1/4 hrs.) *Grasso d'Omo* (see above) we ascend either by a path skirting the hillside to the right, or (shorter and steeper) to the left to the (50 min.) *Fridolins-Joch* (7005'), where we enjoy a highly picturesque view of the Torre di Brenta, Crozzon, Cima Tosa, etc.

**Ascents (guides, Ant. Dalla Giacoma or 'Lusion', Ant. Dalla Giacoma jun., B. Lorenzetti, Angelo Alimonta).** *Mts. Ritorto* (7005'; 4 hrs.; guide 7 K.); *Mte. Nambino* (8710'; 5 hrs.; guide 8 K.); *Mte. Serodolt* (9155'; 4'1/2-5 hrs.; guide 8 K.); *Cima del Grottè* ('Marie-Valerie-Spitze', 9505), from the *Rifugio Stoppani* (see above) 3'1/2 hrs. (guide 12 K.), an interesting climb, not difficult. From the *Rifugio Stoppani* the following peaks also may be ascended: *Pietra Grande* (6300'; 3'1/2-4 hrs.; guide 16 K.), *Roccia di Vallesinella* (*Cima Falckner, 9805'; 4'1/2-5 hrs.; guide 12 K.), and *Rochetta della Val Persa* (*Cima Roma, 9270'; 4 hrs.; guide 10 K.); see p. 361 — *Corno di Flavona* (9345), to the S.E. of Campiglio, by the *Passo Gelada* (5310') in 5'-3'1/2 hrs., not difficult for adepts and highly interesting (guide 20 K.). — *Dente di Sella* (9370), from the Tuckett Pass Hut (see above) in 3'1/2-4 hrs., an interesting climb for experts (guide 18 K.); *Cima di Brenta* (10,350'), from the Tuckett Pass Hut 4'1/2-5 hrs. (guide 16 K.), difficult (see p. 361).

From *Campiglio* to *Fucine* over the *Passo delle Malghette* (7010'; 8'1/2 hrs.; guide 14 K.), easy and attractive. From the *Campo Carlo Magno* a marked path ascends via the *Malga Malghetto di Sopra* (5370') to (2'1/2 hrs.) the beautiful *Lago di Malghetto* (6115'), 1 hr. from the *Passo delle Malghette*, which affords a striking view of the S. Ortler chain and of the Val di Sole. The descent leads past the two small Ometto Lakes to the *Malga Malghetta* and through the wooded *Val Leores* to (3'1/2 hrs.) *Mezzana* (p. 351), 1'1/4 hr. from *Fucine*. — To *Fucine* over the *Passo Nambino* (8210'; 8'1/2 hrs.; guide 16 K.), fatiguing but repayng. Passing the *Lago di Nambino* (see above), we ascend to the (4 hrs.) pass, between the Mte. Nambino and the Cima Gelata, and descend through the *Val Gelata* and *Val Fazzoletto* to *Pellezano* and (4'1/2 hrs.) *Fucine* (p. 351). — To *Fucine* over the *Passo di Lago Nero* (8890'; 8'1/2 hrs.; guide 16 K.), to the S.W. of the Cima Gelata, fatiguing. — To *Fucine* over the *Passo Scarpa* (8550'; 10 hrs.; guide 18 K.), laborious. From (1'1/4 hrs.) *Santo Antonio di Mavignola* (p. 365) we ascend the *Val Nambrone* to the N. to the (3 hrs.) *Laghi di Cornisello* (6755' and 6530'), and thence to the (1'1/4 hrs.) pass, which lies to the N.W. of the *Cima Quin* (6685'). We descend through the *Val Piana* to *Ossana* and (3'1/2 hrs.) *Fucine*.  

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**360 IV. R. 66. — Map, p. 358. CAMPIGLIO.** From San Michele
To Molveno over the Bocca di Brenta, 9 hrs. (from Pinzolo 10 hrs.), a fatiguing but grand route (guide 20, to the Tosa Hut 10 K., from Pinzolo 21 and 12 K.). From Campiglio we descend via the Kaiserin-Friedrich-Platz (4200') to the bridge across the Vallesinella and on the left bank re-ascent to the (1/2 hr.) Lower Brenta Alp (4180'), where we join the path ascending from Pinzolo via Sant' Antonio di Mavignola (3 hrs.; p. 366). The picturesque and beautifully wooded Val Brenta consists of three terraces, which the path to the Bocca ascends. The lower region of the valley (Brenta Bassa) ends in a basin enclosed by precipices which seem to defy further progress. A steep and narrow path ascends hence on the left side of the valley, behind a rocky slope, to the (1½ hr.) Malga Brenta Alta (5485'), on a well-watered and partly wooded plateau enclosed by huge rocky peaks: to the left the Torre di Brenta (9920'), the massive Campanile Alto (9800'), and the tooth-like Guglia di Brenta (Campanile Basso, 9540'), to the right the immense rocky mass of the Croscen di Brenta (10,245'), and behind it the Cima Tosa (see below). From the end of the terrace we make our way with difficulty through the remains of a landslide of 1882 to a rock-girt basin, filled with débris, beyond which we mount a steep and fatiguing snow-slope to the (2½ hrs.) Bocca di Brenta (5375'), a gap between the Cima Brenta Alta (9735'; ascended in 1½ hr. from the Tosa Hut) on the left and the Cima Brenta Bassa (9210') on the right. View to the E. limited; to the N. the Ortler chain is visible. — We descend over snow (behind the rocky saddle to the right is the Tosa Hut, see below), and by a rough path over steep slopes of débris and grass, to the Baito dei Massodi (6910'), a poor shepherd's hut, then through the Val delle Seghe, passing imposing rocks, especially the Croz Alìssimo (7735') at the entrance to the Val Persa (see below), on the left. Farther down we enter the wood. The path improves, crosses the Massodi brook, and ascends high above its deep ravine on the left. It then descends (in view of the Lago di Molveno) and again ascends to the left to (3½ hrs.) Molveno (p. 363).

From the snow-field at the E. base of the Bocca (see above) we ascend to the right to the (10 min. ; from the Bocca 20 min.) Rifugio della Tosa (7965'; poor inn in summer), situated on a broad rocky saddle, above the hollow known as the Pozza Tramontana. From here the Cima Tosa (10,420'), the highest peak of the Brenta group, may be ascended by experts (3½-4 hrs.; fatiguing; guide 12 K. ; single travellers should have two guides). The path leads from the right, the hut, skirts the inner side of the Pozza Tramontana, and then crosses the Tosa Glacier, mounting from the lower to the upper glacier by means of a chimney (about 100' high; not difficult for experts). The summit commands a magnificent view, particularly of the huge rocky pinnacles of the Brenta group; to the W. are the Adamello and Presanella groups, the Bernina, and Silvretta; to the N. the Ortler and the Oetztal and Stubai Alps; to the N.E. the Zillertal Alps and Tauern; to the E. the Dolomites; and to the S. part of the Lago di Garda and the Italian plain.

The Cima di Brenta (Kaiser-Franz-Josef-Spitze; 10,350) is ascended from the Tosa Hut in 5-6 hrs. (difficult, for adepts only; guide 12, with descent to Campiglio 19 K.), via the Bocchetta dei Armi (9050') and the Vedretta dei Fulmini. Comp. p. 360.

From Campiglio to Molveno over the Tuckett Pass (8715'; 9-10 hrs.; guide 18 K.), laborious. From the (3½ hrs.) Tuckett Pass Hut (p. 360) we ascend steeply over débris and the Brenta Glacier to the (1 hr.) pass, between the Cima di Brenta and the Dente di Sella, and descend through the Val Persa to (4 hrs.) Molveno. — Over the Passo del Grostèt (8005', p. 360) and the Bocca della Vallazza (8000'), between the Bocchetta della Val Persa and the Gagliarda, or via the Passo della Gagliarda (7485'), the Malga Spora Grande (6125'), and the Passo di Citerna (7140'), 9-10 hrs. (guide 15 K.), fatiguing. The ascent of the Cima del Grostèt (9505'), Roccà di Vallesinella (9805'; attractive), Bocchetta della Val Persa (Cima Roma, 9275'), and Cima Gagliarda (8635') may be combined with the latter route.

From Campiglio to Pinzolo (*Val di Genova) and via Tione to Trent or to the Lago di Garda, see R. 67.
67. From Trent to Pinzolo (Campiglio). Giudicaria.

Diligence from Trent (railway-station) to (38 M.) Pinzolo, thrice daily in summer in 9½ hrs., fare 5 K. 40, coupé 6 K. 60 h.; from Pinzolo to (8 M.) Campiglio, twice daily in 3 hrs., fare 4 K. Carriage and pair from Trent to Campiglio in 10-11 hrs. (change of horses at Comano and Pinzolo), 60 K. and fee. — Campiglio may be reached in less time (9½-10 hrs.) from San Michele or the Mendel Pass via Dimaro (see R. 66). — Diligence from Tione to (12½ M.) Condino daily in 2½ hrs. (fare 2 K.); from Condino to (11 M.) Anto in 2 hrs. (1 fr. 75 c.). Steam tramway from Vestone to Brescia via Tormini and Gavardo, and from Tormini to Salò (p. 374).

The Sarca Valley, to the S. of and parallel with the Val di Noce (R. 64), consists of four different regions. The lowest, from Sarche to the mouth of the Sarca near Torbole, is broad, and in its lower half luxuriantly fertile. At Sarche 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 Valle di 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 Chiese, and the Valle di Ledro, with their ramifications, also belong to Giudicaria.

Trent, see p. 346. The road crosses the Adige, skirts the S.W. side of the Doss Trento (p. 347), and ascends through a series of wild ravines, called the Bus di Vela, at the (3 M.) upper end of which is a fort. The road now ascends in a wide curve past Cadine (1555') to the (1 M.) summit of the pass (1640'), and then, turning sharply to the S.W., gradually descends. To the right in the valley lies Terlago, with its little lake, at the base of Monte Gazza.

Over the Monte Gazza to Molveno, 5½-6 hrs., an attractive route, presenting no difficulty (guide, 8 K., not indispensable). A carriage-road, diverging to the right about 5 min. beyond the summit of the pass, leads round the S. end of the lake to Terlago (1485'). Thence a bridle-track (red marks) leads via (1½ hr.) Covelo (1910'; guide, G. Povoli) to the (3 hrs.) Passo di San Giovanni (8380) on the S.W. side of Monte Gazza (6630'; easily ascended from the pass in ¼ hr.), where a magnificent view of the Lago di Molveno and the striking Brenta group is unfolded. Descend to the N.W. (keep to the right) through meadows and wood to (1½ hr.) Molveno (p. 363). Water is scarce all the way. — The Monte Paganella (7295'), the N. and highest summit of Mte. Gazza, may be ascended from Terlago (red way-marks) via Monte Terlago, Val delle Caore, and Bocca di Sant' Antonio in 5 hrs., with guide (refuge-hut on the top). Descend to (2 hrs.) Andalo (p. 363).

The road descends past (11½ M.) Vigolo to (3 M.) Vezzano (1245'; Croce d'Oro; Stella d'Oro) and (1½ M.) Padergnone, at the entrance to the Val Cavedine, and then crosses the narrow strait between the little Lago di Santa Massenza (to the right) and the Lago di Toblino. The picturesque Castel Toblino, the property of Count Wolkenstein, stands on a tongue of land in the latter (Signor Clementi, the castellan, keeps good 'vino santo'). On the hillside to the S.E. rises the partially well preserved Castel Madruzzo. — At (21½ M.) —

12½ M. Alle Sarche (860'; Somadossi's Inn) the Sarca emerges from a deep gorge.
The Road from Sarche to Arco (11 M.; omnibus daily in 2 hrs.) crosses to the right bank of the Sarca and runs between the mountains and the river, traversing the débris of old landslips. Beyond (2½ M.) Pietra Murata we pass the electric power-station of Arca, then a rocky eminence to the left rises the ruined castle of Drena. Near (6 M.) Pro (inn, good wine) we again cross the Sarca and proceed via Contiga (p. 370) to (3 M.) Arco (p. 369). Pedestrians to Riva are recommended to avoid the somewhat monotonous road through the lower Val Sarca by taking the road from Sarche to Giudicaria (see below) as far as (3 M.) Comano, and proceeding thence to the left through the charming mountain-scenery of Giudicaria, via Campo, Fiave, Battino (p. 364), and Franzo, to (6½ hrs.) Riva.

The road crosses the Sarca and ascends in long windings, commanding a retrospect of the lake of Toblino. The road follows the windings of the gorge of the Sarca, high above it, on the S. slope, and then descends to (5½ M.) the thermal baths of Comano (1160'; Hotel, D. 4 K.), frequented by Italians. Thence it follows the right bank and crosses the Duina to (1 M.) —

19½ M. Ponte delle Arche (1315'; plain inn).

To the right a road ascends in windings to (3 M.) Stenico (2190'; Hôt. Simmonini, well spoken of), the chief village of Lower Giudicaria, finely situated, and commanded by a château of the same name (View). Near it is a picturesque waterfall. On the W. side a steep bridle-path ascends to the highroad, 1½ M. from the Ponte delle Arche. — From Stenico to Molveno, see below.

From Mezzolombardo to Stenico, 1½ hrs., a fine route on the whole; an early start should be made on account of the heat. About 1 M. to the N. of Mezzolombardo (p. 350) the road diverges to the left from the Val di Non and ascends in windings (at the S. end of the village is a steep short-cut through a wooded gorge, to the left by the cemetery), affording fine retrospects. Beyond (7½ M.) Fai (3150'; Alb. Cima Tosa), prettily situated in a fertile plain, the road goes on for a short distance towards the S. and then bends to the right, skirting the deep ravine of the Valmanara and affording a beautiful view of the valley of the Adige as far as Trent. Traversing a wooded defile and passing (1½ M.) the Santiel chapel (3360') on the left, the road again skirts the slope of the Paganella (p. 362), 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 (3½ M.) Andalo (3420'; inn), with the small lake of that name below us on the right (dry in summer). The road descends a little, crosses the Lambin brook, and leads through wood. As we approach (3 M.) Molveno (2830'; Hôt. Molveno, finely situated on the E. bank of the lake; Alb. alle Dolomiti, at the end of the village; Alb. Aquila Nera e Cima Tosa, both unpretending), a charming view is suddenly disclosed of the considerable *Lago di Molveno (2655'), 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 Monte Gazza to (3½-3 hrs.) Terlago, see p. 362; over the Bocca di Brenta to Finsolo, 10 hrs. (guide 13 K.), a grand but fatiguing route, see p. 361. Bonif., Matteo, Giov. Batt., and Enrico Niccolussi, and Carlo Giordani of Molveno are good guides. — Beyond Molveno a cart-road leads round the W. side of the lake in 1½ hr. (boat across in ½ hr., preferable), passing farther on the small Lago di Nembia (2555'), and divides at (1 hr.) the mills of San Lorenzo. On the right bank of the brook the road leads via Dorsino, Tavodo, and Villa di Banale, to (10 M.) Comano or (12 M.) Stenico (see above) in the Val Sarca; on the left bank a foot-path (guide advisable) leads along the mountain-slopes, soon high above the Sarca, via the Passo del Morte to Ranzo and then descends abruptly through vineyards, finally passing through a gorge, to (2½ hrs.) Castel Toblino (p. 362).

From Stenico to Campiglio, 6½-7 hrs. A bridle-path ascends rapidly through the wooded Val Dalgone, passing a glass-work, to (4 hrs.)
the saddle (6055') to the S.E. of the Sabione (6890'). We then either cross the latter (ascent from the pass in ¾-1 hr., see p. 365), or proceed through the Valagola, past the small lake of that name (6195'; milk at the chalet), and descend into the Val Nambino and to (2½-3 hrs.) Campiglio (p. 359).

The Tione road ascends the right bank of the Sarca, passes below Stenico, and enters a deep and romantic gorge, where it crosses the river twice (tunnel). The valley expands. On the opposite bank opens the steep Val Dalgone (see p. 363), and farther on are the villages of Ragoli and Preore. We pass through Saone, and cross the Arno to —

27½ M. Tione (1850'; Posta; Cavallo Bianco), prettily situated at the confluence of the Arno and the Sarca (1800 inhab.). To the Lago d'Idro, see pp. 367, 368.

From Riva to Tione by the Durone Pass (6½-7 hrs.), a beautiful route (driving practicable nearly all the way). The road (good way-marks) leaves the town by the Porta San Marco on the N., and gradually ascends a luxuriantly fertile slope (short-cuts for walkers). To the right we enjoy a fine survey of the extensive and fruitful valley of Arco, and at intervals a charming retrospect of the Lago di Garda. Farther on, the road bends into the Val Varone (p. 371; high on the opposite slope of which lies Tenno, with its castle), ascends rapidly to (4 M.) Pranzo (1520'), and skirts the deep ravine of the Varone. Near the (1½ M.) pretty Lago di Tenno a road diverges on the right to the (3½ M.) hamlet of Ville del Monte, whence the *Monte Misone (5920'; magnificent view) may be easily ascended in 3½-4 hrs. — The village of (3 M.) Ballino (2460'; Inn, unpretending) is situated on the watershed. About 1 M. farther on the direct route to Tione diverges to the left from the road to Fiave and Ponte delle Arche (p. 363), and skirts the slope, at the same level. After ¾ hr. we descend, cross the Duina, ascend again to (20 min.) Cavastro (2335') and (keeping to the left) to the (1 hr.) Durone Pass (3390), which commands an admirable view of the S.E. peaks of the Adamello: to the right is the lofty Care Alto with the Vedretta di Lare; at our feet lies the Val Sarca. The path now descends gently to (¾ hr.) Zuclo and (1¼ hr.) Bolbene, and crosses the Arno to (1½ hr.) Tione.

The Val Sarca here turns towards the N., and this part of it is called the Val Rendena. At (2½ M.) Villa Rendena the Val di San Valentino opens on the left, through which a fatiguing route leads over the Passo di San Valentino (9080') into the Val di Fumo (comp. p. 368). Javré, Darè, and Vigo-Rendena, the next villages, are close together; then (3 M.) Pelugo (2155'), at the mouth of the Val di Borzago, at the head of which the Vedretta di Lare (p. 367) is visible for a short time. The road passes the mortuary chapel of Sant' Antonio with old frescoes, and beyond the villages of Spiazza, Mortaso, Strembo, and Caderzone crosses the Sarca and leads by Giustino to (5 M.) —

38 M. Pinzolo (2525'; *Hôtel Pinzolo, with baths, R. 2-3, pens. 6-7 K.; *Corona, R. 1 K. 60-2 K. 40 h., pens. 6 K.; Aquila Nera). The valley of the Sarca here divides into two branches, the Val di Genova (p. 365) to the N.W., and the Val Nambino to the N.E.

Excursions (guides: Libero and Amanzio Collini, Costant. and Roldolfo Pedri, Lodovico Caola, and Quintilio Bonapace of Pinzolo; Vitt., Franc., and Pacifico Clementi of Roncone). — On the road to Campiglio (p. 369), ¾ M. to the N. of Pinzolo, is the interesting mortuary chapel of San Vigilio (2590'). On the exterior of the S. wall is a Dance of Death of 1569,
with Italian verses. In the choir are scenes from the life of St. Vigil, etc., bordered with arabesques in the best Renaissance style. — The *Sabione (6890'; 3½ hrs.; guide, advisable, 8 K.), ascended either by the direct path via Alp Cioca, or (preferable) by a marked path via Giustino (p. 364) and Mezzana, affords a splendid survey of the Brenta, Adamello, and Presanella Alps. On the top is a club-hut (generally closed). The descent may be made into the Val Daliene or on the N. side to the Malga Gruale (5879') and through the Valagola to Campiglio (p. 359; hence to the top 3-3½ hrs., easiest ascent).

From Pinzolo to Campiglio, 8½ M., carriage-road (diligence twice daily in 3 hrs., 4 K.; one-horse carr. 1 pers. 7, 2 pers. 9, two-horse 14 K. and fee). The road, passing the chapel of San Vigilio (p. 364; Carisolo lies to the left), ascends the Val Nambino to the N.E., and follows the left bank of the Sarca di Campiglio to the (2 M.) bridge above the mouth of the Val Nambrone (2830'; to the Rifugio Segantini, see p. 367). It then ascends (footpaths shorter) to (2 M.) Sant' Antonio di Mavignola (3700'; inn). Still gradually ascending, we follow the N. side of the Val Nambino (opposite rises the imposing Brenta chain, behind us the Lares Glacier), to (2 hrs.) Madonna di Campiglio (p. 359).

The *Val di Genova, a beautiful Alpine valley, 13 M. in length, ascends from Pinzolo (p. 364) to the W. into the heart of the Adamello-Presanella Alps: to Bedole 5 hrs., thence to the Mandron Hut 2½ hrs. (guide, unnecessary, to Bedole 8, to the Mandron Hut 10 K.). Driving is not recommended on account of the roughness of the road (one-horse carr. to Ponte di Lares 8, two-horse 16 K. and fee). The narrow road leads from Pinzolo to the N.W. through the broad valley to the (25 min.) chapel of Santa Maria de' Poveri. Here we ascend to the right, by a paved pilgrimage-path, to the (10 min.) church of Santo Stefano (2815'), on a hill commanding a fine view. The exterior and interior are embellished with interesting frescoes of 1519 and 1534. We next reach (10 min.) a saw-mill at the beginning of the lowest part of the valley. To the right are massive boulders, with the cliffs of the Presanella rising above them; in front is the Crozzon di Lares, with the Corno di Cavento and (farther on) the Crozzon del Diavolo adjoining it on the left. To the right (½ hr.) is the *Cascata di Nardis, 330' high, the discharge of the Vedretta di Nardis (to the Presanella Hut, see p. 367). The road now ascends to a higher part of the valley. On the left opens the narrow Val Seniciaga, with a small cascade descending from the little Lago San Giuliano (6335'), where St. Julian is said to have once done penance. The Sarca forms some foaming rapids at this point. We proceed past the Fontana Buona (good spring) to the (¾ hr.) Albergo Fontana Buona (bed 1 K. 20-1 K. 40 h.; well spoken of), 17 min. beyond which is a bridge over the Sarca (3586'; marked path to the Lares Hut, 2½ hrs., see p. 367). We do not cross this bridge, but cross to the right bank 6 min. farther on, beyond the mouth of the Lares torrent, where the carriage-road
ends. The bridle-path then ascends rapidly through wood to (25 min.) the huts of Ragáda (Alb. Ragada, very fair), whence a splendid *View of the Brenta chain and the Busazza is obtained. To the left is the Fargorida Fall. The Sarca is again crossed to the (6 min.) Alpine hamlet of Tedesca (4130'), beyond which we once more ascend to (1/2 hr.) the Malga Caret (4625'), with a large saw-mill. Our path now rounds the wooded Mte. Menicigolo (8560'); on the right tower the formidable precipices of the Presanella. To the left is the Cascata del Pedruec, another fine waterfall formed by the Sarca. Beyond the corner a view is disclosed of the fine Mandron Glacier. In 1 1/4 hr. we reach the broad grassy basin of Bedóle (5145'), at the (1/4 hr.) farther end of which is the Casina Bolognini of the Trent Alpine Club (5280'; Inn in summer, 18 beds).

A fine view of the Mandron and Lobbia glaciers is obtained from the path to the Mandron Hut (see below), above the limits of the wood (1/2 hr.). — A pleasant walk may be taken by a path (red marks), diverging from the bridle-path to the Mandron Hut, to the (20 min.) point where the Sarca, issuing from the above-mentioned glaciers, descends through a rocky cleft. The path goes on via the Venezia Alp to (3/4 hr.) the Malterot Alp (5559'), at the base of the Lobbia Glacier. — The Busazza (10,930') may be ascended from the Casina Bolognini in 7-8 hrs. with guide (24 K.), but only by practised climbers (better from the Mandron Hut).

A good bridle-path (guide unnecessary) ascends from the Casina Bolognini, at first through wood, and then above the Ronchina Ravine, to (2 1/2 hrs.) the Mandrón Hut of the Leipzig Alpine Club (8010'; *Inn in summer), grandly situated above the small Mandron Lakes (7900'). Facing it are the Mandron and Lobbia Glaciers, above which tower the Lobbia Bassa and Lobbia Alta, the Crozzon di Fargorida, the Crozzon di Lares, the Corno di Cavento, and the Mte. Mandrone.

Excursions (guides should be brought from Pinzolo). The *Adamello (11,640') may be ascended with no great difficulty by active mountaineers from the Mandron Hut, via the Mandron Glacier and the N.E. side in 5-6 hrs., or via the Corno Bianco (10,660') in 6-7 hrs. (guide from the Mandron Hut 12 K.). Superb view from the top. The descent may be made on the S. to the (3 hrs.) Rifugio Salaria (7300') and (5 hrs.) Cedegolo (p. 354; guide 33 K.); on the E. from the Mandron Glacier over the Passo della Lobbia Alta and Passo di Lares or Passo di Cavento, to the (5-6 hrs.) Lores Hut (p. 367; guide 24 K.); or on the N.W. round the Corno Bianco to the Passo di Mandrone (Passo d'Avio or Passo di Briso, 10,330'), a gap in the Cim del Conine, and then by a steep descent over the Venerocolo Glacier and its moraine to the (4 hrs.) Rifugio Garibaldi in the Val Venerocolo and through the Val d'Avio to (5 hrs.) Ponte di Legno (p. 352; guide 29 K.); or on the N. over the Passo della Tedicesima (10,560') to the Vedretta di Pisagana, and down through the Val Narcane to (8-9 hrs.) Ponte di Legno. — The *Lobbia Alta (10,486'; 4-5 hrs.; guide 10 K.); the Cima di Presena (10,070'; 2 1/2 hrs.; 8 K. ; see p. 387); the Corno dei Lagopiero (10,830'; 3 hrs.; 10 K.); the Cima del Segnale (9950'; 2 1/2 hrs.; 8 K.); the Cima di Lipsia (Punta del Lago Inghiacchiato, 10,100'; 2 1/2 hrs.; 8 K.); the Mte. Pisagana (10,170'; 2 1/2 hrs.; 8 K.); the Cima Payer (10,000'; 2 1/2 hrs.; 8 K.); the Dosson di Genova (11,265'; 6 1/2 hrs.; 10 K.); the Monte Mandrone (10,738'; 4 hrs.; 10 K.); the Monte Venerocolo (10,889'; 3 1/2 hrs.; 10 K.); the Busazza (10,920'; 6-7 hrs.; 24 K.); and the Presanella (11,690'; see p. 367; 6 1/2 hrs.; guide with descent to the Rifugio Presanella 22, to Pizzano 25 K.) may also be ascended from the Mandron Hut.

Passes. Over the Passo del Lago Scuro (9735') to Ponte di Legno, 6 hrs. (guide 22 K.), laborious. The route ascends from the Mandron Hut,
past the small and sombre Lago Scuro (8785'), to the (1½-2 hrs.) top of the pass, between the Corno del Lagoscuro (10,380') on the right and the Cima di Payer (10,005') on the left, where we enjoy a striking view. We then descend through steep and difficult snow-couloirs and over extensive slopes of detritus into the Val Narni, which we follow to (4 hrs.) Ponte di Legno (p. 352). — The Passo Fiasca (Passo del Lago Inghiacciato, 9625'), between the Fiasca (10,170') on the right and the Corno di Bedole (10,750') on the left, is equally laborious (to Ponte di Legno 5½-6 hrs.; guide 20 K.). On the E. side is the small Lago Inghiacciato. — A fine glacier-tour for experts leads over the Passo di Mandrone (10,330'; see p. 365) to the Rifugio Garibaldi, and down the Val d'Avio to (5½ hrs.) Ponte di Legno (p. 352; guide 23 K.).

A preferable and less troublesome route (not difficult for experts) is the Passo di Presanella (9700'; from the hut to the Tonale Pass 5½-6 hrs.; guide 21 K.). We ascend (marked path) from the Mandron Hut to the N.E., up the slope of the Cima dei Giglioli (9970'), latterly over steep slopes of detritus, either to the (2 hrs.) Passo di Marcoro (9700'), to the W., of the pass proper, or in the same time to the Passo Presanella itself (8800'), close to the Cima di Presanella (10,070'; 20 min. from the pass, well worth the ascent). It then descends across the easily passable Presanella Glacier to the Laghi di Presanella (8500' and 8450') and either to the right (marked path) via Monte Cencelli to the (3½ hrs.) Tonale Pass, or to the left over a steep rocky slope (where a steady head is required) to the W. slope of the Tonale and (4 hrs.) Ponte di Legno. — Over the Passo di Cercen (9985') to Pizzano in the Val Vermiglio 9-10 hrs. (guide 23 K.), toislese, see p. 352.

For the E. peaks of the Adamello the best starting-point is the Rifugio di Laces of the Trent Alpine Club (6920'; provision depôt), at the foot of the Vedretta di Laces, 6 hrs. from Pinzolo (guide 10 K.), 2½ hrs. from the Albergo Fontana Buona (p. 365). The ascents made hence include the Crozzen di Laces (11,000'; 4-5 hrs.; guide 12 K.), fatigu ing; the Crozzen del Diavolo (9800'; 4 hrs.; 12 K.); the Corno di Cavento (11,150'; 4 hrs.; 12 K.), easy; and the Carè Alto (11,370'; 5 hrs.; 18 K.), fatigu ing. Over the Passo di Cavento (10,480') or the Passo di Laces (10,490') and the Passo della Lobbia Alta (9600') to the Mandron Hut (8 hrs.; guide 12 K.), a fine glacier-exursion, with which the ascent of the Corno di Cavento may easily be combined. Over the Passo di Laces, Passo della Lobbia Alta, and Passo di Salarno to the Rifugio Salarno (8-9 hrs.; guide 20 K.), see p. 354.

Towards the N. a high ridge of rock connects the Adamello with the lofty *Presanella range. The ascent of the highest peak, the Cima Presanella (11,600'; 9-9½ hrs. from Pinzolo; guide 22 K.) presents no difficulty to experts (first ascent by Freshfield in 1884). From Pinzolo we proceed to (1 hr.) the guide-post, 5 min. before the Nardis Fall (p. 356), then ascend to the right through wood and past the (1½ hrs.) Malga di Nardis (4850') and (1½ hrs.) Malga dei Fiori (6400') to the (4½ hrs.) Rifugio Presanella (7280'; provision depôt). Thence we reach the summit in 4-4½ hrs., finally crossing the Nardis Glacier (or in late summer, when the crevasses are numerous, up the S.E. areté). Impo sing *View of the Adamello, Ortler, and Bernina groups. The descent may be made by the Freshfield Saddle (from which the Mte. Gabbiolo, 11,400', may be ascended in 1½ hr.) to the Presanella Glacier, then either to the N. to the (3-4 hrs.) Rifugio Dona in the Val Stavet (p. 362; guide 33 K.), or to the W. over the Passo di Cercen (see above) to the (6-6 hrs.) Mandron Hut (p. 366; guide 27 K.). A more difficult descent leads to the E. over the S.E. areté and the Bocchetta di Monte Nero (10,095') to the Amola Glacier and to the Rifugio Giovanni Segantini of the Trent Alpine Club (9200'; provision depôt) in the Val d’Amola, whence we proceed through wood (several chalets) into the Val Nambrone, to Cortiso and Piazolo (from Pinzolo to the Segantini Hut 5-6 hrs., thence to the top of the Presanella 4-5 hrs.; guide 22 K.);

The road through Southern Giudicaria ascends from Tione (p. 364) on the left bank of the Arno, and crosses the river near
(3 M.) Bondo (2760'), where it issues from the Val di Breguzzo, opening on the right. An attractive path leads hence to the E. through the Val Cavardina, and over the Passo Cavardina (6140') to Lenso and Pieve di Ledro (p. 372). The Monte Cavardina (6750') is easily ascended from the pass in 1 hr. — Beyond (1½ M.) Roncone (2760') we descend via Fontanedo, Lardaro (beyond which are two small forts), Agrone, and Strada to (3½ M.) Creto (1685'; Stella, fair; Croce d'Oro), on the Chiese, which issues from the Valle di Daone (W.).

The only village in the Valle di Daone is Daone (2515'; Osteria del Tirus, tolerable), 3½ hr. from Strada. About 1½ hr. farther up is Presel (modest inn), and 1½ hr. higher is the Malga Boazzio (3883'; hay-beds). The highest part of the valley, enclosed by huge mountains and glaciers, is called the Val di Furno. Over the Passo di San Valentino to Val Rendena, see p. 364. To the Val Camonica an attractive route leads from Boazzo by the Lago di Campo (6400') over the Passo della Forcellina (Passo del Campo; 7545'), between the Mt. Castello (9480') and the Mt. Campello (9215'), and descends past the picturesque Lago d'Arno (5880'; p. 355) to Paspardo and (7½ hrs.) Capo di Ponte (p. 355). — Over the Passo della Rossotta, Passo della Monocolla, etc., to Breno, see p. 355; over the Forcella Rossa or the Passo della Porta to the Val Adamè, see p. 354.

The road next leads to Cimego and (4½ M.) —

12½ M. Condino (1445'; Hôtel Condino, Agnello d'Oro, both very fair), the chief village in the Val Buona, or upper valley of the Chiese. About 3 M. farther on a road crosses the river to Storo (Agnello), prettily situated on the left bank, whence a road leads through the Val Ampola to the Valle di Ledro and Riva (see p. 372). — The valley expands; 1 M. Darzo (*Ancora; Alb. Ciappana); 1 M. Lodrone (1245'), with a picturesque ruined castle; ½ M. Caffaro, with a handsome château of Count Lodron, situated on the Caffaro, which forms the Italian frontier (small inn, on the right bank).

The Cima Spessa (5950'), on the E. side of the valley, easily ascended in 4½ hrs., affords a fine survey of the environs. — About 3 M. up the Val Caffaro, which forms an inaccessible ravine at its mouth, lies the large village of Bagolino (2395'; Alb. Alpino, very fair). A pleasant route leads hence over the Colle Maniva (5745') to (5 hrs.) Collio (2700'; *Hôt. Mella; Alb. Tabladino), a large village in the Val Trompia, whence a road and a branch-railway run via Rovegno and Gardone to Brescia. The interesting ascents of the Dosso Alto (6755'; 1 hr.), to the S., and the Monte Colombine (7265'; 2 hrs.), to the N.W., may easily be made from the Colle Maniva. — From Bagolino a cart-track ascends the Val Caffaro to (1½ hr.) Sant'Antonio (3675'; poor inn). Thence we may proceed to the left through the Val Sanguinera and over the Croce Domini Pass (6245') to the (5 hrs.) Albergo Fonte (3810'), with a chalybeate spring, and to (3 hrs.) Gividade in the Val Camonica (p. 356); or through the Val Sanguinera and the Valle di Cadino to the (4½ hrs.) Lago della Vacca (7695'; accommodation in the chalets). The Cornone di Biumone (9285') and the Monte Frerone (8779), neither difficult for adepts, may be ascended from this point (comp. p. 355). Over the Passo di Lajone (6317') to the Case Paghera, see p. 355.

About 1 M. lower down, the road reaches the Lago d'Idro (1200'), 6 M. in length, 1-½ M. in width, and skirts its W. bank. Above, to the left, lies Bondone (to the Val Vestino, see p. 372). Then (3½ M.) Anfo, with the picturesque mountain-castle of Rocca d'Anfo and new fortifications extending down to the lake. At (3 M.) Lavenone begins the Val Sabbia, of which the chief village is (3 M.)
Vestone (1050'; Agnello; Italia). The tramway-line begins here. At (3 M.) Barghe the road divides: the branch to the S.W. leads by Preseglie and through the Val Garza to (15 M.) Brescia; that to the S.E. by Sabbio, Vobarno, and Tormini (junction of the Brescia line), to (12 M.) Salò, on the Lago di Garda (p. 374).

68. From Mori to Riva. Lago di Garda.

15½ M. Local Railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 1st cl. 3 K. 20 h., 3rd cl. 1 K. 60 h.; return-ticket 5 K. 10 or 2 K. 90 h.). — The road, which is shadeless and dusty but very picturesque, affords a pleasant drive in an open carriage (with two horses 14 K.). Pedestrians from Nago may proceed by the old road via Turbole (p. 373) to Riva.

Station of Mori (570'), see p. 349. — The railway crosses the Adige to (2 M.) Mori-Borgata, the station for the long and straggling village of Mori (635'; Alb. Mori). It then traverses the verdant valley to (4½ M.) Loppio, with a château of Count Castelbarco, passes the pretty Lago di Loppio (720') with its rocky islands, and ascends in windings amid rocky débris to the summit of the pass beside the Chapel of San Giovanni (915'). The line then descends, amidst rich vegetation, to (8 M.) Nago (710'; Aquila, plain), a village situated on the brink of a ravine, with the ruins of the castle of Penede (950'), on a bare rock to the left, ¼ hr. from Nago (fine view of the Lago di Garda). In a garden near the station are some interesting glacier mills (small fee). Road to Riva via Turbole, 3 M., see p. 373. — The line now descends to the right along the hillside, affording fine *Views of the Lago di Garda, with the mouth of the Sarca, and of Arco and the broad, fertile Sarca valley, with its imposing mountains. Beyond (11 M.) Oltesarea we cross the Sarca to —

12½ M. Arco. — Hotels (the larger open only from October to May). *Grand-Hôtel NELBÖCK, with covered promenade, R. 3-10, B. 1¼, D. 4, pess. 10-15 K.; Kur-Casino (C on the Plan), with covered promenade, café-restaurant, etc., R. from 3, pess. from 9 K. — *Hôtel Olivo, R. 2-3½, pess. 5-8 K.; *Hôtel-Pension Strasser, R. 2½-5, pess. 7-10 K.; these two in the prettily laid out Kur-Platz. *Hôtel-Pension BELLEVUE, near the station, R. 2-6, pess. 6-11 K.; *Hôtel-Pension VICTORIA, ½ M. to the W. of the Kur-Platz, pess. 7-12 K.; HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE, in the Kur-Promenade; *HÔTEL-PENSION Olivenhain, in a lofty situation at the edge of the olive-wood, with view-terrace, pess. 7-9 K. — HÔT.-PENS. ARCIDUCA ALBERTO, at Chiara (p. 370), pess. 5-7 K. — Open all the year round: HÔTEL-PENSION AUSTRIA, Kur-Promenade, pess. 6½-7 K.; KAISERKRONE, with gardens, pess. 5-6 K.; HOTEL HÖDER, at the station, pess. 5-7 K. — Boarders are taken en pension at the hotels, and in the Pensions Quissiania, Altenburg, Romarzolo, Rainalter, Aurora, and Monepar; pess. at these 5-10 K., L. and heating extra. — Private Apartments in various villas (R. 40-100 K. per month, according to the aspect). — Well-appointed Kur-Anstalt to the S. of the Kur-Casino, with saline-inhalation and hydropathic appliances.

Carriage to Riva and back 3, with two horses 6 K.; to Castel Toblino and back 7 or 12; to Trent 16 or 24 K. — Donkeys, 1 K. the first hr., 60 h. each additional hour.

Visitors' Tax 2 K. per week after the first three days; music tax, 5 K. for the whole season. — ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE in the Protestant Church, near the railway station.

BÄEDERKE'S Eastern Alps. 11th Edit.
Arco (300'), an ancient town of 2500 inhab., situated on the right bank of the Sarca, forms a semicircle at the S. base of a precipitous rock (930'), which is crowned by the Castle of Arco (views), destroyed by the French in 1703 during the War of the Spanish Succession. Almost entirely shut in on the N., E., and W. by lofty mountains, the town is frequented as a winter-resort by consumptive and nervous patients. The climate resembles that of Gardone (p. 374); but Arco has fewer showers and is somewhat less moist (relative moisture 71 per cent) and cooler in winter. The Ora (p. 373) is sometimes troublesome, especially at the beginning of spring. The vegetation is thoroughly southern in character; numerous olive-groves. The most frequented resorts of the visitors are in the neighbourhood of the two largest hotels and the new Salone Municipale, and the Kur-Platz, a little to the E. To the N. of the last are the Collegiate Church (1603-18) and the old town-palace of the Counts of Arco, with faded frescoes. — The magnolia avenue between the two chief hotels is continued to the W. by a road, passing numerous villas, to Chiarano (see below). A side-road at the W. end of the avenue leads to the right to the Villa of Archduke Frederick (adm. to the garden on application to the steward).

Excursions. To the N. by sunny paths to the Casa Bianca, Veduta Maria, and the Live Oaks (in all 3½-1 hr.; guide-posts). The Castle of Arco is reached from the Kur-Platz in less than ½ hr. (gate opened by a boy; fee). — The romantic Via alla Sega e Prati, diverging to the left on this side of the bridge, between the castle-rock and the Sarca, traverses the imposing remains of a huge landslip to (1 hr.) Centiga (inn), whence we may return by a stony path through the Laghel Valley, passing the small Lake Laghel, which is dry in summer (1½ hr.).

Pleasant walk to the W. to the hamlet of (½ M.) Chiarano (hotel, see p. 389), with the Villa Angerer (rich Mediterranean flora in the garden). Thence we proceed either by the road to the left, via the convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie to (3 M.) Varone (p. 371), or to the right via Vigna to (½ M.) Varignana and thence ascend to the right by a rough path, affording beautiful views, to (1½ hr.) Tenno (p. 371). From Tenno we descend by Cologna to (40 min.) Varone, and return across the plain to (3 M.) Arco.


The railway now runs through the broad and fertile valley, Mte. Brione being visible to the S., and Tenno (p. 371) on the hill to the right, via (13½ M.) San Tomaso, to —

15½ M. Riva. — The Railway Station (Restaurant) lies about ½ M. to the E. of the harbour. — Steamboat Piers: Riva Cittá, at the harbour; Riva Ferrovio, at the railway-station.

Hotels. Palast-Hôtel Lido, in an open situation to the E. of the station, with lift, hot-air heating, and large garden. R. 3-7½, B. 1½, dej. 3½-4, D. 5-6, board 8-10 K.; Hôtel Imperial del Sole (marked S on the map), at the harbour, terrace on the lake. R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6-9 K.; Hôtel-Pens. du Lac, with large garden and lake-baths, R. 23, B. 1, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 7 K.; Hôtel-Pens. See-Villa, three villas with a park,
Riva (230'), a busy harbour with 3750 inhab., is charmingly situated at the N.W. end of the lake, here resembling a fjord, at the base of the precipitous Rocchetta (5010'). On the hillside, high above the town, a decayed tower (Bastione) recalls the period of the Venetian dominion. Riva is a sheltered and healthy place, affording pleasant summer-quarters; the heat is tempered by the lake, and in the afternoon the town lies in the shadow of the hills. — The centre of traffic is the piazza at the harbour. The houses have arcades on the groundfloor. At the E. corner is a massive old clock-tower. Farther to the E. lie the small Piazza Giardino and the barracks of La Rocca, surrounded by a moat, on the site of a castle of the Scaligers. To the N. of the Rocca is the Piazza Brolo, whence an avenue of palms and magnolias leads to the E. to the station, and a narrow street to the N., past the Parish Church, to the Corso Inviolata, in which is the church of the Inviolata, a late-Renaissance edifice of 1603. Thence the road goes on to Arco.

Excursions. The Fall of the Ponale is best visited by motor boat (see above), landing at the modest restaurant below the fall. Through the house (adm. 20 h.) we proceed to the lowest fall, and then ascend past the Riva electric works and three smaller waterfalls to the (25-30 min.) *Ponale Road (990); see p. 372, by which we may return to (3/4 hr.) Riva. This road is carried along the precipitous face of the rocks by means of tunnels and galleries and affords, particularly in the afternoon (shady and cool), a succession of magnificent views.

Monte Breone (1235'), a fortified hill to the E. of Riva, is accessible as far as the (1 hr.) Belvedere only, near the S. battery. Splendid view over the whole lake. The path, which diverges near the Fort San Niccolo from the Ponale road, is indicated by a finger-post.

A road (omnibus 4 times daily) leads from the Forta San Marco towards the N.W. to (3 M.) Varone (409), with a fine waterfall in a grand rocky gorge (adm. 40 h., with electric light 1 h.; cloak desirable on account of the spray). Thence we may proceed either by road to (3 M.) Arco (p. 369) or on foot to (2/4 hr.) Tenno (1415), with an old castle (destroyed in 1703) and charming views and through richly cultivated uplands via Cologna and Varignano to (1 hr.) Arco (p. 369). — Another pleasant excursion may be made from Riva to (2 1/2 hrs.) Campi (2185'; inn, good wine), returning by (1 1/2 hr.) Pramag (p. 371) to (1 1/2 hr.) Riva. From Campi the Monte Port (6530') may be ascended in 4 hrs., and the Cima Piccola (7010'; pp. 370, 372) via the Rocca di Trat (6130') in 4 1/2 hrs. Descent to the Ledro valley, see p. 372.

The ascent of the *Monte Baldo, a range 25 M. long, between the Lake
of Garda and the valley of the Adige, is interesting but rather fatiguing. It consists of two distinct ranges separated by the depression of the Bocca di Navene (1460'), one culminating in the Altissimo on the N. and the other in the Cima Val Drida (7275') and the Punta del Telegrafo (7220') on the S. (Monte Maggiore). The easiest route to the Altissimo (6790') ascends on the E. side from Mori (p. 349) to (2 hrs.) Brennouso (2275'; Albergo Mte. Baldo); thence with guide over the Alpine pastures of (11/2 hr.) San Giacomo (3625'; inn) to the (21/2-3 hrs.) summit (refuge-hut). Magnificent view of the mountains, the Val Sarca, Riva, and the N. end of the Lago di Garda. The Altissimo may also be ascended from Nago (guide, C. Cavestini surnamed Pumella) via the Malga Casina in 5-6 hrs., with guide. About 5 min. beyond the Alp is the only spring in the neighbourhood. — We may go on from the Altissimo via the Bocca di Navene and the Artifone Alp (5160') to the (4-5 hrs.) Monte Maggiore. The direct descent from the Bocca to Navene is very steep; it is better to proceed farther S. to the Bocca Tratta Spini (6640') and descend thence via the finely-situated Malga Piombi (5800') to Malcesine (p. 373).

The ascent of the *Monte Maggiore (7220') is best made from the S.E. side. From the railway-station of Peri (p. 349) we proceed by a steep path (in shade in the afternoon) to the (2-21/2 hrs.) pilgrimage-church of Madonna della Corona, and thence via Spiazzi (2660'; Albergo Zanotti), a village commanding a splendid view of the S. end of the Lago di Garda, the plain of the Po, and the Apennines, to (1 hr.) Ferrara di Monte Baldo (2800'; fair inn kept by the "Sindaco"; guides, Giov. and Bern. Tonini). This point may also be reached by a good road from Garda (p. 373) leading via Costermano, Pesina, and Caprino (three stations on the Verona and Caprino railway) to Pazzen, whence the road ascends in steep windings to Spiazzi (see above). From Ferrara a bridle-path leads to the (31/2-3 hrs.) top of the S. peak or Punta del Telegrafo (7220'), on which is the Rifugio del Telegrafo of the Ital. Alpine Club (7053'; provision depot). The ascent may also be made from San Zeno di Montagna (Hôt. Jolanda), on the S.W. side, 3 hrs. above Garda (road vià Castione), whence the summit is reached in 4-5 hrs. The *View, one of the grandest in the S. Alps, embraces almost the whole of S. Tyrol, the Italian and Swiss Alps as far as Mte. Rosa, the plain of the Po, and the Apennines; in clear weather the Adriatic is visible to the W.

To the Valle di Ledro, another beautiful excursion (one-horse carriage to Pieve and back 8, two-horse 16 K.; diligence daily to Pieve in 3/2, to Condino in 6 hrs.). Beginning of the road as far as the fall of the Ponsale, see p. 371. It then turns a corner high above the waterfall, enters the valley to the W., and leads via Biacesa and Moltino to the pretty Lago di Ledro (2150'), on the N. side of which is Mezzolago and (8 M. from Riva) Pieve di Ledro (2165'; Albergo Alpino, R. 11/2-21/2 K.). The Monte Pari (6530'; fine view) is easily ascended hence in 4-1/2 hrs. At Bezzecca (inn), 11/2 M. beyond Pieve, the Val dei Conci, in which lie the villages of (1 M.) Enquiso and (1/2 M.) Lenzuino (25709), opens to the N. From Lenzuino the *Cima Fischia (7040'; 41/2 hrs., with guide) may be ascended for the sake of the splendid view (see pp. 370, 371; from Lenzuino to Bondo over the Garderena Pass, see p. 368). From Bezzecca the road leads to (101/2 M.) Tiarno, and through the sequestered Val Ampola to (191/2 M.) Storo (1340'; Agnello) in the Chièc valley and to (231/2 M.) Condino (p. 368). — Near the Port Ampola, which was destroyed in 1886 (3 M. before Storo is reached), the wild Val Lorina opens on the left; through this valley a route leads to the top of the Cima Tomba (6395'; fine views) in 41/2 hrs. The ascent may be made to the E. to the Bocca di Lorina (4690') and through the Val Negrini to San Michele and Tremosine on the Lago di Garda (p. 374); or to the S. to Magasa in the Val Vostino, surrounded by lofty mountains, and over the Bocca della Valle (4569') to Bondone (p. 368).

From Riva to Tione, in Giudicaria, see p. 364.

The *Lago di Garda (2150'), the Lacus Benacus of the Romans, 34 M. long, and 3-11 M. broad, is almost entirely in Italy, a small
part near Riva alone belonging to Tyrol. The lake is rarely perfectly calm, and Virgil’s description (*Geor. II., 160*), ‘*Fluctibus et fremitu adsurgens Benace marino*’, is sometimes vividly recalled. In fine weather the S. wind usually makes the water rough in the afternoon, so that the morning is the best time for boating. The mountains at the N. end are lofty and abrupt, but slope gradually towards the S. until they are lost in the great plain of Upper Italy. The water of the lake is of a striking azure blue. The fish include the *Carpine* (salmon-trout), *Trota* (trout; sometimes 25 lbs. in weight), *Anguilla* (eel), and *Luccio* (pike).

**Steamboats.** 1. **West Bank** (the finer side). From Desenzano to Riva, thrice daily in 4-5½ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 45, 2 fr. 60 c., plus the duty of 10 c. per ticket). Stations: *Sirmione, Manerba, San Felice, Salò, Gardone-Riviera, Maderno, Gargnano, Tignale, Campione, Tremosine, Limone* and *Riva*. The morning steamer from Desenzano touches also at Castelletto and Malcesine, the afternoon steamer from Riva at *Torbole* and Malcesine (both on the E. bank). — 2. **East Bank.** From Riva to Peschiera, daily in 4½ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 60, 2 fr. 50 c.), via *Torbole, Malcesine, Assenza, Macugnano, Castelletto, Gargnano* (W. bank), *Torri, Garda, Bardolino, Lazise*, and Peschiera. — On Sun. in summer pleasure-steamers ply from Riva along both banks. — The lake is sometimes rough enough to make the motion of the boats unpleasant, and when a strong N. wind (‘Ora’) blows the intermediate stations must sometimes be left unvisited. Tickets are issued at the harbour in Riva and on board the steamers, where fares are paid in Italian currency.

**Steamboat Trip.** — **E. Bank.** The first station is *Torbole* (*Grand-Hôtel Torbole*, a large new house, R. from 2½, pens. from 8 K.; *Höt. Garda-See*, with view-terrace, pens. 6-7 K.; *Ancora*, good wine; motor boat and omnibus to Riva, see p. 371), prettily situated 2½ M. to the E. of Riva, on the road to Mori (p. 369). The vessel then skirts the base of the precipitous *Mte. Baldo* to *Malcesine* (*Albergo d’Italia; Höt. Malcesine*), with a picturesque old castle, recently restored (view from the tower; fee). Ascent of *Mte. Baldo*, see p. 372. — Beyond it lie two rocky islets: *Isola dell’Olio* and *Trimedone*. The next stations are *Assenza, Macugnano, Castelletto di Brenzone* (Alb. al Sole), and *Torri del Benaco* (inn), with an imposing ruined castle and large quarries of yellow marble. The promontory of *San Vigilio* (*Höt.-Pens. San Vigilio, R. 1½-2, pens. from 6 fr.), with the neglected *Villa Brenzone*, extends far into the lake, and is the finest point on the E. bank. In the beautiful *Bay of Garda*, sheltered from the N. by Monte Baldo, lie the villas of Marchese Carlotti and Count Albertini of Verona, both with fine parks. The picturesque old town of **Garda** (*Höt. Terminus, R. from 2½, pens. from 8 fr.; Alb. al Monte Baldo*), at the influx of the Tesino, gives the lake its name. Fine view from the (3½ hr.) *Rocca di Garda* (965’), with a ruined castle; on a wooded hill opposite are the hermits’ cells of Sant’ Eremo. — The next places on the E. bank are *Bardolino* (Alb. Bardolino) and *Lazise*, with a picturesque ruined castle. The steamer finally stops at the small fortress of *Peschiera* (*Höt.-Pension Montresor, clean*), at the efflux of the Mincio, at the S.E. angle of the lake, ½ M. from the railway-station.
To the W. of Peschiera, extending into the lake from the S. bank, is the narrow promontory of Sirmione, 2½ M. in length. Farther on, at the S.W. angle of the lake, lies the little town (4800 in- 
hab.) of Desenzano sul Lago (Hôtel Royal Mayer, R. 2-5, B. 1½, déj. 3-31/2, D. 4 fr.; Hôtel Splendide, R. 2-3, D. 3 fr.; Due Colombbe, with garden on the lake; Hôtel Trento; Caffè-Ristorante al Lido, at the pier; Rail. Restaurant), another station on the Milan and Verona railway (see Baedeker's Northern Italy; tramway from the Milan to the pier to the station).

W. BANK. The first station after leaving Desenzano is Sirmione (Hôtel Regie Terme, pens. 7-8 fr.; Hôtel Sirmione; Hôtel Eden, very fair), a fishing-village near the N. end of the peninsula of that name. Visits may be paid hence to the Grotte di Catullo, with traces of Roman substructures; to the Sorgente, a warm sulphur-spring rising in the lake; and to the ancient castle built by the Scaligers (view from the tower; fee). The next stations, Manerba and San Felice di Scovo, are only occasionally touched at. In the lake, opposite the promontory of San Vigilio (p. 373), lies the beautiful crescent-shaped Isola di Garda, with a château of the Principessa Borghese. In a bay to the W. lies Salò (hôtel Salò, on the lake, R. 3½-4, D. 4, S. 3, pens. from 8 fr.; Hôtel.-Pens. Daheim, pens. from 7½ fr.; Hôtel.-Pens. Victoria; Pensions Villa Bettina, Villa Halkyne, Villa Garda), a town with 5000 inhab., in a luxuriantly fertile district, with several manufactories of Acqua di Cedro, a good liqueur.

Charming prospect by evening-light from the Monte San Bartolomeo (1860'), the shortest way (1½ hr.) to which diverges immediately behind the Hôtel Salò, beside the orphanage (guide-post); descent to Gardone, 1½ hr. — Steam-tramway to Termine and Brescia 5 times daily in 2½ hrs.; to Vestone (change cars at Termini), see p. 369.

At this point begins the Riviera, a part of the banks distinguished for its warm climate and the luxuriance of its vegetation, and dotted with numerous villages and country-houses. Gardone-Riviera (*Grand-Hôtel, pens. 8-15 fr., frequented as a winter health-resort, closed in summer; *Hôtel Savoy, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôtel Rome, pens. from 8 fr.; Hôtel Monte Baldo, pens. 7½-9 fr., well spoken of; Hôtel.-Pens. Seehof, pens. from 7 fr. — At Fasano, ¾-1½ M. to the N.E.: Hôtel.-Pens. Fasano, pens. 8-12 fr.; Hôtel Rosenhof, pens. from 7½ fr.; Hôtel. Bellevue, pens. 7½-12 fr.; Hôtel. Bellariva, pens. 6½-10 fr. — Pensions Eden Riviera, Villa Nationale, Villa Sonnenburg, Aurora, Villa Goldstrand, etc.), in a sunny and sheltered situation, at the foot of the hills and close to the lake, is a favourite autumn and winter resort. The luxuriant vegetation is wholly southern in character. Groves of olives, cypresses, and laures flourish, and camellias, magnolias, and palms grow unprotected in the gardens.

Excursions. To Morgnaga and the 'Little Rigi' (640'), returning by the Barbarana Ravine, 1½ hr. — To Gardone di Sopra (425'; pretty view from beyond the church), with the fine garden of the Villa Cagnacco, and from the latter to the left by the 'laurel-walk' to Fasano di Sopra (925'), with descent through the Bornico Ravine to Fasano di Sotto (1 hr.). —
To *San Michele* (1325'), a high-lying church, affording a fine view of the lake, 1½ hr.; in returning we may skirt the *Mt. Lavino*, via *Sopiana* (920') and *Gardone di Sopra* (1½ hr.). — *Via Maderno* to the romantic and profound *Toscolano Ravine*, with its paper-mills (cartiere) and large electricity works, the return being made via *Gaisno* (1000'), the church of which commands an excellent view (3½-4 hrs.). — By boat (1½ hr.; 7 fr.) to the promontory of *Manerba* (view of the whole lake). — By steam-tramway to *Tormini* (p. 389) and the *Lago d'Idro* (p. 388).

**Ascents.** *Monte San Bartolomeo* (1865'), ascended in 2 hrs., see p. 374. — Other good points of view are *Mt. Roccolo* (1600'; 1½ hr.), *Monte Lavino* (2975'; 2½-3 hrs.), and *Monte Pizzocolo* (3195'; 4-5 hrs., with guide). *Fasano* (Hotels, see p. 374) lies 3/4-1½ M. to the N.E. of *Gardone*. On a promontory at the base of the *Monte Pizzocolo* (see above) lies *Maderno* (*Hôt.-Pens. Lignet*, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Albergo San Marco*, pens. 5½-6 fr.), with the old church of *Sant' Andrea*. The following villages, *Toscolano*, *Cecina*, and *Bögliaico* (Grand-Hôtel, pens. from 8 fr.), with a large château of Count Bettoni, are not steamer-stations. — *Gargnano* (*Hôt. Gargnano; Cervo*), a small village amidst lemon and orange plantations, marks the N. limit of the Riviera.

The mountains now become loftier. *Tignale* is the station for *Piovere*, *Gardola*, and other mountain-villages not visible from the lake. The steamer then steers past the steep *Monte Castello* (2550') to *Campione*, with its large cotton-spinnery (cotonificio). — *Tremosine* (1355'), with its little church, 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*, amidst lemon and olive plantations. We next pass the mouth of the *Ledro Valley*, with the *Ponale Fall*, and at length reach *Riva* (p. 370).

### 69. The Gröden Valley.

**Diligence** from *Waödruck* to (5 M.) *St. Ulrich*, thrice daily in summer, in 3½ hrs. (fare 2 K. 60 h.); one-horse carr. 7 K. 60 h. carr. and pair 13 K. 60 h. From *St. Ulrich* to (7 M.) *Plan Ombrino* thrice daily in summer in 2 hrs. (1 K. 60 h.). One-horse carr. from *St. Ulrich* to *St. Christina* 3, two-horse 6, to *Wolkenstein* 6 and 10, to *Plan 7* and 12 K. — The *Gröder-Tal* (Ladin *Gherdeina*, Ital. *Gardena*), 1½ M. in length, is a narrow valley with bright green meadows, flanked with dark pine-forests. The upper part, enclosed by huge Dolomites, is highly picturesque and well deserves a visit. The dialect of the valley as far as *St. Ulrich* is German, beyond that 'Ladin' (comp. p. 412).

*Waödruck*, see p. 309. — The road ascends the narrow valley at first on the left, then (after ½ hr.) on the right bank of the *Gröder-Bach*. On the height to the N. is *Lajen*, with the *Vogelweidhof* (p. 309). Near the (6 M.) *Bräuhaus St. Peter* (3085'; inn), the *Langkofel* comes into sight. Farther on we pass *Pontives* (where the Sella group appears in the background) and the ravine of the *PUSTER Bach* to the right, above which is the village of *Pufels* (p. 376), at the foot of the *Pufitalsch*, and reach —

8 M. *St. Ulrich*. — Hotels: *Rössl* or *Post*, R. 2, pens. 6-7 K.; *Adler*, R. 2, pens. 6-7 K.; *MARIEN-GASTHOF*, R. 1½-3, pens. 6-7 K.; *DOLOMITEN-
IV. Route 69. ST. ULRICH. Gröden

HÔTEL MADONNA, R. 1 1/2-2 1/4, pens. 6-7 K.; "MONDSHEIN, R. 1/2, pens. 4 1/2-5 K.; ENGEL, very fair; SONNE; TRAUBE. — Café Vinatzer, opposite the Adler; Restaurants Waldrand, Rungger, 1 M. to the S., on the slope of the Pitzberg. — Lodgings at Villa Adler, Rosenheim, etc. (bed 1 1/2 K.). — Wood Carvings (see below) at Moroder's, Insam & Prinotto's, Mauroner's, etc.; ROSA VINATZER, Villa Rosenheim (travelling requisites, etc.). — Visitors' Tax for a stay of a week or more, 2 K. each person.

St. Ulrich (4055'), Ladin Urtisei, the chief village (1800 inhab.) in the valley, is much frequented as a summer-resort. The interior of the Church (1793-96) is beautifully decorated and contains some good wood-carvings (to the left of the entrance, Mater Dolorosa by Moroder). In the sacristy is a Madonna in marble by Andrea Colli, a pupil of Canova (sacristan 40 h.). The tastefully restored Chapel of St. Anthony contains a fine altar-piece by Deschwanden. In the Grödner-Tal as many as 2500 persons are employed in wood-carving (figures of Christ, toys, etc.; see above).

Excursions (guides, Franz Fisth, Eustach Dopunt, Jos. Adang, J. Pescoata, Al. Stuflesser, Englb. and Josef Nagler, J. A. Rifser, Chr. Runggaldier, Franz Pitscheider of St. Ulrich; Wendelin und Vinc. Kaslatler, Al. Rudaferia, Matth. Runggaldier, Alois and Josef Senoner, Engelberti Completi of Wolkenstein). A marked route (shorter the steep 'Kranichseil', with 330 steps) ascends to the E. to (1 1/4 hr.) ST. JAKOB (5140'), with an old church and a splendid view of the Langkofel. (By St. Jakob to St. Christina, 1 hr., a far finer route than the road in the valley.) A path (red marks) hence ascends the Pitzberg (7780'; 1 1/2 hrs.; fine view); descent on the N. via the Kuka Saddle to Oberwinkel (see below). A picturesque route leads to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Regensburger-Hütte (p. 378). — A pleasant walk may be taken from St. Ulrich by the 'Nevel-Weg', diverging to the right near the Mondscheim Inn and skirting the wooded hillside (fine views) to the (2 hrs.) village of ST. PETR (3945'; Inn, good wine); beautiful view from the cemetery. About 1 1/4 hr. farther on is the Bad ST. PETR (R. 1, pens. 4 K.), which may also be reached from the Brauhaus St. Peter (p. 375) by a cart-road in 1 hr. From St. Peter we may proceed to (1 hr.) Lajen and thence descend either to the left to (1 hr.) Waldbruck, or to the right via Ations to (1 1/4 hr.) Klausen (p. 308).

The "Aussere-Raschötz" (7490') may be ascended in 3-3 1/2 hrs. (guide 5 K., unnecessary), from the church over the bridge to the N., and thence to the left by a good bridle-path (red marks) through wood to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Raschötz-Haus of the Gröden Alpine Club (7220'); inn in summer, situated above the limit of trees, and past the Heiligenkreuz-Kapelle (7210') to the (25 min.) summit, from which there is a splendid view. — Another marked path (guide advisable, 5 K.) leads by the St. Anna-Tal via Oberwinkel and the (3 hrs.) Kuka Saddle (7158'; ascent of the Pitzberg, 3 1/4 hrs., see above) to the Aschgrler-Alpe and the (1 hr.) "Seceda" (9370'; splendid view; best point above the cross). A marked path skirts the arête to the E. from the Seceda to the (1 1/2 hrs.) "Joch-Scharte" (to Villnöss, see pp. 308, 307) and descends, past the immense rocky boulder of the Piera Longia (7805'), to the (4 1/4 hr.) Regensburger-Hütte (p. 378).

The "Pitzberg" (6030'), easily ascended in 2 1/4 hrs., is another admirable point of view. From St. Ulrich we ascend rapidly to the S. to the (1 1/4 hr.) farm of Piatl, and thence by the (35 min.) Col da Vettes and the (40 min.) Schgagul Aip to the (1 1/4 hr.) summit. Descent to the S.W. to the (4 1/4 hr.) Heissbaech-Schwaige (p. 377) and to (1 1/4 hr.) St. Ulrich. — The "Pfunatsch" (7140') may be ascended in 3 hrs. via (1 hr.) Pefels (4890); two rustic inns and thence by a bridle-path (Schnürlsteig) leading to the cross (7035), and along the arête to the (2 hrs.) top (guide, advisable for novices, 5, with descent to Kastelruth 8 K.); return by the Moatl-Schwaige and the Heissbaech-Schwaige (p. 377). Descent to the (1 hr.) Frommer-Haus (inn) and thence to (1 1/2 hr.) Kastelruth, or (3 1/4 hr.) Rates, see p. 831. — The "Schlern" (8415')
may be ascended from St. Ulrich in 6 hrs. (guide 9 K.; not difficult). A stony path ascends the ravine of the Pufler Bach to the plateau of the Steier Alp, diverging to the right at the road-side shrine for the (2 hrs.) Heilsbueck-Schwaige (5865'); good inn, bed 1¼ K.). Thence we proceed to the right through meadows to the (9¼ hr.) Frommer-Haus (p. 384), cross the Frommbach to the left, and skirt the Spitzbuekel (6325') to the (1 hr.) Prossliner Schwaige (p. 384), whence the summit is gained by the ‘Touristen-Steig' to 2¼ hrs. — From St. Ulrich to Kastelruth (p. 386), 3 hrs. The easy path, crossing the Grödner-Bach near the junction of the Pufler-Bach and then skirting the slopes of the Pfitsch, leads via the Lakorter-Hof (rfmts.) and St. Michael.

To the Langkofel-Hütte, 3¼ hrs., with guide, interesting. From St. Ulrich we proceed to the S.E., crossing the brook and following the left bank; at the chapel near the mouth of the Jender-Tal we mount to the right through wood (red marks), and after about 1½ hr. we turn to left, cross the brook, and ascend past the Confins Springs to the (6¼ hr.) Confins-Boden (ca. 5870). [At this point our route is joined by a bridle-path (red marks) leading from (1½ hr.) St. Christina via the Christiner-Weiden; while another red-marked path leads to the S. to the Fassajoch (see below) in 1¼ hr.] From the Confins-Boden the ‘Sanntner-Weg' ascends in zigzags over scree to the (1½ hr.) Langkofel-Hütte (7435'; inn in summer), situated in the imposing Langkofelkar, at the foot of the Langkofelkarspitze. From the hut a club-path leads over débris to the (1½ hr.) Langkofel-Joch (8730'), between the Langkofel and the Fünffingerspitze, and thence descends to the (¾ hr.) Sella-Joch-Haus (p. 379). — The Plattkofelkar, with its rugged rocky scenery, may be visited from the Langkofel-Hütte by a club-path (1½-3½ hr.). The Langkofel (Sas Long; 10,425') may be ascended from the Langkofel-Hütte in 4½-5 hrs. (very difficult, for experts only; guide 33 K.). We ascend rapidly to the (2½-3½ hrs.) small Langkofel Glacier, traverse the ‘Untere Eisrinne' to the (2¼ hr.) Scharte and the (2 hrs.) summit (the old route through the ‘Obere Eisrinne' is very dangerous owing to falling stones and is now seldom taken). — The S. peaks of the Langkofel group are still more difficult: viz, the Fünffingerspitze (9830), from the Langkofelkar via the Daumen-Scharte, or from the Sella-Joch via the Fünffinger-Scharte (guide 50 K.); the Grohmannspitze (10,205'), via the W. flank or from the N.E. via the Fünffinger-Scharte (guide 36 K.); and the Zahnkofel (9825'; guide 23 K.). The Innerkofelirturm (Punta de Plan de Sas; 10,070'), ascended in 3¼ hrs. via the Zahnkofel-Scharte (ca. 9085'), is not very difficult for adepts (guide 23 K.). — The Plattkofel (Sas Plat; 9740'; 5½-6 hrs. from St. Christina; guide 8, with descent to Campitello 12 K.) is laborious but not difficult. From the (1½ hr.) Confins-Boden (see above) we follow a red-marked path to the (1½ hr.) Fassajoch (7530'; p. 392), near which to the left is the Plattkofel-Hütte (rfmts.), and then ascend to the left, across the sloping rocky plateau, to the (2½ hrs.) summit. The ascent from the Plattkofelkar (see above) is shorter, but should be tried by experienced climbers only (3 hrs. from the Langkofel Hut, guide 16 K.).

From St. Ulrich to (4½ hrs.) Villnös via the Flitzer-Scharte or the Brogles Alp, or to the (5-6 hrs.) Schüller-Hütte by the ‘Adolf Munkel-Weg', see p. 308. — Over the Mahlknecht-Joch to Campitello or Tiers (Graislen-Hütte), see p. 383.

The road (to Plan 7 M.; omnibus thrice daily in 2 hrs.; one-horse carr. in 1½ hr., 7 K. and fee) next reaches (2½ M.) St. Christina, Ladin Dla-itë; the village (4685'; Uridell, very fair; Dour) lies on the hill to the left; below, on the road, are the Unterkofel and Runggatsch Inns and, ¾ M. farther on, the Dosses Inn (fair). To the S. tower the huge Langkofel, to the S.E. the Sella, and to the E., at the head of the valley, the Rotspitzen and Tschierspitzen (p. 378).

The mountain-pastures above St. Christina to the N. afford a good survey of the grand environs: to the N. the Raschòtz, Secèda, Geierspitzen; E. the Col delle Pières and the Rotspitzen; S.E. the Sella (Mesules) group;
S. the Langkofel and Plattkofel; S.W. the Pitzberg, the Pfuatsch, and the more distant Rosengarten and Schlern.

A pleasant path, marked with red, ascends the Cisles-Tal, to the N. of St. Christina, to the (2 hrs.) Regensburger-Hütte (6725'; inn in summer), finely situated at the base of the rugged Geislerspitzen (see below). The return may be made by ascending to the S.W. from the hut (red marks) to the top of the hill (6900'; fine view of the Langkofel, Marmolata, etc.), and thence descending steeply, across the Aschkelbach, and along the slope of the Pitzberg (fine views) to St. Jakob (p. 376) and (3 hrs.) St. Ulrich.

— The Geislerspitzen (highest peak, Sas Rigais, 9090'), a laborious ascent but not very difficult for experts, is made from the Regensburger-Hütte over the Mittagscharte (8570') and the S.W. face (wire-ropes) in 3 hrs. (guide 11 K.), or over the arête between the Furchetta and Sas Rigais and the B. face (wire-ropes) in 4½ hrs. (guide 12 K.). More difficult ascents, fit for thoroughly experienced mountaineers only, are offered by the Große Furchetta (Gabel; 9890'; guide 16 K.), the Kleine Furchetta (9930'; guide 16 K.), the Fermada-Turm (9440'; guide 26 K.), the Villmöser-Turm (Campanili di Funesta: 9285'; guide 28 K.), and the Gran Odia (Grosse Nadel: 9250'; guide 28 K.). — The Col delle Pières (9055') is an easy and attractive ascent of 2½ hrs. from the Regensburger-Hütte via La Pizza (8195'; red marks), or of 3½ hrs. from Wolkenstein via the Schönatsch Atö and Sievela Atö. — Over the Jochscharte or Pascharcke (8035') to Villnös, 4½-5 hrs. from the Regensburger-Hütte to St. Peter (p. 308), marked club-path (comp. p. 308; ‘Adolf Munkel-Weg’ to the Schlüter-Hütte, 5-5½ hrs. from the Regensburger Hütte, see p. 303). — Over the Forcella da l’Ega (Wasserscharte, 8635’) or the Forcella della Rosa (Campillojoch, 8810') to the Franz-Schlüter-Hütte, 4½-5 hrs., see p. 308. — From the Regensburger-Hütte over the Forcella de Forces de Sëlles (8250') to the Puez-Hütte (p. 415), 4 hrs. with guide, somewhat laborious. — To Campitello over the Fassa-Joch, 5-5½ hrs. from St. Christina (red marks), see p. 392.

In addition to the route via Plan, a club-path leads from St. Christina to the Sella-Joch (p. 379) in 3½-4 hrs., ascending the valley of the Ampezzan-Bach through fine rock-scenery (fatiguing; better for the descent, 3 hrs.).

Beyond St. Christina, to the right at the foot of the Langkofel, is the Fischburg (4920'), now inhabited by poor families. The road crosses the Cislesbach near the *Hüt. Wolkenstein (4725'; R. 1½-2, pens. 6½-8 K.) and leads over a hill (fine glimpse of the head of the valley) to (2½ M.) Wolkenstein, locally known as Selva (*Hirsch & Pens. Oswald, R. from 2½, pens. 7½-8 K.; Mondshein, unpretending), picturesquely situated at the mouth of the Lange-Tal, and continues past the church of St. Maria and the hotels Krone and Stern to (1½ M.) Plan (5290'; plain inn), at the head of the valley.

The Giamp Piëöi (7105'), easily ascended in 1½-2 hrs. from Wolkenstein, commands a very attractive panorama. The descent may be made to (1 hr.) Plan.

From Wolkenstein to Corvara over the Grödner-Joch, an easy and pleasant route (3-3½ hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 5, horse 12 K.). From Plan we follow a marked path to the E., skirting the Freabach, at first steeply through wood, and then more gradually across pastures, with the huge rocky walls of the Sella on the right, and the Rotspitzen and Tschierspitzen on the left, to the (1½ hr.) Grödner-Joch (6970'; Hospice, R. 1½-2 K.). Descent to (1 hr.) Colfosco (p. 415) and (1½ hr.) Corvara (p. 415).

The Höchste Tschierspitzen (8530') may be ascended without difficulty in 1½ hr. from the Grödner-Joch (wire-ropes; guide 3 K.).

From Wolkenstein to Corvara via Crespeina (5-5½ hrs.; guide, from St. Ulrich 8-10 K., convenient, though the path is marked), more attractive
than the preceding route, though also more fatiguing. Passing below the church of St. Maria, we enter the Lange-Tal, on a cliff to the left in which is the scanty ruin of Wolkenstein, birthplace of Oswald von Wolkenstein (p. 307). At the (20 min.) Chapel of St. Sylvester (5325') we ascend steeply to the right to the upland valley of Kedut and proceed between the Rotspitzen and Tschierspitzen on the right and the Mt. de Soura on the left to the (2 hr.) Crespeina-Joch (Schoeffel de Crespeina; 8340'), which commands the best view of the curiously rifted plateau of the Crespeina and Puez Alps. To the W. is a good retrospect of the Ortler and Oetztal Alps. The descent leads past the little Crespeina Lake to (1 hr.) the rocky saddle of the Gabel (Chiampatsch-Joch; 7885'), where our route is joined by the paths from the Lange-Tal and the Puez-Hütte (see below). Beyond the saddle the path descends steeply to the small Chiampatsch Lake (7200'; almost dry in summer), at the base of the Sas Songher (p. 415), whence we reach Col-fosco and (11/2 hr.) Corvara (p. 415).

From Wolkenstein to Corvara via the Puez-Hütte (51/2 hrs., with guide), less interesting than the preceding route. We ascend the Lange-Tal as far as (1 hr.) Pra da Rì (5925'), where we diverge by a steep marked path, to the left, to the Puez Alp and the (2 hrs.) Puez-Hütte (8070'; p. 415) or from Pra da Rì we may follow the Lange-Tal to its head, whence a steep and laborious ascent over débris and rocks leads to the Chiampatsch-Joch (see above).

To Campitello over the Sella-Joch (41/2 hrs.; path marked; guide unnecessary; horse to the pass 8 K. and fee). From Plan (p. 378) the bridle-path ascends to the right to the (13/4 hr.) Sella-Joch-Haus (7150'; *Inn in summer, R. 3-4 K.), at the foot of the Langkofel, and to the (6 min.) Sella-Joch (7275'), with a splendid view of the Marmolada on the S.E., the Sella group on the E., and the Langkofel, Fünffingerspitze, and Grohmannspitze on the W. (to the S., 1 min. below the pass, is Valentini's Inn, very fair). A still finer view may be enjoyed from the *Rodella (8155'), easily ascended from the Sella-Joch in 3/4 hr., via the Forcella di Rodella (7570'). On the top, which is enclosed by a fence (adm. 20 h.), stands Diater's Rodella-Haus (R. 2-3 K.), with view-terrace on the roof. — From the Forcella (see above) we may descend to the right by a somewhat steep but well-kept path (red marks) to (11/2 hr.) Campitello; or from Valentini's Inn we may descend the grassy valley of the Salei via the Mortitz Alp to (11/4 hr.) Canazei, 3/4 hr. from Campitello (p. 391).

Those who are bound for the Pordoi-Joch (to Ampezzo, see p. 394) turn to the left (guide-post) about 100 paces below the Alp Mortitz, almost on the floor of the valley, cross the brook, and follow the well-marked old bridle-track, which ascends through wood, frequently crossing the new road, to the Hôtel Pordoi (p. 394). — From the Sella-Joch back to St. Christian through the Ampezzan Valley, see p. 378. — A path (red way-marks), running below the Grohmann-Spitze and the Plattkofel, leads from the Sella-Joch to the (2 hrs.) Plattkofel-Hütte (wine and milk) near the Fassa-Joch (pp. 377, 392), and thence goes on via the Palacca (7685') to the (11/2-2 hrs.) Seiser Alpenhaus (p. 383; shortest route to the Schern).

Among the ascents made from the Sella-Joch are those of the Sella-Türme (1st, 8310'; guide 6 K.; 2nd, 8310', guide 8 K.); Große Murfrait-Turm (8935'; 24 K.); Innerkofler-Turm (10,070'; 24 K.); Zahnkofel (9385'; 22 K.); and Langkofel (10,425'; 30 K.). — Via the Langkofel-Joch to the Langkofel-Hütte (21/2 hrs.; guide 6 K.), see p. 377.

The ascent of the *Boe (10,340'), the highest summit of the Sella group, is attractive and not difficult for mountaineers. From Wolkenstein (6-61/2 hrs.;
guide 16 K.) we may proceed to the (2 hrs.) Grödner-Joch and thence ascend to the right through the Val Cuiesa by the 'Bamberger Steig' (wire-rope), turning at the top either to the left to reach the (2 hrs.) Pisciadu-Hütte (see below), or (less advisable; guide essential) to the right to mount over the Gamsscharte (9345'; usually snow-covered) direct to the (3½ hrs.) Bamberger-Hütte. Or from the Seita-Joch we may take the marked path to the left, below Valenini's Inn, to the Val Lasties and thence ascend, finally by the 'Coburger-Weg' (see below) to the (4 hrs.) hut. The latter is the easiest route (guide, S K.). — From Colfosco (p. 415) the direct route (red marks) leads through the wild Val de Mesdi and finally up a steep ice-couloir to the (4 hrs.) Bamberger-Hütte; another path (blue marks), diverging to the right halfway through the Val de Mesdi (1½ hr. from Colfosco), ascends to the (2 hrs.) Pisciadu-Hütte (8475'; provision-depôt), finely situated on the little Pisciadu-See, whence we proceed through the Val de Tita via the Bamberger-Sattel (9475') and ascend the 'Coburger-Weg' (wire-rope) to the (2 hrs.) Bamberger-Hütte (9425'; provision-depôt, with keeper). The summit of the Boe (magnificent view) is reached in 3½ hr. more across the glacier (no crevasses) and up a path amid loose stones passing the Jägerscharte (10,240'). — From Corvara (p. 415) a route (red way-marks) leads direct to the (6-7 hrs.) summit, passing the Boe-See (7435') and the Eis-See (9345'). — The Bamberger-Hütte may be reached from the S. in 4½-5 hrs. from Canazei (p. 392) via the Val Lasties (see above), or in 3½ hrs. from the Pordoi-Joch (p. 394) by a route ascending a scree-slope (fatiguing) and over the Pordoi-Scharte (9345'). — From the Pisciadu-Hütte or the Bamberger-Hütte the Pisciadu (9725'; guide 6 K.) and the Meses West Peak (9385'; 8 K.) may be ascended without difficulty. More difficult are the Pisciadu-Kofel (Sas dal Lec; 9630'; 15 K.), Gamsburg (9825'; 20 K.), Meses East Peak (9830'; 20 K.), Bamberger-Spitze (9725'; 12 K.), Mittagszahn (Daint de Mesdi; 9475'; 24 K.), and Zehner (9565'; 25 K.).


a. Schlern.

From Waidbruck to (5 M.) Kastelruth, DILIGENCE twice daily in summer in 2½ hrs. (fare 2 K.), returning in 1½ hr. (1 K. 60 h.); from Kastelruth to (5 M.) Ratez, thrice daily in 1½ hr. (1 K. 20 h.). One-horse carriage from Waidbruck to Kastelruth 6 K. 60 h., two-horse 11 K. — Foot-paths from the railway-station of Kastelruth to Kastelruth and from Atevag to Seis or Ratez, see p. 309. — The Schlern, one of the finest and most easily accessible view-points in Southern Tyrol, is usually and most conveniently ascended from Ratez, but may be climbed also from Völs (p. 352), Weisslahnbad (p. 383), St. Ulrich (p. 376), or Campitello (p. 391). A favourite high-level route leads from the Schlern via the Tierser-Alpl to the Griseleiten-Hütte and thence via the Vajolet-Hütte and Köliner-Hütte to the (8-9 hrs.) Karersee Hotel.

Waidbruck (1545'), see p. 309. — The road gradually ascends along the E. slope of the Eisak valley, passes a Toll House and Inn (toll 4 h.), traverses a tunnel (100 yds. long) below Tisens, and finally leads in windings through wood to (5 M.) Kastelruth (3590'; *Lamm, R. 1½-2, pens. 5-6 K.; Rössl, very fair; Dr. Mayr's Sanatorium, for consumptives, open in winter also, pens. from 6 K.), a health-resort in a fine open situation.

Excursions (guides, see p. 381). The Kofel (Kalvarienberg), 5 min. above the village, to the N., offers shady seats and a fine view. — A path (blue marks) diverging to the right from the Seis road at the beginning of the wood, leads to the (5½ hr.) top of the Vallnatsch (view). — Another path diverging to the right from the Seis road at a guide-post leads through the Laranzer Wald, with attractive views. — The Pufatsch (7140') may be
ascended from Kastelruth in 3½ hrs. (guide, not indispensable, 6, to St. Ulrich 9 K.) by a rough cart-track, leading to the (2½ hrs.) Frommer-Haus (see below); footpath thence via the *Puflatsch Alp to the (1⅔ hr.) summit, which commands a picturesque view: to the N. the Gröden Valley, to the W. the Ritten and Rittnerhorn, in the distance the Ortler, the Zillertal Alps, and the Dolomites of the Enneberg and the Fassa. Descent to (2 hrs.) St. Ulrich, see p. 377.


The road (also footpath via St. Valentin) goes on from Kastelruth to (2½ M.) Seis (3295'; *Seiser Hof, R. 2-3, pens. 6½-8½ K.; *Dolomitenhof, pens. 6-8 K.; *Höt. Laurin, pens. 7½-9½ K.; Unterwirt, R. 1½-2, pens. 5½-6 K.; Enzian; Oberwirt; lodgings at Heufler's and at Villa Bonomi), a favourite summer-resort, beautifully situated opposite the majestic Schlern. On the slope of the latter is the extensive Hauenstein Forest, on the margin of which, 3¾ M. to the S. of Seis (by road), is the *Hôtel-Pension Salegg (R. from 2, pens. 7½-9 K., with veranda and baths), admirably situated, but generally crowded in summer. Above the hotel rises the ruin of Salegg, and 20 min. farther to the E., in the forest, is the ruin of Hauenstein, once the home of the Minnesinger Oswald von Wolkenstein (d. 1445; memorial tablet). The road then ascends to the left to (2½ M.) Bad Ratzes (3935'; *Prossliner's Höt., pens. 6½-8½ K.; post-office in summer), in the wild and wooded ravine of the Frötschbach, with springs containing iron and sulphur.

Excursions (guides, M. Guggenberg, of Kastelruth; Paul Scherer, Jos. and Bern. Meissner, Martin Penn, and Heinrich Mulser, of Seis; Jak. Füll, alias Larmjockey, and Vinc. Karbon, alias Meissner, of Ratzes). — Bad Ratzes is situated at the W. foot of the Seiser Alp, a lofty and undulating grassy plateau, 12 M. long and 9-9 M. broad, bounded by the Eisak-Tal on the W., the Gröden-Tal on the N., the Schler and Rosszähne on the S., and the Langkofel and Plattkofel on the E. It is the largest pasture in Tyrol, and is sprinkled with about 70 chalets and 400 hay-sheds. About 1½ hr. above Ratzes, to the E., on the right bank of the Fromm and at the S. base of the Puflatsch, is the Frommer-Haus (5375'; inn), surrounded by wood and commanding a fine view of the Schlern. Ascent hence of the Puflatsch (1¼ hr.), see above; to the Prossliner Schweiga (1 hr.), see p. 377 and below; to St. Ulrich (2 hrs.), see p. 377. — From Ratzes over the Seiser Alp to Campitello (p. 391), 6 hrs. (guide, 12 K., desirable before the hay-harvest). To the (1¼ hr.) Frommer-Haus, see above; to the (1½ hr.) Prossliner-Schweiga, see below. Thence the path ascends gradually to the S.E., rounding the Grüner Büdel (7785') and the Rosszähne (6070'), to the (2 hrs.) Mahlknecht-Schweiga (6150') and the (20 min.) Seiser Alpenhaus (p. 383). Thence to the Mahlknecht-Joch, etc., see p. 383.

From Ratzes to the Schlern, 4½-5 hrs. (easiest route; guide, 7-8 K., not indispensable). We ascend by the Touristensteig (bridle-path; straight on at the tin placard, ½ hr. farther on) through the ravine of the Frötschbach, passing the mineral springs supplying the baths, to (3 hrs.) the Schler plateau and (1½ hr.) the Schler-Häuser (p. 382); or, diverging to the left from this route at the tin placard (see above) and crossing the Frötschbach, we may ascend the ‘Prossliner-Steig’ through wood to the (1 hr.) Prossliner-Schweiga (6150'; 26 beds, good accommodation); thence to the top in 2-2½ hrs. — The huge dolomite mass of the *Schlern is com-
posed of the grassy and undulating Schlern plateau and several rocky peaks surrounding it. In the middle is the highest summit, called the *Alt-Schlern or Pets (8405')*; to the N.W. the *Gabels (7830')* and the *Junge-Schlern (7435')*; to the N. are the *Burgstall (8240')* and the rocky pinnacles of the *Euringer-Spitze (7860')* and the *Santner-Spitze (7920')*. On the slope of the Alt-Schlern above the plateau (8040') are the *Schlern-Häuser of the Botzen Alpine Club* (three houses with accommodation for about 100 persons; bed 4 K.). An easy path leads hence in 20 min. to the summit, which commands a magnificent panorama, comprising the Dolomites to the E. and the snowy chain of the High Alps from the Adamello, on the S.W., to the Hohe Tauern, on the N.E.

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 (N.W.) are the *Oetztal, Stubal, Zillertal (N.),* and *Rieser Ferner, and the Tauern (Venediger)*; N.E. the extensive *Seiser Alp, and the wild Geisslerspitzen and other Enneberg Dolomites towering over the pine-forests of the *Grödner Tal;* E. the *Plattkofel, Langkofel,* and Boe, and farther back the *Antelao and Pelmo* in the foreground the serrated *Rosszähne,* above which are seen the snow-fields of the *Marmolata;* S.E. the *Rosengarten chain with the Kesselkogel, Rosengartenspitze,* and *Rotwand;* S. the *Latemar, Zangenn, Weisshorn,* and *Trentine Alps,* the *Brenta, Adamello,* and *Presanella* (panorama by Siegl). — A few paces to the W. of the summit we get a view of the wild *Seiser Klamm,* with the rocky walls of the *Schlern Alp* on the left.

The shortest way from *Atzwang* (better for the descent) leads via (1 3/4 hr.) the finely situated village of *Völs (2830');* "Post or Kreuz, bed from 1. pens. from 4 K.; Wenzelwirt; guides, Franz Baumgartner and Flor. Pichler). Thence a marked path (for adepts with steady heads only; guide 6, with descent to Kastelruth, Tiers, the *Grasleiten-Hütte, or Grödner, 8,* to Campitello 10 K.) leads through wood, passing the *Völservierer (3400'),* to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Chafet am Duft (4190') Alpine fare,* whence a vertiginous path ascends to the right through the ravine of the *Völservieh,* skirting the precipices of the Schlern Alp on the S.W. and S., to the (2 hrs.) *Lower Schlern Alp (Sessel, 6495')* and to the plateau, near the (1 1/4 hr.) *Chapel of St. Cassian (1800'),* whence an easy walk of 20 min. brings us to the *Schlern-Häuser.*

From the *Weisslahn-Bad (5 1/4 hr. from Tiers; p. 383),* several routes ascend to the Schlern: one by the *Bärenfalze,* another by the *Jungbrunn-Tal,* and a third by the *Blatschen-Tal* (each 4-4 1/2 hrs. to the Schern-Häuser, toilsome; guide 7, with descent via Ratzens to Waidbruck 10 K.). Most travellers prefer the path through the wild and picturesque *Jungbrunn-Tal,* which diverges from the Tschamn-Tal 3/4 hr. above the Weisslahn-Bad (p. 385; guide-board). We cross the Tschamin-Bach and ascend the gorge by a club-path (ladders at the steepest points), finally mounting by a zigzag path to the plateau. — The route via the Bärenloch (see below) is about 1 hr. longer and scarcely less fatiguing.

From the *Schlern to the Grasleiten-Hütte* (via the Bärenloch 3 1/2 hrs., or over the *Malignon Pass 4 hrs.)* or to *Campitello (5 hrs.)*, very attractive (guide not indispensable in settled weather). About 5 min. to the E. of the Schlern-Häuser we diverge from the "Touristensteig" (p. 381) to the right and traverse the *Schlern Alp, following the cairns on the slope to the right in the direction of the Roterdpitze (8700'; about 2 M. distant), to the right of which we reach (1 hr.) the top of the pass (8410'), with a beautiful view (finer and more extensive from the summit of the Roterdpitze, 1/2 hr. from the Schlern-Häuser). Descending by a stony path below the steep slope of the Roterdpitze, we then traverse the *Tierser-Alpl (7695'),* on which (1/2 hr.) the path forks: to the right, a steep descent to the Bärenloch (1/2 hr. to the *Grasleiten-Hütte, p. 384); to the left, slightly ascending, to the (20 min.)
Dolomites.

TIERS. Map, p. 380.—IV. R. 70. 383

Tierser-Alpl-Joch (8040'), where the path to the Molignon Pass diverges to the right (2 hrs. to the Grasleiten-Hütte, see p. 384. On the left rise the serrated Rossidönne (8695'). Following the path straight on and skirting the head of the Duron Valley (see below) to the left, we descend to the (1/2 hr.) Seiser Alpenhaus (1035); *Inn in summer, bed 2½-3, D. 3, pens. from 7 K), pleasantly situated, with a chapel and Alpine garden. (Thence to the Mahlknecht-Schauwe and over the Seiser Alp to Kaitzes or St. Ulrich, see p. 381.) We now re-ascent to the S.E. to the (10 min.) Mahlknecht-Joch (7110), whence we descend to the Sortcia Alp and by the Duron Valley (fine views of the Fassa Dolomites) to (3½ hrs.) Campitello (p. 391).

b. The Tierser-Tal. From the Grasleiten-Hütte to the Val di Fassa via Vajolet.

Perhaps the most impressive scenery among the W. Dolomites is to be found at the head of the Tierser-Tal, which stretches up towards the Rosengarten (comp. Map, p. 380). A carriage-road (diligence from Blumau to the Weisslahn-Bad daily at noon in summer, in 4 hrs., fare 6 K, descent 3 K. 20 hrs.; carriage and pair 20 K) extends as far as (3 hrs.) Weisslahn-Bad, whence a club-path goes on to the (3½ hrs.) Grasleiten-Hütte. Highly interesting passes lead from the head of the Tierser-Tal to the Fassa-Tal and the Grödnertal.

Blumau (1035'), see p. 310. The road ascends along the Breibach to the (3 M.) Zoll Inn, and then to the left to the (3½ M.) village of Tiers (3340'); *Rose; Krone, Löwe, both very fair), a pleasantly situated village. The road thence leads high above the Breibach to the (1½ M.) chapel of St. Cyprian (3560'); fine view of the Rosengarten chain), and then ascends the Tsachmann-Tal, to the left, to the (3/4 M.) Weisslahn-Bad (3870'; Hotel, R. 2-3, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 6-8 K), well situated near the wood, and frequented as a summer-resort.

Excursions (guides, Joh. Villgrattner or 'Löwenhansl', Georg Aichner, Josef Patits, Joh. and Franz Schrofenegger, and Franz Wenter, for difficult ascents; also Alois Villgrattner or 'Löwenhöhe', Joh. Damian or 'Measnerhansl', Alois Raatschigler, and Christ. Perner at Tiers). A marked path (guide unnecessary) leads via Wolfsgruben (4959') to (2½-3 hrs.) Welschnofen (p. 357); another (guide not indispensable, 6 K, horse 12 K) leads over the Niger to the (4½-5 hrs.) karersee Hotel. The latter descends to the right across the Breibach at St. Cyprian (see above), and ascends through wood beneath the cliff of the Rosengarten to the hotel (p. 387). The Köner-Hütte (p. 393) may be reached in 2 hrs. from the Weisslahn-Bad. — The Tschawon (5680') and the Völseck (6015') may be ascended from Tiers or Weisslahn-Bad in 2-2½ hrs. (guide convenient).

From the Weisslahn-Bad to the Grasleiten-Hütte, 3-3½ hrs. (marked club-path; guide, 5 K, not indispensable; horse 10 K). The path crosses the Tsachmannbach and ascends steeply through wood, with the Mittagkofel and Tschaftsch opposite (to the N.) and, farther on, past the narrow mouth of the Jungbrunn-Tal (see p. 352). The path recrosses to the right bank and reaches (1½ hr.) the hut of the Rechte Leger (5220'), at the mouth of the wild Blestchen-Tal (p. 382), where we obtain a fine view of the Grasleitenturm, Valuonköpfe, etc. Ascending through wood to the wild cauldron of the Bärenloch, we reach (1 hr.) a point (8230'; guide-post) where the path forks, the left branch ascending steeply to the Tierser-Alpl (see above), the right branch, running along the slope
of the Grasleitenturm, high above the ravine, to the (3/4 hr.) Grasleiten-Hütte of the Leipzig Alpine Club (7100'; *Inn in summer), finely situated, with a striking view of the imposing dolomite crags in the immediate environs and of the Presanella and Ortler group to the W.

Ascents (guides, see p. 383). The *Kesselkogel (3845'); guide 8, with descent to the Vajolet Hut 10, to Campitello 14 K.), the highest peak of the Rosengarten group, may be ascended from the Grasleiten-Hütte in 3-3½ hrs. via the Grasleiten Pass (see below), on the S.W. side of the mountain, and thence over rocky ledges to the S.W. arête and the summit; not very difficult for experts (more difficult from the Antermoja-Tal by the E. arête in 2½-3 hrs.). Admirable view. — The Molignon (N.W. peak, 9120', 2½ hrs., guide 5 K., easy; central peak 9355', 5 hrs., guide 12 K., laborious), the Antermoja-Kogel (3940'; 5 hrs.; guide 8 K.), the Fallwand (9180'; 6 hrs., difficult; guide 16 K.), the Große Valbuonkogel (9255'; 3½ hrs.; guide 12 K.), the Kleine Valbuonkogel (9170'; 2½ hrs.; guide 6 K.), the Western (3765') and Central or Highest Grasleitenspitze (8875'); both very difficult, guide 14 K.), the North-Eastern Grasleitenspitze (8540'); via the Molignon Pass, not difficult; guide 6 K.), the Grasleitenturm (3830'); very difficult; guide 24 K.), the Cima di Lausa (9440'), the Cima di Larche (9490), and the Schlieretspitze (9480'); these three not difficult; guide 6 K. each) may also be ascended from the Grasleiten-Hütte. Ascent of the Roterdetspitze (5½ hrs.) and of the *Scilern (4½ hrs.; guide 7, with descent to Ratzes or Gröden 14 K.), see p. 382.

Passes. From Tiers to Passa or to Gröden via the Tierser-Alpl (to Campitello 7-7½, to St. Ulrich 8 hrs.), attractive; guide (12-14 K.) advisable for the less experienced. To the (3½ hrs.) bifurcation in the Börentoch, see p. 383. We take the marked path to the left and mount by the Stiege, a steep natural rock-stairway, to the (1 hr.) Tierser-Alpl. Thence to the Mahleneck-Joch, etc., see p. 383.

From the Grasleiten-Hütte to Campitello via the Molignon Pass, 5-5½ hrs., club-path (guide 10 K., not indispensable for adepts when there is no fresh snow). The path ascends to the left from the Grasleiten-Kessel (see below) to the (1½ hr.) Molignon Pass (8530'), between the Molignon and the N.E. Grasleitenspitze, and thence descends steeply to the Tierser-Alpl (see above).

To the Vajolet-Hütte over the Grasleiten Pass, 2½ hrs. (marked path; guide 3, to Vigo 8, Campitello 9 K., unnecessary for the moderately expert). The route ascends to the E. from the hut, traversing the imposing Grasleiten-Kessel and mounting to the right over débris and a snow-field to the (1½ hr.) Grasleiten Pass (8620'), between the Kesselkogel (left; see above) and the Kleine Valbuonkogel (right), with a striking view (to the right the Vajolet-Türme and Rosengarten spitze, to the left the Sciliarshopspitze and Cima di Lasa). From the pass we descend to the (3½ hr.) Vajolet-Hütte of the Leipzig Alpine Club (7430'; *Inn in summer), finely situated at the foot of the Vajolet-Türme, in the wild Vajolet-Tal.

Excursions (guides, see p. 383). The Rosengarten spitze (9780'; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 12 K.) is difficult and should be attempted by steady climbers only. From the Vajolet-Hütte we ascend, under the precipitous E. flank of the Vajolet-Türme, through a ravine filled with débris, to the (1½ hr.) Rosengartl, a scree-slope, usually covered with snow, between the Laurinswand (9250') and the Rosengarten, to the (1½ hr.) Santner Pass (8580') and finally by a very steep scramble to the (1½ hr.) summit. The ascent from Tiers or from the Kölner-Hütte (on the W. side) to the Santner Pass is much more laborious (guide from Tiers to the Rosengarten spitze, with descent to the Grasleiten-Hütte, 20, to Vigo 22 K.). The ascent via the S. arête or the
E. face is very difficult. — The Vajolet-Türme (in the N. group: Hauptturm, 9255'; Nordturm, 9220'; Ottturm, 9200'; in the S.W. group: Stabelerturm, 9205'; Delagoturm, 9120'; Winklersturm, 9185') are (with the exception of the Nordturm) very difficult and should be attempted only by thoroughly expert climbers with steady heads (the Delagoturm and Winklersturm are the most difficult).

The Kesselkogel (9484'; 3 hrs.; guide 8 K.), Cima di Lause (9400'; 3 hrs.; guide 5 K.), and Sciliareretzpitze (9480'; 2½ hrs.; guide 5 K.) may also be ascended from the Vajolet-Hütte (comp. p. 384). — The Cima delle Porr (9125'), over the Passo delle Porr in 2-3 hrs. (guide 6 K.), is not difficult. — Gran Crov (highest peak of the Dirupi di Larsec, 9140'), via the Val Larsec in 3½ hrs. (guide 10 K.), toilsome but interesting. — Coronette (9165'; 4 hrs.; guide 8 K.), via the Tschagerjoch or the Mugoni Pass, easy and attractive.

From the Vajolet-Hütte to the Kölner-Hütte, 2-2½ hrs. (to the Karersee Hotel 4½ hrs.), a fine and easy route (marked club-path; guide 4 K., unnecessary for moderately expert climbers). Near the Vajolet-Hütte (p. 384) we diverge to the right from the Fassa route and ascend over stony and grassy slopes, débris, and rocks to the (1½-2 hrs.) Tschagerjoch (6875'), to the N. of the Coronette (see above), whence a steep descent leads down through a colouir usually filled with snow and then by a club-path to the (½ hr.) Kölner-Hütte (p. 388).

From the Vajolet-Hütte to the Ostertag-Hütte via the Ciogolade Pass (3 hrs.; guide 4 K.) or via the Mugoni Pass (4 hrs.; 10 K.), see p. 388 (to the Karer Pass, 1½ hr. more).

From the Vajolet-Hütte to Vigo (2½ hrs.) or to Campitello (3½ hrs.; guide 5 K., not necessary). From the hut a good path descends between the dark rocks of the Porte Neige and through a desolate valley strewn with boulders (to the right, the sheer rocky walls of the Rosengartenspitze; to the left, the serrated cliffs of the Dirupi di Larsec) to the (1½ hr.) Gardesca or Sojal Alp (6445'), where the routes separate (guide-post). The branch to the right ascends slightly and then leads to the left through wood and pastures to the (1 hr.) top of the Ciampedie (6530'; Rizzi's Inn; fine view) and to (1 hr.) Vigo (p. 391). The branch to the left crosses the brook to the Gardesca-Hütte (6440'; inn in summer) and descends the wooded Vajolet valley to the (1 hr.) poor houses of Sojal (5135'), beyond which the route again forks: to the right, a footpath descends the wild ravine of the Sojal to (1½ hr.) Perrina (p. 391); to the left, a cart-road leads via Monzon (4950') to Massin in the Val di Fassa, 3 M. from Campitello (p. 391).

From the Grasleiten-Hütte via Antermoja to Campitello, 6-7 hrs., a more interesting, but also more toilsome route (marked path; guide 9 K., not indispensable for adepts unless there is much snow). From the (1½ hr.) Grasleiten Pass we skirt the S. side of the Kesselkogel to the (6¼ hr.) Antermoja Pass (8119'), whence the Sciliareretzpitze (9480') may be ascended in ½ hr., and the Cima di Larsec (9480') and Cima di Lause (9410') in 20 min. each, and then descend over scree into the wild Antermoja-Tal, which is enclosed by the Kesselkogel, Seekogel, Antermojakogel, and Falswand, and to the (9¼ hr.) charming Antermoja Lake (8160'), at the base of the Falswand (19160). Skirting the latter to the E., we next cross the (20 min.) Donna Pass (Forcella del Montelino, 8180') and thence proceed to the N. along the slope of the Donna-kogel (8860') to (½ hr.) the grassy saddle of the Duron Pass (7875'), whence we descend to the (9½ hr.) Soria Alp (p. 392) and through the Duron-Tal to (1½ hr.) Campitello (p. 391).

From Tiers to the Vajolet-Hütte over the Vajolet Pass, 5½-6 hrs., laborious (guide 8 K.). We turn to the right at the (1½ hr.) chapel of St. Cyprian (p. 382), cross the Tschaminbach, and ascend through wood to

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the (1 1/2 hr.) Hanicker-Schwaige. Steep stretches of debris lie between this point and the (2 1/2 hrs.) Vajolet Pass (8360'), between the Lämmerköpfe and the Vajolet-Türme. Magnificent view. Thence a steep descent to (1 hr.) the Vajolet Hut (p. 334).

c. The Eggen-Tal. From Botzen to Vigo di Fassa via the Karer Pass.

Diligence from Botzen to the Karersee Hotel (21 M.) twice daily in summer in 5 3/4 hrs. (6 K. 40 h.). Omnibus from Botzen (Hôtel Greif, Hôtel Europa, Hôtel Mondschein) to the (21 M.) Karersee Hotel, several times daily in summer, in 7 1/2 hrs., returning in 4 hrs. (fares: to Birchabruck 3 K. 60, Welschnofen 4 K. 30, Karersee Hotel 6 K. 40 h.; return-ticket 6, 8, and 11 K.). Carriage with one horse from Botzen to the waterfall and back 10, to Birchabruck 14, Welschnofen 20 K.; two-horse carriage to Karersee Hotel 32-36 K. and fee. — Omnibus from the Karersee Hotel via Vigo to Predazzo daily in summer in 4 1/4 hrs. (4 K. 10 h.); Stellwagen via Vigo and Campitello to Canazei twice daily in summer in 5 hrs. (5 K. 60 h.).

From Botzen we follow the Brixen road to (4 1/2 M.) Rentsch (Lamm), and, after crossing the Eisak and the railway, to (3 3/4 M.) Kardaun (p. 310). Here we turn to the right across the railroad and through a gateway and ascend a steep road, crossing the torrent twice, into the narrow ravine of the Eggen-Tal, watered by the Karneidbach. On a precipitous rock to the left rises the picturesque castle of Karneid (1565'), at the foot of which is the Pens. & Restaurant Karneider-Hof (very fair). Farther on, to the left of the road, is the Eggentaler Hof (inn, well spoken of), to the right the Florkeller (beer). After 1 1/2 M. the road passes through a tunnel; under the bridge before it the Karneidbach forms a picturesque fall, now made accessible. Beyond two other short tunnels the valley expands. About 2 M. farther on is the Wasserfall Inn, beyond which is the Baden-Mühle (p. 312). The valley once more contracts to form a narrow gorge, beyond which, however, it becomes somewhat monotonous. Passing the Löwe and Stern inns, we reach (6 M.) —

12 M. Birchabruck (2395'; Post; Lamm), a charmingly situated little village, with a superb view of the Latemar to the right and the Rotwand and Rosengarten to the left. The valley ramifies here, the Welschnofener Tal diverging to the left, and the Eggen-Tal to the right.

The Eggen-Tal divides at the Stenck Inn (3030'), 1 M. above Birchabruck, into the Unter-Eggental, to the left, and the Ober-Eggental, to the right. In the former a road ascends to (1 1/2 hr.) the Upper Church (4440'; hence to the Bewaller-Hof and via the 'Tembl-Weg' to the Karersee Hotel, 2 1/4 hrs., see p. 387). Thence a bridle-path (by the saw-mill, 5 min. below the church, to the right) leads to the (2 1/4 hrs.) Reiter-Joch (see below). — In the Ober-Eggental a road leads to (1 1/2 M. from Birchabruck) Rauth (4265'; Tourist's Hotel, R. 1-4 1/4, pens. 5-6 K.), a prettily situated village, with view of the Latemar and Rosengarten, whence a marked path ascends the valley of the Zangench to the (2 hrs.) Reiter-Joch (6530'), with remains of old trenches, between the Reiterjochspitze or Cima della Valfossa (6145') on the left, and the Zangenberg or Pala di Santa (3180') on the right, the latter (splendid view) ascended in 2 hrs. We then either descend to the right through the Val di Stava to (2 1/2 hrs.) Tesero, or ascend to the left to the (1/2 hr.) Sattel-Joch (Passo Feudo; 6965'), and descend thence by the Val Gardeno to (1 1/2 hr.) Predazzo (p. 390).
On the plateau between the Eggen-Tal and the Adige valley, 2 hrs. to the S.W. of Birchabruck, lies Deutschnofen (4445'; Lamm; Rössl; Stern), a considerable village, prettily situated. It may be reached also from stat. Leiöers (p. 345) in 3$$\frac{1}{2}$$ hrs., via the Branten-Tal. Charming excursion from Deutschnofen to the beautifully-situated monastery and pilgrimage-church of (1$$\frac{1}{4}$$ hr.) Weissenstein (4985'; Inn), and hence down to the S.W., either through the woods direct or (preferable) via Petersberg (4555'), with views of the valley of the Adige and the mountains beyond it, to (1$$\frac{1}{2}$$ hr.) Alden (8020'; Krone) and (1$$\frac{1}{2}$$ hr.) stat. Bramoll (p. 345). — The Weißenhorn (7590'), an excellent point of view, may be ascended without difficulty from Weissenstein in 3 hrs. (guide not indispensable). Bridle-path past the (1 hr.) Neuhauss Inn (6910') to the (1 hr.) Grimmjoch (6550'); two inns, much visited for their 'hay-baths'), between the Schwarchorn and Weisshorn, and up grassy slopes to the N.W. to the (1 hr.) summit. — The Schwarzhorn (Cima di Rocca; 8055') commands a more extensive view (from the Grimmjoch, 1$$\frac{1}{2}$$ hr., trying; from Cavalese by the Val Gambis, 4$$\frac{1}{2}$$ hrs., comp. p. 369). — Descent from the Grimmjoch to the W. via Radein (p. 359) to (3 hrs.) Fontane Fredde (p. 359), or to the E. to the Lavacch-Joch (6900'; Albergi Lavacch) and thence to the N. through woods to (1$$\frac{1}{4}$$ hr.) Rauth (p. 356), or to the S. through the Val Gambis (road to (2$$\frac{1}{2}$$ hrs.) Cavalese (p. 358).

The road ascends from Birchabruck along the Welschnofener Bach to (4 M.; 16 M. from Botzen) Welschnofen (3850'; *Rössl; *Kreuß; *Krone; Engel; Welschnofener Hof; Sonnenhof; Stern, etc.), a summer-resort, in a fine situation. To the right rises the serrated ridge of the Latemar, to the left the imposing Rosengarten, behind us the Ortler group (best survey from the Zischgl Alp, 1$$\frac{1}{4}$$ hr., by a marked path). The road then ascends gradually on the N. side of the Petal past several inns (see above). Crossing the Pukelin Bach beyond the (2 M.) Adler Inn (4550'), we ascend in windings through wood (marked path 1$$\frac{1}{2}$$ hr. shorter), passing the (2 M.) beautiful green Karer-See (5030'), picturesquely situated at the base of the Latemar, to the (1 M.; 21 M. from Botzen) *Karersee Hotel (5415'); a large house of the first class, R. 3-15, B. 1$$\frac{1}{2}$$, D. or S. 4, board 8 K.; post and telegraph office; English Church Service in summer), a summer-resort amidst pine-woods, above which tower the Rotwand (left) and Latemar (right). Near the hotel is Dr. Huber's Waldhaus (hydropathic establishment).

Walks (numerous guide-boards). Past the chapel to the (1$$\frac{1}{2}$$ hr.) Dairy (6675'; rft.); and farther to the N.E. to the (1$$\frac{1}{2}$$ hr.) Kaiserstein; by the high-road or by wood-walks down to the (25 min.) Karer-See (see above) or uphill to the (40 min.) Karer Pass (p. 388); to the (1$$\frac{1}{2}$$ hr.) Latemar Landscape and on to the (2$$\frac{1}{4}$$ hr.) Latemar Meadow (6235'; view) and the (1$$\frac{1}{4}$$ hr.) *Popp-Kanzel (7343'), with striking view of the Latemar, Rotwand, Ortler, Oetzal and Stubai Alps. Diverging to the left from the highroad below the Karer-See, we may follow the shady 'Tembl-Weg' to the (2 hrs.) Bewoller Hof (6880'; rft.) in the Eggen-Tal, 20 min. from the Upper Church (p. 356). Thence to the Val di Fassa over the Reiter-Joch or the Lavacch-Joch, see p. 358.

Ascents (guides: Joh., Jos., and Georg Kaufmann, Anton and Alois Plank, Bon. Pattis, Alois Pardeller, Joh. Pitzer, Al. Brachbaumer, and Georg Seehauser, of Welschnofen). — Latemar, E. summit (9465'), 4$$\frac{1}{2}$$-5 hrs., not very difficult for experts (guide 12 K.). We ascend (club-path) via the Kleine Latemar-Scharte (8035') to the (3$$\frac{1}{2}$$ hrs.) Kleine Latemar or Col Canon (8900') and thence along the S. side of the arete to the (1$$\frac{1}{4}$$ hr.) E. summit. The central summit (Diamant-Turm, 3835) may be ascended from the E. summit via the Grosse Latemar-Scharte (8640') in 2-3$$\frac{1}{2}$$ hrs., or (very difficult) direct by the N. face (6-7 hrs.; guide 18 K.); the ascent from the
S. side through the Val Sorda (p. 390) is less difficult. — The *Rotwand (Roda di Vael, 9215'; 4 hrs.; guide 8, with descent to the Kölner-Hütte or Ostertag-Hütte 8, to Vajolet 12 K.), not difficult for adepts, is ascended from the hotel by the (3 hrs.) Vajolun Pass (8360'), between the Rotwand and Tscheinerspitze, and thence to the right by the N. arête to the (1 hr.) summit. — The Tscheinerspitze (Cima della Sforcella, 9155'; 5 hrs., guide 16 K.) is more difficult and requires a perfectly steady head. — From the Vajolun Pass an interesting route (4 hrs.; guide 8 K.) leads to the Vajolet-Hütte (p. 384) via the Mugoni Pass (8990'). The ascent of the Mugonispitze (9680') or of the Coronele (9165') may be combined with this passage (guide 10 K.).

About 2½ hrs. to the N.E. of the Karersee Hotel (marked path diverging to the right from the Tiers path after 1½ hr., or by the easy Hirsztweg, diverging to the right near the Kaiserstein, p. 387), is the Kölner-Hütte (7630'; Inn in summer), splendidly situated near the Tschagerjoch, at the foot of the S.W. precipices of the Rosengarten, and commanding an admirable view. This hut is the starting-point for ascents of the Rosengarten spitze (9780'), via the Santner Pass in 4½ hrs. (difficult; guide 18 K.; see p. 384). Coronelle (9165'; 2 hrs.; guide 6 K.; not difficult), Mugonispitze (9080'; 2½ hrs.; guide 10 K.; easy), Tscheinerspitze (9155'; 4-5 hrs.; guide 16 K.; difficult), and Rotwand (9215'; 4 hrs.; guide 8 K.; not difficult; see above). — Over the Tschagerjoch (8670') to the Vajolet-Hütte (2½ hrs.; guide 5 K., not indispensable), see p. 385.

From the Karersee Hotel to the Weisslahn-Bad in the Tierser-Tal over the Niger (5540'), 3½-4 hrs., a pleasant walk affording fine views (guide unnecessary; see p. 383).

Beyond the hotel the road gradually ascends through wood and across meadows past the *Hüt. Latemar (5575'; R. 2-6, pens. 9-15 K.) to the (2 M.) Karer Pass or Costalunga Pass (5765'; Hüt. Rosengartenhof, R. 2-5, pens. 8-10½ K.; Tourists' Hôtel Karerpass, same proprietor), between the Latemar on the right and the Rotwand on the left. Opposite are seen the Dolomites of the Fassa; to the W., in the distance, are the Ortler and Oetztal Alps.

From the pass a bridle-path (marked) descends to the right, through the Costalunga Valley, to (1½ hr.) Moena (p. 390; shortest route from Botzen to Primiero, see R. 72). — From the Karer Pass a marked path to the left, skirting the Panta del Masarè (8360') and the Teufelswand (see below), leads to the (3 hrs.) Ostertag-Hütte (7630'; Inn in summer), at the head of the Vajolun-Tal (2½-3 hrs. from Vigo, p. 391), a starting-point for the ascents of the Rotwand (9215'; 2½ hrs.; guide 7 K.; not difficult for experts, see above); the Teufelswandspitze (8350'; 2 hrs.; guide 7 K.); the Tscheinerspitze (9155'; 3-4 hrs.; guide 14 K.; difficult); the Coronelle (9165'; 3 hrs.; guide 5 K.); the Mugonispitze (9080'; 3-4 hrs.; guide 7 K.), etc. From the Ostertag-Hütte to the Kölner-Hütte via the Vajolun Pass, 3 hrs. (guide 4 K.), see above; to the Vajolet-Hütte via the Cigolade Pass (8405'; 3 hrs.; guide 4 K.) or via the Mugoni Pass (8630'; 4 hrs.; guide 10 K.), see p. 385.

The road winds down to the left (views of the Langkofel group and the Marmolata) to Vallonga and (3½ M.) — 27½ M. Vigo di Fassa (p. 391).

71. The 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 Zim- mers); the central part, as far as Moena (24 M.), the Fiemme (or Flémé); and the highest region, extending to Penia (15 M.), the Fassa (Evas), which is famed for its Dolomites (comp. p. 419).

The Val Fassa is most easily and quickly reached from Botzen by
road via the Eggen-Tal and the Karer Pass (see p. 388). Routes for pedestrians lead also via the Seiser Alp (p. 381), through the Tierser-Tal (p. 383), or through the Grödner-Tal and via the Seila-Joch (p. 379). — The Val di Cembra is seldom visited (diligence from Trent via Cembra to Cavalese daily in 3½ hrs.). — The Val di Fiemme is usually approached from the railway-stations of Auer or Neumarkt (p. 346). Diligence from Neumarkt and from Auer to (15 M.) Cavalese daily in 4½/5½ hrs. (fare 3 K.); from Neumarkt to (24 M.) Predazzo twice daily in 7 hrs., fare 3 K. 56 A. (from Predazzo to Neumarkt in 5 hrs.). Omnibus from the Karersee Hotel via the Pordoi-Joch to Pieve di Lecinallongo in summer daily in 10½ hrs. (11 K.); from Pieve to Falzarego in 3½ hrs. (4 K.). Omnibus from Cavalese to Vigo daily in 5 hrs., returning in 3½ hrs.; from Vigo via Campitello to Penia twice daily in 3½ hrs. — Carriage-and-pair from Neumarkt or Auer to Cavalese 24, to Predazzo 40 K.; one-horse carriage from Cavalese to Moena 10, from Predazzo to Vigo 10, to Campitello 14 (carr. and pair 16 and 24 K.); one-horse carr. from Vigo to Campitello 6, to Predazzo 8, to Cavalese 12 K.; carr. and pair from Vigo to the Karersee Hotel in 2 hrs. (9 K.). — From Predazzo via Primiero to Felte, or via Tezze by the Valsugana Railway to Trent, see RR. 72, 73.

Neumarkt (700'), see p. 346. The road at first ascends rather rapidly, and on the first plateau of the mountain, above the ruined Castell Feder (1330'), unites with the road coming from Auer (p. 346). 3 M. Montan, the post-station for the village of that name (1635'; Löwe), situated on the slope to the right, with the handsomely restored old château of Enn (walkers should follow the old road through the village). The new road ascends in long windings, affording fine views of the valley of the Adige with the Kalterer See, Uebertetsch, the Mendel, and the Oetztal glaciers, and then bends round the N. slope of the wooded Ciston (5130') into a green valley, through which the Hohlenbach has cut itself a deep rocky channel. We first reach (4 M.) Kalditsch (inn), prettily situated; then (3 M.) Fontane Fredde or Kaltenbrunn (3115'; good inn), where a road to the right diverges to the village of (2 M.) Truden (3770'; Trudener Hof; Post; Löwe), an inexpensive summer resort.

A steep forest-path (red marks) ascends to the N.E. from Fontane Fredde to (1½ hr.) Kadein (5120'; Zimmerehof, R. 2-3, pens. 6-7 K.), pleasantly situated amid wood and commanding a view of the Brenta, Fressanella, Ortler, and Oetztal Alps. Attractive excursions may be made to the convent of Weissenstein (p. 387; 2 hrs.), the Grimmjoch (p. 387; 1½ hr.), the Weisshorn (p. 387; 2½ hrs.), the Schwarzhorn (see p. 387 and below; 3 hrs.), the Cugola (6820'; 2½ hrs.), etc.

From the (1½ M.) culminating point of the road, near San Lugano (3610'), a view is obtained of the Fiemme mountains. The road now descends to the left, passing the sulphur-baths of Carano, to the left, and Castello, to the right, into the Val Fiemme, or Feilmer-Tal, watered by the Avisio, to (3½ M.) —

15 M. Cavalese (3260'; Ancora, R. 1½-4 K.; Corona; Traube; Edelweiss), the principal place (2100 inhab.) in the valley. The ancient palace of the Bishops of Trent, with a painted façade, is now a prison. The Gothic parish-church, with its old marble portal and pictures by native artists, stands on a hill to the S.E.

The Schwarzhorn (Cima di Rocca, 8005') may be ascended from Cavalese either direct or via the Val Gambis in 4½ hrs., with guide (somewhat trying; comp. p. 387). — Over the Passo di Lagorai to Caoria, see p. 397.
The road ascends the N. side of the valley in a series of curves. 33/4 M. Teséro. From (1 1/2 M.) Panchia (3220') a road (omnibus daily at 2 p.m., except Wed. and Thurs.) to the S. leads to (41/2 M.) the baths of Cavelonte (4275'). 3/4 M. Ziano. — 3 M. —

23 1/2 M. Predazzo (3390'; Nave d'Oro, well spoken of; Rosa; Ancora), a large village (3500 inhab.) with a new church and a lace-making school, is an excellent field for the mineralogist. The visitors' book at the 'Nave d'Oro' contains autographs of many eminent men of science. The local museum is interesting. To the E. opens the Val Travignolo (p. 395); in the background rise the Cimon della Pala and the Cima di Vezzana.

A pleasant excursion may be taken in the "Sottosassa Ravine of the Travignolo" by a road diverging to the right from the Paneveggio road, as far as the Valone Wood and back, 3 hrs. — Over the Sattel-Joch to Eggental, see p. 336.

The last part of the Fiemme is a narrow, sequestered dale. The road leads by (3 M.) Forno (3720'; Sole), at the mouth of the Val Sorda, to (3 M.) Moëna (3935'; Corona; Alb. Alpino, well spoken of; Cavalletto, Cervo, both plain), the first village in the Val Fassa.

Excursions (guides, Gius. Zanorer, P. Degiampietro). The Fedaspitze (3630') and Canigione (8765'), ascended via the Val Sorda, each in 5-6 hrs. (guide 10-12 K.), are both fatiguing. — Latemar, Central Peak (Diamantiturm, 9835'), through the Val Sorda in 7 hrs. (guide 15 K., to the Karessee Hotel, 20 K.), laborious; see p. 337.

From Moëna to Cencenighe (7 hrs.). A road (carriage-and-pair to San Pellegrino 20 hrs.) leads E. through the Val San Pellegrino to the (9 M.) church of San Pellegrino (Hôt. Monzoni, R. 2, D. 3, pens. from 6 K.; Alb. San Pellegrino), on the Passo di San Pellegrino (6270'); descent by a bridle-path to (1 1/2 hr.) Faicade (p. 435) and (2 1/2 hrs.) Cencenighe (p. 435). — From San Pellegrino passes lead to Paneveggio (p. 395) over the Forcella di Juribrutto (7825'), or over the Passo del Zinghen (7389), 4 hrs.; both routes marked with red, but guide advisable (12 K. to Moëna). — From San Pellegrino to Caprile over the Forca Rossa (8155) and through the Val di Francesas, an attractive route of 8 hrs. (guide 16 K.). The route to the Contrin Hut over the Circile Pass (8800') is also interesting (4 1/2-5 hrs.; guide 12 K.; see p. 394). — To Vigo over the Passo delle Selte (3805'), 7 hrs., with guide, see p. 391.

From Moëna over the Lusia Pass to Paneveggio, 4 1/2 hrs., easy and repaying (guide 8 K., not necessary). We ascend by a good cart-road through pastures and wood, passing a new fort, via the (2 hrs.) Reida Alp (inn), to the (1 hr.) Lusia Pass (6745; Hôt. Lusia), which affords a fine view (Cimon della Pala, Cima di Vezzana, the Colbricon, etc., as far as the Rosengarten and Marmolata; in the background, the Oetztal Alps). A more extensive view is commanded by the grassy Piazza (7450), ascended in 35 min. from the inn, to the right. The cart-road terminates 1 1/2 hr. beyond the pass; descent thence either by a marked path to the right through wood, or to the left via the (9 1/2 hr.) Lusia Alp (6240) to (1 hr.) Paneveggio (p. 395). A marked path also leads from the Lusia Pass to the (3 hrs.) Cima di Bocche (guide to Paneveggio 14 K.), see p. 395.

Bridle-path from Moëna to the Karer Pass, see p. 388.

The road now skirts the left bank of the Avisio. To the W. rise the dolomite rocks of the Rotwand and Rosengarten, to the N. the Langkofel and Plattkofel, to the E. the Punta Vallaccia. At (1 1/2 M.) Soraga (3945') the road recrosses the stream. We next reach (2 M.) San Giovanni (4350'), with the church of (1/2 M.) —
Valley.  

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34 M. Vigo di Fassa (4565'; Hot. Vigo; Corona; Rosa), the chief village in the Val Fassa, situated 1/2 M. higher up, to the left, on the road to Botzen over the Karer Pass (p. 383).

Excursions (guides, Ant. and Gius. Jacchiara, G. B. Delmonego, Fr. Desilestra, and Giov. Batl. Rizzi). The "Ciampeide (6690'; Rizzi's Inn), the E. spur of the Muggon, between the valleys of Vajolet and Vajolet, may be easily ascended in 2 hrs. (guide unnecessary). Passing near the church of Santa Giuliana (3950'), we cross the Rio di Chiesa and ascend to the N.W. by a zigzag path through pine-woods. From the summit we obtain a magnificent view of the wild Vajolet valley and of the lofty pinnacles of the Rosengarten; to the right are the rugged Dirupi di Larsec; farther to the N. the Plattkofel, Langkofel, Sella, and Marmolata; S.E. the Punta Vallaccia, the Pala group, and the Cima d'Asa. We may descend to the N.W. to the (2 hrs.) Vajolet Hut (p. 384). — The "Sass da Dam (7995') on the E. side of the valley, ascended from (25 min.) Pozza (see below) via Buffare in 31/2 hrs. (guide 8 K.), commands a more extensive prospect: to the S. is the Val Monzoni, terminated by the syenite mass of the Rizzoni, to the E. rise the Marmolata, Sasso Vernale, etc. — The Punta Vallaccia (8665'), the Cima Malinverno (6835') and the Cima Allechet (8470') are easy and remunerative ascents of 5 hrs. each (guide 8 K.), made from Pozza through the Val San Nicolò and the Val Monzoni (rare minerals found here). In the Val Monzoni, 3 hrs. from Pozza, is the Rifugio Taramelli of the I.A.C. (6740'). An attractive route leads to the E. over the Passo delle Sette (8305') to (7 hrs. from Vigo, guide 12 K.) San Pellegrino (p. 390); another route, easy and attractive (guide 12 K.), leads through the Val San Nicolò and via the Passo di Contra (7675') to the (7-8 hrs.) Contra Hut (p. 394).

From Vigo through the Vajolet Valley to the Grasleiten Hut (5-51/2 hrs.; guide 8 K.) or to Campitello (9 hrs.; guide 10 K.), see p. 383. We ascend via Ciampeide to the (31/2 hrs.) Vajolet-Hütte (p. 384), and thence either to the N. over the Grasleiten Pass to the (2 hrs.) Grasleiten Hut (p. 394), or to the E. over the Antermoja Pass (p. 384) to the Antermoja Lake and (6 hrs.) Campitello (see below). — About 3 hrs. from Vigo at the head of the Vajolet-Tal is the Ostertag-Hütte (p. 388), the starting-point for the ascents of the Rotwand, Mugonispitze, etc.

From Vigo to Botzen over the Karer Pass (diligence daily in summer in 11 hrs.), see p. 383.

The road descends via Pozza (4305'; Löwe) to (11/2 M.) Perra (4300'; *Ant. Rizzi; hence to the Vajolet Hut, 3 hrs., see p. 385). At (11/2 M.) Monzoni we cross the Sojal and proceed via (1 M.) Maxzin (4490'; to the Vajolet Hut, see p. 385), Campestrin (Alb. Fassa) and Fontanazzo to (3 M.) —

401/2 M. Campitello (4730'; Hot. Mulino, well spoken of; Valtinini, plain), at the influx of the Duron into the Avisio.

FROM CAMPITELLO TO THE SEISER ALP (guide advisable; to the Seiser Alpenhaus 5, to Ratzes or Kastelruth 9 K.). A bridle-track ascends the Duron Valley to the W., past the (1 1/4 hr.) Duron Alp (5980') to the (1 hr.) Sorcita Alp (6425'). Here the path ascends to the right, in the direction of the pinnacles of the Rosszähne (6700'), over the Mahlknecht-Joch (7110') to the (1 hr.) Seiser Alpenhaus (p. 383). Thence across the Seiser Alp to (3 hrs.) Ratzes, (3 1/2 hrs.) St. Ulrich, or (4 1/2 hrs.) Kastelruth (p. 380). — FROM CAMPITELLO TO GRÖDEN over the Fassa-Joch (7533'; 5 1/2 hrs.). We ascend (marked path) to the right at the (1 1/4 hr.) Duron Alp (see above) and proceed across the Laris Alp to the (2 1/2 hrs.) pass, immediately to the W. of the Plattkofel (ascent, see pp. 377, 391). We descend to the Confin-Boden and thence via the Christianer-Weiden to (2 1/2 hrs.) St. Christina (p. 377). — To Gröden or Enneberg over the Sella-Joch, see pp. 379, 415; to Arabba over the Pordoi-Joch, see p. 394. — To Trens across the Mahlknecht-Joch and the Tierser Alpi, 8-9 hrs. (guide 14 K.), see p. 383. To the Grasleiten Hut via the Tierser Alpi and the Bärenjoch (5 hrs.), or over the Molignon Pass (6 hrs.; guide 10 K.), see p. 384. — From Campitello to the (4 hrs.) Antermoja Lake, and over the Antermoja Pass to the (3 hrs.) Vajolet-Hütte (guide 9 K.), or over the Grasleiten Pass to the (3 hrs.) Grasleiten-Hütte (guide 11 K.), see p. 384.

The Val Fassa now turns to the E.; the scenery is attractive and imposing. 1 1/2 M. Gries (8020'; Dantone, very fair; Alb. Marmolata); 3/4 M. Canazei (4790'; Weisses Kreuz; Sonne; Edelweiss), where the path to the Sella-Joch (p. 379) and the Pordoi road (p. 394) diverge to the left. [A short-cut leads to the right across the bridge, 5 min. from Campitello, whence we follow a pleasant path (red marks) direct to Alba, without touching Gries or Canazei.] — The valley now bends to the S.E. 1 M. Alba (4930'; A. Jori’s Inn); then (7/4 M.) Pallua (Contrin and Fedaja Pass Inn), where the path to the Contrin-Haus diverges to the right (see p. 393), and (3/4 M.) Penta (5060'; Verra’s Inn; Jori’s Inn zur Sage), the last village in the Fassa.

FROM PENIA TO CAPRILE BY THE FEDAJA PASS (6-6 1/2 hrs.), a most attractive route (red way-marks; guide not indispensable, from Campitello 12 K.; porter 6-8 K.). The bridle-track ascends on the right bank of the Avisio, passing a 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 rocky walls of the Punta di Cornate and the Vernel (see p. 393), to the (2 hrs.) Bamberger Haus auf Fedaja (6700'; *Inn in summer, bed 4 K.), finely situated on the Fedaja Alp, with a splendid view of the Marmolata, Vernel, Rosengarten, etc.

Excursions (guide, Sim. Rizzi). The *Belvedere (8680'), 1 1/2 hr. to the N.W. (guide, 3 K., needless for adepts), affords a fine view of the Marmolata, Langkofel, and Civetta. The descent may be made via the Porta Vescovo to Arabba (2 hrs.; guide 8 K.; see p. 394). — By the Passo di Padon to Pieve di Livinallongo, see p. 433. — Bindelweg to the Pordoi-Joch, see p. 394.

The *Marmolata, the highest of the Dolomites, is a huge group with several peaks: to the W., the Punta di Penta (10,870'); to the E., the Punta di Rocca (10,865'). The N. slope is gradual, and is covered with a vast mantle of snow, while the S. side descends in huge and almost vertical precipices. The ascent from the Fedaja Pass, in 4 1/2-5 hrs., is trying and fit for adepts only (guide 42, from Campitello 17 K., from Caprile 15 fr.). From the Bamberger Haus we ascend, at first through wood, to La Mandra (6965'), whence we proceed along the Col de Bous (8180'), over débris and
rocks, to the \((1/2-2\text{ hrs.})\) glacier, cross the latter first in a S., then (beyond the crevasses) in a S.W. direction to the N. arête and to the (3 hrs.) W. peak. Another route (fit only for experts with steady heads, with guide) ascends from the Bamberger Haus to the (3 hrs.) Marmorata-Scharte \((9500')\), to the W. between the Marmorata and the Kleine Vernel, and thence follows the W. arête (iron steps and wire-ropes) to the \((1/2-2\text{ hrs.})\) summit. The “View is one of the finest in the Alps. The descent from the Marmorata-Scharte to the Contrin Hut has been facilitated by iron steps, ropes, etc., and is not extraordinarily difficult for adepts (see below).

The ascent of the Grosse Vernel \((10,515'; 5-6\text{ hrs.}; \text{guide } 20\text{ K.})\) from the Fedaja Pass, over the Passo di Vernel \((9830')\), is difficult. The descent from the Passo di Vernel to the Contrin Hut, leading first through a very steep snow-chimney and then over debris and scree-slopes, is very difficult (guide 35 K.; see below).

From the Bamberger Haus we proceed through a level valley, overshadowed on the right by the snow-clad Marmolata, to \((1/2\text{ hr.})\) Valentini’s Inn (plain), and, passing the small Fedaja Lake, reach the \((1/4\text{ hr.})\) Fedaja Pass \((6710')\), the frontier between Tyrol and Italy (view limited). We descend, at first rapidly over pastures, skirting the huge white precipices of the Punta Serauta \((10,530')\), into the Val Pettorina, on the bottom of which is the \((11/4\text{ hr.})\) Malga Ciapela \((4720'; \text{inn; over the Ombretta Pass to the Contrin Hut see below.})\). The path then enters the *Serai di Sottoguda, a ravine with huge perpendicular walls, 1 M. long and so narrow at places that the path has to be carried on wooden galleries above the brawling stream. At the end of the ravine lies the village of \((1/2\text{ hr.})\) Sottoguda \((4270'; \text{Biasio’s Inn})\). The valley expands. We proceed past Pallie to \((1\text{ hr.})\) Rocca Pietore \((3760'; \text{Posta, moderate})\), whence a carriage-road (short-cut for pedestrians to the right before Rocca) descends to the bottom of the Cordevole valley and crosses the river to \((1/2\text{ hr.})\) Caprite (p. 453).

From Alba and Penta marked paths (guide, 5 K., needless) ascend the Contrin Valley to the \((21/2\text{ hrs.})\) finely situated Contrin Hut \((6885'; \text{inn in summer})\), which is the starting-point for several interesting ascents: to the W. the Varos \((7810'; 1\text{ hr.})\), via the Contrin Alp, the last bit not easy; to the N.W. the Col Las \((8900'; 3\text{ hrs.}; \text{guide 8 K.})\), moderately difficult; to the S.W. the Col Ombert \((3760'; 21/2\text{ hrs.}; \text{guide 5 K.})\), and to the S. the Cima Cadina \((3450'; 3\text{ hrs.}; \text{guide 6 K.})\), both without difficulty; the Punta del Uomo \((9850')\), by the N.W. side in 5 hrs. (guide 20 K.), difficult; to the S.E. the Sasso Vernale \((10,345')\), via the Passo Ombrettola in 4 hrs. (guide 10 K.), not difficult; the Sasso di Valfredda \((9850')\), over the Passo Ombrettola and the Forcella Baccetto in 5 hrs. (guide 20 K.), difficult; to the E. the Cima Ombretta \((9810'; 31/2-4\text{ hrs.})\), via the Ombrettola Pass, not difficult for experts (guide 8 K.); to the N. the Marmolata \((11,020'; 31/2-4\text{ hrs.})\), via the Marmolata-Scharte and the W. arête (for experts only; guide 20 K.); and to the N.E. the Vernel \((10,520'; \text{guide 35 K.})\) and Punta di Cornate \((9880'; \text{guide 16 K.})\), two difficult climbs, fit for adepts only. — Passes from the Contrin Hut. To the E. to CAPIRE over the Passo Ombretta \((9870')\), between the Marmolata and the Cima Ombretta, and down through the Val Ombretta to the Malga Ombretta, and thence via the Scaloire Ombretta to the Malga Ciapela (see above), laborious \((6-7\text{ hrs. to Caprire}; \text{guide 12 K.})\). — Another route, trying but remunerative, leads farther to the S. from the Contrin Valley to the Ombrettola Valley via the Passo Ombrettola \((9880')\), between the Sasso Vernale and the Sasso di Valfredda (guide 13 K.). An interesting high-level route leads from the Ombrettola Pass via the Cima Ombretta and the Sasso Vernale to the Passo Ombrettola (guide 15 K.) —
To San Pellegrino over the Cirelle Pass (Forcella Selva; 8410'), an easy and repaying route (4 hrs.; guide 12 K.). From the Conrin Hut we ascend rapidly to the Ciampo de la Selva, then skirt the W. base of the Sasso Vernale (p. 393) to the (1½ hr.) pass, between the Cima Cadina (8450'; see p. 393) and the Punta Gigote (9230'). We then descend via Fucchiade and Gheryhole to (2½ hrs.) San Pellegrino (p. 390). Or from Fucchiade we may proceed to the left, past the Col di Mezzo, to Falcade (p. 435; guide 14 K.). To Pozza in the Val Fassa (p. 391), an easy and attractive route (marked path) leads over the pastures of Prà di Conrin and the Passo di Conrin (7680'), between the Sasso di Rocca and Col Ombert, and down through the beautiful Val San Nicolò, in 4 hrs. (guide 8 K.). From the pass, which commands a fine view, the ascent of the Varos or Col Ombert (p. 395) may be made.

From Canazei to Pieve di Livinallongo via the Pordoi-Joch, 7 hrs., attractive. The fine new road (Dolomiten-Strasse; diligence from Vigo to Buchenstein, see p. 389) ascends through wood in wide curves (short-cuts for pedestrians) to the (2½ hrs.) Hôtel Pordoi (7020', an Italian house of the first class, pens. 8-11 K.), in view of the Rosengarten, the Langkofel, and the Sella group, and thence to the (25 min.) Pordoi-Joch (7380', unpretending hospice). To the right rises the snow-clad Marmolata and straight in front the Dolomites of Ampezzo and Cadore.

A still more extensive view (including the Marmolata, etc.) is commanded by the Cima di Rossi (7790'), easily ascended from the Hôtel Pordoi in ¾ hr., and by the Sasso Beccie (6325'), 1 hr. from the Pordoi-Joch (guide 6 K.). — Ascent of the Boè (10,340'; 4 hrs.; guide 10 K.) from the Pordoi-Joch via the Pordoi-Scharte, see pp. 330, 391. — To the Fedaja Pass (p. 393), 2½ hrs., very attractive (guide, 6 K., unnecessary), by the “Bindelweg,” a club-path diverging to the right at the hospice, following the E. slope of the Sasso Beccie and then passing the Sasso di Cappello. In about ½ hr. from the Joch we command a beautiful view of the Marmolata and, on the N., beyond the Langkofel, of the Zillertal glaciers. An agreeable digression may be made to the Belvedere (1 hr. there and back), see below and p. 392.

From the Joch the road descends in numerous curves (short-cuts for walkers) through Alpine pastures on the right bank of the Cordevole, with the curious Sasso di Cappello and the Sasso di Mezzodi rising on our right. Crossing the stream we reach (2½ hrs.) Arabba (5255'; Hôt. Araba, good; Pordoi Inn), a small village prettily situated at the foot of the Sella, at the junction of the road from Corvara via Campolongo (see p. 415).

From the (1 hr.) Campolongo Saddle (6165'; Dander's Inn) the Boè (see above) may be ascended in 5 hrs. with guide (comp. p. 380). — A new club-path leads to the S. from Arabba, through wood and pastures, finally ascending in zigzags over detritus to the (3 hrs.) Porta Vescova (6395'), between the Belvedere (5895'; ascent in 20 min.), on the right, and the Sasso di Mezzodi (6985'; ¾ hr.), on the left. We may descend through the Val di Fedaja, or proceed from the Belvedere by the Bindel-Weg to the (1 hr.) Bamberger Haus on the Fedaja Pass (p. 392).

Beyond Arabba we follow the W. side of the Buchenstein or Livinallongo Valley, with a view of the massive Civetta to the S.E. and a retrospect of the Sella group with the Boè. 1¼ hr. Pieve di Livinallongo or Buchenstein (p. 433). Thence via Andras and the Falsarego Pass to Cortina in 5 hrs., see p. 433.
72. From Predazzo via San Martino di Castrozza and Primiero to Tezze (Trent) or to Feltre (Venice).

52 or 46 M. From Predazzo to Primiero (26\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Diligence in summer twice daily in 11 hrs. (fare 6 K.); omnibus from Predazzo to San Martino every afternoon in summer in 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs. (7 K.). From Primiero to (19\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Fellre in 4 hrs., and to (23\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Tezze in 6\(\frac{1}{4}\) hrs., diligence in summer daily (open one-horse carriage preferable). One-horse carriage from Predazzo to Paneveggio (in 2 hrs.) 8, to Primiero (in 8 hrs.) 24, carr. and pair 40 K. Carr. and pair from Auer (Elefant) to Paneveggio (8 hrs.) 44 K.; from Cavalese to Paneveggio (3 hrs.) 21, from Paneveggio to San Martino di Castrozza (3 hrs.) 24 K.; one-horse carr. from S. Martino to Feltre (4 hrs.) 26, two-horse 40 K. Railway from Feltre to Venice in 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs.

From Neumarkt to (23\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.; diligence in 7 hrs.) Predazzo (3340'), see p. 390. The road follows the right bank of the Travignolo, at first level and afterwards ascending to the left (short-cut for walkers), to (3\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) the village of Bellamonte (4495'; two rustic inns), with the chapel of Madonna della Neve. We cross (1 M.) the Val Valazz, descending from the left, and then ascend through wood, round the rock-strewn flanks of the Dossaccio (6025'), which is crowned by a new fort, to (4 M.) —

8 M. Paneveggio (5055'; *Hôt. Paneveggio, pens. 71\(\frac{1}{2}-8\) K., generally crowded in July and Aug.), a frequented summer-resort, near fine woods. To the E. the Cimone della Pata and Cima di Vezzana (p. 396) tower majestically over the intervening green hills.

The ascent of the "Cima di Bocche (9915'; 3\(\frac{1}{2}-4\) hrs.; guide 6-8 K.) forms an interesting excursion via the Malga di Bocche; magnificent panorama of the Dolomites of the Fassa and Primiero from the top. — To Moena over the Lusia Pass, see p. 390 (marked path also from the Cima di Bocche to the Lusia Pass).

From Paneveggio to Cenencighe over the Valles Pass, 6 hrs., not very attractive (guide as far as the pass convenient). A road follows the right bank of the Travignolo, and passes on the right (without crossing the (40 min.) bridge leading to the Val Vezzana and the Rolle Pass (comp. p. 435). About 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. farther on the red-marked path via the Juri-brett Pass to San Pellegrino (p. 380) diverges to the left. We, however, keep to the right and beyond the Piano di Casoni (5835') ascend more rapidly to the Malga Valazz (6240') and the (1 hr.) Valls Pass (6666'; Italian frontier), between the Cima Valls (7569') on the right and the Mt. Predazzo (7475') on the left. We descend by a steep and stony cart-road through the Val di Valls to (2 hrs.) Falcede (4290'), in the Val Biois, and thence via (1\(\frac{1}{4}\) hr.) Forno di Canale to (1 hr.) Cenencighe (p. 435).

The route to San Martino over the Colbricon Pass (6240'), between the Cavallazza (7630'); ascended from the pass in 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr.; comp. p. 396) and the Colbricon (5830'), and then down past the Ces Alp (3 hrs.), is likewise interesting.

The road to San Martino (3-3\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs. on foot) crosses the Travignolo, and ascends in long windings (short-cuts following the telegraph-poles), through beautiful woods and afterwards over poor pastures, to the (4\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Rolle Pass (6510'; good inn), the watershed between the Adige and Brenta. The pass commands an imposing view of the Cimone della Pata (10,450'), a huge rocky pinnacle, the 'Matterhorn of the Dolomites', and of the jagged chain which extends to the Sass Maor.
The Monte Castellazzo (7655'; 1 hr. from the inn; guide desirable), to the E., affords the best survey of the Cimon della Pala and the Cima di Vezzana; farther to the N. tower the rocky Cima dei Bureloni (10,245) and Cima di Fiocobon (10,927).

The road now descends gradually to the Campo Fosse di Sopra, winds down a barrier of rock, crosses the Cismone, and leads through wood in windings (short-cuts by the old bridle-path), to (5 1/2 p.m.) —

18 M. San Martino di Castrozza (4740'), originally a monastery, beautifully situated in a richly wooded basin at the foot of the Dolomites (*Panzer’s Dolomiten-Hotel, R. from 3, pens. 11-12 K., generally crowded in the height of summer, rooms should be ordered in advance; *Alpenrose, R. 3-5, pens. 8-12 K.; *V. Toffol’s Hotel, R. 2-4, pens. 8-12 K.; Hot. Cimone, kept by Giov. Toffol, R. 2-3, pens. 7-8 K., fair; Alb. Rosetta-Bonetti, R. 2, pens. 7 K.). 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 Cavallazza, Cima di Colbricon, and Tognola, to the N. the Cimone della Pala, to the E. the Pala di S. Martino, the Cima di Ball and Sass Maor, which are bathed at sunset in a bright red glow. Rich flora.

Walks, mostly leading through wood, and well provided with waymarks, guide-posts, and benches. — From the bridge across the Cismone to the W. of the Dolomites Hotel and by the ‘Via Cigolera’ to the ravine of Cigolero; returning via the Alp Fratella to the highroad and back to San Martino (1 1/2 hrs.). — From the Cismone bridge to the right through meadows and wood to the Alp Ces (5415'), commanding a striking view of the Rosetta, Cima di Ball, and Sass Maor (finest by evening-light; there and back 2 hrs.). — By the Rolle Pass road to the (1 1/2 hrs.) Madonna-Bank, returning by the Jägersteig (Via Cacciatore, 5600-5900') high up on the slope of the Rosetta (2 1/2-3 hrs., including the Kaiserweg 4 1/2 hrs.). — Beyond the passage through the old monastery across meadows to the Villa Crescini and the Villa Koch and thence to the Val di Roda (keeping on the right bank), there and back 3 hrs.

Mountain Ascents (guides, Mich. Bettég, Antonio, Matteo, and Giov. Tevernavo, Gius. Faoro, Bart. Zagonel, Dom. Scala, Gius. Predell, Fort. Broch, Gioacchino Marin, and Gius. Zecchini; comp. p. 397). To the W. are the Cavallazza (7630'); 3 hrs.; guide 6 K.), the Tognazza (7240'); 3 hrs.; guide 6 K.), and the Tognola (7900'); 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 6 K.), all three easily ascended. — To the E. are the *Rosetta (8990'), ascended via the Rosetta Pass (see below) in 3 1/2-4 hrs. (guide 10 K.), or from the (3 hrs.) Rifugio Rosetta in 1 1/2-2 hrs., and the *Cima di Fradusta (9610'), from the Rifugio Rosetta in 3 hrs. (guide 12 K.), neither difficult. — The *Cimone della Pala (10,450); first ascended by Mr. Whitwell in 1870), from the Rifugio Rosetta in 4 1/2-5 hrs. (or direct from San Martino by the Passeg Betega in 6-7 hrs., a difficult climb, to be attempted by thoroughly experienced mountaineers only (guide 24 K.). — The higher Cima di Vezzana (10,465'); 4 hrs.; guide 16 K.), from the Rifugio via the Travignolo Pass (c. 9185), is less difficult. — The Cima di Ball (9195') is ascended by the Val di Roda and the Passo di Ball (see below) in 5-6 hrs. (difficult; guide 14 K.). — The Pala di San Martino (9830') may be scaled from San Martino through the Val di Roda and by the Pala Glacier in 5-6 hrs. (guide 28 K.; very difficult) — The Sass Maor (Sasso Maggiore, 9240'); 6 hrs.; guide 22 K.), ascended via the Val della Vecchia, is very difficult. The Cima della Madonna, the W. peak (9025') of the latter, is considered the hardest ascent of the Pala group (guide 24 K.; both peaks 30 K.).

Passes from San Martino. To the PRAVITALE HUT (p. 398), 6-7 hrs. (guide to Primiero 14 K.). An easy and highly attractive route leads over the Rosetta Pass (8375'), a little above which lies the Rifugio Rossetta (8530';
inn in summer), and the Fradusta or Pravitale Pass (8365'). The ascent of the Fradusta (p. 396) may be combined with this expedition (1½ hr. more). Descent from the Pravitale Hut to Primiero, 3 hrs. — Another route (4½ hrs.; guide S.K.) leads over the arduous Passo di Ball (8040'; for adepts only), between the Cima Pravitale and the Cima di Ball. — To the Canali Hut (p. 395), 7½ hrs. (guide to Primiero 17 K.), very attractive. We proceed over the Rosetta Pass and the interesting Pala Plateau, crossing the Forcella di Miel (8325') and Forcella dei Canali (8190') to the Canali Hut. — To Agordo, we cross the Pala Plateau as above; thence down either via Forcella di Miel and the Val di San Lucano to Toibon and (10 hrs.; with guide) Agordo (p. 435); or via the Forcella Cesurette (5930') to the Val di San Lucano (or to Gares). — To FORNO DI CANALE, 8-9 hrs. (guide 18 K.), via the Rosetta Pass, the Comelle Pass (5395'), and the Val delle Comelle, a grand but difficult route, for adepts only.

A bridle-path (guide desirable, 10 K.) leads from San Martino to the W. via the Tognola Alpe (6510') and through the Val Sorda to (5 hrs.) Caoria (2680'; Inn, dirty), in the Val di Canale, watered by the Vanoi, at the N.E. base of the Cima d'Asa (9540'). The last may be ascended via the Forcella di Val Regana (6705') in 0½-7 hrs. (guide 14 K.; Tabarro of Caoria); easy descent to Pieve Tesino (p. 402). A cart-track leads through the Val Cia, or upper valley of the Vanoi, via (1 hr.) Capriolo, whence easy passes (Forcella di Sadole, 7 hrs.; Forcella di Coido, 8 hrs.) lead to the N. to Fredazzo (p. 390), to the (2 hrs.) Malga Sotiede Bassa (5020'), whence we may proceed to the W. over the Passo di Lagorai (7770) to (7 hrs.) Tesero (p. 390), or to the S.W. over the Passo Cinque Croci (6635') to the (3 hrs.) Rifugio ai Cenone (good inn), in the Val Campelle, and on to (4 hrs.) Borgo (p. 401), or to the S.E. over the Forcella Magna (6665') to the Grigno Valley and (5 hrs.) Pieve Tesino (p. 402). — A road descends the valley from Caoria, on the left bank of the Vanoi, to (3½ M.) Canale San Bovo (2488'; Stella, well spoken of). Thence over the Brocon Pass (mule 7 K.) to Castel Tesino, see p. 402; to Imer in the Primiero Valley (p. 398) over the saddle of Grobera (3245'; bad inn), cart-road in 2 hrs. The valley farther down (Val Cortello) contracts into an impassable ravine, and joins the Val di Cismone below Pontet (p. 398).

The road follows the W. side of the Cismone valley, at first through wood, and then descends on the shadeless hillside, high above the river, into the beautiful Val Primiero. To the E. tower the rocky pinnacles of the Rosetta, the Cima di Ball, and the Sass Maor (Sasso Maggiore); to the S. the Vette di Feltre and Monte Pavione. Finally we cross the Cismone to (7½ M.) Sior (1 M.) —

26½ M. Fiera di Primiero (2350'; *Hôt. Gilli, R. 2 K.; *Aquila Nera, R. 1½-2, pens. 6-7 K.; *Hôt. Orsinger, R. 1½-2½, board 4½ K.), the capital of the valley, with an early-Gothic church. The environs are rendered extremely picturesque by the contrast between the rich southern vegetation (maize, chestnuts, mulberries, etc.) and the huge barren peaks of the Dolomites on the N.

Excellent surveys of the charming valley are obtained from a cross, 10 min. above the village, to the W. (ascent to the right by the church) and from the Belvedere (4290'), 2 hrs. to the N.E., beyond Transacqua.

Excursions (guides: Enrico Tatscher, Girol. Trotter, Ernesto Torci, and Saverio Zorzi; comp. also p. 396). To the N.W. via Sior (see above) to the (2½ hrs.) picturesque Calaita Lake (5220'), and thence in 2½ hrs. to the top of the Cima d'Arzon (7580'), a splendid point of view. — To the S.E. to (1½ hrs.) San Giovanni (3870) and thence to the (25 min.) top of the Cordogne (4383), the culminating point of the ridge between the Noana and the Cismone; fine view over the deep Val Noana towards the Vette di Feltre. — The Val di Noana, a wild and imposing ravine, which joins the valley of the Cismone at Imer (p. 398), is sufficiently seen by ascending
IV. R.72.—Maps, pp.396, 390. PRIMIERO.

the cart-track through it for 1 hr. Farther on it forks into the Val Nagaon on the right, through which a route leads over the Passo di Finestra (5800') to Feltre (p. 432), and the Val Asinozza on the left, at the head of which rise the Sasso di Mur (Monte Gimonega, 8365'); 9 hrs. from Primiero; guide 24 K.) and the Pò di Sagon (8165'; 8 hrs.; guide 16 K.); see p. 436. — The Monte Pampione (7665'), the highest summit of the Vette di Feltre, may be ascended from Imèr or Monte Croce (see below) via the Agnerolla Alp (5165') in 5 hrs. (guide 10 K.). Superb view and rich flora.

To the (2'/4 hr.) Castel La Pietra (3410'), see p. 436. Thence a route ascends the imposing Val Canali, passing the Villa Welsperg (*View) and the Matiga Canali, to the (2'/2 hrs.) Canali Hut (5840'); *Inn in summer) grandly situated at the precipitous head of the valley. This hut is the starting-point for the Cima di Sedole (7935'), Cima delle Lede (8145'), and Cima di Lastei (9350'), these three moderately difficult; Cima di Fradusta (9610'), Cima Miestorna (9345'), not difficult; Cima dell'Alberghetto (8240'), difficult; Cima del Coro (8880'), very difficult; Croda Grande (9215') and Sasso d'Ortega (6880'), neither very difficult; Pala della Madonna (6340') and Sasso Cavallera (Cima d'Oltro, 7925'), both very difficult. — Passes from the Canali Hut. Over the Forcella dei Canali (8490') and Forcella di Miel (8325') to the Val di San Lucano and (7 hrs.) Agordo (p. 436; guide 20 K.); or from the Forcella di Miel to the W., across the plateau to the Rosetta Pass (p. 396) and (6 hrs.) San Martino. — The shortest routes to Agordo (6 hrs.; guide 10 K.) lead either over the Forcella delle Mughe (7470'), between the Sasso d'Ortega and the Pala della Madonna, and over the Passo di Luna (6640') to (4 hrs.) Prassanes (p. 436); or over the Forcella d'Oltro (6910'), between the Pala della Madonna and the Cima d'Oltro, to (3 hrs.) Gosaldo (p. 436) and (3 hrs.) Agordo (p. 435).

To the left from the Val Canali (see above) diverges the Val Pravitale or Pradidale, a wild glen containing a small lake surrounded by lofty limestone peaks. A good path ascends this valley to the (4-1/2 hrs. from Primiero) Praditale Hut (7665'; provision-depot), the starting-point for the following ascents: Cima dei Canali (9335') and Cima Wilma (9070'), both very difficult; Cima di Fradusta (9610'), not difficult; Pala di San Martino (9380'), very difficult; Cima Immink (9475'), moderately difficult; Cima di Pravitale (8080'), difficult; Cima di Val di Roda (9105') and Cima di Bott (9490'), neither difficult; Sass Maor (5240'), very difficult. — An easy route (marked) leads from the Praditale Hut over the Fradusta or Pravitale Pass (7365') to the Rosetta Hut and (5 hrs.) San Martino. Over the Passo di Bait (8040') to (3'/2 hrs.) San Martino, descent difficult, not advisable for any but experts (comp. p. 397). From the Praditale Hut to Agordo, 8 hrs. (with guide), via the Fradusta Pass, Forcella di Miel. and Val di San Lucano; comp. p. 436. Over the Fradusta Pass and the Forcella Cesurette (p. 397) to Gares and Forno di Canale (p. 435), 7 hrs. (with guide).

From Primiero to the Val Sugana, 12'/2 hrs. Carriage-road via Imèr and the Gobbera Saddle to (3'/2 hrs.; diligence daily in 3 hrs.) Canale San Bovo (p. 397); thence via Ronco to the (3'/2 hrs.) Brocon Pass (p. 402), and descend to (3 hrs.) Piere di Tesino and (2'/2 hrs.) Strigno on the Val Sugana Railway (p. 402). — Over the Cereda Pass to Agordo (7 hrs.; guide 12 K.), see p. 436.

The road to Feltre and Tezze leads along the right bank of the Cismon, via Messano, Imèr (2200'), opposite the mouth of the Val di Noana (p. 397), and Masì d'Imèr (where the bridle-path to Canale San Bovo via Gobbera ascends to the right), to the (4'/4 M.) Ponte San Silvestro (1930'). Here we cross to the left bank and follow the romantic gorge of the Val Schenero to the (2'/4 M.) custom-house of Monte Croce or Pontet (1830'; Inn), on the Italian frontier. To the left, built into the rock, is an Italian fort. Thence a fine road, in many places hewn in the rock, high above the Cismon, leads past the mouth of the Vanoi (p. 397) and below the old Castell
Schenere (to the left). Beyond (41/4 M.) Le Moline we cross to the right bank by the Ponte d'Oltra (1345'); 29/4 M. farther on we recross by the Ponte della Serra (1240'; small Italian fort), and descend to (21/4 M.) —

401/2 M. Fonzaso (1080'; Albergo Sant' Antonio, mediocre; Angelo), a small town situated at the foot of Mte. Avena (4775') in a wide valley strewn with débris. Here the road forks, the left branch leading via Arten to (51/2 M.; 46 M.) Feltre (p. 432); while the right branch descends the valley of the Cismone, crosses the river, and ascends to Arsie and Fastro. Farther on it passes through some extensive fortifications, descends in long windings to Primolano (p. 402), and crosses the Austrian frontier to the railway-station of (111/2 M.; 52 M.) Tezze (p. 402).

73. From Trent to Bassano through the Val Sugana.

711/2 M. Val Sugana Railway from Trent to Tezze, 431/2 M., in 21/2-31/2 hrs. (fares 6 K. 70, 4 K. 50, 2 K. 30 h.); Diligence from Tezze to Bassano, 23 M., twice daily in 4 hrs. (3 fr. 75 c.; carr. and pair 16 fr.); also motor-cars in 11/4 hr. Railway from Bassano to Venice, 53 M., in 21/2-31/2 hrs.

Trent (640'), see p. 346. For about 11/4 M. the line follows the S. Railway, with the lofty Sardagna Waterfall to the right, then it turns towards the E., and crosses the fertile valley of the Adige by means of a viaduct, 1 M. in length, with 122 arches, which ascends slightly in a double curve. Fine view to the N. and S. of the valley with its picturesque mountain-boundaries, and of Trent nestling at the base of the Kalisberg. The line turns to the S. at the end of the viaduct, and, ascending more rapidly (2:100) on the slope of the Marsola, describes a wide loop and enters the spiral tunnel of San Rocco (400 yds. long), from which it emerges in a N. direction. — 51/2 M. Villazzano (920'), below the village of that name (p. 347), with numerous villas. A series of cuttings now carries the line along the slope, and, traversing lofty embankments over the Valmigra and Salè streams, we reach (8 M.) Povo (1080'), where the line enters the lower Fersina Valley. 91/2 M. Ponte Alto (1155'), near the waterfall mentioned at p. 347. The valley contracts to a wild ravine, in which four tunnels are traversed. Between the third and fourth is the station of (11 M.) Civezzano; above, to the left, are the village with its Gothic church and the forts of Cantanghel and Civezzano. — 13 M. Roncogno (1390'; Stella), the first place in the upper level of the valley, is situated opposite the entrance of the Val di Pine.

The pretty Val di Pine, formerly inhabited by Germans, is worth a visit (a day's trip from Trent; carr. and pair there and back 20 K.). The road passes Cirè and Maso Bariselli (to the left the road to Civezzano, see above), and ascends the left bank in windings to (3 M.) Negarè (2225'). Farther on it passes Fornace (left) and the old church of San Mauro and leads via Tresila and Baselga to the (4 M.) pretty Lago della Serraia (3195'; * Ab. at Pavone and Ab. alla Tea, in Serraia, at the lower end). Passing the (1/4 M.) smaller Lago delle Piazze (3320'), we next reach (11/2 M.) the hamlet of La Varda (3345'; two inns), at the mouth of the Val di Regnano (p. 400).
From this point an easy pass leads to the S.E. over the Passo del Redebus (4800') to (2 hrs.) Palai (see below). — A cart-track leads to the N.W. along the N. side of the Val di Regnano to (2 hrs.) Segonzano, with its interesting clay-pyramids (inn at Stedro), whence we cross the Avisio to (1½ hr.) Pawor. Road hence via Cembra (2170'; Lanzinger), Lisignago, and Verla to (3 M.) Lavis (p. 346).

The railway proceeds to the broad and fertile valley, enclosed by finely formed mountains, to —

15½ M. Pergine (1555'; Buffet; Hôtel Pergine, pens. from $1/2 K.), on the watershed between the Adige and the Brenta. The village (1575'; Hôtel Voltolini; Al Ponte Marcetello, Cavalletto, both unpretending), with 3000 inhab., is charmingly situated, 1/2 M. from the station, at the mouth of the Val Fierozzo. It is commanded by the old Castel Pergine, or Persen (2215'; fine view from the tower).

In Montagnaga (2800'; Corona; Alb. Toller), 6 M. to the N. of Pergine, is the frequented pilgrimage-church of Madonna di Piè or di Caravaggio (2 M. from Nogare; see p. 399; 3 M. from Serraia).

The Val Fierozzo or Val Persina (in the local dialect Val dei Mòcheni), which here stretches to the N.E., contains several German-speaking communities in the midst of an Italian population: Gereut, Eicheti, St. Franz, St. Felix, and Palai. A visit to this pretty valley is recommended. The road ascends to (3 M.) Canezza (1375'), crosses the stream, and reaches (1½ M.) Gereut, Ital. Frassilongo (2730'; Holzer). Thence mostly through wood, past St. Franz, with its charmingly situated little church (opposite the prettily situated Sant' Orsola or Eichberg), and St. Felix (3680'), two hamlets of the parish of Fiorus (Fierozzo), to (4½ M.) Palai or Palà (4600'; accommodation at the cure's), at the head of the valley. Thence to the top of the Scharmspitze (1860'; 3½ hrs.), attractive. From Palai to (1½ hr.) La Varda in the Val Piè, see above.

The road from Pergine to Levico (6 M.) skirts the Lago di Levico (1445'), but the footpath along the ridge between this lake and the Lago di Caldonazzo, via Ischia, Tenna, and the ruined castle of Brenta, to (2½ hrs.) Levico, is far preferable and commands charming views.

The railway now gradually descends to the S. through a fertile region, once the bed of a lake but reclaimed for agriculture at the beginning of the 19th century. To the right appears the village of Susa, on the slope of the Chegol (p. 348), and in the background behind us rise the Brenta peaks. At (17½ M.) San Cristoforo (1485'; *Paoli's Inn, pens. 5-6 K.), with its venerable little church, the line reaches the Lago di Caldonazzo (1470'; 2½ M. long), surrounded by woods. It then skirts its W. bank to (20 M.) Calceranica (1480'), at its S.W. end. The village of that name (Alb. al Pesce), with the oldest church in the valley, lies ½ M. to the S.

From Calceranica a steep path descends by Vigolo-Vattaro (2380'; inn) and Valsorda to (3 hrs.) the station of Matarello (p. 348): a good cart-track (yellow marks), with fine views of the valley of the Adige, also descends to the right from Valsorda to (3½ hrs.) Trent.

Quitting the lake the railway slightly ascends to (21½ M.) Caldonazzo (1530'; buffet), a station 3/4 M. to the N. of the village (1605'; Hôtel Caldonazzo; Due Spade), with a ruined castle.

To Lavarone and Lusebna, a pleasant excursion (diligence from Caldonazzo to Lavarone daily in 3 hrs., 2 K.; carr. from Caldonazzo to Lavarone, incl. fee, 12-15 K.). From Caldonazzo we ascend the Val Cenua by a good winding road, often hewn through the rock, to the (3¾ M.) Stanga Inn (2705'; toll 6 h.) and to (3¾ M., 7½ M. from Caldonazzo)
to Bassano.  

LEVICO.  Map, p.388.—IV. R.73. 401

Lavarone, Ger. Lafraun (3840'; *Grand-Hôtel Lavarone, R. 2-6, pens. 9-12 K.; *Hôt. du Lac, R. 2-5, B. 1/4, D. & K.; Hôt. Alpino; Leon d'Oro), with a small lake, finely situated on the watershed between the Brenta and Astico, and frequented as a summer-resort. We then follow the new road, passing Giongoi and Gaspari, both belonging to Cappella (Albergo Caneppele; Alb. Nazionale), which lies to the right, and skirt the W. side of the deep Riotorto ravine to (4'/2 M.) the Monte Rovere Inn (Ger. Eichberg; 4145'), whence we follow the E. side of the gorge, chiefly through wood, to (3 M.) Luserna, (Ger. Lusarn (4370'; Andreas Hofer Inn), situated on a bleak plateau (1000 inhab.; lace-making school). [From this point a mule-track descends to the S.E. along the wooded slope of the Oberleiten and through the Val Torra to (2 hrs.) Castote, the Austrian frontier-village, in the Val d'Astico, whence a road runs via San Pietro Val d'Astico to (3'/2 M.) Pedemontana (to Asiago, see p. 403).] From Luserna we return to (1 hr.) Monte Rovere (see above), and descend a steep bridle-path on the slope of the Cimone (5000'; ascended from Monte Rovere in 2'/4 hr.) to the Val della Zesta and (2 hrs.) Caldonazzo. Or from Lavarone we may descend by a new road (diligence to Rovereto daily in 3 hrs.) to the S.W. to (3'/2 M.) San Sebastiano (4270'; inn) and via the charming village of Costa (inn) to (3 M.) Folgaria (3770'; Hôt. Folgaria; Albergo Alpino), in a verdant basin; thence in windings (short-cuts for walkers) to (6 M.) the station of Calliano (p. 343). The Cornetto (Hornberg, 6730'; fine view) may be ascended from Folgaria in 3, or from San Sebastiano in 2'/2 hrs. (thence in 2'/4 hr. to the top of the Becco di Filadonna; see p. 340). — A bridle-path leads to the S. from Folgaria to (1'/4 hr.) Serrada (4050'; Cuccatore, fair), on the margin of the deep Val Terragnolo, through which a path (steep at first) descends to (2'/2 hrs.) Rovereto (p. 348). The ascent of Mte. Pinocchio (5280') from Serrada is attractive (1'/2 hr.). — To Asiago (5'/2-6 hrs.; diligence from Lavarone 4 times weekly in 5 hrs.). From Monte Rovere (see above) a fine road leads to (3 M.) Vezzena (4600'; Inn), beautifully situated amid luxuriant Alpine meadows. [Excursions may be made hence to the Cima di Vezena or Pizzo di Leivo (6280'; 1'/4 hr.), the Cima Mandriola (6715'; 2 hrs.), Mte. Verena (6625'; 2'/2 hrs.), and Luserna (1'/2 hr.).] Beyond Vezzena we proceed through the Val d'Assa, via the Osteria del Termine (4305'; Italian frontier), Osteria del Ghettele (3710'), and Campovero, to (13 M.) Asiago (p. 403).

The railway runs to the N.E. from Caldonazzo and crosses the Brenta, the discharge of the Lago di Caldonazzo. Above us, to the left, lies Tenno (p. 400).

24 M. Levico (1640'; 5600 inhab.), with the Baths of the same name (*Grand-Hôtel Kurhaus, pens. 12-14 K.; *Eden Hotel, pens. 7-8 K.; Hôt. Bellevue et de Russie, pens. 7-8 K.; Alb. Voltolini; *Germania, pens. 7 K.; Concordia; Corona; Pens. Villa Pruner; Villa Bosco), with springs containing arsenic, much patronized by Italians in summer. Visitor's tax 6 K., for a stay of more than 4 days.

The springs rise at the baths of Vetriolo (4675'; *Grand-Hôtel des Alpes, R. 3-6, board 8 K.; Grand-Hôtel Milan, R. 3-5, board 7 K.; Hôtel Monte Fronte, recommended to passing tourists; Alb. Trento; Alb. all' Armento), situated on a terrace of the Mte. Fronte, to the N. (road, 3 hrs.; footpath, 2'/2 hrs.; carriage and pair from Levico station 20, there and back 28 K.; small mountain-carriage 7 or 10, mule 4 or 7 K.). Pretty walks and views. The ascents of the Semperspitze (6080'; 1 hr.), Cima Panarotta (6570'; 1'/2 hr.), and Cima Pravort (1930'; 3 hrs.) are interesting. A pleasant path through pine-woods descends from Vetriolo via Vignola to (2 hrs.) Fergine (p. 400).

At this point begins the fertile Val Sugana proper, with its vineyards and mulberry-trees. The railway skirts the left bank of the Brenta as it descends the valley. To the left is the ruined castle

BAEDEKER'S Eastern Alps. 11th Ed.
of Selva, and above it appears Vetrilo (p. 401). — 26 M. Barco, whence a pleasant excursion may be made into the Val di Selva (see below; to the Baths, 2½ hrs.). Beyond (28 M.) Novaedo the Brenta is crossed twice. 30 M. Roncesgno-Marter (1365') is the station (omnibus) for Roncesgno (1665'; *Grand-Hôtel des Bains & Park Hotel, with a large park, pens. 11-14 K.; resident physician; Stella & Moro, R. 2-3, pens. 6½-8 K.), with arsenical springs. — We then cross the Brenta to —

33 M. Borgo di Val Sugana (1245'; Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. Val Sugana, R. 1½-2½, pens. 6-8 K.; Croce Bianca), with 4400 inhab., the Roman Ausugum. On a height to the N. are the ruins of Castel Telvana, high above which are the remains of the Castello di San Pietro. To the S. are the Cima Dieci (7270') and the Cima Dodici (see below).

A road leads from Borgo to the S. to (1½ M.) Olle (1585'), at the entrance to the Val di Sella, in which (6 M.) lies a *Stabilimento Subalpino (2855'), with lime and magnesia waters; near it is a large stalactite cavern, the Grotta di Costalda (3 hrs. there and back). The Cima Dodici (7670'), fatiguing, is ascended from Olle in 6 hrs. with guide.

From Borgo over the Passo Cinque Croci to Caoria, see p. 397.

Beyond Borgo the railway returns to the left bank of the Brenta and crosses the broad gravelly channel of the Ceggio. 36 M. Castelnuovo. The Maso and the Chiепenna are crossed. 36½ M. Vill'Agnedo-Strigno (1145'; Aquila). Above, to the N., is the handsome château of Ivano, belonging to Count Wolkenstein.

From Strigno to Primiero (11 hrs.). The road (omnibus to Pieve Tesino, 2 K.) leads via Strigno and Bienen, in the Val Chięppena, to (6 M.) Pieve Tesino (2925'; *Hôt. Tesino, R. 1½-2, pens. from 5 K.; Sole; guide, Seb. Marchetto). It then descends into the Val Tesino, crosses the Grigno, and remounts to (2 M.) Castel Tesino (2950'; M. Braus), where the women wear a picturesque costume. — From Pieve Tesino a bridle-track leads round the W. slopes of the Mte. Agaro (6780') to the (3 hrs.) Brocon Pass (5305'; poor inn), descends (steep and shadeless) by the (9½ hr.) Pian dei Cavalli (rfts.) and Ronco to (2 hrs.) Canale San Bovo (p. 397), and then crosses the Gobbera Saddle (p. 397) to (3 hrs.) Primiero (p. 397). — The Cima d'Asta (3345') may be ascended from Pieve Tesino in 5-6 hrs., with guide, via Val Tolva and the Forcella di Val Regana (6700'); fatiguing, but devoid of danger; descent to Caoria (p. 397).

39 M. Ospedaletto. Skirting the base of the Cima Laste (5505'), on which, high up, is the curious natural bridge known as Ponte dell'Orco, we next reach (43½ M.) Grigno (755'), where the Grigno issues from the Val Tesino. — 48½ M. Tezze (740'), ¼ M. to the S. of the village of that name (inn), is the present terminus of the railway, with the Austrian custom-house.

The Road to Bassano (carriages, see p. 399; railway under construction) crosses the Italian frontier (custom-house) to —

3 M. Primolano (710'; Posta, unpretending), a poor village, remarkable for its confined situation. A road to the N., on which is a large new fort, ascends in windings to Primiero and Feltre (pp. 397, 432), while the Bassano road enters the *Canale di Brenta, a wild and imposing ravine, bounded by lofty precipices. In a rocky grotto,
to Bassano. Bassano IV. Route 73. 403

100' above the road, are the ruins of the old fortress of Covolo, now inaccessible. On the opposite height (4\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. from Primolano) lies the village of Enego (2580'); Tre Pini; Aquila), whence a bridle-path leads to (6\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs.) Asiago (see below). About 3 M. farther on the road crosses the Cismone, descending from the Val Primiero (p. 397). The village of Cismone is 3/4 M. lower down.

13\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Carpanè (485'; Cavallino). Opposite, at the mouth of the Val Frenzela, lies Valstagna, with straw-hat factories.

A bridle-path ascends the wild and romantic Val Frenzela via Buso (with a church and inn), Ronchi (road beyond this point), and Gahtio (3575'), to (5 hrs.) Asiago (3275'; *Croce Bianca; Alb. alle Alpi; Rota), the chief place (2000 inhab.) of the Sette Comuni, with two churches, a number of handsome buildings, and a museum of prehistoric and other antiquities. The Sette Comuni are seven isolated German parishes in the midst of an Italian population. By the Italian savants of the 16th cent. the inhabitants were considered to be descendants of the Cimbri, who were defeated by Marius at Vercolle in the year 101 B.C. Down to 1797 the Sette Comuni formed a small republic under the protection of Venice. Most of the 30,000 inhabitants of this bleak upland plain now speak Italian only. — The nearest railway-station to Asiago is (15 M.) Arsiero (1170'; Colonna d'Oro; Alb. Bortolan), the terminus of the line to Schio (p. 348; 12 M., in 70 min.) and (3\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Vicenza (see Baedeker's Northern Italy). To reach it we proceed to the S.W. to Canove, cross the deep Val d'Assa, and, beyond (1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr.) Roana, descend via Roteo and Castelletto to (2 hrs.) Pedescale, in the Val d'Asiago (p. 401). Here we turn to the left for (1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr.) Arsiero. — An interesting route leads to the S.E. of Asiago over the Campo di Mezzavia (3350'), at the N. base of the Mt. Bertisaya (4459'; ascent recommended; 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) hr., through the Val de' Bonati), to (6 hrs.) Bassano (see below).

From Carpanè to (3\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Bassano (see below) there is a road on the right bank of the Brenta also, via Oliero, Campolongo, and Campese. — An interesting visit may be paid to the Grottoes of Oliero, from which the Oliero issues shortly before it falls into the Brenta (tickets of admission at the Cartoleria Righetti at Bassano; guide, Giov. Bonato).

Beyond (19\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Solagna (430') the ravine at length expands, and we obtain a view of the extensive olive-clad plain of (3\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) —

28 M. (7\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. from Trent) Bassano (420'; Albergo Sant' Antonio, near the chief piazza, R. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) fr.; Mondo, both very fair), a finely-situated town (7600 inhab.), with old ivy-clad walls. The Municipal Museum contains several pictures by the Da Ponte family of artists, who are usually surnamed Bassano, after their native place. The Cathedral contains pictures by Jacopo Bassano. Near the N.W. gate is the old castle of the Ghibelline tyrant Ezzelino, part of which is now occupied by the 'arciprete' (view). The promenades surrounding the town afford fine views of the Alps and of the foaming Brenta, which is spanned by a picturesque wooden bridge. — The Villa Parolini, in the suburb of Borgo Leone, stands in a beautiful park.

Railway from Bassano via (9\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Cittadella to (30 M.) Padua and (53 M.) Venice, see Baedeker's Northern Italy.
74. From Franzensfeste to Lienz. Pustertal.

66½ M. RAILWAY in 2½-4 hrs. (fares 8 K. 60, 6 K. 50, 4 K. 20 h.; express 11 K. 20, 8 K. 40, 5 K. 50 h.) — The Pustertal, one of the longest valleys in Tyrol, consists of the valleys of the Rienz and the upper Drau or Drau, separated by the low saddle of Toblach. The scenery is pleasing, but has no claim to grandeur except at a few points. Between Niederdorf and Lienz the bold crags of the Dolomites are visible from time to time beyond the green hills enclosing the valley. The Ampezzo-Tal, Ahrental, Isel-Tal, Molltal, and other lateral valleys afford many beautiful excursions.

Franzensfeste (2450'), see p. 265. The train passes through the fortifications (rail. station) and crosses the Eisak by an iron bridge supported by six piers of granite, 200 yds. in length and 260' above the impetuous torrent in the gorge beneath (below, to the left, is the old Ladritsch Bridge). Beyond Aicha is a tunnel 285 yds. long, at the exit from which we obtain a view of the Plose to the S., with the Schlern in the background (p. 384). At (3 M.) Schabs the line passes through several cuttings, and turns to the left into the Pustertal, watered by the Rienz. On the right is the castle of Rodeneck (see below).

5 M. Mühlbach (2475'; *Sonne, with garden, R. 2, D. 2½, pens. 5½-7 K.; Linde, unpretending), a considerable village in a sheltered situation at the mouth of the Valser-Tal, is a summer-resort. On the left bank of the Rienz, 1½ M. to the E., are the small baths of Bachgart (3020'; *Inn, pens. 5-6 K.).

Excursions (guides, W. Hausberger of Mühlbach and B. Graf of Vals). — Pretty views may be enjoyed from the Strasshof (1 M. to the W.), from the Linnerhof (1½ M. to the S.), from (3 M.) Spinges (3625'), a village known from the battle in 1797, and from (3 M.) the castle of Rodeneck (2920'; Hirsch). — An easy and attractive ascent is that of the Alte Karl (6695'; 4 hrs. via Spinges and the Villa Defregger; guide not indispensable), which commands an excellent view of the Dolomites. — Another is that of the Astjoch (Grabnerberg, 7210'; 5 hrs.; guide 5 K., via the Lüsener Alp), which commands a view of the Tauern, the Dolomites, etc. (comp. p. 408). — The Gitsch (5390'), easily ascended via (1½ hr.) Meransen (4650'; rustic inn) in 3½ hrs. (guide 5 K.), is also interesting; fine view to the S.

A road leads through the Valser-Tal, past (3 M.) Bad Vals, to (2½ M.) Vals (4440'; inn), whence the Wilde Kreuzspitze (10,280'; 5½-6 hrs.) may be ascended (guide 10, with descent to Pfirsch 16 K.; comp. p. 221). We proceed via the Fann Alp (5625') to the (2 hrs.) point where the valley forks (6310'), and thence either ascend to the left via the (2 hrs.) Wilde See to the (1½-2 hrs.) top, or follow the Vals stream farther up to the (1½ hr.) shelter-hut on the Fannalpenboden (7570'), whence a steep climb to the left brings us to the (3 hrs.) top. — An easy but uninteresting pass leads from Vals over the Valser-Joch (6340') to (4 hrs.; guide 7 K.) Mauts (p. 265). Over the Sandjoch (8680') to (9 hrs.; guide 12 K.) Kematen in the Pfitscher-Tal, see p. 221.

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. — 10 M. Vintl (2495'), near the village of Nieder-Vintl (*Post, pens. 4-5 K.), at the mouth of the Pfullers-Tal.

A road leads through the picturesque Pfunders-Tal to (¾ hr.) Weidental (2820; inn) and (1½ hr.) Pfunders (3780'; Untervirts, unpretending; guides Leo Huber, Franz Knollseisen), a prettily-situated village. Thence
via Dan (5020'; inn), the Weitenberg Alp (6690), and the Pfluers-Joch (8445') to (6-7 hrs.) Kematen in the Pflütscher-Tal, see p. 221 (guide 10 K.); via Dan, Engberg Alp, and Gliedder-Schartl (8640'), or via Dan, Eisbrugg Alp, and Unter Weisszint-Scharte (9610'), to the Wiener-Hütte (p. 221), 7 hrs., guide 10 K. to Lappbach by the Pflütscher-Joch, Riegler-Joch, or Eisbruck-Joch, see p. 223. The Hochfeiler (11,560') is ascended via Dan, the Obere Weisszint-Scharte, and Wiener-Hütte in 9 1/2 hrs. (trying; guide 16, with descent to Pflütsch 20 K.; comp. p. 221).

The *Eidechsspitze (3860'), ascended from Vintl in 6 hrs., is very attractive. From the road to Ober-Vintl the route diverges (1/4 hr.) to the left, passes (40 min.) the green hill seen from Vintl, and reaches (1 1/2 hr.) the prettily situated village of Terenten (3940'; Hasenwirt). Thence we ascend through the Terenten-Tal (marked path; guide 10 K., not indispensable for adepts) to the (4-4 1/2 hrs.) summit, which commands a splendid view.

The train crosses the Rienza. To the left are the villages of Ober-Vintl, St. Sigmund (where some trains stop), and Kiens (2560'; Stemberger); to the right lie the small sulphur-baths of Istern. 14 M. Ehrenbarg (2580'; Burger), with a chateau of Count Künigl. Several deep cuttings. Near (18 M.) St. Lorenzen or St. Laurenzen (2665'; *Rose, R. 1-2, pens. 4-5 K.; Mondschein; Post; Sonne; Schifferegger; Rössl; Pens. Villa Wildberg, with baths), a summer-resort, the train crosses the Gader (p. 412). To the right is the dilapidated convent of Sonnenburg; on a rock to the left the ruined Michaelsburg.

20 M. Bruneck (2725'; *Post, R. 2 1/2-3 K.; *Hôt. Tirol, R. 2-3, pens. from 7 1/2 K.; *Hôt. Bruneck, near the station, pens. 5-8 K.; Niederbach, at the station; Hirsch; Adler, clean; Lamm; Restaurant Blitzburg, beside the station, with garden; Mahl's Café, Stadtgasse 77), the chief place in the W. Pustertal (2600 inhab.), charmingly situated at the mouth of the Tauferer-Tal (p. 222), is much frequented in summer. The old Castle (2905') of the Bishop of Brixen was recently restored; the tower (fee) affords a fine survey of the environs. The Church, destroyed by fire in 1850, and rebuilt in the Romanesque style, contains frescoes by Mader and altar-pieces by Hellweger. Bruneck was the home of the famous painter and wood-carver Michael Pacher (d. 1498).

Walks (paths nearly all marked in red). To the S.W., through the grounds on the Kühberg, to the (25 min.) Waldheim Restaurant and (1/2 hr.) St. Lorenzen (see above; good inns), and back by the promenade on the left bank of the Rienza (2 M.). The Katzerwarte, a wooden view-tower on the top of the Kühberg (3295'; 1/2 hr.), commands a fine panorama. — To the S.E. by (2 M.) Reischach (3135'; Kapplerwirt, with garden; Messnerwirt) to the (25 min.) Lamprechtstal (3130'), picturesquely situated above the gorge of the Rienza, and now occupied by peasants; back by the promenade on the left bank of the Rienza (1 1/2 hr.). — To the W. past (1/4 hr.) Stegen and through wood to the (1/2 hr.) Kaprbrünnl, then to the right (E.), via St. Georgen on the Taufer road, to (1 1/2 hr.) Bruneck. Or we may go on from the Kaprbrünnl farther to the W., through wood, to (3 1/4 hr.) Pfalten (3550'; inn), then via Issing and the Heisemühle to (1 hr.) Kiens (see above), and finally back to (2 hrs.) Bruneck via St. Lorenzen. — On the right bank of the Rienza to (1 1/4 hr.) Dietenheim (2330'; Niedermayer; Bock, near the church), affording a fine view of Bruneck (from the crucifix); to (1 1/2 hr.) Aufhofen (2793'); to the (1 1/2 hr.) hill of Ameten, with fine views; to the (1 1/4 hr.) castle of Reichenburg (3650'), etc. — About 2 1/2 hrs. to the S.W. of Bruneck (1 3/4 hr. from St. Lorenzen; marked path via Montal) is the
prettily situated Bad Ramwald (4310'; plain quarters), whence the *Astjoch (Grabnerberg, 7210') may easily be ascended in 2½-3 hrs. (see p. 404).

Mount Ascents (guides, Georg Engi and Ign. Moser of Bruneck). The ascent of the *Kronplatz (1735'; 4½ hrs.; guide 7 K., unnecessary) is very attractive. The route (red marks) leads via (1½ hr.) Reischach (p. 405), ascends to the right through wood beyond the church (guide-post), and in 2½ hrs. more, avoiding the path on the left to the Ochsen Alp, ascends to the right (guide-post) to the (1 hr.) Kronplatz-Haus (1735'); *Inn in summer), 3 min. below the summit, on which there is a belvedere tower 20' in height commanding a magnificent view (good panorama by Siegl, 80 h.). — The ascent is also often made from Olang (see below; 3½-4 hrs.). This route leads from the railway-station over the ridge to (1½ hr.) Nieder-Olang (3355'; Pfarrwirt, pens. from 5 K.), where we turn to the left. At the fork, 10 min. farther on, the left branch leads to Geiselsberg (see below), while the right (marked path) ascends through wood to (1 hr.) the beautifully situated little baths of Scharte (4745'). About 20 min. farther, on the Chart (4810'), our route (point of divergence not very distinct) leads to the left to the *Kogglert Alp and the (2 hrs.) summit. Or we may ascend to the left from Nieder-Olang to (1 hr.) the charmingly situated village of Geiselsberg (3760'; *Brunner's Inn, horses for hire), and thence, mainly through wood, to the (3 hrs.) summit. Descent to (2 hrs.) St. Vigil in the Enneberg-Tal, see p. 412.

The Rammelstein (5150') may be easily ascended from Oberwiesenbach (4465'; Mayr), 1½ hr. to the N.E. of Bruneck, in 3 hrs., via the Aschacher Alp (guide 7 K.). From Oberwiesenbach, a club-path leads via the Glittr-Glacier (9160') to the Fürther-Hütte (5 hrs.; guide 7 K.; see p. 226). — The Sambock (7889'), a grand point of view, is ascended from Bruneck by a marked path leading to the N.W. via Stegen and Greimwalden, or (steep) via St. Georgen (4½ hrs.; guide 7 K.). — The Grosse Windschar (9970'; 7½ hrs.), via Bad Mühlbach, see p. 222.

The train crosses the Rienz, describes a wide curve round the town (fine glimpse of the Tauferer-Tal with the Löffler, Frankbach-Sattel, and Keilbachspitze), and passes through a tunnel 350 yds. long, opposite the Lamprechtsburg (p. 405). At Percha (3060') it recrosses to the left bank of the Rienz. Beyond two tunnels we cross the Furkelpach and reach (281/2 M.) Olang (3380'; Inn), the station for the villages of Nieder-, Mitter-, and Ober-Olang. Ascent of the Kronplatz, see above; over the Furkel to St. Vigil, see p. 412. To the N. opens the Antholzer-Tal, from which rise several peaks of the Rieserferner; to the S. are the Enneberg Dolomites.

Antholzer-Tal, attractive (to Erlisbach 7½ hrs.). Road as far as the Antholzer-See (omnibus from Welsberg in July and August daily in 4 hrs., 4 K.; diligence from Olang to Mittertal in 3 hrs., 2½ K.). From the station at Olang we cross the Rienz to the (1 M.) Windschnur Inn (carriages). Thence a road leads by (3 M.) Nieder-Rasen (3380') and (1 M.) Ober-Rasen (3580'; Lechner; Troger) to the (3 M.) unpertaining Antholzer Bad, or Salomon-Sbrunn (3800'). The road goes on to (1 M.) Niederalt (3840'; inn) and (2½ M.) Antholzer-Mittertal or Gassen (4055'; Brugger, fair; guides, Josef Leitgeb and Gottfried Hofer). The ascent of the Amperspitze (8819'), 5 hrs. from Niederalt (guide 8 K.), is attractive. From Mittertal over the Antholzer Scharle to the Casseler-Hütte (red way-marks; guide 10 K.), see p. 226. The Fürther-Hütte (p. 226) is most conveniently reached from this side (5 hrs.; guide 8 K.). Following the path to the Casseler-Hütte through wood for 1½ hr., we diverge to the left by a finger-post, and ascend over slopes covered with debris to the (3½ hrs.) Gänsebichl-Joch and the (20 min.) Fürther-Hütte. — Beyond Mittertal, we proceed over meadows and through wood via Oberlau or St. Josef (4849'; Steinkaschy's Inn) to the (1½ hr.) beautiful *Antholzer-See (5375'; *Scheitler's Inn, R. 3 K.), at the base of the Rieserferner (p. 225). To the S.E. rises the *Rote Wand (9250'); ascended
vià the Montal Alp in 31/2-4 hrs. (trying; guide 8 K.). From the Antholzer-See a club-path (guide 10 K., not indispensible) leads over the Riepencharts (9185') and the Patscher Glacier to the Barmer-Hütte (p. 163; 31/2-4 hrs.; easy and interesting). — The path skirts the S. side of the lake for 20 min., ascends to the (11/4 hr.) Staller-Sattel (6740'), and then descends past (5 min.) the small Ober-See (6610') into the Staller-Alpental, the S.W. ramification of the Deferegger-Tal, and to (11/2 hr.) Erlsbach (5060'; Stumper) and (11/4 hr.) St. Jakob (see p. 163). The path to Jagdhaus diverges to the left at a guide-post, beyond a bridge, 11/4 hr. short of Erlsbach (see p. 163).

Beyond Olang the train runs in numerous windings high up on the left side of the Rienz, and passes through a short tunnel. — 321/2 M. Welsberg (3555'; Lamm, Löwe, Rose, all very fair, pens. 5-6 K.), pleasantly situated at the mouth of the Gsieser-Tal. To the N. rise the ruins of Welsberg and Thurn; 11/2 M. to the S. are the baths of Waldbrunn (3770'; Hôtel-Pension, pens. 6-9 K.).

Walks. A path, ascending the left bank of the Gsieser-Bach towards the E. and turning to the right at a guide-post near the ruin of Welsberg, leads to the (11/4 hr.) Aussicht on the Eggerberg (4600') with a fine view of the Prags and Höhlenstein Dolomites. This path goes on to Niederdorf (see below). — A marked path leads to the N. on the right bank to (11/2 hr.) Taisten (3975'; Toldt's Inn), with an interesting church. The Taistner or Schindelholzer Riedl (8035'; fine view) may be ascended hence in 31/2 hrs. (blue-marked path, but guide useful; Jos. Karbacher of Welsberg).

The Gsieser-Tal, which stretches N.E. towards the Deferegger mountains, is traversed by a road (carr. to St. Martin 6, St. Magdalena 7 K.) on the left bank of the stream, leading vià Durnwald, Unter-Planken, and Ober-Planken to (9 M.) St. Martin (3955'; Kahn) and (21/4 M.) St. Magdalena (4585'; Hofmann). Easy passes lead hence to the N. (red marks) over the Gsieser-Törl (7220') to (5 hrs.) St. Jakob in the Deferegger-Tal (p. 163), and to the E. (blue marks) over the Kalkstein-Joch (7710') to (41/2 hrs.) Kalkstein and (1 hr.) Inner-Villgraten (p. 409). The Hofkreuzspitze (8990'; easy; fine view) may be ascended from St. Magdalena in 41/2 hrs., or from the Gsieser Törl in 21/2 hrs. (with guide).

The train crosses the Pragser Bach (to the right the Hohe Gaisl and farther on the Seekofel), and ascends slightly to — 351/2 M. Niederdorf (3790'; *Post, R. 111/2-31/2, pens. 61/2-71/2 K.; Schwarzer Adler ('Frau Emma'), R. 21/2-31/2, pens. 6-8 K.; Bahnhof Hotel, R. 11/2 K., very fair; Goldner Adler, well spoken of; Goldner Stern; Bachmann; rooms at the Villa Ebner, Schiffigregger, etc.), a large village in a broad green valley, much resorted to in summer. About 11/2 M. to the E. is the Weiberbad (*Grasses's Inn, pens. 5-8 K.), and 11/2 M. to the S.E. is Bad Maistatt (4080'; *Inn, R. 2-4, pens. 4-6 K.), in a quiet situation on the hillside, with shady promenades and mineral springs.

Walks (guide, Michael Straggeng). Vià Weiberbad to (31/2 hr.) Gratsch (Hermeiter's Inn) and to (11/2 hr.) Toblach (p. 408). To (40 min.) the village of Aufkirchen (3430'; inn), to the N.E., on a terrace of the Eggerberg, and to the (11/2 hr.) Wettkreuz Hotel (p. 408), with an admirable view of the Prags and Höhlenstein Dolomites. The (23 min.) Brandhütst (inn, R. 2-3 K.), the (1 hr.) Thalserhof (r.fmts.), and the Aussicht (11/2 hr. farther on) are also good points of view. — To the Pragser-Tal and over the Plätzwiese to Schluderbach, see p. 148.

At Gratsch the train crosses the Rienz for the last time, and soon reaches the Toblacher Feld (3965'), the watershed between the Rienz and the Drave and the highest point on the line. To
the right opens the narrow Höhlenstein-Tal (p. 419), enclosed by pinnacled Dolomites (to the left the Neunerkofel, to the right the Sarlkoefel and Dürenstein, in the background the Cristallino).

38 M. Toblach. — Hotels. Near the station: *HÔTEL TOBLACH or SÜDBÄHN-Hotel, a large house, opposite the station, finely situated close to the road, R. 3-10, B. 17/2, dîj. 3, D. 4, pens. 9-18 K.; *UNION, R. 2-6, pens. 8-12 K.; *GERMANIA, R. 2½-5, pens. 7-10 K.; *BELLEVUE, with café, R. 2-4, pens. 8-9 K.; *HÔTEL AMPEZZO, R. 1½-3 K.; HÔTEL BAHNHOF, well spoken of; SONNENHOF (hôtel garni); *PENSION VILLA LANER; *PENSION VILLA SANTE; *PENSION VILLA MITTICH; *PENSION'S HOTEL, pens. 7-7½ K.; HÔT. BAHR, on the lake of Toblach (p. 419). — In Dorf TOBLACH (see below): MÜTSCHELNER, R. 1½-2½, pens. 5½-6½ K.; SCHWARZER ADLER, KREUZ, STERN, LÖWE, all very fair. — Post and telegraph-office at the station.

About 3½ M. to the N. of the station lies the large village of Toblach (Dorf TOBLACH; 3965'), with a handsome new church. The view from the village is much finer than that from the hotels in Neu-Toblach, which lie too close to the mountains.

Excursions (guide, Joh. Tschler). A pleasant path on the bank of the Toblacher Wildbach ascends the Sylvester-Tal, where large embankments have been constructed to prevent floods, to the (9½ hr.) Enzian-Häusl, containing some sketches by Defregger. As we return we have a pretty view of the Dolomites. — On the Ehrenberg, the wooded spur of the Haselberg, to the E. of Toblach, are laid out the pleasant shady grounds of the Kaiser-Park, affording charming views of the Toblacher Feld and the Dolomites of Prags and Ampezzo. A marked path (fine views) skirts the slope and finally descends and crosses the Drave to (1½ hr.) Innichen. — From the village of Toblach a carriage-road ascends in windings vià Auskirchen (p. 407) to the (3 M.) Wetterkreuz Hotel (5100'; R. 2, pens. 6½-7 K.), with a splendid view of the Prags and Höhlenstein Dolomites (more extensive view from the Schöne Aussicht, 1 hr. farther up). — Mainstall and Niederdorf, see p. 407. — To the Rienz, a brewery 3½ M. to the W. of the station. To the (9½ hr.) Toblacher See (p. 419; hotel; boats). To the (1 hr.) Hackhöferkaser, at the foot of the Neunerkofel. — The ascent of the Toblacher Pfannhorn (8730') is easy and interesting (4½ hrs.; guide, not indispensable, 7 K.). From the village of Toblach a narrow road (practicable for small carriages) ascends to the (3½ hrs.) Bonner-Hütte (7740'; inn in summer), whence a footpath leads to the (1 hr.) summit. Excellent view of the Dolomites, the Tauern, the Zillertal Alps, etc. — From the Pfannhorn active walkers may proceed by an interesting high-level route (Bonner Höhenweg) to (8-9 hrs.) St. Jakob in Defereggen (guide advisable, 20 K.). The path (red marks) leads vià the (1½ hr.) Pfannbühl (8290') and the (1½ hr.) Gruberlenke (8165') to the (1½ hr.) Kalkstein-Jochl (7710') and thence to the (1½ hr.) saddle of the Waldkuster (8330') at the foot of the Heimwald (9020'); easily ascended by adepts in 1½ hr.; beautiful view. From the saddle we descend to the right through the Riepenstel, skirting the slopes of the Riepenstite, and again ascend to the (1 hr.) sombre Schwarze (8260'), in grand environs, where the path comes to an end. Crossing the Förstcherte (8890'), we now proceed to the (1½ hr.) saddle (8465') above the small Höfsee, below the Hochkreuzspitzen (8890'); ascent in 1½ hr., see p. 407), and descend the Rappitzen-Tal to (2½ hrs.) St. Jakob (p. 169). — From the Gruberlenke, the Kalkstein-Jochl, Waldkuster, etc., blue-marked paths descend to the Viligratzen and Gisles valleys. — From the Pfannhorn we may descend to the E. to the ridge of the Tenerneck (8165') and thence to the Sylvester-Tal (see above) and Toblach, on the S.

Sarlkoefel (7730'; 4½-5½ hrs.; guide 7 K.). About 1 hr. from Toblach, beyond the Toblacher See, we ascend to the right past the Sarl-Hütte to the (2½ hrs.) Sarl-Sattel (6860') and to the right to the (9½ hr.) summit over steep slopes of débris. Descend to Alt-Prags (guide 8 K.), see p. 416. From Toblach to the Val Ampezzo, see p. 419.
The train now descends, passing the insignificant source of the Drave on the right, to (41 M.) Innichen (3855'); *Pens. Saxonia, 7-10 K.; *Bür, R. 1 1/2-6, pens. 5-7 K.; Schwarzer Adler, pens. 5-7 K., Goldner Stern, Rössl, all very fair; Ortner’s Inn, at the entrance to the Sexten-Tal, pens. 51/2-7 1/2 K.), another summer-resort (1200 inhab.), prettily situated at the mouth of the Sexten-Tal (p. 417). The Romanesque Stiftskirche, dating from the 13th cent., has an interesting portal; on the high-altar is a crucifix of the 8th century. The first chapel to the left on entering the village is a 17th cent. imitation of the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem and served as a model for the burial chapel of Emp. Frederick III. at Potsdam.

A bridle-path (red marks; guide 7 K., useless) leads to the E. from Innichen to the (4 hrs.) summit of the Helm (7950'; see below and p. 417). — Another marked path leads to the S. to the (3 hrs.; guide 5 K.) top of the Haunoldköpf (7080'; fine view); the descent may be made to the Innicher Wildbad.

Beyond Innichen the line follows the right bank of the Drave, passing (43 M.) Vierschach and (46 M.) the baths of Weitlanbrunn (*Hotel, R. 2-7, pens. 7-11 K.), to (48 M.) Sillian (3600'; Adler, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2 K.; Rössl; Goldner Huf; Neuwirt; Oberbück), the highest market-town in Tyrol (pop. 640). To the N., at the mouth of the Villgraten-Tal, stands the castle of Heinfels (3915').

Excursions. The Helm (7950'), ascended by a shady bridle-path via the Forscher Atp in 4 hrs., is an admirable point (guide unnecessary; see above).

A road ascends the monotonous Villgraten-Tal to (1 1/2 hr.) Auser-Villgraten (4195'; Leiter), at the mouth of the Winkel-Tal (over the Villgrater-Joch to Hopfgarten, see p. 168) and to (1 1/4 hr.) Inner-Villgraten (3510'; Ahammer; Steidl). About 1 M. farther the narrow Kalkstein-Joch (open on the left; from the (2 1/4 hr.) village of Kalkstein (5370') we may ascend the Pfannhorn (see p. 408), or proceed over the Kalkstein-Joch to Ötztal (see p. 407). — In the Arntal, or upper Villgraten-Tal, which is watered by the Staller-Bach, a red-marked path ascends to the (1 1/2 hr.) Unterstaller Atp (5460), where the valley bends towards the E. A marked path goes on to the N. over the Villgrater Törl (5635') to (4 1/2 hrs.) St. Jakob in the Deferegger-Tal (p. 168). The Unterstaller-Atp lies 3/4 hr. below the Oberstaller Atp, whence the Rotspitze, Weiss spitze, Grosse Degenhorn, etc., may be ascended (p. 163).

From Sillian to Kötschach (p. 510), 13-14 hrs. (one-horse carr. to Ober-Tilliach 6 K., thence to Luggau 6 K.). Following the highroad to the E. as far as (7 1/4 hr.) Tasssenbach, we diverge to the right by a new road, cross the Drave valley and ascend on the right side of the wooded Kartitsch-Tal, vià (1 hr.) St. Leonhard or Kartitsch (4450'; *Inn), to (2 hrs.) the saddle In der Innerst (4890), the watershed between the Drave and the Gall, and descend through the Lossach-Tal, as the upper Galltal is called, to (1 1/2 hr.) Ober-Tilliach (4745'; poor inn) and (2 1/2 hrs.) Maria-Luggau (3720'; *Post; Böckenviir'l'), a pilgrimage-resort. (Over the Köfle to Lienz, see p. 411.) A good new road leads hence to (6 1/2 hrs.) Kötschach through the deep and thickly wooded (Galltal), following its sinuosities and crossing numerous water-courses descending from the Kreuzkofel chain. From (1 hr.) St. Lorenzen (3610'; *Mitterberger; Wurzen) the *Paralba (Hochweissstein, 8840'), a splendid point of view, which is visible towards the S.E., may be ascended without much difficulty in 5 1/2 hrs., with guide (10 K.; Joh. Rautter of Luggau or Seb. Tüswaller of St. Lorenzen): to the Enzian-Brenn-Hütte in the Frohntal (night-quarters) 2 1/2 hrs.; thence over the Öfner-Joch or Veranis-Joch (7220') and the Porcella dell’Oregione (7590') to the top (3 hrs.).
descent may be made via the Bladner-Joch (Passo di Sesis, 7570') and through the Val Sesis to Sappada (see p. 428), or through the Val Degano to Formi Aroltri (see p. 539). — In the Radegund-Tal, 2 M. to the N. of St. Lorenzen, lies the rustic watering-place of Tuffbad (4125'). From St. Lorenzen over the Zochen Pass or the Lavantner Törl to Lienz, see p. 441. — The next places are (3/4 hr.) Liebling (3345'; Post); 1 1/2 hr. Bierbaum (3400'; *Huber); 1 1/4 hr. St. Jakob (3230'; *Koller); and (1 1/2 hr.) Kötschach (p. 510).

The train crosses the Drave and descends to (53 M.) Abfaltersbach (3220'; Aigner). Fine view down the valley. To the right the Lienz Dolomites with the Spitzkofel (see below) are seen. 57 M. Mittewald (2890'; Wanner's Hotel & Baths, pens. 3-4 K.); 61 M. That (2660'). To the S.W. opens the interesting Gamsbach-Klamm (walk of 3/4 hr. as far as the waterfall, 230' in height). Beyond a defile 8 M. long the train traverses the Lienzer Klause, which was successfully defended by the Tyrolese in 1809.

66 1/2 M. Lienz (2215'; *Post, R. from 11 1/2 K.; Rose, with garden, R. 11 1/2-2 K.; Lamm; *Adler; Sonne; Huber; Traube, well spoken of; *Rail. Restaurant, R. 21 1/2 K.), the easternmost town in Tyrol, with 4300 inhab., is delightfully situated near the confluence of the Drave and the Isel, a river three times as large. The Liebury, 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 S., on the opposite side of the Drave, rise the wild and jagged Rauchkofel (6270') and Spitzkofel (8920'), belonging to the Lienz Dolomites, which separate the valleys of the Drave and Gail.

Walks. To the (20 min.) *Schiesstal (shooting-range) on the Schlossberg, with veranda commanding a fine view; thence to (1/2 hr.) the *Venediger-Warte, overlooking the valley of Lienz, with the surrounding mountains, and the Isel-Tal, with the Gross-Venediger in the background (adm. free). — To the N.W., on the slope of the Schlossberg, rises (1 1/4 hr.) Schloss Bruck (3375'), once a seat of the Counts of Lurn and Pustertal, now a brewery and hotel, with view-terrace (R. from 2 1/4, pens. 7-9 K.). The chapel contains some old frescoes. — Vià (1/2 hr.) Bad Leopoldsrude (3270'), with chalybeate springs, to (1/2 hr.) Leisach (3230'; *Riemzner, pens. 5-6 K; *Gemser), finely situated near the end of the Lienzer Klause. — To Amlach (2250'; *Hüt. Pens. Amlecher Hof, pens. from 6 K.) charmingly situated at the foot of the Rauchkofel, 1 1/2 M. to the S., on the right bank of the Drave. Thence a marked path leads to the (1 hr.) romantic Tristacher-See (3260'; Restaurant on the N.W. bank; bathing and boating) and to (1 1/4 hr.) the baths of Jungbrunn (2230'; *Hotel), embosomed in wood, 1 M. from Dölsach (p. 173).

Mountain Expeditions (guides, Matth. Marcher of Lienz, Matth. Ortner of Leisach). The Schönebichle (Hochstein, 6600') is easily ascended in 3 1/4 hrs. (guide, 5 K. 40 h., not indispensable) by a marked path via the Venediger-Warte and the Taxer-Gassl (4775); at the top is the Hochstein-Hütte (inn in summer). Splendid view. — The Bose Weibele (8275'), ascended without trouble from the Schönebichle via the Blößeneck in 1 1/2 hr. (guide 8 K.), is another grand point of view. — The Rauchkofel (6270'), ascended from Bad Jungbrunn (see above) via the Tristacher-See in 4 hrs. (with guide), is rather difficult (belvedere at the top).

To the (4-4 1/4 hrs.) *Kerschbaumer Alp, interesting (guide 6 K.). We proceed by Amlach (marked path) to the (1 hr.) Galizen-Schmiede, at the mouth of the imposing *Galizen-Klamm, and follow this ravine to the (1 1/4 hr.) Klamm-Brücke (6050'); thence to the right in 2 1/4 hrs. to the grandly situated Kerschbaumer Alp (5800'; quarters. Rich flora. The ascent of the *Spitzkofel (8920'), 3-3 1/2 hrs. (guide 12 K.) from this point is not difficult for adepts. The route ascends over the Hallebach-Törl (8010') to the (2 1/2 hrs.) poor Linder-Hütte (9905') and to the (1/2 hr.) summit (splendid view). The
ascent of the Kreuzkofel (8825'), accomplished from the Kerschbaumer Alp via the Halblech-Törl and Kuhboden-Törl in 3 hrs. (guide 12 K.), is toilsome but remunerative. A trying route (guide 10 K.) leads from the Alp over the Zocher Pass (7390') to the Tuffbad in the Wildensender-Tal and to (4½ hrs.) St. Lorenzen in the Lessach-Tal (p. 400).

A visit to the *Karlsbader-Hütte* (5½-6 hrs.; guide 7 K.) is very interesting. From the (2½ hrs.) Klamm-Brücke a path (red marks) ascends to the left, past the Oedenwand and Innstein huts, to the (3½ hrs.) Karlsbader (formerly Leitmeritzer) Hütte (7390'), on the small Lasers Lake, in the grand basin of the Lasers Dolomites. The ascent hence of the Grosse Sandspitze (9350'; 3½ hrs., with guide), the highest summit of the Lienz Dolomites, via the Scharten-Schartl, is difficult and suited only for adepts with steady heads. — The Lasertswand (c.950'; 1½ hr.) is easy and attractive; *Grosser Lasertskopf* (Galtzen-Spitze, 9150'), 1½ hr., over the Böse Schartl, difficult; Wildensender (E. summit, 9350'), via the Lasers-Törl in 2 hrs.; Roter Turm (9120'), 2 hrs., for expert climbers only; *Lasertser Seekofel* (9020') and Wildensender (W. summit, 8900'), via the Oedkar-Schartl, both difficult; *Teplitzer-Spitze* (8555'; 1½ hr.), *Leitmeritzer-Spitze* (8665; 2 hrs.), *Simonsskopf* (Ganskofel, 8735'; 2½ hrs.), all fit for adepts only, with guide. Still more difficult is the Keitspitze (9115'; 3½ hrs.), climbed via the Scharten-Schartl, the Schartenkamm, and the Keilkamm. — An interesting pass leads over the Kerschbaumer-Törl (7490') to the (2 hrs.) Kerschbaumer Alp (p. 410); that over the Lasert-Törl (8125') and the Lavanter-Törl (see below) to (6 hrs.) St. Lorenzen in the Lessach-Tal is fatiguing.

The ascent of the Ederplan (6500'; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 6 K.) from Dölach or Nikolsdorf (bridle-path), or from Winklern in 3 hrs., is interesting (Anna Refuge Hut, 1½ hr. below the top, see p. 173). — The *Zietenkopf* (8140'; 2½ hrs. from the Anna Schutzhaus, by a marked path) is fatiguing but highly remunerative (guide 9 K., not essential for adepts).

The Schleinitz (9520'; 6½ hrs.; guide 10 K.) is another splendid point of view. The path ascends steeply to the N., via Thurn in the Schleinitz-tobel, to the (3 hrs.) shooting-hut on the Thurner Alp (6915'); thence a difficult climb to (3½ hrs.) the top. — The ascent of the Hochschober (10,660'; 10 hrs.; guide 16 K.) is trying but very fine. The route leads via Nussdorf and through the monotonous Debat-Tal to the (6 hrs.) Lienzer-Hütte (6930'), and thence over the Schober-Törl (9295') to the (4 hrs.) summit (superb view). The descent may be made to the S.W. to St. Johann (p. 162), or to the N.W. from the Schober-Törl via the Rolf-Ferner, to the Leisch-Tal and Kals (p. 170). — The ascent of the Petzock (10,770'; 5-6 hrs.) from this side is fatiguing (better from Dölach through the Gradent-Tal, see p. 173). The route runs from the Lienzer-Hütte over the Feld-Scharte or See-Scharte (8305') to the Wangernitz Lakes in the upper Wangernitz-Tal, and then via the Bürschitzkopf (10,405'). — Toilsome passes (8 hrs. each) lead from the Lienzer-Hütte to the Leisch-Tal and Kals over the Schober-Törl (9295'), between the Ralfkopf and the Kleinschober; over the Kalser-Törl (9195'), between the Ralfkopf and Glödesspitze; and over the Glödes-Törl or Gössnitztörl (9290'), between the Glödes and Klein Gössnitzkopf. The route over the Hofalm-Schartl or Gössnit-Schartl (8865') to the Gössnit-Tal (p. 172) and (8 hrs.) Heiligenblut is fatiguing and not recommended. That over the Feld-Scharte (See-Scharte; see above) to the Wangernitz-Tal and (6½ hrs.) Dölach (p. 173) presents no difficulty. Over the Gartel-Scharte (8575') to the Leibnitz-Tal and (5 hrs.) St. Johann im Wald (p. 162), an easy and attractive route.

The route from Lienz to Maria-Luggau via the Leisacher Kofelpass (6165') is toilsome (7 hrs., with guide). That over the Lavanter-Törl (8240') to (10 hrs.) St. Lorenzen (p. 409) is laborious also.

From Lienz to the Isel-Tal, see R. 34; to Kals, see R. 35; to the Mölltal (Heiligenblut), see R. 36. The interesting excursion to the Kals-Matreier Törl (p. 170) may be made in one day 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.

From Lienz to Villach and Marburg, see R. 91.
75. The Enneberg Valley or Gader-Tal.

Carriage Road from St. Lorenzen to (20 1/2 M.) Corvara (diligence twice daily in summer in 6 1/4 hrs.; fare 4 K. 40 h.) and to (8 M.) St. Vigil (omnibus from Bruneck to St. Vigil thrice daily in 3-3 1/2 hrs.; fare 2 K. 20 h.). One-horse carr. from St. Lorenzen to St. Vigil 10, two-horse 15 K., to St. Leonhard 31 or 48, to Corvara 50 or 70 K. — The Language spoken in the Enneberg, Gröden (p. 375), and Livinallongo (p. 433) valleys is 'Ladin', which resembles the Romance ('Romontsch') of the Grisons. Each of these valleys has a slightly different dialect. Philologists may consult Joh. Allen's 'Ladinische Idiome in Ladinien, Gröden', etc. (Innsbruck, 1879) and 'Beiträge zur Ethnologie von Ostladinien' (Innsbr., 1880); also Vian's 'Der Grödner und seine Sprache' (Botzen, 1864), and Gartner's 'Gredner Mundart' (Linz, 1879).

St. Lorenzen (2665'), see p. 406. The road ascends the left bank of the Gader and crosses that stream below Montal (above, to the right). It then, with the aid of cuttings and tunnels, traverses the narrow ravine, passes (4 M.) the Neu-Palfret Inn, and reaches (11/2 M.) Zwischenwasser, Ladin Longhiega (3330'; two inns), situated at the junction of the Vigilbach and the Gader.

The name Enneberg strictly belongs to the Vigil-Tal, which opens here to the S.E., and above St. Vigil is called the Rau-Tal. St. Vigil, in Ladin Plan de Mard (3940'); *Höf. Monte Sella, R. from 2, pens. from 6 K.; *Stern or Post, B. 11/2-2 1/2, pens. 51/2-6 1/2 K.; Krone, unpretending; rooms at Villa Mutschlechner, from 11/2 K.). The chief place in this valley, and a summer-resort, lies 2 1/2 M. above Longhiega, amid grand scenery. To the S.E. rise the Neunerspitze, Crostafels or Paresberg, and Eisengabel, to the E. are the Mte. Sella di Sennes, Paratscha, and Piz da Peres, to the N. the Kronplatz. About 3/4 M. to the S., on the Vigilbach, are the small baths of Cortina.

Excursions (compl. Map, p. 404; guides, Franz and Joh. Kastlunger, Al. Ellischeis, and Frz. Obwegs of St. Vigil, Frz. Clara of Piccolein, Andr. Planer of Wengen). To the Jochl (5030'), with view as far as the Marmolata, 1 hr. (steep descent to Piccolein, 3/4 hr.). The easy and attractive ascent of the Korspitze or Kaarspitze (6210') may be made from the Jochl in 1 1/4 hr. (guide 5 K.). — *Kronplatz (7455'); 3-3 1/2 hrs.; guide, not indispensable, to Olang 6, to Bruneck 10 K.). An easy marked path ascends through pastures and woods in the direction of the Furkel (see below), diverging to the left (attention necessary) before reaching the latter, to the (2 1/4 hrs.) St. Vigiler Signal (7:20) and (1 1/2 hr.) the summit (p. 406). Descent to Bruneck or Olang, see p. 406. — To Olang (p. 406) over the Furkel (5700'), an easy walk of 3 1/2 hrs.; descent by Geiselsberg or past the small baths of (2 hrs.) Bergfall or Passfall (4910') and along the Furkelbach. — To Neu-Prags over the Kreuzjoch (5 hrs.), see p. 417. From the (3 hrs.) Joch the Paratscha (6400'), to the S., may be easily ascended in 1 1/2 hr. The Piz da Peres (6255'; 1 hr.), to the N.W., should not be attempted without a guide (10 K.). The Monte Sella di Sennes (9145'), ascended through the Krippen-Tal in 4 hrs., requires mountaineering skill (guide 14 K.; slightly easier route from the Sennes Alp, p. 443).

To St. Cassian (p. 414), a charming expedition (6 1/2 hrs.; marked path; guide 11 K.). The path leads over the (2 hrs.) Riedjoch, or Rittjoch (6255'), to the W. of the Paresberg (7740'; ascended from the pass in 1 1/4 hr.; laborious), to (3 1/4 hr.) Spessa in the upper Wengen-Tal (5115'; Miribung's Inn); then over the lofty Alpine terraces of Armentara, which command a splendid prospect (to the left, the Neunerspitze or Nünöres, Zehner, and Heiligkreuzkofel), to the (1 1/2 hr.) church of Heiligkreuz (p. 414) and to (1 hr.) Ablei, (1 1/4 hr.) Stern, or (2 hrs.) St. Cassian.
The Val Ampezzo may be reached from St. Vigil by two routes (provisions should be taken). — a. The easier, but less interesting of the two leads via Fodara Vedla (to Cortina 3½ hrs.; guide, unnecessary for adepts, 1½ K.). A road (one-horse carr. to Pederü 7 K.) ascends the Rastal past the (2½ M.) small Kreide-See (4205') to the entrance of the Krippes Valley and (4½ M.) the Tamers Alp (4710'), with a shooting-box of Baron Sommaruga. A bridle-path leads hence to the (9½ hr.) grand head of the valley, known as Pederü (4950'). We then mount the steep slope of the Col de Rü, keeping to the right at the top, to (1½ hr.) the Alp Fodara Vedla (Rudo di Sotto, 6520') and to the (10 min.) cross at the head of the pass (6700'). We next descend rapidly, enjoying a view of the Croda Rossa and Mts. Cristallo, to the Campo Croce Hut (5180'), at the mouth of the Val Salata, and to the (1½ hr.) Alta Stua Alp (5560'), whence the Ampezzo road is reached in 3½ hrs., at the apex of the long curve below Peutelstein (comp. p. 423; to Cortina 5 M. more). — The ascent of the Seekofel (9220') is easily combined with the route to Ampezzo or Prags. In this case (guide to Prags 17, to Cortina 20 K.) we turn to the left 40 min. beyond Pederü (see above), and ascend to the (1 hr.) splendidly-situated Sennes Alp (Rudo di Sora, 6980'; plain accommodation); thence over the depression of the Ofen (Porta Sora ai Forn, 7840') to the (3½ hrs.) summit, which commands a strikingly grand view. Descent through the Nabige Joch to the Prags Wildsee (p. 417), by the Col di Fosse (7800') and the Ross Alp to All-Prags (p. 416), or by the Fosses Alp, with the Egerer Hütte (under construction), and past the small Remeda Lakes to La Stua (see above).

b. Via Fanes (to Cortina 10½ hrs.; guide 16 K.), a highly interesting route, full of variety (provisions should be taken). From (3 hrs.) Pederü (see above) this route leads to the right through the Vallon di Rudo, passing the little Lake Piccodèll (6135'), to the (1½ hr.) Klein-Fanes Alp (6660'; r.f.mts.), beautifully situated above the small Grünsee, whence the Heiligkreuzkofel (9550'), the Zehner (9930'; 3½ hrs. each; guide), and La Varella (10,040'; 4½ hrs.; guide) may be ascended (descent to Abtei or St. Cassian, see p. 414). A toilsome route leads hence to the N. over the Antonijoch (8095') to the (3½ hrs.) Spessa (p. 412). — From the Klein-Fanes Alp we turn to the S.E., and proceed via the (1 hr.) Limo-Joch (7085') and the Limo-See (7065') to the (8½ hr.) Gross-Fanes Alp (6900'), where the route from the Col Tadega (p. 414) descends on the right. We next traverse the Fanes Valley, between the Poccia Rossa (8005') on the right, and the Vallon Bianco (8806'), Croda del Becco (9165') and Col Becchi di Sotto (9055') on the left, pass the Lago di Fanes (6800'), and reach the Ponte Alto di Pragoito (p. 426) and the (3 hrs.) Ampezzo road (4½ M. to Cortina, p. 424). Those bound for Ospitale should ascend beyond the bridge over the Campo Croce brook to the left to the Ampezzo road.

The Road to Coryara crosses the Vigilbach and ascends the right bank of the Gader to (3 M.) Piccolein (3660'; Post, fair; over the Jochl to St. Vigil, see p. 412). To the S. appears the Marmolata. St. Martin in Thurn (3730'; Dasserwirt), with the old castle of Thurn, is seen on the left bank of the Gader.

A cart-road from St. Martin, passing the castle of Thurn, leads over the hill to the (1½ hr.) Baths of Val d'Andar (4756'; inn) and to (1¼ hr.) Untermei (4370'; Inn, above, to the right, near the church), whence an interesting route leads via the Würzjoch (5680') and the Kofeljoch (6120') to (5½ hrs.) St. Peter in the Villnöss-Tal (p. 308). — The ascent of the Peitlerkofel, Ladin Suse de Butgia (9440'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 10 K.) from Piccolein, via St. Martin and the saddle (6830') to the W. of the Col Vecin (7240'), and thence over the E. arete to the summit, is not difficult for adepts (descent to the Schütter-Hütte, see p. 308; guide 10 K.).

1½ M. Preroman (inn), at the mouth of the Campill Valley.

About 4½ M. up the Campill Valley lies Campill (4590'; Frenes, poor), whence the Peitlerkofel (see above) may be ascended by the Peitler-Scharli
(7745') in 5-5½ hrs., with guide. — Over the Kreuzkofel-Joch (7690'), on which is the Franz-Schütter-Hütte, to Villnös, see p. 308; over the Forcella da V'ègo or the Forcella della Ron to the Regensburger-Hütte, see p. 378; over the Puez-Joch to the Puez-Hütte, see p. 415.

The road crosses the Gader twice. At (2 M.) Pederoa (3810'; inn) opens the Wengen-Tal, with the hamlet of Wengen (4440') and the small baths of Rumestlum. Farther on we ascend a narrow valley, crossing the tracks of several large mud-torrents. After 3 M. the road crosses to the left bank of the Gader and beyond a bridge over the Irschara-Mure (mud-torrent) reaches (1 M.) Pedrazes (4550'; Nagler, with baths; Zingerle & Post), with sulphur-springs. Opposite, on the right bank, lies —

**St. Leonhard or Abtei (4510'; Craffonara's Inn, Kreuz, both unpretending), Ladin Badia, the chief place of the valley (here called the Abtei-Tal), overshadowed by the precipitous Heiligkreuzkofel (9550').** On the W. rises the Gherdenacia, or Gadenazza (7700').

Pleasant walk to the (2 hrs.) pilgrimage-church of Heiligkreuz (6710'; poor Inn); admirable views and echo. — Ascent thence of the Heiligkreuzkofel (9550'; 3½ hrs.; guide 12 K., Franz Debecco of St. Leonhard), difficult, for adepts only. We ascend by a steep and dizzy route to the pass (ca. 8300') and to the Klein-Fanes Plateau, then to the E. to the summit, which affords a noble prospect. The ascent from the Klein-Fanes Alp (p. 413) is much easier. — The Zehner (Rosskofel, 9930'), to the N. of the Heiligkreuzkofel, is difficult (3-3½ hrs. from Klein-Fanes; guide 18 K.; see p. 413). — From Heiligkreuz over the Riedjoch to St. Vigil, see p. 412.

[A road, which diverges to the left from the Corvara road (p. 415) at Alling, 3 M. beyond St. Leonhard, and ascends the valley of the Gader to (3 M.) St. Cassian or Armentarola (5060'; Crazzolar's Inn, bed 1 K.), near which fossils abound.

**Mountain Ascents.** The Heiligkreuzkofel (9550'; 5 hrs.; guide 10 K.), via the Medes-Joch (Varella Saddle, ca. 8530'), is laborious. — La Varella (10,040'; guide 15 K.), ascended via the Medes-Joch in 6 hrs., laborious but repaying (descent to the Klein-Fanes Alp, 3 hrs., see p. 413).

From St. Cassian to Cortina via Tra i Sassi (6-7 hrs.), an interesting route (club-path; guide, not indispensable, 8 K., horse 18 K.). We ascend through pastures and past the mouth of the Lagaci Valley (see below) to the (1¼ hrs.) Valparola or Eisenofen Alp (5700'). Below the chalets we cross the brook and then ascend steeply through wood and afterwards over grass and débris to the (1½ hrs.) Valparola Joch (Castello Pass; 7050), to the N.E. of the Mt. Castello (7755'), which commands a retrospective view of the Enneberg Valley, the Heiligkreuzkofel, the Peitlerkofel, and the Ziller Valley, and the 3rd of the Ms. (to the N., in the distance). Beyond the pass, above a small lake, the path divides. The lower and better route descends to the right, soon affording a fine view of the Marmolata, and afterwards leading through wood, to (1½ hrs.) Andraz (p. 433). The upper path follows the slope to the left, traversing dreary tracts of débris, to the saddle of Tra i Sassi ('Tre Sassi', 7215), defended by a fort, between the Klene Lagaci (9120') on the left and the Sasso di Stiva (8125') on the right, and reaches the (2½ hrs.) Falzarego Pass (p. 433; to Cortina 2½ hrs. more).

To the Ampezzo Valley over the Col Lodgia, a laborious route (to Cortina 9 hrs.; guide 14 K.). After 1½ hr. we diverge to the left from the Valparola route (see above) and ascend along the Sarà, through the Lagaci Valley. Passing through a rocky amphitheatres we reach the (3 hrs.) Col Lodgia ('Tadeja-Joch; 7030'), between the Cuntrines-Spitz (9655') on the left and the Camperstrin-Spitz (8700') on the right. We then descend to the (1½ hrs.) Gross-Fanes Alp (6900') and proceed through the Fanes Valley to the Ampezzo road (comp. p. 413). — To Pieve Di Livinallongo via Val-
parola (to Andraz 4½ hrs.), see p. 414. Another route (guide advisable, 8 K.) leads over the Stuore Meadows (numerous fossils) and the saddle of Prelongié (7020'), with fine view of the Marmolata, etc., to (5 hrs.) Pieve di Livinallongo (p. 433). Extensive panorama from the *Seltsass (W. peak, 3405'), reached from Prelongié by following the arête for 1½ hr. to the S.E.

The road from Pedrazil to Corvara follows the bank of the Gader to the (3 M.) hamlet of Alting (4620'; to St. Cassian, see p. 414) and then ascends to the right in windings, passing below (1 M.) Stern (4925'; Ladinia, on the road; another inn farther on). It then descends via Varda (Dolomites Inn, R. 1 K.) to the (1½ M.) Corvara-Bach (before the bridge on the right the direct road to Colfosco, 1 hr.) and ascends on the right bank to (1 M.) —

20½ M. Corvara (5110'; Post, R. 2 K., clean), a finely-situated village. About 1¼ M. farther up in the N.W. arm of the valley, which ascends to the Gröden-Joch, lies Colfosco or Colfuschg (5400'; Cappella Inn, bed 1½ K.), the most picturesque point in this interesting dolomitic region (S. the Pisciadù and Mesules; N. the Sas Songher, Chiampatsch, and Tschierspitzen).

Excursions (guides, Jos. Daupun of Stern, Jos., Franz, and Joh. Kostner of Corvara, and Peter Pescosta of Colfosco). The Sass Songher (5750'; from Colfosco in 4 hrs.; guide 8 K.), trying, commands a fine view. — A marked path leads from Colfosco to the N.W., passing the small Lake Chiampatsch (7210') and crossing the Gabel (Chiampatsch-Joch; 7835'), to the (5 hrs.) Puez-Hütte or Ladina-Hütte (8070'; provision depot), on the Puez Alp, whence the Col de Montiggla (8760'; 3½ hr.; fine view) and the E. and W. Puez-Spitze (9545', 9615'; 1½-1¼ hr.; more trying) may be ascended (guide 5 K.). The descent from the Puez Hut to Gröden may be made through the Langen-Tal (steep at first) to Wolkenstein (2½ hrs.), or via Forces de Stütles to the Regensburger-Hütte (p. 378). From the Gabel (see above) over the Crespeina Joch to Wolkenstein, see p. 379. — From the Puez-Hütte a route leads to (4 hrs.; guide advisable) Campill (p. 413) via the Puez-Joch (6245') and the Zwischenkofel Alp. — Ascent of the Boè (10,340'), from Colfosco 6-7 hrs., with guide (12-14 K.), see p. 380.

From Corvara to Pieve di Livinallongo, 12 M., a carriage-road (diligence daily in 5 hrs., 2 K. 40 h.) ascends the verdant valley of the Rutort to the (4½ M.) saddle of Campolongo (6125'; Dander's Inn), at the E. foot of the Sella (hence to the top of the Boè 5 hrs., with guide, see p. 380), and descends via Varda and Arabba to (7½ M.) Pieve (p. 433). — Another and more attractive path (red marks), to the left, crosses the Incisa-Joch (about 6400'), which affords a fine survey of the Marmolata, Civetta, etc., and descends via Contrin and Corte to (4 hrs.) Pieve.

From Corvara to the Val Fassa there are two routes: one leading as above to (3 hrs.) Arabba, and then crossing the Fordoi-Joch (p. 394) to Canazei in 3½ hrs.; the other, far more attractive, crosses the Gröden-Joch and the Sella-Joch to Campitello in 6 hrs. (guide, 12 K., not indispensable). This route ascends from Colfosco to the (1½ hr.) Gröden-Joch (6910'; see p. 378; horse from Corvara 8 K.). Descending through the upper region of the valley (Plan de Frea), we cross the Frea and follow the path (visible from the Joch) close to the precipices of the Mesules, till we cross the stony bed of a brook, where the bridle-path from Plan is reached. We now ascend to the (2½ hrs.) Sella-Joch (p. 379; inn); thence to (1½-2 hrs.) Campitello, see p. 378.

To the Gröden Valley over the Gröden-Joch (5 hrs. to St. Ulrich), see p. 378.
76. The Pragser-Tal.

From Niederdorf to Alt-Prags (5 M.) diligence twice daily in summer in 1½ hr. (1 K. 20 h.); omnibus from the Post Hotel to Brückele twice daily in 2 hrs., returning in 1½ hr. (2 K.); to Plätzwiese once daily in 4½ hrs. (fare 5 K., descent 4 K. — One-horse carriage to Alt-Prags, two-horse & K. — To Neu-Prags, omnibus from the Post Hotel to the Pragser-See (7½ M.) thrice daily in summer in 1 hr. 50 min., returning in 1 hr. 35 min. (2½ K.). One-horse carriage to Neu-Prags and back 7, two-horse 17 K. Omnibus from the Pragser See twice daily to Alt-Prags and Brückele.

About 1½ M. to the W. of Niederdorf, and about the same distance to the E. of Welsberg (p. 407), the charming *Pragser Tal opens to the right. The road leads round the foot of the Golser Berg (or we may take the shorter path diverging to the left at the railway-station, crossing the hill, and passing the Lërcher Höfe) to the (3 M. from Niederdorf) Hofstatt in Ausser-Prags and the (¼ M.) hamlet In der Sag (3960'), where the valley divides into Alt-Prags on the left (S.), and Inner-Prags on the right (W.). About 2½ M. up the S. branch of the valley lie the baths of Alt-Prags (4535'; Hotel, R. 2-3, board 5 K., usually crowded in summer), amidst fine scenery (S.E., the precipitous slopes of the Dürrenstein; S., the lofty Hohe Gaisl; W., the Rosskofel group). Pleasant walk to the (20 min.) Heinrichshöhe (4920').

Excursions (guide, Jakob Schwingshackl). Ascent of the Särkofel (7740'), via the Saririedel (8865') in 3½ hrs., with guide (6 K.), easy and attractive, see p. 408. — The Große Rosskofel (8410'; 4½ hrs.; guide 8 K.), ascended via the Postmeister Alp (6400'; rfrms.), is not difficult; splendid view. A trying descent leads down to the Pragser-Wildsee. — Good walkers may ascend (a fine route) via the Ross Alp to the Col di Fosses (7800'), and descend via the Fosses Alp and the Forcella di Girabbs (7280') to Ospitale, or to the right to La Stua and the Ampezzo road (to Cortina 10-11 hrs.; guide 13 K.; comp. p. 443).

To Schluderbach an easy and very fine route crosses the Plätzwiese (4½ hrs.; guide useless; omnibus to Brückele see above). A road leads past the base of the Heimweidkofel and up the valley to (1 hr.) the *Hôtel Brückele (4970'; R. 2½-3, pens. 7-8 K.). Thence we proceed on foot up a wooded slope to the left (with the Daumkofel and the Schwalbenkofel behind us and the rugged crest of the Dürrenstein on the left) to the extensive pastures of the Plätzwiese and to (¼ hr.) the *Hôtel Dürrenstein (6540'; R. 8-7, pens. 9-13 K., generally crowded in summer), at the S. base of the Dürrenstein (8320), which is easily ascended hence in 2½ hrs. (see p. 421). On the right rises the imposing Croda Rossa (Hohe Gaisl, 10,830'; see p. 422). Our route crosses the plateau. Before us rise the Cadini (p. 422) and the huge Monte Cristallo (p. 422). At the (¼ hr.) end of the pastures the path passes below a fort, and then descends to the left, past the Knollkopf (7220'; ascent in 1½ hr., interesting) into the Seeerland-Tal, and through wood (keep to the left) to (1 hr.) Schluderbach (p. 420). — From the Plätzwiese via the Ross Alp to the Pragser-See, see p. 417.

To the Pragser-See, a very interesting excursion (carriages, see above). Through the Inner-Prags, or S.W. arm of the valley, a road leads from (3½ M.) In der Sag (see above), via the hamlet of Schmiraden (3995'; two inns), to the baths of (2 M.) Neu-Prags (4350'; *Hotel, R. 2-3 K.). About ½ M. farther on, near the last houses of St. Veit (4430'), the road crosses to the left bank of the brook, and then ascends through wood to (1½ M.) the beautiful,
dark-green *Pragser-Wildsee (4910'; *Hotel Wildsee-Prags, R. 3, board 6 K.; boats for hire, 1/2 hr. 60 h.), in which the huge See-kofel is reflected (see below; best light 10-11 a.m.).

Excursions (guides, Jos. Appenbichler, Ant. Trenker, Jakob Leitner, and Martin Steiner). The ascent of the *Kühwiesenkopf (7035'), accomplished from Neu-Prags or the Hotel Wildsee-Prags in 2 hrs., is easy and attractive; fine panorama from the view-tower. A marked path ascends also from Weisberg in 31/2 hrs. — The Hochalpenkopf (8420'), ascended from Wildsee-Prags in 31/2 hrs. (guide advisable, 6 K.), commands a splendid view. Edelweiss grows abundantly on this mountain. — The Herrstein (8035'; 31/2 hrs.; guide 6 K.) is fatiguing but repaying. — The Riezen-Turn (8770'), from the Pragser-See via the Sennerei Kar in 41/2 hrs. (guide 15 K.), is difficult but very interesting for good climbers. — The ascent of the *See-kofel (9220'), 41/2 hrs. from the Pragser-Wildsee, through the Nabige Loch and the Ofen (Porta Sora a Forn, 7840'), is toilsome but well worth the trouble (comp. p. 413; guide 8, with descent to St. Vigil or to Peutelstein 15 K.).

From the Pragser-See to the Plätzwiese (7 hrs.; guide 9 K., not essential for adepts). A path-club ascends through the Nabige Loch past the Seebel to the (31/2 hrs.) Upper Ross Alp, whence it skirts the slopes of the Hohe Gaist to the left to the (31/2 hrs.) Hotel Dürrenstein (p. 416; where the path begins to descend, about 8 min. to the left, is a viewpoint commanding a magnificent survey of the Dolomites.

From Neu-Prags over the Kreuzjoch to St. Vigil, 5 hrs., uninteresting (guide, not indispensable for adepts, 9 K.). The path leads from the (3 M.) S.W. end of the Pragser-See, through the Grünwald-Tal, and past the Grünwald-Hütte and Allkaser-Hütte to the (2 hrs.) Hoch-Alpe (6970') and the (11/2 hr.) Kreuzjoch (7395'; abundant edelweiss), between the Paratscha (7990'; ascended from the pass in 11/2 hr.) on the left and the Dreifingerspitze (8125') on the right. We then descend through the narrow Foschdura-Tal to (11/2 hr.) St. Vigil (p. 412).

77. The Sexten-Tal.

Post-Omnibus from Innichen to Sexten twice daily in summer in 1 hr. (1 K. 20 h.), returning in 50 min. (1 K.); omnibus from Sexten to the upper Fischeleinboden twice daily, 1 K. One-horse curr. from Innichen to Wildbad Innichen and back 5. two-horse 8, to Moos 7 and 12 K.

Innichen (3855'). see p. 409. The road into the Sexten-Tal (driving advisable as far as Moos) crosses the Sextenbouch and ascends on the left bank. After 11/4 M. a road diverges to the right to the (11/2 M.) Wildbach Innichen (4315'; *Hotel, R. 2-6, board 5-7 K.), pleasantly situated amid woods (fine view from the Herminehöhe, 8 min.). The road then passes the mouth of the Innerfeld-Tal (see below; fine view of the Hauland on the right, and the Gsellknoten and Dreischuster on the left), crosses the I xenbach near the Sommerer-Mühle (4105') and then the Sextenbach, and reaches (41/2 M.) Sexten or St. Veit (4320'; Post, R. 111/2-3, pens. 5-6 K.: Kreuz, Mondschein, both very fair; Hofer, R. 111/2-21/2, pens. 5 K.), frequented as a summer-resort.


An interesting route leads through the wooded Innerfeld-Tal and Baedeker’s Eastern Alps. 11th Edit.
over the Wildgraben-Joch to Landro (7 hrs.; guide 10 K.). The path (red marks), first on the left, then on the right bank of the Ixenbach, leads via the Hochgriesel to the (2 hrs.) Unter-Hütte (5390'); it then ascends (path and marking defective) to the right to the (1 hr.) Ober-Hütte (6400), which affords a fine view of the Dreischusterspitze, Schusterplatte, Schwabenkofel, Bilköpfe, etc. Thence through the Innicher Wildgraben to the (1½ hr.) Wildgraben-Joch (7500'), affording a picturesque view, between the Schwabenalpenkopf (8808') on the left, and the Schwabenkofel (9410'), on the right. Steep descent to the Rienztal and (1½ hrs.) Landro (p. 419). — The ascents of the Hochebenkofel (9530') and the Birkenkofel (9555'), accomplished from the Ober-Hütte via the Lückele (8300') in 4 hrs., are laborious (guide 14 K.; comp. p. 422). — The Haunold (9555') from the Unter-Hütte via the Kohlenbrunn-Tal in 5-6 hrs.; guide 16 K.) is trying. A toilsome and uninteresting pass leads over the Birken-Schartl (8300'), between the Haunold and Birkenkofel, to the Birken-Tal (p. 419) and the (4½-5 hrs.) Ampezzo road. — The Dreischusterspitze (10,575'), 6½-7 hrs. from the Fischeleinboden (see below) via the Weisslahn (guide 20 K.), is fatiguing and difficult (from Innerfeld much more difficult; guide 58 K.).

About 1½ hr. above St. Veit (the direct path to the baths diverges to the right, 2 min. from St. Veit) we reach Moos (4365'), where the valley forks (two forks). In the right arm lies (¾ hr.) the unpretending Bad Moos (4455'; *Kastlunger's Inn), whence a new road leads past a tablet commemorating the visit of Crown-Prince Frederick William of Prussia on Sept. 19th, 1887, and through sparse larch-wood to the (1¾ M.) Dolomiten-Hof Fischeleinboden, finely situated on the margin of a woodgirt meadow on the *Fischeleinboden (4785'), which affords an admirable view of the imposing head of the valley (Gsellknoten, Dreischusterspitze, Schusterplatte, Oberbacherspitze, Einser, Elfer, Zwölfers, and Rottwand). The traveller should go as far as (1½ hr.) the 'Mäuern', where the ascent begins and the valley branches into the Altenstein-Tal to the right (W.) and the Bacher-Tal to the left (E.).

An attractive route leads through the Altenstein-Tal (route marked; guide to Landro for the inexperienced 9, to the Toblinger Riedel 8 K.), via the Sextner Böden and the small Böden Lakes, to the (2½ hrs.) Toblinger Riedel (7896'; two inns, see p. 421); descent through the Schwang Rienzatal to (2½ hrs.) Landro (p. 419), or over the Patern-Sattel to (4 hrs.) Misurina (p. 420). The Toblinger Riedel commands a fine view of the Drei Zinnen (p. 422), to ascend which we must cross the Patern-Sattel to the S. side (guide from Sexten to the Grosse Zinne 16, Kleine Zinne 30 K.); comp. p. 421. — In the Bacher-Tal, 2 hrs. from the Fischeleinboden (guide 4 K., not indispensable), is the Zsigmondy-Hütte 320'; inn in summer), the starting-point for the ascent of the Oberbacherspitze (8770'; 2½-3 hrs.; guide 10 K.; not difficult), the Hochbrunnerschneide (10,040'; 3½ hrs.; guide 16 K.; toilsome), the Zwölfers (10,750'; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 30 K.), and the Elfer (10,220'; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 26 K.), the last two very difficult. Attractive passes lead hence to the W. across the Oberbacher-Joch (8325'), between the Sandebühel (8550') and the Oberbacherspitze, and then to the right across the Bülled-Joch (8245') to the Böden Alp and the (2½ hrs.) Toblinger Riedel (see above and p. 421); or from the Oberbacher-Joch to the left past the little Lago del Pian del Cavallo (7635') to the Pian di Laveceno, and then either to the right over the Patern-Sattel to the (3 hrs.) Toblinger Riedel, or to the left over the Forcella Lungieres to Rimbianco (to Misurina 4½-5 hrs.; see p. 422). — From the Zsigmondy-Hütte over the Sandebühel-Joch (8325'), between the Sandebühel and Zwölfers, and over the Forcella dell' Agnelllo (4380') to Auromzo (p. 439), 7 hrs., with guide, toilsome; over the Forcella di Giralba (8005'), between the Zwölfers and the Monte Giralba, 6 hrs., with guide, not difficult.
From Bad Moos (p. 418) a poor road ascends steeply to the (1¼ hr.) Kreuzberg, or Monte Croce (5340'; Löwen; Zum Tiroler), where it crosses the Italian frontier. Thence to the Val Comelico, see p. 420. From the Monte Croce a rough path leads to (1 hr.) the Schuss or Cima Collesei (6230'), commanding a fine view to the N. and E.

78. From Toblach to Cortina. Val Ampezzo.

20 M. POST OMNIBUS from the Toblach station to Cortina twice daily in 4 hrs., starting at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (fare 4 K., there and back 7 K.). OMNIBUS from the Hôtel Germania via Schluderbach, Misurina, and Taro Croce to Cortina, returning by the Ampezzo road, daily in summer in 12 hrs. (12 K.). — CARRIAGE with one horse from Toblach to Landro 5 K. 60 h., with two horses 10 K.; to Schluderbach 6 and 12, to Cortina 14 and 26 K. (to the Hôtel Faloria 18 and 30 K.). To Cortina and back, with one horse 18, two horses 32 K., if kept over night 22 and 36 K.; to Cortina via Misurina 22, with two horses 32, and back by the high road 40, if kept over night 48 K. From Toblach to Pieve di Cadore (2 days) 28 and 52, there and back 40 and 68 K.; to Belluno 60 and 108, Vittorio 70 and 123 K. From Cortina to Schluderbach, one-horse carr. 9½, two-horse 18 K.; to Landro 11 and 21, to Toblach 14 and 27 K.

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 Pustertal railway. Strictly speaking, the term Dolomite belongs to the Fassa Mts., the Langkofel, Rosengarten, and Schlern, but does not apply to the Cristallo, Hohe Gaisl, Tofana, Sorapis, Antelao, Pelmo, and other peaks of the Ampezzo Limestone Alps; but as these mountains are widely known as the ‘Ampezzo Dolomites’, the popular nomenclature is adhered to in the Handbook. Alike to the man of science and the mountaineer the curiously fissured Dolomites offer a rich and varied field of interest, in their innumerable large and small peaks, pinnacles, caverns, canons, and subterranean water-courses. The most striking formations are generally found about halfway up the mountains, as from the summits as well as from the valleys many of their most characteristic features are lost to view. The Dolomites consist of non-sedimentary rocks, and some geologists see in them an analogue of the coral- formations. Comp. The Dolomite Mountains, by Gilbert and Churchill (London).

The Ampezzo road quits the Pustertal at the Toblach station (3965'; p. 408), leads due S., between the Sarlkofel (7740') on the right and the Neunerkofel (8420') on the left, into the Höhlenstein-Tal, watered by the Rienz, and passes the small, dark Toblacher-See (4180'; *Hôtel, R. 3-4, D. 2½ K.). The valley soon contracts to a wild gorge. To the left opens the Birken-Tal (p. 418) and on the same side, farther on, the Klausenkofel (Nasswand) is conspicuous; to the right the jagged spurs of the Dürrenstein. The view up the valley to the S. is bounded by the Mt. Pian (see p. 420). Above the Klaus-Brücke (4310') the Rienz (p. 421) issues from its sub terraneal channel. On the left slope of the valley rises a curiously-shaped isolated rock, called by the natives the Muttergottskofel. Near Landro the road passes a new fort.

7 M. Landro, Ger. Höhlenstein (4615'; *Hôtel Baur, R. 3-7, pens. 8-12 K.), 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 (p. 422). A few paces farther on, at the N.W. base of the Mte. Pian, is the light-green Dürrensee. In the background rise the huge *Monte Cristallo (10,495'), with its glacier, and its neighbours, the Piz Popena (10,310') and the Cristallino (9140'), presenting a most striking picture. The lake, into which the Schwarze Riens flows, is sometimes dry in autumn, but fills again in spring. — 1½ M. —

3½ M. Schluderbach (4730'); *Ploner's Höt. Schluderbach, R. 2½-4½, D. 3, pens. 8-12 K.; *Höt. Sigmundsbrunn, R. 2-4, pens. from 8 K.), beautifully situated at the mouth of the Val Popena (see below). The Monte Cristallo is here concealed by the sombre Raukofel (6570'); to the left are the lower Cristallino and the Cadini, rising beyond the Val Popena. To the right rises the imposing red limestone pyramid of the Croda Rossa (Rotwand, or Hohe Gaisl, 10,330').

Walks and Excursions from Landro and Schluderbach (guides, Jos. Innerkofler, Fr. Mosca, Ambros Vergeiner, and Andrä Piller of Schluderbach). Round the Dürrensee (about 1½ hr.), part of the way lying in wood. — From Schluderbach to the (½ hr.) Eduardsfelsen and through the picturesque Val Fonda to the (1½ hr.) Cristallo Glacier; to the (½ hr.) Sigmunds-Brunnen in the Schöneiten-Tal; from Schluderbach or from Landro to the (1 hr.) Heittal-Sommerklamm. From Landro by a new path (tunnel) in 2½ hrs., or from Schluderbach by the road through the Seeland-Tal in 2 hrs. to the Plätzwiese (Höt. Dürrenstein; see pp. 416, 421).

The *Monte Piano (7630') is easily ascended from Schluderbach in 2½-3 hrs.; guide not indispensable (7 K.). We ascend the Val Popena Bassa by the 'Erzstrasse', and beyond the first bend of the road (1 hr.; carriage thus far 5 K.) diverge to the left and follow a steep path (marked with red) over the Forcella Alta (6480') to the (1½ hr.) summit, an extensive plateau, with curiously fissured rock-formations. On the W. margin (yellow marks, 20 min.) is an open refuge-hut (7590'; rmts. in summer). The panorama is very fine and includes even the Zillertaler Ferner and the Gross-Glockner. — The Monte Piano may also be ascended from Landro (p. 419) through the Rienztal and via the Katzenleiter, Rimbianco Valley (p. 421), and Forcella Alta. The route through the woods from Rimbianco to the Forcella is, however, not easily found (guide desirable). Descent via the Forcella Alta and Forcella Bassa (6165') to the (1½ hr.) Lago Misurina (see below).

*From Schluderbach to Cortina via Misurina and Tre Coci, 4½-5 hrs. (guide 8 K., unnecessary), a highly attractive excursion (carriage-road, see p. 419; omnibus from Schluderbach to the Hôtel Misurina twice daily in 1½ hr., 3 K.). This expedition is best made from Schluderbach, as the ascent is more gradual than in the opposite direction, while the finest views are in front of the traveller; the return should be made by the Ampezzo road. — The Erzstrasse, diverging to the left at the Hôtel Sigmundsbrunn, crosses the Italian frontier, and ascends the wooded Val Popena Bassa (the ascent of the Mte. Pian, on the left, adds 2-3 hrs. to the expedition; see above.) Beyond the Col Sant' Angelo (5905') we reach the (1½ hr.) *Lago Misurina (5760'); *Höt. Misurina, at the N. end, R. from 2, pens. 8-12 K.), a sheet of pale-green water, amidst beautiful surroundings (the Drei Zinnen on the N.E., the Cadini on the E., the Marma- role, Antelao, and Sorapis on the S.). We follow the W. bank of the lake to its S. end, where, to the left, are the *Grand-Hôtel Misurina, a large Italian house (R. 5-8, déj. 3½, D. 4½, pens. 12½-16 fr.), and the Albergo alta Posta (plain), and proceed past the small Restaurant Sorapis and via the Misurina Alp; then, at a (25 min.) guide-post (6980'; Austrian frontier), take the narrow road entering the wood to the right, and ascend
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Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
gradually along the slope of the Crepe di Rudavo, with fine views of the Marmarole and Sorapis on the left, and of the huge cliffs of the Cristallo on the right. In 3/4 hr. our route joins the narrow road from Valbona (p. 429), and then ascends to the right to the (20 min.) Passo Tre Croci (6990'; *Hotel Tre Croci, R. 2-3 1/2, B. 1 K.), whence the *View of the beautiful Ampezzo valley suddenly discloses itself, to the W. Opposite us rises the huge Tofana; to the left, adjoining the Nuvolau, appear the serrated Creda di Lago and, farther distant, the snow-covered Marmolata; immediately to the right is Mte. Cristallo. (To the Pfalzgau-Hütte, see p. 425; ascent of Mte. Cristallo, p. 426.) We descend through woods and pastures, along the Bigontina Valley and passing the hamlets of Loretto and Aivera, to (1 1/2 hr.) Cortina (p. 424).

Ascent of the Dürenstein (9320'; 4-4 1/4 hrs.; guide 8 K., not indispensable for experts), very attractive. A road leads through the Seekland-Tal to (2 hrs.) the Hotel Dürenstein (6540'; guide, Jak. Messner), whence a stony path ascends to the right to the (21/4 hrs.) summit (shelter-hut 1/4 hr. below). The fine view includes the Tauern, the Ortler and Adamello groups, the Dobmites, and the Pragser-Tal and Postertal (panorama by F. Burger). Caution should be exercised in plucking edelweiss. This ascent may conveniently be combined with the route via the Plätzwiese to Prags (p. 416; guide 9 K.).

The Ploigig (6 hrs. there and back from Landro; guide not necessary). The route diverges to the W. from the Ampezzo road a little beyond the (1 1/2 hr.) Toblacer-See, and ascends (red marks) into the Stir (5600'), a beautiful sequestered valley between the Sarikofel (right) and the Kasamutz (left). From th (2 1/2 hrs.) Stir-Riedel (6880'), to the N. of the Sarikofel (7370'), we obtain a picturesque glimpse of the Prags valley (descent to Alip 1/2 hr.; seat of the Sarikofel, 1 hr., see p. 418). We now retrace our steps, descend a little, and proceed towards the S. over the pastures of the Stir Alp. We then ascend by an easy route to the (3 hrs.) Ploigig-Sattel (1350'), immediately in front of the rugged precipices of the Dürenstein; then descend over grass and follow the path (indicated by marks) through the Fluege Valley to the (1 1/4 hr.) Klaus-Brücke (p. 419).

To the Rienza and the Toblinger Riedel, 3 1/4 hrs. (marked path, guide 7 K., unnecessary, but desirable if the return be made via the Patern Sattel and Ripabianco or Misurina; 10 K.). A stony track from Landro traverses the Rienza as far as the (5 1/2 hr.) rocky barrier that seems to close the valley, and above which tower the Drei Zinnen; to the right is the Monte Plan. A steep path (Kaltenleiter), beginning opposite the shepherd's (5100'), ascends the Rimbaio Valley, backed by the Cadini, to the (1 hr) Rimbaio Alp (6030'; r.f.m.s.; poor accommodation for the night; see 423). — The path to the left in the Rienza divides in 20 min.; a branch leading steeply to the N., through the Grosse Wildgraben, to ; (1 1/2 hr.) Wildgraben-Joch (p. 418); the other (marked with red) runs to the E., via the Rienzböden, to the (2 hrs.) Toblinger Riedel (7860'), a sole strewn with needle-like rocks, between the Paternkofel (9009') on the right and the Ploigig Sattel (8980') on the left. Above the saddle to the left the Drei Zinnen-Hütte of the G.A.C. (7895'; inn in summer) and the üL zu den Drei Zinnen (R. 2 K.), in a grand situation opposite the perpendicular cliffs of the Drei Zinnen (p. 422). The *View embraces the Rienza, Mte. Cristallo, Hohe Gaisl, etc., to the W., and the Altenstein-Tal to the E., with the Böden Lakes, lying but a few min. below the Riedel (6 hrs. 3 hrs., see p. 418; guide from Landro 10 K.). From the Drei Zinnen-Hütte to the top of the Schusterplatte (7000'), via the Innicher Riedel (7), 2 hrs., with guide, not difficult for adepts. — A stony but tolerably flat diverges sharply to the left a short distance down the path to dro, skirts the rubble-strewn flanks of the Paternkofel (9009'), and finally ascends to the (1 hr.) Forcella Lavaredo or Patern-Sattel (8040'), the E. of the Kleine Zinne. View hence of the Cadini, Marmarole Altealo to the S. We descend to the Pian di Lavaredo, with its twin lakes (route over the Oberbacher-Joch to the Zsigmondy-Hütte, p. 418), then skirt the S. side of the castellated Drei Zinnen.
(ascent from this side, see below), to the 
Forcella Lungieres (7610'), whence we descend to the (1½ hr.) Rimbianco Alp (p. 424) and thence to (1½ hr.) Landro via the Katzenleiter and the Schwarze Rienzi; or from the Forcella Lungieres we skirt the slope of the Mte. Campedello (7150') to the left to the saddle at the head of the Val Rimbianco and thence follow the cart-track to the left, which leads past the small Lago Vantorna (6080') to (2½ hrs.) Misurina.

The ascent of the Cristallino (highest peak, 9440'; 4½ hrs.; guide 9 K.) is not difficult for adepts. The view from the summit embraces the valley of Höhlenstein as far as Toblach, the Tauern in the distance, and in the foreground the wild precipices of the Popena and Cristallo.

The Monte Cristallo (10,495'; 6½-7 hrs.; guide 13 K.) is fit only for expert climbers with steady heads. The route leads through the Val Fonda (Val del Monte Cristallo) to the (2½ hrs.) Cristallo Glacier, which it crosses to (1½ hr.) the Cristallo Pass (9260'), between the Mte. Cristallo and the Popena. We then ascend the 'Lange Band' on the S. side of the Cristallo and finally clamber over rocks (the worst point being the 'Böse Platte') to the arête and the (2½-3 hrs.) summit. The view is magnificent. The descent may be made from the Cristallo Pass over snow and debris to Tre Croci and Cortina (guide 20 K.; see p. 426). — The Piz Popena (10,310'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 18 K.), ascended from Schluderbach via the Val Popena Alta, is difficult (more interesting, but also more difficult, from Tre Croci by the S. arête).

The Croda Rossa or Hohe Gaisal (Rotwand, 10,330') is ascended from Ospitale (p. 423) in 6-7 hrs. by a very toilsome and difficult route via the Val Gottes and the scree-slope on the N.W. side of the Croda Rossa (guide 20 K.). The ascent from the Platzwiese is still more difficult and exposed to falling stones. — Of the Drei Zinnen (Tre Cime di Lavaro; 9705', 9890', 3020'), the central peak (4½-5 hrs. from the Rimbianco Alp; the S. side; guide 16 K.) is both the highest and the easiest, but is fit only for experts with steady heads (see pp. 421, 448). The Vordere or Westliche Zinne and the Kleine Zinne are more difficult, especially the latter (guide 30 K.).

The Hochebenkofel (9530'; 5 hrs.; guide 12 K.) is accomplished by adepts without difficulty from Landro over the Toblacherchaussee. It is connected with the slightly higher Birkenkofel (9555'), to the N., by a narrow arête, requiring a steady head. Descent via the Little to Sexten, see p. 418.

The highest peak of the Cadini (9830') may be ascended via Misurina via the Passo di Tocci (7765') in 3½-4 hrs. and is not difficult for adepts (guide 14 K.). More difficult are the neighbouring Cima Estro (9309'), the N.W. Cadin Spitze (8930'), and the Torre del Diavolo (8600'; ascended in 1903).

From Schluderbach to Auronzo via Misurina, see p. 427. Other attractive but more toilsome passes lead from the (2 hrs.) Rimianzo Alp (p. 421) over the Forcella Lungieres (7610') or the Forcella Rimbianco (7190') to the Val Marzen and (5-6 hrs.) Auronzo (p. 429).

The road ascends, crosses the Seelandbach, and then bed of the Knapfenflussbach, which is generally dry, and runs the (2 M.) Gemärt (5065'; Albergo Cimabanche), the water between the Rienz and the Boite, which forms the boundary of the Ampezzo district. To the right rises the majestic Croda Rossa (10,330'), with the precipices of the Col Rossa (9230'), next the Croda dell' Ancona (p. 423), appearing above the ded Crepa di Zuoghi; before us the peaks of the Tofana over the Col Rossa; to the left is the Punta dei Forame; behind the Monte Pian and the Cadini. The road descends gradually, ring the shallow Lago Bianco (4950'), and crosses the Rufreddich
descends from the right. We next cross the Gottresbach and soon
reach (2 M.) —

121/2 M. Ospitale (4835'; Inn, good wine), once a hospice,
picturesquely situated at the base of the Crepa di Zuoghi (6745').
Opposite is the Vecchio del Forame (9415'), from which descends
the Felison. Farther down is the Val Grande, flanked on the W.
by the Pomagagnon (see below), and to the S.W. rise the Tofana,
Col Rosa, and Furcia Rossa.

Beautiful Walk in the Gottres Valley, between the Col Freddo on the
right and the Croda dell' Ancona on the left, to the (2 hrs.) La Rosa Alp
(6700'), at the S.W. foot of the Croda Rossa (p. 422), which commands
a fine view of the mountains of Fanes and Travenanzes (p. 426). We may
then proceed over the Forcella di Giraltis (7280') to the (2 hrs.) large sheep-
pasture of Fosses (7015'), with the new Egerer-Hütte (under construction)
and several small lakes, whence we may proceed over a chaos of débris
and the Col di Fosses or over the Porta Sora al Foro (p. 417) to Prags
(p. 416). Ascent of the (21/2 hrs.) *Seekofel, and route via the Sennes Alp
to St. Vigil, see pp. 413, 426.

Through the Val Grande to Cortina (41/2 hrs.; with guide), not
very attractive. A good track descends, crosses the Felizon, and ascends
to the S. in the Val Grande, between the Pomagagnon (1910') on the right
and the Cresta Bianca (9625') on the left, to the (2 hrs.) Padeon Alp (6070').
Thence we ascend to the (1 hr.) Sonforca (6880'; to the Crepe di Zumelles,
20 min., see p. 425), and descend to (11/2 hr.) Cortina (comp. p. 425).

For some distance the road, now level, skirts the slope of Monte
Cadinì (Croda dell' Ancona, 7750'), the side of which is pierced by
an aperture high above us. On the left are the ravine of the Felizón
and the Val Grande. (A finger-post by the telegraph-post numbered
464 indicates a short-cut which crosses the deep gorge of the
Felizon by the *Ponte Felison, rejoining the road below the Ponte
Alto.) The road ascends for a short distance, and then descends.
About 11/4 M. beyond Ospitale the conspicuous Peutelstein or
Podestango (4945') rises on the left. The rock was formerly crowned
with the ruins of a castle which were removed in 1866. The road
bends sharply to the right, and winds down into the Ampezzo or
Hayden Valley, watered by the Boite. In the foreground is the Col
Rosa, to the right of which are the Fucia Rossa, Col Becchi, Croda
d'Antruilles, and Lavines. The apex of the long curve, where
a finger-post near the hunting-lodge of St. Hubertus (Mrs. Potts)
indicates the way to St. Vigil to the right (comp. p. 413), commands
a fine survey of the valleys of Fanes and Travenanzes; in the distance
to the S. are the Croda da Lago, Becco di Mezzoli, and Pelmo.

The road now descends to the S., skirting precipitous slopes,
and crosses the deep gully of the Felizón by the (13/4 M.) Ponte Alto
(to which the path mentioned above 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. About 3/4 M. farther on a finger-post
indicates the route to the right to St. Cassian (p. 414) via Fanes;
and after \(11/2\) M. more we pass the inn of Fiammes (4255'). The road then (\(11/2\) M.) quits the wood, and descends to (1 M.) —

20 M. Cortina. — Hotels. *Hôtel-Pension Bellevue*, at the N. end of the village, in an open situation, R. 2\(1/2\)-3, dçj. 3, D. 4\(1/2\), pens. 8-9 K.; *Hôtel-Pens. Santabella*, well spoken of; *Aquila Nera*, the dining-room and the exterior of the dépendance of which are decorated with paintings by the sons of the late landlord Ghedina, R. 2\(1/2\)-3, D. 3, S. 2 K.; *Croce Bianca*, with baths, R. 2-3, D. 3, pens. 6-9 K.; *Hôtel Cortina*, R. 2-3, D. 3\(1/4\), pens. from 7 K. (good rooms in the Villa Apolloi); *Stella d'Oro*, pens. 6-7 K.; *Vittoria*, at the S. end of the village, R. 2-3, pens. 6-8 K.; Ancora; Menardi, very fair, R. 2 K.; *Hôtel-restaurant Dolomitenhof*; *Hôtel Garni zur Post*. — Outside the village: *Hôtel Falaria*, with baths, 1 M. to the S.E., finely situated high up and close to the woods, R. 3\(1/4\)-5, D. 3, pens. 7-10 K.; *Hôtel Cristallo*, adjacent, R. 2-3, D. 4, pens. 6-8 K.; *Hôtel Miramonti*, at Pezzèi, 1 M. to the S. of Cortina, R. 2-6, B. 1\(1/2\), dçj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 9 K. (these three of the first class); *Hôtel-Pens. Maioni*, pens. 6-8 K., well spoken of; Pens. Villa de Bigontina; Pens. Verra. — Swimming Baths, \(1/4\) M. below the Aquila Nera; baths also at the Croce Bianca, Vittoria, and Falaria hotels. — Views of the Dolomites on sale in Cecchini's Studio. — English Church Service in summer.


Cortina d'Ampezzo (4000'), a village of 600 inhab., superbly situated and admirably adapted for a prolonged stay, is the capital of the valley and the seat of the district-authorities. The Industrial School deserves a visit (filigree-work and wood-mosaic tasteful and not expensive). The Church contains a rich altar, wood-carvings by Brustalone, etc. The gallery of the handsome detached Campanile (about 250' in height; 235 steps) commands an admirable Survey of the surrounding landscape. On the N.E. rises the Cristallo group, with the Pomagagnon and the highest Cristallo peak; E., the Tre Croci saddle and Crepedel; S.E., the Punta Nera, Sorapis, and Antelao; S., the Pelmo, and (nearer) the Rocchetta and Becco di Mezzodi; S.W., the Croda da Lago, and, in the foreground, the Crepa, Nuvolau, and Cinque Torri; W., the Lagació and Tofana; N., Col Rosa, Lavinore, Seekofel, and Croda dell'Ancona. Pleasant promenades have been laid out on the Boite, to the W. of the church.

A fine view is obtained from the (20 min.) *Hôtel Falaria* (see above). — The best survey of the valley, for which the evening-light is most favourable, is afforded by the (1 hr.) *Belvedere* on the Crepa (5060), a prominent rocky hill on the W. side of the valley. We ascend the Falzarego road to (2\(1/2\) M.) the finally situated *Albergo Tofana* (p. 433), and proceed thence to the left to (6 min.) the *Restaurant* on the nearer side of the rock. In the wood, near the Belvedere, are several deep fissures in the rock, of which the traveller should beware. — A marked path, diverging to the left from the way to the Crepa after about \(3/4\) M., leads through the hamlet of Mortisa to the Grottoes of the Chiesa Maria di Zanin or di Volpera, at the S. foot of the Crepa, \(3/4\) hr. from Cortina. These ravines, with their grotesque rock-formations, have been made accessible by foot-bridges and ladders. Below, at the foot of the mountain at the end of the Costeana ravine (\(1/2\) hr. from Cortina), lie the
baths of **Campo di Sotto**, destroyed by an inundation in 1882 (small Café-Restaurant Tiziano adjacent). In the wood on the opposite side of the Costeana is a curious deep rocky gorge, with ice, known as *La Quaire* (1¾ hrs.; guide necessary, 2 K.). — Other good points of view are the Col Aïfere, near Gillardon (1 hr.), and the Col Drucïè (5340'; 2 hrs.), above the Romerio Alp, at the S.E. base of the Tofana.

Another attractive walk leads to the (3 M.) Ghedina Lakes (4750'; rfts.), embosomed in woods at the foot of the Tofana (guide unnecessary). We diverge to the left from the Schluderbach road at the kilomètre-stone 29,4, or at the Hôt. Verra, a little farther on, cross the Boite, and ascend by a marked path. The return-route commands a fine view of the Val Ampezzo.

— A good path leads via *Mortisa* (p. 424) and the Federa Alp through wood to the (3½ hrs.) *Reichenberger-Hütte* (6770'; inn in summer), picturequely situated on the little Lago da Lago, at the foot of the Croda da Lago (p. 426) and the Becco di Mezzodi (p. 426). Thence to the (9½ hr.) *Forcella da Lago*, see p. 434. Interesting return-route (guide desirable) via *Casone di Formin*, *Pezziè di Patù* (p. 434), and *Pocol* to Cortina.

To the *Crepe di Zumelles* (7290'; 3 hrs.; guide convenient, to Ospitale 8 K.). The route ascends to the left after following the Tre Croci road for 1½ hr. (‘Via Sonfora-Ospitale’) and crosses the *Sonfora* (p. 423). We may return through the *Val Grande* to Ospitale, across the *Falison Bridge* to the *Ponte Alto*, and by the highroad to (5 hrs.) Cortina.

To the *Tondi di Faloria* on the *Monte Casadio* (3 hrs.; guide 8 K.). The path diverges to the right from the Tre Croci route (p. 421) by a finger-post about ½ hr. below the pass, and ascends to the wooded *Pian della Bigontina*. We cross (10 min.) a bridge, and (½ hr.) where the path forks we proceed to the right to the grassy hill of the *Faloria Alp* and the (1½ hr.) *Crepedel* (7660'), which commands a splendid view of the Sorapis, etc. Steep descent to the Hôt. Faloria, on the W. slope (p. 424).

To the *Pfalzgau-Hütte*, 4-5 hrs. (guide 8 K., unnecessary). From (2 hrs.) Tre Croci (5930'; p. 421) a marked path leads to (2 hrs.) the hut (inn in summer), finely situated near the *Sorapis Lake* (6360'), in the wild *Sorapis Valley*, shut in by the huge cliffs of the Sorapis (with the *Ditta di Dio*), Punta Nera, and Cesta. The *Sorapis* (10,520') may be ascended hence by experienced climbers with steady heads by two routes. The old *Grommann-Weg* (6½-6 hrs.; guide 23 K.), crossing the W. flank of the Sorapis, joins the San Vito route near the summit (see p. 427; difficult). The new *Müller-Weg* (4½-5 hrs.; guide 48 K.), which traverses the E. glacier and ascends direct over the huge precipices on the N.E. side, is one of the finest tours in the Dolomites, but also one of the most difficult and fatiguing. In unfavourable weather it is exposed to danger from falling stones.

The Pfalzgau Hut is also the starting-point for the ascents of the *Punta Nera* (5900'; 2½ hrs.; guide 12 K.), the *Cesta* (5080'; 2½-3 hrs.; 12 K.), both toilsome, and the *Punta Sorelle* (5885'; guide 40 K.; very difficult). — We may return via *Valbona* (p. 429) and Tre Croci (1½ hrs.), or via the *Laudo del Cadin* (7600'; 4½ hrs.; guide 12 K.).

The ascent of the *Nuvolau* (8460'; 4½-5 hrs.; marked path; guide, 8 K., not necessary; horse to the Nuvolau Saddle 1½-2 K.) is very attractive and not difficult. We follow the Falzarego road (p. 432) via *Pocol* to a (2 hrs.) finger-post, where we diverge to the left and ascend by a bridle-path through larch-woods and the pastures of the *Aserau Alp* (on the right the *Cinque Torri Inn* and the curious *Cinque Torri*, see below) to the (2 hrs.) *Nuvolau Saddle* (*Forcella*; 7878'), between the Nuvolau and Nuvolau Alto. From this point we ascend to the left over the broad rocky ridge to the (20 min.) *Bachsendank Hut* (8460'; inn in summer), on the summit, which commands a noble panorama of the Dolomites, extending to the Königsspitze, the Ötzital and Stubai glaciers, and the Grossglockner. — In returning from the Nuvolau we may ascend the 8. peak of the *Cinque Torri* (7730'; *Albergo alle Cinque Torri* at the foot, R. 2 K., very fair). This apparently inaccessible rock is cleft and fissured in such a way as to offer no serious difficulties to an expert climber (ca. 3½ hr.; guide 8 K.). The ascent of
the N. peak, or Torre Inglese, is short but very difficult (guide 36 K.). —
The Alto Nuvolau (6683'), ascended in 1 hr. (guide 10 K.) from the Nuvolau
Saddle, is a difficult climb. The view is much finer than that from the
Nuvolau, the Tofana being especially well seen. — From the Nuvolau
Saddle to (3 hrs.) Colle Santa Lucia or (2 hrs.) Andraz, see p. 434.

The interesting Val Travenanzes (9-10 hrs. round the Tofana and
back; guide 10 K.; provisions should be taken; one-horse carr. to Pont' Alto 6-7 K.) is well worth a visit. At the (1/4 hr.) guide-post on the
Ampezzo road beyond Fiammes (p. 423) we turn to the left and cross the
Falzarego, below the road. Farther on we cross the Acqua di Campo Croce
and the Boite, and skirt the foot of the Col Rosa to the (1 hr.) Ponte Alto
di Progoito (4783'; restaurant), spanning (at a height of 260') the gorge of
the Travenanzes brook, at the point where the road from Fanes (p. 413)
debouches. Beyond the bridge we turn to the left, recross the stream in
10 min., and ascend the narrow Val Travenanzes. To the left rise the
huge cliffs of the Tofana, and to the right the Furcia Rossa, Valtom Bianco,
Mte. Casale, Mte. Cavallo, and Fanesspitze. About 1 1/2 hr. farther on is the
poor Travenanzes Alp (6560'; refuge-hut under construction), whence we
ascend (latterly no path) to the (1/4 hr.) Col dei Bois (7680'), between the
Tofana di Roces (10,550') on the left and the Cima Falzarego (8355') on the
right. Beyond the pass we obtain a splendid view of the Marmolata (still
finer on the Cima Falzarego, easily ascended in 1/4 hr.). The descent
leads across steep Alpine pastures to the (1 hr.) Falzarego road (p. 432),
between which we proceed to the left to (1 1/2 hr.) Cortina.

The 'Seekofel (9220') is reached from Cortina in 6 1/2-7 hrs. (guide 16 K.).
We follow the Ampezzo road to the (2 hrs.) château of St. Hubertus
(p. 423), thence ascend to the left to (1 hr.) the Allosutra Alp (5560') and
the (1/4 hr.) Campo Croce, and proceed to the right via the Posses Alp
(Egerer-Hütte) to the (3 1/2-4 hrs.) summit (comp. p. 413).

Among the more important ascents from Cortina, all fit for adepts
only, that of the Tofana (Tofana di Roces or Prima, 10,565'; Tofana di Mezzo
or Seconda, 10,635'; Tofana di Fuori or Terza, 10,600') is the easiest, though
fatiguing on account of the long scree-slopes. The night is spent in the
Tofana Hut (8490'; provision-depot), on the saddle between the Tofana di
Roces and the Tofana di Mezzo, 4 1/2 hrs. from Cortina; thence to the
Tofana di Roces 2 1/2-3 hrs., to the Tofana di Mezzo or the Tofana di Fuori,
3 hrs. each (guide 18, for all three summits in one day 30 K.). — The
Becco di Mezzodi (8430'), ascended from the (5 1/2 hrs.) Reichenberger-Hütte
(p. 425) via the Forcella da Lago (p. 434) and the Forcella Col Duro (7520')
from the S. side in 2 hrs. (last 3/4 hr. a difficult climb), commands a
magnificent and highly interesting view (guide 13 K.). — The Croda da
Lago (5885'; guide 30 K.), ascended from the Reichenberger-Hütte in 3-4 hrs.,
via the E. face or the N. arête, is very difficult, but not dangerous for
expert climbers with good guides. The ascent from the W. side via the
'Pompanin chimney' is very difficult (guide 50 K.). — The Monte Cristallo
(10,495'), ascended from Tre Croci (p. 421) via the Col da Varda (7239') and
the Cristallo Pass in 4 1/2-5 hrs. (guide 14, with descent to Schluderbach
20 K.), offers to adepts an interesting climb (comp. p. 422). — The Sorapis
(10,520'), ascended from the Falfzau-Hütte (p. 425) in 6 1/2-6 hrs. (guide 48 K.),
or from San Vito via the Forcella Grande (p. 427) in 9 hrs. (guide 18 hr.),
is toilsome and difficult.

From Cortina to Schluderbach via Tre Croci (4 1/2-5 hrs., or including
Mte. Pian 6 1/2 hrs.), a very attractive route (preferable in the reverse
direction, comp. p. 420). One-horse carr. to Misurina 13, carr. & pair 24,
via Misurina to Schluderbach 15 1/2 and 26 K.). The route diverges to the
left from that to the Valbona, about 1/4 hr. beyond Tre Croci (guide-post),
and cannot be missed (from Cortina to Misurina 3 hrs.).

Pleasant day's drive to Pieve di Cadore (see p. 427). — From Cortina to
Pieve di Livinallongo and Campitello, see pp. 432, 433; to Caprio, see p. 432;
to St. Cassian, see p. 414; to St. Vigli, see p. 413.
79. From Cortina to Pieve di Cadore and Belluno (Venezia). Comelico and Auronzo Valleys.

46\frac{1}{2} M. Post Omnibus from Cortina twice daily in summer via Pieve di Cadore in 9\frac{1}{2} hrs. to Belluno (fare 8\frac{1}{2} K.); also twice daily in 11\frac{1}{2} hr. to San Vito (fare 1 K. 40 f.). Carriage with one horse from Cortina to Pieve di Cadore and back 17, with two-horses 32 K., returning by Auronzo 32 and 68 K. From Toblach via Cortina to Pieve di Cadore and back (2 days) one-horse carr. 40, two-horse 64 K., returning by Auronzo and Misurina 68 K.; via Cortina to Vittorio (2\frac{1}{2} days) 70 and 128 K. From Cortina to Belluno 56 & 65, to Vittorio 55 & 100 K. One-horse carr. from Pieve di Cadore to Belluno 16 fr., with fee of 2 fr.; from Belluno to Cortina 40, two-horse 75 fr.; from Belluno to Toblach two-horse carr. 100 fr. Good carriages may be hired of Kratter, in Peraro (p. 429), who on receipt of a letter or telegram will send carriages to meet travellers at Toblach, Vittorio, or Belluno. — From Belluno to Venezia, 72 M., railway in 3-5 hrs. — The journey from Cortina to Venice via Belluno is easily made in one day; but travellers in the other direction should spend the night at Belluno and start early next morning. The custom-house barrier at San Vito (see below) is closed at 8.30 p.m.

Cortina d'Ampezzo (4000') see p. 424. The road next reaches Zuel (splendid view down the valley) and then (3 M.) Acquabuona, the last Tyrolean village, crosses the (1\frac{1}{2} M.) Italian frontier at the Dogana (custom-house, 3660') and descends rapidly to (1\frac{1}{2} M.) Chiappuzza (3475') and (1/2 M.) —

6\frac{1}{2} M. San Vito di Cadore (3315'; Alb. alt. Antelao), finely situated at the base of the Antelao. To the right (S.W.) towers Monte Pelmo (10,395'), a colossal rock, forming the most conspicuous feature in the landscape.

Ascents from San Vito (guides, Gius. del Favero, Gius. and Arcang. Pordon, G. B. Zanucco, and Gius. de Vido; tariff lower than that at Cortina). — The ascent of the Sorapis (10,520'; 7\frac{1}{2}-8 hrs.; guide 18 fr.) is very laborious. From San Vito we ascend to the (2\frac{1}{2} hrs.) Rifugio San Marco of the Italian Alpine Club (6036'; inn in summer) and thence to the left via the (1 hr.) Forcella Grande (7830') and the rocky walls of the Cima Morcera (10,350') to the (4 hrs.) summit (see p. 425). — The Monte Antelao (10,710'; 7-7\frac{1}{2} hrs.), though very toilsome, offers no special difficulty to experts (guide from Cortina 24 K., from San Vito 15 fr.). From the (2\frac{1}{2} hrs.) Rifugio San Marco (see above) we ascend by the Forcella Piccola (6960') and the Norte to the (5 hrs.) summit, which commands a most magnificent view. — The Monte Pelmo (10,395'; 8-9 hrs.; guide 18 fr., from Cortina 24 K.) is difficult, and should be attempted only by expert climbers with perfectly steady heads. The route leads to the S.W. via Serdes and the Val Fedarola to the (3\frac{1}{2} hrs.) Rifugio Venezia (inn in summer), on the Ruorto Pass (6624'), and to the (4\frac{1}{2}-5 hrs.) summit. Comp. p. 430.

From San Vito (or Borca) over the Col della Poina or the Forcella Forada to Caprile, see p. 434; to the Val Zoldo over the Ruorto Pass, see p. 430. — To the E. over the Forcella Piccola (6960), between the Mts. Bel Pra and the Antelao, and through the Val Oten, to Pieve di Cadore (p. 438), 6 hrs. (with guide; fatiguing).

Between San Vito and (2 M.) Borca (2980'; *Palace Hôtel des Dolomites, 1st class, R. from 4\frac{1}{2}, B. 1\frac{1}{2}, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. from 12\frac{1}{2} fr.; Hôtel Pelmo, R. 2-4, pens. 7 fr., very fair; Tre Corone) the road runs high above the Boite on the slopes of the Antelao, a landslip from which in 1816 overwhelmed the villages of Marceana and Taulen. The road then leads past Cancio, Vodo, and Peajo to (5 M.) —


13½ M. Venas (2895': Alb. Borghetto), opposite the mouth of the Val Cibiana (p. 430), below which the Vallesina unites with the Boite. Then (2½ M.) Val di Cadore (Stella Alpina, very fair), where a fine view of the Cadore Alps (Cima dei Preti, Mte. Duranno, etc.) is disclosed to the S.E., and (2 M.) Tai (2795'; Höt. Cadore e Venesia). The road forks here: to the right to Belluno (p. 431), to the left, passing the finely situated Alb. Venezia, to (½ M.) —

18½ M. Pieve di Cadore (2905'; Höt. Marmarole, new; Progresso, Angelo, Sole, very fair; Café Tiziano), the capital (pop. 700) of the Cadore district, beautifully situated on a mountain-spur high above the Piave. In a corner of the chief piazza stands the humble dwelling in which Titian was born in 1477 (d. 1576), denoted by a tablet. In 1880 a bronze statue of the great painter, by Del Zotto, was erected in the piazza. The school contains a small Museum of natural history objects, coins, and antiquities, and Titian’s patent of nobility (1533). The church possesses a Madonna by Orazio Vecelli and other pictures by Cesare and Marco Vecelli, etc. The Municipio is adorned with a monument to the heroes of 1848 and a medallion-portrait of the patriot P. F. Calvi (‘morte per la patria’ 1855). Two rooms inside are adorned with fine paneling and portraits of celebrated natives.

A new fort (no admission) has been built on the site of the old Castello, above Pieve. The garden of Signora Romana Vecellio on the Roccio di Sant’ Alipio, ½ M. from the Piazza, commands a fine view (adm. 25 c.). Attractive excursions to the Cappella San Dionigi (6385'; 3½ hrs.), to the top of the Mte. Vedorchia (5890'; 3 hrs.), etc. — From Pieve to Cimolais by the Forcella Spè (9 hrs., with guide), see p. 431.

From Pieve a good road leads through the beautiful Piave Valley, which is enclosed by picturesque Dolomites (right, the Monfalcone and Mte. Cridola; left, the Marmarole), to the picturesque mountain-hamlets of Calalzo (Höt. Marmarole, R. from 2 fr.), Domegge (Alb. Belvedere, pens. 5-6 fr.), and (7 M.) Lozzo (2430'; Stella). About 1½ M. farther on it crosses the Piave by the Ponte Nuovo (2370); road to the right to Pelos and Lorenzago, p. 539, and again at (¾ M.) Tre Ponti (2400'), beyond the influx of the Ansiei, which descends from the Val Auronzo (see p. 429). About ¼ M. farther on, at (8½ M. from Pieve) Gogna del Cadore (2610'; Höt. Barnaba, with baths, R. 2-3, pens. 6-8 Fr.; Alb. Cella, unpretending), the road to Comelico diverges on the right.

Val Comelico. Above Tre Ponti the Piave dashes through a series of wild ravines. The road runs from Gogna to the N.E. through the narrow valley, crossing from the right to the left bank by the Ponte della Lasta, to (7 M.) San Stefano di Cadore (3980'; Aquila d’Oro, R. 2-3, pens. 6-8 fr.; Albergo Kratter, fair), the capital of the Comelico Inferiore, pleasantly situated at the junction of the Padola and the Piave. (By the Kreuzberg to Sexten, see p. 439.) From San Stefano we ascend the valley of the Piave past Campolongo and Presenazio to the (4½ M.) Ponte dei Cordevole (5238'), above the confluence of the Piave with the Cordevole, which emerges here from the deep Val Visdende, to the N. We then follow the right bank of the Piave to (3½ M.) Granvilla (4280'; Kratter, by the church; Posta), the chief hamlet of the parish of Sappada, Ger. Bladen, picturesquely situated at the foot of several precipitous rocky peaks: to the S. the Terza Grande (8485'), Hinterkerl (8160), and Siersapitz (8040), to the N. the Monte del Ferro (7835'), Flachkopf (7090'), etc. The villagers are Germans, probably mediaeval immigrants from the Pustertal. A cart-road leads from Granvilla by Cima Sappada (Ober-Bladen, 4215') to (2½ hrs.) Fornt Avoltri (p. 539).
The **Terza Grande** (8485') may be ascended from Sappada in 4 1/4 hrs., with guide (not difficult for experts). Over the Bludner-Joch and Oeser-Joch to St. Lorenzen in the Gailtal, see pp. 410, 409 (with this may be combined the ascent of the **Paralba**, 8840'; guide 15 fr. ; P. Kratter of Sappada). — From San Stefano a good road (one-horse cart to the Kreuzberg 12, to Innichen 25 fr.) leads to the N.W., making a wide bend (shortcut for walkers) past **San Nicolo di Comelico** in the Upper Comelico Valley, to (5 M.) **Candide** (4685'; Alb. alle Alpi), with a handsome church, whence it continues on the left bank of the Padola via **Dosodo** (410'), passing (1 1/4 M.) **Padola** (4480'; Alb. alle Grazie) and the **Bagno Val Grande** (sulphur-baths) on the right bank, and crosses the Italian frontier at the (2 hrs.) Kreuzberg (5340'; p. 419). A rough road descends hence to (1 1/2 hr.) **Moos**, and a better one thence to (2 1/2 hrs.) Innichen (p. 409).

In the **Val Auronzo** (road to Schluderbach; diligence from Pieve to Auronzo daily in summer in 2 1/4 hrs.), 3 M. above Gogna (see p. 428; 11 1/2 M. from Pieve) lies **Auronzo**, consisting of the villages of **Villapiccola** (2770'), with a large new church, and **Villagrande** (2850'; Alb. Centrale, R. 2 A, D. 3 fr., very fair; Alb. delle Grazie; Alb. Cadore, R. 2, pens. 6-7 fr.; guides **Pacifico Orsolina**, Val. and Carlo Zandegiacomo, and Flor. Vecellio). The **Mte. Calvario** (3060') affords a good survey of the environs. An attractive route leads to the N. through fine woods to the (2 hrs.) **Forcella di Mte. Zoro** (4910'), commanding good views of the Sexten Dolomites, Mte. Aiarnola, Sasso Lungherin, etc., to the N., and to the S. of the Mts. of the Comelico and Piave valleys as far as the Mte. Criddola. Thence we descend to (1 hr.) **Padola** (see above). The route via the **Colle Vicelle** (4640') to **Danta** and (2-3 hrs.) **San Nicolo** (see above) is also easy and attractive — The road through the upper Val Auronzo (diligence to Misurina daily in summer in 5 hrs., fare 5 fr.; returning in 3 3/4 hrs.) follows the left bank of the **Ansiei** via **Reane** and **Ligonto** (1 1/4 hr.) Giralba, at the mouth of the Giralba Valley (over the **Forcella di Giralba** to Sexten, see p. 418). We next pass the mouth of the **Val Marzen** (on the right; at its head rise the **Drei Zinnen** or **Tre Cime di Lavaredo**, p. 422) and the (3 M.) **Miniera Argentiera** (3250'; lead and zinc mines; inn) to (3 M.) **Stabiziane** (3570'; inn). To the S. rises the imposing chain of the **Monte delle Marmarole**, the E. chief summit of which, the **Mte. della Froppa** (9620'), may be reached in 7 1/2 hrs., with guide (not difficult for experts). From Stabiziane or the Casa San Marco we ascend to the (3 1/2 hrs.) **Refugio Tiziano** (7340'; provision depot) and thence to the (4 hrs.) summit (splendid view). Other ascents from the Rif. Tiziano are the **Croda Alta** (6800'; 2 1/2 hrs.), **Croda dell' Arbel** (6970'; 3 hrs.), **Le Selle** (9315'; 3 hrs.), **Cima Vallanina** (8900'; 3 1/2 hrs.), **Monticello** (9515'; 4 1/2 hrs.), and **Cima Schiavina** (9020'; 3 hrs.). The highest peak of the Marmarole, rising in its W. part, is the **Pala Medene** (9715'; a difficult ascent of 7-8 hrs. from the Casa San Marco). — Beyond Stabiziane we pass the (1 1/2 M.) toll-house and inn of **Casa San Marco** (3715'). From the (2 1/4 M.) **Ponte delle Acque Rossa** onwards the Ansiei forms the Tyrolean frontier. About 1 1/2 M. farther on, on the opposite bank, is the **Osteria Valbona**, with a good view of the Sorapis. (To the **Pfalzgau-Hütte**, 2 hrs., see p. 426.) A road (not very good) to the left leads via **Valbona** and over the (4 1/2 M.) **Passo Tre Crici** (p. 421) to (4 1/2 M.) Cortina, while the 'mineral road' to the right, first on Austrian, then on Italian soil, passes the (4 1/2 M.) **Lago Misurina** and leads to (4 1/2 M.) Schluderbach (comp. p. 420).

From Tai the Road to Belluno describes a long circuit round **Mte. Zucco** (3930'), and descends in windings, being hewn in the rock and supported by masonry at places, to the (4 1/2 M.) valley of the **Piave**, into which the Bonte here falls.

24 M. **Perarolo** (1735'); **Corona d'Oro**, kept by Kratter, R. 2-3, pens. 5-6 fr.; carr. and pair to Vittorio 25, to Cortina 40 fr.; Alb. Sant' Anna). The Piave runs for many miles through a narrow ravine, in which there is barely space for the road. 1 1/2 M. **Machietto**, with
the small pilgrimage church of Santa Maria della Salute. Farther on are the villages of Rucorvo and Rivalgo. To the right, near (31/2 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). Beyond a cutting, 50' deep, the road reaches (11/4 M.) Castel Lavazzo, the ancient Castellum Laebatium. Then (21/4 M.)

341/2 M. Longarone (1455'; Posta, R. 21/2 fr.; Roma, unpretending but good; Lepre), charmingly situated opposite the deep gorge of the Vajont (see below), near the junction of the Maè, which issues from the Val di Zoldo, with the Piave.

The attractive Val di Zoldo is entered by a narrow ravine, through which a road (diligence from Longarone daily in 2 hrs., 11/2 fr.) leads to (10 M.) Forno di Zoldo (2780'; "Cercena's Inn; Posta, fair), the capital of the valley, with iron-works. To the E. rises the Sasso di Becconero (7998'; ascended in 5 hrs. from Forno; easy and attractive). To the N. rise the three huge rocky peaks of the Mte. Pelmo (10,395'), which may be ascended hence in 6 hrs. (difficult; able guides requisite, comp. p. 427). The route leads via Zoppe to the (4 hrs.) Rifugio Venezia on the Ruterto Pass (see below) and thence to (11/2-5 hrs.) the summit. Easy and attractive routes lead from Forno to the N.E. over the Forcella Cibiana (5010'; guide unnecessary) to (41/2 hrs.) Valle or Venas (p. 428); to the N. over the Col Botei (5173') to (4 hrs.) Vodo (p. 427), and over the Passo di Ruterto (6624') to (6 hrs.) Borca (p. 427); to the S. through the Val Pramper and over the Moschesin Pass (p. 436) to (6 hrs.) Agordo (p. 435).—Above Forno lies (51/4 hr.) Dört (3040'; Abz. al Pelmo), where the route from the Duran Pass descends from the left (p. 436). The church contains a handsome monument (by Besarel) to the sculptor Andrea Brustolon (d. 1732), a native of the village. — The bridge-path then leads to the right through the narrow valley of the Maè, via Fusine (3860'; Abz. dal Mas, very fair) and Pianaz, to (11/2 hr.) Mareson (4930'; plain inn near the church), where the valley forks for the last time. Through the W. branch an easy and interesting path leads by Pecol (4690'), at the E. base of the huge Civetta (see below), and over the Forcella d'Alleghe (5970'), to (31/2-4 hrs.) Alleghe (p. 435). From the Forcella, a marked path, skirting the Mte. Coldai, leads to the (1 hr.) Rifugio Coldai (p. 435), whence the Monte Coldai (7869'; beautiful view) may be ascended in 1 hr., and the Civetta (10,565') in 5 hrs. (see below and p. 435).—Through the N. branch (Val Palafoajeura) a path ascends, with admirable views of the Pelmo and Civetta, to the (2 hrs.) Forcella Staulanza (5815'; striking view), between the Pelmo on the right and the Mte. Crot on the left, and then descends into the Val Fiorentina, leaving the (11/2 hr.) Malga Fiorentina (5345') to the right and passing Pecol and Selva, to (3 hrs.) Caprile (p. 433). Or a very attractive route we may proceed to the right from the Forcella Staulanza straight across the upper end of the Val Fiorentina, leaving the Malga Fiorentina (see above) below us to the left, and ascend to the Malga Durona (6290') and the (11/2 hr.) Forcella della Poima (6650'; to Borca, see p. 433). We then continue to the left along the base of the Rocchetta and the Becco di Mezdoli and cross the Forcella Col Duro (7520') to the (11/4 hr.) Forcella di Lago (7425'), whence we descend to the Reichenberger-Hütte and (2 hrs.) Cortina (p. 424).—The Mte. Civetta (10,565'), reached from Pecol across the E. side either directly, or over the Forcella della Maresetta (7097') in 6-7 hrs. (guide), first ascended in 1867 by Mr. F. F. Tuckett, is difficult and dangerous on account of the frequent falls of stones. The first ascent on the W. side, from Caprile, was made in 1885 by Messrs. Raynor and Philimore. The ascent is now easier from the Rifugio Coldai (p. 436).

The Cadore Alps between Tagliamento and Piave are most conveniently visited from Longarone (6 hrs. from Claut). A stony bridle-track ascends steeply on the N. side of the Vajont Ravine, along the slope of Monte Pul (4065') to (2 hrs.) Caso (3190') and (1 hr.) Ertò (2380'). Thence a carriage road leads via San' Osvaldo (2710') to (11/2 hr.) Cimolais (2140'; modest
to Belluno.  


... a village charmingly situated at the mouth of the Val Cimoliana, whence are made the ascents of the Monte Duranno (8754'; 7½-8 hrs., with guide; difficult and exposed to falling stones), and the Cima dei Prati (3838'; 8-9 hrs., with guide; fatiguing). An attractive and not difficult route leads hence via the Forcella Spé (6689') to (9-10 hrs., with guide) Pieve di Cadore. The Cima Spé (1008'; fine view) is easily climbed from the Forcella in 1 hr. — Beyond Cimolas we cross the stony channel (550 yds. wide) of the Cimoliana by wooden bridges and take the carriage-road, over the Settimana, to (1½ hr.) Claut (2035'; Albergo Stella, Giordani, both unpretending), a large village in the broad valley of the Cellina, the starting-point for the ascents of Monte Turon (7667'), Monte Pregastane (7619'), Monte Cacerine (7615'), etc. The ascent of Monte Pramaggiore (3127'; 6-7 hrs.; guide, A. Giordani of Claut), via the Tasca dei Pramaggiori and the N.E. arête, is highly attractive and not difficult for experts; comp. p. 593. Through the Val Settimana and over the Forcella di Loreosi (6655') to Forca di Sotto (p. 593), 7-8 hrs., with guide, not difficult. A more fatiguing route leads over the Forcella Caserata (4974') to (9 hrs.) Tramonti di Sopra (1446'; good inn), and thence over the Forcella Tramonti (3757') to (6½ hrs.) Ampezzo di Carnia (p. 593), or over the Forcella Zopparette (4606') to (5½ hrs.) Socchieve (p. 593).

Beyond Longarone the valley expands, without at first losing its wild character. 38 M. Fortogna. The road divides at (41½ M.) Ponte nelle Alpi or Capodiponte (1275'; Campana, very fair; Stella), the left branch leading to Vittorio, the right to Belluno.

The road to Vittorio (20¼ M.; one-horse carr. from Longarone 20 fr.) crosses the Piave, turns to the E., and follows the left bank of the Raì, which issues from the (6 M.) Lago di Santa Croce (1255'; 2½ M. long). At the S. end of the lake is the hamlet of Santa Croce (Ostoria Marin). The road then crosses the débris of an extensive old landslip (1900') and descends steeply to Fadalo. It next skirts the E. bank of the Lago Morto (928'), passes two other small lakes, and traverses a picturesque defile, at the end of which lies (12 M.) Serravalle (510'), connected by a fine avenue, ⅔ M. long, with the larger village of Ceneda. These two places together form the town of Vittorio (510'; Hôtel Vittorio, not far from the station, with garden, R. 2½-3, pens. from 7 fr.; Hôtel Billi; Giraffa, in the town). In the Piazza is a statue of Victor Emmanuel II. by Del Favaro, erected in 1882. Railway from Vittorio to Venice via Conegliano in 2½ hrs., see Baedeker's Northern Italy.

From Vittorio a road ascends to the N. in numerous windings to the Bosco del Consiglio, a magnificent forest on a wide plateau. In the middle of it (5 hrs. from Vittorio) is the Real Palazzo (3380'; Hôtel, frequented by Italians as a summer resort), in a wide clearing (celebrated echo). Pleasant wood-walks; fine views from the verge of the plateau. Experts may ascend the Monte Cavallo (7385'; 4½ hrs., with guide; 10 fr.).

The Belluno Road (omnibus from Longarone to Belluno, at 4 and 7 p.m., in 2 hrs.; fare 1½ fr.) turns to the right and follows the broad valley of the Piave at the base of Mte. Serva (6692') to —

46½ M. Belluno (1330'; Hôtel des Alpes, near the station, R. 2-½, B. 1½, pens. 8-10 fr.; Hôtel Belluno, R. from 1½ fr.; Cappello; Leon d'Oro), an old town with 6900 inhab., situated on a hill between the Ardo and the Piave, which here unite. The Cathedral, built in 1517 by Tullio Lombardo, was restored after the earthquake of 1873, and contains some good altar-paintings. The campanile, 216' high, commands a beautiful view. In the Piazza del Duomo are the Palazzo dei Rettori (now the prefecture), a handsome early-Renaissance structure of 1496, the modern Gothic Municipio, adorned with colossal busts of Victor Emmanuel II. and Garibaldi, and the Museo
Civico, containing paintings, bronzes, coins, a natural history collection, etc.

The Colle Visentin (5785'), 6 hrs. to the S., commands a splendid view of the Dolomites and Cadore Alps, and to the S. of the Lombard plain as far as the Adriatic. On the top is the Rifugio Budden of the I. A. G.

From Belluno to Primolano (83'/2 M.). Railway to (19'/2 M.) Feltre in 3'/4-1'/4 hr.; from Feltre to (13 M.) Primolano diligence twice daily in 3 hrs. — The railway traverses the fertile valley of the Piave, on the right bank of the impetuous river. Beyond (8 M.) Sedico-Briano (to Agordo, see p. 434) the train crosses the Cordevole. Near (10'/2 M.) Santa Giustina, to the right, rises the Mte. Pizocco (7175'). 15 M. Cesio-Busche. Near Feltre the valley contracts; the line skirts the Piave, and then quits it entirely.

19'/2 M. Feltre (850'; "Albergo Doriguizi, near the station; Tre Corone; Stella d'Oro), an ancient town of 3700 inh., is the Feltria of the Rhaetians. The principal street leads through the modern town, skirting the hill (1065') on which lies the picturesque old town. The Piazza in the latter is surrounded by the modern Venetian-Gothic Palazzo Guarnieri, adorned with mural paintings, the church of San Rocco, in a debased style, the ruinous old Castle (fine view: fee), and a building embellished with the gilded lion of St. Mark, the lower story of which is used as a school and the upper as a theatre. — From Feltre to Cornuda and Treviso, see Baedeker's Northern Italy (to Venice, 55 M., in 3'/2 hrs.); to Primiero (diligence daily in summer), see pp. 395, 397.

The beautiful road to Primolano passes Arten (where the Primiero road diverges to the right; p. 399) and (8'/2 M.) Arse, and descends through the Val Brenta in windings to (13 M.) Primolano (p. 402).

80. From Cortina to Caprile and via Agordo to Belluno. Cordevole Valley.

From Cortina to Caprile there are several routes: the easiest (19 M.) leads by Falzarego (one-horse cariole to Andraz 15, two-horse 25 K. and fee; driving thence to Caprile not recommended). New 'Dolomites Road' from Cortina to Falzarego under construction (comp. p. 394). More attractive (also easy) are the routes via Gjou (p. 434), the Nuvolau, or the Forcella da Lago (6'/2-7'/2 hrs.; guides, 13-15 K., scarcely necessary for experts). — From Caprile to Agordo (16 M.) diligence daily in 4 hrs. (one-horse carriage 12, two-horse carr. 20 fr.). From Agordo to Belluno (83'/2 M.) diligence twice daily in 3'/2 hrs.; one-horse carr. 12, two-horse 20 fr. Those bound for the Val Sugana strike the Belluno and Feltre railway most conveniently at Sedico-Briano (see above and p. 436). — From Cortina to the Passa, either direct over the Fedaja Pass, or by the longer, but likewise interesting route via Agordo and the Cereda Pass to Primiero, and thence by the road via San Martino di Castrozza to Predazzo (comp. R. 72).

Cortina (4000'), see p. 424. Our road descends to the right immediately to the W. of the church near the Osteria del Parche, crosses the Boite, and ascends to the left past Lacedel and through meadows and fields, skirting the Crepa (p. 424), and at places rather steep, to the (23'/4 M.) Albergo Tofana and the (1'/4 M.) Albergo Pocel (4985'), beyond which the route to the Giau Pass (p. 434) diverges to the left. The road then ascends the N. slope of the wooded Falzarego Valley, passing on the right the huge slopes of the Tofana, high up which is the Grotta di Tofana, a large cavern accessible by ladders (visit interesting, 2'/4 hrs., guide with light 8 K.), and on the left the fissured Croda da Lago, the curious Cinque Torri, the Mte. Averau, and the Nuvolau with the Sachsendank Hut. Beyond
(2½ M.) the guide-post to the Nuvolau (p. 425) and the (3 M.) unpretending Hospice of Falzarego (6510') we reach the (1½ M.) Falzarego Pass (6945'), a wide, rock-strewn depression at the S. base of the Sasso di Stria (8125'; see p. 414). To the S.W. appears the snow-covered Marmolata, with the distant Pala di San Martino and the Civetta to the left; in the foreground is the Col di Lana. The path in a straight direction leads between the Sasso di Stria and the Lagació (9120') via Tra i Sassi to (3 hrs.) St. Cassian (p. 414). The fine new 'Dolomites Road' turns to the S. and descends in numerous windings and threading two tunnels, past the (1¼ M.) Dolomitenziel Inn (6360') and the picturesque castle of Andraz or Buchenstein (5825'; partly restored), whence the route from St. Cassian over the Valparola Pass descends on the right (see p. 414), to (3 M.) Andraz (4685'; Cel. Finassser, R. 1½ K., fair), a village at the base of the Col di Lana, in the E. branch of the Val Livinallongo.

Excursions. The Monte Pôre (7890'; 3½ hrs.; guide 6 K.), an easy and highly attractive ascent via the Montagna di Andraz (chalets) and the Federe Pastures, commands a view similar to that from the Col di Lana (see below). The descent may be made to Colle Santa Lucia (p. 424) or to the Nuvolau saddle (p. 425). — The Nuvolau (8460'; 4 hrs.; guide 8 K.; horse to a point ½ hr. below the Nuvolau Saddle 10 K.) may be ascended from Andraz via the Montagna di Andraz, or by the Falzarego road; see p. 425.

From Andraz the road continues on the same level round the slope of the Col di Lana, with charming views of the Alleghe Lake, Mte. Civetta, etc., and past a fort, to (3 M.) Pieve di Livinallongo or Buchenstein (4815'; Albergo Alpino, R. 1½-2 K.; Post, R. 1½-2 K., well spoken of), the chief place in the Val Livinallongo, or upper Cordevole Valley, picturesquely situated high above the ravine of the Cordevole. Guides: Pietro Palla, Luigi and Pietro Delmonego. — The Col di Lana (8085'), ascended from Pieve in 2½-3 from Andraz in 3 hrs. (guide 6 or 5 K.), commands a superb view. A shelter-hut has been built ½ hr. below the top. — A somewhat laborious route leads to the W. of Pieve via Ornetta and the Fasso di Padon (7795'), which affords a splendid view of the Marmolata, to the (1-4½ hrs.) Pedaja Pass (p. 393; the shortest way from Cortina to the Marmolata; guide from Pieve to the top of the Marmolata 24, with descent to Campitello 3 K.). — A steep and unattractive path leads from Pieve direct to Caprile in 2 hrs., via Salesci and Digonera.

From Pieve to Corvara via Campolongo (diligence daily in 3½ hrs.) or Incisa, see p. 415. — New road from Pieve to (5½-6 hrs.) Campitello over the Pordoi-Joch, see p. 394. Travellers bound for Gröden via the Sella-Joch (p. 379) need not descend to Canazei, but may diverge to the left by a finger-post on the Alp Mortiz, ½ hr. short of Canazei, and ascend to the bridle-path leading to the Sella-Joch.

The Road from Andraz to Caprile crosses the stream at a saw-mill, and then descends on the left side of the Val Cordevole, passing several hamlets, and commanding a fine view of the Val Livinallongo and the long Sella group. Farther down, on a spur of Mte. Migogn, rises the tower-like Col di Roccia; to the S. appears the majestic Civetta (p. 435). The road descends steeply, crossing the Italian frontier, to (6 M.) Caprile (3375'; Posta, R. 1½-2, pens. 5-7 fr.), picturesquely situated in a beautiful valley.

Excursions (guides, Bartolo dalla Santa, Clem. Callegari, Agostino Soppella, and Ant. Pellegrini.) The Monte Migogn (7825'; 3½-4 hrs., with guide), rising to the N.W. between the Val Pettorina and the Val Livinallongo, commands an admirable view of the Marmolata, Civetta, etc. —
An easier point is the *Mte. Fernazza (6895'), to the E. of Caprile (2 hrs.); ascent through wood and then over pastures. Splendid view of the Pelmo, Civetta, Marmolata, Tofana, etc., and of the valleys of the Cordevole (with the Lago d’Alleghe far below) and the Fiorentina.

From Cortina to Caprile several easy and attractive passes. —

a. Over the Giau Pass, 6 hrs. (guide, 13 K., not essential, but advisable in the reverse direction; horse to the pass 12 K.; provisions should be taken). The marked path diverges to the left from the Falzarego road at the (3 M.) Albergo Poccol (p. 452), and at the (20 min.) Pezzidi di Palu Alp it crosses the Costeana, 10 min. beyond which it crosses the Giau and ascends the wooded Val Cernera, after 1/2 hr. recrossing the stream. Quitting the wood (25 min.) we next ascend the pastures of the Giau Alp (with the jagged crest of the Croda da Lago on the left, the Mte. Gusella and Nuvolau on the right, and the Tofana behind us), to the (1 hr.) *Giau Pass (7520'), between the Punta di Zonta (7520') on the left, and the Monte Gusella (8520'), on the right, with a superb view. We descend by a somewhat steep path (red marks), soon obtaining a fine view of the huge Civetta and the Pelmo, to the (1/2 hr.) Rifugio in Som le Crepè (6095'; inn in summer), in the Codalunga Valley, at the junction of the path descending from the Nuvolau Saddle (p. 425), and then descend either on the left bank of the Codalunga to (1 hr.) Selva (see below), on the road to (41/2 M.) Caprile; or on the right bank, along the wooded slope of the Mte. Pöre (p. 438), lastly by a stony path to (1 hr.) Colle di Santa Lucia, or Villagrande (8830'; Carlo Finazzer, R. 1-1/2 K., very fair; guides, Fil. Pallua and G. B. Agostini), beautifully situated on a mountain-terrace, with a striking view of the Val Fiorentina and the Italian frontier to Caprile, 11/4 hr.

b. Over the Nuvolau Saddle, 61/2-7 hrs., guide not indispensable (15 K. including the ascent of the *Nuvolau, see p. 425). To (4 hrs.) the Nuvolau Saddle (ca. 7870'), see p. 425. Thence we descend to the (1/4 hr.) Rifugio in Som le Crepè (see above; to Colle Santa Lucia, 1 hr.). The descent may also be made to the right, via the Monteagn a di Andraz to (2 hrs.) Andraz (see p. 433; in the reverse direction we diverge to the right under the hill of Cernadiö, about 1 M. above Andraz, a pleasanter route than that via Falzarego).

c. Over the Forcella da Lago, 71/2 hrs. (guide to the Forcella 8 K., not indispensable). A good wood-path leads via Campo di Sotto (p. 426) to the (3 hrs.) Reichenberger Hütte (p. 425), and thence along the foot of the Croda da Lago to the (21/4 hr.) Forcella da Lago or d’Ambricciola (7425'), between the Croda da Lago and the Bocci di Mezzodi. Hence we have a beautiful view of the verdant Ampezzo Valley, the Cristallo, Drei Zinnen, and Scarpis, to the S. the Pelmo, Civetta, and farther off the Primiero Alps (Cimon, Vezzana, Paia di San Martino, Cima di Canali). A rough and insufficiently marked path descends to the Monteaval Alp, and, entering the wood to the right, to (2 hrs.) Costa in the Val Fiorentina. Thence a carriage-road leads via Selva to (31/2 M.) Caprile.

From Caprile to San Vito on the Ampezzo road (p. 427), a pleasant route (road to Pescul, thence bridle-path) leads in 7-8 hrs. through the Val Fiorentina, past the villages of Selva Bellunesese (4320'; *Ab. Valle Fiorentina), Costa, Santa Rosa, and Pescul (4600'), and over the Forcella Forada (4640'), on the N. side of the Pelmo, or over the Forcella della Fonta (6650'), a little to the N. The Pelmo (10,396') may be ascended from the Val Fiorentina (difficult, comp. pp. 427, 430; from Selva, where guides may be procured, 8-9 hrs.). The night is spent at the Malga Fiorentina (6345'). — Over the Forcella Staulanza to Zoldo, see p. 430.

From Caprile over the Fedaja Pass to (7 hrs.) Campitello, see p. 393; guide, 10 fr., not indispensable.

The Road from Caprile to Agordo (13 M.) follows the left bank of the rapid Cordevole (leaving Le Grazie on the right bank) to the beautiful *Lago d’Allèghe (3170'), 11/4 M. long, the E. bank of which it skirts (ferry across the lake preferable, to the S. bank
to Belluno. **CENCENIGHE. Map, p. 396.**—IV. R. 80. 435

1 fr.). The lake owes its origin to a landslip from the Mte. Forca (9700'), which in 1772 buried three villages, but is gradually being filled up by accumulations of débris. The surface of the green water reflects the towering rocks of Mte. Civetta (10,565'; ascent, see p. 430). On the E. bank lies (11/2 M.) the hamlet of Alleghe (3215'; Alb. al Pol Nord, R. 1, pens. 5 fr.; Alb. delle Alpi, both well spoken of), charmingly situated at the mouth of the Val Landera.

Over the Forcella d'Alleghe to the Val di Zoldo see p. 430. — A more interesting, though somewhat more toilsome route crosses the Passo di Coldai (7040'), 31/2 hrs. from Alleghe, with the Rifugio Coldai of the Ital. Alpine Club, on the sombre Lago di Coldai, in a grand situation between the Monte Coldai (7805'), to the left (ascent in 1 hr.; beautiful view), and the huge rocky walls of the Civetta (10,565'), on the right (ascent in 5 hrs., for first-rate climbers only with steady heads; see p. 430). A path leads round the E. side of Mte. Coldai to the Forcella d'Alleghe (p. 430).

At the S. end of the lake, beside the Hôt.-Pens. Regina d'Italia (R. 11/2, pens. 7 fr.), the road crosses the Cordevole (beyond the bridge is the Albergo al Monte Civetta, pens. 5 fr.) and traverses the scene of the above-mentioned landslip. It then leads through a picturesque valley, in view of the Cima di Pape and Pale di San Lucano on the right, and with the Mte. Alto di Pelsa on the left, to (51/4 M.) Cencenighe (2540'; Stella, Alb. al Viandante, both very fair), at the confluence of the Biois with the Cordevole.

In the Val Biois (Val Canale) a road leads to (3 M.) Forno di Canale (3200'; Gallo, moderate; guide, Giovanni Vedovigo), picturesquely situated at the mouth of the Val di Garè (see below), whence it ascends the left bank of the Biois to the (3 M.) Albergo Piccobon at Pede Falcade (3755') and to (11/2 M.) Falcade (3865'). Thence over the Vallès Pass (6665') to (5 hrs.) Paneveggio (fatiguing and interesting), see p. 395; those who are bound for San Martino di Castrozza need not go as far as Paneveggio, but descend to the left below the Piano di Casoni (p. 395) into the Val Venegia and cross the Juribel Alp direct to the Rolle Pass (guide desirable; see p. 395). — Over the San Pellegrino Pass to (6 hrs.) Moena, see p. 390. — About 11/2 hr. to the S. of Forno di Canale lies Garè (4530'; rfmts. and hay-beds at the lowest chalet), in a magnificent situation. Thence over the Forcella Cesurel (5928') and the Fradusta Pass (3865') to the Pravitale-Hütte (p. 398), 5-6 hrs., with guide; through the wild Val delle Comelle and over the Rosetta Pass to San Martino di Castrozza, 8 hrs., with guide (see p. 397).

The Cima di Pape (3235'), a very fine point of view, is ascended from Cencenighe via Chiofl without serious difficulty (5 hrs.; guide, Cesare Lazzerini). — Another attractive but toilsome ascent is that of the Monte Alto di Pelsa (7930'; 51/2 hrs., with guide), accomplished from Listolade via the Val di Corpassa and the Manzoni Alp (6000').

The road crosses the Biois, and at (3/4 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 Corpassa. To the left rises the Cima di Framont (7525'). To the right, at (1 M.) Taibon, opens the Val di San Lucano (p. 398), with the huge Pale di San Lucano (7905') on its N. side. Then (11/2 M. —

12 M. Agòrdo (2000'; Alb.ago alle Miniere; Alb. Roma, R. 2-3, pens. 6-8 fr.), the capital of the valley (3200 inbhab.), beautifully situated amid imposing mountains (N., Mte. Alto di Pelsa and Cima di Framont; E., the Pramper Mts.; W., Pale di San Lucano, etc.).

28*
The church of Rivamonte (3195'), 3½ M. to the S., commands a splendid view.

From Agordo to Primiero over the Cereda Pass, 7½-8 hrs., easy and attractive (guide, 10 fr., not indispensable; horse 20, to Gosaldo 9 fr.). At (10 min.) Brugnac we cross the Cordevole and ascend to the left, obtaining fine retrospectos of the Val Agordo (to the right the jagged crest of the Mt. Agner, 9430', as far as the Croda Grande, 9315'), pass Voltai and Miara, and reach (2 hrs.) the picturesque village of Frasnevè (3550'; *Alb. Venezia, pens. 6 fr.). About 3½ hr. farther on (short-cut to the right, by the last house) beyond a beautiful forest of chestnuts and oaks, is the Forcella Aorine (4260'), between Mt. Luna (5735') and Mt. Gardellon. Thence we descend again via Villa to (¾ hr.) Gosaldo (3310'; Alb. alla Posta, plain), in the Val dei Moli, at the foot of lofty limestone peaks. Over the Forcella d'Oltre to the Canali Hut, see p. 398. We now follow the path (road above to be avoided), high above the Mis valley (opposite is Sagron, see below, above which rises a long rocky ridge with the picturesque Piz di Sagron, 8110'), to (1½ hr.) Mis (3740'), cross the stream (Austrian frontier), and ascend to the (40 min.) Osteria (poor) 10 min. below the grassy depression of the Cereda Pass (4520'), where there is another poor inn. On the other side the stony track descends gradually through meadows and woods to the (1 hr.) Castel La Pietra, a ruin most picturesquely perched on an inaccessible rock (3410') at the mouth of the Val di Canali. (Before the castle is reached the route to the Canali and Pravitale Club Huts diverges to the right, see p. 398.) A good road now descends the hill, crosses (½ hr.) the stream descending from the Cereda Pass, and proceeds (crossing the Canali) via Tonadico to (2 M.) Fiera di Primiero (p. 397). — Another route from Agordo to the Cereda Pass leads via Tiser, Ren, Valaltia (quicksilver-mines, interesting to geologists), and Sagron, but is longer and less attractive than the path by Gosaldo. — The Sass di Mur (Monte Cimonega, 9365') and the Piz di Sagron (8140') may be ascended from Sagron via the Forcella di Comedon (7630') or the Forcella Cimonega respectively (both difficult). Guides, Gius. Preloran, Eugenio and Pietro Condor of Agordo.

From Agordo to Forno di Zoldo over the Duran Pass (3860'; 5½ hrs.), a somewhat fatiguing and not very interesting route. The path (rough and swampy at places) ascends via Rif and Passent to the pass, between Mt. Mojaizza (8670') and the Cime di San Sebastiano (8170'). Descent either direct, or by San Tiziano di Groma (4175), to Dott and Forno (p. 430). — The route over the Forcella Moschescen (6420') and through the Val Pramper to (6 hrs.) Forno (guide not indispensable) is less difficult and more attractive.

From Agordo to Primiero over the Canali Pass, 12-13 hrs., with guide, a fine and not difficult route. Road via Taibon through the Val di San Lucano to (1½ hr.) Pra; thence a marked path through the Val d'Angoraz and the Forcella di Miol (8295') and the Forcella di Canali (3290') to the (8 hrs.) Canali Hut (p. 398) and (2½ hrs.) Primiero (p. 397). — From Agordo to the Pravitale Hut, see p. 398; to San Martino di Castrozze, see p. 397.

Below Agordo the valley contracts. The road (driving preferable) is flanked with huge masses of rock. It leads over the Ponte Alto, and farther on crosses the Cordevole three times more in this magnificent defile (*Canal d'Agordo), the narrowest part of which is guarded by a fort. 6½ M. Alb. alla Stanga. The valley expands at (3½ M.) Peron (inn), and at (1 M.) Mas (inn) the road forks, the left branch traversing a hilly district to (6 M.) Belluno (p. 431), the right skirting the Cordevole to (6 M.) Sedico-Bribano, on the railway from Belluno to Feltre (p. 431).
V. ALPS OF UPPER AND LOWER AUSTRIA.
STYRIA. CARINTHIA. CARNIOLA.

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<td>139 1/2 M. Railway in 4 1/2-8 hrs. (fares 19 K. 60, 14 K. 70, 9 K. 60 h.; express 25 K. 50, 19 K. 10, 12 K. 50 h.). Best views as far as Grögnitz on the right, then generally to the left. — For fuller details of places near Vienna, see Baedeker's Handbook to Austria.</td>
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<td>Vienna, see Baedeker's 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. The suburbs of the city extend as far as (2 1/2 M.) Meidling. 3 1/2 M. Hetzendorf, with an imperial château; 5 1/2 M. Atzgersdorf. — 6 M. Liesing.</td>
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A branch-line (4½ M., in 22 min.) runs hence via Perchtoldsdorf (Adler) to Kaltenleutgeben (1150'), a village charmingly situated in the valley of the Dürre Liesing, with many villas and two hydropathic establishments. Pleasant excursions (marked paths) may be made from Perchtoldsdorf to the (1 hr.) Franz-Ferdinand-Schutzhäusl on the Paraplansberg (1393'; R. 2½-5 K.), and from Kaltenleutgeben via the Gaisberg-Wiese (inn) to the (1½ hr.) Höllenstein (2120'), where the Juliendamm commands a splendid view.

8 M. Brunn am Gebirge. From (10 M.) Mödling (705'; Hôtel Kursalon; Goldene Lamm; Hôtel Mödling), an old town (11,100 inhab.) at the entrance to the picturesque Brühl, a branch-line leads on the left in 10 min. to Laxenburg, an imperial château in a fine park.

The *Anninger (2210') may be ascended from Mödling in 1½-2 hrs. We ascend by the ‘Goldene Stiege’ to the (1½ hr.) Wilhelmswarte on the top of the Hochanninger, which commands a magnificent view. About ½ hr. below, near the Buchbrunnen, is the Anninger-Haus (inn in summer), whence we may proceed to the (20 min.) Eschenkogel (2130'), with an iron belvedere 80' in height called the Kaiser-Jubiläums-Warte. The Anninger may also be ascended (paths marked) from Gumpoldskirchen, Baden, the Brühl, etc.

12½ M. Guntramsdorf; 13 M. Gumpoldskirchen (Bayrischer Hof), famous for its wine; 15½ M. Pfaßstätten.

17 M. Baden (695'; *Central Hôtel; *Grüner Baum; Goldener Löwe; Goldener Hirsch; Stadt Wien) is a famous watering-place (12,400 inhab.), the warm springs of which (72°-97° Fahr.) were known to the Romans (Thermae Pannonicae). The chief spring (Römerquelle, or Ursprung) rises copiously in a cavern in the shady Park, at the base of the Kalvarienberg (1070'), the summit of which (20 min.) affords a good view of the town. The Theresien-Warte (1365'; 30 min.) is another good view-point.

Electric tramway from the rail station through the town to Rauhenstein (*Sacher’s Hotel), at the entrance of the picturesque *Helenen-Tal, which is watered by the Schwechat. To the left is the Weidburg, a château of Archduke Frederick, and on the hills, to the right and left, are the ruins of Rauhenstein, Rauhenegg, and Scharfenegg. Pretty walk (also omnibus) to the Urielstein (tunnel) and the (1½ hr.) Krainer-Hütten (inn). — To the *Eiserne Tor (Hohe Lindkogel, 2775'; 2½-3 hrs. from Baden) is another attractive excursion. We follow the path indicated by blue marks to the (1¼ hr.) shooting-lodge in the Wechsel-Tal (restaurant) and thence reach the (1½ hr.) summit (Albrechtshöhe), on which there are a viewpoint and a refuge-hut (restaurant). Marked routes also ascend the Hohe Lindkogel from the Krainer-Hütten (see above) and from Markenstein (see below) in 1½-2 hrs.

A little beyond Baden the ruins of Rauhenstein and Rauheznck (see above) are visible to the right. The broad plain to the left, sprinkled with villages, is bounded by the Leitha Mts. Near (19½ M.) Vöslau (810'; *Hôtel Bellevue; *Hôtel Hallmayer; Vöslauer Hof; Bahnhof-Hôtel), another watering-place (4000 inhab.), the best Austrian wine is produced.

About ½ M. to the W. of Vöslau is the prettily situated village of Gainfarn (934'; Weintraube), with a hydropathic, visited as a summer-resort. — Excursion to (2 hrs. to the N.W.) Markenstein, with a ruined castle, a château, and a belvedere in the park.

20½ M. Kottingbrunn. Near (21½ M.) Leobersdorf (870'; Adler) the Schneeberg (p. 444) appears on the right. To the E. is (1½ M.) Schönau, with a beautiful park.
From Leobersdorf to Gutenstein, 22 1/4 M., railway in 1 1/2 hr. The line diverges to the left from the St. Pöllen railway (p. 460) beyond (19 3/4 M.) Wittmannsdorf, passes Matzendorf, and enters the smiling valley of the Piesting. Stations Steinabrückl, Wöllersdorf (with large sandstone-quarries), Piesting (Löwe; Hirsch), and Dreistätten, 1 1/2 M. to the S. of which is the extensive ruin of Starhemberg, once a seat of Frederick 'der Streithare'. 12 M. Ober-Piesting (1165'; Grüner Baum). Beyond (13 M.) Wopfing (Adler) we reach (14 1/2 M.) Waldegg, the station for the villages of Waldegg (Binder) and Peisching (Zum Touristen). Interesting excursion to the Hohe Wand; over the Dürrenberg in 3 hrs., or through the Dürrbach-Tal (waterfall) by the Waldegger Steig, a marked path (steep at places, and provided with wire-ropes and ladders), to the (3 hrs.) Waldegger-Hütte on the Höntere Wand (3290'; view-tower). Thence we may proceed (blue marks) to the (1 1/2 hr.) Kleine Kanzel (3550') and the (1 1/4 hr.) Große Kanzel (3610') on the S. margin, with a refuge-hut and splendid view. From this point a steep descent leads down to (1 1/2 hr.) Grünbach (p. 442).

The valley contracts. The train runs through deep cuttings and crosses a viaduct. — 15 1/2 M. Oed (1285'; Karoly), with a large tin-plate and wire factory. From Oed the Vordere Mandling (3040') is ascended in 1 1/2 hr., the Hohe Mandling (3178') in 2 1/2 hrs. (both attractive). — 16 M. Miesenberg; 18 M. Ortmann; then (20 M.) Fernitz (1410'; Singer; Adler), in a broad and pleasant valley. About 1 1/2 M. to the N.W. lies Muckendorf (Herzog), whence the Unterberg (4400'; splendid view) is ascended in 3 1/2 hrs. (shorter from Gutenstein through the Steinau-reise-Tal); about 1 1/2 hr. below the top is the Unterberg-Haus, a club-hut (3320'; inn). The descent may be made to Hainfeld (p. 460). Above Muckendorf are the (20 min.) fine Mira Falls (Karner's Inn), whence the Kienzle (3630'; club-hut) may be ascended in 2 hrs. (see p. 461). Via Kreut and the Steinwandklamm to the Further-Tal, see p. 461. — 22 1/2 M. Gutenstein (1580'; Bär; Löwe; Zum Touristen), a pretty-situated village 1 M. to the W. of the station. Fine views from the ruined castle (access across the Lange Brücke through the gorge of the Steinau-reise), from several points in the park of Count Hoyos, and from the (3 1/4 hr.) Mariahilfberg (2315'; inn), with a pilgrimage-church. A marked path leads over the Oechler (3368') to (3 hrs.) Puchberg (p. 442). A road leads from Gutenstein through the Kloster-Tal, and over the Klosterter Gscheid (2575'), to the (10 M.) Hölchbauer (from this point to the Schneeseberg, see p. 446), and to the (31 1/2 M.) Singerin, at the head of the Höllent-Tal (p. 443).

24 1/4 M. Solenauf; 25 M. Felixdorf; 27 M. Theresienfeld.

30 1/2 M. Wiener-Neustadt (930'; Rail. Restaurant; Hirsch; Kreuz; Krone), an ancient town with 28,700 inhab., rebuilt since a fire in 1834, is an important manufacturing centre. The ancient ducal Castle of the Babenberg family, built in 1192 and altered by Emp. Frederick III. in 1457, was converted into a military academy (450 pupils) by Maria Theresia in 1752. The court contains a statue of the empress by Gasser. Beneath the high-altar of the chapel Emp. Maximilian I. is interred (comp. p. 194).

From Wiener-Neustadt to Aspang, 22 M., railway in 1 1/4 hr. (from Vienna to Aspang 3 hrs.). Stations: Klein-Wolkersdorf, Erlach, and (8 M.) Pitten (1140'; Manhalter; Wagner), an old village with an extensive ruin, beyond which the line follows the pleasant Pitten-Tal. — 10 1/2 M. Seebenstein (Eckhus) is commanded by the (1 1/2 hr.) handsome castle of that name, the property of Prince Liechtenstein, erected in 1092, and still partly preserved. In the valley is a modern château, with a fine park. A pleasant forest-path leads hence to the (1 hr.) Türkensturz (1923), with a picturesque view (Muller's Inn, at the foot). — 14 M. Schweiblingkirchen. 16 1/2 M. Edlitz (1470'; Treitl; Post; Lackner), with a fortified church. About 3 M. to the S.W. is the Annenstein Sanatorium (R. 4-10, board 12 K.); above it (1 1/2 hr.) is the Gerbers-Warte on the Kulmriegel (2485'). — 20 1/2 M.
Feistritztal, station for (3 M.) Feistritz (p. 443). — 22 M. Aspang (1555'; Rati. Restaurant), 4½ M. to the N. of the pleasant village of Ober-Aspang (1800'; Aspanger Hof; Hirsch; Kreuz; Löwe; Adler), a favourite summer-resort, with a château of Count Pergen. A marked path leads hence to the E. to the Aspanger-Warte on the Kulmariegel (2660'; fine view; inn in the vicinity).

Aspang is the starting-point for the ascent of the Wechsel (5-6 hrs.). We may either follow the road to the W. through the Fischling-Tal ('Grosse Klaune') to (2½ hrs.) Martensee (2810'; Berger), and ascend by the (2 hrs.) Aspanger Schwag (3410'; inn) to the (5½ hr.) summit; or ascend by a steep road to (2½ hrs.) Möntichkirchen (3245'; Lang; Oberaudorfer), a high-lying village with a fine view, and thence by the Vorauer Schwag (3240'; tavern) in 3½ hrs.; or mount in 5 hrs. by the Steinerne Stiege and the Niedere Wechsel (5475') to the summit (Hochwechsel or Hohe Umachau, 5700'), with a refuge-hut (rfm. on Sun. and holidays) and splendid view. Descent by the Kronacher Schwag (6020'; Inn; ascent of the Stuhleck hence in 4 hrs., see p. 447) to (3½ hrs.) Kirchberg (see below). — From Aspang to Kirchberg (8 M.) Kirchberg diligence daily via Feistritz in 1½ hr.; p. 448.

From Wiener Neustadt to Puchberg, 22 M., railway in 4½ hr. — The railway ('Schneeberg-Bahn') runs to the W. across the Steinfeld. From (3½ M.) Fischau (920'; Trofer; Habeler), with a large military orphanage, a branch-line runs to (3½ M.) Wöllendorf (p. 441). — 7½ M. Winzendorf, with the ruin of Emmersberg (r.) and a church containing interesting monuments. The line enters the mountains at (11 M.) Willendorf (1245') and ascends on the S. side of the Hohe Wand (p. 441) to (16 M.) Grünbach (1800'; Jägersberger). Beyond (18½ M.) Grünbach-Klaus (2225'), with coal-mines, it descends again to (22 M.) Puchberg (1910'; Rati. Restaurant; Hôtel Schneebergbahn, at the rail-station; Schwarzer Adler; Schulbahn), a prettily situated little town, at the E. base of the Schneeberg (ascent, see p. 444).

35½ M. St. Egyden; 39 M. Neunkirchen (1210'; Adler), a manufacturing place (10,800 inhab.). At (42 M.) Ternitz (1290'; Restaurant zur Südbahn) the train crosses the Sirningbach. 43½ M. Pottschach (1415'; Rabensteiner; Pichler), with manufactories.

46½ M. Gloggnitz (1430'; Baumgartner; Adler; Grüner Baum; Restaurant opposite the station), a pretty market-town (3000 inhab.), watered by the Schwarza, is frequented as a summer-resort. On a hill is Schloss Gloggnitz, a Benedictine abbey down to 1803, and now a private residence.

From the rail. station a steep path ascends to the N. to the (3½ hr.) Heinrichshöhe on the Sübersberg (2555'; view-tower and restaurant). — A road (omn. from the station to Schlagl 1 K., carr. and pair 10 K.) leads to the S.W., past (4½ M.) the picturesque Schloss Wartenstein (2100'; Prince Liechtenstein), to (½ M.) the 'Hôtel Schlagl (2580'; extensive view). Hence we may proceed to the W. via Götzitz to (1½ hr.) Schottwien or to (1½ hr.) Maria-Schutz (p. 447), or to the E. of the (10 min.) village of Rleich (Westermayer), whence a blue-marked path returns to (1½ hr.) Gloggnitz. — The Semmering road (omnibus to Schottwien in connection with the trains) leads to the S.W. from Gloggnitz to (3 M.) Weissenbach (1607'; *Fletsinger), a summer-resort in the pleasant Auerbach-Tal (swimming-baths), and thence via Aue (Ehrenhüfer) and its spinning-mill to (3 M.) Schottwien (1790'; *Zum Touristen; Post; Drei Steine; Zum Wasserfall, at the entrance to the Adlitz-Graben), another resort, with swimming-baths and hydro-paths, at the foot of the Semmering, 1½ hr. below the station of Klang (p. 446). To Maria-Schutz, etc., see p. 447. — A road leads from Gloggnitz to the S.E., via Schloss Kronberg and the Rams (2650'; inn), to (7½ M.) Kirchberg on the Wechsel (1890'; *Dannhauser; *Grüner Baum), from which the Wechsel (5700') may be ascended via the Kronacher Schwag in 4½-5 hrs. (see above). — To the W. of Kirchberg is the (1½ hr.) Hermanns-Höhe, a fine stalactite cavern (adm. 1 K., less for a party; the
to Gratz. REICHENAU. V. Route 81. 443

visit takes 1½-2 hrs.). — To the E. of Kirchberg (3¾ M.) lies Feistritz (Grill; Zoll) with a château of Prince Sulkowski (no admission). Thence to (4¼ M.) Aspang, see p. 442.

The *Semmering Railway, which begins at Gloggnitz, the oldest of the great continental mountain-railways, constructed by Hr. von Ghega 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 33½ M., there are 15 tunnels and 16 viaducts. The maximum gradient is 1:40. The line reaches its highest point (2940') in the long tunnel (p. 447).

The train now ascends. In the valley is the large paper-manufactory of Schloßmühl. On the left rises the Sonnwendstein (p. 447); to the W., in the background, the Raxalpe (p. 445).

51 M. Payerbach (1510'; Rail. Restaurant & Villa Kampitsch, R. 2-4 K.; *Payerbacher Hof, R. 2½-4, pens. 7-10 K.; Höt. Hüttl, R. 2-2½, pens. 6-8 K., very fair), a summer-resort with swimming-baths and numerous villas. Fine view (marked path; ¾ hr.) from the Antons-Höhe (tower).

To Reichenau and the Höllen-Tal, a very attractive excursion from Payerbach (post-omnibus twice daily in summer to the Singerin, 10½ M., in 3 hrs., fare 2 K.; carr. 9, with two horses 12, there and back 11 and 14 K.). The road passes under the railway-viaduct and reaches (1¼ M.) Reichenau (1590'; *Hôtel Fischer, R. 3-6, pens. 9-12 K.; *Hôtel Thalhof, 1 M. to the N., R. 3-9 K.; Rudolfs Hof Hydropathic, ½ M. to the N.; Goldner Anker; Höt. Wieneringer; guides, Alois Baumgartner, Ch. Reisenauer, Jos. Klima; omn. from the station to the village 50, to the Thalhof 80 K.), in a sheltered situation in the beautiful green valley of the Schwarza, a fashionable resort of the Viennese, with many villas and lodging-houses (visitors' tax 2 K. per week). The road then passes the imperial château of Wartholz and the mouth of the Preintal (p. 445), and reaches (1½ M.) Hirschwang (1620'; Fink, R. 1½ K.), with a cellulose factory. The valley now contracts, and we enter the Höllen-Tal. The road crosses the Schwarza several times, and next reaches (3 M.) Kaiserbrunn (1760'; *Schnepf's Inn). Adjoining the inn-garden is the walled enclosure of the 'Kaiserbrunnen', which, together with other springs, supplies Vienna with excellent drinking-water (through the Klaus-Graben to the Baumgartner-Haus, 2½-3 hrs., see p. 444). We now pass through a very picturesque part of the valley. After twice crossing the Schwarza, we reach (1½ M.) the *Weichtal Inn (1780'; to the Kiental Hut, see p. 444). About 1 M. farther on, to the left, is a finger-post showing the way to the (2/4 M.) *Grosse Höllen-Tal (restaurant at the entrance), a grand basin, enclosed by the rocky slopes of the Loswand on the left and the Köben on the right, with the Losbühel to the left in the background. (Chamois are often seen.) Good view from the (10 min.) first meadow. Ascent of the Raxalpe, see p. 445.

The main road next passes (2 M.) the former Weinzeittel Inn (1800'). The valley becomes more open, and we reach the (1½ M.) inn Zur Singerin (1890), picturequely situated at the mouth of the Nasstal. The Schwarza-Tal now turns to the N., and after 1½ M. again ramifies. The road through the Voistal to the right ascends to the (1½ M.) Höchbauer (2075'; inn; ascent of the Schnebeerg, see p. 446), and crosses the Klostertaler Gscheid (2069') to (12 M.) Gutenstein (p. 441).

Few tourists proceed beyond the Grosse Höllen-Tal, or at farthest the Singerin; but the following prolongation of the excursion is very attractive. From the Singerin we ascend the Nasstal to the (1¼ M.) Reithof and (¼ M.) Oberhof (2025'; Engl. Leithner). The valley again contracts, and we reach (2½ M.) the scattered village of Nasswald (2380'; plain inn; guides, Daniel Inn thaler, alias Binder, and Anton Winter), a Protestant community,
founded at the end of the 18th cent. by woodcutters from Gosau, situated in a grand basin. The Sonnleitstein (5373'; splendid view) may be ascended hence by experts in 3 hrs., with guide. — The Reisetral, at first a narrow gorge, diverges here to the S.; at the upper end of it (13/4 hr.) is the Binder Inn (2655'), finely situated, with the Scheibfeld-Mauer on the left and the huge Kahlmauer beyond it. Thence to the Raxalpe, see p. 448. — From the Binder Inn we ascend through beautiful wood to the (1 hr.) Nasskamm (3855'), a saddle between the Raxalpe and Schneealpe. (Ascent of the latter, see p. 451; over the Gamsecksteig to the Raxalpe, see p. 446.) We then descend to the Nassbauer, and proceed via Altendorf to (2 hrs.) Kapellen (p. 451).

The *Schneeberg (6810') is now usually visited from Puchberg by means of the Schneeberg Railway (from Puchberg to the Schneeberg Hotel, 61/4 M., in 13/4 hr., fares 6 K. 20 or 4 K. 10, there and back 9 K. 30 or 6 K. 20 h.; from Vienna to the Schneeberg Hotel, 23/4-41/2 hrs. by rail). The line, constructed in 1897 on the Abt system, with a maximum gradient of 20:100, leads past the station of (13/4 M.) Schneeberggabe (2010'), 11/2 M. to the E. of the village (see below), and then ascends through the wooded Hengst-Tal on the E. and S. slopes of the Hengst to the (13/4 M.) Hausseite-Sattel Station (2785'), whence we have a fine retrospect of Puchberg. The line then ascends, with steadily improving views, to (3 M.) Hengst (station) and across the Kaltwaasser-Sattel (4355') to (5 M.) Baumgartner (4580'; station), 1 M. from the Baumgartner-Haus (see below). The final steep ascent, traversing two tunnels, brings us to the (61/4 M.) terminus Hoch-Schneeberg (5000'), near the large Hôtel Hochschneeberg (R. from 4, D. 4, pens. from 10 K.). Adjacent is a chapel erected in memory of the Empress Elizabeth (d. 1898). Hence to the Waxriangel (6180'), 20 min.; to the Kaiserstein, 13/4 hr. (see below).

By pedestrians, the Schneeberg is usually ascended from Payerbach or from Puchberg (guide, not indispensable, 10 K.). From the Payerbach station (13/4 hrs.) the path ascends steeply to the right to the (13/4 hr.) Schneedorf and through wood (notice-boards and red marks) to the (13/4 hr.) Eng, a defile between the Feuchter and the Saarßel. We then mount the Mariensteig and through the Gahnsriese (a timber-slide in a steep gorge) to the (13/4 hr.) Lackerboden (3570'; inn). We next ascend in a straight direction by the Pirschofweg, and then to the left over the Alpeleck and the Krummbach-Sattel (1300') to the (13/4 hr.) Baumgartner-Haus (4710'; 60 beds), situated on the steep S. slope of the Hoch-Schneeberg. From this point we ascend either by the Emmysteig (shorter but very steep), or to the right past the Fischer-Ruhe (view-point with benches), crossing the railway several times, to the (13/4 hr.) Hochschneeberg-Hotel (see above), and then either past the Dampfbahn (rfmts. on Sun.); or by an easy new path round the N. side of the Waxriangel to the (13/4 hr.) Kaiserstein (6700'), with the open Fischer Hut (rfmts. on Sun. and holidays) and thence to the (20 min.) Klosterwaupen or Alpengipfel (6810'). The *View is very extensive, stretching to the W. as far as the Dachstein. — There are several other ascents of the Schneeberg leading from the Höllen-Tal, on the S.W. side (all for experts only, with guide). The easiest of these is by the bridle-path ascending from the Kaiserbrunnen (p. 443) through the Klausgraben and Krummbach-Graben to the (3 hrs.) Baumgartner-Haus. A more difficult, but attractive route leads from the Weißtaler Inn (p. 443) through the highly interesting Weißtal-Klamm (some rock-climbing necessary; wire-ropes) to the (21/4 hrs.) finely situated Kientaler-Hütte (ca. 4250'; rfmts. on Sun.); on the Turmstein. Thence we may proceed either by a path to the left (red marks) to the (21/4 hrs.) Kaiserstein, or by a path to the right (blue marks) to the (2 hrs.) Klosterwaupen (see above). Still more difficult are the ascents over the Preßschacher, through the Lahngruben, over the Lärchkogel-Grat, and (steady head essential) via the Hochlauf.

Pedestrians from Puchberg (p. 412) follow the road to the W. to (3 M.) Sonnleiten, then take the easy and attractive Faden-Steig (yellow marks; prohibited in the shooting season) to the (2 hrs.) Sparbacher-Hütte (4183'; key and provisions should be brought), whence a steep ascent (no danger for those free from dizziness) leads up the Faden-Wände to the plateau and past the Vestenkogel to the (21/4 hrs.) Kaiserstein. — An easy bridle-path
skirts the toothed railway to the summit; another leads from the Schneebergdörfl (2276'; Bock, unpretending), 2 1/4 M. to the W. of Puchberg, through the Miesel-Tal and over the Kaltecauer-Sattel (p. 444). — Only adepts, with guides, should attempt the difficult ascents from the Schneebergdörfl through the Schneidergruben or the Krumme Riss, or through the Breite Riss and via the Hermann-Steig. The Bürklepfad is difficult, but very interesting for practised climbers. — The ascent from the Hächbauer (pp. 441, 443) is by a somewhat steep path, at first through wood, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Höchbauer Inn (4690'), on the N. margin of the Kuh-Schneeberg (5690'); then across the furrowed plateau, past the Outer Chaleta, to the (2 hrs.) Kaiserstein.

The ascent of the Raxalpe, an extensive plateau bounded on every side by precipitous slopes, is very interesting and offers special attractions to the botanist. The highest point is the Heukuppe (5690'), on the S.W. side. In the middle of the plateau rises the Schneibwaldhöhe (6380'). The buttress projecting into the Höllental and culminating in the Preinerwand (5680') and the Jakobskogel (5700') is called the Grünschacher. The ascent is best made from Prein (see below), 6 M. from Payerbach station (diligence twice daily in 1 1/2 hr., 1 K. 20 h.; one-horse carr. 6, two-horse 10 K.; hotel omnibus 1 K. 40 h.). The road diverges from the left to the Höllental road near the château of Wartholz and ascends the Preiner Tal to (3 1/4 M.) Edlach (*Edlacher Hof, R. 3-8, pens. 9-17 K.; *Höf. Rax; Dr. Konried's Sanatorium; guide, Josef, Kimka), a summer resort. [An attractive marked path leads hence to the S. through the Esbach-Graben to (1 1/4 hr.) the Orthof (3030'; inn) and on to the (40 min.) station of Breitenstein and (1 1/2 hr.) the Semmerring Hotel (p. 447).] — The road then proceeds via (1 1/4 M.) Edlach-Dörfl, where a marked path to (40 min.) Knappendorf diverges to the right (see below), to (6 M.) Prein (2260'; *Höf. Preinerhof, well situated, R. 2-4, board 6 K.; *Kaiserhof; *Höf. Eggl; *Obere Eggl; guides, J. Frisch, J. Wanzenböck, Ad. Rumpler), a summer-resort in wooded environs, at the foot of the Raxalpe. — From Prein we follow the road to the E., as far as the (3 1/4 M.) Preiner Gscheid (5510'), the frontier of Styria. (The continuation of the road descends to Kapellen, p. 451; 6 M.) We now ascend to the right through the Siebenbrunnen-Kessel (a fine rocky basin) to the (6 1/4 hr.) Hailer-Hütte (4320'), and thence by the easy Schlangenweg (brown marks) to the (1 1/2 hr.) Karl-Ludwig-Haus (5915'; *inn, open in winter also), situated on the plateau. From this point, passing the Lackenhofer-Hütte (6450'), we reach the summit of the Heukuppe in 3/4 hr. (5690'; extensive and beautiful view). A shorter route for experts (green marks) ascends direct from the Gscheid to the (3/4-1 hr.) Reisstaler-Hütte (4800') and thence by the Wetterkogel-Steig to the (1 1/4 hr.) Karl-Ludwig-Haus, or by the Reisstaler-Steig (for adepts only; wire-ropes) through the Raxenmäuer to the (2 hrs.) Lackenhofer-Hütte. — The Grünschacher is ascended as follows: from Edlach (see above) we ascend to the left to the (1 hr.) Knappendorf (2700'), and thence follow the winding 'Törlweg' (way-marks) to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Törl (5625'), on which is the finely-situated Erzherzog-Otto-Haus (5625'; *inn, open in winter also). From this point to the Jakobskogel (5700'), distinguished by its rich flora, 10 minutes. A more toilsome ascent leads from Prein via the Preinerschütt (the Preinerwand is more difficult) to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Schrückenfuchse-Bau. Thence we may proceed to the left via the Trinkstein-Sattel to the (1 1/2 hr.) Karl-Ludwig-Haus (see above), or via the (1 1/2 hr.) See-Hütte (shelter-hut) to the (2 1/4 hr.) Erzherzog-Otto-Haus.

From Kapellen (p. 451; guide, Joh. Holzer) we reach in 20 min. a point where several routes diverge (Auer's inn). One route leads to the right through the Raxengraben via Stojen and Raxen (inn) to the (1 1/4 hr.) Preiner Gscheid, and as above to the Karl-Ludwig-Haus. Another turns to the left at Stojen and ascends to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Reisstaler Hütte and the (1 1/2 hr.) Karl-Ludwig-Haus. A third leads to the N. to the (2 M.) Altenberg (*Perl), and ascends through the Kern-Graben to the right to the (2 hrs.) Karrer Alm (4880'); it then proceeds to the left to the (1 hr.) Höhe Stein (*View) and mounts by a good path in windings to the (1 hr.) plateau (6060), near the Gamseck (6090), whence it ascends to the right to the (1 1/2 hr.) Heukuppe. Another route leads from Altenberg through the
Allenberg-Grabcn to the (1/2 hr.) Nasskamm (3955'; p. 444), proceeds to the right to the (1/4 hr.) Gamecker-Haus on the Gruber Alp (4325') and thence to the (20 min.) Gupf-Sattel, and lastly ascends by the steep and stony, but perfectly safe Gamecksteig (with steps, chains, and a ladder) to the (1/2 hr.) Hohe Stein and to the (1/2 hr.) Heukuppe. — From the Grosse Höllent-Tal (p. 443) the Gatslouch-Steig ascends (at one point by an iron ladder, 18' high) past the Gatslouch to the Rax (to the Eis-Hütten on the Grünsacher 3 hrs.; thence over the Trinkstein-Sattel to the Karl-Ludwig-Haus 11/2-2 hrs.). More interesting, but difficult (steady head essential), is the Teufels-Badstuben-Steig, ascending to the (2½ hrs.) top of the Loswand. Thence to the Erzherzog-Otto-Haus (p. 445), 11/4 hr. — A number of other routes, varying in difficulty and danger (Preintaler-Steig, Klobenwander-Jagdsteig, etc.) lead from the Höllen-Tal to the plateau. From the Kaiserbrunn an interesting path (for experts) leads over the Brandschneide to the (3 hrs.) Otto-Haus. — From the Reisstal (p. 444) a route, beginning at the Binder Inn, leads via the Kaisersteig, to the (1/2 hr.) Zikafahntler Alp (4820'; small inn); thence to the (1 hr.) Habsburg-Haus (5970'; inn) on the Grieskogel and past the (1 hr.) Liechtenstein-Hütten to the (1/2 hr.) Karl-Ludwig-Haus. A new serpentine path, diverging to the right 1/2 hr. before the Karl-Ludwig-Haus is reached by the route from Prein, leads to the (1/4 hr.) Pehofer-Haus. Other paths (suitable only for experts with steady heads) lead from the Binder over the Kleine Gries to the (2½ hrs.) Habsburg-Haus; and by the Grosse Gries, the Bärenloch, the Wildfährtensteig, or the Zerbenriegel to the (3 hrs.) Karl-Ludwig-Haus.

Beyond Payerbach the Semmering Railway crosses the Schwarza by an imposing viaduct of 13 arches, and then ascends (gradient 1:40) the S. slope of the valley. 531/2 M. Küb (1968'; *Hotel. Kastell Küb, R. 4-6 K.). 561/2 M. Eichberg. The paper-manufactory of Schloglmühl (p. 443) again becomes visible far below, while to the W. the Raxalpe still forms the background. Two short tunnels; to the left an extensive view of the plain.

The train next skirts the Gotschakogel (two tunnels). On a rocky pinnacle, at (60 M.) Klamm (2250'; Deininger; Mooshammer, in the village, 1/2 M. from the station), rises an old castle of Prince Liechtenstein, once the key of Styria, but now half destroyed. Far below are the white houses of Schottwien (p. 442) in a ravine. Beyond the next tunnel a picturesque retrospect of the castle of Klamm. Farther on, a fine view is obtained of the deep valley with its rocky walls and pinnacles. The train traverses a long gallery, with apertures for light, and a bridge, skirting the Weinzelwand, and reaches (631/2 M.) Breitenstein (2540'), with a convalescent home. 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 Raxalpe) to the last large viaduct (175 yds. long, 90' high), which spans the Untere Adlitsgraben.

After three more tunnels (station Wolfsbergkogel, beyond the second) the train stops at (691/2 M.) Semmering (2840'; *Hotel Stephanie, R. 3-4, pens. 8-10 K.; Dr. Vécsey's Sanatorium & Hydro-pathic). A monument to Karl von Ghega (p. 443), the constructor of the railway, has been erected on the rocks to the right.

On the slope of the Kartnerkogel, about 11/4 M. to the N. (omnibus at the station, 80 h.; one-horse carr. 3, two-horse 4 K.), is the huge *Südbahn-
Hôtel Semmering (3260'; R. 5-12, board 8 K.), in a fine situation, frequented as a summer-resort. In July and August rooms should be engaged beforehand. A little lower are the two 'dépendances' belonging to the hotel, and 1/2 M. to the S., nearer the station, is the Hôtel Panhans (R. 3-8, pens. 8-12 K.). Numerous picturesque walks in the neighbourhood (paths marked) lead to the Meierer, 25 min.; to the Doppelreiterkogel (fine view), 1/2 hr.; to the Pinkenkogel (4230'; refuge-hut, fine view), 1 hr., etc. - From the Hôtel Panhans we may follow the 'Hochoeg' (9'/4 M.; road from the station 1 M.) to the "Grand-Hôtel Erzherzog Johann" (R. 4-16 K.), at the highest point of the Semmering road (3310'), near a monument in honour of Emp. Charles VI., the constructor of the road in 1728. Fine view from the Emmahöhö (10 min.). Near it is the Höt. Einsiedelei, with café-restaurant.

The "Sonnwendstein or Gösritz (4995'; guide unnecessary), ascended from the Erzherzog Johann Hotel in 3'/4 hr., commands an extensive and beautiful panorama. Far below is the Semmering railway. About 5 min. below the summit is the Friedrich Schütter Alpenhaus (4760'; Hôtel, R. from 2'/2, pens. 8 K.). - A zigzag path ('Fischersteig') descends on the N. side to (1'/3 hr.) Maria-Schutz (2490'; "Hôtel Bellevue; Touristenhaus), a resort of pilgrims, in a charming situation. A diligence plies hence twice daily in summer from the station of Semmering (9'/4 hr.; fare 1 K.; one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 8 K.). From Maria-Schutz we may proceed by the Semmering road via Schottwien to (6 M.) Gloggnitz (p. 442).

The line now avoids a farther ascent of 275' by means of a tunnel, 1564 yds. in length, which penetrates the Semmering, the boundary between Austria and Styria. The middle of the tunnel is the culminating point of the line (2940'). The train then descends rapidly. From (73 M.) Steinhaus (2750'; Post) onwards it is carried high up on the N. side of the Fröschnitz-Tal by means of long embankments and deep cuttings. - 76 M. Spital am Semmering (2520'; Höt. Stummer; Hirschenhof; Schwon; Krone; Pension Schloss Sommerau), a summer-resort.

Excursions. A marked path leads to the N. to the (2 hrs.) Kamp-Alpe (5035'; fine view; thence to the Drahteskogel, 3'/4 hr., see p. 448). — The "Stuhleck (3850'; 3-3'/2 hrs.; guide, Joh. Konrad of Spital, not indispensable), ascended via the (2'/3 hr.) Spitaler Alp, with the Stuhleck-Schutzhaus (4920'; inn in summer), commands a fine and extensive view. About 10 min. below the summit (N.W.) is the Nansen-Hütte (5700'), belonging to the Ski Club. The descent may be made to Steinhaus (see above), or by the Schwarzkogel Alp and Schöneneben to (2'/2 hr.) Mürzzuschlag, or to (3 hrs.) the Kronenberger-Schwaig (p. 442; path marked).


Mürzzuschlag (2230'), an old town (4900 inhab.) with important iron-works, picturesquely situated near the junction of the Fröschnitz and the Mürz, is a favourite summer-resort, with a hydropathic establishment and pleasant promenades. In winter skiing is a favourite pastime here.

Short walks lead hence to the (20 min.) Ganster, the (1'/2 hr.) Griiblbauer, the (1'/2 hr.) Rauchengraben; and via the Steinbauer to the (1'/2 hr.) top of the Ganstein (2860'; shelter-hut, fine view). — Through the Kleine Lambach-Graben to the (2 hrs.) Washington-Hütte of the Ski Club on the Anbauer Alp (4450'), 10 min. below the top of the Kreuzschober (4620'); thence to the E. to the Kaarl (1580'), or to the W. to the Rosskogel (4865'), with the Nordenskjold-Hütte of the Ski Club. — An easy route (indicated by blue
marks) leads to the N. from the station to the (2½ hrs.) Bieralp (20 min.
to the W. of which is the Scheiben-Hütte, 4840') and the (3½ hr.) top of the
Drahtekogel (5140'), which commands a fine view of the Schneeberg, Rax-
alpe, Schneealpe, etc. Descent by the Kamp-Alpe to (2 hrs.) Spittal (p. 447).
— To the S.E. a path (red marks) leads via Schönben and the small Scheffel-
Hütte of the Ski Club (1465') to the (3 hrs.) Schwarzkogel (5290'), and thence
to the left by the arête to the (40 min.) Stuhleck (6850'; p. 447); or to the
right (blue marks) over the Graszer Stuhleck (5315') to the (½ hr.) Prettul Alp
(5520'), with the Rosegger-Alpenhaus (inn) and charming view. — From Mürz-
zuschlag to Mariazell, see p. 451.

The line follows the pleasant, pine-clad valley of the Mürz,
which is enlivened with a number of iron-forges. Near (85 M.)
Langenwang (2110'; Sigl), on a hill to the right, is the ruin of
Hohenwang or Hochschloss, and to the left is the château of Neu-
Hohenwang. — 87½ M. Krieglach (1970'; Voglsang; Mauer;
Rumpf'), a prettily situated village and summer-resort. Rosegger,
the poet, born in 1843 at Alpl, 3 hrs. to the S.E., has a villa here.
The Weiherhöhl, 1 hr. to the N.W., commands a good view. — 90½ M.
Mitterdorf (1635'; Egggl; Grünwald; Leitner). To the right, at the
mouth of the Veitschtal, rises Schloss Pichl, with its four towers.

A road from Mitterdorf ascends the picturesque Veitschtal to (3½ M.;
diligence twice daily in 1 hr.) Veitsch (2180'; Wedl; Fritler), where the
valley divides into the Grosse (W.) and Kleine Veitschtal (E.). Road through
the former to the (4½ M.) Inn im Rad (2695); then an ascent to the left
to the (2 hrs.) Schaller Alp, and over the Eschrietl to the (1 hr.) Graf
Meran Refuge Hut (6160'; inn in summer), and thence to the (20 min.)
summit of the Hohe Veitsch (6500'; 6 hrs. from Mitterdorf; fine view).
Descent past the Rotsohl Alp and through the Aschbach-Graben to (3½ hrs.)
Wegscheid (p. 454); or through the Fluchgraben or the Dürgraben to (3 hrs.)
Mürzsteg (p. 452).

Farther on, near (92 M.) Wartberg-Mürztal (1885'), to the left,
is the ruin of Lichtenegg. The train makes a wide sweep round the
Wartbergkogel (2320'), crossing the Mürz twice, and reaches (95 M.)
Kindberg (1880'; *Wolfbauer, with brewery and bathing-establish-
ment, R. 11½-2 K.; Löwe; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms), a summer-
resort (1700 inh.), with a château of Count Attems.

A road to the S.E. ascends the Steinzer-Tal to (6½ M.) Stanz (2130';
Gesselbauer) and thence in wide curves (short-cut for pedestrians) to the
(2 hrs.) saddle Auf der Schanz (3835'; inn). To the N.E. (easy path; 1½ hr.)
ris the Teufelstein (1920), on the top of which are two boulders 30' in
height, accessible by means of steps (fine view). Descent to (9 M.) Mitterdorf
or (10½ M.) Krieglach (see above).

99 M. Marein (Trifter). — 103 M. Kapfenberg (1670'; Ramsauer;
Hirsch; Grüner Baum), with Schloss Wiedhof, and to the left, high
above us, the picturesque ruin of Ober-Kapfenberg (2315'). The
Fürstenhof Hydropathic and Boehler & Co's. large steel-works are sit-
tuated here. Narrow-gauge railway to Au-Seewiesen, see pp. 456,456.
About 1 M. to the W. lies Bad Steinerhof (1623'; pine-needle baths).

106 M. Bruck an der Mur (1695'; Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Post,
at the station, R. 2-3 K.; *Schwarzer Adler; Lamm; Löwe; Ochs)
is a small town (7600 inhab.) at the confluence of the Mürz and the
Mur, with a Gothic church of the 15th century. In the principal
square is the late-Gothic Kornmessers-Haus (1497-1505), with arcades
and an open loggia. The Gloriette, to the E. of the station, and the Kalvarienberg, on the right bank of the Mur, afford the best surveys of the town and environs. On a crag to the N. of the station rises the old castle of Landskron. — To St. Michael and Villach, see R. 95; to Mariazell, see R. 82.

A pleasant excursion may be made hence to the Tragöß-Tal (from Bruck to Oberort, 17½ M., diligence daily in 4 hrs.; fare 3 K.). A carriage-road runs to the N.W. through the pretty valley, which is watered by the Laming, via Schürgendorf and Untertal, to (3 M.) St. Kathrein (2140'; inn), whence the Fleming (5195') may easily be ascended in 2½ hrs. (p. 456). Thence it goes via Niedendorf, Oberdorf, Untort, and Püchel (inn), to (17½ M.) Oberort (2560'; Post; Zum Grüns See; Reitwirt; guides, Joh. Klachler, Carl Kohnhauser), the chief village of the valley, frequented as a summer-resort, 1 M. to the S.E. of the pretty Grüne See, at the base of the Pribitzmauer. The Pribitz (5475'; 2½ hrs.; attractive) is ascended hence by a route leading through the Klam (to the (½ hr.) saddle between the Pribitz and the Messnerin, and thence to the left (red marks) to the (1½ hr.) Pribitz-Hütten (4563') and the (½ hr.) top. From the Pribitz Chalets a marked path leads to the Sonnchien Alp (p. 456) in 1 hr. — The Messnerin (5025'; 3 hrs.) is ascended by a path (blue marks) leading to the N.E. from Oberort via the Schneebauer to the (2½ hrs.) Holter-Hütte and the (½ hr.) top (fine view). Descent, if desired, via the Pöllsteiner Alp to St. Ilgen (p. 456). — From Oberort to Eisenerz through the Frauenmauer-Höhe, 1 hrs., see p. 469. — A carriage-road runs to the S.W. via the Kletstegg (3325'; inn) to (4½ hrs.) Trofajach (p. 469) or (4 hrs.) Vorderberg (p. 469). — To the E. through the Haringgraben and via the Grübeck (3328') to (1½ hrs.) St. Ilgen (p. 456). — To the N. a path (yellow marks) leads through the Klam and over the Plotschoboden (4586') to the (2½ hrs.) Sonnchien Alp (p. 456).

The train now enters the narrow valley of the Mur. At (112½ M.) Pernegg (1555') is a large château, built in 1582, and now the property of the Lippitt family. Above it are the ruins of an interesting old castle. Opposite, on the right bank of the Mur, is Kirchdorf (Bruckenwirt; Linde, 1 M. to the N.), with a chalybeate spring.

Ascent of the Rennfeld (5345') from Pernegg, interesting and easy; either through the Gabroun-Graben in 3½ hrs., or through the Freitenau (see below) by carriage-road to the (1½ hrs.) foundry, and then through the Feistergraben in 3½ hrs.; descent to the N. to (1½ hrs.) Frauenberg (Maria- Rehkogel; 3055'), a favourite resort of pilgrims (Löwe; Linde), and thence either to (3½ M.) Koppenburg (p. 448) or (5 M.) Bruck.

Through the Freitenau, which opens to the E. halfway between Pernegg and Mixnitz, a carriage-road, passing Schaffer's Foundry, leads via St. Jakob (1885') to (2½ hrs.) St. Erhard (2160'; Post), a frequented pilgrim-resort. The Hochlantsch (see below) may be easily ascended hence in 3½ hrs. The ascent of the Hochsigg (5190'; 2½-3 hrs.) is also attractive. The Rennfeld, 3½ hrs. from St. Jakob, see above.

114 M. Mixnitz (1510'; Scharnit; Stöger), a village picture-esquely situated at the foot of the Rötstein (4050').

Excursions. On the slope of the Rötstein, about 1550' or 1½ hr. above the village, is an extensive stalactite cavern, called the Drachen-Höhle or Kogellucken (marked path, guide 2 K.). — A pleasant excursion may be made to the Barnschtitz. The route leads through the valley of the Mixnitzbäch to (1½ hr.) a charcoal-burner's hut, and thence (guide-post) along the cliff to (20 min.) the Barnschtitz (2665'), where the Mixnitzbäch breaks through a rocky wall (accessible by a club-path).

The Hochlantsch (6650'; 4½ hrs.; guide, not indispensable; 8-10 K.) is also well worthy of a visit. We follow the right bank of the Mixnitzbäch to the (1½ hr.) charcoal-burner's (see above), thence to the left to the (½ hr.) Schwägerbauer (2900'; inn), and to the (3½ hr.) Inn 'Zum Guten

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Hirten'. Then to the left (the path to the right leads to the Teich Alp, see below) to (1/4 hr.) Schüselerbrunn (4170'), a pleasantly situated pilgrimage-chapel (inn), and by the areté to the (1/4 hr.) summit, which commands an admirable view of the Styrian Alps and possesses a rich flora. Descent by Schüselerbrunn, and through the Breitenau to (3 hrs.) Pernegg (p. 449); or on the S.E. to (1 hr.) the Teich Alp (3855'); Altes Gasthaus and Jagdhaus; Alpen-Hôtel, 10 min. farther on), and thence through the Mixnitz-Tal back to (3 hrs.) Mixnitz, or via the Abel (4185') and through the Tyrauer-Gruben to (1/2 hrs.) Frohnleiten.

122 M. Frohnleiten (1425); Stadt Strassburg; Krone; Sonne), a summer-resort with a hydropathic establishment.

Numerous walks in the neighbouring woods. Schloss Weyer, 3/4 hr. to the N.W., see below. — Adriaich, 1 M. to the S.W., possesses one of the oldest churches in this region, with interesting tombs.

The Brucker Hochalpe (5370'; 5 hrs.) is an easy and attractive ascent from Frohnleiten. We follow the Bruck road for 1 1/2 M. to the N.W., turn to the left into the Gamsgraben, passing Schloss Weyer, and reach the (2 M.) Transinger Inn, at the bifurcation of the valley. We then ascend to the right through the Gamsgraben ('Diebsweg'), turning to the left at (1 hr.) the cross, to the (1 hr.) Alm wirt (3866'), and thence to the right (route marked) along the areté to the (1 1/4 hr.) summit, where a fine panorama is enjoyed. We may descend to the N. to the (1/2 hr.) Trasattel (4310') and by the Kleine Gossgraben to (2 hrs.) Leoben (p. 520).

To the right of the railway is Schloss Neu-Pfannberg or Grafendorf, on a height to the left are the ruins of the castle of Pfannberg, and on the right again is the restored castle of Rabenstein. The valley now expands for a short distance, and then contracts to a narrow defile, through which the line is carried along the Badlwand by means of a gallery of 35 arches (440 yds. long). Above the railway runs the highroad. At (1261/2 M.) Peggau (1350'; Post; Hochhuber) the Schöckel (p. 490) is seen to the left. Opposite, at the mouth of the Uebelbach, lies the village of Deutsch-Feistritz, with lead and zinc smelting-works. Near it, on the left bank of the Mur, are some interesting caverns (the Badl-Höhle the most convenient to visit; 1 hr., with guide).

The Gleinalpe is an interesting point (7 1/2-8 hrs.). From Feistritz we follow the road (diligence to Uebelbach twice daily in 2 hrs.; fare 1 K. 20 h.) on the left bank of the Uebelbach, to (3 M.) Waidstein (inn), with a château and ruined castle, and the village of (3 M.) Uebelbach (1895'; Jägerwirt; Bräuhaus; Kölbling). The road terminates at Hofer (inn), 6 M. farther up the valley. Thence an ascent of 2 1/2 hrs. to the *Alm-Wirthshaus (5210'), an inn beside a church, 1/4 hr. from the top of the Speikkogel (6525'), the highest peak of the Gleinalpe, commanding a beautiful and extensive view. From the inn we may descend to the (2 1/4 hrs.) Krautwach Inn (3740'), and then through wood and past the Stettwirt to the (1/2 hr.) Abraham Inn (2100'), in the Stübing-Graben. From this point we ascend to the right to the (1 hr.) Pleschwirt (3385'), whence the Pleschkogel (3488'), a good point of view, may be ascended in 1/4 hr. Lastly we proceed by the 16th cent. church of (1 1/2 hr.) Reis to (1/2 M.) the rail. stat. Gratwein (see p. 464). — Descent from the Gleinalpe into the Murtal, to St. Lorenzen or Knittelfeld, see p. 520.

A road leads to the E. from Peggau, passing the ruin of Peggau and crossing the Taschen, to (1 1/4 hrs.) Semriach (2320'; Fleischer), a village with 1940 inhab., whence the Schöckel (p. 490) may be ascended in 2 1/2 hrs. In the Rötschgrab en, about 1 1/2 hr. to the S., is the Lur Grotto, an extensive stalactite cave (lighted with electricity 1-4 p.m. daily in summer; adm. 3 K., on Sun. 1 K.). Near it is the interesting Kesselfall-Klamm (Sandwirt). We may descend the Rötschgraben to (2 1/2 hrs.) Stübing (p. 451).
The train crosses the Mur, and follows the right bank to Gratz. At (129 M.) Stübing (Hirsch) is the handsome château of Prince Pálffy. The line then runs between the river and a wall of rock to (182 M.) Gratwein (1290'; Fischer; Stern; Kreuz), where there is a large paper-mill. The valley expands. — 134 M. Judendorf (*Hôtel Styria, R. 2-4, pens. 7-10 K.; Hôt. Wolf; Materleitner; Bahnhof-Hôtel) is a favourite summer-resort with fine woods and a well-equipped hydropathic establishment. On an eminence to the right stands the pilgrimage-church of Maria-Strassengel, a graceful Gothic building with an open tower (1355). 137 M. Gösting (p. 490), with a ruined castle and a handsome modern château. The train now enters a fertile basin, where the isolated Schlossberg of Gratz rises on the left, with the ancient capital of Styria at its base.

139½ M. Gratz, see p. 487.

82. From Mürzzuschlag to Mariazell and Bruck an der Mur.

Railway from Mürzzuschlag to (7½ M.) Neuberg in 28 minutes. — Diligence from Neuberg to (8 M.) Mürzsteg, twice daily in summer in 1½ hr. (1 K. 60 h.); from Mürzsteg to (21 M.) Mariazell daily in 4½ hrs. (5 K.); also omnibus daily from Neuberg via Frein to Mariazell. One-horse Carriage from Neuberg to Mürzsteg 4, two-horse 6 K.; two-horse carr. to Mariazell in 5 hrs., with two seats 24, four seats 32 K. — Between Mariazell and Au-Seewiesen (29 M.) Diligence twice daily in summer in 6½ hrs. (fare 6 K. 36 h.). Railway from Au-Seewiesen to (14 M.) Kapfenberg, in 1 hr. 35 min. and thence to (3 M.) Bruck in 6½ min. — From Gaming to Mariazell, see p. 454; from St. Pölten via Kernhof to Mariazell, see p. 461.

Mürzzuschlag (2230'), see p. 447. The railway crosses the Mürz and ascends the wooded valley of that stream on the right bank, passing several iron-works, to (4½ M.) Kapellen (2310'; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms; Hirsch). Ascent hence of the Raxalpe, see p. 445; of the Schneealpe, see below; via the Nasskamm to the Singerin, see p. 444. — 6 M. Arzbach.

7½ M. Neuberg (2400'; *Post, with garden; Goldner Hirsch; Stern; Kaiser von Österreich), with 2900 inhab., finely situated at the base of the Schneealpe (see below), is a favourite summer-resort. The extensive Cistercian Abbey, founded by Duke Otho the Joyous (d. 1339) and suppressed in 1786, is now partially used as an imperial hunting-château. The handsome Gothic Church, with its fourteen slender octagonal pillars and large rose-window, was consecrated in 1471, and has recently been restored. A little to the N. of Neuberg are the extensive iron-works of the Alpine Montan-Gesellschaft (800 hands). At the foot of the (10 min.) Kalvarienberg is a triangle carved from the rock in 1882, with a bronze portrait of Archduke John (p. 455).

The Schneealpe (6245'; 3½ hrs.; guide, not indispensable for adepts, 8-10 K.) is easily ascended from Neuberg or from Kapellen (see above). A marked path ascends from Kapellen past the cemetery, to the right of the Kapellenkogel, to the (½ hr.) chalets Im Greith, and to the (1½ hr.)
Kampl (5385'). Thence it crosses the plateau to the (1 hr.) Schneealp-Hütten (5720'; inn); to the summit (Windberg, 6245') in 1/2 hr. more. Extensive view of the Styrian Alps. — From (1 hr.) Altenberg (p. 445) a marked path leads to the N.W., through the Lomgran to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Schneealp-Hütten. — From Neuberg we may either follow the steep marked path via Neuendorf to the Purtschwend and cross the plateau to the (3 hrs.) Schneealp-Hütten; or take the easier route through the Lichtental-Graben, which diverges 1/2 hr. to the E., to the (1 hr.) Michelbauer and (1 hr.) Kampl (see above). — From the Schneealp-Hütten via the Ameisbühel and the Nasskamm to the Raxalpe (p. 445), 5 hrs. (yellow marks).

Over the Eisern Törl to the Frein, 5 1/4 hrs., attractive. From (5 1/4 hr.) Krampen (see below) a carriage-road ('Kaiserweg') runs to the N.W. through the Innere Krampengraben, past the (1 1/2 hr.) hamlet Im Tirol, to the (1 1/2 hr.) Eisern Törl (4420'), whence the Windberg (see above; 3 hrs.), to the E., may be ascended via the Grosse Boden Alp, and the Lach Alp (5130'; 1 hr.; fine view) to the S.W. — From the Törl the road goes on to (2 M.) the shooting-lodge in the Nasskamm (inn), 1/2 M. to the N. of the imperial Jagdschloss (4510'). Thence a marked path leads via the (20 min.) Hinteralm (4735'; rmts.) down to (1 1/2 hr.) Frein (see below).

Above Neuberg the valley becomes narrower and more picturesque. The road, skirting the clear and rapid Müritz (shady path on the right bank), ascends via (2 1/2 M.) Kampl (2480'; *Forelle) and (4 1/2 M.) Lanau (Linde) to the pretty village of (1 M.) —

8 M. (from Neuberg) Müritzeg (2570'; *Goldner Adler, with garden; Zur Hohen Veitsch), with an imperial shooting-box.

The Hohe Veitsch (6500'; 4 1/2-5 hrs.), an interesting point, is easily ascended from Müritzeg. We follow the Wegscheid road for 1 1/2 M., diverge to the left by a marked path leading to the (1 1/2 hr.) Senkstieg Shooting Lodge (4200'; rmts.), ascend steeply to the ridge, and cross the plateau by a path indicated by blue and white marks to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Graf-Meran-Haus and the (20 min.) summit (comp. p. 448). Another route, entering the Bärengraben about 1 M. short of Müritzeg, ascends past the Dürntal Alp to the (2 1/2 hrs.) finely-situated Veitsch Alp (4630'); thence across the plateau to the summit 2 1/2 hrs. more. — From Neuberg (p. 451) a path indicated by blue marks ascends via the Veitschbach-Törl (4610'), the Daxterkogel, and the Hainzeckogel to the (4 hrs.) Veitsch Alp. — From the Niederalf (see below) to the Hohe Veitsch via the Sohnen Alp (4580') and the Dürntaler Alp (4165') a path (indicated by red marks) ascends in 4 hrs. — The descent may be made on the S.W. side to the (1 hr.) Rotsohl-Hütten (3655'), through the Rotsohl-Graben to the Aschbach-Tal, and by road to (6 M.) Wegscheid (p. 454).

The valley divides here. The highroad ascends the Dobrinental to the W., passing (1 M.) an inn and the (4 M.) village of Niederalf (3110'; inn), and crosses the (3 M.) Niederalf Saddle (4000'; fine view of the Veitsch Alp and Hochschwab) to (4 M.; 20 M.) Wegscheid, a village 9 1/2 M. to the S. of Mariazell (p. 454).

The road via Frein is much preferable. This runs to the N. through the gradually widening valley of the Müritz to the (3 1/2 M.) Scheiterboden (2700'; inn), and then leads through wild ravines, between the cliffs of the Rosskogel on the right and the Proleswand on the left, past the waterfall Zum Toten Weib (100' in height, accessible by steps). The valley finally expands into a green dale, surrounded by lofty, pine-clad mountains, in which lies the hamlet of (2 1/2 M.) Frein (2840'; Mayer's Inn; accommodation at the cure's). From Frein the road continues to the W. through the
Freiner-Tal, passing (3 M.) Gschwand, and then ascends in wide curves to the (21/2 M.) Hühnerrett-Sattel or Schöneben-Sattel (3750'), between the Student and the Fallenstein. Descending to (1 M.) the Schöneben Inn (3630'), whence a marked path leads to the right, through the Washubenwald, to (21/4 hrs.) Mariazell, we follow the road through the pretty Fallenstein-Tal to the (51/4 M.) Gusswerk (p. 454), 31/4 M. to the S. of Mariazell.

The Footpath from Frein over the Frein-Sattel to Mariazell (41/2 hrs.) is more attractive and saves 1 hr. Guide (6 K.) not necessary. The marked path diverges from the road to the right at (3 M.) Gschwand (see above), and ascends into the wood to (9/4 hr.) the Frein-Sattel (3670'; inn). To the left rises the Student (4960'), and to the N.W., in the background, the bald summit of the Oetscher (6210'). Then a steep descent. After 20 min. we descend by the path to the left (following the brook) to the Halltal, in 1/2 hr. cross the Salea to the Kernhof and Mariazell road (p. 462), and follow this (2 hrs.) Mariazell.

29 M. Mariazell (2830'); *Schwarzer Adler; *Krone; *Goldnes Kreuz; *Weintraube; Löwe; Greif; Rössl; Goldner Ochs, very picturesquely situated in a wide basin, surrounded by beautiful wooded mountains, 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 July 1st, from Graz on Aug. 14th) and during the latter half of August. In the centre of the village rises the imposing Church, erected at the end of the 17th cent., with its four towers, of which the handsome Gothic central tower belongs to the original structure of the 14th century.

The Interior is 207 ft. long and 69 ft. broad. Behind a silver railing in the nave is the chapel containing the miraculous wooden Image of the Virgin, 20 inches high, on a silver altar. The Pulpit is of red marble. On the High Altar are an ebony crucifix and two lifesize silver figures, God the Father and God the Son, presented by Emp. Charles VI. Beneath the cross is a silver terrestrial globe, 6 ft. in diameter, surrounded by a serpent. The rosaries and similar articles placed by pilgrims on a long table in the corner to the right are blessed by a priest from time to time. In the upper ambulatories are numerous votive pictures, and over the arches are larger and more ancient paintings representing remarkable occurrences connected with Mariazell. A staircase in the S.W. tower leads to a room containing a plastic group of the Nativity, with the Adoration of the Magi to the right, and a number of Styrian peasants to the left. — The Treasury contains numerous vessels of the precious metals, reliquaries, gems, pearls, and ornaments; miniature altars of rare stones; old mass-books, etc. Over the altar is a Madonna, by an early Italian master, presented by King Lewis I. of Hungary.

The semicircle of booths and stalls beside the church is devoted to the sale of religious articles and mementoes.

Excursions (guides, Ambr. Weiss, Ferdinand Kahlich). To the Kalvarienberg (1/4 hr.), by the rifle-range; the adjacent Carolinenhöhe commands a charming view. Fine view of the Hochschwab, etc., also from the (1/2 hr.) Kreuzzberg (2895'), on the Halltal road (p. 462). — The (1/2 hr.) Franz-Karl-Hütte on the Bürger-Alpel (4155'; inn; forest-path indicated by red marks) commands a striking view. A path (yellow marks) descends hence to the (1/2 hr.) interesting cavern in the Hohenstein, with stalactites and a small waterfall; thence we may regain (11/4 hr.) Mariazell by a path (white marks) via the Hundseck and the Heiligenbrunn-Kapelle.
Pleasant excursion (one-horse carr. there and back 6-8 K.) through the Grünau (Maria Waterfall) refreshments at the Klotznerbauer's) to the (4½ M.) Erlaufsee (2740'); *Seevorst, at the upper end, trout; lake-baths; boats for hire), from which we may return by the S. bank to the *Hotel Herrenhaus (R. from 1 K. 60 h.), at the E. end, and thence either by the direct road to (3 M.) Marizell, or by a path to the N.E. (red marks) via Fitzwieser to (1 hr.) Mitterbach (see below).

To the *Lassing Fall, 3½-4 hrs. (carr. 12, there and back 16 K.). We follow the road to the N. to (4½ M.) Mitterbach (Steiner; Racher), and over the Josefserkogel (3365'; Holzer) in numerous windings (short-cuts by the old road) to (6 M.) Wienerbrückt (2620'); *Burger, and descend thence to the left to the (23 min.) fall, 260' high, which the Lassing forms before its union with the Erlauf, amidst grand rocky environs. (The fall, in itself insignificant, may be improved by the opening of a sluice; fee 4 K.; tickets at Burger's Inn.) About halfway up the fall we cross the Lassing, descend its right bank to its junction with the Erlauf (2280'), and cross to the left bank of the latter, where we meet the path from the Tornäuer (p. 469; to Gamo, 6 hrs.). We then follow a narrow path (yellow marks) to the left, which is hewn for the most part out of the rock and leads through the romantic *Oetschergraben and past the Mira Fall to the (2 hrs.) Klause (2850'). From this point we may follow a path through the (1 hr.) Hintere Spielbücher (inn) and ascend rapidly to the (1 hr.) Riffel-Sattel (4210'), between the Grosse and the Kleine Oetscher (p. 469), whence we may descend in a straight direction to (1 hr.) Lackenhof (p. 469); or ascend to the right to (25 min.) the Oetscher-Haus (red marks), and thence to the top of the (1½ hrs.) *Oetscher (6240'; comp. p. 469). From the Oetschergraben a marked path leads direct back to Marizell via the Hintere and Vordere Haagenbauer and (1½ hr.) Mitterbach (see above; from the Oetscher-Klause to Marizell 3½ hrs.).

From Marizell to Gaming (25 M.). The road (carr. 36 K.) leads from the Grünau or past the Erlaufsee (see above) across the Zellerrain (3510') the boundary of Lower Austria and the watershed between the Erlauf and the Ybbs, to (3½ M.) Neuhauß (3235'; Konrad), with a fine new church; and then through the picturesquely wooded Neuhausen-Tal, between the Zellertal (4710') on the left and the Buchalm (4840') on the right, and past the Holzhütten-Boden, with a large shooting-lodge belonging to Baron Rothschild, to (15 M.) Langau (2260'; clean inn), in the Oital, or upper valley of the Ybbs. The route to Lackenhof diverges to the right, 1½ M. farther on, and the new road to Lunz (p. 463), by the Sag, to the left, 2½ M. farther on. The road now leaves the Ybbs, ascends to the N., over the Föllbaum-Höhe, to the (2½ M.) Grubberg Inn (p. 463), and descends to (25 M.) Gaming (p. 463).

From Marizell via Kernhof to St. Pölten, see p. 462; to Weichselboden, Wildalpen, and Gross-Reifling, see R. 83. — Carriages may be hired of C. Rohrbacher, Haupt Platz 26, Marizell, who will also send to meet travellers at other points if required.

The Road from Marizell to Seewiesen leads through the pretty valley of the Salsa. To the right, on a wooded rock, stands the Sigmunds-Kapelle, originally fortified and surrounded with lofty walls to protect it against the Turks, who in the 16th cent. frequently invaded these remote valleys. At the (3½ M.) Gusswerk (2450'; Bogensberger's Inn, R. 1-3 K.), with abandoned iron-works, the road to Weichselboden diverges to the right (see p. 457). Our road now hits the Salza, ascends the Aschbach-Tal to the S.E., uniting at Strohinger's Inn with the road from Frein (p. 458), and reaches (9¼ M.) the small village of Wegscheid (2670'; Post, very fair). — To Mürgsteg by the Niederalt (3½ hrs.), see p. 452.

From Wegscheid to Weichselboden over the Kastenriegel, a pleasant route (carriage-road, 11-12 M.). About 1½ M. to the S.W. of Wegscheid
the road turns to the right by a finger-post into the narrow entrance of the Rammer-Tal, and ascends through wood and meadow to the (5 M.) Kastenriegel (3545'), a depression between the Zeller and Aflenz-Schneberg (6525'), at the head of the Höhle (p. 457). It then descends, running at first high up on the S. slope in wide curves (short-cuts for walkers), and afterwards passing the mouth of the Untere Ring (p. 457), to (6¼ M.) Weichselboden (p. 457).

The road ascends by the Gottkradbach to (4 M.) the important iron-mines of Gottkrad (Hasslwander's Inn), and 2 M. farther on reaches the Brandhof (3540'), formerly a country-seat of Archduke John (d. 1859), finely situated at the foot of the Seeberg.

The villa is adorned with stained glass, statues, and reminiscences of the chase. The small Gothic chapel, with two paintings by Schnorr, is interesting. One of the saloons contains statues of Ferdinand of Tyrol, Charles II. of Styria, Emp. Maximilian I., Francis I., and Maria Theresia. 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, etc.

The road now ascends steeply to the (1½ M.) Seeberg Pass (4115'), where we enjoy a fine view of the Seetal, enclosed by the rocky walls of the Hochschwab chain, and then descends in long windings (short-cut to the left) to (1½ M.) the village of —

18½ M. Seewiesen (3175'; *Post; Zum Hochschwab; guide, Mich. Neubauer), picturesquely situated.

The 'Hochschwab (7475'; 5½ hrs.; marked path; guide, not indispensable for adepts, to Weichselboden 10 K.) is frequently ascended from Seewiesen. We ascend the Seetal to the (1½ hr.) Untere and (1¼ hr.) Obere Duttweiz-Hütten, with the Voistaler-Hütte (5475), follow the valley for ¼ hr. more past the Goldbrunnen, and then ascend to the right to the (1½ hr.) Schiestl-Haus, on the Schwabenboden (7065'; inn in summer), and to the (½ hr.) summit, on which are a trigonometrical pyramid and a memorial tablet to Archduke John. Extensive view, reaching to the Danube on the N., and embracing the whole of the E. Alps from the Schneeberg to the Dachstein. On the S. side the Hochschwab descends in a sheer precipice. — Descent by the Edelboden to (3 hrs.) Weichselboden, or through the Antengraben to Gschöder. See pp. 457, 458. To St. Igen, see p. 456; to Eisenerz, see p. 457; to Wildalpen, see p. 458.

The road now ascends through the narrow See-Graben and past the little Dürr-Seee (2968') to (3¼ M.) Au bei Aflenz (Gemse) and (1¼ M.; 23 M. from Mariazell) Au-Seewiesen (Post or Auwirt, 3 min. from the station), the terminus of the Styrian Narrow Gauge Railway to (14 M.) Kapfenberg. From (2 M.) the station of Seebach-Turnau a diligence plies in ½ hr. to Turnau, a prettily situated village in the Stübming-Graben, 2¼ M. to the E. Thence the railway descends the pretty Stübming-Tal, via (3 M.) Hinterberg and (5½ M.) Wappensteinhammer, to (6 M.) Aflenz (Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Karlon, opposite the station).

From the station a road leads to the N. to (1½ M.; omn. 50 h.) Aflenz (2510'; Hôtel Daniel; Hochreiter; Karlon; guide, Ant. Hetler), a thriving village with an old church, and to (3½ M.; omn. 1 K.) the "Hôtel Hochschwab, finely situated in the Föls (ca. 2620'; guide, Joach. Gutjahr). From this point we proceed for ½ M. straight on through the Fölsklamm. The road then divides. The left branch (yellow marks) leads through a narrow ravine to the (6 M.) Föls Alp. The right branch crosses the bridge to the finely situated Schneibound (coffee), whence a path (red marks; easier than the above) leads over the Alm-Tör (2 hrs.) Föls Alp (4830'). Thence a
path ascends (to the E.) to the (2 hrs.) Mitter Alp (6490'), a plateau bounded by huge precipices on every side (Fine view from the Kamp, the highest point.) A direct path leads hither in 2½ hrs. also from Aflenz, through the Bürgergraben to the (2 hrs.) Bürger Alp (6390'; rfts.), and then over the Schönleiten and the Ziecken-Sattel (5720). — Ascent of the (1½ hrs.) Fölzstein (6639') from the Fölz-Alpe, attractive; thence an easy ascent of 1½ hr. more to the top of the Karl-Hochkogel (see below) and past the Karl Alp to (2½ hrs.) St. Ilgen (see below). — A path (red marks) leads from the Fölz Alp to the Hochschwab via the Ochsensteig and the (1½ hrs.) Voitsaler-Hütte in the Upper Dullitz (see p. 455).

At (7 M.) Thörl (2065'; Sommerauer), with wire-works, the brooks from the S. slopes of the Hochschwab combine to form the Thörlestbach. Above the village rises the picturesque ruin of Schachenstein.

A road (diligence daily in summer to Bodenbauer in 1½ hr.) leads from Thörl to the N.W. through the pretty St. Iigner-Tal to (3½ M.) St. Ilgen (2400'; Pierer), and thence by Ober-Zwein to Buchberg and the (4½ M.) Hôtel Bodenbauer (2875'), beautifully situated at the head of the valley, and a good starting-point for excursions (guides, Kasp. Saupriq, Paul Doler). — The easy and attractive ascent of the Buchbergkogel (6220') is made via the Häusl Alp in 2 hrs. — Ascent of the Messenerin (6025'; 3½ hrs.) by the Pöllsteiner Alp, interesting (from St. Ilgen also in 3 hrs.; descent to Oberort in the Tragöß-Tal, p. 448. 2 hrs.). — The Karl-Hochkogel (6870'), a fine point of view, is reached by the Trawiesen Alp and the Gehacht-Brunnen (see below in 3 hrs.), or from St. Ilgen by the Karl Alp in 3¼ hrs. Descent by the Trawiesattel to (3 hrs.) Seewiesen; to the Fölzstein (1¾ hr. from the Karl Alp) and to Aflenz, see above. — The Sonnshien Alp (4970'), the finest Alp in the Hochschwab group, is ascended (marked path) by the Häusl Alp, the Schawiese Alp (5783'; to the N.W. lies the pretty Schawiesse-See), and the Plotschboden (5438') in 3½ hrs. (quarters at the woodcutter's hut). We may thence ascend the Ebenestein (6970'), a superb point of view, in 2 hrs.; also the Brandstein (6370'), by the Splezoboden in 2 hrs., another fine point. Through the Klam to Oberort in the Tragöß-Tal, see p. 449. — The Hochschwab (475') is ascended by several routes. The easiest (marked) leads by the Häusl-Alpe (see above) to the (2¼ hrs.) Hochstein-Hütten (5600), and ascends thence through the Hirschgrube and via the Hundsboden and the Grosse Speikboden (p. 457) to the (2½ hrs.) summit. A shorter route leads from the Bodenbauer by the (1½ hrs.) Trawiesen Alp, with a shooting-lodge of the Duke of Parma and a refuge-hut, to the (1½ hrs.) Gehacht-Brunnen (5690'); then, skirting the slopes of the Gehacktkogel and over the Gehackte, by a path indicated by red marks to the (1 hr.) Ferdinand Fleischer-Haus (6725'), and the (1½ hrs.) summit. Descent to Seewiesen, to Weihselboden, or to Gschöder, see pp. 455, 457, 458. — A good bridle-path (red marks) leads from the (2 hrs.) Häusl Alp to the N. over the Hochalpe (6105') and through the Antengraben to (3½ hrs.) Gschöder (p. 457). Another fine route crosses the Sonnshien Alp and the Schafwild-Sattel (5400') to the Sieben-Seen-Tal and (6 hrs.) Wildalpen (with which route an ascent of the Ebenstein or the Brandstein may easily be combined; see above and p. 458). — From St. Ilgen over the Grubeck to (1¼ hrs.) Oberort in the Tragöß-Tal, see p. 449.

We next traverse the narrow Thörltal, passing the iron-works of (8 M.) Margareten-Hütte and (10¼ M.) Hansen-Hütte, at the E. base of the Floning (5195'; *View), which is easily ascended hence in 2½ hrs. — 12½ M. Winkel. 13½ M. Kapfenberg-Lokalbahn, station for Bad Steinerhof (p. 448). 14 M. Kapfenberg-Südbahn (p. 448). Hence to (3 M.) Bruck an der Mur, see p. 449.
83. From Mariazell to Gross-Reifling via Weichselboden and Wildalpen.

44 M. Diligence from Mariazell to the Gusswerk (3/4 M.) twice daily in 3/4 hr. (fare 80 h.); from the Gusswerk to Weichselboden (15 M.), daily in 3 hrs. (3 K. 20 h.); from Weichselboden to Wildalpen (11 M.) daily in summer in 21/2 hrs. (2 K. 50 h.); from Wildalpen to Gross-Reifling (16 M.) daily in 4 hrs. (4 K.). One-horse carriage from Mariazell to Weichselboden in 4 hrs. (12 K.); thence to Wildalpen in 21/2 hrs. (8 K.); from Wildalpen to Reifling in 4 hrs. (12 K.). Carr. and pair from Mariazell to Wildalpen 36, to Klein-Reifling 60 K. A tolerable Walker takes 5½-6 hrs. from Mariazell to Weichselboden, thence to Wildalpen 4 hrs., and thence to Reifling 6 hrs.

Mariasell (2830'), see p. 453. The road quits the Bruck road at the (33/4 M.) Gusswerk (p. 454), and leads to the S.W. through the picturesque valley of the Salza. Beyond (6 M.) Greith (2405'; Höhn, R. 2-21/2 K., fair) it ascends through wood to the Hochschlag or Hals (2745') and descends in windings (short-cut to the left) into the Radmer-Tal, to (63/4 M.) —

16½ M. Weichselboden (2220'; *Post, R. 2-3 K.; *Schützenauer, in the Hölle, 1 M. to the E., R. 11/2-2 K.), a small village at the union of the Radmerbach with the Salza.

The road from Wegscheid over the Kastenriegl is preferable (comp. p. 454; from Marazell to Weichselboden 20 M.). The neighbouring mountains abound in game, especially the Hölle and the Ring, formerly the chase of the Archduke John. Pleasant walk through the Vordere Hölle (inn, see above) to the (3/4 hr.) shooting-lodge (2530'), and thence (with guide) to the Untere and (2 hrs.) *Obere Ring (3415'), a magnificent rocky basin, into which hundreds of chamois are driven on the occasion of a grand battue.

The Hochschwab (7475'; see pp. 455, 456; marked path; guide not indispensable for adepts) is ascended from Weichselboden in 5½ hrs. We may either ascend direct via the Weichselletten, or to the right (steep), 10 min. beyond the Schützenauer, over the Miessattel (4850'), to the (9/4 hr.) Edelboden (3385'; no accommodation), and thence by the Samstall and the (2½ hr.) Weitbrunntunnel to the (1 hr.) Schiestl-Haus. Descent to Geschöder, see p. 458; to Seewiesen, see p. 455; to the Bodenbauer, see p. 456. — From the Hochschwab to Eisenerez through the Frauenmauer-Höhle (9-10 hrs.; path indicated by red marks; guide, not indispensable for adepts, 24 K.). The first part of the route leads past the Gehacktkogel via the Grosse Speikboden and the Hundsiboden to the Hirschgrube and then via the Häusl Alp to the (3½ hrs.) Sackwiesen Alp (p. 456). Above the houses we ascend to the right to the saddle and skirt the near side of the Sackwiesen Lake to the (1 hr.) Sonnscihen Alp (p. 456). Farther on, beyond the Hörndiboden Alp (5134'), we at first ascend, then descend a little, and proceed to the right, by a path high up on the right side of the valley (indistinct at first), under the precipices of the Hörndibauer (5355'), to the Kulm Alp (4580') and the (1½ hr.) Neuwaldegg Alp (4400'). Thence we proceed through the (25 min.) Frauenmauer-Höhle (guide and torches at the uppermost chalet) to the (2½ hrs.) Eisenerez, see p. 459.

The Hochstadl (6300'), ascended without difficulty from Weichselboden via Rotmoos and the Bärenbach-Sattel (4630') in 4½-5 hrs., with guide, affords a good survey of the Schwaben chain. Other paths ascend from Geschöder and from Wildalpen via the Bärenbach-Sattel in 4 or 5 hrs.

The Road to Wildalpen (11 M.) follows the rocky and picturesque ravine of the Salza. At the (17/4 M.) Bresceni-Klause (timber-dam) the road passes through a small tunnel; it then (3/4 M.) crosses
the Kläffer-Brücke to the left bank, and reaches the (3 M.) hamlet of Geschöder (2050'; Geschöder Inn), at the mouth of the Antengraben.

Excursions. To the top of the Hochschwab (7470'; 5½ hrs.; not difficult) through the Antengraben, with its grand rocks, to the (1½ hr.) Schützbauer Alp in the Antenkar and the dilapidated (1½ hr.) Hochalpen-Hütten (5105'); then by the Dolinensteig (red marks), via the Kleine and Grosse Speikboden, and past the Gehacktkogel, to the (2½ hrs.) Hochalpen-Hütten (5105'); then by the Dolinensteig (red marks), via the Kleine and Grosse Hochwart to the Grosse Speikboden and the (3 hrs.) summit (path with blue marks). — The Riegerin (6370'; 4 hrs.; with guide), ascended through the Antengraben, is an attractive point. — The Ebenstein (6970'; 5½ hrs.) is reached via the Hochalpe (see below) and the Felder (6520'); the last part difficult (see p. 456 and below).

A bridle-path (red marks) ascends from Geschöder to the St., via the Hochalpen-Hütten (5100'), to the Hauel Alp, whence a path with blue marks leads to the (5½ hrs.) Bodenbauer (p. 456). From the Hochalpen-Hütten we may ascend by the Hochalpe (5085') and cross the saddle between the Seemauer and the Wilde Kirchen to the (1½ hr.) Sachwiesen-See (4630'; see p. 456), and thence proceed across the Pletschboden to the Klamm Alp and (2½ hrs.) Oberort in Traisö (448); or from the Hochalpe nearly to the Sachwiesen-See, and then to the right to the (2 hrs.) Sonnenschein Alp (p. 456), from which we may cross by the Androt-Hütten, the Zermatt, the Riegerin (6210'), and the Föhes-Tal (p. 459) to the (4½ hrs.) Leopoldstainer-See (p. 465), or proceed (red way-marks) via the Hörniboden Alp and the Kün Alp to the Neuwaldsee Alp, and thence through the Frauenmauer-Höhle to (4 hrs.) Eisenerz (pp. 465, 469).

The road next leads between the Riegerin (6370') on the left and the Hochstadt (6390') on the right, past the (3 M.) entrance of the Brunntal, with its small lake and hunting-lodge (Prince Hohenlohe), to (3 M.) —

27½ M. Wildalpen (2000'; *Zum Steirischen Alpenjäger; Pens. Zislerhof, several villas), a pleasant village and summer-resort, charmingly situated on the Wildalpenbach, which here falls into the Salza.

Excursions (guide, Andr. Bütner). A visit to the Arzberg-Höhle is interesting. We descend the road in the Salza-Tal to the 'Steinbruchmauer' inn and ascend to the left to the (1½ hr.) grotto. The Torstein-Höhle, 1½ hr. from the inn, and the Eis-Höhle in the Beilstein (4500'; attractive ascent in 2½ hrs., with guide) are also worth visiting. — Ascent of the Hochstadt, see p. 457. — The Brandstein (6570'; 5½ hrs.; with guide) and the Ebenstein (6970'; 5½ hrs.; with guide), ascended by the Schafwald-Sattel (p. 459), are also fine points. — To the Hochschwab (p. 457; 2½ hrs.; guide 14 K.); we ascend the (1½ hr.) Brunntal to its end (1½ hr.) and then mount steeply, skirting the Turm and Stadaurzkogel to the (2½ hrs.) Hochalpen-Hütten (p. 457) and (2½ hrs.) the summit.

From Wildalpen to Eisenerz, direct, over the Eisenerzer Höhe, an attractive route (7 hrs.; marked path; guide, 10 K., not indispensable). From Wildalpen we ascend the valley of the Hinterwildalpenbach towards the S.W. to (3 M.) Hinter-Wildalpen (2580). Here we take a footpath to the left, cross the Eisenerzer torrent, and gradually ascend to the (25 min.) Raninger Bauer (plain inn). We now ascend rapidly, cross a bridge (3½ hr.), and (1½ hr.) ascend a steep and stony slope to the left, to the (20 min.) Eisenerzer Höhe (5060'); fine view of the Kaiserschild, Reichenstein, and, on the left, of part of the Schwaben chain. The steep path now descends over loose stones and rock to the (20 min.) chalets in the Arzerboden (4385'; rmts.). From this point a cart-road, hewn in the rocks and protected by a parapet, leads through the Seebraben, with the perpendicular cliff of the Zargenwand on our right, to the (1½ hr.) Rohr-Hütte, and then descends in long windings to the base of the mountain, where (1½ hr.) a forester's
house is situated in the beautiful meadows of the Seeau (2142'). The road now crosses the Stebach, which falls into the Leopoldsteiner-See (p. 468), ascends slightly through dense pine-forest, crosses the Propfen (2630'), and finally descends to the left to (1½ hr.) Eisenerz (p. 468).

A longer but more picturesque route crosses the Schafwald-Sattel (7½ hrs. from Wildalpen to Eisenerz; red way-marks; guide not indispensable for adepts). We ascend the Wildalpen-Tal to the (5/4 M.) bifurcation (see p. 458); here we ascend on the bank of the Seebach to the left to (40 min.) Siebensee, a pretty valley with seven small lakes, and via the Kreuzpfad and Schafwaldboden to the (2 hrs.) Schafwald-Sattel or Hals-Sattel (5100'), between the Brandsteine on the right and the Ebenstein on the left (see p. 458). Descent by the Zermriegel (5210') to the (1½ hr.) Halter-Hütte (4610') in the Fobes-Tal, the (2 hrs.) Seeau (see above), and (1½ hr.) Eisenerz. — From the Schafwald-Sattel the traveller may prefer to go to the (1 hr.) Sonnsachen-Alpe (p. 456), and then either to the right (marked path, see p. 456) to the Frauenmauer-Höhle, or to the left over the Sackwiesen Alp and Häusl Alp to the (2 hrs.) Bodenbauer (comp. p. 456).

The Road to Reifling follows the narrow, wooded valley of the Salza. After 3½ M. the Lassing joins the Salza on the right (about 1/2 M. up the former, above the bridge, to the right, is a huge timber-dam). Near Stickler's Inn (fair), 3½ M. farther on, on the left bank of the Salza, is a remarkable gorge known as the Wasserloch, rendered accessible by paths and ladders. At (1½ M.) Jagerberger's Inn zur Kaiserengmse (1690'), in Ershalden, the easternmost hamlet of Palfau, the road through the valley of the Mendling to Göstling (p. 463) diverges to the right. 1 M. (3½ M. from Wildalpen) Zur Wacht Inn, with the post-office of Palfau, beyond which the road divides. The shortest route to the Ennstal leads through the scattered commune of Palfau, passing the (3½ M.) church (Hinterbuchinger's Inn), and follows the right bank of the Salza to its confluence with the Enns, which it crosses to (3½ M.) Gross-Reifling (railway-station, see p. 467).

The longer but more picturesque road to Hieflau (11 M.; diligence daily in 3 hrs.) descends to the Salza, ascends on the left bank to the (3 M.) Eschauer Inn, and then leads towards the S.E. through the Gamsgraben to (5½ M.) Gams (1800'; Fallmann), a prettily situated village.

About 1½ M. above Gams is the picturesque gorge of the Noth (accessible only to visitors free from dizziness). The (½ hr.) Kraus-Grotte, an extensive cavern containing beautiful stalactites and crystals, is worth seeing. Visitors must be accompanied by an authorized guide (1 K. 20 h. for a party); a charge of 40 h. for way-money and 20 h. for torches (obtained from the guide) is also levied on each person. The way leads past the Villa Grottengheim, the tepid baths, with a large swimming-basin (bath, incl. towels, 60 h.), and the Prince Rudolf Monument, to the entrance to the Noth, before which diverges the ascent to the Kraus-Grotte. The visit to the grotto and the return to Gams take 2½ hrs. — By the Karl-August-Steig to Gross-Reifling, see p. 467. — To Wildalpen over the Goss (3870'), 5 hrs., attractive; guide not indispensable for adepts. The top of the pass commands a fine view of the Hochschwab and the Ennstal Alps. On the saddle is the Teufelstein, to the right of which are three isolated rocks known as the 'Three Tailors' (Drei Schneider).

The road now turns to the right and crosses a hill (1950'; fine view) to (1½ M.) Lainbach and (1 M.) Hieflau (p. 468).
84. From Vienna to Linz.


For further particulars as to the environs of Vienna, the Danube, etc., see Baedeker's Austria.

The train starts from the Westbahnhof (*Restaurant), outside the former Mariahilf line. Soon after starting we observe the imperial palace of Schönbrunn on the left. 2 M. Pensing, and opposite to it Hietzing, two suburbs of Vienna. On a height to the left near (3 M.) Baumgarten stands the archiepiscopal château of Ober-St.-Veit. To the left, beyond (33/4 M.) Hütteldorf-Hacking, are the walls of the extensive imperial park. 5 M. Hütteldorf Bad. To the left lies Mariabrunn, with its pilgrimage-church and old monastery, now a school of forestry. 6 M. Hadersdorf-Weißenau; 7½ M. Purkersdorf, with numerous villas. The line here quits the old road and runs to the left, through the well-wooded valley of the Wien, to the hills of the Wiener Wald, passing the stations of Kellerwiese and Unter-Tullnerbach. To the S.W. of (12½ M.) Tullnerbach-Pressbaum (1040') are the sources of the Wien. 13½ M. Pfalzau-Pressbaum. Beyond (15½ M.) Relewinkel (1185'; Railway Hotel & Restaurant) the train crosses the watershed. About 3½ M. to the S. is the Wienerwald-Warte on the Hochgrabenberg (2120'; fine view); thence via Hochstrasse to the top of the Schöpf (p. 461), 3½-4 hrs.

— Our train now traverses two tunnels, crosses the Eichgraben by means of a viaduct, 80' in height, and passes the stations of Eichgraben and Ansbach. The Mariazell Alps, with the Oetscher (p. 463), gradually come into sight. — 23½ M. Neulengbach-Markt, prettily situated on a height, with a château of Prince Liechtenstein above it. To the N.E. rises the Buchberg (1520'). — 24 M. Neulengbach; 26 M. Oltersbach; 27½ M. Kirchstetten; 31 M. Böheimkirchen. Beyond (34 M.) Pottenbrunn the train crosses the Traisen, on which lies —

38 M. St. Pölten (875'; *Rail. Restaurant; *Hotel Pittner, R. 2-10, pens. 10-20 K.; Kaiserin von Österreich, Railway Hotel, these three near the station; Goldener Löwe), a well-built town with 14,510 inhab., and the seat of a bishop. The Cathedral, founded in 1030 and rebuilt in the 18th cent., contains interesting tombstones.

From St. Pölten to Leobersdorf, 47 M., railway in 3½ hrs. — The line traverses the Steinfeld to the S., on the left bank of the Traisen. 3 M. Spratzern; 5½ M. St. Georgen am Steinfeld (on the left, Schloß Ochsenberg); 7½ M. Wilhelmsburg (1045'; Lamm; Krebs, a large village; 12 M. Speichmühl (branch-line to Kernhof, p. 462). The train turns to the E. into the valley of the Gölsen. 15 M. St. Veit an der Gölsen (1225'; Hauer; Perthold), a prettily situated summer-resort. Excursions may be made hence to the Kerschenbach-Tal; to the Gaisgraben; through the Brillergraben to the Hochstaff (2575'; 2 hrs.); to the (2 hrs.) Kukubauer-Wiese (see below); through the Wobachgraben to the top of the Hochreiterkogel (3065'; 2 hrs.), etc. — 18½ M. Rohrbach (1325'; inn, at the station). — 20 M. Hainfeld (1380'; Lee's Hotel, Ploberger, both at the station), a manufacturing place and summer-resort (2000 inhab.), at the influx of the Ramsau into the Gölsen. Marked paths lead hence to the N.W. via Rohrbach (see above) to the (2½ hrs.) Kukubauer-Wiese (2565'; pretty view); to the N.E. to the top of
the (2 hrs.) Gföhlberg (2895'; fine view from the belvedere); and to the N.
to the top of the (1 hr.) Vollberg (2045'). A pleasant excursion leads from
Hainfeld via (1 hr.) Ramsau (Zum Touristen) to (1 hr.) Adamtal (2125';
*Inn), whence the Unterberg (1400') is easily ascended in 21/2-3 hrs. (comp.
p. 441). The Kienneck (3630'; p. 441) may be ascended from Ramsau in 3 hrs.
(green marks). — A road leads to the S. from Rohrbach through the Hall-
bach-Tal via (6 M.) Salzberbad, a small watering-place, to (71/2 M.; 1/2 hr.)
Kleinzell (1840'; *Weintraube; Brandl), a hamlet pleasantly situated at the
N.E. base of the Reisalpe (1655'; ascended in 3-31/2 hrs. by a blue-marked
path; see below). A diligence plies twice daily in 11/2 hr. from Hainfeld
station to Kleinzell; hotel-omnibus to Salzberbad four times daily, 1 K. 20 h.;
carr. and pair 8-10 K.).

The train crosses the watershed between the Traisen and the Triesting at
the (24 M.) Gerichtsberg (1865'), and descends to (271/2 M.) Kaumberg
(2615'; Bär). In the Triesting-Tal we next reach (301/2 M.) Altenmarkt-
Thennenberg (1348'), the station for Thennenberg (Zwei Goldene Löwen),
and (311/2 M.) Altenmarkt (Lamm), on the Triesting. Ascent, to the S., of the
(2 hrs.) *Hocheck (3400'), with the Francisca-Warte, a belvedere affording an
extensive view (rfms. on Sun.). To the N., by (9/4 hr.) Klein-Maria-Zell
(inns) and (1 hr.) St. Corona (Zum Touristen) to (11/4 hr.) the summit of the
Schöpf (2930'), another fine point (p. 460).

The next stations are (331/2 M.) Tasshof and (351/2 M.) Weissenbach
an der Triesting (1150'; *Weintraube; Heim's Restaurant), a frequented sum-
mer-resort, at the mouth of the Further-Tal. [About 3 M. from Weissen-
bach is the Further Inn, at the entrance to the Steinwandgraben, in which
(o.m. daily), about 4 M. up, is the interesting *Steinwandklamm (Kohl's
Inn), rendered accessible by means of bridges and ladders. From (20 min.)
the upper end a picturesque path (indicated by marks) leads through the
Türkenlutsche, a rock-tunnel, to the (20 min.) hamlet Am Kreut (inn in
summer), with a pretty view, whence it descends to (40 min.) Mucken-
dorf (p. 441). — Ascent of the Kienneck (3630'), 31/2 hrs. from the Furtnerwirt
(red marks), see p. 441. — From Neuhaus (1310'; *Höt. Neuhaus; *Höt.
Stefanie; Lechner), a summer-resort 11/2 M. to the N., the attractive ascent
of the Peilstein (Wexenberg, 2290') is made either direct (yellow marks)
in 1 hr., or via Schwarzeese in 11/4 hr.] — The valley of the Triesting
expands. 37 M. Fahrhof; 38 M. Pottenstein; 40 M. Berndorf, with a large
metal-ware factory. 42 M. St. Veit an der Triesting (Krone); 431/2 M.
Hürttenberg; 441/2 M. Enzesfel, with a château on the hill to the right
(Baron Rothschild's); 451/2 M. Wittmannsdorf (p. 440). — 47 M. Leobendorf,
see p. 440.

From St. Pölten to Mariazell, 531/2 M., railway to (351/2 M.) Kernhof
in 2 hrs.; thence diligence in 41/4 hrs. — To (12 M.) Scheimbühli, see p. 460.
Thence our line ascends the Traisen-Tal to the left, via Traisen and Markl,
to (16 M.) Lilienfeld (1260'; Duffek, at the station; Drei Lilien; Zur Pforte;
Zu den Weissen Hahnen, with garden; good wine at the Klosterstübl), with
its famous Cistercian abbey (late-Romanesque abbey-church of the 13th cent.,
with splendid cloisters). Visitors are admitted to the park of the château
do Berghof. A fine view is obtained from the Muckenkogel (1090'; 31/2 hrs.;
yellow marks), and a still more extensive view from the Reisalpe (1585';
5 hrs.; red marks), which, however, is more conveniently ascended from
Inner-Fahrafeld or Hohenberg (see p. 462). Near the top is a club-hut
(inn in summer). — The train then passes Stangental, (171/2 M.) Schram-
bach (1290'; Zum Steg Inn), and Tafern, and reaches (20 M.) Türnitz (1335'),
at the junction of the Türnitzer Traisen and Hohenberger Traisen. — The
next station is (21 M.) Inner-Fahrafeld (1480'), whence the Reisalpe (see
above) is easily ascended in 3 hrs. through the Düntal. Then (23 M.)
Furthof, with large iron-works. A marked path leads hence through the
Weichgraben to the (3 hrs.) Türnitzer Höger (4505'; Türnitzer-Hütte), which
is reached also from Hohenberg (see p. 462) in 3 hrs. by a path via the
Stadelberg. Fine view. The descent to (2 hrs.) Türnitz is steep. — The
Reisalpe (see above) may be reached in 31/2 hrs. from Furthof or from
Hohenberg by a marked path through the Andersbach-Graben. — 24 M.
Hohenberg (1560'; Singer, R. 11-2 K.), a village with a ruined castle,
frequented as a summer-resort. — The railway now crosses the Traisen twice and ascends a prettily wooded valley via (261/2 M.) In der Bruck to (301/2 M.) St. Aegyd am Neuwalde (1870'; *Maggritzer; *Vogelleiten), another prettily situated summer-resort, with large iron-works. The line is now bounded by finely wooded hills (to the S.E. the Gippel, 5470'). — 351/2 M. Kernhof (2225'; *Inn) is the present terminus of the line.

The road from Kernhof to (18 M.) Mariazzel (61/2-7 hrs. walk; diligence daily in 11/4 hrs., 5 K.; carr. and pair 18-20 K.) ascends the Kohratl to the W. to the (21/2 M.) Sattelhof (2570'; *Inn), and thence skirts the N. and W. base of the Göller (5780') to the saddle of the (2 M.) Obere Knollenhals (3225'; inn). We descend to the (21/2 M.) Untere Knollenhals (2980'), whence an attractive footpath (green marks) diverges to the right, leading via Wolster to (4 hrs.) Mariazzel. The road goes on through the gorge of the Salza, which rises here, to the (41/2 M.) hamlet of Terz (2785'; *Zur Steirischen Grenze; Madrathoner), on the border of Styria; and thence follows the Halltal, watered by the Salza, passing the Inn *Zum Touristen* (Frein-Sattel, see p. 453), and finally crosses the Kreusberg (2995'; fine view) to (31/2 M.) Mariazzel (p. 453).

From St. Pölten to Laubenbachmühle, 30 M., railway in 21/2 hrs., via (71/2 M.) Ober-Grafendorf (branch to Ruprechtshofen, 16 M., in 11/4 hr.) and (20 M.) Kirchberg an der Pielach (1292'; *Hotel), through the picturesque Pielach-Tal. From (30 M.) Laubenbachmühle the railway is to be continued via Puchentuben and Wienerbruck to Mariazell and the Guswerk.

411/2 M. Friesing; 43 M. Prinzersdorf, on the Pielach, a good fishing-stream. On a hill to the right is the castle of Hohenegg. 441/2 M. Markersdorf; 461/2 M. Gross-Sirning; 491/2 M. Loosdorf, with a large cement-factory, the handsome château of Schallaburg (S.), the ruined Osterburg, and the castles of Sitzenthal and Albrechtsberg. Beyond the Wachberg Tunnel we reach the finest point on the line at (53 M.) Melk or Mölk (303'; *Melker Hof, R. 2-6 K.; Goldner Ochs; Hôtel Bahnhof), a town with 2300 inhab., on the Danube, at the foot of a rock which is crowned with a famous Benedictine Abbey (185' above the river), founded in 1089, and rebuilt in the Italian style in 1701-38. The terrace commands a beautiful *View of the Danube.

The Jauering (3145'), on the left bank of the Danube, may be reached from Melk in 31/2 hrs. We cross by electric launch to Emmersdorf and ascend (marked path) via (2 hrs.) Maria-Laach (inn) to the (11/4 hr.) top (Burghofer), on which are the Stauffer-Hütte (rifts.) and a belvedere commanding an admirable view.

The train crosses the Melk and descends to the Danube. On the opposite bank is the ruin of Weitenegg, and higher up the river is Artstetten, a handsome château of Archduke Francis Ferdinand. — 581/2 M. Pöchlarn (698'; Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Bahnhof; Goldenes Schiff, on the Danube), on the Erlauf, the traditional seat of Rüdiger of Bechelaren, one of the Nibelungen heroes.

From Pöchlarn to Kienberg-Gaming, 281/2 M., railway in 13/4 hr. Beyond (3 M.) Erlauf the train crosses the Erlauf, and passes Wiesselburg and Purgstall (with a château of Count Schauffgotsch). — 17 M. Scheibbs (1050'; *Reindl; Adler; Rose), a summer-resort, prettily situated among wooded hills, with the Oetscher in the background. Beautiful walks in the environs; charming views from the Blaiseenstein (2760'; Urlinger-Warte), 11/2 hr. to the E. (yellow marks), and from the Greinberg (2780'; Burghofer-Warte), 11/2 hr. to the S.E. (yellow marks). — 191/2 M. Neubruck. — 231/2 M. Kienberg-Gaming (Hübner, at the station).
From Kienberg-Gaming to Waidhofen, 49 M., railway (‘Ybbstal-Bahn’) in 3½-4½ hrs. — 2 M. Gaming (1410'; *Hollriegl; Lechner), a pleasant village with the ruins of a Carthusian monastery, suppressed in 1702.

Excursions. Pretty view from the (¼ hr.) Kirchstein (1835). — An attractive walk leads via Fitzmoos to the (50 min.) Urmanarsau, and thence by a good footpath (yellow marks) up the left bank of the Erlauf. After 1½ hr. we cross to the right bank by the Falkensteinner-Steg, pass the First Nestelberg-Steg and the Nestelberg-Graben opening on the right (fine view of the Oetscher), and enter the striking ravine of the *Tormäuer, in which is the (40 min.) Treffing Fall. We recross to the left bank by the (6 min.) Second Nestelberg-Steg and proceed either via Nestelberg, the Geis, and the foresters’ house of Ranek to (5 hrs.) Lackenhof (see below), or farther up the Erlauf valley to the Triebenbacher-Boden, and past the Teufelskirche to the (¼ hr.) Vordere Spittelbäucher Inn and the (¼ hr.) Erlauf-Boden, where the Erlauf turns southwards. Hence to the Lassing Fall (p. 454) through the picturesque Hintere Tormäuer, 1¼ hr. — Ascent of the Oetscher, recommended and not difficult (Stellwagen daily in summer to Lackenhof in 3½ hrs.). We follow the Lunz road to (3 M.) the cross-roads near the Grubberg (2470'; inn), diverge there to the left by a road crossing the Földbaumöhöfe (2680') to the Oistal or upper Ybbstal, and ascend to the left (2½ hrs.) Lackenhof (2740'; *Schrottmüller), which may be reached also from Gaming by a marked path via the Polsberg-Sattel in 3 hrs., or from the railway-station of Kienberg-Gaming by a steep foot-path via Gaistall and Sterngrabenkreuz in 3½ hrs. From Lackenhof we ascend by a path indicated by red marks (guide unnecessary) via the (1 hr.) Riffel-Sattel (2410') and the (25 min.) Oetscher-Haus (4660'; inn in summer); lastly we ascend by the arête to the cross and the (1¼ hr.) pyramid on the top of the *Oetscher (6210'; superb and extensive view; panorama by Urlinger). — The Oetscher-Höhlen, ice-caverns on the S. slope on the side next the Erlauf-Tal, are reached from the summit in 1½-2 hrs. (with guide; steady head necessary). — Descent from the Riffel-Sattel through the Oetschergraben to (½ hr.) Wienerbruck (p. 454), or (blue marks) via the Mitterek, the Feldwie Alp, the Pfalt Alp, and past the source of the Erlauf, to the (3½ hrs.) Erlaufsee (p. 454). — From Lackenhof via Nestelberg to the Tormäuer in the Erlauf valley, see above. A road leads from Lackenhof through the Oistal to (7½ M.) Lunz (see below.)

Beyond Gaming the narrow-gauge YBBSTAL RAILWAY ascends the wooded Aubach-Tal to (10½ M.) Pfaffenschlag (2276'), on the watershed, and then descends, describing a wide curve round the Lunsberg (3288'), to (13½ M.) Holzapfel and (16 M.) Lunz (1290'; Grumbmayr; Lunzerhof; Kamlleithner), charmingly situated on the Ybb, and much frequented in summer (comp. Map, p. 466). To the E. is the (½ M.) Lunzer-See (2025'; 1¾ M. long). From the (1½ M.) Seehof (inn), at the upper end of the lake, we may cross the Durchlass-Sattel (2483') to the (1½ hr.) Oistal (p. 454), the road in which leads to the left to (2 M.) Lackenhof (see above), and to the right to (1½ M.) Langau (p. 454). — The Dürrenstein (6160') is ascended from the Seehof in 5 hrs. with guide (fatiguing but interesting); through the Seeal, between the Seenauern and Hackermauern and past the (20 min.) forester’s house in the Neuland, to the (¼ hr.) Mittersee (2519) and the (1¾ hr.) grandly situated *Obersee (3065'). Thence we ascend by the Herren Alp (abandoned) to the (2 hrs.) summit, which affords an excellent view. Descent through the Goldau-Graben to Göstling, 3-3½ hrs., difficult; see below.

21½ M. Göstling (1745'; *Reichenpfad; Millerhuber), prettily situated at the mouth of the Göstlingbach. Fine view from the Kaltwurienberg. Beautiful walk to the *Steinbach-Tal, and through the grand ravine of the Not (with its bold bridge) to the (1½ hr.) splendidly situated hunting-lodge of Baron Albert Rothschild. — The Dürrenstein (see above) may be ascended from Göstling in 5½-6 hrs. with guide, through the Goldau-Graben (fatiguimg). — The *Hochkaar (5930'; easy), a superb point of view, deserves a visit. We take the road through the Göstling-Tal to (5½ M.) Lassing (2275'; *Andler), whence (or from Mendling, see p. 461) a marked path (guide, unnecessary, 6 K.) ascends via the (2½ hrs.) Hochkaar Refuge Hut (4620'; provision-depot)
to the (1 hr.) top. — Beyond Lassing the road descends the Mendling-Tal via (20 min.) Mendling (1335'); "Staudinger" to (1 hr.) the Jagersberger Inn at Palfau (p. 459) in the Salza-Tal, in which we may either proceed to the left to (10 M.) Wildalpen, or to the right to (4 hr.) the church of Palfau (diligence from Gostling to Palfau daily in 3 hrs.; from Palfau to Wildalpen in 2½ hrs., to Hiefau in 3 hrs.).

The railway follows the right bank of the Ybbs via (24½ M.) Kogelsbach and (26½ M.) St. Georgen am Reit to (33½ M.) Gross-Hollenstein (1680'; "Dietrich; Pachinger"), charmingly situated at the confluence of the Lassing and the Ybbs. The "Voralpe (5665'; splendid view) may be ascended hence in 4-4½ hrs. (red marks; guide not indispensable); the descent may be made via the Essling Alp to (3 hrs.) Altenmarkt (p. 467).

From (35½ M.) Klein-Hollenstein a road leads to the W. across the Saursel (1815') to (5½ M.) Weyer (see below). The Ybbs is crossed beyond (38 M.) Waidach. 39 M. Seeburg, 41 M. Opponitz; the pleasant village (1884; Wickenhauser) lies ½ M. to the E., beyond the Ybbs. The valley contracts; the line crosses and recrosses the Ybbs and follows its left bank via (46 M.) Ostorf (branch-line to Ybbsitz, see below) to (49 M.) Waidhofen on the Ybbs (see below).

Beyond Pöchlarn (p. 482) the railway crosses the Erlauf. On the right Markbach, and on the hill above it the pilgrimage-church of Maria-Tafert (1450'). 61½ M. Krumnussbaun; 64½ M. Säusenstein. Near (67 M.) Kemmelbach-Ybbs we quit the Danube and cross the Ybbs, the valley of which we now follow. 71½ M. Hubertendorf, with a château of Prince Starhemberg; 73½ M. Blindenmarkt.

— 77½ M. Amstetten (900'; Railway Hotel & Restaurant, R. 2-3 K., Höt. Schmidt, both very fair; Goldenes Lamm), prettily situated.

To Klein-Reifling, 29 M., railway in 1-2½ hrs. (this line is traversed by the Vienna and Innsbruck trains). Stations Ulmerfeld, Kröllendorf, Hülm-Kematen (Litzellachner), Rosenau, Sonntagberg. Then across the Ybbs to (15 M.) Waidhofen on the Ybbs (1170'; "Löwe, R. 2-3 K.; "Höt. Inführ, R. 1½-2½ K.; Pfleg; Dr. Werner's Hydropathic, R. 2-8, board 5 K.), an old town (4500 inhab.) and summer-resort, once fortified, in a pleasant vale. Adjoining the château of Baron Albert Rothschild 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 Zell, below which there is a good bath-house on the Erlauf. On the Buchenberg (2520'), to the S. of the town, are extensive shady walks. Beautiful excursions in the vicinity (paths marked with red): Sonntagberg (2810'; 1½ hr.), with pilgrimage-church, inn, and fine view (ascended via Luge in 1½ hr., or from stat. Sonntagberg in ½ hr. by the easy and shady Wangsteig; Schönfelde (3120'; 2 hrs.), with view-tower; "Spindeleben (3455'; 3½ hrs.), through the Rodenbach-Tal and past the Unteregg Inn and Lindauer (3610'; 4 hrs.), through the Rodenbach-Tal via Predobödinger.

From Waidhofen to Ybbsitz, 7½ M., railway in 1 hr. 1½ M. Waidhofen (local station). From (3 M.) Ostorf (see above) the line ascends the valley of the Kleine Ybbs to (7½ M.) Ybbsitz (1925'; Windebachauer; Hafner), a pleasantly situated town with iron-works, whence the "Prochenberg (3684'; 2 hrs.; easy) may be ascended. Refuge-hut (inn in summer) on the summit; fine view from the belvedere. — From Ostorf to Kienberg-Gaming, see above.

The train now quits the Ybbs, ascends the Seeberger-Tal to the S., and at (20½ M.) Oberland (1890') crosses the watershed between the Ybbs and the Enns, the frontier between Lower and Upper Austria. We now descend via Gaten (Heuberger) to (25½ M.) Weyer (1300'; "Bachbauer; Krenn), with 1700 inhab., prettily situated in a narrow dale. We then cross the Enns to Kastenreith and (29 M.) Klein-Reifling (p. 457).
The train quits the Ybbstal. 82 M. Mauer-Ohling; 84½ M. Aschbach; 87½ M. Krenstetten; 90 M. St. Peter (1½ M. to the S. of which is the Benedictine abbey of Seitenstetten, founded in 1112); 92½ M. St. Johann in Engstetten; 94 M. Haag (with Schloss Salzburg on the left); 96½ M. Markt Haag; 99 M. Untervinden. — 102½ M. St. Valentin (885'; Rail. Restaurant; Höt. Eiselmeyr), the junction of the line to Selzthal (p. 466). The train crosses the Enns, the boundary between Lower and Upper Austria, beyond (105 M.) Ennsdorf and reaches —

106½ M. Enns (825'; *Ochs; Krone), a picturesque old town (4370 inhab.) on the site of the Roman Laureacum. On a height stands Prince Auersberg's château of Ennseck, with pleasant grounds. — 109½ M. Asten-St-Florian; 111½ M. Pichling; 113 M. Ebelsberg. Near (114 M.) Kleinmünchen the train crosses the Traun.

117½ M. Linz (Railway Restaurant). — Hotels. Erzherzog Karl, R. 2½-6 K.; *Roter Krebs, R. 2-5 K., both on the Danube. In the town: *Stadt Frankfurt, Goldener Löwe, both in the Franz-Josefs-Platz; Goldene Kanone, Goldenes Schiff, both in the Landstrasse; Stadt Wien, 5 min. from the station, with garden. — Höt. Achleitner, in Urfahr.

Linz (870'), the capital of Upper Austria, with 58,800 inhab., lies on the right bank of the Danube, across which an iron bridge, 300 yds. long, leads to the suburb of Urfahr (electric tramway from the station). The large Franz-Josefs-Platz, which ascends from the river, is embellished with a lofty Trinity Column, erected by Emp. Charles VI. in 1723. In the Museum-Strasse, to the E., is the Museum Francisco-Carolinum, containing interesting historical and scientific collections. In the vicinity is the Cathedral of St. Mary, in the Gothic style, designed by Statz, and containing beautiful mosaic paintings and good stained glass. — For a more detailed account, see Baedeker's Handbook for Austria.

Environs. The Freinberg (1100') is reached in 1½ hr., by a road passing large deposits of quartzose sand. From the Jesuit convent on the top a level road leads to the N. to the (1¼ hr.) Restaurant Jägermayr and the promenades of the 'Verschönerungs-Verein', with numerous points of view. The best survey is obtained from the *Franz-Josefs-Warte, a tower 65' in height on the N. edge of the plateau. Beneath us lie the Danube, the town, and its environs; to the S., in the distance, stretches the chain of the Alps of Salzburg and Styria, as far as the eye can reach.

The view from the *Pöstlingberg (1765'), on the left bank, to the N.W., 1 hr. from Urfahr, is still more extensive, and is particularly fine by evening-light. (Good panorama by Edlbacher.) Pilgrimage-church and hotel on the top. Electric tramway from the terminus of the street-tramway to the top in 25 min. (fare up 50, down 30 h.).

From the Pöstlingberg a marked path leads to the (1½ hr.) *Giselawarte on the Lichtenberg (3330'), a tower commanding an extensive distant view (inn). — St. Magdalena (1020'), a pilgrimage-church with an inn, a charming point of view, ¼ hr. to the N.E. of Urfahr, attracts many visitors.

From Linz to Salzburg, see R. 22; to Kremsmünster (Bad Hall) and Windisch-Garsten, see R. 86.
85. From Linz to St. Michael via Steyr and Admont.


To (15 M.) St. Valentin (880'), see p. 465. Our line here diverges to the S.W., and at (19 1/2 M.) Ernststohen enters the valley of the Enns. 20 M. Ramingdorf.

27 1/2 M. Steyr (990'; Rail. Restaurant; *Hôtel Steyrerhof, R. 3-6 K.; Schiff, R. 2-3 K.; Roter Krebs, R. 1 1/2 K.), a town with 17,600 inhab., at the confluence of the Steyr with the Enns, is noted for its iron-ware. The town, situated between the two rivers, is connected with its suburbs Ennsdorf and Steyrdorf by three bridges. On a hill rises Burg Steyr (10th cent.), the property of Count Lamberg. (Admission to the park on application to the gardener.) The Gothic Church, built in 1443-1680, contains fine stained glass and a font in bronze, with relics of 1560; also a modern altar in carved wood by Guggenberger of Munich. The tower (288') was rebuilt in 1885-89 after plans by Schmidt of Vienna. The Rathaus, in the Rococo style, and the extensive Austrian Rifle Factory, founded by Jos. Werndl (d. 1889; adm. on application), are also worthy of notice. The Industrie- & Ausstellungs-Halle in the Carl-Ludwig-Platz contains a permanent industrial exhibition and a historical museum of local interest.

Walks. Pretty views of the town and its environs are enjoyed from the (1 1/2 hr.) Hohe Ennsleite, the (1/4 hr.) Tabor, and the (1/2 hr.) Dachsberg. St. Ulrich, Garsten, and the pilgrimage-resort of Christkindl (Hinteregger Inn) are each within 1/2-3/4 hr. of the town. — The tower on the *Damburg (2450), affording a splendid view, is easily reached in 2 hrs.; about 1/4 hr. below the top is the inn *Zur Damburgwarte. Marked paths lead to the summit from the suburbs of Ennsdorf and Schönau and from the railway-station of Sand (comp. the official list of marked paths, which is to be found everywhere). — The Schoberstein (4190), the shortest really Alpine expedition from Steyr, may be scaled from Trautenbach (p. 467; inn) via the Klausriegler (1220; inn) in 3 hrs. Descent to Molln, see below.

Beyond Steyr the train crosses the Enns to (29 M.) Garsten (984'), the junction of the Steyrtal railway.

From Garsten to Agonitz, 20 M., railway in 2 hrs., through the pretty Steyrtal, with its numerous factories and iron-works. The train runs via Steyrdorf (Rail. Restaurant), Unterhimmel, Schloss Rosenegg, (4 1/2 M.) Perger (Rail. Restaurant; branch to Bad Hall, see p. 474), Neuzeug, Letten (with large arms-factories), Aschach on the Steyr (Kritzbach; Ebner), Mitteregger, and Waldneukirchen to (12 1/2 M.) Grünburg-Steinbach, two considerable villages, with numerous cutlery-factories (Nussbäumer's Inn, at Unter-Grünburg: Krone, at Ober-Grünburg; Schmid's, at Steinbach). Excursions may be made hence to the (1 1/2 hr.) Linde (fine view) and to the (1 1/2 hr.) Jäger-im-Sattel.

— The next stations are Unterhaus, Haunold-Mühle, and (18 M.) Leonstein (4110; *Linde; Wagner; Schlader), a favourite summer-resort with a château and park belonging to Count Sallburg. — 19 1/2 M. Molln. Opposite above the mouth of the Krumme Steyrerling, lies the (1/2 hr.) beautifully-situated village of Molln (Hölzlhuber; Kemptner), noted for its manufacture of Jews'-harps. The following ascents may be made hence: Schoberstein (4190; 3 hrs.; see above); Hochbuechberg (4175; 3 1/2 hrs.); via Ramsau and the Hopfeng to the (5 hrs.) Feuchtau Lakes (4555) and the top of the (2 hrs., with guide) Hohenock (6430'), the highest peak of the Sengsen-Gebirge (p. 476).
with an extensive view. Descent to (3 hrs.) Windisch-Garsten (p. 475). —
The line ends at (20 M.) the scythe-works of Agonitz. A marked path
leads hence to (1 hr.) Micheldorf (p. 474), and a carriage-road through the
gorge of the Steyr and past the pilgrimage-church of Frauenstein to (3/2 M.)
the station of Klaus, on the Kremstal railway (p. 474).

The line now follows the left bank, opposite the road (called
'Eisen-Strasse', from the iron-ore traffic). 301/2 M. Sand; 331/2 M.
Dürenbach; 351/2 M. Ternberg (inn), with a fine iron bridge over
the Enns; 361/2 M. Trattenbach (Rail. Restaurant; ascent of the
Schoberstein, see p. 466); 41 M. Losenstein (inn at the station), a
village inhabited principally by nail-makers, with an old church
and a ruined castle. 451/2 M. Reich-Raming (1145'), with a brass
factory. — 49 M. Gross-Raming (*Schwaiger, beyond the Enns
bridge; inn at the station), prettily situated on the right bank.

A road leads N. from Schwaiger's inn to (1/2 hr.) Ascha (*Stiglehner's)
and thence (red marks) through the romantic Pechgraben to the (1 hr.) Buch
Monument, a large granite boulder, bearing an inscription in honour of
Leopold von Buch, the geologist. — A pleasant excursion (white marks)
may be made to the S., via the Lampel-Graben, to the top of the Grosse
Almkogel (5150'; 3 1/2 hrs.; fine view). Descent to the E., through the
pretty Mayerhofer Tal, to (2 1/2 hrs.) Klein-Reifling.

The train next crosses the Hammergraben by a viaduct, and
passes through the Ennsberg Tunnel, 350 yds. long, to (541/2 M.)
Kastenreich, junction of the line to Amstetten (p. 464). 561/2 M.
Klein-Reifling (1200'; Rail. Restaurant; Mitterhuber, Aigner, both
in the village, 1/2 M. from the station). — We now traverse a picturesque
valley, pass through two tunnels, and cross the Laussa to
(65 M.) Weissenbach-St-Gallen (1300'; *Gruber, at the station),
1 1/2 M. to the N.E. of which lies Altenmarkt (Lohner; Post).

A road leads from (21/4 M.) St. Gallen (1680'; *Hensle; Rappel), with
the castle of Gallenstein, built by the abbots of Admont to command the
valley, through the Buchau (Eisenziicher Inn) to (12 M.) Admont. Pleasant
excursion (guides, Kaspar Gruber, Barth. Hadler, and Joh. Dirninger) from
St. Gallen to the romantic *Spitzenbach-Graben; from (11/2 hr.) its farther
end a marked path leads via the Sauboden-Allpe (3850') to the (2 hrs.) Maiereck
(5750'), an excellent point of view. — From Altenmarkt through the
Laussa to (20 M.) Windisch-Garsten, see p. 476. — The ascent of the *Ver-
alpe from Altenmarkt is recommended (path marked): by the Essling-Alpe
to the (4 hrs.) S. peak (Tanzboden, 5665'), with the Voralpen-Haus (rifts.)
and 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. 464).

At (72 M.) Gross-Reifling (1400'; *Baumann, at the station;
Posthof) the Salza falls into the Enns. (To Wildalpen, see R. 83.)

A very pleasant expedition may be made by the Karl-August-Steig,
a footpath constructed by the Austrian Tourist Club, to Gams (visit to the
Kraus-Grotte, p. 459). Leaving the railway-station, we cross the Enns, and
then the (1/4 hr.) Salza and follow the path (indicated by red marks, and
provided with railings and benches) along the precipitous S. bank of the
latter to (1 1/2 hr.) Gams (p. 459). — Ascent of the *Tamischbachturn (6670')
5 hrs., very attractive and not difficult; from Gross-Reifling (red marks)
via the Hackenschmiede and the Tamischbach-Graben to the (3 1/4 hrs.) Enns-
taler-Hütte (p. 470) and thence to the left to (1 1/2 hr.) the top (descent to
Gstatterboden, see p. 468).

The train threads two tunnels, and crosses the Enns. Beyond
(74½ M.) Landl, near Lainbach, the Schwabl-Tal opens on the left (to Gams, see p. 469). Two short tunnels. Then (78 M.) Hieflau (1700'; Rail. Restaurant; *Post, R. 2-7 K.; Steinberger; Rottenmanner), with iron-works, finely situated at the confluence of the Erzbach and the Enns.

Excursions (guide, Jakob Pirkner). To the Hartlesgraben and back, 5 hrs. We follow the road to the Gesäuse (p. 470), and beyond the (1 hr.) second bridge ('Hartles-Brücke') cross the railway and ascend the romantic ravine by a good cart-road (yellow marks) to the (1¼ hr.) Jögerhaus (across the Sulzkar to Johnsbach, see p. 471). Hence we cross the Wag-Battel, or Weinberg-Battel (1052') to the N.E. to the Wag-Graben, and follow the road back to (2 hrs.) Hieflau. — The *Tamischbachturm (6670'; with guide; yellow way-marks) may be ascended via the Jahringsböden (shortest, but steep ascent), or via the Hochschein Alp and the Lürzersteig in 4½-5 hrs. (better from Gross-Reiling, p. 467, or from Gstatterboden, see p. 470). — The Lugauer (7235'; 4½-5 hrs.; guide; red way-marks), ascended via the Wag-Graben (see above) and the Scheucheck Alp, is fatiguing but remunerative (see below).

From Hieflau to Leoben via Eisenerz, 34 M., railway in 3½-4 hrs. The line threads a short tunnel, passes the goods-station, and enters the pretty valley of the Erzbach. To the right, at (2½ M.) Radmer, diverges the Radmer-Tal, in which, ½ M. distant (diligence daily from Hieflau in 1½ hr.), lies the village of Radmer an der Stube (2295'; Oberer Wirt; Unterer Wirt), with an imperial shooting-loge; 3 M. farther up is Radmer an der Basel (2985'; inn), with the old château of Greifenberg, finely situated at the foot of the Lugauer (7235'; ascent in 4½ hrs., with guide; see above). Hence across the Radmerhöhs (4900') to Eisenerz, 4 hrs., attractive; to Johnsbach, see p. 471. — 7½ M. Leopoldsteiner-See. On a height to the left stands the château of Leopoldstein; beyond it (not visible from the line) lies the beautiful, dark-blue Lake of Leopoldstein (2030'; restaurant), over which tower the bold precipices of the Seemauer. Hence to Eisenerz marked path in 1½ hr.; to Wildalpen via the Eisenerzer Höhe, see p. 459.

9½ M. Eisenerz (2445'; Rail. Restaurant; *König von Sachsen; *Zum Heiligen Geist; Rudolf's Bahn, near the station), with 6500 inhab., an old mining-town, as its name ('iron-ore') imports, is commanded on the E. by the abrupt Pfaffenstein (6130'), and on the W. by the Kaizerschild (6830'). The Church of St. Oswald, a Gothic structure founded in 1279 and rebuilt in 1471-1517, is a good example of a medieval fortified church. By the approach to the church is an interesting *Historical Museum (adm. 20, catalogue 30 h.). The terrace in front of the Schön-Turm commands a fine view (direction-tablet).

To the S. the red Erzberg (5040') closes the valley. This 'ore-mountain' is so productive that the ore is quarried in summer without the aid of mining operations. In winter, however, the subterranean mode of excavation is more convenient. The greater part of the mountain belongs to the Alpine Montan-Gesellschaft. The mines, some of which have been in operation for 1000 years, employ 1500 hands in summer and 2800 in winter and yield over 1,000,000 tons of iron annually. Visitors are admitted without a guide to the portion of the mountain between Eisenerz and the Barbara-Kappele and Barbara-Haus; thence to the Berghaus, guide 1 K., to the station of Erzberg on the Prebichl railway over the workings, 1 K. The best plan is to take the Erzberg railway to the station of Prebichl (see p. 469), thence take the mine-railway to the (¼ hr.) Wiesmat-Haus (50 h. and fee) proceed to the Vorderberner Berghaus (restaurant), and descend over the terraces of the mine to the (½ hr.; guide 1 K.) Barbara-Kapelle (Restaurant Barbara-Haus) and (¼ hr.) Eisenerz.

The *Erzberg Railway, interesting both from its bold engineering and from the beautiful views it commands (best to the left), was constructed mainly for the mineral traffic, on Abt's cogged-wheel system. With an
average gradient of 68:1000 it runs to the S., through the Schicht-Turm Tunnel (below the above-mentioned tower), to the (10 M.) station of Krummatal (2365'), where the toothed-rails begin. The gradient now becomes steeper. The train threads the Klammwald Tunnel (260 yds.), and the Kressenberg Tunnel (185 yds.), traverses lofty viaducts and wide curves, crossing the Ramsaugrabern, the Saurbrunngabern, and the Weitramgraben, and stops at (13½ M.) Erzberg (5310'; restaurant), above the mining terraces (see p. 465). Beyond the Platten Tunnel (1920 yds.) and the Prebichi Tunnel (645 yds.) is the station of (16½ M.) Prebichi (3930'; Railway Restaurant; Spitaler's Reichenstein Inn, R. 2-6 K.). Several interesting ascents may be made hence (guides, Joh. and Silv. Mitter, and Jos. Rayl at Eisenerz, Em. Schweiger, and Mich. and Flor. Zechner at Prebichi). The Erzbergspitze (5030'; guide unnecessary), in 1 hr. from Wiesmat, and the Polter (5270'; 1½-2 hrs.; guide 5 K.) are both easy. The Vordermanner Reichenstein (7430'; 2½-3 hrs.; guide 6 K.), fatiguing but attractive, is ascended from Prebichi via the Grubl (6350') and the Rössel (6190'), or (preferable) from Wiesmat via the Plattenkreuz (4440'), the Plattalm (4580'), and the Rössel. Near the top is the Reichenstein-Hütte (6950'; inn in summer). An interesting high-level route leads hence to the W. across the Niederort (3413') to the (4½ hrs.) Wildfeld (6710'), whence we may descend to the S.W. to (2½ hrs.) Kassein (p. 478), to the S.E. to (3 hrs.) Trofajach (see below), or to the N. to (2½ hrs.) Eisenerz. — Two other ascents from Prebichi are the Hoch- turm or Trenchling (6830'; 3½ hrs.; attractive), and the Griesmauer (6673'; 4 hrs.; difficult). — The line now descends to (18 M.) Glaslbrumme (3320') and (20½ M.) Vordermanner-Markt (2660'; Korne or Post; Adler, R. 4½-2½ K.; *Zellinko), a prosperous place with a brisk trade in iron. The toothed-rails end here. The Hochturm (see above; 4½ hrs. with guide) and the Reichenstein (5 hrs.; better from Prebichi) may be ascended hence. Over the Hiesezegg (3828') to (4½ hrs.) Oberort in the Tragós-Tal, see p. 449. — 21½ M. Vordermanner-Staatsbahnhof (2520'; Restaurant Kettler, at the station); passengers for Leoben change carriages here. The train now runs via Friedenauerk and Hajemge to (2½ M.) Trofajach (2160'; *Höt. Fuchs, R. 2-3 K.; Bräushaus; Goldner Ochsen), a frequented summer-resort in a fine situation. Good view from the (1 hr.) Rudolfswarte (2920') and from the Friesingwand (3475'; 1½-2 hrs.). The Thalerkogel (5430'; 2½-3 hrs.), the Reiting or Gößek (7265'; 5½ hrs.; comp. p. 473), and the Wildfeld (6710'; 6 hrs.) may be ascended from Trofajach. — Thence the line proceeds via Gmeingrub, St. Peter-Frayenstein, and Donawitz to (34 M.) Leoben (p. 520).

For pedestrians the route from Eisenerz through the Frauenmauer Cavern and the Tragós-Tal to Bruck is much more attractive (1½ hrs.; from Eisenerz to the cavern and back 6½ hrs.; torches and guide, 7 K., necessary for the cavern; magnesium-wire useful). We diverge to the left from the Prebichi road at (1½ hr.) Trofeng (Zur Frauenmauer), and ascend the wooded Gottgraben to the (1½ hr.) Gsoll Alp (3695'; inn), at the foot of the Frauenmauer (6000), a range of mountains stretching from the Schwanen chain to the Griesmauer. Another half-hour's ascent in zigzags through wood, and then a level path bring us to the (1½ hr.) W. entrance (4750') of the *Frauenmauer-Höhle, 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 Eisrammer, which contains columns of ice. We then remount the ladder and traverse a series of large halls, flooded with limestone debris, to the (3½ hr.) E. mouth of the cavern (5120'), where we obtain a striking view of the imposing group of the Hochschwab, Ebenstein, etc. (An alternative route for the return direct to Eisenerz leads to the right over the Newwaldegg-Sattel (3265') to the Gsoll Alp in about 1½ hr.) We now descend to the Newwaldegg-Alpe (4390') and through the well-wooded Jassung-Graben, with the Hochturm (6830') rising on the right and the Prubits (5175') on the left, pass the Grün Sei, and reach (3 hrs.) Oberort in the Tragós-Tal (p. 449). Thence a carriage-road (diligence daily in 3 hrs.) leads to (17½ M.) Bruck an der Mur (p. 448).
The Ennstal now turns towards the W., and we enter the *Gesäuse*, a profound defile, 12 M. in length, flanked by the Tamischbachturm and the Grosse Buchstein on the N., and the Hochzinödl, Planspitze, Hochtor, Oedstein, and Reichenstein on the S., and traversed by the Enns, which forms a series of wild rapids (from Admont to Hieflau fall of 400'). The railway (best views to the right as far as Gstatterboden, then to the left) enters the imposing ravine at the foot of the sheer rocky wall of the Ennsbrand and threads the short Ennsmauer Tunnel. The road, which runs opposite on the left bank, well repays the pedestrian as far as Admont (carriage and pair from Hieflau 24 K.). On the left opens the Hartlesgraben (p. 468), from which a foaming torrent issues. The train next pierces the Hochsteg Tunnel and crosses to the left bank of the Enns above the Kummer-Brücke. The rocky walls recede and the Enns flows tranquilly through the Ennsflur, an expansion of the valley, dominated on the right by the massive cliffs of the Grosse Buchstein (7295'), and on the left by the precipitous Planspitze (6950'). — 83 1/2 M. Gstatterboden (1850'; *Hotel Gesäuse, R. from 2 K.), in a grand situation.

Excursions (guide, B. Zettelmayer). Pleasant walk through wood to the (1/2 hr.) Gstatterboden-Bauer, a solitary forester's house on a meadow encircled by imposing mountains. This is the best starting-point for the ascent of the *Tamischbachturm* (6670'; 4 hrs.; guide not indispensable). The marked path ascends through the Klausgraben, passing the Butterbrünnl (spring), to the (2 1/2-3 hrs.) Ennstaler-Hütte (5415'; inn in summer), and hence by the arete to (1 1/4 hr.) the summit. Magnificent view (panorama by L. Haas). — The Grosse Buchstein (5-6 hrs.; laborious) is ascended from Gstatterboden via the Bruck-Sattel (3385'), the Kraugartel, and the gorge between the Buchstein and Frauenmayer. The descent may be made to the Eisenziehler Inn on the road from Admont to St. Gallen (p. 467).

To the Hess-Hütte (3 1/2 hrs.), a very attractive excursion for climbers with steady heads, by the *Wasserfall-Weg*, a club path, shady in the forest. From the (40 min.) Kummer-Brücke (see above) we follow the blue marks up the Wasserfall-Kestel to the Kanzel (fine view), and thence (wire rope for 1/2 hr.) proceed to the (2 1/2-3 hrs.) abandoned Ebersangert-Alpe (4670) and the (1 hr.) Hess Club Hut on the Ennsack (5330'; inn in summer; Franz Lechner, the landlord, acts as a guide). The Zinödl (7185'; 1 1/2 hr.; blue way-marks), the Planspitze (6660'; 2 1/2 hrs.; red marks), and the Hochtor (7780'; 2 1/2 hrs.; via the Joeseninen-Stieg) may be ascended hence. The first two are not difficult; the last is for adepts only, with steady heads. Pleasant passes lead via the Pongratz Promenade, the Stadt Alp, and the Koder Alp to (2 1/2 hrs.) Johnsbach; and via the Sulzkarhund to the Hartlesgraben and (3 1/2-4 hrs.) Hieflau (pp. 468, 471).

Skirting the Bruckstein (4527'), the railway reaches the station of (87 M.) Johnsbachtal.

To the Johnsbach Tal, a very interesting excursion (omnibus to Johnsbach twice daily in summer in 1 hr.). We cross the Enns and follow the road through the wild and picturesque gorge, between the Reichenstein to the right and the Oedstein on the left, to the (8 1/2 M.) finely-situated village of Johnsbach (2536'; Donnerwirt, very fair: Kölbwirt, 1 1/2 M. farther up the valley). Near the Wolfbauer (rffmts.), 1 1/2 M. from the Kölbwirt, is a pretty waterfall, and farther to the E. is a shooting-box belonging to Count Festetics. The Admonter Reichenstein (7870'; 3 1/2-4 hrs. from the Treffner Alp) and the Oedstein (7660'; 5-6 hrs.), are ascended from Johnsbach (both difficult and dangerous; guides, W. Stecher and Flor. Brettscherer).
The Zinodl (7185') is ascended in 1½ hr. without difficulty from the (3½ hrs.) Hess-Hütte (p. 470). — A magnificent view is enjoyed from the Treffner Alp (4855'), 2 hrs. to the S.W., ascended from the Donner Inn through wood (yellow marks; thence over the Fleiten Alp to the Kaiserau, 3 hrs., see below). — To Radmer. 5 hrs. (red way-marks; guide unnecessary). A path ascends from the Kölnl Inn to the E., passing the Schrecker Alp and Neuburg Alp, and crosses the (3 hrs.) Neuburg Saddle (3720'), between the Haselkogel (6120') and the Pleschberg, to (1 hr.) Radmer an der Hasel and (3 M.; road) Radmer an der Stube (p. 468). — Over the Sulzkarhund to Hieflau (7 hrs., with guide), attractive. The route (yellow marks) ascends to the left from the Kölnl Inn to the (1½ hr.) Koder Alp (4930') and the (¾ hr.) Stadel Alp, finely situated at the foot of the Hochtor (hence to the Hess Hut, blue-marked path in 1 hr., see p. 470). It then ascends in windings to the (1 hr.) Sulzkarhund (5410'), between the Launetkurturm (6935'); on the right and the Zinodl (ascent hence in 2½ hrs., very steep and not advisable; see p. 470). Thence we descend to the Sulzkar Alp (4900') and through the Hartlesgraben (p. 463) to (3½ hrs.) Hieflau (p. 468).

The railway crosses the Brucksteinbach, passes between the Himberstein (right) and the Haindlmauer (left), and crosses the Enns. Beyond the Haindl Tunnel (245 yds.) is the (89½ M.) station Gesäuse-Eingang. The train then enters the broad green dale of

921½ M. Admont (2105'); *Post, R. 2-4 K.; Sulser; Buchbinder; Kröswang; Traube; Windisch; Bartu; Siebenbrunnen; good wine at the convent), a picturesque village and summer-resort (swimming and other baths). The celebrated Benedictine abbey of Admont ("ad montes"), founded by Archb. Gebhard of Salzburg in 1074, was almost entirely burned down in 1865, but has been partly rebuilt. The Gothic abbey-church, St. Blasius-Münster, with its two slender spires, is modern. The library, in a richly-decorated hall, comprises 80,000 vols. and 1000 MSS. (open daily 10-11 and 4-5; adm. 40 h.)

Excursions (guides, Andr. Feistinger and B. Zettelmaier of Admont, P. Stoll of Hall). Above Admont, to the S., stands (¼ hr.) Schloss Rettelstein (2680'), the property of the abbey, which affords an admirable survey of the Ennstal: to the N.W. is the wooded Pleschberg (5636'), with the church on the Frauenberg (p. 472) at its base; to the N. rise the 'Haller Mauern', consisting of the Grosse Pyhrgas (7360'), Scheiblingstein (7220'), Hexenturm (7155), and Natterriegel (6650'); to the E. is the Grosse Buchstein (7295'); to the S.E. the Sparafeld (7365'). — Good views of the environs are also obtained from the Friedrichshöhe (restaurant at the foot), 1½ M. to the E., and from the bridge over the Enns, 1 M. from the railway-station. In the neighbourhood, on the right bank of the Enns, are the Schiess-Stätte (rifle-range; restaurant) and the shady Eichelau; on the left bank the Café Panorama. — At the foot of the Dörfeisstein (3185'; ascent in 1½ hr.); 1½ M. to the N., is the picturesque village of Hall (2200'; Wölger, Ledmer, both plain); and about 2 M. farther on lies Mühlau (2405'; Alpenheim Inn), with iron-works, charmingly situated at the foot of the Haller Mauern. Hence an attractive route (at first a cart-track, then a marked footpath) leads across the (2 hrs.) Pyhrgas-Gatterl (4420'), between the Grosse Pyhrgas and the Bosrock, to (1½ hr.) Spital am Pyhrn (p. 476) in 3 hrs.

A road (two-horse carr. 17 K.) leads from Admont towards the S., past a scythe-work and the (1½ M.) "Paradies" ("Inn and summer-lodgings), through the Feistigraben to the (3½ M.) Kaiserau Inn (3560') and the (9½ M.) Kaiserau (3700'), a picturesque glade surrounded by pine-woods, with an old castle belonging to the Abbey of Admont, where permission
to enter it must be obtained. An attractive excursion leads hence over the Kalbling-Gatterl (5050') to the (2 hrs.) upper Flietzen Alp (5080'), immediately beneath the cliffs of the Sparafeld and Reichenstein. (Thence to Johns-
bach by the Treffner Alp, see p. 471; 21/2 hrs., with guide.) The Kalbling
(7180') and Sparafeld (7365') may each be ascended from the Kaiserau
in 2-21/2 hrs. (guide 8-9 K.; blue way-marks from the Kalbling-Gatterl), both
easy; the Admonter Reichenstein (7370; p. 470), ascended from the Flietzen
Alp or Treffner Alp in 31/2-4 hrs. (guide 12, incl. descent to Johnsbach
16 K.), is very difficult and dangerous.—Footpaths cross from the Kaiserau
to the W. to Bärndorf and (2 hrs.) Rottenmann, and to the E. to Dietmanns-
dorf and (11/2 hr.) Trieben (see below).

Mountain Ascents. — The Natterriegel (6650'; 5 hrs.; guide 8 K.,
not indispensable for adepts) is a fine point of view. A marked path
ascends from (11/2 hr.) Hall (see p. 471), on the W. slope of the Lärchberg,
to the (31/2 hrs.) Admont Club Hut (in inn in summer), on the Grabnerwöl
(6740'), between the Grabnerstein (6015') and the Natterriegel (charming
view from the Admont Warte, 5910'; 11/4 hr.; thence to the left to the
(1 hr.) summit. — The Hexenturm (7150'), reached from the Natterriegel
in 11/2 hr. with guide (10 K.), is an attractive climb for adepts. — The
Grosse Pyhrge (7360', 6-61/2 hrs.; guide 10 K.) is not difficult; marked
path via Mühlau to the (31/2 hrs.) Pyhrge-Gatterl (p. 471); then to the
right to the W. ärte and the (21/2-3 hrs.) top. Comp. p. 476.

The train follows the broad valley of the Enns. To the right,
near (97 M.) Frauenberg, rises the Kulmberg or Frauenberg (2500'),
with a pilgrimage-church and an inn (view), and farther on lies
the pretty village of Ardning, at the foot of the Bosruck (6580';
Pyhrn railway, see p. 476). At the confluence of the Palten-
with the Enns, the line turns towards the S.; to the W. rises the
Grimming (p. 478).

101 M. Selztal (2080'; *Rail. Restaurant; *Bahnhof-Hôtel;
Krone, plain), the junction of the line to Aussee and Bischofshofen
(R. 87).

A marked path on the left bank of the Palten leads from Selztal
through wood, passing the Heiligen-Brunn, to (2 M.) the village of Strech-
hof (Strechmayer's Inn), above which rises the castle of Strechau (no adm.).
About 1 M. distant (red way-marks) is the Strechau-Klamm, a gorge with
pictureque rocks and waterfalls. At the entrance to the Strechau-Graben
is the hydropathic establishment of Klamm.

The train skirts the slopes of the Dürrenschöberl (5700'),
and enters the wooded Palten-Tal. On a pine-clad hill to the right rises
Burg Strechau (see above). — 105 M. Rottenmann (2210'; *Post;
*Tirolerhof, R. 2-3 K.; *Goldbrich, R. 11/2-5, pens. 5-6 K.), a small
and ancient town (1400 inhab.) with iron-works.

Excursions. Picturesque walks lead hence to various points of view
in the (11/2 M.) Bürgerwald. — To the Strechau-Klamm (see above), 1 hr. —
The ascent of the Dürrenschöberl (5700'; 21/2-3 hrs.) via the Messner-Alpe,
is easy; descent (red marks) to Selztal, 2 hrs. — The ascent of the
Bösenstein (5035'; 6-7 hrs.; with guide) through the Strechau-Graben and
across the Bärenwurz-Alpe (5415'), where the night is spent, is toilsome. —
The Hochhaide (7750'; 4-5 hrs.; guide), via St. Lorenzen and the Petaler-
Alpe, is an easy and attractive ascent.

The train continues to follow the Palten-Tal, passing (106 M.)
Rottenmann Station (11/2 M. from the town) and (109 M.) Bärndorf
(to the Kaiserau, see above). — 1121/2 M. Trieben (2320'; Neue
Post; Seebacher, R. 11/2-3 K.), at the entrance of the Trieben-Tal.
From Trieben to Judenburg via the Rottenmanner Tauern, 33 M. The road ascends the Trieben-Tal, passing the (3 M.) mouth of the Sunk-graben (shorter road through the rocky gorge of the Sunk to Hohentauern, 4½ M.), and leads through the picturesque Wolfgraben to the (3½ M.) Brodjäger Inn (3500'), where a route diverges to the left over the Ketten-Törl or Triebener Törl (6139') to the (5 hrs.) Ingering-See (p. 524). We, however, ascend to the right to (3 M.) the hamlet of Hohentauern (4150'; Post), finely situated on the top of the pass. The descent leads through the monotonous Pölstal via (6 M.) St. Johann am Tauern (3455'; inn), Möderbruck, Unter-Zeiring, and Talseiten, to (20 M.) Judenburg (p. 521).

From Hohentauern a path, indicated by marks (guide advisable), leads to the top of the "Böstenstein (5039'; 4½ hrs.) via the Scheibl-Alpe, the Böstenstein-See (5735'), and the Gamsgrube. The summit commands a splendid and extensive view. The Böstenstein may also be ascended from Trieben via the Hölzer-Alpe and Kot-Alpe in 5½ hrs.; from Rottenmann, see p. 472. — The ascent of the Griesstein (7670'; 5½ hrs.; with guide), from the Brodjäger Inn (see p. 472) via the Triebener Alp and the Bürental-Sattel (6266'), is easy and attractive.

The next station, (115½ M.) Gaishorn (2530'; Post; Bräu), a village of considerable size, is situated near the entrance of the Flietzen-Tal (to the left), in which tower the cliffs of the Reichenstein (p. 472; to the Flietzen Alp, 2½ hrs.). To the right lies the little Gaishorn Lake (2315'). The line ascends via (118 M.) Treglwang to (122 M.) Wald (Pachernegg), on the Schober Pass (2775'), the watershed between the Enns and Mur, and then descends the Liesing-Tal to Kallwang (2470'; Reitmaier; Post; Pichler), Ehrnau, the thriving village of Mautern (2275'; Thewanger; Klosner), Kamern, Scitz, and Traboch-Timmersdorf. Then (141 M.) St. Michael (p. 520).

Excursions (guide, Joh. Lieber of Mautern and Robert Richter of Kallwang). The "Zeiritzkampel (6972'; 4½ hrs.; guide 8 K.), a fine point of view, may be ascended from Wald or Kallwang without difficulty, via the Zeiritz Alp (5260'). Rich flora (edelweiss). The descent may be made via the Kammerl to Radmer (p. 468). — Another attractive but fatiguing ascent is that of the Hoch-Reichart (7930'; 6 hrs.; with guide), from Kallwang via the Pisching-Graben and the Flots Alp (4590'). Descent to Ingering, see p. 521. — The Wildfeld (6710'), ascended from Kallwang by the Teichengraben in 4½ hrs., with guide, is a fine point of view (high-level route to the Vordersberger Reichenstein, 4½ hrs., see p. 469). — The "Sekkauer Zinken (7865'; 5½ hrs.; with guide) is easily ascended from Mautern, through the Hagenbach-Graben and past the Gottal Alp. Magnificent view from the summit. Descent to Sekkau, see p. 520. — The "Reiting or Gösseeck (7265'; 4½ hrs.; with guide) is ascended from Mautern (marked path) via the Schrecker Alp (accommodation), or from Kamern (see above), by a route passing the picturesque ruins of Ehrenfeis and Kammerstein and crossing the Seiwald Alp in 5½ hrs. (guide). Grand view. Comp. p. 469.

86. From Linz to Selzta|l via Windisch-Garsten.

Stoder.

69 M. Railway in 3½ 4½ hrs.; fares 8 K. 40, 5 K. 10, 2 K. 80 h.

Linz, see p. 465. The line crosses the Traun beyond (5½ M.) Traun, and at (8 M.) Nettingsdorf enters the smiling Kremstal. In the distance, to the S., rises the Priell group. On the hill to the right, near (10 M.) Nöstelbach-St-Marien, stands Schloß Weissen-
berg. 111/2 M. Neuhofen, with the ruined castle of Gschwendt; 13 M. Piberbach; 14 M. Kematen, with the château of Weyer. — 171/2 M. Unter-Rohr (Rail. Restaurant) the junction of a line to Wels (p. 108). On the hill to the right is the château of Achleiten.

A branch-line runs (in 12 min.) through the Sulzbach-Tal to Heidenberg and (5 M.) Bad Hall (1230'; *Kaiserin Elisabeth, R. 3-10, pens. 8-15 K.; Erzherzog Karl; Budapest; Stüssmayr), with famous springs, containing iodine and salt, and tasteful promenades. The Kurhaus and Baths and the Theatre are new. — The Steyrtal Railway runs hence to (13 M.) Steyr (p. 466) in 1¾ hr., via Adlwang, Sierning, Sierninghofen, and Perghern.

201/2 M. Kremsmünster (1085'; Kaiser Max; Sonne; Post), a prettily-situated village (1000 inhab.), with the venerable Benedictine abbey of that name, founded by Duke Tassilo of Bavaria in 777. The present extensive buildings date from the 18th century. The library and the treasury contain many curiosities. The well-equipped observatory, 154' in height, has natural-history and other collections on the lower floors.

251/2 M. Wartberg; 29 M. Schlierbach, with an old Cistercian abbey. — 311/2 M. Kirchdorf (1395'; *Post, with garden; *Schobersberger), a pleasant village, with the château of Pernstein.

An attractive excursion may be made by the ruin of Alt-Pernstein to the top of the Hirschwaldstein (3586'; 2 hrs.), on which there is a belvedere commanding a wide prospect. Descent by a picturesque path through the woods, over the Pröllter, to (1 hr.) Micheldorf, or through the Rinnerbergklamm to (1¼ hr.) Leonstein (p. 466).

331/2 M. Micheldorf (1455'; *Rail. Restaurant, with rooms; Sense, in the village).

Through the Kremstal to the S.W. to the (¾ hr.) Ursprung (Baths and Inn), and thence to the right through wood to the (1¼ hr.) Graden Alp (4360'; good quarters), a pleasant expedition. Thence to the summit of the Pfannstein (4672'; 1½ hr.), attractive; to the Kremsmauer (5246'), over the Türl 2 hrs., with guide, not difficult for adepts.

The railway leaves the Krems valley at (341/2 M.) Ober-Micheldorf and turns to the S.E. Beyond (37 M.) Schön (1568'), we thread a tunnel 570 yds. in length, on the the watershed between the Krems and Steyr, to (38¼ M.) Klaus (1540'; Railway Hotel), in the Steyr valley, 1 M. from the village (Zur Mauth Inn). We then ascend the narrow valley, passing through their tunnels, and cross the Steyrling by a bridge 130' in height, to (41 M.) Steyrling (1617'), at the foot of the Speerring (5255').

Through the Steyrling-Tal a road leads via (1½ M.) Steyrling (Kaiserin Elisabeth) and past the (3 M.) Villa Starhemberg to (3½ M.) Steytreit (1970'; inn). About 1¼ M. higher up is the hunting-lodge in the Bernerau (inn). Thence we ascend through wood to the top of the Ring (2936'; 1¼ hr.), and descend to the (1¼ hr.) Jägerhaus in the Heteau (near the small Gedensee), whence a path leads through the Straneck-Tal to (1¼ hr.) Habernau (1880'; inn) and the (1½ hr.) Almsee (p. 109). — From Steytreit to Stoder, via the Haslau-Alpe (2230'), 4 hrs. with guide, attractive.

The train now crosses the Steyr and skirts the Falkensteinmauer (view of Steyrbruck and the Stodertal with the Kleine Priel to the right), beyond which it crosses the Teichlbach to (43¼ M.) Dirnbach-Stoder (1656'; Post).
[*To the Stoder-Tal, a very pleasant digression. From the station, a road descends to the W. to (1 M.) Steybruck (1538'; inn), where it crosses the Steyr, and it then ascends its left, and farther on its right bank, between the Tamberg on the left and the Kleine Priet on the right, passing the Stromberg Fall, a fine cascade of the Steyr, 84' high, to —

7½ M. Hinter-Stoder (1920'; Jaidhaus; Schmalserwirt; *Pens. Schachinger, R. 2-3, pens. 5½-7 K.; rooms at the Stegbauernhof, the curate's, etc.), situated in a beautiful green valley, enclosed by the sombre precipices of the Tote Gebirge (Kleine and Grosse Priet, Spitzmauer, ostrawitz, Kraxen, and Hebenkas); to the N. rises the Sengsen--Gebirge; to the E. the Hochmölbing and Warscheneck.

Excursions (guides, Jos. Riedler, Georg Auer, H. Buchegger, and Anton Schotzwohl). The Kleine Priet (7000'; 4 hrs.; guide 6 K.), a fine point, is ascended via the Prieter Atp without difficulty. About ½ hr. below the summit is the Kreidenglücke, a cavern 1570' long (guide and torches necessary). — The Grosse Priet (6250'; 7½ hrs.; guide 10 K.), the highest summit of the Tote Gebirge, affords a splendid prospect (panorama by Mühlbacher). We ascend through the valley of the Krumme Steyr to (1½ hr.) the Polsterlücke (picturesque head of the valley) and the (2 hrs.) Karl-Krahl-Schutzhaus (3560'); thence over turf, débris, and snow to the (3 hrs.) Brodfall-Scharte (7770'), and then to the right to the old pyramid and across the W. arête to the (½ hr.) summit, marked by an iron cross 29' high. Descent to the Grundsee, 7½ hrs., laborious: through the Schneetral to the Elmsee, 4 hrs.; to the Grosse Längangsee, 1½ hr.; to Gössl (p. 128), 2 hrs. — Ascent of the Spitzmauer (8025'; 6 hrs.; guide 10 K.), toilsome, either from the Krahlaus over the Klinser-Scharte (6710) and the Wei-grub, or (more troublesome) from Hinterstoder through the Dietthöhle, a grand rocky valley at the base of the Ostrawitz, and the S. side.

To Tauplitz (p. 478) over the Poppen-Alpe and the Salzsteig (5525'; wire rope). The interesting route (7½ hrs.; guide 10 K.) leads down past the Schwarze See and Tauplitz. From the Schwarze See to the Grundsee (guide 16 K.), see pp. 127, 128.

From Hinter-Stoder a road (diligence daily in 2½ hrs.; onehorse carr. 12 K.) leads to the E. via (3½ M.) Vorder-Stoder (2650'; Stocker; Steiner) and (4½ M.) Rossleiten, with scythe-works, to (4½ M.) Windisch-Garsten (see below). A pleasant round for walkers (3½ hr. more) leads past the Source of the Piesling and the Gleinker-See (p. 476).]

The railway continues from Dirnbach on the left bank of the Teichlbach to (4½ M.) St. Pankraz and then crosses the Teichl by a bridge 590' in length to (4½ M.) Piessling (1846'), finely situated opposite the mouth of the Piessling-Tal, in which the Warscheneck is visible to the S. (p. 476). — 51 M. Roûtsteiten.

52½ M. Windisch-Garsten (1970'; *Goldner Sense, Erzherzog Albrecht, R. 2-4, pens. 6 K.; Kemetmüller; Rössl; Zur Schönen Aussicht; Brauhaus), a summer-resort, finely situated ¾ M. to the N. of the station. The Kalvarienberg, 1 M. to the N.W., affords a good view of the pretty environs.

Excursions (paths well kept and indicated by marks). To the Garstnerreck (2144'), 1 M. from the station, a picturesque woodland walk. — Good view from the Wurzbauerkogel (2819), 3 M. to the N.E. — By the Dirnbach road to the (1½ M.) Teichlbuck (inn) and to (2½ M.) Gradau
by the Stoder road to the (1 1/2 M.) Seebachhof (°Inn), and thence to the top of the (3 1/2 hrs.) Schuetzersberg (2610'). — By the Spital road to the S. to the (2 1/4 M.) Grundner (Inn), thence ascent to the left (red way-marks) via Oberweg and Gotsitztal to the (2 hrs.) charmingly situated Holzer Alp (3170') and the (3 1/4 hrs.) Gowl Alp (4360'), commanding an admirable view of the Gartner-Tal. — To the °Source of the Piesling (1 1/4 hrs.), we ascend the Piesling from the Seebachhof, via Rossleiten (p. 475), to the (1 1/2 hrs.) Ursprung-Stein and to a grotto from which the Piesling issues in a cascade. — To the °Gleinker-See (2650'; lake-baths; rmts. at the Seebauer's), at the foot of the Seestein (5150'), a pleasant expedition, 1 1/2 hrs.; thence to the source of the Piesling via the Thomertshof, 1 1/2 hrs.; to Spital, 1 1/2 hr.

Ascents (guides, Joh. Stummer, Engelbert Rammer). The Hohenock (6430'; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 8 K.), the highest peak of the Sengsen-Gebirge, is easy and attractive. Descent past the Feuchtau Lakes to Molln, see p. 466. — The °Warscheneck (7828'; 6-6 1/2 hrs.; guide 9 K.; magnificent view) is ascended via the Gleinker-See and the (3 1/4 hrs.) Dümler-Hütte on the Stoffer Alp (4999'). It is still more easily ascended from Vorder-Stoder, via the (3 hrs.) Zeller-Hütte on the Lagelsberg Alp (5137'), in 5 1/2 hrs. Descent to Lietzen, see below. — A road runs to the E. from Windisch-Garten along the N. slope of the Haller Mauern (p. 471), via the Hengst (3280') and through the Laussa (°Zur Säg Inn', at the mouth of the Pölzgraben), to (20 M.) Altenmarkt (p. 467). — To Molln via the Hohenock, see pp. 467, 476, and above. Another attractive pass (red way-marks) leads across the Wuhrbauer-kogel (p. 475) and ascends into (1 1/2 hrs.) the Boding-Graben and from (4 hrs.) Molln (p. 466).

The railway threads a tunnel 600 yds. in length and enters the valley of the Edelbach; to the S.E. rise the rocky slopes of the Grosse Pyhrgas (see below). — 57 M. Spital am Pyhrn (2120'; °Post; Alpenhof; Sieghardt; Schredlvirt), prettily situated at the foot of the Grosse Pyhrgas and Bosruck, with 1100 inhab. and a former abbey-church in the baroque style. About 1 1/2 M. to the S. the interesting double church of St. Leonhard.

The ascent of the Grosse Pyhrgas (7360'; 4 1/2-5 hrs.; guide 6 K.) is attractive and not difficult. The route leads through the Grünau (Inn) to the (2 hrs.) Hof Alp (4430'; rmts.) and thence over the areté to the (2 1/2-3 hrs.) top. Comp. p. 472. — Over the Pyhrgas-Gatterl to Admont (41/2 hrs.; guide 8 K., not indispensable), see p. 471. Guides, Peter and Gottfried Duckowitz. — Over the Pyhrn Pass (3100') to (3 1/2 M.) Lietzen, carriage-road (recommended to pedestrians). The railway skirts the E. side of the village and ascends the slope of the Bosruck to the N. entrance of the large Bosruck Tunnel, on the frontier between Upper Austria and Styria. This tunnel, the construction of which, impeded by the brittle nature of the rock and numerous springs, required four years, is 3 M. in length; it ascends with a gradient of 3 : 1000 to its highest point, 2380' above the sea and 3707' below the top of the Bosruck, and then descends (13 : 1000). Near the E. end, in the Ardningen-Graben, is the (64 M.) station of Ardning (2210'; inn), 100' above the Ennstat, with a fine survey of the valley and the Ennstal Alps. Thence the railway descends rapidly to the bottom of the valley, and crosses the Enns and the Paltenbach to (69 M.) Selstat (p. 472).
87. From Selztal to Aussee and Bischofshofen.

Railway from Selztal to (29 M.) Aussee in 1½-2 hrs.; to (61 M.) Bischofshofen in 2½-3½ hrs.

Selztal, see p. 472. The train crosses the Paltenbach (with Schloss Streichau to the left; p. 472) 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 —

3½ M. Lietzen (2160'; *Post; *Fuchs; Brunnleitner, opposite the station; Pens. Ussner, 5-7 K.), a small town with 1700 inhab., pleasantly situated on the Pyhrnbach. Good survey of the environs from the Kalvarienberg: to the W. the huge Grimming, S. the Hohe Trett and Blosen, and E. the Dürrenschöberl.

Excursions (guide, Anton Zechner). From the Kalvarienberg a path leads to the (2 hrs.) Salberg (1686) and Obere Reiterweg; the 'Nikolaus-Waldweg' leads to the N. to the Irmen-Quelle. — The "Lietznereck (1680'; 2-2½ hrs. an easy) may be ascended via Oberdorf and Schlagerbauer (see below); or by a path diverging to the right after 10 min. from the Weissenchuchbach road and leading via Amionikloause and Waldandacht to the (1 hr.) Schlagerbauer (café, with view). Thence we ascend to the Dachsteinbank on the Lietznereck (view). From the Lietznereck a path leads to the Hinterekalp-Hütten, whence there is an ascent to the (2½ hrs.) Angerhöhe (6740'). — The ascent of the Hochmöhling (7650'; 6½-7 hrs.; guide 10 K.; not difficult) is recommended. We follow the road from Lietzen to the W. as far as (2 M.) Weissenchuchbach, and ascend to the right through the Weissenchuchbach-Graben to the (20 min.) Brucksteger; then to the left over the brook and through wood in the Langpollter-Graben to the (1¼ hrs.) Ries-Hütte, and then and (1 hr.) Langpollter Alp (ca. 6850). Thence we may either ascend by the Nieder-Hütte and Kirchfeld, or by the Brunn-Alpe, to the (3 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 Bohehian Forest. — The Warscheneck (7830'), 7-7½ hrs., with guide, via the Langpollter Alp (see above), is toilsome but attractive (p. 476).

From Lietzen over the Pyhrnb Pass to (3½ M.) Spital am Pyhrn, see p. 476.

The line skirts the hills on the N. side of the valley. On the right stands Schloss Grafenegg. At Weissenchuchbach (Weichbold) the bald rocks of the Angerhöhe (6740') peep from a wooded valley on the right. 8½ M. Wörschach (2100'; Huter, at the station; Post, Stiegler, in the village, 1 M. to the N.E.).

Romantically situated among woods in the Würschach-Tal, 1¼ M. from the village, are the small sulphur-baths of Wolkenstein (bath 1 K.). The valley ends in a partly accessible ravine ½ M. farther on. A rough path leads to the (20 min.) ruin of Wolkenstein (with belvedere).

We next pass (on the right) Meitschern and Niederhofen, with the château of Friedstein. At (11 M.) Stainach-irdning (2100'; Railway Restaurant; *Würschinger's Railway Hotel, R. 1-3, pens. 4 K.; Post; Steinbacher, in the village, 1 M. from the station) the line divides: the right branch goes to Aussee, the left to Bischofshofen. Baths at the Bad Sonnenbichl, 3/4 M. from the station.

Excursions. The Schneeberg (3000'), 1½ hr. to the S.E. (marked path), commands a fine view. — A pleasant walk leads to the W. by a new road to the "Chapel of St. John, with frescoes of the 11-12th cent. (recently in part restored). A good view of the Grimming and Lower Tauern is obtained from (2½ M. farther on) PURGG (2580'; Adamwirt), a picturesquely
situated village with an elaborately adorned church. The station of Trautenfels (p. 479) lies 1 1/2 M. below, via Unterburg. — Another pleasant walk (marked path) leads to the N. to the (1 1/4 hr.) Leisten Alp (restaurant), on the little Leisten-See (3120').— About 2 1/4 M. to the S. of Stainach (omnibus) lies Irdning (2180'; Zum Touristen, with garden; Siegl; Gabriel; guide, Aug. Prünster), with a convent and two châteaux, at the entrance to the Traun-Tal or Donnersbach-Tal. Pleasant excursion thence via Ertsberg to the (3 1/2 hr.) Mölllegg (6510'), affording an admirable view of the Enns Valley, the Tote Gebirge, etc. — A carriage-road ascends the Donnersbach-Tal via (3 1/2 M.) Donnersbachau to (6 M.) Donnersbach-Wald (3115'; inn), whence an easy path leads over the Glattoch (6520') to (6 hrs.) Oberwölz (p. 475).

The railway to Aussau soon begins rapidly to ascend the N. slope of the valley, affording fine views of the Ennstal. Above, to the right, is Pürgg (p. 477); below us, to the left, lies the village of Unter-Grimming, at the base of the Grimming. Beyond two tunnels (the second of which, the Burgstaller Tunnel, is 365 yds. long) the train enters the narrow and romantic Grimming-Tal, and ascends in windings high up on the left side, while the road runs on the opposite bank. The Wallerbach, in its deep ravine, is crossed, and then the Grimmingbach. — 16 1/2 M. Klachau (2730'; Vasold), finely situated at the N. base of the Grimming. To the N.E. rise the barren peaks of the Tote Gebirge.

The Grimming (7710') may be ascended from Klachau, via Kulm (4080'); and the Lärchko哲 (5-6 hrs.; difficult; guides L. Feuchter of Kulm M. Lackner of Stainach, and Max Hirzegger of Klachau). Fine view: Ennstal, the Tauern as far as the Gross-Glockner, Dachstein, Tote Gebirge. — From Tauplitz (2920'; Peer, rustic), situated on the hillsides, 1/2 hr. to the N. of Klachau, a fine route (guide), leading through the Tragl-Gebirge, passes the Schwarze See and crosses the Salzsteig (3525') to (7 hrs.) Stoder (p. 475). — To the Steyger-See and ascent of the Lopernstein, see below.

From Klachau (highest point on the railway) the line runs to the W. across meadows and marsh to (20 M.) Mitterndorf-Zauchen (2615'; Restaurant). To the N.W., 1 1/2 M. from the railway, lies the large village of Mitterndorf (*Oberascher; *Post), with a sulphur-spring.

Excursions. From Mitterndorf a path (white marks) leads to the N. to the (1 1/4 hr.) Simony-Warte (3917'), on the Planseipfel (4030'); return via the Lederer Alp. — To the *Lopernstein (6434'; 4 hrs.; easy). A path (red and white marks) leads to the N. through the Salza-Tal for 20 min., then ascends to the right to the Riesen Alp and Lopern Alp, and proceeds over the saddle between the Hohe and the Niedere Lopernstein to the summit (left), which commands an admirable view of the Tote Gebirge, Grundl-See, etc. — From the above-mentioned saddle a route, indicated by red and white marks, leads past the Niedere Lopernstein to the Kratzer-See, then to the Gras Alp and the Gross-See at the foot of the Traweng (6325'), and past the (1 1/2 hr.) Tauplitz Alp to the (1/4 hr.) Steysersee Alp (refuge-hut), beautifully situated at the base of the Traweng and Sturzhahn, with the picturesque Steyser-See (4780') far below. We descend to the right to the (1 1/2 hr.) village of Tauplitz (see above) and (20 min.) the station of Klachau (see above).

From the station of Grubegg (see below) a road lead to the S. through the Stein to (9 M.) St. Martin (p. 479).

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. 21 M. Grubegg (Maierl; omnibus in 23 min. to the baths of Heilbrunn, with hot springs).
251/2 M. Kainisch (2525'; restaurant at the station; Muss), on the Oedensee-Traun or Kainisch-Traun, which issues from the Oedensee (2510'), 11/2 M. to the S. A pretty road leads hence to the right over the Radling-Sattel to (51/2 M.) Aussee (ascent of the Rötelstein, see p. 126). The train now follows the right bank of the wooded Traunthal to (29 M.) Aussee (p. 124).

From Stainach to Bischofshofen. The train crosses the Grimmingbach to (14 M.) Trautenfels (2105'; Perger), with a handsome chateau of Countess Lamberg. It then skirts the base of the Grimming, and at (16 M.) St. Martin an der Enns, below the influx of the Salza, crosses the Enns.

The Salza, which rises on the Tote Gebirge, forces its way, to the S. of Mitterndorf, through a profound gorge between the Grimming and the Kammer-Gebirge, called the Stein, through which a road leads from the station of St. Martin (see p. 478), via (21/4 M.) St. Martin (inn) and the (11/2 M.) Sagmühlt Inn, to (6 M.) Grubegg-Mitterndorf (p. 478).

171/2 M. Nieder-Oeblarn; then (181/2 M.) Oeblarn (2225'; *Fischer; Höt. Waldeck; Grogger; Salzinger), a frequented summer-resort.

The Gumpeneck (7300'), scaled from Oeblarn via the Watcheren-Graben and the Anger-Nieder Alp in 5 hrs., commands a magnificent view of the Dachstein, Tote Gebirge, Tauern, etc. — The Zachenschötterl (5660) is ascended by a marked path in 31/2 hrs. — A path leads to the N. from Oeblarn via Häusl im Wald to the Sagmühlt and the Stein Pass (see above).

The train skirts the S. slope of the valley to (211/2 M.) Stein an der Enns (2625'; Gamsjäger, 1/4 M. from the station), at the mouth of the Söllbach.

The Sölltal divides, 3 M. from Stein, into the Gross-Sölltal to the left, and the Klein-Sölltal to the right. Following the Gross-Sölltal, we reach the villages of (11/4 hr.) Gross-Söll (2625'; Zum Bäcklen or Oberwirt), with a chateau and church, (2 hrs.) Mössna, with a shooting-lodge belonging to the Duke of Coburg, and (3/4 hr.) St. Nicolai (3690'; inn). Fine scenery at the head of the valley. — Excursions. From Gross-Söll to the top of the Gumpeneck (see above), through the Feisiter-Graben, in 4 hrs., an interesting walk (path through the woods nearly the whole way; guide not indispensable). — Ascent of the *Grosse Knallstein (6926') from St. Nicolai, via the Koithenberg Alp in 5 hrs. (guide), not difficult; superb panorama. The descent via the Frankwall Alp to the Klein-Söller Untertal is fatiguing. — From St. Nicolai over the Gross-Söll-Höhe (5870) and through the Katschgraben to (6 hrs.) Schönberg, not difficult (guide not indispensable). Another easy and attractive route leads over the Schinigel-Scharte (7507) to the (5 hrs.) Rudolf-Schönber-Hütte (p. 486).

In the Klein-Sölltal, 11/2 hr. above Stein, lies Klein-Söll or Wald (3215'; Koller's Inn), 11/4 hr. above which the valley divides into the Untertal on the left (see p. 480) and the Obertal on the right. The latter contains the (11/2 hr.) splendidly situated *Schwarze See (3780'; quarters at the chalets), whence the Predigtstuhl (3300'; 41/2 hrs.; with guide) may be ascended through the Hütter. Fine view. Two tolls passes lead hence to the Lessach-Graben and (8 hrs.) Tamsweg (p. 486), one over the Landschitz-Scharte (7690), the other over the Kaiser-Scharte (7525); two others lead to the N.W. to the (4-5 hrs.) Preintaler-Hütte (p. 452) over the Tratten-Scharte (7900) or (shorter but more difficult) over the Schareck- Scharte (7580); and finally two others (paying), leading to the S.E., cross the Putzental-Scharte (7195') or the Ranten-Törl (7065) to Krakau-Ebene and (10 hrs.) Murau (p. 486). — A path (blue marks) ascends the Klein-
Sölder Untertal (p. 479) from Klein-Sölk, passing the Duke of Coburg's shooting-lodge, and then to the right along the Waldbach, via the Spiegel Alp, Rot-Hütten, and Strigler-Hütten, to the Hubenauer-Törl (6705'), and through the Etsch-Tal to (6 hrs.) Krakau-Hintermühlen (p. 486).

The train crosses the Söltbach. — 231/2 M. Gröbling (2200'; Zum Landl); the village (Post; Mandl; Hofmaning's Hotel), with an old Gothic church and a Protestant chapel, lies 2 M. to the N., on a hill on the left bank of the Enns (omnibus 80 h.). To the left of the station, Schloss Thurnfeld.

Excursions (guide, Joh. Müller). The Stoder-Zinken (6715') may be ascended without difficulty in 4 hrs. A road (carr. 14 K.), diverging to the left from the main road beyond (11/4 M.) Winkel, ascends to its highest point (4 M.) Köhr (6230'), whence a footpath leads to the right to the Friedens-Kirchlein ('Chapel of Peace'), erected in 1902, with a striking view (Dachstein, Tote Gebirge, Tauern). A similar view is enjoyed from the top (20 min. from Köhr). About 1/2 hr. below the summit on the N.W. side is the Brunner-Hütte (5730'; inn in summer), near which is the Stoder Alp, with coal-mines, where the road terminates. A steep descent (path marked) leads through the Hornkark, with the Grafenberger-See (5290') and the finely situated Ahornsee (4800'), to (41/2-5 hrs.) Haus (see below).

— The Kammspitze (7025'; 4 hrs.; with guide), the highest summit of the Kammer-Gebirge, commands a magnificent view, but should be attempted only by adepts. About 11/4 hrs. below the summit, on the N. side, is the Kamp (or Karl Alpe (rustic quarters).

251/2 M. Pruggern; 28 M. Aich (2276'; Bärenwirt).

A path (red marks) leads through the Gumpen-Tal and ascends the Hochstein (51/2-6 hrs.; p. 452). — A visit should be paid to the Seewig-Tal, which diverges from the Ennstal here (to the upper lake 31/2 hrs.; guide not indispensable). From Aich or Haus marked paths ascend to the S. to the (51/2 hr.) Aigner, on the W. slope of the valley. Thence a pleasant path continues to the (1 hr.) Bodensee (ca. 3335'), embosomed in woods, and then ascends steeply to the right to the (11/4 hr.) Hans-Wöldl-Hütte (4930'; provision-depot) on the beautifully situated Hüttensee; at the S. end is the Pergamschen Alp. About 1/2 hr. farther up is the (11/2 hr.) Obersee (6349), at the foot of the Hochstein (5845') the Hohe Wildstelle (9010'), either of which may be ascended hence in 3-4 hrs. by experts (comp. p. 452; guide, Traugott Wieser, nicknamed Rodler). A route, not difficult for experts (with guide: 41/2 hrs.), leads hence across the Hochstein-Scharte (7230') to the Riesach-See (p. 482).

29 M. Haus (Grogger's Restaurant, at the station, with beds); the village (Zur Taverne) lies 2 M. to the E. On the left rise the Hochstein and the Hohe Wildstelle. — On the left bank of the Enns, about 4 M. to the N., is the picturesque Grattenbach-Fall. The Enns is then crossed to (32 M.) Oberhaus and —

351/2 M. Schladming (2400'; *Alte Post, R. 2-3 K.; *Neue Post, R. 11/2-31/2 K.; Tutter; Krenn; Angerer; Lebselter; Pensions Villa Dachstein, Hof Rettenbach, Seebacher, Villa Gratz, Kuschar, Wehofer; Café Müller), a large village (1200 inhab.) with two churches, pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Enns, and much frequented as a summer resort. To the N. stretch the wooded hills of the Ramsau, which conceal the Dachstein.

Excursions (guides, Joh. and Peter Gerharter, Flor. Wenger, and Joh. Perch of Schladming; Gottlieb Gerharter, nicknamed Wieser, of Untertal; Joh. Steiner or 'Barthans', Karl Fischer, Joh. Schrempp, Georg Lackner, M. Simonlechner and Engelbert Walcher of Ramsau). A very attractive walk leads through the picturesque gorge of the Talbach (Brucker Klamm) to the
to Bischofshofen. RAMSAU. Maps, pp. 124, 482.—V. R. 87. 481

(2 M.) Brucker-Wirt (2875') where the valley divides into the Untertal (left) and Obertal (right; see p. 482).—Good view of the neighbourhood from the (1½ hr.) Schälzl (restaurant), on the edge of an abrupt cliff at the entrance of the Untertal. More extensive view from the Rohrmoosberg, on the W. side of the Untertal (1 hr. to the highest farm), and from the Schladminger Kaibling or Planai (6250'; 3½ hrs.; marked path, but guide advisable), reached via the Fastenberg, the (1½ hr.) Aigner, and the Krabberger-Alpe.

Pleasant excursion to the Ramsau, a fertile upland plain, 3 M. long by 2½ M. wide, 3300-3000' above the sea-level, separated from the Ennstal on the S. by a chain of pine-clad hills (Ramsau-Leiten), 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 Torstein 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 (to the Austria-Hütte 3½ hrs.) we ascend from Schladming to St. Rupert am Kulm (3320'; * M. Prugger's Inn, moderate; carr. to Schladming 8, to the Brandalp 12 K.), which may be reached either by a rough road in 1½ hr., or, better, by a footpath (1½ hr.), leading to the right along the Enns beyond the bridge, passing under the railway after 5 min., and ascending, at first somewhat abruptly, through wood. From Kulm we follow the road past the "Hot.-Pens. Ramsauhof (3335'; R. from 4, pens. 7-14 K.), or the shady path through wood, diverging to the left at the smithy, to the (1½ M.) handsome new Protestant Church (Ferhfah Inn), and thence (shadeless) to the (1¾ M.) Karlwirt (beer). Hence we proceed by a marked path to the (9/4 hr.) foot of the Brandriedel, and then ascend to the left (to the (9/4 hr.) Austria-Hütte (5350'; * Inn in summer), above the Brand Alp and 20 min. below the summit of the *Brandriedel (5668), which commands a splendid view of the Dachstein, Tauern, etc. (panorama by Zoff).—To the N.W. (1½ hr.) lies the finely situated Neustatt Alp (6469').

From this point a pleasant expedition leads via the (1 hr.) Schaidl Alp (4835') to the (1½ hr.) Sulzenhals (5970), between the Rettenstein (ascent, see p. 430) and the Torstein, commanding a view in both directions, and thence down via the Sulzen Alp (5016') to (2 hrs.) Fitzmoos (p. 433) or by a red-marked path to the (3½ hrs.) Hofpürz-Hütte (p. 483). The direct route from Ramsau to Fitzmoos, via Hirseeck (Auwirt) and Hachau, takes 3½ hrs.

The Dachstein (9813') is ascended from the Austria-Hütte in 5-6 hrs. (comp. p. 128), but is fit for proficient only (guide from the Ramsau to the summit and back 18, from Schladming 20, with descent to Hallstatt or Gosau 26 or 28 K.). From the Austria-Hütte we cross the lower end of the Edelgries-Schlucht and the pasture of the Brandstel, then descend to the broad stretch of débris at the foot of the lower Schwadering cliffs, and cross it, ascending to the right. At the upper end the path ascends abruptly, turns to the right over rocky slopes (at first stanchions and rope), and enters the Schwadering, a large basin enclosed by lofty and perpendicular rocks, through which we have a long and fatiguing ascent over débris and grassy slopes (keep to the right). From the head of this basin we ascend the steep and difficult cliffs by the 'Ramsauer Steig' (ropes and stanchions) to the (3 hrs.) Huner-Scharte (6200'), between the Hunerkogel and the Koppenkarstein, at the head of the Schladming Glacier. We traverse this glacier and the Hallstätter Glacier (Karlis-Elisfeld, p. 129), passing the two 'Dirndl' (9180'), and reach the summit in 2½ hrs. more (comp. p. 129).—The direct ascent by the almost perpendicular S. face was first accomplished in 1904 (extremely difficult).

Among the other peaks of the Dachstein, the Scheichenspitze (8735'; splendid view) is the easiest (from the Kulm Inn via the Feisterkar and Grubach-Scharte in 4-4½ hrs.; guide 12 K.). The Koppenkarstein (9442'; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 24 K.), a toilsome ascent, suitable for adepts only, is accomplished from the Austria-Hütte via the Edelgries-Schlucht and the small Edelgries Glacier (more difficult from the Huner-Scharte, see above, in 1 hr.)—The ascent of the Torstein (9660'; 6 hrs.), from the Schaidl-Alpe (see above) by the Windlegger-Scharte (7550') and the Untere Windlücke (p. 180) is very troublesome (comp. p. 180; guide 28, with descent to

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Gosau 34 K.). — The Bischofsmütze (8050'; guide from Ramsau 20 K.); see p. 483. — From St. Rupert am Kulm to the N. over the Feister-Scharte (7250'), between the Eselstein (8310'; ascended in 1/4 hr.) and the Sinabell (7655; easily ascended in 1/2 hr.; fine view), and then over the dreary rocks of the 'Stein', via the Schönbichl Alp, to the Krippensee and to (10 hrs.) Hallstatt (p. 127), a toilsome route (guide 18 K.).

Another pleasant excursion from Schladming is to the S., past the (2 M.) Brucker-Wirt (p. 481), up the Schladming Untertal. About 10 min. beyond the (1/4 hr.) Weisswand Inn (3445), at the point where the valley divides, we turn to the left (the Steinriesen-Tal to the right, see below), and ascend past the (1/4 hr.) Riesach Fall (190' high; 3 min. to the right of the path), to the (1 hr.) Riesach-See (4370), at the upper end of which is the (1/4 hr.) Wieser-Hütte. Thence past Herr Fleckner's shooting-lodge, the Kerschbaumer Alp, and the Kot Alp, to the (11/2 hr.) Preintal Club Hut (5376'; provision depot; key at Vasold's at Schladming), on the Waldhorn-Alpe. — A very interesting expedition (fatiguing; guide necessary) may be made hence via the Klafter-Scharte to the *Klafter-Kessel, an imposing upland valley containing several lakes, as far as the Rauhenberg Lake (7465'), 3 hrs., and thence to the top of the Greifenberg (5745'; good view) in 1 1/4 hr., with guide. We may descend through the Steinriesen-Tal to the Hochgolling-Hütte (see below). — Another attractive excursion from the Preintaler-Hütte may be made to the (2 1/2 hrs., with guide) Sonnatskar-Seen (upper lake 6645'). — The *Hohe Wildstelle (9010') is ascended from the Preintal Hut in 3 1/2 hrs., with guide (13 K.; toilsome). The summit affords a magnificent view. The descent may be made via the Wildaloch-Scharte, the Neu-Alpe, and the Brand-Alpe to the Riesach-See. Over the Höchstein-Scharte to the Seewig-Tal, see p. 480; over the Tratten-Scharte to Klein-Sölk, see p. 479. — The *Hochstein (6345'; 3 1/2 hrs.; with guide), presenting no difficulty to climbers free from dizziness, is another attractive ascent, made from the Wieser-Hütte, via the Kaltenbach-Schäfer-Hütte. The descent may be made on the N.E. side to the Seewig-Tal (p. 450) to the small Fitz Lakes and the (2 hrs.) Hans-Wold-Hütte, or to the N. via the Fitz-Schartl (7275') to the (3 hrs.) Mar Alp in the Gumpen-Tal and thence to (2 hrs.) Haus (p. 480). — A difficult but highly attractive pass leads from the Preintaler-Hütte over the Waldhorn-Tör (7475') to the Lessach-Tal and (8 hrs.; with guide) Tamsweg. The route ascends steeply through the Klafter-Kessel to the (2 hrs.) Tör, lying to the W. of the Waldhornspitze (3860'; ascent, 1 1/2 hr., not recommended owing to the brittleness of the rocks); thence we descend rapidly via the Zwartenberg Lake (5620') and the finely-situated Obere Gamser Alp (ca. 6235') to (4 hrs.) Lessach and (2 hrs.) Tamsweg (p. 485). — The ascent of the Hochgolling (3935'; 9 hrs.; guide 14, with descent to the Lungau 20 K.) is toilsome, but presents no difficulty to experts. We ascend the Steinriesen-Tal from the (3 1/2 hrs.) Weisswand Inn (see above), passing the (1 1/2 hr.) Untere Eib Alp (4240'), to the (1 hr.) Hochgolling-Hütte on the Ober Eib Alp (5410'; quarters); thence across the (2 hrs.) Golling-Scharte (7600') to the (2 hrs.) top. Descent through the Gösach-Graben to (5 1/2 hrs.) Tamsweg, see p. 485.

A route leads through the Schladming Obertal (p. 481) to the (2 1/2 hrs. from Schladming) Hopfriesen-Hütte (3410'; inn in summer), at the mouth of the Giglach-Tal, whence an easy pass crosses the Liegnitzhöhe (6955') to the Liegnitz-Tal and (7 1/2 hrs.) Tamsweg. A slightly longer, but more picturesque route leads up the Giglach-Tal, past the beautiful *Landauer-See (1 1/2 hr. from the Hopfriesen-Hütte) and the Giglach Lakes and across the Znach-Sattel (Giglach-Scharte, 6710') to the Sieglhof (3710) in the Weissbrich-Tal, and to (7 1/2 hrs.) the railway-station of Maria-Pfarr (p. 485). The Lungauer Kalkspitze (8095; fine view) may be easily ascended from the Znach-Sattel in 1 1/2 hr.; thence we may proceed to the N. by the arête to the Steirische Kalkspitze (p. 485). — Over the Preunegg-Sattel to the Preunegg-Tal, see p. 485.

The Ennstal contracts. 38 ½ M. Pichl (2560'; Pichlmayr's Inn), station for the W. Ramsau (p. 481; 3 1/2 hrs. to the Austria-Hütte).
An interesting excursion may be made from Pichl to (1¼ hr.) the charcoal-burners' hut in the Preunegg-Tal, which opens to the S. From this point a path leads to the right to the (1¼ hr.) Pichmayer Alp, whence the Schober (7020') and the Rippeteck (6880') may easily be ascended in 1¼ hr. each (line views of the Dachstein, etc.). We ascend the valley farther on, passing the (1½ hr.) Klaus Alp, to the (2¼ hr.) Ursprung Alp (5200'; quarters), beautifully situated at the foot of the precipitous Steirische Kalkspitze (8055'). The last may be ascended (2½-3 hrs., with guide) by a path leading via the Preunegg-Sattel (ca. 5600'), between the Kalkspitze and the Hahnkampf, to the upper Giglach-Tal, and to the Znach-Sattel (p. 432); thence to the right by the ridge between the Lungauer and Steirische Kalkspitze (see p. 432).

The train runs through the formerly fortified Mandling Pass and near (41 M.) Mandling (2660'; Flubacher), crosses the Mandlingbach, the frontier between Styria and Salzburg.

Cart-road from Mandling to the N.W., through the Mandling-Tal, to (4½ M.) Filzmoos (5380'; Inn; guides, Joh. Hofer, Ant. and Franz Vetthaler), a prettily-situated village, with a pilgrimage-church, whence the Rettenstein (7369'; fine view of the Dachstein, etc.) is ascended without difficulty via the Rote Wand in 3½ hrs., or via the Bachler Alp (quarters) and the Sultenhals in 5 hrs., with guide (8 K.). — About 2 hrs. above Filzmoos is the Hofpürgl-Hütte (5580'; inn in summer), the starting-point for the ascents of the Bischofsmütze (higher peak, 5080'; guide 15 K.; lower peak, 7250'; guide 24 K.), 3-3½ hrs., very difficult; Grosswand (5780'; 3½ hrs.; guide 15 K.); Mosermannl (6980'; 2 hrs.; guide 10 K.); Rettenstein (see above, via the Sultenhals in 2½-3 hrs.), etc. — Over the Steigl to Gosau, see p. 130; by the 'Hinter dem Stein' route to the Zwiesel Alp, see p. 131; to the Ramsau, see p. 481. — From the Hofpürgl-Hütte to the Adamek-Hütte by the Linter Weg, 4 hrs., with guide, not difficult and highly interesting.

46 M. Radstadt (2725'; *Post; *Michaelis; Stöckl; Bahn, good and moderate), an old walled town, with 1014 inhab., stands on a rocky hill to the right (2810'). To the S. opens the Tauern-Tal (see below), with the Gaisstein and Seekarspitze.

Excursions. The *Rossbrand (5800'; 2½-3 hrs.; guide unnecessary; path indicated by marks), ascended by the Schwemberg-Sattel (4840), commands a magnificent view. On the top is the Linzer-Hütte (inn in summer). An easy route also ascends from Filzmoos (see above), via the Kar Alp, in 2-2½ hrs. — The Grieskareck (6520'), ascended from Flachau (3085'; inn), 4½ M. to the S.W. of Altenmarkt (see below), in 3 hrs., with guide, is also a fine point.

A road leads to the W., from the station of Altenmarkt (see below) via (9 M.) Wagrein (2740'; Neuwart) to (6 M.) St. Johann im Pongau (p. 133). — Over the Radstädter Tauern to Mauterndorf, see R. 88.

At (48 M.) Altenmarkt the line quits the Enns, which rises 12 M. to the S.W. in the Flachau, and runs N.W. to (50½ M.) Eben (2790'), on the watershed between the Enns and the Salzach. It then passes through a deep cutting, crosses the Fritzbach by a bold bridge (striking *View of the Dachstein to the right), and descends the narrow Fritztal to the W., crossing the stream repeatedly. At (54½ M.) Hüttau (2320'; *Post) diverges the road to Annaberg (p. 131). The *Hoch - Gründeck (p. 133) is ascended hence in 3½ hrs., by a marked path. Several tunnels. The train crosses the Fritzbach six times, penetrates the Kreuzberg by a tunnel, 770 yds. long, descends to the left, and crosses the Salzach to —

61 M. Bischofshofen (1795'; Rail. Restaurant; see p. 132).
88. From Radstadt to Unzmarkt over the Radstädter Tauern. Lungau.

73 1/2 M. Diligence from Radstadt to (25 1/2 M.) Mauterndorf in summer twice daily in 6 1/4 hrs. (fare 8 K. 80 a.); extra-post with two horses 40 K. From Mauterndorf to (48 M.) Unzmarkt, Railway in 4 1/2 hrs. (fares 6 K. 10, 4 K. 10 a.; no first class).

Radstadt, see p. 483. The road crosses the Enns, and ascends the valley of the Taurach towards the S. to (7 1/2 M.) Unter-Tauern (3295’; *Post). Fine retrospect of the Bischofsmütze and the Torstein. We then ascend through the Tauernklamm, past the falls of the Taurach. The finest falls are the Gnadenfall, to the left, and the *Johannesfall, 460’ in height, reached in 5 min. from the road by a path diverging to the right at a guide-post, 5 1/4 M. from Unter-Tauern.—13 1/2 M. Tauernhaus at Ober-Tauern (5410’; *Hot. Wiesenegg), with a chapel, whence the Seekarspitze (7700’) may be ascended in 2 1/2 hrs. (marked path, but guide advisable). About 1 M. farther on, beyond a burial-ground, is the top of the Radstädter Tauern (5700’), with a limited view. The road descends steeply via the (11 1/2 M.) Scheidberg to (5 1/4 M.; 19 1/2 M. from Radstadt) Tweng (4090’; *Post), the first village in the Lungau. Then through the Taurach-Tal to (6 M.) —

25 1/2 M. Mauterndorf (3660’; *Post; Wallner; Poschacher; guide, Joh. Auer), a small town with a mineral spring and a well-restored castle (tower 145’ high), the terminus of the Murtal Railway.

The Speiereck (7900’; 3 1/2 hrs. from Mauterndorf, or 4 hrs. from St. Michael, with guide) affords an excellent survey of the Lungau, Niedere Tauern, etc. About 1 hr. below the top on the Mauterndorf route is the Speiereck-Hütte (6530’) of the Austrian Alpine Club.

From Mauterndorf to Gmünd, 25 1/2 M., diligence daily in 6 hrs. (fare 6 K. 56 a.). The road leads via Neuses and the Stait, passing the château of Moosham (p. 485), to (6 1/2 M.) St. Michael (3505’; Post; Wastlwoirt, both fair), a small town on the Mur, whence the Murwinkel (see below) is visited. Thence the road crosses the Katschberg (5335’), separating Salzburg from Carinthia, and beyond (15 M.) Renweg (3790’; *Post) descends the pretty Lieser-Tal via Kremstbrücken, Leoben, and Eisenratten, to (25 1/2 M.) Gmünd (p. 514). Thence to Spittal, see R. 92.

The Murwinkel (upper Murtal; two-horse carr. to the Blasner-Bauer and back 16 K.; provisions should be taken) is interesting on the whole. From St. Michael (see above) road to the W. to (2 M.) Niederdorf, at the mouth of the Zederhaus-Tal (to Zederhaus 3 hrs.; thence to Kleinarl, see p. 133); then to the left by a rough road through the narrow Murtal to Schelligaden, (6 M.) Mur (3630’; three rustic inns), and (3 1/2 M.) the Blasner-Bauer (4133’; *rms.), at the mouth of the Rotgünden Valley, in which lie the (1 1/2 hr.) beautiful Rotgünden-See (5560’) and (2 1/4 hr. farther up; visitors must be accompanied by a gamekeeper) the Obersee, at the N. base of the Hafnerneck (10,040’; ascent difficult; better from the Malta-Tal, p. 516). — About 1 1/2 hr. above the Blasner-Bauer, in the Murtal, lies the Morizen Alp (4990’; accommodation at König, the gamekeeper’s), at the mouth of the Morizen-Tal, with its three lakes (attractive excursion to the picturesque Kassern-See, 1 1/2 hr.). — Over the Morizen-Scharte and Marchkark-Scharte to the Malta-Tal, see p. 134. The Mur rises about 2 hrs. above Moriten, at the W. base of the Marchkareck (3730’). — Across the Mur-Törl (1425) to Grossarl (from Moriten to Aschau, 6 hrs. with guide), see p. 134; via the Haslloch to Kleinarl, see p. 155. — The attractive ascent of the Weisseck
(8835'; 4 hrs. with guide) is made from Moritzen without difficulty by experts; the descent may be made via the Rieding-Scharte to the Rieding-Tal or upper Zederhaus-Tal, 3½ hrs. to Zederhaus (3885'; two rustic inns). The Mosermannl (3790'), ascended from Zederhaus in 4 hrs., with guide, is fatiguing but repaying.

The narrow-gauge Murtal Railway descends the Taurach-Tal to the E. via (3 M.) Maria-Pfarr (3875'; Post, R. 1 K.), with a noted pilgrimage-church, (5 M.) Linirsching, and (6 M.) St-Andrä-Wöllting, to (7½ M.) Tamsweg (3350'; Rail. Restaurant; *Traube; *Post, moderate; Hofer; Daum; Platzbräu; Lebzeiler), a pleasant little town (1150 inhab.) on the Mur, with the lofty-situated Gothic church of St. Leonhard.

Excursions (guide, Michael Perner). The Lasaberg Alp (6345'; 2½ hrs.; with guide) affords a good survey of the environs; descent to (1½ hr.) Ramingstein or (2 hrs.) Preber (see below). — A road leads to the E. to (6 M.) Seethal (inn), with its small lake, whence the Gsoder-Höhe (7025') may be easily ascended in 3 hrs. — The *Preber (3990'; 6-7 hrs.; guide not indispensable) is a splendid point of view. Cart-road to the (2½ hrs.) sombre Prebersee (4885'), 3½ hrs. above which is the Prodinger Alp (5580'; quarters for the night); thence 3 hrs. more to the summit; or from the lake to the (1½ hr.) Gratzer Hütte (6235'; inn in summer) on the Sattel-Kogel, and thence to the summit in 2½-3 hrs. Descent to Krakau-Ebene, see p. 486. — The Roteck (3000'), ascended from the Gratzer-Hütte by a marked path via the Prebertunnel and the Mühbachkar in 3 hrs., with guide, is also attractive. — The Predigtstuhl (3360'), 5 hrs. from the Gratzer-Hütte, is fit for experts only, with guide (see p. 456). — To Schlading by the Golling-Scharte, and ascent of the Hochgolling (9 hrs. from Tamsweg), see p. 480; through the Lessach-Tal and across the Waldhorn-Törl, see p. 482; through the Liegnitz-Tal and across the Liegnitzhöhe, see p. 482; through the Weissbraich-Tal and across the Znach-Sattel, see p. 482. — To Söl, through the Lessach-Tal and over the Landschitz-Scharte or the Kaiser-Scharte, see p. 479.

Beyond Tamsweg the railway crosses the Mur to (8 M.) St. Leonhard, with an old Gothic church, follows the narrow valley, and recrosses the stream near (10½ M.) Madling. — Between (12½ M.) Thomatal (3170'; Griibi) and (13 M.) Ramingstein (3050'; Post; Bäckerwirt) we traverse a short tunnel.

About 9 M. to the W. of Thomatal (road via Pichlern and Picheldorf) is the handsome château of Moosham, the property of Count Wileczk, recently restored and fitted up with old furniture. From Moosham to Mautendorf 3 M., to St. Michael 3½ M. — From Ramingstein the interesting ascent of the Schilcherhöhe (7430') may be made in 4 hrs. (guide); descent via Inner-Krems to Kremsbrücken (p. 484), 3 hrs.

15 M. Kendlbruck. At (16½ M.) Predlitz (3035'; Steiner), the first station in Styria, we cross the Turrach; and beyond (17½ M.) Turrach (2985') we once more cross the Mur.

A road leads through the Turrach-Graben to (10 M.) Turrach (4135'; Bergmann; guide, Conrad Glanzl), with large iron-works, whence the Eisenhut (8010') may be ascended in 3½ hrs. with guide (comp. p. 523), and the Königstuhl (7645') in 4 hrs. with guide (see p. 514). From Turrach the road ascends steeply to the (4½ M.) Turracher-See (3785'; Seewirt), and then descends on the bank of the Seeschach to (7½ M.) Ebene Reichenau (3560'; Post; Schiessl) in the Gurktal, whence a road leads to the W. via Klein-Kirchheim (3520'; Dener; Huber), Radenthein (Enzhauser; Mahr), and Döbriach (2020'; Zauchner; Huber), to (18 M.) Müllstatt (p. 511).

From Ebene-Reichenau ascent of the Falkert (7470') and Moschitzen (Rödremock, 7565'), 4½ hrs. (to the W.); ascent of the Wollauer Nock (7020'), 5 hrs. (to the S.E.). Descent from the last to (2½ hrs.) Feld (p. 509) or
18 M. Einach. 20 1/2 M. Stadt (2920'); Rail. Restaurant; Post; Hofer), at the mouth of the Paalgraben (road in 5 hrs. to Fladnitz, p. 523). The valley expands and we pass the stations of Wanderitschbrücke, Caeciliabrücke, St. Lorenzen, and Kaindorf.

31 M. Murau (2610'; Rail. Restaurant; Post; Sonne; Krone), a small town (1600 inhab.) with three old churches, commanded by the castle of Ober-Murau. Pretty walks on the Kalvarienberg.

Pleasant excursions may be made hence to the (3 hrs.) Frauen-Alpe (6575'; to the S.W.; refuge-hut 1 hr. below the top) and the (2 1/2 hrs.) Steitz-Alpe (5960'; to the N.E.). — A road runs to the N.W. through the Rantenbach-Grabben and after 1 1/4 hrs. forks. The right branch leads over the Freiber-Sattel to (1 hr.) Schöder (see below). The left branch leads to (2 1/4 hrs.) Ranten (2595'); Hammerschmied and (1 1/4 hrs.) Seebach, whence a cart-track, to the right, leads via (1 1/2 hrs.) Krakaudorf (3845'; Brandl; guide, Jos. Sumann) and Krakau-Hintermühl to (1 1/4 hrs.) Krakau-Ebene (1260'; Stiegenwirt; *Tauernwirt, 1 1/2 M. farther to the W.), and thence to the (1 1/2 hrs.) picturesque Jetach-See or Etrach-See. On the Grafen Alp, 1 hr. above the lake, is the Rudolf-Schober-Haus (5745'), whence the Predigtstuhl (8350') may be ascended by experts in 4 hrs. via the Hubenbauer-Törl (comp. p. 486). Passes lead from the Rudolf-Schober-Haus over the Schimpel-Scharte to Gross-Sölk (see p. 479); from Krakau-Ebene to the N.W. through the Etrach-Tal and over the Hubenbauer-Törl (6760') to Klein-Sölk, see p. 479; through the Rantengrabhen and over the Ranten-Törl (Feldscharte; 7065'), or through the Prebergraben and over the Putzenial-Scharte (7195'), to Gröbning (p. 479); and to the W. over the Freber-Sattel (4995') to (4 hrs.) Tamsweg (see p. 485). The ascent of the *Preber (5990'); 4 1/2-5 hrs., with guide; see p. 485, easy and interesting, is made from Krakau-Ebene via the Greifner-Hütte (p. 485; 1 1/4 hr. from the Tauernwirt); or (rather fatiguing) via the Kramer Alp and Spitz Alp. The descent may be made (route marked) to (3 1/4 hrs.) Tamsweg (p. 485).

The line follows the right bank of the Mur, through a finely wooded valley, passing (35 M.) Triebendorf and the mouth of the Katsch-Tal. To the N. is the ruin of Katsch. 38 M. Frojach-Katschtal (2500'), near the village of Frojach (Schattner), with its old church.

A road runs hence to the N.W. through the pretty Katsch-Tal via Katsch (ruin, see above) and Althofen to (7 1/2 M.) St. Peter (2675'; Bräuhaus; Putzenbacher; Fleischer), a summer-resort. Roads lead hence to the E. over the Kammersberg to (6 M.) Oberwölz (p. 457), and to the W. via Petschitz and Baterdorl, at the mouth of the Katschgabren, to (4 1/2 M.) Schöder (2860'; Post; Hirsch). From Schöder through the Rantenbach-Grabhen to (2 1/2 hrs.) Murau, see above; through the Katschgraben and over the Gross-Sölk-Ebene (5810') to (3 1/2 hrs.) Gross-Sölk, see p. 479. — The Gröbner (5105'; 4 1/2 hrs., with guide) is easily ascended from St. Peter via the Hartl Alp.

Farther on we have a view of Schloss Schrattenberg (p. 522) to the E. and of the ruined Steinschloss, high up, to the right. 41 M. Teufenbach (2440'; Bleismeier; Heigl), with an interesting church and an old castle (partly restored), 2 1/4 M. to the N. of the station of St. Lambrecht (p. 522). — We cross the Mur. 42 M. Niederwölz (2430'; Rail. Restaurant; Siegl, Eichwaldner, Lechner, in the village), at the mouth of the Wölzer-Tal.
A diligence plies hence twice daily, in 1½ hr., to (5½ M.) Oberwölz (2715'; Baumer; Graggober), a small town with old churches and the château of Rottenfels. Interesting ascent of the Hohenwart (7745'; 6 hrs., with guide): through the Schützgrab, to the (3 hrs.) Steilver-Bütte (4700') and (1½ hr.) Lazern-Bütte (4769'), with a shooting-lodge; then past the (1 hr.) Fischsee to the (1½ hr.) Pößing-Sattel (6750') and the (1 hr.) summit, which affords an admirable panorama. — The ascent of the Schiessee (1465'; 3½ hrs., guide) is also attractive. — A road leads from Oberwölz to the W., over the Kammersberg (3635'), to (2 hrs.) St. Peter in the Katsch-Tal (see p. 486). — Over the Glattjoch (6520') to the Donnersbach-Tal (700 hrs.) Irnding, see p. 475.

From the (43½ M.) station of Lind a bridge crosses the Mur to the (3½ hr.) village of Scheifling, the station of which (p. 522) lies 3½ M. higher. Our railway remains on the left bank, passes under the bridge of the government-line, and reaches its terminus at (48 M.) Unzmarkt (p. 522).

89. Gratz and Environs.

Railway Stations. 1. Südbahnhof (South Station; Pl. A, 4, 5), for all trains. 2. Köflacher Bahnhof (beyond Pl. A, 5), subsidiary station for trains to Köflach and Wies. 3. Stadts-Bahnhof (Pl. D, E, 3), subsidiary station for trains to Gleisdorf and Feiring (Kaa, Budapest).

Hotels. On the right bank of the Mur, near the S. Station: *Elephant (Pl. a; C, 5), Mur-Platz 13, R. 2½-6 K., B. 80 h.; *Daniel (Pl. h; A, 5), at the S. Station, R. 2½-6 K., B. 80 h.; Grand-Hôtel Wiesler, Gries Quay, R. 2½ K.; Floriana (Pl. d; C, 5), Gries Quay 12, R. 3 K.; Drei Raben (Pl. c; B, 5), Annen-Str., 43, with garden; Deutzer, Elisabethengasse 12, very fair; Goldener Sonne, Goldener Löwe, both Mariahilf-Str.; Schwan, Annen-Str. 3. — On the left bank: *Erzherzog Johann (Pl. b; C, 5), Sack-Str., R. 2½-6 K., with a good restaurant; Grand-Hôtel Steirerhof (Pl. f; D, 5), Jakomini-Platz, R. 2½-6 K.; Deutsches Gasthaus, Elisabeth-Str.; Kaiserkrone (Pl. e; D, 4), Färbergasse 6; Goldene Birne (Pl. i; E, 5), Leonhard-Str. 80.

Cafés. Thonhof, Herrengasse; Kaiserhof, Bismarck-Platz; Union, Lichtenfelsgasse 21; *Café Wirth, in the Stadt-Park (concerts in summer); Stadt-Theater, Karl-Ludwig-Ring (Pl. D, 5), by the theatre; Promenade, Burg-Ring (Pl. D, E, 5). — On the right bank of the Mur: Goldner Helm, Mur-Platz; Oesterreichischer Hof, Annen-Str. 10. — Confectioners (ices). Stachel, Hof-gasse 5; Herzog, Sporgasse 14; Theater-Conditorei, Franzens-Platz.

Restaurants (beer). Theater-Restaurant, Karl-Ludwig-Ring 1; Neugrätz, Hammerringasse 4; Schwecher Bierhalle, Grazbachgasse; Nussdorfer Hofbräu, Kaiserfeldgasse; Wittingauer Bierhalle, Heinig-Str.; etc. — Military music several times weekly at the Annen-Säule, opposite the S. Station; Orpheum, Jacobigasse 8. — Wine. *Kleinmoscheg, Herrengasse 13; Römischer König, Sporgasse 13; Landhauskeller, Schmiedgasse. — The best Styrian wines are Lutterberger (strong), Pickere, Kerschbacher, Sandberger, and Nachtiagall. The turkeys and capons of Styria are highly esteemed.

Baths. Military Swimming Bath, above the Ferdinand-Brücke (Pl. C, 3); Kodelka’s swimming and other baths, Teglohtfgasse 3; Förster, Lichtenfelsgasse 9 (Pl. E, 4).

Theatres. Theater am Franzens-Platz (Pl. 11; D, 4), dramas and comedies; Stadt-Theater (Pl. D, E, 5), Karl-Ludwig-Ring, operas and dramas.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 5), Neutorgasse 44a.

Cabs. Two-horse, 1 K. for the first 1½ hr., 1 K. 60 h. for 1 hr., 40 h. for each additional 4½ hr.; one-horse, 60 h. for the first 1½ hr., 1 K. for the first 1½ hr., 1 K. 60 for 1 hr., 40 h. for each additional 4½ hr. — To or from the South Station: middle of the town, one-horse 1 K. 40 h., two-horse 2 K.; Mur suburb (right bank) 1 K. or 1 K. 60 h. — For half-a-day, for
drives within a radius of 5 M., forenoon 5 or 6, afternoon 6 or 8 K.; whole day 9 or 14 K. — Omnibuses ply to every part of the environs.


Gratz (1135'), the capital of Styria, with about 149,000 inhab. and a garrison of 5165 men, picturesquely situated on both banks of the Mur, which is crossed by seven bridges, is one of the pleasantest and healthiest of the Austrian provincial capitals, and is the residence of numerous retired officers and civilians. On the left bank lies the Inner Town, adjoined on the S. by the Jakomini Suburb, on the N. by Geidorf; on the right bank are Lend and Gries.

The chief connection between the centre of the town and the principal railway station is offered by the Franz Karl Bridge (Pl. C, 5), built in 1891, with bronze figures of Austria and Styria, by Brandstetter, on the central buttresses, handsome candelabra surmounted by eagles, and a tasteful iron balustrade.

In the Haupt-Platz (Pl. C, D, 4) is the handsome Rathaus (Pl. 10), a German Renaissance building erected in 1892 by Wielemanns and Reuter. The staircase is decorated with a fresco by Scholz, representing Gratz in 1635. The Council Room contains a Court Scene of 1478, by N. Strobel. — In front of the Rathaus rises a bronze Statue of Archduke John (d. 1859), by Pönninger.

In the Franzens-Platz (Pl. D, 4), to the N.E., is the Theatre of that name (Pl. 11), in front of which stands a bronze Statue of Emperor Francis I. (Pl. 2), by Marchesi (1841). Adjoining the theatre is the old Imperial Palace, now occupied by municipal offices, with a curious spiral staircase at the end of the first court.

The Gothic Cathedral (Pl. 5; D, 5), of 1449-62 (the copper roof of the tower added in 1663), has an interesting W. Portal.

Interior. The high-altar-piece in the choir, representing the Miracles of St. Ägidius, is by Jos. Flurer. On the wall is a votive painting by Peter de Pomis, representing the Archduke Charles II. with his family before the crucifix and the Virgin. To the right and left of the approach to the choir are marble pedestals supporting two ebony reliquaries, brought from Italy in 1617. The six small "Reliefs in ivory, choice Italian works of the 16th cent., represent the triumphs of Love, Innocence, Death, etc. (from Petrarch's 'I Trionfi').

The Mausoleum (Pl. 8), adjoining the cathedral, was built by Emp. Ferdinand II. (d. 1637), who sought refuge in Gratz at the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War. The vault contains his tomb and that of his wife Maria Anna.

The Landhaus (Pl. D, 5), or Hall of the Estates, in the Herren- gasse, the busiest street in the town, was erected in the Renaissance style in the 16th century. Interesting portal with two bal-
conies, to the right of which is a curious painted notice of 1588, cautioning those who enter against quarrelling or ‘drawing their daggers or bread-knives’.

The first court, with the arcades (new cloister of 1890) and a finely-executed fountain in cast and wrought iron of the 16th cent., is particularly pleasing. Memorial tablet to Johann Kepler, the astronomer. *Ritter- saal* and *Landtags-Saal* (‘Hall of the Diet’) in the interior.

The interesting old *Landes-Zeughaus*, or *Arsenal* (erected in 1640-44), adjoining the Landhaus on the S., is maintained in exactly the same condition as it was 250 years ago. (Admission daily 10-2, 60 h.; Sun. free.)

Farther on, to the left, is the Parish Church (Pl. D, 5), a late-Gothic edifice of the 15th cent., containing an Assumption by Tintoretto. At the end of the Herrengasse is the tasteful *Auersperg Fountain* (Pl. 1; D, 5).

The Joanneum (Pl. D, 5), founded in 1811 by Archduke John, now includes two buildings (separated by a garden) occupied by various collections. In the old Joanneum (Rauergasse 10) are the *Natural History Museum* and the *Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities* (daily, 10-12, 40 h.; Sun. free). The *Library*, consisting of over 140,000 vols., is accommodated in a new building; on the first floor is an exhibition of rare books, etc. (adm. 10-1 and 4-7). The *Museum*, built in the baroque style by Gunolt in 1895, contains an interesting *Historical and Industrial Collection* and the *Collection of Paintings and Engravings* (adm. Sun. 10-1 free, Thurs. 10-2, 1 K., other days 9-1, 50 h.).

Opposite, in the Neutorgasse, is the *Post & Telegraph Office* (Pl. C, 5), a handsome Renaissance building by Fr. Setz. Adjoining, on the Stadt-Quai, rise the *Law Courts* (Pl. 9; C, 5), built by Wielemanns and Reuter.

Between the inner town and the former suburbs is the *Stadt-Park*, 30 acres in area, with the *Stadt-Theater* and charming grounds, adorned with a *Bust of Schiller* by Gasser, the ‘*Waldlilie*’ (a bronze figure by Brandstetter, illustrating a novel by Rosegger), marble statues of *Count Alexander Anton Auersperg* (Anastasius Grün, d. 1876) and of *Robert Hamerling* (d. 1889), the poets, by Kundmann, and the handsome bronze *Franz-Josef’s-Brunnen*, by Durenne of Paris.

In the Glacis-Str. is the *Leech-Kirche* (Pl. E, 4), an interesting Gothic church of the 13th cent., with an altar-piece of the Cologne School, a graceful tabernacle of 1499, and old stained glass. — The Harrachgasse leads to the E. to the *University Buildings* (Pl. E, 3), erected in 1890-95 by Köchlin, with the *University Library* (150,000 vols.), at the back. — The *Technical High School* (Pl. E, 5) occupies an imposing Renaissance edifice (1888) in the Rechbauer-Strasse, on the S.E. side of the park. — The *Herz-Jesu-Kirche* (Pl. F, 5), in the Naglergasse, with a tower 360' in height, is a handsome modern Gothic building.

The *Schlossberg* (1545; Pl. C, D, 3, 4) towers above the town. The fortifications, constructed in the 15th cent. to protect the town
against the Turks, were blown up by the French in 1809 in consequence of the armistice, after they had been successfully defended for four weeks by a garrison of 500 Austrians against 3000 French under General Macdonald. Halfway up, on the E. side, opposite the chalet (restaurant) is a Statue of General Welden (d. 1853), the originator of the promenades. On the S. slope are a quaint Clock Tower (50' high) and the Türken-Brunnen (300' deep). On the upper platform (restaurant) are a Belfry, 60' high, and four topographical indicators. The noble View from the castle-hill is justly celebrated. The valley of the Mur and the populous basin, surrounded by mountains of beautiful form, present a most picturesque scene. To the N. rises the Schöckel, N.W. the Alps of Upper Styria, S.W. the chain of the Schwanberg Alps, S. the Bacher Mts.

A Cable Tramway ascends the Schlossberg in 3 min. from No. 37 Franz Josef Quai (Pl. C, 4); fares, up 40, down 20 h., monthly ticket 4 K. The line is 230 yds. long and ascends at a gradient of 60:100. — Pedestrians ascend (20 min.) from the W. side of the Karmeliter-Platz (guide-board). On the N. side the hill is ascended from the Wickenburggasse (Pl. C, 3).

ENVIRONS. About 1 M. to the N.E. of the Stadt-Park (tramway, see p. 468) is the *Hilmeiteich (Pl. F, 2), with pleasure-grounds (restaurant) and a large pond (boats for hire). The Hilmearte (10 min.) affords an extensive view (belvedere-tower 98' high; 183 steps; adm. 20 h.).

The following short excursion is recommended: starting from the Geldorf-Platz (Pl. D, 3), we follow the Körblergasse, Rosenberggasse, and Panoramagasse, and ascend the Rosenberg (1570') past the Rose Inn as far as the (1 hr.) Staffbauer Inn (1570'). Thence we ascend the (1/4 hr.) Plate (2135'), an admirable point of view (belvedere-tower 53' high); then descend to the church of (1/2 hr.) Maria-Grün (1460; inn), and proceed by the finely situated Sanatorium Mariagrün and the Kallenbrunn Inn to the (35 min.) Hilmeiteich (see above). — Other excursions, on the left bank of the Mur: to Steinberg (2 hrs.), with a splendid outlook on the mountains of the Carinthian frontier; to the château of Lustbühel (1 hr.), on the Ruckerberg (restaurant), and on to Höntal (1/2 hr.), returning by the Riesberg; via Andritz to the Andritz-Ursprung (2 hrs.); Maria-Trost (1840); Restaurant Weitzer; Pobehaim; Moschitz), a pilgrimage-church (1/2 hr.; or 1/4 hr. by electric tramway. p. 438). On the right bank of the Mur: the château and hydropathic of Eggenberg (3/4 hr.); by the ruin of Gösting (1 hr.; near which is the Jungfernsprung, rising abruptly from the Mur) to (1 hr.) Thal (Kirchenmichael Inn); Plabutsch (2410'), with an excellent view from the Fürstenwarte (2 hrs., via Algersdorf or via Eggenberg); Judendorf-Strassengel, the first station of the Vienna railway (p. 451; a walk of 2 hrs.), and thence to the (1 hr.) Frauenkogel (view-tower; 2440'); St. Oswald (1840'; Fleischhauer), charmingly situated, via Plankenwart in 2 hrs.

The *Buchkogel (2150'); 21/2 hrs. to the S.W., may be reached by driving as far as the (41/2 M.) Martins-Brunnen or Bründl (‘Inn) in 3/4 hr., and walking thence to the top in 1 hr. more by a marked path passing St. Martin, with its old château. Refreshments at the forester's, 10 min. below the top. On the summit is the Rudolfs-Warte, a belvedere 36' in height. The View embraces the broad valley of the Mur; N., Gratz, the pilgrimagechurch of Maria-Trost, and the Schöckel; N.W., the Upper Styrian Mts. (Hochschwab); W., the Schwanberg Alps; S., the Bacher Mts.

The *Schöckel (4745'; 41/2-5 hrs.) is most easily ascended from Bad Radegund (2340'; Hydropathic, with numerous villas, R. 2-4, D. 2, board 4-5 K.), at the S.E. base of the mountain (12 M. distant, road through the Anngrogren; omnibus twice daily in 3 hrs., fare 3 K.). Thence by the marked Jäger-Stieg to the (11/4 hr.) upper Schöckel-Kreuz (3898'), and towards the left to the (3/4 hr.) Semriacher-Hütte (4430'; r.f.mts.) and the (1/2 hr.) Stubenberg-Haus of the Styrian Alpine Club (inn; telephone to
Gratz), 10 min. below the top. Extensive view (panorama by Presuhn).

Direct ascent from the (2 hrs.) Andrits-Ursprung (see p. 490) via (2 hr.) Buch and the (1 hr.) Göstinger Alp-Hütte (right). to the (20 min.) saddle (view to the N.) and the (1/2 hr.) summit. From the saddle we may descend to the N.W. to (1 1/2 hr.) Semriach (Lur Grotto, see p. 450), whence a road leads via the Toschen to (1 1/2 hr.) Peggau (p. 450).

To Tobelbad, 7 1/2 hr. to the S.W., either by the road via Strassgang (carr. and pair in 1 hr.) or by train (see below) to (23 min.) Premstdtten, and thence on foot to the (1/2 hr.) baths (*Kurhaus; Königsdbrunn), prettily situated among pine-woods.

From Gratz to Köflach, 25 1/2 M., railway in 1 1/2 hr. (comp. Map, p. 520). The line, constructed for the coal-traffic, descends the broad valley of the Mur, nearly due S. via (4 1/2 M.) Strassgang to (7 1/2 M.) Premstdtten (to the Tobelbad, see above), where it turns to the N.W. into the valley of the Kainach, and ascends past (10 M.) Lieboch and a number of unimportant stations. From (25 1/2 M.) Köflach (1450'; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms; *Bräuhaus), with coal-mines, a road leads to the N.W. over the Stubalp-Sattel (6090'; inn) to Weisskirchen and (10 hrs.) Judenburg (p. 521), in the upper valley of the Mur. Another route leads to the S.W. via Edelschrot, Pak, and the Vier Tore (4810') to (10 hrs.) Wolfsberg (p. 502).

From Gratz to Klagenfurt via Schwanberg. Railway in 2 1/4 hrs. to (41 1/2 M.) Wies; then carriage-road to (15 M.) Wuchern-Mahrenberg. — At (10 M.) Lieboch (see above) our line diverges to the left from the Köflach line and leads via Lannach, Preding-Wieselsdorf (branch-line to Stains, 7 M.), and Gross-Florian to (29 M.) Deutsch-Landsberg (1220'; Fritzberg; Treiber; *Stelzer), a prettily-situated village with an old château. We next pass the handsome château of Hellenegg, the property of Prince Francis Liechtenstein. 34 M. Schwanberg; the village (Grasser; Neuwirt; Mollak) lies 3 M. to the W. (omnibus 4 times daily in 3/4 hr.). The next stations are St. Martin-Weisberg and Pölfing-Brunn. 41 1/2 M. Wies (1120'; Kurz), the terminus of the line, pleasantly situated on the Weisse Sulm with iron-works and forges, commanded by the old castle of Burgrastl. — We now follow the road towards the S.W. to (3 M.; diligence thrice daily in 60 min.) Eibiswald (1190'; Gensinger), with iron-works, and ascend thence by a steep but well-kept road over the Radlberg (2200'; inn), which commands a fine view. The road then descends the valley of the Drave to (11 M.) Mahrenberg (1220'; Lukas; Bräu), a straggling village, with a château and a ruined monastery, from which we cross the Drave by means of a ferry to (1 1/2 M.) the railway-station of Wuchern (p. 501). To prevent disappointment, travellers coming from Klagenfurt should order carriages at Mahrenberg beforehand (to Wies 12-14 K.).

The Schwanberg Alps attract many excursionists from Gratz (guide, not necessary, Ant. Feierl at Schwanberg). We take the train as far as Deutsch-Landsberg (see above), cross the Lassnit, and ascend to the right via (2 1/2 hrs.) Trachütten (3265'; inn) and the Parfeb Inn (3245'; fine view) to (1 1/2 hr.) St. Maria or Glashütten (4180'; inn). Thence we follow the road to the right to the (1 1/4 hr.) Weineben Saddle (4465'), the boundary between Styria and Carinthia, and skirt the fence to the left (footpath) and along the E. slope of the Brandhöhe (6100') and Moschkgel (6285') to the (1 hr.) depression between the Hühnerstüten and the Moschkgel, in which a little below us is, (1 hr.) the Grillitsch-Hütte (5725'; plain inn). From this point we mount in 1 1/2 hr. more, through the Große Kar, to the summit of the Koralpe or Große Speikkogel (7025'), the highest peak of the Schwanberg Alps. The Koralpen-Haus (6435'; inn), 1 1/2 hr. from the top, is on W. side. View to the W. of the Lavant-Tal, Klagenfurt with its lakes, and Villach; part of Carinthia, the Gross-Glockner, Gross-Venediger; N., the Hochschwab, Schöckel, and Gratz; S., the Ms. of Carniola; E., over Gleichenberg and Riegersburg to Hungary and Croatia. — Descent on the E. side via the Brendl-Hütte to (4 1/2 hrs.) Schwanberg (see above); on the W. via the Hipt-Hütten or through the Pomsgraben to (4 hrs.) Wolfsberg (p. 502), or via the Kolitsitzer Alp and Gemersdorf to (4 hrs.) St. Andrä (p. 502).
90. From Gratz to Trieste.


Gratz, see p. 487. — 3½ M. Puntigam. On the hill to the right stands the château of Premstätten (p. 491). 6 M. Abtissendorf; 8 M. Kalsdorf. Beyond (12 M.) Werndorf, on a hill to the left, above the Mur, is Schloss Weisseneck. Near (15 M.) Wildon (980'; Stifts Inn) the Kainach is crossed; on the height is the ruined castle of Ober-Wildon ('Heidenturm'; 1480'; restaurant and fine view). At (17½ M.) Lebring the Lassnitz-Tal, and near (22½ M.) Leibnitz (885') the valley of the Sulm (p. 491) open on the right. Between these valleys rises the vine-clad Sausal-Gebirge. 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 Seggau, 1½ M. to the W. of Leibnitz, contains a collection of Roman inscriptions.

The train crosses the Sulm and approaches the Mur. 26½ M. Ehrenhausen (845'), with a château of Baroness Salvi on a wooded height to the right, adjoining which is the dome-covered burial-chapel of the princes of Eggenberg. — 29 M. Spielfeld, with a château of Baron Bruck.

The train quits the Mur, turns to the S. into the Windisch-Büheln, a range of hills separating the Mur and Drave, and penetrates the watershed (974') by the Egidi Tunnel (200 yds.; station). Near (36½ M.) Pössnitz it crosses the Pössnitz-Tal by a viaduct of 64 arches, 700 yds. in length; it then pierces the Posruck by means of the Leitersberg Tunnel (725 yds.) and descends to —

41 M. Marburg (885'; Rail. Restaurant; *Hôtel Meran; *Mohr; *Erzherzog Johann; good restaurant at the Casino), a town with 24,600 inhab., picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Drave, at the foot of the Posruck. The Tegetthoff-Platz is embellished with a statue of Admiral Tegetthoff (1827-1871), the hero of Lissa, who was a native of Marburg. Adjacent to the N. is the Stadt-Park, with monuments to Emperor Joseph II. and Archduke John. Marburg is the centre of the Styrian fruit and wine cultivation. In the suburb of St. Magdalena, on the right bank, are the extensive workshops of the 'Südbahn'.

The (25 min.) Kalvarienberg and the (1½ hr.) Pyramidenberg afford a fine survey of the town and environs. — Pleasant excursion to the N.W. to (2 hrs.) St. Urban (1550'; inn), a pilgrimage-church with an extensive view (driving is practicable as far as the foot of the mountain, the ascent of which is easily accomplished in ¾ hr.). — To (9 M.) St. Wolfgang am Bacher (3400'), to the S.W., another interesting excursion (refreshments and beds at the forester's).

From Marburg to Villach and Franzensfeste, see RR. 91, 74.

The train crosses the Drave by a long bridge; on the right bank the Villach line diverges here (p. 501). A broad plain is now traversed; to the right, at the foot of the Bacher-Gebirge, is the
château of Haus am Bacher. 48½ M. Kraniehsfeld; 52 M. Pragerhof (Buffet), the junction for Budapest (see Baedeker's Austria & Hungary). The train enters a hilly district and passes through two tunnels. 56½ M. Windisch-Feistritz, 2 M. to the S.E. of the village. — 61 M. Pöllschach (860'; Baumann, at the station; Post, in the village), at the N.W. base of the Wotsch (3215'; ascended via St. Nikolai in 2½ hrs.; fine view).

A railway runs from Pöllschach to the W., vià Heiligengeist and Gattersdorf, to (9½ M.; 1 hr.) Gonobitz (1090'; Hirsch), a pleasant little wine-growing town, with two châteaux of Prince Windischgrätz.

71 M. Ponigt; 73½ M. Grobelno.

Branch Railway (18 M., in 1½ hr.) to Rohitsch, vià St. Martin, Möstin, and (13½ M.) Rohitsch-Sauerbrunn, with renowned springs containing sulphate of soda (600 R. at 1½-12 K.). About 4½ M. farther to the E., on the Sottla or Sattlbach, which here forms the frontier of Croatia, lies Markt Rohitsch (Post), at the foot of the conical *Donatiberg (2895), the Mons Claudius of the Romans (ascended via St. Georgen in 2½ hrs.; splendid view). About 8 min. below the summit is the Fröhlich-Hütte (2585).

76 M. St. Georgen; 79½ M. Storè, with several foundries. An extensive view of the Sanntal, a hilly, well-cultivated, and populous plain, bounded by the Steiner Alps (p. 494), is now suddenly disclosed.

82½ M. Cilli (790'; *Stadt Wien, R. 3-4 K.; *Erzherzog Johann, R. 2-4 K.; Höt. Terschkézum Weissen Ochsen; Mohr), a pleasant old town with 6713 inhab., founded by the Emperor Claudius (Colonia Claudia Celeia), attracts visitors by the picturesqueness of its environs and its river-baths in the Sann (temperature in summer 71-81° Fahr.). The Museum contains some interesting Roman antiquities (Thurs. & Sun. 10-12; at other times on application). On the right bank of the Sann is the pretty Stadt-Park (Restaurant Waldhaus).

The (20 min.) Josefiberg (984') commands a charming view. A still finer point is the (5½ hr.) Laisberg (1545'; inn), ascended from the Waldhaus Restaurant (see above) in 35 minutes. On the wooded Schlossberg (1350'; 1 hr.) stands the ruin of Ober-Cilli (restaurant).

Pleasant excursions may be made from Cilli by Hohenegg and Schloss Sternstein to (12 M.) Gonobitz (see above); vià Hohenegg (diligence daily in 3½ hrs.) to (13 M.) Weitenstein; to (6 M.) Deutschenthal, in the Sanntal, with a large china and earthenware manufactory; and to the top of the Dostberg (2750'; 2 hrs.), which commands a good view.

The Baths of Neuhaus (1160'; *Kurhaus), frequented chiefly by ladies, lie 10½ M. to the N.W. of Cilli, on the spur of the Bacher-Gebirge (diligence twice daily in 2 hrs., vià Hohenegg and Neukirchen). The thermal water resembles that of Pfäfers in Switzerland. Charming environs, and beautiful walks in every direction, particularly to the (½ hr.) ruined Schlangenbury (1890), with a picturesque and extensive view.

From Cilli to Wöllan, 23½ M., branch-railway in 2 hrs. The line runs to the N.W. through the fertile Sanntal vià Sachsenfeld to (8½ M.) St. Peter (inn), with stalactite caverns. To the left, beyond the Sann, is Schloss Pragwalt, to the right is Schloss Strausnegg. The railway proceeds in the gradually narrowing valley to (11 M.) Heilenstein-Frasslau and (15 M.) Riezdorf (1035'; *Post), situated on the Pak, near its confluence with the Sann. (To Prassberg, see p. 494.) We then traverse the narrow Pakgraben to (21 M.) Schönstein (1205'; Bresnig), a prettily situated village (2½ M. to
the N. W. is Bad Topolschitz, with a well-managed sanatorium), and via (21 1/2 M.) Hundsdorf to (23 1/2 M.) Wöllan (1305; "Inn", with its large château (picturesque view from the terrace). About 6 M. to the N. on the Unter-Drauburg line (p. 501) is the interesting Hudukuka-Klamm (inaccessible).

The *Steiner or Sanntaler Alpen form the S. E. portion of the Carinthian Alps, situated on the frontier of Carinthia, Carniola, and Styria. They present many beautiful and interesting points, and are well worthy of a visit. The inhabitants are Slavonic (Slovenians), but most of the innkeepers and guides speak German. — From Cilli we go by railway to (15 M., in 1 1/4 hr.) Rietzsdorf (see p. 493), whence a road (diligence twice daily to Oberburg) leads to (5 M.) Prassberg (1140'; Post; Krone). The ascent of the Beta Peč (5104'; 3 1/4 hrs.; fine view) is made hence via the (3 hrs.) Prassburger-Hütte (7690'; inn in summer), situated 3 1/4 hr. below the summit. About 7 1/2 M. to the N. is the Lieptal-Ursprung, in an imposing rocky gorge. — The road proceeds via Rietz and Frattmannsdorf to (14 1/2 M.) Laufen (1385'; Petek; Pfudernik), lying in a wide basin, and to (21 1/2 M.) Leutsch or Leutsdorfer (1705'; "H. Raducha, R. 70-1 K. 20 h.; guide, Franz Deschmann), picturesquely situated at the influx of the Leutsch into the Sann. The Raducha (5775'), a good point of view, may be ascended hence in 4 1/2-5 hrs. (guide 5 K.). A finer point is the "Oistrica (7710'), which commands a superb view (7 1/2-8 hrs., guide 12 K.; not difficult for adepts). The good path leads chiefly through wood to the Planinšek (3565'; good night-quarters), a large and prettily situated farm-house, 2 1/4 hrs. from Leutsch. Thence we may proceed via the Alp Vodou (5150') to the (2 hrs.) Kocbek-Hütte (5325'; inn in summer) and thence to the (2 hrs.) summit. Or we proceed via the Alp Vodou and the Vodotočnik Alp to the (3 1/4 hrs.) Korošica-Hütte (5930'; provision-depôt), and in 1 3/4 hr. more to the narrow arête of the summit. A third route, diverging to the left from the Sulzbach road 1 M. to the N. of Leutsch, ascends to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Leutsccher-Hütte (5075') and thence along the S. slope of the Veliki vrh (6990') to the (1 1/4 hr.) Kocbek-Hütte. A fourth route (interesting and free from danger for adepts with steady heads) from the Gabelwirt (see below) ascends the picturesque Roban-Tal and then by a well protected rocky path leads up to the Kocbek-Hütte. — The descent via the Skarje-Sattel (6900') to the Klemenšek-Alp (3920') and the Logar-Tal is steep and toilsome (3 1/2 hrs. to the Logartal-Haus, see below). Or we may descend to the S. from the Korošica-Hütte to the Beta-Tal and through the Feistriz-Graben to (5 1/2 hrs.) Stein (p. 497).

At Leutsch the Sanntal turns to the N. At the (25 min.) Logarfels the road crosses to the left bank; beyond the (40 min.) Nadel Ipla (1803'), near which is an intermittent spring, it returns to the right bank, and soon reaches the (1/2 hr.) Gabelwirt (a spring), at the mouth of the Roban-Tal, with the Oistrica in the background. On the left bank is situated (1 hr.) Sulzbach (2170'; Herle; Sturm). Interesting excursion hence to the Logar-Tal. In 1 1/4 hr. we reach the Logar-Bauer (2240'), near which the Sann, after pursuing a subterranean course for some distance, appears above ground; then (1/2 hr.) the Logartal-Haus of the Cilli Alpine Club (2485'; inn, open in winter also). The Logar-Tal is a basin 5 M. long and 1 1/2 M. broad, the head of which is enclosed by a huge amphitheatre of dolomites, extending from the Oistrica to the Rinka. The route (guide advisable, Joh. Kramer of Sulzach, Joh. Piskernik of the Logartal-Haus) ascends from the Logartal-Haus for 1 1/2 hr. more, partly through wood, past the Logar- Alpe, to the Rinka Fall (3970'), a fine cascade of the Sann. Thence we continue to the right, ascending a zigzag path (indicated by marks) to the (1 1/2 hr.) Source of the Sann, and to the (1/4 hr.) Okreid-Hütte (4520'; inn in summer), amid grand scenery (N. the Merzlagona, W. the Rinka, S. the Brana, S.E. the Baba and Oistrica). The Rinka (3000'; 3 hrs., via the Rinkator) and the Brana (7310'; 8 hrs., over the Steiner-Sattel may be ascended from this point (neither difficult for adepts; guide 6 K.); the

† In the Slovenian dialect c is pronounced like ts, č like tsh, š like s, z like sh, and v like u.
Baba, or Planjava (7845'); 4 hrs., over the Steiner-Sattel; guide 7 K.), and the Merzlaga, (7245'); 3 1/2 hrs., over the Sanntaler-Sattel) are more difficult.
— From the Logartal-Haus via the Klopein-Alp to the Santein-Sattel (6980'), 4 hrs.; thence to the left to the (1 hr.) top of the Oistrica (7710'); guide 8, with descent to Leutsch 10 K.). — An interesting route (for experienced climbers only) leads from Okresel across the Steiner-Sattel (6165'; refuge-hut), between the Bruna and the Baba, to the (4 hrs.) Ursic-Bauer (1940') and through the Feistritz-Graben to (3 hrs.) Stein (see p. 497). — From Okresel across the Sanntaler Sattel (6970') to Ouer-Seeland (Stuller Inn) 5 hrs., by a marked path (for experts only; with guide); less difficult via the Sanntaler Sattel and Vellacher Koena to (1 1/2 hrs.) Bad Vellach (p. 501).

From the North-East the direct route to Sulzbach is from Pravati (p. 503; carr. from G. Uranselek): road to (12 M.) Schwarzenbach (p. 503); thence along the Missbach to (2 1/2 hrs.) St. Jakob (rustic inn) and over the Kropinei-Sattel (4415') to (2 1/2 hrs.) Sulzbach; or (less interesting) across the Wistra-Sattel (4125') to (5 hrs.; guide 6 K.) Sulzbach. — From the North-West, an easy route from Eisenkappel (p. 503): we follow the Vellach road to the S. for 1 M., then diverge to the left through the Remschensig-Graben, and after 1 1/2 hr. enter a gorge on the right and ascend to the (1 1/2 hr.) shrine of St. Leonhard. The shortest route from this point is by a footpath to the left, ascending to the (1 1/2 hr.) church of St. Leonhard (4360'); rustic inn) and the (1 1/2 hr.) Leonhard-Sattel (4715') whence the Uschova (W. peak, 6235') may be ascended in 1 1/2 hr. by adepts, with guide; descent to (20 min.) Heitigfeist (4090') and (1 1/2 hr.) Sulzbach. Or, instead of turning to the left by the shrine of St. Leonhard, we may proceed straight on to the (3/4 hr.) Pastirk-Sattel (4675'), whence a good path descends past the Pastirkhof into the (1 hr.) Jeserita-Tal and either to the left to the (50 min.) Logartal-Haus, or to (1 1/2 hr.) Sulzbach (guide 6 K.). — From Bad Vellach (p. 504): a path (red markers) diverges to the right from the Eisenkappel road at the Christoph Rock, 1 M. to the N., and ascends past the (3/4 hr.) large farm of Paulic (fine cliff-scenery in a wooded gorge 3/4 M. to the N.) to the (1 hr.) Paulic-Sattel (4390'), with a fine view (still finer from the Paulicova Stena, 5435', 3/4 hr. to the S.). It then descends through wood, past the (1 hr.) Schibova-Bauer (3410') to the (1 1/4 hr.) Logartal-Haus or to (1 1/2 hr.) Sulzbach.

From the South: railway from Laibach to (11/4 M.; 1 1/2 hr.) Stein (p. 497; guide, Mich. Ursic, Lorenz Potochnik). Three routes lead hence to Sulzbach. The longest and least interesting is the road via the Cerna-Sattel (2960') and Oberburg (Joschk) to (18 M.) Laufen (p. 494). The pleasantest is the footpath via (6 hrs.) Leutch; from Stein, we ascend the road between (3 1/2 hrs.) Cerna Dolini, then follow the Cernbach to the (1 1/2 hr.) Krainski-Rak saddle (3830'), the boundary between Carniola and Styria, and descend to Podwoloteg (215'), and through the Leutsch-Tal to (2 1/2 hrs.) Leutsch. The third route leads via Strein through the picturesque Feistritz-Tal, past the curious natural bridge of Predasel (680 high) and the Source of the Feistritz, to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Ursic-Bauer (1940'; inn in summer). It then crosses the Steiner-Sattel (6165'); steady head required to (3 hrs.) Okresel (p. 494); or from Ursic we may ascend (marked club-path) to the (3 hrs.) Leko-Hutte on the Kanker-Sattel (5905'), ascent hence of the Grintove in 2 hrs., of the Sutna in 3 hrs., see pp. 504, 505) and descend to the Poschner Inn (p. 504). — The Oistrica (7710'; 5 1/2-6 hrs.; with guide) is ascended from the Ursic-Bauer by a route leading through the Bela Dolina to the (4 hrs.) Korofica-Hutte (5930'), which is 1 1/2 hr. from the top (p. 494).

Beyond Cilli the train crosses the Sann twice, and enters the picturesque ravine of this river. Several of the hills are crowned with churches and chapels. — 89 M. Markt Tuffer (760'), situated at the foot of the dolomitic Humberg (1920'), with the Franz-Josefs-Bad and a ruined chateau.
The Kaiser-Franz-Josefs-Bad, on the right bank of the Sann, possesses three warm springs (95-102°), resembling those at Gastein and Pfäfers. Visitors received at the *Kurhaus (R. 2½ K.; pleasant grounds) and at the lodging-houses Herrenhaus, Zum Flößer, Zur Brücke, and others.

93 M. Römerbad (690'; Post, at the station); opposite are the celebrated baths of that name, Slav. Teplitza (i.e. 'warm bath'; 98½°), the thermal springs of which were known to the Romans, with several *Kurhäuser (200 R. at 1-6 K.), charmingly situated in a large park (visitors' tax for a stay of more than 7 days 7, music tax 5 K.).

A pleasant excursion may be made to the park (rare conifers) of the small château of Weichsstein, overlooking the Save, 2½ M. below Steinbrück, and beyond the village of Ratschach (carr. from Römerbad in 1½ hr., 10 K.). — Through the Graschnitz-Tal, diverging from the valley of the Sann, with remarkable dolomite rocks, to Gairock, with its castle and waterfall, 12 M. from Römerbad (carr. in 2 hrs., 14 K.), etc.

98 M. Steinbrück (665'; *Rail. Restaurant, with rooms, D. 2¼ K.), an increasing place on the Save or Sau, which here unites with the Sann, is the junction for Agram (see Baedeker's Austria).

To the W. is the long ridge of the Kumberg (4000'), which may be ascended in 3½ hrs. (marked path). On the summit, are two churches (quarters at the sextons').

The train now follows the narrow valley of the Save, enclosed by lofty and precipitous limestone cliffs. 102½ M. Hrastnig; 105½ M. Triľáš (700'), with one of the most important coal-mines in Austria (yielding from 500,000 to 600,000 tons of coal annually), or rather a coal-quarry, as the operations are carried on above ground. The seam is 65-80' thick, but where it has been displaced or folded over by a convulsion of nature it measures twice or thrice that thickness. — 108½ M. Sago; 113½ M. Sava (810').

The valley now expands. Beyond (118 M.) Littai the Save is crossed by an iron bridge, and the train passes through a short tunnel. To the right is Schloss Poganek. 122½ M. Kresnits; 126 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, which it crosses at (132½ M.) Saltoch. The lofty mountains towards the N.W. are the Steiner Alps, with the Grintovec (p. 504).

137 M. Laibach (940'; Rail. Restaurant; Grand-Hôtel Union; *Elephant, R. 2½-5 K.; Hôtel Lloyd, R. 1½-2½ K.; Stadt Wien, R. 2½ K.; Hôtel Südbahnhof, at the station; Casino Restaurant), Slovenish Ljubljana, the capital of Carinthia, with 36,500 inhab. (majority Slovenes), is situated on the Laibach. The town was much injured by an earthquake in 1895, but has since been rebuilt. The old Schloss towering above the town is now a prison; the tower commands a beautiful view. The Cathedral, in the Italian style, is adorned with stucco mouldings and frescoes by Quaglio (1708). The Landes-Museum (Sun. 10-12 and Thurs. 2-4 free; other times 60 h.) contains interesting mineralogical and archaeological collections (including lacustrine remains from Carniola and Roman antiquities found in the environs). The Stern-Allee is adorned with a bronze Bust of Marshal Radetsky, by Fernkorn.
Pleasant walk through Lattermann's Allée, an avenue with beautiful old chestnuts, to the (3/4 M.) park and château of Trevi, commanding a charming view (*Restaurant Schweizerhaus) and to (3/4 M.) Unter-Rosenbach (café), both favourite resorts. Thence through wood to (20 min.) Ober-Rosenbach (1280'; inn), with fine view. — Longer excursions: to the E. by the Laibach-Tal via (3 M.) Kaltenbrunn, with its pretty park and waterfalls, to the (1 1/2 M.) paper-mill of Josefthal. — To the S.E. via the Golove (1435') and the ridge of the Doljshrub (1949') to (7 1/2 M.) Laverca (see below), a pretty woodland walk (marked path). — The Grosse Gallenberg (Smarra Gora, 2200') is ascended in 1 1/4 hr. from Stat. Vižmarje (p. 526); splendid view from the summit (inn). — To the St. Katharinaberg (2335'), a grassy cone with inn and fine view in the Billichgraz Mts., marked path in 2 hrs. from Zwischenwässern (p. 526), via St. Margareten or via St. Jakob. The Gernada (2955'), an interesting dolomite peak, with views, is ascended from St. Katharina in 1 1/2 hr.; descent to (1 hr.) Billichgraz (omn. every afternoon to Laibach in 3 1/4 hrs.) or to (2 1/2 hrs.) Bischofack (p. 526). — Ascent of the Krimberg (3630'), 5 1/4 hrs.: road to (7 1/2 M.) Brunndorf, and thence by a path (generally good), via Iggdorf and Oberiggy, to the (3 hrs.) summit (extensive panorama).

From Laibach to Stein, 1 1/2 M., railway in 1 1/4 hr. From (7 M.) Trieste the attractive ascent of the Uranča (3100'; fine view) may be made in 1 1/2 hr. — 8 1/2 M. Domschale; 10 1/2 M. Jarsche-Mannsburg; 11 M. Homey. — 14 1/2 M. Stein (1335'; *Fischer: Roda; Kenda), a small town charmingly situated on the Feistritz and adapted for a stay of some time (*Kurhaus and Hydro-palätic). On a steep slope to the S. is the ruin of Kleinfeste (views), below which is a little church of the 12th cent., with three chapels built one on the top of the other. Hence to the *Feistritz-Grabern and to the Steiner Alps, see p. 496.

From Laibach to Gottschee, 47 M., railway in 3 hrs., via Laverca, St. Marein-Sap, Grosslupp (branch to Strascha, 381/2 M.), Zobelsberg, Gutenfeld, Gross-Luschitz, and Reifnitz. — 47 M. Gottschee (1545'; Post; Stadt Triest), a German-speaking town (2200 inh.) in the Karst, has deposits of lignite. About 6 M. to the W. is the Friedrichstein Ice Cave, made accessible by the Austrian Alpine Club.

From Laibach to Villach, see R. 95.

The railway traverses the Laibacher Moor (now drained) by means of an embankment nearly 11/2 M. long, and crosses the Laibach, which already becomes navigable here, though it issues from the mountains at Ober-Laibach, only 3 M. higher up. This river is perhaps identical with the Poik, which rises near stat. St. Peter (p. 499), disappears in the cavern of Adelsberg (p. 498), re-appears as the Unz at Planina (see p. 498), and after a brief career is again lost to view to the S. of Loitsch. — Before reaching (151 M.) Franzdorf the train crosses a viaduct borne by a double series of arches, 625 yds. in length and 125' high in the centre, passes Ober-Laibach, and stops at (161 M.) Loitsch (1555'; *M. Petric or Krammer; Wirand, at the station, well spoken of).

Excursions. The ascent of the *Javorník (Spit; 4075') is interesting (6 hrs.). We proceed to the S.W. by the road through the Birnbaumer Wald until we reach its highest point (2895'), 1 M. beyond the (21/2 hrs.) St. Gertrud Inn (2845'). Thence we ascend to the right to (1 1/4 hr.) Pri Skvarce, the last farm-house (where the night may be spent), and to the (1 1/2 hr.) summit, which commands a magnificent view.

Quicksilver Mines of Idria, 21 M. to the N.W. of Loitsch. Diligence twice daily in 4 1/4 hrs., 2 K.; carriage there and back in 6-8 hrs., 12-15 K.; inspection of the mines and mining appliances, 3 hrs. The road leads via Hodeterschitz and Godowitsch and through the picturesque gorge of the Sala to Idria (1095'; *Schwarzer Adler), the largest town (3500 inh.) in Car-
niola but one. The mines, discovered in 1497, have been worked by the state since 1580 (ticket of admission 2 K. 40 h.). The ore, containing on an average 66 per cent of quicksilver, occurs chiefly in the form of cinnabar. Pure quicksilver occurs very rarely here. The foundries at which the ore is smelted lie on the right bank of the Idriza. 1/12 M. to the N.E. of Idriza. The quicksilver is obtained by smelting and distillation, and particularly by mixing the heated and pulverised cinnabar with unslaked lime, which combines with the sulphur and sets the metal free. The annual yield is about 500 tons of quicksilver, of which a tenth is converted into pigment on the spot. The miners, about 1200 in number, form a kind of regulated colony; the women employ themselves in lace-making. The château of Gewerkenegg, built in 1527 and now the mine-office, the theatre built under Maria Theresa, and the school should be noticed. — Pleasant walk from Idriza to the (1/12 M.) Zemlja Park and the (1/1 M.) Wildensee.

The train continues to traverse the partly wooded Karst district, following the valley of the Unz to (166 M.) Planina and (169/12 M.) Rakek (1725'; Post).

Of the numerous caverns in the vicinity the most interesting is the imposing Planina or Kleinhäusl Grotto, through which the Unz flows, near Ober-Planina, 5 M. to the W. (only partly explored). — To the S.W. of Rakek are the interesting natural bridge over the Rakbach and the Prince Windschgrätz Caverns. — About 4 M. to the S.E. of rakek, to the S. of the little town of Zirknitz (1890'; Post), is the Zirknitzer See (1803), the Lacus Lugeus of Strabo, 6 M. in length and 1½-2½ M. in breadth, abounding in fish. The lake is drained by means of funnel-shaped apertures and fissures in the rocks. It dries up almost annually; and at other times, after protracted rain, it causes inundations. Innumerable waterfowl here afford excellent sport.

Ascent of the Krainer Schneeberg, very interesting. A drive of 3 hrs. viâ Zirknitz and Laas (inn) brings us to the cross-roads near Igenden ("Maker"); we then follow the road to the right, passing (20 min.) Schloss Schneeberg, to the (2½ hrs.) forester's house in the Leskova Dolina (2630'; no accommodation), and ascend through wood (with guide and provisions; path marked with blue and red) to the (2½ hrs.) destroyed refuge-hut in the hollow of Nova Gradina (3050'), and to the (1½ hr.) summit of the *Krainer Schneeberg* (5895'), called Schneekoppe (Slov. Snešnik) by the peasants, where the beautiful edelweiss abounds. The extensive and magnificent view includes the whole of Carniola, Istria, the Friuli, Julian, and Steiner Alps, the Bay of Quarnero, and the N. part of Dalmatia. The ascent is shorter and easier from stat. St. Peter (p. 499): we follow the Piume road to the S.E. to Saguš (Copie) and (6 M.) Grafenbrunn (1890'; inn); then ascend by a road to the left, viâ Koritenza, to the (9 M.) head-forester's house of Mašun (3370') and to the S.E. (with guide) to the (4 hrs.) top; or we follow the road to (6 M.) Leskova Dolina (see above; 3½ hrs. more to the top).

177 M. Adelsberg (1800'; *Adelsberger Hof, R. 4-5, B. 1 K. 20 h., D. 4 K.; Höt. National; Ungarische Krone), Slov. Postojna, with 1700 inhab., is a summer-resort of the Triesters. Fine view from the Schlossberg or castle-hill (2215'; 25 min.), with its ruined castle.

The celebrated *Adelsberg Grotto* is illuminated with electric light daily in summer (March 1st-Oct. 31st) at 10.30 a.m. (adm. 5 K. for each person, 3 K. on Sun. and holidays; no extras). Omnibus from the rail. stat. 1 K. Gratuities are forbidden. Total length of the cavern, so far as accessible, upwards of 2½ M.; tramway for about 1½ M. (return-ticket 2 K.). The visit usually takes 2 hrs. (chair with four bearers 12 K.). Temperature of the interior 48° Fahr. (warm clothes desirable).

An avenue of lime-trees ascends to the Entrance (1740'), closed by a gate, 3/4 M. to the W. of Adelsberg. To the left, below, the Poik enters the grotto. The cavern consists of several different chambers with stalactites, designated by names which are mentioned by the guide. We first enter the
to Trieste.

ABBZIA.

V. Route 90. 499

— 1. Cathedral, 92' high, 148' long, 98' broad, whence we descend by a stair-case of 84 steps, cross the Poik by an iron bridge, and ascend another flight of 92 steps to — 2. The Emperor Ferdinand Grotto, with the Ball Room, 154' long, 92' broad, 48' high, where balls take place on Whit-Monday and August 15th, with brilliant illumination. — 3. The Francis-Joseph & Elisabeth Grotto, originally consisting of two galleries united in 1856. At the end is the Belvedere. — 4. The Maria-Anna Grotto, with the 'Brilliant'. We now ascend to the — 5. The 'Grosse Kalvarienberg, in a large hall 164' high, with the 'Milan Cathedral'. Passing the 'curtain', we return through the Kaiser Ferdinand Grotto (tramway, see p. 498), and past the Ball Room to the entrance.

About 1 M. to the S.W. of Adelsberg is the *Otok Grotto, 380 yds. in length, the pure white stalactites of which arc of wonderful beauty (adm. for 1-5 pers. 4 K. each; 6-10 pers. 3, larger parties 2 K. each, extra illumination 10 K.).

About 4½ M. to the N. of Adelsberg (red way-marks) is the Magdalen Grotto or Black Grotto (Cerna Jama), now seldom visited (paths neglected), to which the Proteus Angineus (Germ. Ogm) was at one time thought to be peculiar. That rare and strange animal is, however, found in other caverns in the Karst. — About 1½ M. farther to the N. is the Poikhöhle (Pieka Jama), a subterranean gorge, 210' deep, through which the Poik flows; it has been made accessible by the Austrian Tourist Club as far as the fourth lake (paths defective; not recommended to ladies). In the depths of the interior are a huge dome, with the curious Dolenzpforte, and four small lakes.

From Adelsberg to Práwald, S.M., diligence twice daily in 1½ hr. About 4½ M. from Adelsberg a road diverges on the right to Landol and (4½ M.) Lueg (1660; plain inn), a village with a castle, situated at the foot of a wall of rock, 400' high, containing several fortified caves. At its base is a grotto, in which the Lökea is swallowed up. — Práwald (1895; Brauhaus), with 350 inhab., is a summer-resort of the Triesters. The Nans (1825') is frequently ascended hence (3½ hrs., with guide; specially interesting for botanists and entomologists). Splendid view, extending to the Carinthian Alps, the Adriatic, and the coast of Istria.

The train now traverses the valley of the Poik to Prestranek and (185 M.) St. Peter in Krain (1895; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Südbahn; Stadt Fiume, plain but good). Ascent of the Schnecberg, see p. 498.

From St. Peter to Fiume, 39 M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. — The line traverses the undulating district of the Karst (see below). 10½ M. Dornegg-Feistritz; 17½ M. Sapiano; 25 M. Jurdatti, with a large cave. 30½ M. Abbazia-Mattuglie (690; rooms at the station, apply to the guard), the station for (3½ M.) Abbazia (carr. with one horse 5, with two horses 8 K.; omn. 2 K. 40 h.). Abbazia (*Hôtel Stefanik, *Hôtel Quarnero, both belonging to the Southern Railway, with restaurant and café; *Grand-Hôtel Zehntner; Höt.-Pens. Wienerheim; Höt. Schult & Neues Kurhaus; Höt.-Pens. Quitia; Höt.-Pens. Lackner; Höt. Victoria; Höt.-Pens. Seidl; Pens. Bellevue, Quissiana, Villa Irene, etc.), in a beautiful and sheltered situation, with woods of evergreen laurel, has recently become a favourite summer and winter resort. English Church Service in winter. Near it is the old abbey of San Giacomo della Prifuga. — The Monte Maggiore (Velva Vela; 1850') is a delightful object for an excursion (6 hrs.) on foot or by carriage (1-2 pers. 25, 3-5 pers. 30 K.). We follow the old road to Pola as far as the (10 M.) Stefanie-Schutshaus (904'; inn), on the Poikon Saddle, then turn to the left and ascend to the (1½ hr.) summit, whence we have an extensive and beautiful view.

From Mattuglie (above, to the left, is the small town of Cattua, once capital of Liburnia) the line descends towards the sea, affording a fine view of the Gulf of Quarnero, with the islands of Veliia and Cherso. 39 M. Fiume, see Baedeker's Austria & Hungary. A steamboat plies from Fiume to Abbazia every 1½ hr. (fare 80 A.)

Beyond St. Peter the train enters the Karst (Ital. Carso, Slov.
Kras), an inhospitable limestone plateau recently planted with trees in many places, and intersected by gorges and funnel-shaped cavities. The fierce N.E. wind (Bora) which often prevails here has been known to overthrow loaded waggons. The train threads several tunnels. 192 1/2 M. Ober-Lesece. — 200 M. Divača (1415'; *Railway Hotel & Restaurant, R. 2 K. 80 h.; Restaurants Obersnel and Mahorčic or Buraka, both with rooms), the junction for the Istrian railway (see Baedeker's Austria & Hungary).

About 1 1/2 M. from the station is the *Crown Prince Rudolf Grotto, containing magnificent stalactites of the most varied forms, particularly in the 'Coburg-Dom'. It has been made conveniently accessible. Tickets of admission (1 K.) at the railway restaurant. Guide, for 1-10 pers., 1 K. 20 h. ; candles, 20 h. per pers.; magnesiu wire for 1-10 pers., 1 K. The visit takes about 1 1/2 hr.

A visit should also be paid to the *Cascades and Grottoes of St. Canzian, 13/4 M. to the S. E. of Divača, which are among the most magnificent natural phenomena of the kind. The Reka, flowing straight towards a massive cliff, 330' high, on which the village and church of St. Canzian are situated, forces its course through it (forming the Mahorčić and Marinič Grottoes), and then winds through the Kleine Doline ('funnel'), amid a labyrinth of crags and scattered rocks, to a second lofty wall of rock, through which it finds its way by another deep and narrow canyon, falling at the farther end in a beautiful cascade into a small lake in the Große Doline. Issuing from the lake, the river again enters a narrow rocky gorge, and finally disappears from the light of day.

The grottoes and waterfalls are easily accessible from all sides by means of paths and bridges constructed by the local Alpine Club. From the station at Divača we may walk to Matavun in 3/4 hr. (carr. 2, there and back incl. waiting 5 K.). On leaving the station we turn at the right. At the first fork we continue in a straight direction (not to the left) and cross the railway. At the cross-roads (5 min. from the station) we turn to the left, pass (10 min.) the church of Unter-Lesece on the right, and proceed straight on to the Stephanie-Warte and thence to (1/2 hr.) Gombac's Hotel at Matavun (1/2 M. to the S. of St. Canzian), the headquarters of the Alpine Club. Tickets of admission are obtained here or at the railway restaurant. Admission to the grottoes, 60 h. each pers.; guide for 1 pers. 40 h. per hr., for more than 1 pers. 20 h. each (guide advisable for every 3-4 pers. in a party). Torches (a half, price 1 K. enough), candles (10 h.), magnesium wire, etc., are sold at a fixed tariff. The visit requires 2-3 hrs. The most interesting points are the Lugeck (with the 'Giant Gate Gorge'), the Tommasini Bridge, the Guttenberg Halle, the Schröeder Gang, the Oblaster Warte (amidst foaming waterfalls, reached by a natural subterranean passage), the Nördlinger Weg, the Tominz Grotto (interesting prehistoric remains), the Plenkersteig, and the striking Schmidt Grotto (with lofty vaultings and fine stalactite formations), and the subterranean passage from the last grotto to the Rudolf Dome (into which the Reka dashes in waterfalls and rapids from the rocky gorge mentioned above). Thence we may go on via the bold Devil's Bridge, the Brunnengrotte, the Svetina Dome, and the Valvasor-Wand, passing the sixth waterfall, to the Müller Dome (280' high; with a small lake) and the Lutteroth Grotto, discovered in 1904 (magnificent stalactites), whence we return by the 'Hohe Gang' (145' above the river) to the Brunnengrotte. — The tower in the blacksmith's meadow at St. Canzian, on the outer verge of the Doline, commands an interesting survey; and a fine view of the open valley of the Reka may be obtained from behind the church. The *Stefanie-Warte (1425' above sea-level; 505' above the Reka Lake) also offers a magnificent view of both Dolines with their cataracts, St. Canzian, the Krainer Schneeberg, Gaberk, Nanos, etc. — From Trieste Matavun is reached by carriage in about 2 1/2 hrs., via Cernnate (with a large grotto).

Beyond (205 1/2 M.) Sessana (1210') and (210 M.) Općina the
train descends to (2121/2 M.) Prosecco and (2171/2 M.) Nabresina (555'; *Rail. Restaurant & Hôtel Garni André), where the line to Gorizia and Venice diverges. As Trieste is approached by long curves, a magnificent view of the blue Adriatic is enjoyed. 2221/2 M. Grignano (Hôtel Grignano, pens. 8-9 K.) is in a straight direction less than 11/2 M. below Prosecco. 223 M. Miramar; 1 M. to the S., on the Punta di Grignano, which here projects into the sea, is the handsome château of Miramar. 227 M. Trieste (Hôtel de la Ville; Hôtel Delorme; Europa; Hôtel Moncenisio; Voipich; Central, etc.), the chief seaport of the Austrian empire, situated at the N.E. end of the Adriatic Sea, contains 170,800 inhabitants. For details, see Baedeker's Austria.

91. From Marburg to Lienz.

1671/2 M. RAILWAY in 5-81/2 hrs. (fares 21 K. 42, 16 K. 7, 10 K. 72 h.; express 27 K. 80, 20 K. 90, 13 K. 93 h.).

Marburg, see p. 492. The train diverges, on the right bank of the Drave, from the Trieste Railway (p. 492), and stops at the (2 M.) Kärntner Bahnhof, or 'Carinthian Station', near the suburb of St. Magdalena. 41/2 M. Lembach. To the left, at the foot of the Bacher-Gebirge, rises Schloss Rotwein; to the right, on the opposite bank of the Drave, is the village of Gams, prettily situated on vine-clad hills. — 6 M. Feistritz, opposite which is the château of Wildhaus; 81/2 M. Mariarast, with a pilgrimage-church. The line crosses the Lobnits and passes through a tunnel. — 121/2 M. Foat (965'), with a château and park of Count Zabeo; 16 M. St. Lorenzen; 221/2 M. Reifnig-Fresen (950').

A road to the S., through the Velka-Graben, leads to (6 M.) Reifnig (2345'; Pühr), at the foot of the Velka Kappa (6060'), 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).

28 M. Wuchern-Mahrenberg (1055'); the small town of Mahrenberg (p. 491) lies on the opposite bank of the Drave. 33 M. Saldenhofen, on the Feistritz, opposite Hohenmauten, with its iron-works. — 401/2 M. Unter-Drauburg (1195'; Railway Restaurant, with rooms), at the influx of the Missbach into the Drave. The village (Domaiingo; Gößitzer), dominated by the ruined Drauburg, lies on the opposite bank.

From Unter-Drauburg to Wöllan, 271/2 M., railway in 1 1/2 hr. — The line ascends the Missling-Tal via St. Johann ob Drauburg and St. Gertraud to (71/2 M.) Windischgratz (1340'; Günther; Post; Sandwirli), a small town with iron-works and the château of Rottenburg. Above (1/2 M.) Altenmarkt rises the Schlossberg, with the ruined ancestral castle of the Princes of Windischgrätz, burned down in 1511; the only part now left is the chapel of St. Pancratius. The 'Ursulaberg (5565') is ascended hence in 4-4 1/2 hrs.: extensive view of the E. Alps, from the Dachstein and the Tauern, as far as the Croatian Mts. (on the top a pilgrimage-church and inn). The descent may be made by Rosank to Bad Römmerquelle (1740'; good accommodation), and via Köttelech to (2 1/2 hrs.) Gütenstein (inn), 3 M. to the E. of Právčický (p. 503). — Beyond Windischgrätz the line proceeds via
Türkendorf and Dousche to (16 M.) Missling, where it quits the Missling valley. At (20½ M.) Huda Lukna it enters the grand rocky gorge of the Pak; and leads via (23½ M.) Pak to (27½ M.) Wöllan (p. 494).

From Unter-Drauweg to Zeltweg, 64 M., railway in 3½-4 hrs. The train crosses the Miss and the Drave and ascends the left bank of the latter to (6¼ M.) Lavamünd (Eberwein), at the influx of the Lavant. It then proceeds through the fertile Lavant-Tal, passing (8 M.) Ettendorf (Lippbauer) and (12 M.) St. Georgen an der Lavant, to (13½ M.) St. Paul (1310'; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms; Zantoni, at the station; Fischer; Klingbacher), a prettily-situated village (1000 inhab.), commanded by an extensive Benedictine abbey, founded by Count Sponheim in 1091, with a Romanesque church. The valuable collections of the abbey (ornaments of the 10th and 11th cent., coins, library, etc.) are shown on application.

Excursions. To the ruin of Kolinitz (1495), ½ hr. to the N.W.; to the pilgrimage-chapel St. Josef (2245'), ¾ hr. to the S.E.; to the ruin of Rabenstein (2265') ¾ hr., and thence to the top of the (1 hr.) *Kaspertstein (2760'), a splendid point of view. The Koralpe (see below) is easily ascended via Rojach, Gemederod, and the Göding in 6 hrs.

18 M. St. Andrä (1420'; Deutscher; Fischer; Maierhofer), a small town (800 inhab.) prettily situated, once the residence of the prince-bishops of Lavant. To the N. rises the handsome Loretto Church, in the Italian baroque style. — 21 M. St. Stefan; 23 M. Priel.

24 M. Wolfsberg (1505'; Rail. Restaurant; *Kinzl, R. 2 K.; Pfundner; Schellander; Rami), the largest place in the Lavant-Tal, with 2800 inhab., is finely situated at the base of the Koralpe. Above the town rises the handsome modern *Château of Count Henckel von Donnersmarck (1740'), in the Tudor style, with a fine view. In the Park, ½ to the S., is the sumptuous *Mausoleum of the late Countess (née Princess Hardenberg, d. 1857), by Stüler and Kiss.

Excursions (guide, Matthias Knauder). To the N.W. is (¼ hr.) Schloss Kirchbichl, the property of Baron Herbert, charmingly situated (interior also worth seeing). — To the W. lie (¼ hr.) St. Jakob and (¼ hr.) St. Michael (inn), with the old château of Himetla; to the S.W. are St. Thomas and (1 hr.) St. Marein, with a handsome Gothic church. — Ascent of the Koralpe (7025'; 5-6 hrs., with guide). The route (marked) leads via the Zoder Alp and the Schoberkogel to the Lug-Wiese and thence past the Hipfl-Hütten to the Koralpen-Haus, ½ hr. below the summit on the W. side (p. 491). — Ascent of the Sausalpe (6830'; 5½-6¼ hrs.), a gradually sloping Alpine chain, covered with pastures and woods. We follow the road via (½ hr.) St. Michael to Pölleheim and the (1½ hr.) Church of St. Agathus (3975') and thence proceed via the Hirschenkogel (3850') and the Hohkogel (4405') and finally over pastures direct to the (3 hrs.) summit; or we may ascend by St. Magarethen and Forst to the (5 hrs.) Forst-Alpe (6645'), and then proceed to the S. via the Kiemberg and the Gertrusk to the (1½ hr.) top. Descent to Löfing or to St. Oswald, see p. 524.

Beyond (26½ M.) Frantschach-St. Gertraud (1655'; Schutting; Schober), a plain summer-resort, the train enters the picturesque ravine of the Twimberger Graben. 33½ M. Twimberg, pleasantly situated, with a ruined castle, is followed by a long tunnel. From (35½ M.) Preblau-Sauerbrunn (Schlattwirt) a road to the W. leads to the (2 M.) baths of Preblau (2565'), a health-resort with an alka-
to Lienz. BLEIBURG. Maps, pp. 520, 494. — V. R. 91. 503

line spring (*Kurhaus, R. 3-8, board 5-7 K.). 36 M. Wiesenau. — 381/2 M. St. Leonhard (236b; Schlaffer; Post), a small town with an old Gothic church (over the Klipitz-Törl to Mösel, see p. 524). The line ascends viâ (441/2 M.) Reichenfels (2655'; Reiter; Weinberger), a prettily situated village, to the frontier of Carinthia at the (46 M.) Taxwirt (*Inn) and crosses the Obdacher Sattel (3120') to (52 M.) Obdach (2885'; Wolf; Grogger), whence the Zirbitskogel (p. 522) may be ascended in 41/2 hrs. Thence viâ Eppenstein and (61 M.) Weisskirchen to (64 M.) Zeltweg (p. 521).

Beyond Unter-Drauburg the Lienz line quits the Drave and turns to the S. into the wooded Missal. 451/2 M. Gutenstein-Streiten (for the baths of Römerquelle, see p. 501). — 47 M. Prävali (1400'; Uranschek; Zimmerl), with an abandoned iron-works.

A road ascends the Miss valley to the S.W. viâ Missdorf to (11 M.) Schwarzenbach (1885'; Frah), a summer-resort pleasantly situated amid woods, whence the Petzen (6935'; 5 hrs.), Ursulaberg (5563'; 41/2 hrs.), etc., may be ascended. Route to Sulzbach, see p. 495.

The Miss valley contracts; the train turns to the right into the Langsteg-Tal and passes through two short tunnels. — 541/2 M. Bleiburg (1555'; Rail. Restaurant); the small town (*Elephant; Ochs), with a château of Count Thurn, lies on the Feistritz, 1 1/4 M. to the N. of the station.

To the S. rises the isolated Petzen (6935'; 51/2-6 hrs.; guide 5 K.; laborious). From stat. Bleiburg to the S. to Feistritz (*Krant) 3/4 hr., to the lead-foundry 25 min., to the Berghaus Kolscha (6870'; rustic inn) 13/4 hr., to the W. peak 21/2 hrs. more. Fine view, but interrupted toward the E. by the Ursula Miss. A path, indicated by red marks, leads to the E. along the crest to the Knieps-Quelle and to (1 1/4 hr.) the top of the Knieps (6970'), the E. summit of the Petzen. The descent may be made, if preferred, from the W. summit to the S.W. to the Luschab Alp, and through the Leppengraben or the Lobnig-Graben to (3 hrs.) Eisenkappel (see below).

59 M. Mittlern. — From (621/2 M.) Völkermarkt-Kühnsdorf (1415'; Rail. Restaurant) a fine view is enjoyed: to the S. the long chain of the Karawanken, from the Ursulaberg and Petzen to the Mittagskogel near Villach; to the N. the green hills of the Saualpe and Koralpe. About 21/4 M. to the S.W. is the little Klogeiner-See, with lake-baths (*Hôtel Martin, Paternusch, both on the lake). — Kühnsdorf (*Leitgeb; Reitter) is the station for Völkermarkt (1510'; Alte Post; Adler; Stern; Rössl), a town on the left bank of the Drave, 33/4 M. to the N., and for Eisenkappel and Bad Vellach, to the S. (road to Krainburg).

From Kühnsdorf to Krainburg, 40 M.; railway to (11 M.) Eisenkappel in 1 hr. 5 min.; from Eisenkappel to (81/2 M.) Ober-Seeland diligence daily in 31/4 hrs.; from Ober-Seeland to (20 M.) Krainburg daily in 41/2 hrs. — The railway leads viâ Eberndorf (Zanker), with its old abbey, Gösseldorf (Eberwein), with a small lake, and Sitterdorf to (7 M.) Miklausch (1515'; *Inn), whence the *Wildenstein Waterfall (p. 506) may be reached in 2 hrs. viâ Jerischach. The line proceeds through the picturesque Rechberg Gorge, past the Rechberg paper-mill and the smelting-works of Viktorhütte, to (11 M.) Eisenkappel (1330'; *Höf. Gregorhof, R. 21/2-5 K.; *Niederdorfer; Waidler; Müller; Sonne), a large village (1200 inhab.) at the influx of the Ebriach-Bach.
into the Vellach-Bach, with mineral springs and baths, good headquarters for the exploration of the Karawanken and Sanntal Alps. About 1/4 M. to the S. is Schloss Hagenegg. Among the picturesque walks that may be taken from Eisenkappel are those to the Ebriach-Klamm (1 hr.; Ebriach Inn, near a strong carbonic spring); to the Kupite-Klamm (1 1/4 hr.) and Jeraviza-Klamm (2 hrs.) in the Remschentig-Graben (p. 495); and to the Wildenstein Waterfall (3 hrs., via Rechberg and Jerischach, see p. 505).

An interesting excursion, especially for mineralogists and botanists, is the ascent of the Hoch-Obir (7025'); 41/2 hrs., guide, not indispensable, 5 or, if a night is spent, 6 K.), a very fine point of view. The shortest route ascends through the Ebriach-Tal and by the well-marked Jovansteig' on the slope of the Jovanberg to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Potschua-Sattel (4790'), then crosses the Seealp to the telephone-wire and follows the latter, passing the Kalte Quelle, to the (1 1/4 hr.) Rainer Refuge Hut (6660'; inn), a meteorological station, connected with Eisenkappel by means of a telephone 8 M. long. In 10 min., more we reach the summit, on which stands the Hamm-Warte, containing various meteorological instruments and commanding an admirable View (panorama by Kofler). Another route (5 hrs.) leads through the Ebriach-Tal to the (5 hrs.) Barrake, before the Ebriach-Klamm, and then ascends to the right (red marks) by the miner's house of Fladung and the Pogansch-Hube to the (4 1/4 hrs.) refuge-hut. A third route follows the Kühnsdorf road for 1 1/2 M. to the N., then, following the telephone, ascends the Zauchen-Graben to the (1 1/2 hr.) Lower Schäffler Alp (3630'), with its lead-mine and grotto (adm. 2 K.), and traverses wood and meadows to the (1 1/4 hr.) Potschua-Sattel (see above). We may descend to the Wildenstein Waterfall (p. 505); or, to the S.W. of the refuge-hut, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Terkli Inn in the Zaeltal (p. 532), and thence either to the W. via Zell-Pfarre to the (3 1/4 hrs.) Oberferlach (p. 532), or to the E. over the Schaida to the (4 hrs.) Eisenkappel. — The Potschen (6965'; 6 hrs.; guide 7 K.), the Uschowa (6330'; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 5 1/2 K.), the Paulitschhöhe (5130'; 3 1/2 hrs.), and the Carinthian or Seeländer Storschitz (5780'; 4 hrs.; guide 4 K. 60 h.) may also be ascended from Eisenkappel; see p. 503 and below. — From Eisenkappel to Sulzbach, see p. 496.

Beyond Kappel, 61/2 M. to the S., amid fine woods, lies Bad Vellach (2765'; 'Hotel, usually crowded in summer, R. 1-1 1/2, D. 2 K.), with a chalybeate spring. To the S.E. opens the Vellacher Kotzcha, enclosed by fine mountains at the (11/4 hr.) upper end. Interesting expedition from the baths to the top of the Carinthian or Seeländer-Storschitz (5780'; 2 1/2-3 hrs.; guide 3 K.). Mountaineers may ascend the Koschutch-Turm (7005'; 5-6 hrs., with guide), the highest peak of the Koschuta group. Across the Paulitsch-Sattel to Sulzbach, see p. 496.

From Bad Vellach the new road mounts rapidly to the (3 M.) saddle of the Seeberg (3935'; fine view, best from the Kanzel, a rocky knoll by the house 5 min. to the right), descends as rapidly to the (1 1/4 M.) Stollerwirt in Ober-Seeland, near the post-office and church of St. Andrä (2956'), and to the (1 1/2 M.) Kasino Inn (2945'), amid grand scenery. Thence it descends the Schemrzigel (with traces of old encroachments, 'Schanzen') to the (1 1/4 M.) Unter-Seeland and the (3 1/4 M.) Kanonier Inn (Podlog; ca. 2900'), at the mouth of the Podstotschitz-Graben. From this point we may ascend, via the Bascher-Sattel (5350'), to the top of the Carniolan Storschitz (3780'; 4 1/2 hrs., with guide), a magnificent point of view. The descent may be made via Bascher to Tupalitsch (p. 505). Beyond Podlog our route traverses the picturesque Kanker-Tal to the (1 1/2 M.) Fuchs Factory. 1 1/4 M. Kanker (2100'; Zander Inn, rustic); 3 1/4 M. Poschner Inn. — The Grintovc or Grintouz (6305'), the highest of the Steiner Alps (p. 494), is ascended from the Poschner Inn in 6 hrs., with guide (Franz Kremer). At the notice-board 3 M. above Poschner, we ascend to the E. by a path indicated by marks to the (1 hr.) farm of Suhadolnik (3840') and thence via the Egger Alp, or by a new club-path skirting the precipices of the Greben to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Zois-Hütte (5880'; inn in summer), finely situated on the Kanker-Sattel. Thence either by the old route via the Kleine Grintovc (1740'), or (better) by the new path past the imposing 'rock-gate' of Male Vratce to the (2 hrs.) summit. — The ascent from Ober-Seeland also is interesting,
but is fit for expert climbers only (7-8 hrs.; guide 7 K.); from the Kasino
to the Stuller-Alpe 1 1/2 hr.; to the Untere Ravni (refuge-hut) 1 1/2 hr.; thence
by a bold rock-path (steady head necessary) to the Seeänder-Scharte (1680')
2 hrs., and to the top, 1 1/2 hr. — The Kanker-Kotschna (8335'), a difficult
climb, is ascended from the Zois-Hütte in 3 1/4 hrs., or from the Untere
Ravni via the Seeänder-Scharte (see above) in 4 1/2 hrs. — The "Skuta (8300',
guide 5 K.) may be ascended from the Zois-Hütte in 3 1/2 hrs. A marked
path leads via Male Vratae (p. 504) and over the rocky ridges of Pod
Podeh and Na Podeh, to the arête and then to the E. to the summit.

1 1/2 M. Unten-Kanker (1720'; plain inn). At (3 1/2 M.) Tupalitsch (inn)
the valley expands (to the right lies Hütstein, a substantial village, with
good inns, frequented as a summer-resort); the road enters the broad Save-
Tal and reaches (6 M.) Kramsburg (p. 529).

South Railway (continued from p. 503). Beyond Völkmarkt-
Kühnsdorf and (67 1/2 M.) Rückersdorf the train crosses the Drave,
on the opposite bank of which are the château of Neudenstein and
the provostry of Tainach, below the mouth of the Gurk. — 72 M.
Grafenstein (1380').

To the S. rises the Skarbin (2670'; 1 1/4 hr.), a fine point of view. —
The "Hoch-Obir (p. 504) is also ascended hence (6 1/2 hrs.; marked paths).
Road via (1 1/2 M.) Grafenstein (Seebacher), with a château and park of Prince
Orsini-Rosenberg, to the (3 1/2 M.) Anna-Brücke over the Drave; then to (1 1/2 M.)
Galtien (1430'; Teyrowski), from which a path (red marks) ascends to the
right to the (1 hr.) "Wildenstein Waterfall (2040), which dashes over a pro-
jecting cliff, 170' high (pretty view of the valley of the Drave through the
water from the hollow behind the fall). Thence a path (marked) ascends
to the (1/4 hr.) Rinerfechte (to the left the ruined Wildenstein) and through
the Wildenstein Graben to the (1 1/4 hr.) Hofmanns-Alm (4078'). Turning
here to the left, we reach the Wildenstein Sattel in 1 1/4 hr., and thence
follow the ridge to the right via the See Alp to the (1 hr.) Rainer Refuge
Hut (p. 504).

The train next crosses the Gurk and the Glan. On the left,
Ebental, a château of Count Göss; on the right Prince Rosenberg's
turreted château of Welsenegg.

79 M. Klagenfurt. — Hotels. "Kaiser von Oesterreich (Pl. a; B, 2),
Heu-Platz, R. 2 1/2-6 K.; Moser (Pl. c; B, 3), Burrgasse, R. 2-4, B. 1 K.;
Sandwirt (Pl. h; A, 3, 4), Fernhartgasse, with garden, R. from 2 K.
Grömer (Pl. d; C, 4), Adlergasse; Trabesinger, Völkermarkt-Platz 5;
Janach, Bahnhofstr. 5; Lam, Bahnhofstr.; Dorfer, Neuer Platz. Goldner Bar
(Pl. g; B, 3), Stern-Allée.

Restaurants at the above-named hotels. Also: Roth, Pfarrhofgasse;
Glockenbräu, Sonne, Bahnhofstr.; Maurer, Fröhlichgasse; Södbahn Restau-
rant. — Cafés. Madner, Wienergasse, with garden; Schibeth, Bahnhof-

Baths. In the town: Römervbad (Pl. A, 3; Turkish and other baths),
Villacher-str.; Pichler-Loböder, St. Veiter-str. 21; Papier-Mühle, in the
Glanfurt (1/2 hr.; omn. hourly, 20 h.). — Military Swimming Baths in the
Wörther-See (railway-station, see p. 607; train in 10 min.), 3 M. from
Klagenfurt (tramway, see below; one-horse curr. there and back, with
stay of 1 hr., 3 K.; bath with towel 40 h.; Restaurant; "Hüt. Wörther See,
with fine view). — Loreto Baths, at the efflux of the Lend Canal from the
Wörther-See (p. 607), 3 M. from Klagenfurt (steamer from the Military
Swimming Baths once or twice an hour in 6 min., 12 h.; Restaurant). The
various summer-resorts round the Wörther-See have each their larger or
smaller bathing-establishment.

Tramway from the Südbahnhof (8. Railway Station) through the town
(10 h.) to the Military Swimming Baths (see above) in 40 min. (fare 30 h.).
Cabs. To or from the station, one-horse 1, two-horse 1 K. 60 h.; at
night 2 or 4 K. — By time: first 1/4 hr., with one horse, 50 h.; 1/2 hr. with
one horse 1, with two horses 1 K. 20 h.; whole day 12 or 16 K.; 1/2 day,
forenoon, 5 or 7, afternoon 7 or 9 K.

Klagenfurt (1450'), the capital of Carinthia, with 25,000 inhab.,
is charmingly situated on the Glan, which is connected with the
Wörther-See (p. 507) by the Lend Canal, 3 M. in length. The town,
which is nearly square in form, possesses broad and straight streets.
The fortifications, destroyed by the French in 1809, have been con-
verted into a Ringstrasse, adjoined on the E. by a residential quar-
ter. The Museum Rudolfinum (Pl. C, 4, 5) is situated in the Vik-
tringer-Ring. On the groundfloor are the exhibition of the local
Industrial Society and P. Oberlecher's fine relief of the Gross-
Glockner (scale 1:2000), 40 sq. yds. in area (adm. 40 h.). The
first story contains the Museum of Natural History (adm. 9-1 and
3-5, 40 h.); in the second story are the collections of the Carinthian
Historical Society (Sun. 10-12, Wed. 2-4, free; other days, 9-1
and 3-5, 60 h.), including Roman and prehistoric antiquities, small
medieval and modern works of art, coins, a library, and the provin-
cial archives. In one of the corridors is a large panorama from the
top of the Gross-Glockner. The glass-covered court and garden con-
tain a large collection of Roman inscriptions. To the right of the
museum is the School of Agriculture and Mining, with a bronze
bust of the Emperor Joseph II., and the Musikvereinshaus. The
principal hall of the Landhaus (Pl. A, 3), or House of the Estates,
built in the 16th cent. by the Estates, who were at that time Pro-
testant, is adorned with the arms of Carinthian nobles and contains
the ancient stone on which the Dukes of Carinthia sat to receive
the homage of their vassals. In the Neue Platz (Pl. B, 3), the prin-
cipal square, is a fountain with a huge dragon of chlorite slate,
placed here in 1590. Adjacent is a bronze Statue of Maria Theresa,
by Ponninger (1872). The obelisk in the Kardinal-Platz (Pl. C, 3)
was erected by Cardinal Salm in memory of the Peace of Pressburg
(1805). The gallery (154') of the tower of the Parish Church (Pl. B,
2, 3) commands a fine panorama of the environs (40 h.).

The *Franz-Josefs-Anlagen on the Kreuzberg (1915'), 1 M. to the N.W.
of the town, contain a restaurant and a tower (82'); adm. 20 h.) command-
ing a beautiful view of the entire chain of the Karawanken Alps, etc. A little
below the tower are some interesting traces of glacial action. A fine
forest-path (red marks) leads hence to the (3/4 hr.) Military Swimming
School (p. 507). — Similar views are obtained from Maria-Rain (1929; *Kirchner),
6 M. to the S. (railway in 20 min.; carr. in 3/4 hr.), and from the Predigt-
stuhl (2350), 1 1/4 hr. to the S.E., via Ebental (Schlosswirt). — Excursions may
be made also to the Wörther-See (p. 507); to (3 M.; rail in 5 min.) Viktring
(see below), at the base of the Amerika-Kogel (2550'; ascent in 1 1/2 hr.; good
views); to Hoch-Osterwitz (p. 524) the Magdalensberg (p. 524), etc.

Karawanken Railway from Klagenfurt via Rosenbach to Assling, and ex-
cursions into the Boden-Tal, Bären-Tal, Loibl-Tal, and Zell-Tal, see R. 96.
— From Klagenfurt to Glandorf, see p. 524.

At the station of (80 1/2 M.) Klagenfurt-Lend the train crosses
the Lend Canal. To the left is the old abbey of Viktring, now a
cloth-factory. At the (82 M.) Military Swimming Baths (*Hotel Wörthersee, R. 2-4 K.; tramway to Klagenfurt, see p. 505) the train reaches the pretty *Wörther-See (1440'), 10 M. long, the N. side of which it skirts.

Steamboat on the Wörther-See (pleasant break in the railway journey; holders of circular tickets may proceed by steamboat to Velden; military and civil officials and members of tourist-clubs are entitled to 1st cl. accommodation on paying 2nd cl. fare). The steamers 'Helios' and 'Neptun' ply six times daily in summer from the Military Swimming Baths to Velden and back (1½ hr. each way). The local steamboat 'Karinthia', in connection with the tramway, plies several times hourly to Loretto and Maiernigg.

To the left, on a promontory at the mouth of the Lend Canal (p. 506), is Prince Rosenberg's château of Maria-Loretto, with the baths already mentioned (p. 505). Farther on, on the S. bank, which is skirted by the 'Kaiser-Franz-Josef' road, lies Maiernigg, with its garden-restaurant and baths (Alpen Inn, 1 M. to the S.E.). To the S. rise the green hills of the Sattnitz, which separate the valley of the meandering Drave (here called the Rosen-Tal) from the plain of Klagenfurt, and beyond them the imposing chain of the Karawanken. — 84 M. Knrumendorf (*Restaurant Sonntag, near the station, D. 2½, board 5 K.; lodgings at the Gut Krumpendorf, with baths, garden, etc.; Schützenauer, Alte Post, in the village), with baths and numerous villas. The Pirkerkogel (3200'), 3/4 hr. to the N.W., has a belvedere. — 86½ M. Pritschitz; opposite, on a rocky promontory on the S. bank, the village of Maria-Wörth (Pirkner; Bellevue, on a hill 3/4 M. from the lake), with an ancient church. The Pyramidenkogel (2800'; charming view), to the S.W., is ascended hence in 1½ hr. Farther on, on the S. bank, is Dellach (Hugelmann's Establishment; electric launch to Pörtschach). — 87½ M. Pörtschach am See (*Wahliss's Establishment, consisting of a hotel and twelve villas, with restaurant, large park, etc., R. 2-10, board 5 K.; *Werzer's Establishment, similar; *Höt.-Pens. Bellevue; *Hotel am See; Lessiax, unpretending; *Pens. Julienhof; Bahnhôtel), a favourite summer-resort, with lake-baths and two hydro-pathic establishments.

Fine view from the Grosse Linde in front of Villa No. III. and from the Koschulla-Blick, on the peninsula near Herbeck's Monument. The Kleine Gloriett, 1/4 hr. above the station, and the Hohe Gloriett, 1/2 hr. to the W. of the village, command more extensive prospects (evening-light favourable). A charming walk may be taken to the ruin of Leonstein in the woods (1/4 hr. there and back; yellow way-marks).

The hills on both banks of the lake become higher and are clothed with dark woods. We next pass (89 M.) Leonstein and (89½ M.) Töschling (Wallerwirt).

92½ M. Velden (*Hôtel Ulbing, R. 2-8, pens. 7-15 K.; *Wahliss's Establishment in the old château, both recommended for a stay;
*Hôtel Wrann*, these three with swimming and other baths; *Richter; *Kointsch; *Pens. Pundusch; Café Moro), a favourite health-resort, is pleasantly situated at the W. end of the lake. At *Auen*, 1\(^{1/2}\) M. to the E., is the *Sanatorium and Pension Auenhof* (R. 2\(^{1/2}\)-8, pens. 7\(^{1/2}\)-10 K.).

A beautiful excursion may be taken to the S. to (3 M.) *Rosegg* (1889; *Inn*, by the bridge; *Bernold; Heber*), with a château and deer-park of Prince Liechtenstein, charmingly situated in the *Rosen-Tal* (see p. 507), on a peninsula formed by the *Drave*, and commanding a beautiful prospect. (Park closed when the family is in residence; enquire beforehand.) — The ascent of the *Grosse Sternberg* (2405) from *Velden* (in 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) hr.) or from *Lind* (marked path in 1 hr.) is also recommended. It commands a delightful *View*. The pilgrimage-church occupies the site of an old castle (restaurant).

The line quits the lake, traverses a wooded, undulating tract, passes (95 M.) *Lind-Sternberg* (ascent of the Grosse Sternberg, see above) and beyond (97 M.) *Föderlach-Faakersee* (Glaser; to the Faaker-See, see p. 509) crosses the *Drave* twice. To the right is the castle of *Wernberg*. Farther on, to the N., are the picturesque ruins of the castle of *Landskron* (see below). — 102 M. *Seebach*.

103 M. *Villach* (1640'; *Rail. Restaurant; *Hôtel Mosser*, near the station, with garden-terrace above the *Drave*, R. 2-4 K.; *Bahnhof-Hotel*, R. 1\(^{1/2}\)-3 K.; *Post*, R. 2-6 K.; *Hôtel Meran*, R. from 1\(^{1/2}\) K.; *Fischer*, with garden, well spoken of; *Post; Goldnes Lamm; Hôtel Meran; Hirsch*), an old town on the *Drave*, with 8600 inhab., the junction of lines to St. Michael (R. 94), to *Laibach* (R. 95), and to *Udine* (R. 97), is picturesquely situated in a broad, fertile basin at the base of the *Dobratsch* (p. 509). The Gothic *Parish Church* (15th cent.) contains numerous tombstones of noble families; fine *View* from the tower (310' in height). The *Hans-Gasser-Platz* is adorned with a monument to *Hans Gasser*, the sculptor (d. 1868), by *Messner*, and on the Kaiser-Josefs-Platz is a statue of *Emp. Joseph II.*, by *Messner* and *Kundmann*.

Environs (comp. the Map). At the foot of the Dobratsch, 2\(^{1/2}\) M. to the S.W., lies the *Warmbad Villach* (rail. stat., p. 535), with warm sulphur-springs and a good bath-house (restaurant). About 2 M. farther to the S., at the mouth of the Gaital, is *Federaun*, with a ruined château and a park (ascent by the church 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr.; direct path through the woods from the ruin of Federaun to Bad Villach, 2\(\frac{1}{4}\) hr.).

About 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. to the N., on the road to *Treffen* (see p. 509), lies the small *St. Leonhard-See* (pleasant lake-baths; warm water), at the foot of the *Oswaldberg* (3100'; ascent hence in 1 hr., via *Kleinswassach*), on which is the church of *St. Oswald* (rimas.), commanding a charming view of the Karawanken, Ossiach Lake, etc. — The ruins of *Landskron* (2300') may be visited via (1 hr.) *St. Andrä* (*Schöffmann*, with garden), which lies about 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. from the old fortress (see above). A pleasant footpath leads hither from *Annenheim* (p. 525) in 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) hr. — The *Gerlitzin Alp* (6385'), ascended from *Sattendorf* (p. 528) via *Deutsch-Ossiachberg* in 4 hrs., or from *Treffen* (p. 509) in 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs., commands a view similar to that from the Dobratsch.

The *Faaker-See* (1840'), 5 M. to the S.E., may be reached by carriage in 1 hr. (omn. twice daily in summer; 80 h.). The road leads via *Maria-Gost* (Glaser), with its Gothic church, and the (2\(\frac{1}{4}\) M.) *Restaurant zu Schönen Ausicht*, to (1\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) *Prošcowitz* and thence (short-cut to the left) through wood to (3 M.) *Drobolach* (Peterwirt), on the N.W. bank of the
to Liense. DOBRATSCH. V. Route 91. 509

Lake, which nestles among the wooded outliers of the Karawanken group. Thence we ferry (10 h.) to the island (12 acres in area) in the middle of the lake, with its *Hôtel-Restaurant (good lake-fish, especially Reken' or 'Rainauen'). — From the station of Föderlach-Faakersee (p. 508) a road, crossing the Drave, leads to (21/4 M.) Egg, at the N.E. end of the lake, whence there is another ferry (20 h.) to the island. — Woodland paths lead from the Peterwirt in 50 min., or from Maria-Gail in 1 hr. 10 min., to Faak, 3/4 M. from the S.W. end of the lake (see p. 539). On a lofty rock, 3/4 h. farther to the S., rises the picturesque ruin of Finkenstein (2763). — The ascent of the *Grosse Mittagskogel (7035'; 6-7 hrs.) is attractive but fatiguing. From Faak (see above) a road leads to (1 1/2 h.) Latschach (2125'; Gailer; Woschitz), where we obtain a guide (6, with descent to Lengenfeld 10 K.). The marked path ascends hence via Olschena to the (3 hrs.) Berta-Hütte (6676'; inn on summer) on the Jepica Alp and thence, partly hewn in the rock (wire-ropes at two points), to the (1 1/2-2 hrs.) top (fine view). The descent may be made by the Minca-Sattel to Rosendach (p. 532), or from the Berta-Hütte to the Belca-Sattel (4750') and through the precipitous Belca-Graben to (2 1/2 hrs.) Lengenfeld (p. 528).

From (2 1/2 M.) St. Ruprecht (p. 525), at the E. base of the Oswaldiberg (see p. 508), a road leads to the N. via Töbring (Annenhof) to (2 1/4 M.) Treffen (1790'; *Unterwirt; Oberwirt), a charmingly situated summer-resort, with a château and park belonging to Count Latour. Beyond Treffen the road leads along the Afritzer-Bach, passing Winklern and Einöde, at the (3 1/2 M.) mouth of the Arriacher-Tal (in which, 2 M. to the right, lies Arrach, a summer-resort), to (6 M.) Afritz (2350'; Post). [From this point we easily ascend the Wollamern Nock (1700'; 3 1/4 hrs.) or the Mornock (5900'; 4 1/2-5 hrs.), two attractive points of view. From the former we may descend to (3 hrs.) Ebene-Reichenau, from the latter to (2 1/2 hrs.) Dobrich; comp. pp. 486, 511.] The road continues hence past the Afritz-See and over the watershed (2529') to the smaller but more picturesque Brennsee, at the N. end of which lies (4 1/2 M.) Feld am See (2440'; Nindler; Modl), a Protestant village, and proceeds thence via (3 M.) Radenthein (p. 655) and (3 M.) Dobrich (p. 485) to (5 M.) Mittelsatt (p. 511).

The *Dobratsch (7110'), or Villacher Alpe, the E. spur of the Gailtal Alps, is one of the most famous points of view among the Eastern Alps. Carriage-road (one-horse carr. to Bleiberg in 1 1/2 hr., 6 K. 40 h., two-horse, 10 K.; omnibus twice daily in summer in 2 hrs., fare 1 K. 60 h.) from Villach via St. Martin (Gruber), Villach, and (4 1/2 M.) Mittetswald (2205'; *Hôtel-Pension & Hydropathic, R. 3-9, board b 1/2 K.), a frequented summer-resort, and through the wooded Bleiberg-Graben to (9 1/2 M.) Bleiberg (2950'; Mohren; Stern, both very fair), with lead-mines. A narrow road, stony towards the top, leads hence to the summit in 3 1/4 hrs. (guide, 6 K., unnecessary; horse 13 K.). Refreshments at the Otto-Hütte, about halfway. Good walkers should go from Villach via Villach (see above) to (7 1/2 M.) Heiligengeist (2920'; *Winkler; drive of 1 1/4 h. from Villach; one-horse carr. 8 K.), whence a path (red marks), mostly through wood, leads to the (1 1/2 h.) Dominicushütte (4655') and then by the Bleiberg road to the (2 1/4 hrs.) top. On the summit are two churches (German and Wend) and the Villacher Alpenhäuser (Inn, bed 2-3 K.; telephone). The *View embraces to the N. the entire range of the Hohe and Niedere Tauern; to the S.E. are the Karawanken Alps, to the S. the Julian Alps with the Terglou, and to the S.W. and W. the Venetian, Carnian, and Dolomite Alps as far as the Marmolata. In the foreground below lie the fertile valleys of the Gail and the Drave, with the lakes of Ossiach, Wörth, and Faak. Traces of an appointment landslip, which overwhelmed ten villages in 1348 and converted the Gailtal into a vast lake, are still observable. — The descent to the Gailltal may be made on the S.W. side via Sack to (3 hrs.) Nitsch (p. 510).

The Lower Gailltal is a broad valley with luxurious meadows, bound on the N. by the Gailtal Alps, and on the S. by the E. offshoots of the Carnian Alps. Railway from Arnoldstein (p. 535) to Hermagor, 19 1/2 M., in 1 1/3 hr. — The railway turns sharply to the N. in the direction of the Dobratsch, traverses the remains of the landslip of 1348 (see above) on
the right bank of the Gailitz, crosses the Gail, and skirts the base of the Dobratsch towards the N.W. to (5½ M.), Nötsch am Dobratsch (1850'; Michor). To the N.E. is the (3 hr.) village of Sack, with the château of Wasserleoburg. The ascent of the Dobratsch (1100'; 4½ hrs.) from Nötsch, via the Nötsch-Graben and the Alpet, is not difficult, though steeper and more fatiguing than the ascent on the N. side (see p. 503). — A road leads to the S. from Nötsch to (1½ M.) Feistritz an der Gail (1870'; "Achatz; Janach; Lüller), the largest village in the Lower Gailtal (815 inhab.), with a Gothic church on a steep rock. Hence to the (3½ hrs.) Upper Feistritz Alp and ascent of the (4½ hrs.) Osternig, see p. 537; over the Bartolo-Sattel to Turets, see p. 538. — The railway goes on via (8 M.) Emmersdorf (Rapp) and past the château of Bodenhof to (10½ M.) St. Stefan-Vorderberg (1840). On a hill 2 M. to the N. lies the village of St. Stefan (2390'; Post), whence a road leads to the right over the Windische Höhe to Paternion (p. 511). On the right bank of the Gail, 1 M. to the S. of the station, lies the village of Vorderberg (1865'; inns), with the pilgrimage-church of Maria im Graben, at the foot of the Osternig (9670'), which is easily ascended hence in 4½ hrs., via the Lom-Sattel (4805) and the Upper Feistritz Alp (p. 537). — From (1½ M.) Görtischach-Förolach (2000), the next station, a pleasant excursion may be made to the (5 hrs.) Latschacher Alp (4990). — The station of (16 M.) Passerger-See is situated on the N. bank of the pretty Passerger- or Passerlacher-See ("Frenzl, with baths, on the S. bank). — 1½ M. Veilacht-Kühmburg. — 19½ M. Hermagor (2010'; "Post; Gasser), the principal place (830 inhab.) in the lower Gailtal, charmingly situated at the mouth of the Gitsch-Tal, through which a road (p. 512) leads over the Kreuzberg to (5 hrs.) Greifenburg (p. 512). Near Möderndorf, 3 M. to the S., is the romantic Garnitzte-Klamm (closed at present). Near the beginning of this gorge the steep 'Enzian-Steg' ascends to the left to the (2 hrs.) Egger Alp (4595'; good quarters), and with the little Egger-See (now almost dried up), a summer-resort. The "Foulndern (6570) is easily ascended hence in 2 hrs. via the Dellacher Alp; see p. 537. — Near Hermagor grows the Wutlenia Carinthiaca, a beautiful plant with dark-blue flowers, found nowhere in Europe except on the slopes of the Gartnerkofel (7210), which rises to the S.W. and may be ascended from the (5 hrs.) Nassfeld-Haus (night-quarters; p. 538) in 2½ hrs., or via Möderndorf and the Kühserer Alp in 5½ hrs., with guide (J. Göberndorfer, J. Astner, and Matth. Essl of Hermagor).

From Hermagor the road follows the left bank of the Gail through the Upper Gailtal (diligence twice daily to Kötschach in 4½ hrs.,) via Jenig, Weidegg, and Tredorf to (10 M.) Kirchbach (2135'; Berger; Unterberger; guide, Paul Dollinger), whence the Hochwipfel (1730'; fine views) may be ascended in 4 hrs. (with guide). — 1½ M. Reissach (2235; Pirch; guide, Phil. Walder), with a Gothic church. A path leads to the N.W. through woods to the (3 hrs.) rustic Reisskofelbad (3265), at the S. base of the Reisskofel (7770), which may be ascended in 4½ hrs. (difficult; steady head essential). — The road now passes Grafendorf and reaches (4½ M.) Dellach, near which, on the Gurina, interesting remains of Roman and pre-Roman times have been brought to light. Beyond St. Daniel, another small watering-place, we reach (1½ M.) Kötschach (2325; Ritzi, Kürschner, Post, all very fair). The Vorhegg (3420; to the W.), ascended in 1¼ hrs., affords a fine survey of the Gailtal. A still more comprehensive view is commanded by the Musken Alp (6380') and the Schachtbuhel (6875'), 3½-4 hrs. to the N.W. (rich flora). — The Jauken (Jaukenhöhe, 7335'), easily ascended in 4½ hrs. with guide, commands an extensive panorama. The marked path ascends, at first through wood, via Dobra and the Dellacher Alp and past the Jaukenhaus (disused zinc-mine) to the summit. The E. peak (Jaukenberg or Torkofel, 7390) is difficult (steady head essential). — From Kötschach via Maria-Luggau to Sillian, see p. 409; over the Gailberg to Ober-Drauberg, and over the Plöcken to Venetia, see pp. 512, 513.
We continue to follow the left bank of the Drave, with the Dobratsch (p. 509) to the left. 108 1/2 M. Gummern (Post); 115 M. Paternion-Feistritz.

From (3 1/4 M.) Feistritz (1140'), near the confluence of the Weissenbach and the Drave, a road leads to the S. W., via Kreuzen and the Windische Höhe (3615'), to the Gaital (to St. Stefan, 5 hrs., see p. 510). — Through the Weissenbach-Tal to the (4 1/2-5 hrs.) Weissensee, see p. 512.

116 1/2 M. Markt-Paternion (1720'), 1 M. to the N. of the village (Tell; Post). — 120 M. Rotenturm has a red-roofed château (to the Millstätter See, see below, 1 1/2 hr.; marked path). We cross the Lieser. To the left, beyond the Drave, is the château of Schützbach.

125 1/2 M. Spittal an der Drave (1770'); *Alte Post, R. 1-2 K.; Makor; Sorgo's Bräuhaus, with garden; Pichler zur Post; Ernl, at the station, well spoken of), a considerable village (3000 inhab.) on the Lieser, with a handsome château of Prince Porcia.

To the Millstätter See, a very attractive excursion (omnibus from the railway-station to Seebrücke 5 times, diligence to Millstatt 4 times daily in 1 1/2 hr., 1 K. 40 hr.; one-horse curr. 4; two-horse 8 K.). Good road (p. 513) on the right bank of the Lieser to (1 1/2 M.) the wood-pulp mill near Seebach. Here we cross the Lieser and continue via Seeboden ('Hot. Seeboden; Peterwirt; Dietrich) and Tschendorf (Ernl; Pauli) to (3 M.) Millstatt. Or (preferable for walkers) we follow the Liesersteig, a beautiful walk on the left bank of the Lieser, to the (1 hr. from Spittal) Hôtel Seehof and the Höt. Steiner, near the steamboat-station of Seebrücke, at the W. end of the lake. Thence a steamboat plies 5 times daily in summer in 1 1/2 hr., touching at Seeboden, Tschendorf, and Grissach, to Millstatt (190'); Höt. Lindenhof, near the lake, R. 3-5, pens. 8-12 K.; Höt. Burgstaller & Seewilla, on the lake, R. 2-4 K.; *Post, R. 2-4 K.; Definer; Kahlhoffer, all with gardens; Café Marchetti, on the lake, with rooms; Dr. Weiss's Hydropathic; two bathing-establishments on the lake; apartments at several villas), charmingly situated on the N. bank of the lake, with an old abbey-church (Romanesque cloister; very aged lime-tree in the court).

Near the village is a pleasant Park with café and view-tower. Fine view from the Kalvarienberg (25 min.). A path leads through the gorge of the Riegersbach and then to the right via (20 min.) Ober-Millstatt (Sixt) to the (10 min.) group of rocks known as the Estrella-Kap, and thence descends to (1 1/2 hr.) Plügfs Inn, on the lake, 25 min. to the E. of Millstatt. — The lake, which is very deep and well stocked with fish, is 7 1/2 M. long and 1/2-1 M. broad.

The steamboat goes on from Millstatt via Dellach to Dobriach (inn), at the E. end (3 1/4 M. from the village, see below), which may be reached also by a new road from Millstatt (diligence in summer). — Excursions (guide, Rich. Stampfer). A marked path ascends the romantic wooded gorge of the Riegersbach (see above) to the (8 1/4 hrs.) Alpenhaus (5900'; inn in summer) and thence to the N. W. to the (1 1/2 hr.) top of the Tschierweger Nock (6670'), which commands an admirable view. A more extensive panorama may be enjoyed from the Schirneck (6830'), 1 hr. to the N. W. of the Tschierweger Nock (descent to Gmünd, 2 1/2 hrs.; see p. 514). — The Millstätter Alpe (6340'; 4 1/2 hrs.) also is attractive. From the (3 1/4 hrs.) Alpenhaus (see above) we ascend to the N. E. to the (1 1/2 hr.) Törl (6250'), whence the ridge to the right is followed to the (1 1/4 hr.) highest point. — The Mirnock (6900'), ascended from Dobriach via Oberweinkler (plain accommodation) and the Bodeneck (6120') in 4 hrs., with guide, is another fine point.

The Golddeck (7020'; 4 hrs., with guide), to the S. of Spittal, is an attractive ascent. We cross the Drave to the (1 1/2 hr.) Platter-Kuschel and thence ascend by a good club-path mostly through wood to the (3 hrs.) Golddeck-Haus (6320'; inn in summer), 1/4 hr. below the summit.

From Spittal to Gmünd (Malta-Tal), see R. 92; thence to Mauterndorf and to Radstadt, over the Radstädter Tauern, see R. 88.
On a slope to the left is the ruin of Ortenburg. At St. Peter im Holz, to the right, several traces of a Roman settlement have been found. Beyond (129 M.) Lendorf-Pusarnitz, where the new Tauern Railway diverges to the right (p. 516), we traverse the fertile plain of the Lurnfeld and cross the Möll. — 132 M. Möllbrücken-Sachsenburg (1840'; Fleischacker, Taschler, both at the station), at the mouth of the Mölltal (p. 516).

The Salzkofel (8180'), ascended from Möllbrücken through the Niklai-Tal in 6 hrs., or from Kotbnitz (p. 516) through the Teichel-Tal in 5½ hrs., with guide, is remunerative and not difficult. About 1 hr. below the summit is the Salzkofel-Hütte (8866'; provision-depot).

133 1/2 M. Markt-Sachsenburg; 137 M. Kleblach-Lind (Post); 142 M. Steinfeld im Drautal. — 145 1/2 M. Greifenburg (1900'; Inn, 1 1/4 M. from the station, plain); the village (Assam; Post) lies 1 M. to the N.

To Paternion-Feistritz an interesting route leads through the Weissensee-Tal in 11-12 hrs. The road (diligence to Techendorf daily in summer in 2½ hrs.) leads by Weissach to the (4 1/2 M.) Kreuzwirt, where it forks, the right branch continuing to Weissbrich (see below), the left to Gaisach (Plets) and (3 M.) Techendorf (Post, plain), on the N. bank of the narrow Weissensee (2940'), here spanned by a bridge. We either row across the lake (2 hrs; uninteresting) or follow the N. bank for 1 1/2 M. farther (preferable for fair walkers) and then ascend by a narrow footpath close to the blue lake, of which we enjoy repeated fine views, with the Lienzer Unholde, etc., in the background. From the (3 hrs.) E. end of the lake, where remains of lake-dwellings have been found, a better path leads through the Weissensee-Tal, skirting the Weissbach, over fine meadows and through pine-woods, to (2 1/2 M.) Weissbach ("Cavallar, bed 1 K. 20 h.), with large saw-mills. Thence a good road (one-horse carr. in 2½ hrs., 7 K.) leads first through a narrow defile via Stockenboi (Fischartwirt) and then by a steep ascent, commanding a series of pretty views of the Weissbach-Tal and Drautal, and passing numerous little hamlets. Finally a steep descent via Feistritz to the (13 1/2 M.) station of Paternion-Feistritz (p. 511).

To the Gaital. Pleasant road over the Kreuzberg (3695') to Weissbrich (2685'; Löffele), and through the wooded Gitschtal to Hermagor (p. 510), 15 M.

A path (impossible to mistake) leads to the N. from Greifenburg through the wooded Gnoppnitz-Tal, passing several chalets, to (4 1/2 hrs.) the Feldner-Hütte on the Glanzsee (7200'; provision-depot), whence the Kreuzeck (8295') may be ascended via the Wölla-Törli (8070') in 1 1/2 hr. Splendid view. Descent from the Wölla-Törli to the W. to the Gössnitzer Alp and through the Wölta-Tal to (2 1/2 hrs.) Wittliratten in the Mölltal, 1 1/2 hr. from Stall and 1 1/2 hr. from Fragant (p. 519). — The Hochtristen (8300'; 6 1/2-7 hrs.) is an interesting ascent from Greifenburg via the Asam Alp. Guide, M. Karner of Greifenburg.

151 1/2 M. Dellach. The Drave is now crossed to (156 1/2 M.) Ober-Drauburg (2035'; *Stern; *Post; Hirsch; Rössl), on the left bank.

Walks. In the Berg-Forst, 1 1/2 M. to the N. (pretty points of view); to the (1 1/2 M.) picturesque Silber Fall in the Gailberg-Graben; to the (3 M.) château of Stein, by road on the left bank, or pleasant foot-path on the right bank.

To Tolmezzo via Kötschach and the Pöken (13-14 hrs.), an interesting route. As far as Mauthen a road (diligence to Hermagor via Kötschach twice daily in 6 hrs.; carriage to Mauthen with one horse 8 K.); thence to Paluzza a cart-track or bridle-path, beyond it a post-road. The road crosses the Drave, and mounts the wooded slope of the Gailberg to the (1 hr.) Gailberg-Sattel (3185'; rustic inn). A short-cut for walkers joins
the road at the bold Stubenwand Bridge. From the pass the road descends via Laas to (11/4 hr.) Kötschach (p. 510), and crosses the Gail to the village of (20 min.) Mauthen (2330'; Ortner; guide, Simon Ainetter), the Roman Loentum, at the mouth of the Valentin-Tal. The road now ascends this valley through beautiful beech-wood. After 1 hr. a route descends to the left to the Valentin-Toebel; 1/4 hr. farther on is the Eder Inn; 3/4 hr. guide-post to the Wolayer See (see below; 5 hrs. from Kötschach direct). Then (1/2 hr.) in der Ploßen (4125'; Inn. R. 1 1/2 K.), a summer-resort, prettily situated in a green Alpine valley. To the N.E. rises the Pohinig (7839'), a fine point of view, easily ascended from Ploßen in 31/2 hrs. or from Mauthen in 4 hrs. (guide 8 K.). More laborious ascents are the Kollinkaft (8880'; from Ploßen 41/2 hrs., with guide), and the Kletterwand (9105'; 51/2-6 hrs.; difficult). Pleasant excursion (guide. 6 K., not indispensable) via the Untersee and Obere Valentin Alp, and the Wolayer-Törl or Valentin-Törl (7000') to the (31/2 hrs.) Wolayersee-Hütte (6429'; Inn in summer), finely situated at the W. end of the picturesque little Wolayer-See. This hut is the starting-point for ascents of the Monte Cognians (9120'; 51/2 hrs.; laborious), Seekof (6363'), Monte Canale (3160'), Cima di Sasso Nero (8030') and Mosoof (3553'). Guides, Obermuster of Mauthen, P. Samassa of Collina — Over the Wolayer Pass (6559) to Foro Antonio, 3 hrs. From the pass (10 min. from the hut; Italian frontier) a rough zigzag path descends through a rocky valley (chamois often seen) and then through the town of (1 hr.) Collina (3985'), Falleschini's Inn, rustic, prettily situated beneath the castle of Tuglia (ascent of Mie, Cognians hence in 71/2 hrs., with guide, via the Ricovero Giov. Marinelli on the Forca di Moreveto (8615'; comp. above). Thence via Sigilletto and Frassanetto to (2 hrs.) Foro Antonio (p. 590).

An ascent of 1/2 hr. from the Ploßen, passing several Roman milestones and inscriptions, brings us to the Ploßen Pass (Monte Croce, 4470'; wetrnts.), commanding a fine view of the S. and E. The path now descends in zigzags to the Val Grande, (13/4 hr.) Tschiwang, Ital. Timau (2730'; Bee), and (11/2 hr.) Paluzzo (1985', Moser), the principal village in the Val di San Pietro, which is watered by the But. Good road hence through the picturesque valley to the small baths of Arta (1460'; Hot. Pens. Grassi), Zuglio (Julium Carnicium, with Roman remains), and (71/2 M.) Tolmezzo (p. 568), in the Val Tagliamento, and (6 M.) Stazione per la Carnia, on the Pontebba Railway (p. 558). — From the Ploßen Pass an attractive route leads over the Forcella di Plumba (6460) to (6 hrs.) Rigolato (p. 539; guide desirable).

The train returns to the left bank and crosses the frontier of Carinthia shortly before reaching (161 M.) Nikolsdorf (2070'; Sterr). The Hochstadl (8785'; 6-61/2 hrs.; guide 13 K.), the highest summit of the Lienz Dolomites, is an easy and attractive ascent. From Nikolsdorf we descend to the Drave to (91/2 hr.) Pirka (in 1 hr. from Oberdrauburg), ascend the bridle-path via the Ferdinands-Brunnen to the (21/2-3 hrs.) Hochstadl-Hütte (8363'), and thence to the summit in 2 hrs.

From Nikolsdorf or Ober-Drauburg to Bierbaum, in the Lesach-Tal (p. 410), over the Pirker-Schartel (4995'), to the W. of the Schartenkogel (6655'), 6-61/2 hrs., with guide, rather fatiguing.

The train traverses the broad Pustertal to (165 M.) Dölsach (p. 173). Finally we cross the Isel and reach (1671/2 M.) Lienz (p. 410).

92. From Spittal to Gmünd. Malta-Tal.

91/2 M. Diligence thrice daily in 13/4 hr. (fare 2 K. 40 h.); one-horse carriage 6, two-horse 10 K. The express-post, leaving Spittal at 10 a.m., runs to (35 M.) Mauterndorf (p. 484) in 8 hrs.

Spittal (1770'), see p. 511. The new road runs through the deep and narrow Lieser-Tal via Seebach (*Harfe; to Millstatt, see p. 511)
and Lieserbrücken (Grud). The picturesque old road, high up on the W. side of the valley, via Lieserhofen (Bliem), Trebesing, and Radl, is preferable for pedestrians (3½ hrs. to Gmünd).

9½ M. Gmünder-Hütte (2400'); *Feldner, R. 1½ - 3 K.; *Kohlmayr, R. 1-2, pens. 4½-5 K.; Lax; Hofinger; Post), a quaint little town (900 inh.) with a new and an old château of Count Lodron, at the mouth of the Malta-Tal, is much visited as a summer-resort.

**Environ.** Good survey of the district from the Malta bridge, from the Kalvarienberg (1½ hrs.), and from the grounds on the Schober and Lieserberg (1½ hrs.). Walks to the (1½ hr.) Magdalenen-Quelle, in the woods (white way-marks); to (1 hr.) Schloss Dornbach; to Eisentratten (p. 483), ¾ hr., or by a woodland-path via Buch (yellow marks), 1½ hr.; to (6½ hr.) Bad Radl (yellow marks), at the end of the wild Radl-Graben (see below); and via (1½ hr.) Trefenboden to the (1½ hr.) Hubenbauer (blue marks), with views of the Hochalpenspitze. — Ascents (guide, Matth. Hofer). The Schirmeck (6830'), a good point of view, is easily ascended (red marks; guide 5 K., not indispensable) via Oberbuch and the Hofer-Alpe (hay-beds) in 4½ hrs., or (steeper; blue marks) via Unterbuch and Gartenhütte in 3 hrs. Beautiful view. Descent to Millstatt, 3 hrs. (see p. 511). — The ascent of the "Königstuhl or Karlneck (7645'); 7 hrs.) is not difficult. From (1½ hr.) Leoben (p. 484) we traverse the Leoben-Graben (to the right) to the (4 hrs.) Karlbad, an unpretending 'Bad', where we spend the night, and thence ascend to the summit in 1½ hr. Descent through the Kremsgraben to (5 hrs.) Kremsbrücken (p. 484) and (2½ hrs.) Gmünd. Descent to Turach, see p. 485. — The "Gmeineck (Hühnersberg, 8485'; 5½ hrs.; red way-marks; guide 7 K., not indispensable) is an easy and attractive ascent via Radl, Neuschütz, the (3 hrs.) Obere Gamper-Hütte (5905'; inn in summer), and thence to the (2½ hrs.) top (fine view). — The Reisseck (9710'; 8 hrs.; guide 13 K.) is laborious. We ascend (blue marks) through the wild Radlgraben to (3 hrs.) the Rubentaler Hütte (4265'; night-quarters), and thence to the (3 hrs.) grandly situated Hohe See (7940') and over the Kalte Herbert-Scharte (8895') to the (2 hrs.) summit. Magnificent panorama.

**From Gmünd to Millstatt, 4 hrs.** We pass through the archway marked 'nach Millstatt', on the E. side of the market-place, cross the Lieser, and ascend by pleasant paths (blue marks) through woodland to Treffing (inn), where we join the picturesque and shady road via Tangern to Millstatt (p. 511).

The Malta-Tal (5 hrs. to the Gmünder-Hütte, 9 hrs. to the Osnabrücken-Hütte) is a partially wooded valley, with numerous waterfalls. A road (omnibus to the Pflüghof daily in summer in 1½ hr., 2 K.; one-horse carr. there and back 7, two-horse 12 K.) leads from Gmünd via Fischertratten and Hilpersdorf to (4½ M.) Malta or Maltein (2750; Stützl, very fair), the principal village, with 300 inh. and the old château of Kronec.

**Excursions (guides, Karl Fischer, Jos. and Andr. Klampferer, and Jos. Strasser).** The Faschauner Törl (5790), with a fine view of the E. Tauern Mts., may be ascended in 3 hrs. via Maltaberg, and Faschaun (guide 3 K.). — The Winkelnock (8905'; 5 hrs.; guide 7 K.) is ascended via the Untere and Obere Tandl-Alpe; view of the Gross-Glockner and Hochalpenspitze. — The Reitereck (9135), via Maltaberg and Faschaun 5½ hrs., with guide (8 K.), is not difficult. Beautiful view from the top.

The road is continued along the left bank of the Malta via Feisstrits to (3 M.) Koschach (to the right the pretty fall of the Fallbach, 490' high), where the road to the Gößgraben diverges to the left (see p. 515), and then divides. The right branch leads past Egarter's Inn to (1 M.) Brandstatt. The left branch, crossing the Malta and
the Gößbach (to the left, 1 M. farther up, are the three *Göss Falls),
leads to (1 M.) the *Alpen-Hôtel Pfüghof (2800'; R. 2-2½ K.),
beyond which we recross to the left bank of the Malta, about ¼ M.
before reaching Brandstatt.

From the Gößgrabken, a valley with numerous fine waterfalls (to the
*Zwillinge-Fall, ¼ hr. a new path; quarters at the Kohlmayer Hütte,
1 hr. from the Pfüghof), fatiguing routes cross the Kapponig-Tort (ascent
of the Trientenspitze, see p. 517) to (8 hrs.) Ober-Vellach (p. 516) and the
Dössner or Mallnitzer Scharte (5500') to (6 hrs.) Mallnitz (p. 517). The night
may be spent at the Upper Tomonbauer's (5260'; hay-bed), 2 hrs. from
the Kohlmayer Hütte. The Säuleck (10,105') may be ascended from the Dössner-
Scharte in 1½ hr. (see p. 517; guide 16, or incl. the Säuleck 20 K.).

Beyond Brandstatt (guides, Joh. Klampferer, sen. and jun.) the
path ascends the Malta-Graben (red marks; guide unnecessary; to
the Osnabrücker-Hütte 12 K.), passes the Schleier Fall, and reaches
the Kerschakl-Hütte and (40 min.) the Faller-Hütte (2915').
A guide-post here indicates the path to the left to the Faller Tümpfe,
or cascades of the Malta, falling into a rocky basin. The narrow
gorge of the Malta is crossed by the (20 min.) Hochsteg (3075');
to the right is the Melnik Fall; to the left a view of the Preimelspitze
and Oberlercherspitze. The path now divides. The club-path on
the right bank (over the Hochsteg, then to the right) has the ad-
vantage of being shaded and of commanding finer views. The bridle-
path on the left bank is about ¼ M. shorter and leads via the
Lower Veidlbauer-Alpe. The two paths reunite at the (3¼ hr.)
Hoch-Brücke (3780'), whence we gradually ascend to the (20 min.)
Gmünder-Hütte in the Schönau (3885'; inn in summer), and the
(¼ hr.) waterfall of the Blaue Tumpf; to the left the Hochalpenbach
forms a waterfall, 200' high. We now follow the Etend-Steig, a
club-path on the right bank of the Malta, leading mainly through
wood. Beyond the (½ hr.) Klamm-Fall and below the Preimel Falls
we cross the Preimel brook and the Malta to the (3¼ hr.) Adambauer
Hütte (5150'), on the left bank. Then (¾ hr.) the Wastelbauer-
Hütte (5510'; rustic quarters); ¾ hr., the Samer-Hütte (2390'; hay-
beds), adjoining which is a shooting-box (generally closed). The
Malta-Tal now turns to the W. and (¼ hr.) ramifies into the (left)
Gross-Elend and (right) Klein-Elend-Tal. On the Ochsen Alp, ¼ hr.
up the former, is the Osnabrücker-Hütte (6690'; Inn in summer),
in a grand situation opposite the magnificent Gross-Elend Glacier.

Ascents. The *Hochalpenspitze (11,010'; 3½-0 hrs. from the Pfüghof,
or 4½ hrs. from the Osnabrücker-Hütte; guide 18-20 K.), the highest peak
of the E. Tauern, is not difficult for experts. The route leads from the (½ hr.)
Hochsteg, via the Paukerweid, the Strasser Alp, and the (3 hrs.) Hochalm-
Ochsen-Hütte (6190), to the (1 hr.) Villacher-Hütte (7710'; provision-depot
on the Lange Böden, beneath the Schwarz Schnee. This club-hut is also
reached direct from the Gmünder-Hütte (see above), by a marked path
via the Annemann Alp in ¼-½ hrs., with guide. Thence to the summit,
via the Hochalpenkees, ¼-½ hrs. Magnificent view. Interesting descent
by the Preimel-Scharfe (700') and the Gross-Elend Glacier to the Gross-
Elend-Tal (¾ hrs. to the Osnabrücker-Hütte); or by the Preimel-Scharte,
Gross-Elend Glacier, Hannover-Scharte, Kälberspitze Glacier, and Gross-Elend-
Scharte to the (5-6 hrs.) Hanover Hut (p. 516). Adepts may also descend
V. R. 93.—Map, p. 508. OBER-VELLACH.

from the Hochalpenspitze to the Hanover Hut in about 5 hrs. by the Arnold-Weg, via the Gross-Elend and Kölberspitze Glaciers (comp. p. 518). — The Freimelspitze (10,420'; 3 hrs.), from the Villacher-Hütte via the Hochalpenkessel and the Preimel-Scharte (see p. 515), is not difficult. — The Hafner (Hafnerreck, 10,040'), ascended from the Gmünder-Hütte via the Mahr-Alpe (poor accommodation) and the S.W. arête in 5½-6 hrs. (guide 15 K.), is fatiguing but repaying (p. 484). — The 'Schwarzhorn (9640'; 3½ hrs.; guide 18 K.) is ascended from the Osnabrücker-Hütte past the Schwarzhorn Lake, over the Schwarzhornsee-Scharte (8760') and the S.W. arête. Admirable view. Descent to the S.W. over the Gross-Elend-Scharte to the (4 hrs.) Hanover Hut; comp. p. 519. — The 'Ankogel (10,670'; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 20 K.), from the Osnabrücker-Hütte past the Upper Schwarzhorn Lake and across the névé of the Klein-Elend Glacier, and finally over the E. arête, presents no difficulty to proficients (comp. pp. 518, 519). — The Tischlerspitze (9880') and Tischlerkarkefl (9850'), two difficult rocky peaks surrounded by serrated glaciers, may be ascended from the Osnabrücker-Hütte in 6-8 hrs., via the Schwarzhornsee-Scharte and the Klein-Elend Glacier (guide 22 K.). The descent to Gastein is very difficult (6 hrs.; guide 28 K.). — The Grosse Sonnblick (11,890'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 10 K.), from the Hochsteg via the Melnik Alp, or from the Gmünder-Hütte via the Mahr Alp, is another interesting point (not to be confounded with the Rauris Sonnblick, pp. 149, 518).

Passes. From the Samer-Hütte a marked club-path leads to the N. over the Arischarte (7385') to the Gross-Arltal (6 hrs. to Hüttschlag, p. 134; guide 17 K.); another to the N.E. over the Marchkar-Scharte (1775') and Moritzen-Scharte to (6 hrs.) St. Moritzen in the upper Murtal (p. 484; guide 23 K.). — From the Samer-Hütte over the (4 hrs.) Klein-Elend-Scharte (9850'; view) to the Kötschach-Tal and (6 hrs.) Wildbad Gastein (p. 142), rather laborious (guide 20 K.). — From the Samerhütte over the Tischlerkar-Scharte (8-60') to (10 hrs.) Gastein, difficult (guide 27 K.). — From the Osnabrücker-Hütte over the Gross-Elend-Scharte (8770'), marked path to the (4 hrs.) Hanover-Hütte (guide 17 K.) or (less attractive) direct to (5 hrs.) Mallnitz (guide 20 K.), see p. 519.

93. The Mölltal.

From Möllbrücken to (2½ M.) Ober-Vellach, diligence twice daily in summer in 2½-3 hrs. (2 K.); from Ober-Vellach to (6½ M.) Mallnitz, once daily in 2½ hrs. (2 K.); from Ober-Vellach to (22 M.) Winklern, once daily in 6 hrs. (5 K., 60 h.). One-horse carriage from Sachsenburg station (at Pleischacker's) to Ober-Vellach in 2½ hrs., 7 K.; from Ober-Vellach to Winklern in 4½ hrs., 12 K. — From Dölsach via Winklern to Heiligenblut, see p. 172. — The new Tauern Railway (comp. p. 141), expected to be open in 1908, diverges from the Marburg and Lienz line at Pusarnitz-Lendorf (p. 512) and runs via Mühldorf, Penk, and Ober-Vellach to (17 M.) Mallnitz (p. 517), and thence through the Tauern Tunnel to Gastein, see p. 141.

From Möllbrücken-Sachsenburg (station, p. 512) a carriage-road leads to the N.W. via Pattendorf (*Mosser, with baths; Berger) to (2½ M.) Mühldorf (1960'; Hopfgartner), 3/4 M. above which are the steel-works of the same name (2300'; *Hôt.-Pens. Waldschlösschen, R. 1½-8, board 5 K.), whence the picturesque Klinserschlucht with its waterfalls may be visited (1 hr. there and back). The road then passes Kolbnitz (Meixner; ascent of the Salzkofel, see p. 512) and leads round the Danielsberg (3150') to (8½ M.) Penk, whence it proceeds via Stallhofen, below the ruined castle of Falkenstein, to —

12½ M. Ober-Vellach (2250'; *Post, R. 1½-2 K.; Burgu, clean and moderate; Wenger; Egger), a pleasantly situated and thriving village, frequented as a summer-resort. The Gothic church contains
a winged *Altar-piece by Joh. Schoreel (1520). Close by is the château of Trabuschgen, now a summer-resort, with baths and prettily decorated rooms.

Excursions (guide, Joh. Weichselbraun). Pleasant walks to the rifle-range; the ruin of Falkenstein; the Polinik Fall and the Klausen Fall (1/2 hr.), and to (1/2 hr.) the fine *Groppenstein Waterfall of the Mallnitzbach. On a crag above the last rises the picturesque Schloss Groppenstein (2395'), built in the 10-13th cent., and recently restored in the ancient style. Fine view (see 40 hrs.). — The Lonzahöhe (740'), ascended without difficulty in 4/1 hrs. (guide 6 K.), via the Steiner Alp, is a fine point of view (see below).

The ascent of the *Polinik (9120'), the highest summit of the Kreuzeck group (p. 512), makes an attractive expedition of 5 1/2-6 hrs. (guide 10 K.). The route leaves Ober-Vellach on the 5., and traverses the Böden and the Spitalwiese to (3 1/2 hrs.) the Polinik-Haus on the Stampfer Alp (6000'; inn in summer), 2 1/2 hrs. below the summit, which affords a magnificent panorama of the Carinthian and Tyrolean Alps. Interesting high-level route from the Polinik-Haus over the Kreuzeck to the Feldaner-Hütte (6 hrs.; p. 512). — The Triesten spitze (5996'), ascended in 7-8 hrs., with guide, past the Pfaffenberg Lakes and over the Kapponig-Tort, is laborious but repaying. Descent to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Tomanbauer in the Gössegraben, p. 515.

The interesting Mallnitz-Tal opens to the N.W. of Ober-Vellach (diligence to Mallnitz, 6 M., daily in 2 1/2 hrs.; carr. 6 K.). A carriage-road gradually ascends along the Kalvarienberg, crossing the Mallnitzbach at the Bruckerwirt, to (3 1/2 M.) Lassach, where to the right, at the head of the Dössner-Tal, the Säuleck (see below) comes into sight. It then leads over the Rabisch (3955') to (11/4 M.) Mallnitz (3890'; *Drei Gensmen, with baths and trout-breeding ponds; Zur Tauernbahn; Josef and Alois Noisternig), a picturesquely-situated summer-resort, often crowded.

The shady Schluchtweg, though slightly longer than the carriage-road, is preferable for walkers, but has been partly destroyed by floods and is not available at present. We follow the narrow lane above the church at Ober-Vellach, which runs behind the houses, to the (1/2 hr.) Schloss Groppenstein (see above); a path diverges to the right near the bridge and ascends on the E. side of the *Groppenstein Waterfall to a (1/4 hr.) guide-post indicating the way to the (5 min.) *Zeichner Fall. The path crosses the carriage-road at the Bruckerwirt near Lassach (see above), turns to the right, and beyond the picturesque falls of the Mallnitzbach, rejoins the road, 1/4 hr. from Mallnitz, which may also be reached hence by the meadow-path skirting the brook.

The belvedere on the Winkelpaffen, 1/4 hr. from Mallnitz, commands a beautiful view: to the N.W. is the depression of the Niedere Tauern, with the Geiselkopf and Feldseilkopf; more to the N. the Ramettenspitze, the conical Lieskehlspitze, Gamkarspitze, Scheibrenterspitze, Ebeneck, Grauleitenspitze, Ankogel, and Törispitze; to the E. the Auernig and Maresenspitze; and to the S.W. the long Lonzahöhe. The Birnbacher-Weg traverses the woods below the Lonzahöhe. In the (1/2 M.) Seebach-Tal is a park (benches beside the weir).

Excursions (guides, Jos. and Joh. Gfroerer, Jak. Rosskopf, Ubr. Ludinig, and Chr. Manhart). An attractive walk leads through the Seebach-Tal to the (1 1/2 hr.) Stapitzer-See (4135'), with fine views of the Ankogel and Hochalpen spitze. — The Säuleck (10,105; 7-8 hrs.; guide 12, with descent to Maltein 22 K.) is an interesting though fatiguing ascent. The route leads through the Dössner-Tal (numerous chamois) to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Egger Alp (6180'; haybeds), and past the (3 1/4 hr.) picturesque Dössner-See, and then to the left over rocks, debris, and snow to the S.E. crest and the (3 1/4 hrs.) summit. Or from the lake we may ascend to the right to the (1 1/4 hr.) Dössner-Scharte (p. 519), then turn to the left (N.) and ascend the S.E. arête to the (1 1/2 hr.) summit.
The direct descent into the Gösgraben should be attempted only by experts. — The *Gamskarlspitze (Hochtauernkogel, 9275', 5-6 hrs.; guide 10, to Böckstein 16 K.) is laborious. It may be ascended either from the S.W., via the Wögisten-Tal (we diverge to the right from the route to the Mallnitzer Tauern, at the Stocker Alp, after about 1 hr.), or (more difficult) from the Gräunecker-See (p. 513). — The *Geiselkopf (9735', 6-7 hrs.; guide 10 K.), highly attractive, is ascended from the Mallnitzer Tauernhaus (p. 147) or from the Sonnblücker route (see below). The summit affords an imposing view of the Tauern. — The Lonzhöhe (7105', 3-4 hrs.; guide 5, with descent to Ober-Vellach 7 K.) is best ascended by the club-path in the Tauern-Tal, diverging to the left at a (20 min.) guide-post to the Walliser-Alpe and crossing the broad ridge to the cairn on the top. The other ascents are steep and fatiguing. Rich flora. — The Maresenspitze (9350'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 8 K.), Feldsee Kopf (9390'; 4 1/2-6 hrs.; 8 K.), Böses Eck (9290'; 5-6 hrs.; 10 K.), and Lieskehle (7880'; 3 hrs.; 6 K.) may also be ascended from Mallnitz. — Over the Düssner-Scharte to Malstein (10 hrs.; guide 20 K.), see p. 515; the ascent of the Säuleck (see p. 517) may be combined with this route. Over the Mallnitzer Tauern or Niedere Tauern to Gastein (9 hrs.; guide to Böckstein 10 K.), see p. 147. — The ascent of the Sonnblücker (10,100'; 9 1/2-10 hrs.; guide 20 K.), though fatiguing, is a fine expedition for adepts, to whom it presents no difficulties. From Mallnitz we follow the Niedere Tauern route (p. 143) as far as (2 hrs.) the Mannhard Alp (5735), whence we ascend to the left in windings to the (1 1/2-2 hrs.) Feldsee-Scharte (6790'; fine views to the E. and W.), between the Feldsee-kopf and Geiselkopf (see above). A steep descent of about 200' brings us to the moraine of the glacier stretching down from the Geiselkopf, after crossing which we follow a nearly level path (about 8200') on the slope of the upper Wurten-Tal, beneath the precipices of the Murauerkogel, Schlapperebenschitz, and Weinflaschenkopf, (2 1/2-3 hrs.) the Wurten-Kees. We cross this glacier to the Niedere Scharte (8890'), and ascend past the Windischkopf and Tramerekopf (p. 150) and over the Voglmaier-Ochsenkar-Kees to the (3 hrs.) Zittelhaus (p. 149).

From Mallnitz a path (red marks; practicable for horses) ascends the Seebach-Tal to the N.E., past (1 1/2 hr.) the S. opening of the Tauern Railway Tunnel (p. 146), and then (1 1/4 hr.) follows the Korn-Tauern route, to the left (p. 146). After 1 1/2 hr. more we turn to the right at the Viktor-Quelle (guide-post) to the (1 1/2 hr.; 3 1/2-4 hrs. from Mallnitz, guide 6 K.) Hanover Hut (8830'; inn in summer), magnificently situated on the Elsche-Sattel. The (3 1/4 hr.) *Arnoldshöhe (8830') commands a splendid view, extending to the Glockner group.

Mountain Ascents (guides, see p. 517). — The ascent of the *Ankogel (10,970'; 2-2 1/2 hrs.; guide 8, with descent to the Osnabrücker-Hütte 14, to Böckstein 16 K.) is not difficult for the moderately expert, though the upper half is fatiguing. The panorama is very fine. The descent to the Gross-Elend-Scharte, or via the Klein-Elend Glacier and the Schwarzhornscharte to the (3 1/2-4 hrs.) Osnabrücker-Hütte, offers no serious difficulty (see p. 516); but that to the Anlauf-Tal (p. 146) is troublesome. — The Hochalpen-Spitze (11,010'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 15, with descent to the Osnabrücker-Hütte 22, to the Villacher-Hütte 20 K.), ascended via the Gross-Elend-Scharte, the Hannover-Scharte, the Gross-Elend Glacier, the Pretzel-Scharte (7693), and the Hochalpen Glacier, is not difficult for proficients. The Arnold-Weg offers a shorter (3 1/2-6 hrs.) but more difficult route. This leads from the Hannover-Scharte (see above) across the Gross-Elend Glacier to the right end of the Gross-Elend-Kopf (10,895'), ascends that peak, passing to the Lassach side about halfway up (wire-rope) and finally ascends through a snow-couloir to the top of the Hochalpen-Spitze. Descent to the Villacher-Hütte, 2 hrs., see p. 515. — The *Gamskarlspitze (9273'; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 7, with descent to Böckstein 14 K.) is laborious. We follow
the Korn-Tauern route to the small Tauernsee (7530'), then ascend to the W. across scree-slopes past the Grünnecker-See to the Gamskark Glacier, and finally mount over steep slopes of névé and the S. arête to the summit (p. 518). The descent may be made to the Woitzen Glacier and via the Woitzen-Scharte (5019') to (4-5 hrs.) Böckstein. — The Graunleitenspitze (9039'; 1/4 hr.; guide 2 K.) is easy and attractive. — The Tischlerspitze (9570') and Höllokerkogel (9515'), 5-6 hrs. with guide (12 K.), should be attempted by practised and powerful climbers only. They are best ascended after crossing the Ankogel from the Klein-Elend Glacier (comp. p. 516).

**OVER THE GROSS-ELEND-SCHARTE TO THE MALTA-TAL.** 3 1/2 hrs. to the Osnabrücker-Hütte (guide 10 K.), an easy and attractive expedition. A marked path leads from the Hanover Hut to the (1 1/2 hr.) Gross-Elend-Scharte (8750'), whence it descends over the Pleissnitz Glacier to the Gross-Elend-Tal and the (1 1/2 hr.) Osnabrücker-Hütte (p. 515). Crossing the glacier in a diagonal direction to the N.E. from the Scharte, we reach the (1 1/2 hr.) Schwarzhornsee-Scharte (ca. 8760'), commanding fine views of the glaciers of the Klein- and Gross-Elend-Tal, whence the *Schwarzhorn* (p. 516) may be ascended in 1 1/4 hr. From the Scharte to the (2 hrs.) Osnabrücker-Hütte (p. 515; guide 10 K.). — To Gastein an easy pass leads over the Hohe Tauern, or Korn-Tauern, in 5-6 hrs. (path marked with red; guide, not indispensable for adepts, to Böckstein 8 K.; comp. p. 516). — Over the Ebeneck (8780') or the Radeck-Scharte (9435') to Gastein, 6-7 hrs. with guide, difficult, to be attempted only by proficient.

Travellers from Mallnitz to Heiligenblut save about 3/4 hr. if they proceed from Lasach (p. 517) to the right round the mountain-slope, passing above the castle of Groppenstein (p. 517), direct to Semstach (Flattach, 2 hrs., see below). The finest route for adepts leads via the Feldsee-Scharte and the Sonnblick; from Mallnitz to Heiligenblut 13-14 hrs. (see p. 518).]

From Ober-Vellach the road leads past Semstach (right, Schloss Groppenstein, p. 517) to (4 1/2 M.) Flattach (Gradnitzer, Huber), opposite the mouth of the Ragga-Tal (paths destroyed), and to (1 1/2 M.) Ausser-Fragant (2370'; *Mayer*), at the entrance to the Fragant-Tal.

A shady club-path leads through the Fragant-Tal to (1 1/2 hr.) Inner-Fragant (3980'; rustic inn), and then ascends the Wurten-Tal via the (1 1/2 hr.) shooting-lodge of Bodmeister (3889') to the (1 1/2 hr.) Wurten Alp (5420') and the (1 1/2 hr.) Gussenbauer-Hütte (7235'; ruined). The Rauris may be reached hence either via the Wurten-Kees, the (2 1/2 hrs.) Fragantar-Scharte (p. 149), and the (1 1/2 hr.) Goldberg-Knappenhaus (p. 149; guide to Kolmsaigurn 16 K.); or via the Niedere Scharte and the (3 1/2 hrs.) Zittelhaus (p. 149; guide 20 K.). The ascent of the Schareck (10,270'; 3 hrs. from the Gussenbauer-Hütte; guide 16 K.), via the Wurten-Kees, presents no difficulty; descent Gastein (steady head essential), see p. 147. To Mallnitz over the Feldsee-Scharte (10 hrs. from Fragant; guide 12 K.), see p. 518.

From Inner-Fragant over the Schober-Törl (7730') to Döllach, 6-7 hrs., with guide (13 K.), easy (comp. p. 184). From the (4 hrs.) Schober-Törl, the Stettkopf (9340'; fine view) may be ascended in 1 1/2 hr. (comp. p. 173).

The Mölltal now contracts. The road passes (4 1/2 M.) Wöllatatren (p. 512), Stall (1 1/2 M.; Post; Martischnigg), with the ruin of Wildegg, and (4 1/2 M.) Rangersdorf (2825'; *Post; Wabnig*). It then crosses the Möll to (2 1/4 M.) Lainach, a prettily situated village and bath, on a tongue of land formed by the deposits of the Zlalnitzbach.

3 1/2 M. Winklern, on the Döllach and Heiligenblut road (p. 173).
94. From Bruck an der Mur to Villach.

126½ M. Railway in 5½-7½ hrs.; fares 18 K. 55, 10 K. 55, 5 K. 70 h. The express train has a dining-car (D. 3 K. 60 h.).

**Bruck an der Mur**, see p. 448. The train diverges to the right from the main line, crosses the Mur, and turns to the W. into the narrow Murthal. 7 M. Niklasdorf. It then crosses the Mur to —

101½ M. **Leoben** (1745’; Rail. Restaurant and Hôtel, Södbahnhof, at the station; *Hôtel Gärner, 1/4 M. from the station, R. 2-7 K.; Steirerhof; Post, R. 1½-2½ K.; Kindler; Mohr; Wilder Mann; Stadt Gratz) a town with 10,200 inhab., on a peninsula formed by the Mur, the centre of the mining and cognate industries of Upper Styria, and the seat of a school of mining. In the market-place are a column of the Trinity, erected after the cessation of the plague in 1716, and two fountains, one of them with the figure of a miner. The grammar school contains natural history and other collections of local interest. Fine Town Park (restaurant in summer). Pretty view from the height 5 min. above the modern Church of the Redemptorists, on the Mur.

Pleasant excursion via the (2 hrs.) Schmalhube (3935’; rmts.) to the (1½ hrs.) top of the Mugel (3555’), on which is the Mugel-Hütte (inn in summer). Fine view. — From Leoben to Hießau via Eiersen, see p. 469.

The train describes a wide circuit round the town, and to the S. of the suburb of Wasen stops at the (12 M.) Staatsbahnhof or State Railway Station (Hôtel Rudolfsbahn). It then follows the left bank of the Mur (passing the château of Göss, now a brewery, on the left) to (18 M.) **St. Michael** (1955’; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Kronprinz Rudolfsbahn, at the station, R. 2 K.; A. Horner), at the mouth of the Liesing-Tal, the junction for Seiztal (R. 8½). The best views are now to the right. — Beyond Kaisersberg and Krauth the Mur is crossed. 28 M. **St. Lorenzen** (1980’; Ebner).

**Excursions.** Beyond a slight eminence to the S.E. lies (3 M.) Gleim, whence a picturesque route leads through the romantic Gleim-Graben to the (2½ hrs.) Gleimalpen Inn (5210’), on the saddle in the direction of the Übelbacher-Tal and the (S.) Kainach-Tal (to Voitsberg. 3½ hrs.) The Speikkogel (3625’; comp. p. 450) may be ascended in 1½ hr. from the inn, and thence we may proceed to the (¾ hr.) summit of the Wildeggkogel (3890’), both commanding fine views. An easy path, chiefly on the level of the saddle, leads to the S.W. from the inn to the (4 hrs.) Rachauer Alpen. Thence we may descend to the S.E. to Köflach (p. 491) or to the W. to the pleasant mountain-village of (2 hrs.) Rachau (2505’; Forellenwirt), whence a carriage-road leads to (3½ M.) Knittelfeld.

At the foot of the Sulzberg (2600’), 1 M. to the N.W. of St. Lorenzen, is the Fletscher Sauerbrunnen, with mineral springs. To the N.W. are (2½ M.) St. Marein (inn), with an ancient Gothic church, and (6 M.; 1½ hr’s. drive from Knittelfeld) Sekau (2700’; Hofwirt), with a handsome abbey-church (Mausoleum of Duke Charles II. of Styria). Interesting ascent of the Zinken (1665’; 4½-5 hrs.; fine view), through the Steinmüller-Graben to the (2 hrs.) Jägerbauer (4305’; night-quarters), and thence to the top in 2½ hrs. more. Descend to Mautern, see p. 473.

31½ M. **Knittelfeld** (2115’; Fintze; Alte Post), a prettily-situated industrial town (8100 inhab.), with the workshops of the state-railway and a hydropathic establishment. An ancient monument
in the chief square commemorates the ravages of the plague, the Turks, and locusts. About 2 M. to the W. lies Schloss Spielberg (2300'), commanding a fine view.

Excursions (guide, Sim. Lechner). The Gleinalpe (pp. 460, 520) may be ascended from Knittelfeld in 4½-5 hrs. We drive via Gobernitz and Margareten to (6 M.) Glein, and thence proceed as above; or walk via Gobernitz and Kirchbaum. To Rauhau (p. 520), a drive of 3¼ hr. — To the S. lies Baron Sessler's château of Grosslobming, with a collection of weapons and fine grounds.

Attractive excursion through the Ingering-Tal, via (6½ M.) Bischoffeld (Zeilinger), and past the handsome château of Wasserberg (2955'); "Sanatorium," (6 M.) Count Arco's Shooting Lodge (3770'; night-quarters) and the (1/2 hr.) picturesque little "Ingering-See (3975'), surrounded by mountains. To the N. are the Hoch-Reichart (7930'; 3½-4 hrs.; not difficult), Grieskogel (7665'), Saubogel (7935'); to the S.W. and W. the Hirschfeld (7105'), Pleiten (7680'), Zinkenkogel (730'), Sonntagskogel (7695'); all abounding in game and commanding fine views. Those ascending from the shooting-lodge should be accompanied by a gamekeeper. Pleasant walks may be taken to the N.W. over the Ketten-Törli, or Traben-Törli (6139') to (7 hrs.) Trieben (p. 472), and to the N.E. over the Brandstätter-Törli (6629'; ascent of the Hoch-Reichart, 1½ hr.) to (6 hrs.) Mautern in the Liesing-Tal (p. 473).

The valley of the Mur now expands to its greatest width. 35 M. Lind. — 36½ M. Zeltweg (2220'; Rail. Restaurant; *Gumpel), with 2600 inhab. and large iron-works, the junction of the Wolfsberg and Unter-Drauburg line (p. 503).

About 3½ M. to the N.W. (railway in 20 min.) is Fohnsdorf-Kumpitz (2440'; *Pernthaler) with extensive coal-mines, some of which are upwards of 1000' deep.

41 M. Judenburg (2380'; *Post, with carriages for hire; *Brand; Fichtner; Frank, with garden), a very ancient town (4900 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 Seetal 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 Römerturm (2350'), erected in 1449, with its Gothic portal (fine view from the gallery, 20 h.). In front of the former Jesuits' Church (tasteful Gothic choir and good stained glass) rises a column in memory of the plague, erected in 1719. The Church of St. Magdalena in the suburb of that name, dating from the 9th cent., contains a curious pulpit and some ancient stained glass. The oriel-window 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. In the environs are several important iron-rolling mills and scythe-works.

Excursions (at the Römerturm is a direction-indicator, with explanation of the path-marks). Fine view from the *Anlagen on the N. and E. sides of the town; also from the *Kalvarienberg (2515') and from the grounds in Oberney. A pretty walk leads to the (1½ M.) romantically-situated but otherwise insignificant Staatsliefe Cave. To the E. (1½ hr.) rise the château and the ruin of Liechtenstein, the latter of which was the seat of the minstrel Ulrich von Liechtenstein. The Liechtenstein-Berg (3389'), above the ruin, affords a fine view (marked path via the Kalvarienberg from the Weyer suburb). — To the E. (2 M.), near the Weisskirchen road, is the handsome Gothic pilgrimage-church of Maria-Buch, built in 1455 ('Kienberger's Inn); the preferable route leads via the Fehberg coal-mine and the Mariabacher Höhe (3125'). Fohnsdorf (see above), 3 M. to the N., is reached.
vià the château of Gabelhofen, or vià the large iron-works of Wosendorf or Hetzendorf. — Mountain Ascents. The *Zirbitzkogel (7865'); 6-6½ hrs., a very fine point, is best ascended vià Reiter and (3 hrs.) St. Wolfgang (4175'; *Eckmann), and thence either vià the Linder-Alpe or by the Schmelz, with the pretty Winterleit Lakes (more interesting, but more fatiguing). Extensive view of the Styrian and Carinthian Alps from the summit; 10 min. below it is the Erzherzog-Franz-Ferdinand-Schutzhaus (8310'); inn in summer. The descent may be made to the W. to Neumarkt (see below), or to the E. to Obdach (p. 503). — The Schafkogel (5730'), another fine point, is easily ascended: road to (4½ M.) St. Peter; then to the left through the Möschtitz-Gruben to the top in 3 hrs. — The Rosenkogel (6310'): we drive by the Tauern road in 2 hrs. to St. Oswald and ascend thence vià the Sommer-Törl and St. Loretto (5660'; inn) to the top in 2½ hrs. more. — The Bösenstein (8035'): we drive by the Tauern road in 4½ hrs. vià St. Johann to (26 M.) Hohen-Tauern; thence by a marked path in 4½ hrs. (comp. p. 473).

Roads lead from Judenburg to the N.W., vià Hohen-Tauern, to (33 M.) Triesen (see p. 472); to the S.E. to (3½ M.) Weisskirchen (p. 503) and over the Stubai Pass (6000') to (31 M.) Köflach (p. 491).

44 M. Thalheim (2295') is the station for the road to Hohen-Tauern (p. 473), to the N. To the right appears the château of Sauерbrunn.

About 7½ M. to the N.W. lies Oberzeiring (3050'; Kästner), with iron-mines, a summer-resort. The (½ hr.) Franz-Josef's-Höhe commands a pretty view.

49½ M. St. Georgen an der Mur; the château of Pichlhofen lies to the right. — 53 M. Unzmarkt (2400'; Rail. Restaurant; Resch); the village (2460'; Post; Fleischer) lies opposite, on the right bank of the Mur. On a steep rock to the N.W. is the ruined Frauenburg, with a chapel containing the alleged tombstone of the minstrel Ulrich von Liechtenstein (see p. 520).

Murtal Railway from Unzmarkt to Mautern. — 62 M. St. Lambrecht (2915'; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms; Mandl), on the watershed between the Drave and the Mur. (The village of that name, with its famous Benedictine abbey, lies in the Taya-Tal, 6 M. to the S.W.) — 65 M. Neumarkt (Rail. Restaurant). The village (2750'; *Hôt. Hinken, R. 2½ K.; Reiterer), 1 M. to the E., pleasantly situated, with a Kurhaus and Sanatorium, attracts summer-visitors (apartments in Schloss Pichl, Schloss Forchtenstein, Villa Schlossleiten, etc.).

Excursions. The ascent of the Grebenzen (6220'; 4 hrs.) is easy and attractive. A marked path leads vià Graslupp and Zeitschach to (5 hrs.) the Grebenzen-Hütte (5445'; inn in summer), whence the summit (wide view) is reached in 1 hr. more. The descent may be made vià Schönanger to (1½ hr.) St. Lambrecht (see above). — The Zirbitzkogel (7865'; 6 hrs.) is also easy. There is a carriage-road to (2 hrs.) Mühn (3150'), whence the summit is reached in 4½ hrs. (see above).
We now pass St. Marein and enter the Klamm, a defile in which the Olsa forms a series of small cascades. On the right, near (70 M.) Einöd (2225'), 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-Tal.

76 M. Friesach (2075'; *Höt. Petersberg; Primig; Kaiserhof, opposite the station, R. 2-4 K.; Bahnhof Hotel; Rauchenwald; Köppel; Bauer), an old town (2000 inhab.), still surrounded with walls and moats, and commanded by the ruined castles of Güettersburg, Lavant, and Petersberg (old pictures in the chapel) and the remains of the provosty of Virgilienberg, is much frequented in summer. Gothic Parish Church of the 15th cent.; Dominican Church of the 13th cent., in the transition style. The octagonal fountain in the principal square was erected in 1563.

A pretty view of the town and its environs may be obtained from the pavilion on the Fischerkogel (about 2000'), 13/4 M. from the station.

Via Fladnitz and St. Leonhard to Feldkirchen, 15-16 hrs., an attractive route. Road (diligence twice daily to Metnitz in 3 hrs., 1 K. 60 h.; one-horse carr. to Fladnitz 18 K.) through the Metnitz-Tal, via Grades (2060'; Wurmitzer; Liedl), with an interesting church (15th cent.), Metnitz (Leibeltzer), Mödring (*Seppmüller), and Oberhof, to (24 M.) Fladnitz or Flattnitz (4560'; *Kotmüller), a health-resort with mineral springs, in a sheltered situation. — The Eisenhut (8010'; 4 hrs.; guide), the highest peak of the Stangalpen Group, may be ascended from Fladnitz; view very striking. Descend to (21/2 hrs.) Turrach, see p. 485. — A pleasant footpath descends from Fladnitz across the Haidnerhöhe (5930') to (31/2 hrs.) Griffen, whence a road (one-horse carr. 6 K.) leads to (9 M.) Bad St. Leonhard (3615'; *Hotel), a summer-resort with a mineral spring, finely situated, and to (9 M.) stat. Feldkirchen (p. 525; one-horse carr. from St. Leonhard to Feldkirchen 7, two-horse 12 K.).

79 M. Hirt (2035'; inn). At the influx of the Metnitz into the Gurk, 11/2 M. to the S., lies Zwischenwasser, with Schloss Pöckstein, the summer-residence of the Bishop of Gurk. The valley of the Gurk expands. To the E. is the long crest of the Saualpe (see p. 524); to the S. rise the Karawanken and the Terglou. — At (82 M.) Treibach-Althofen (2005'; Buffet) is the château of Dr. Auer, the inventor of incandescent gas-light. To the left, on a hill, stands the village of Althofen (2355'; Prechtlhof), with baths, a 16th cent. church, and fine views.

From Treibach-Altenhofen to Klein-Gödnitz, 191/2 M., railway in 41/2-2 hrs. The line ascends the valley of the Gurk via the Pöckstein-Zwischenwasser (see above) and (61/2 M.) Strassburg, to (12 M.) Gurk (2070'; Post; Zusner), which possesses a fine Romanesque minster of the 11th century. The porch contains several groups in carved wood of the 15th cent.; in the interior, a Descent from the Cross by Raff. Donner, and in the nuns' choir well-preserved mural paintings of the 13th century. — Beyond Gurk the line proceeds via (141/2 M.) Zweitnitz and (171/2 M.) Weißenfeld (2300'; Post) to (191/2 M.) Klein-Gödnitz; roads thence via Gödnitz and Weissberg to Fladnitz (see above), in 3 hrs.; and through the Gurk-Tal to Bad St. Leonhard (see above), 31/2 hrs.

841/2 M. Kappel am Krappfeld; 861/2 M. Krappfeld; 89 M. Pölting.
90½ M. Launsdorf (1695; *Rail. Restaurant). The most interesting of the old ancestral castles of the Carinthian nobles which abound in this district is *Hoch-Osterwitz, 2 M. to the S.W. of stat. Launsdorf, the seat of the Khevenhuller family since 1571. This imposing and well-preserved stronghold, on a rock 590' 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 Magdalensberg (3485'; 2 hrs.), to the S. of Launsdorf, which is easily ascended by a marked path, is a still finer point of view. (Roman antiquities have been found here.) The descent may be made to St. Michael and (1½ hr.) Zollfeld (see below).

From Launsdorf to Hüttenberg (20½ M.), railway in ½ hr. The train traverses the Görschitz-Tal, the principal seat of the Carinthian iron-industry. 4½ M. Brückl (inn), with large chain-works. Marked path hence to the (2 hrs.) Lippekogel (3530'; splendid view). About 1 M. to the N.E. is St. Johann am Brückl. 9½ M. Eberstein (1860; *Nusadorfer; Tallager), with a château of Count Christalnigg. (Ascent hence of the Sauwalpe. 6380', via St. Oswald in 4 hrs., attractive) — 11 M. Klein St. Paul; 13½ M. Wieling. From (15½ M.) Mösel (2250'; Möselwirt) a road leads to the N.E. to (3 M.) Lölling (2970'; *Stielwirt), with abandoned iron-mines, and then to (15 M.) St. Leonhard in the Lavant-Tal (p. 508), through the Steilz and over the Klipits-Torl (5390'), between the Hohenwart (6970'; easily ascended in ¾ hr.), on the N., and the Geierkogel (6270'; 1 hr.; see below), on the S. The Grosse Sauwalpe (6830') may be ascended from Lölling direct, via the Kirchberger Alp, in 3½ hrs.; easier, however, via (1½ hr.) Steilz (1025'; inn), whence we may ascend the Geierkogel (6710') in 1½ hr.; we then follow the crest to the S. via the Forst Alp (6645'), the Kienberg (6710'), and the Gertrus (6695') to the (2½ hrs.) Sauwalpe (6530'). Descent to Eberstein (see above) 3 hrs., to Wolfsberg 3 hrs., to St. Andreas 3½ hrs. — 20½ M. Hüttenberg (2525'; Kron; Mitteregger; Sacherer), the chief village in the Görschitz-Tal (2357 inhab.), lies at the base of the Erzberg, which yields a large proportion of the iron of Carinthia. A visit to the mines, which pierce the hill on three sides, is interesting. We take the road by Heft to the (3 M.) Knappenberg (Rudolfshöhe, 4200'), 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 the Knappenberg a road with fine views leads round the hill to Ober-Semlach and (3 M.) Semlach (3300'; Glanzwirt), 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 (3 M.) Hüttenberg. — A good path leads from Hüttenberg to the S.W. to the (1 hr.) large pilgrimage-church (16th cent.) of Maria-Weitschach (3785'; inn), a fine point of view.

The train now turns to the W. and beyond (92 M.) St. Georgen am Längsee enters the valley of the Glan.

From St. Georgen (carr. at the station) a road leads to (1½ M.) St. Georgen (1800), formerly a Benedictine nunnery, now a *Hôtel-Pension (R. 11½-3, pens. 6-7½ K.), prettily situated near the small Längsee, well stocked with fish. From St. Georgen, via Tagenbrunn, with a ruined castle, to St. Veit (p. 524), 4 M.

95 M. Glandorf (1540; *Railway Hotel and Restaurant).

From Glandorf to Klagenfurt (11 M.), railway in 40 min., traversing the Zollfeld, an extensive and at places marshy plain, where many Roman coins and other antiquities have been found. To the left, just short of (3 M.) Willersdorf, is the handsome château of Stadelhof. To the left of (1½ M.) Zollfeld is the château of Töltischach, probably erected
on the site of the Roman station Virunum; to the right, on the hill, on the opposite bank of the Glan, rises the castle of Tannenberg. 51/2 M. Maria-Saal (1655; Neuwirt) has a pilgrimage-church of the 15th cent. with Roman stones built into the walls. Between these two stations, to the right of the railway, is the ancient Ducal Chair (surrounded by an iron railing), on which the Dukes of Carinthia were formally invested with their possessions. Beyond (3 M.) Annabichl we soon obtain a view of the long chain of the Karawanken. 10 M. Klagenfurt Staatsbahnhof, on the E. side of the town. — 11 M. Klagenfurt, Central Station, see p. 505.

96'/2 M. St. Veit an der Glan (1540'; *Stern, with garden; Post, fair; Rössl; Restaurant Dörer, at the station, R. from 1 1/2 K.), an ancient town with 4700 inhab., was the capital of Carinthia down to 1519. A fountain-basin of white marble in the market-place, 30' in diameter, excavated in the Zollfeld, is said to be Roman. Interesting local Museum (Thurs. and Sun., 10-12). Pretty promenades at the St. Vitus-Brunnen (baths) and on the Kalvarienberg.

Fine view from the Marawenber (2220'), 1/2 M. to the S. — Interesting excursion to the N.W., via Ober-Mühlbach, to (1 hr.) Schloss Frauenstein and the (1/2 hr.) Kreuger-Schlosser, consisting of the picturesque ruins of Alt- and Neu-Kroog. We may return past the little Kreuger See and Hungerbrunn to (1 1/2 hr.) St. Veit. — The Schneebrueckerberg (4405'), to the W., easily ascended via Sörg in 3 hrs., commands a wide prospect.

The line follows the marshy valley of the Glan. 99'/3 M. Lebmach. — 101 M. Feistritz-Pulst (1590'). Pulst (Sandwirt), with an old lodge of the Teutonic Order, lies 1 1/4 M. to the N., at the foot of the ruin of Liebenfels (2360'), a fine point of view. To the left rises the ruined castle of Karlsberg, with its huge tower; then that of Hardeg. — 105 M. Glanegg, with another castle. The train winds through the narrow wooded valley of the Glan, and beyond (108'/2 M.) St.-Martin-Sittich enters the broad valley of the Tiebel. — 111 M. Feldkirchen (1800'; Rauter; Stadt Graz; Schulter; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms), a considerable village (9 M. to the N.W. of which are the baths of St. Leonhard, p. 523). On the left are the iron-works of Buchscheidens; on the right the lofty situated church of Tiffen. The line traverses an extensive moor, and then at (116'/3 M.) Steindorf (Listner) approaches the Ossiacher See (1620'), a lake 7 M. in length. From (118 M.) Ossiach (Rail. Restaurant; Hotel Fischer; Pens. Waldfriede, with a large park) a ferry plies to the village of that name (Mandl; Brugger), with an old monastery (now a stud-farm). The Ossiacher Tauern (3140'; good view) may be ascended hence in 1 1/2 hr. — 122'/2 M. Sattendorf (*Pens. Görlitzerhaus, with lake-baths; Niendler; *Pens. Julienhöhe, on a hill, 1 1/4 M. from the station), charmingly situated at the foot of the Gerlitzen Alp (p. 508), and frequented as a summer-resort. Steam-launches ply from (123 M.) Annenheim (Waldner) to the *Kur-Hôtel Annenheim (R. from 2-3, board 5'/2 K.), at the S.W. end of the lake, with shady grounds, lake-baths, etc., commanded by the ruin of Landskron (p. 508). The train crosses the Treffner Bach near (125'/2 M.) St. Ruprecht (p. 509) and turns to the S.

126'/2 M. Villach, see p. 508.
95. From Laibach to Villach.

$81\frac{1}{2}$ M. Railway (Staatsbahn) in $4\frac{1}{2}$-5 hrs. Views generally to the left.

Laibach, see p. 496. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. Laibach Staatsbahn. The train traverses the broad plain of the Save, towards the N.E., and beyond ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Vižmarje approaches the river (ascent of the Grosse Gallenberg, see p. 497). Beyond (8 M.) Zwischenwässern, with paper-mills, we cross the Zeier (Sora) and enter the broad basin of Krainburg, with the Steiner Alps on the right, and the Terglou on the left. — 13 M. Bischofslack; the town (1185'; Deisinger; Steinerhof), with 2200 inhab., lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W., at the confluence of the Selzacher Zeier and the Pöllander Zeier.

To Podredo in the Isonzo Valley, to the W., an easy route. Diligence from Bischofslack twice daily in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. via Selzach to (10 M.) Eisern (1500); road thence by (11/4 hr.) Zaitlog to (11/2 hr.) Zarz (2680'; inn), and footpath across the saddle of Na Kotscha (3280') to (11/2 hr.) Podbrdo (1710'; Valentinčič, tolerable), in the parish of Deutschbrut (railway-station, see p. 594). — To the N. of Zarz (see above) an easy route crosses the Zarz-Sattel (3970') and traverses the Jelovica Forest to (4 hrs.) Wocheiner-Feistritz (see p. 527).

$18\frac{3}{4}$ M. Krainburg (1260'; *Alte Post, with garden, R. 1$\frac{1}{2}$ K.; Neue Post), a small town (2500 inhab.) on a hill, at the influx of the Kanker into the Save.

Route hence over the Loibl to Klagenfurt, see p. 531; via Ober-Seeland to Kühnsdorf (Steiner Alps), see p. 504 (arr. at Wohlgemuth's). — The St. Margaretenberg (2145'; 1 hr.) and the Jodokberg (2820'; 11/2 hr.) afford fine views of the Terglou, the Steiner Alps, etc.

$20\frac{1}{2}$ M. St. Jodoci; 25 M. Podnart-Kropp. The train crosses the Save, and beyond ($26\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Ototsche threads a tunnel. Fine view of the Julian Alps (Terglou). 31$\frac{1}{2}$ M. Radmannsdorf (1610'; Wastl; Hirschmann), with an old château, at the union of the Wursener Save and the Wocheiner Save. — 32$\frac{1}{2}$ M. Lees-Veldes (1655'; *Rail. Restaurant; Zum Triglav, outside the station).

About 2 M. to the N.E., at the foot of the Karawanken, lies Politicsch (1785; *Sturm's Inn), a favourite summer-resort. Adjoining it, to the E., is *Vigzum, with a large prison, whence a picturesque road leads along the hillside to (6 M.) Neumarkt (comp. p. 531). The ascent of the Begunschitz (8770'; 41/2 hrs., with guide), from Politicsch via the Prevala Alp, is recommended to mineralogists and botanists.

From stat. Lees-Veldes a road (omnibus in summer from every train in 1/2 hr., 50 h.; one-horse carr. 2 K.) leads to the W., crossing the Save, to (5 M.) Veldes (1345'; *Hôtel Mallner, *Louisenbad, R. 3-8, pens. from 8 K., both on the lake; Steidl; Jäger; Petran, 3/4 M. to the S.), a favourite watering-place and summer-resort, charmingly situated on the Veldes Lake (1570). On an islet in the lake rises the pilgrimage-church of St. Maria im See. On a precipitous rock on the N. side stands the picturesque Schloss Veldes (1890'; fine view). Near Riki's Sanatorium is a park with a Kurhaus (cafe). Swimming-bath in the lake. — A road leads from Veldes to the N. via *Retschis and Unter-Göriach to (6 M.) stat. Jauerburg (p. 528). — A pleasant excursion may be made to the *Rotwein Waterfall (one-horse carr. 3, two-horse 6 K.). A road leads to (1$\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Asp, whence we proceed on foot via the little church of St. Katharina and through beech-woods to the (1 hr.) picturesque fall. We return through the *Rotwein Klamm to the (21/4 hr.) inn at Unter-Göriach and drive thence to (11/2 hr.) Veldes. — From Kernica, 3 M. to the W. of Veldes via Ober-Göriach, a marked club-path leads to the (11/2 hr.) *Fokluka Ravine, with its precipitous cliffs, and
thence through a natural rocky gate to the (1 hr.) exit. Thence a marked path leads across the extensive wooded Pokluka Plateau, passing the alps Merzit-Studenec (1 1/2 hr.) or Kranjska Dolina (1 1/2 hr.; night-quarters in the shooting-lodge), Javornik (1/2 hr.), Rudnopolje (1 hr.), and Konica (1 hr.), to (2 1/4 hrs.) Belopolje and the (2 1/4 hrs.) Maria-Theresien-Hütte (see below).

The Valley of the Wochener See (or 'Savitsa'), little Save, affords a favourite excursion from Veldes (railway to Wochener-Feistritz see p. 533; one horse car. to the Wochener-See and back 10 K.). The road skirts the left bank of the lake of Veldes, crosses a low ridge, and near (3 M.) Wochener Vellach (Slovenish Bohinska Bela) enters the smiling green valley of the Wochener Save. On the opposite bank of the Save rise the cliffs of Babji Zob ('woman's tooth', 3705'), with a large Stalactite Cavern (3 hrs. from Veldes; guide necessary, 2-3 K.). The railway and road continue, viâ Stiege (p. 533) and Neumning, to (1 1/2 M.) Wochener-Feistritz (1650); *Tunnel-Restaurant, with rooms; *Post; Triglav), situated in a basin at the junction of the Feistritz with the Save. — The Wochener-See is 3 1/2 M. from Feistritz (1 1/2 hr.'s drive) viâ Savica (whence the Rudnica, 3105', may be ascended in 1 1/2 hr.; fine view). On the lake is the *Hôtel St. Johann (R. 2 1/2-5, pens. 6 1/2-8 1/2 K.; adapted for a stay of some time); and opposite, on the left bank, is the church of St. Johann am See. Pleasant walk hence to the W. viâ Althammer to the (1 1/2 M.) Teufels-Brücke, spanning the deep and wild gorge of the Mostnica. — The sequestered Wochener See (Bohinsko Jezero, 1730', 29 1/4 M. long, 1/2 M. broad) is enclosed partly by wooded hills and partly by lofty walls of rock (on the S.W. the jagged Skribina). A road skirts the lake to the (3 M.) head of the lake and ascends the valley about 2 1/2 M. farther; but the pleasantest way to the upper end of the lake is by boat (1 hr.; 1-4 pers., there and back 4 K., incl. stay of 3 hrs., each additional person 1 K.). — From the chalets at the head of the lake a narrow road ascends gradually through meadows to (3 1/2 hr.) a bridge over the Savica, which, however, we do not cross, but take the footpath to the right through the wood; beyond a woodman's hut on the right we cross the Savica and proceed finally by a flight of steps to the (1 1/2 hr.) Savica Fall (2745'), the picturesque source of the Save. The infant river is precipitated from an aperture in the rock, 200' in height, into a dark green pool at the bottom of a narrow ravine enclosed by huge perpendicular cliffs.

Excursions (guides, Peter Logar, Ant. Šest, and Lor. Skantar). The ascent of the Terglou or Triglav (9400'), the highest peak of the Julian Alps, is laborious, but not difficult for adepts (9-10 hrs., with guide). The ascent is usually made from the N. side (p. 529). From the Wochener valley (guide 12, with descent to Veldes 16, to Moistrana 18 K.) the best starting-points are the Hôtel St. Johann (see above) and Mitterdorf (2040'; inn), 1 1/2 hr. to the N.W. of Feistritz. A marked path leads from the Hôtel St. Johann viâ Althammer and the Teufels-Brücke up the Mostnica Valley to the pastures of (1 1/2 hr.) Vajo (2210'); then up steeply to the left to the (1 1/4 hr.) Grintove Alp (4105'; past 2 1/4 hr.) a chalet with a spring, and over a steep and stony saddle to the (1 1/2 hr.; 5-8 hrs. from the hotel) Belopolje Alp (5555'; good drinking-water, with the Vodnik-Hütte of the Slov. Alpine Club; inn in summer). Thence we proceed to the (1 hr.) Kerma-Sattel (6645'), where the route from Moistrana via the Kerma-Tal joins our path, and to the left over rocks to the (1 1/4 hr.) Maria-Theresien-Hütte (7850'; inn in summer), in a grand situation. The ascent hence (iron stanchions and wire-ropes) over debris and through a rocky cheminée, known as the 'Gate of the Terglou', brings us to the (1 hr.) top of the Little Terglou (8380'). Hence a narrow arete, about 50 yds. long (wire-ropes), to the E., brings us to the (1/2 hr.) summit of the Great Terglou, on which stands the iron Aljace Tower, 6 1/2 high. To the left, 150' below the summit, is a cave hewn in the rock. The view, one of the most sublime among the Alps, embraces a large portion of the Adriatic (panorama by Fernhurt). — A shorter but more difficult ascent (iron stanchions) leads direct from the Maria-Theresien-Hütte to the top in 1 1/4 hr., via the Pitischer Scharfe and the S. arete. — Descent to the Deschmann-Haus and through
the Kottal, or from the Maria-Theresien-Hütte over the Kerma-Sattel to (5 hrs.) Moistrana, see p. 529; to the Trenta-Tal, see p. 540.

Good mountaineers may descend past the Terglou Lakes to the (10 hrs.) Wocheiner-See (marked path, but guide advisable; fee, including the Terglou, 18 K.), a long and fatiguing route. After a weary walk of 3½ hrs. from the Maria-Theresien-Hütte, over the boulder-strewn plateau of Hirbersch (to the right the Kanjavec, 8430′; ascended in 11/4 hr.; comp. p. 541), we reach the fifth lake (6600′), and in 3/4 hr. more the Gross-See (6085″), the fourth and finest of the seven lakes. We then descend by a somewhat better path to the (11/2 hr.) Triglav-Seen-Hütte (5520″) near the Doppelsee (consisting of two lakes united when the water is high), and through fine woods, now much thinned, to the (11/2 hr.) sombre Schwarzsee (4585″). About 11/2 hr. farther on the plateau suddenly ends, and we find ourselves on the brink of the Konarda, an almost perpendicular precipice, about 200′ high (grand view), which we descend by a steep but safe path (to the left is a wire-rope tramway, 650 yds. long, formerly used for transporting timber). In 1 hr. we reach the path leading from the Wocheiner-See to the Savica Fall (p. 527; fine view upstream from the bridge), and follow the road on the lake of the (11/2 hr.) Hotel St. Johann (p. 527).

Passes. From Feistritz to the S. by a marked path to the (21/4 hrs.) Maintner Refuge Hut (525″), and thence to (11/4 hr.) the top of the (Cerna Frat (Schwarze Berg, 6450″), an admirable point of view (panorama by Siegl); descent via (21/4 hrs.) Deutschbrun (p. 526) and to (11/4 hr.) Grahn (p. 534); guide to Deutschbrun, 8 K.). — An easier route (4 hrs.; bridle-path), also attractive, crosses the Baca Pass (guide convenient, to Podbrdo 5 K.): from Feistritz through the Jetonc Wood to the pass (4170″) 21/2 hrs., descent to Podbrdo (p. 534) 11/2 hr. — From the Hotel St. Johann over the Skerbinja-Joch (6240″) to Tolmein 8-9 hrs., fatiguing but interesting (guide 12 K.). The Kuk (6455″), to the W. of the pass, may be ascended thence without trouble in 3/4 hr. — Over the Zarth-Sattel to Bischofiack, see p. 528.

To the left of the (351/2 M.) Scheruniz is the mouth of the Rotweinbach (p. 526). The valley contracts. — 381/2 M. Jauerburg (1855″; Kolbl, very fair).

The ascent of the Stou or Stol (Hochstuhl, 745″) is made from Jauerburg or Scheruniz in 5 hrs. (guide 5-6 K., with descent to the Boden-Tal or Bären-Tal, 11 K.). We follow the road by Karner-Veltach (guide, Franz Auseneck) to the (2 hrs.) Valvasor-Hütte (425″; inn), and thence ascend to the (21/2 hrs.) Stou-Sattel (6375″) and from the W. to the (1 hr.) summit. Descend to the Boden-Tal or to the Bären-Tal, see p. 532. — Via Unter-Görich (6 M.) Veldes (Rotwein Fall), see p. 526.

401/2 M. Assling (1900″; Post), with iron-works, is the junction of the Karawanzen Railway (p. 533).

Excursions. The ascent of the "Golica or Kahlkogel (6350″; 4 hrs.; guide 4 K.) is easy and attractive. A road ascends the Jesenica-Tal via Alpen or Heiligenkreuz (3020) to the (11/2 hr.) Karlstollen (3305″), whence we ascend by a marked path to the (11/2 hr.) Golica-Hütte (5190″; inn in summer) and the (31/2 hr.) summit, with refuge-hut and fine view. Descent to Rosenbach, see p. 532. — An interesting expedition leads by the ridge to the W. from the Golica across the Jekel-Sattel and along the Hahnkogel (Peilen, 5755″) to the (2 hrs.) Roča-Sattel (5230″), whence we either descend direct to the (11/4 hr.) Lengenfeld, or ascend the (6/4 hr.) Roča (625″) and, beyond the Za Selom Saddle, the (5 hr.) Baba or Frauenkogel (6210″; fine view of the Terglou); thence by a club-path (stanchions and ropes) to the (31/2 hrs.) top of the Mittagsskogel (7035″; pp. 509, 533), whence we descend to the (1 hr.) Berba-Hütte (p. 509). — Over the Roča-Sattel to (31/2-6 hrs.) Rosenbach, see p. 533.

Near (42 M.) Birnbaum (1950″), on the right, is the entrance of the large Karawanzen Tunnel (p. 533). — 461/2 M. Lengenfeld (Inn at the station); the village (2305″; Jansa) lies 31/4 M. to the E.
at the foot of the Karawanken. On the opposite bank of the Save lies
(1/4 hr.) Moistrana (2135'; *Schmerz; Rabic'), with cement works.

Excursions (guides, Peter Kovač alias Deroj, F. Skumavc or 'Schmerz'
Clem. and Jos. Hlebajna, Joh. and Peter Rabič, and Fr. Urbas of Moistrana).
The ascent of the *Terglou (9400'; 9 hrs.; guide 12, with descent to the
Wochen Valley 20 K.) is laborious and should be attempted by adepts
only (comp. p. 527). From Moistrana a path ascends the Kottal (for 2 hrs.
leading through wood), with the Vrata-Tal on the right and the Kerma-
Tal on the left, beyond which we cross stony slopes, passing the large
'doline' (funnel) of Pekel, to the (5 hrs.) Deschmann-Haus (7200'; inn in
summer). The Urbanova (7525'; 1 1/2 hrs.), Krederca (8065'; 1 hr.), Rjovmo
(8315'; 1 hr.), and Cmiir (7845'; 1 1/2 hrs.) may be conveniently ascended from
this hut. — We now ascend to the left of the (1 hr.) Krederca-Hütte
of the Slov. Alpine Club on the Krederca Saddle (8250'; inn in summer)
and ascend by a good path (rock-steps and iron stanchions) to the (1/4 hr.)
junction of the path from the Wochen Valley (p. 527) and over the (1/4 hr.)
Little Terglou (8900') to the (1/2 hr.) summit. — Instead of proceeding to
the Deschmann-Haus we may take the path from Moistrana leading through
the Kerma-Tal and over the Kerma-Sattel (6445') to the (61/2-7 hrs.) Maria
Theresien-Hütte, and thence reach the summit the following morning.
There is also a new path from the Deschmann-Haus to the (11/4 hr.) Maria-
Theresien-Hütte from the Krederca Saddle (see above). Descent from the
Maria-Theresien-Hütte to the (41/2 hrs.) Hotel St. Johann, see p. 527; via
the Dolen-Sattel to the (5 hrs.) Baumbach-Hütte, see p. 541.

The *Vrata Valley is worthy of a visit. A good road (practicable for
driving) leads from Moistrana on the left bank of the Feistritz to the (31/2 M.)
Perićnik Fall, a picturesquely-situated cascade, behind which the visitor
can pass. In 11/2 hr. more we reach the imposing head of the valley, on
the S.E. side of which the huge Terglou rises precipitously. A new club-
path (steady head essential) leads hence to the (3 hrs.) Deschmann-Haus
(see above). — A rugged route leads from the head of the valley over
the (2 hrs.) Luknja Pass (5835'), between the Terglou and Steiner (5220),
to the valleys of the Zadnica and Isonzo (p. 535; from Moistrana to the Baumbach-
Hütte 8 hrs.; guide 15 K.).

Ascent of the Gólca (41/2-5 hrs.) from Lengenfeld, see p. 528. Over the
Ivica-Sattel to the Gólca-Hütte, 4 hrs. by a marked path. — The Mittags-
kogel (7035'; 5 hrs.; with guide) is ascended from Lengenfeld via the Belca-
Sattel and the Berta-Hütte (p. 509).

54 M. Kronau (2665'; *Razor; R. 11/2 K.; Post; Robitsch), at
the mouth of the Pischenza Valley; in the background rise the Pri-
sang and Razor.

A pleasant expedition may be made hence to (3 hrs.) Wald by road and
thence to the right by a marked path to the (11/4 hr.) Martuljik Waterfall.
A path to the left, 1/4 hr. short of the fall, ascends to (2 hrs.) Za Akum
(Martule), a striking upland valley at the foot of the precipitous Skerlatica
and Subiplaz.

Over the Moistrívka Pass to Flitsch (to the Baumbach-Hütte 5-
Al. Koschir. and Mich. Oltlo of Kronau, 9 or 14 K.), the easiest and most
picturesque approach to the Valley of the Isonzo. A rough path ascends
the Pischenza Valley to its beautiful termination, and then mounts rapidly
to the (3 hrs.) Voss-Hütte (4935'; inn in summer), in a highly picturesque
situation, the starting-point for the ascents of the *Moistrívka (7765),
via the Moistrívka Pass by a club-path in 2 hrs. (easy and attractive); Pri-
sang (5330'), 3 1/2 hrs., with guide (14 K.), difficult, for experts only,
from the Moistrívka Pass by the Vetterweg and the Fenster; and Razor (5355'),
8 hrs., not difficult for adepts. — The route to the Isonzo Valley from the
Voss-Hütte ascends to the (25 min.) Moistrívka Pass or Veneos-Sattel
(5900), between the Moistrívka and Prisang, and descends to (1 hr.) Ober-
Trenta (interesting excursion from the first houses to the Source of the
Isonzo, in a rocky cleft at the foot of the Traunik; 1/4 M. to the W.) and

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(1/2 hr.) the church of Santa Maria di Trenta (2455'). We next descend to
(1/2 hr.) Loog (1970'), at the influx of the Zadnica into the Isonzo (near
the Baumbach-Hütte, p. 540) and (new road from this point) through the
bleak valley of the Isonzo to (2/2 hrs.) Soča (1560'; poor inn), whence
the Krv (p. 540) may be ascended (7-8 hrs.) via the Lepenja-Alpe and
the Napolje-Alpe (guides, And. Komač and Joh. Sorč of Loog). Thence through
a desolate but imposing valley, with the Grintovc and Saurisel on the
N., to (2/2 hrs.) Flitsch (p. 540).

From Wurzen (2786'; Post), 2 M. above Kronau, a road crosses
the Wurzen-Sattel (3516') to (15 M.) Villach (p. 508).

About halfway between Wurzen and Ratschach the Save (Wurzener
Sau) flows out of a morass. The source of the river (3945) is in the wild
Planica Valley, which opens opposite; it emerges (1 1/2 hr. from Ratschach)
from an aperture in the rock, and falls from a height of 330' in considerable
volume. It then pursues a subterranean course for some distance, and
re-appears at Ratschach.

59 M. Ratschach-Weissenfels (2790'; Inn near the station),
on the watershed between the Save and the Drave. The village of
Ratschach (2850'; Jalen) lies 1 M. to the E., and Weissenfels (2590';
*Stückl, near the park; Post; Erlach), with the iron-works Im
Stückl, 2 1/4 M. to the W.

The Weissenfels Schlossberg (4010'; 1 hr.), on which is a ruined castle,
commands a fine view of the Carinthian and Carnian Alps, the Gailtal,
Kanal-Tal, etc.

To the two picturesque *Weissenfels Lakes (3060'), 1 hr. (guide, 2 K.,
not indispensable). A new path leads from the station or (better) a shady
path from the village of Weissenfels, to the (3/4 hr.) forester's house and
thence along the Seebach to the (1/2 hr.) first and (1/4 hr.) second lake. From
the Rudolf-Fels (3420'), between the lakes, there is a fine view of the
towering Manhart. Beside the first lake is a small inn (fair); beyond the
second lake is the See-Alpe. — The ascent of the Manhart (3785) from this
side, across the Travnik-Scharte (7380), is laborious (6 1/2 hrs.; guide 10 K.,
Joh. Eichletter, Joh. Juvan of Weissenfels); easier from Raibi (p. 541).

The train crosses the Schwarzenbach, then the Weissenbach, which
forms the frontier of Carniola and Carinthia, and the deep ravine of
the Schlitz (p. 536) by a bridge 230' high. 64 M. Tarvis, and
thence to (81 1/2 M.) Villach, see pp. 536, 535.

96. From Klagenfurt (Villach) to Trieste. Karawanken,
Wochin, and Isonzo Valley Railways.

Austrian State Railway from Klagenfurt to Trieste, 135 M.,
express in 5 1/4 hrs. (fares 25 K. 40, 16 K., 9 K. 60 h.), ordinary trains in 6 1/2-
7 hrs. (18 K. 80 h., 11 K., 6 K.). — This line, built in 1801-6 in face of great
engineering difficulties, provides, in connection with the Tauern Railway
(p. 141), a more direct connection between Salzburg and S.E. Germany
and Trieste. The railway, itself an object of interest with its numerous
tunnels and viaducts, traverses a beautiful district, hitherto untouched by
any main line of communication.

a. From Klagenfurt to Rosenbach, 23 M. — Klagenfurt
(Central Station, see p. 505). The railway describes a wide curve
to the S. to (13 1/4 M.) Vickerling, crosses the Glianfurt (the discharge
of the Wörther See), and ascends, at an increasing gradient (finally
21:1000), to the plateau of the Sattnitz. 51/2 M. Maria-Rain (1710'),
on the watershed towards the Drave, 1/2 M. to the N.W. of the village (p. 506). The line, commanding fine views of the valley of the Drave, here known as the ‘Rosen-Tal’, and the Karawanken Alps, now descends the steep slopes (25:1000) beneath the château of Hollenburg (see below) to the Drave and crosses that river. 10 M. Weizelsdorf (1433'). View of the Hollenburg to the E., and of the Dobratsch and the Mittagskogel in the distance to the W.

A narrow-gauge railway (4 1/4 M., in 17 min.) leads hence via (2 1/2 M.) Unterbergen to (4 1/4 M.) Ferlach (p. 532). — Walkers from Klagenfurt follow the highroad, running parallel with the Karawanken Railway, which leads to the (1 1/2 M.) Gänffert-Brücke (1433'), and then ascends the Sattnitz (1880') — View of the Karawanken range. It passes (3 1/2 M.) the château of Hollenburg (1919'), situated on a precipitous rock above the Drave, 1/4 M. to the left (fine view from the terrace), descends in a wide curve (avoided by a footpath) to the Rosen-Tal (see above), crosses the Drave to Kirschenteuer (Ratz), and remounts to (3 1/4 M.) Unterbergen (1570'; Obasser, Post, both rustic). At (1 1/2 M.) Unter-Loibl (1635'; Merlin) the valley contracts. A pleasant walk may be taken to the rocky ravine of Kottla and thence by the Tscheppa-Schlucht to the (1 1/2 hr.) Deutsche Peter Inn (see below).

Over the Loibl Pass to Krainburg, 29 M. From Unter-Loibl the road ascends to the (2 1/2 M.) Kleine Loibl (2389'), where the road to Windisch-Bleiberg (see below) diverges to the right at the Sepotina-Chapel or Chapel of St. Magdalena; it then descends in zigzags, and is carried by the bold Teufels-Brücke across the wild gorge of the brawling Bodenbach (path to the picturesque Tschauko Waterfalls to the right; 5 min.). The Loibl-Tal now begins. The (1 1/4 M.) Deutsche Peter Inn has been a tavern since 1500. A marked path leads hence to the right, via the Gaisrücke to the (2 hrs.) Boden-Tal, and a road runs to the left via the Eselsberg (Osloca) to the (4 hrs.) Zell-Tal. The Gerlouc (6043'); fine view may be ascended from the inn in 3 hrs. Beyond (1 1/2 M.) St. Leonhard our road ascends in numerous windings (cut off by footpaths) to the (6 M.) Loibl Pass (4495'), a cutting in the rock marked by two pyramids with long inscriptions. The road now rapidly descends in zigzags to the (3 M.) hamlet of St. Anna (3395'; inn), and thence through the picturesque St. Anna-Tal, passing some deserted quicksilver works and Schneider's Inn, to (7 M.) Neumarktl (1650'; Post; Radetzky), at the influx of the Moszenik into the Feistritz. (The Teufels-Brücke, in a romantic gorge 1/2 hr. to the N.E., is worth a visit.) Hence via the Jauerneck-Sattel (4500') to the Kunkertal, 4 hrs.; via the Brenina and Trögeralm to the Seeberg-Sattel (p. 501), 6 hrs. — From Neumarktl we may either follow the left bank of the Feistritz to (8 M.) Krainburg (p. 526; electric tramway projected); or cross the hill to the right, by a picturesque road affording a series of fine views, to (6 M.) Vigaun and (3 M.) the station of Lees (p. 526).

The Boden-Tal, the most beautiful valley among the Karawanken Mts., with the imposing precipices of the Vertaica, is well worth a visit. From the (11 1/2 M.) Kleine Loibl (see above) a road leads to the W. to (1 1/2 M.) Windisch-Bleiberg (3110'; Lausegger), whence the Singerberg (5220'; extensive and picturesque view) may be ascended in 2 hrs.; descent on the N. to (2 hrs.) Unterbergen or to (2 hrs.) Weizelsdorf (see above). — About 1/2 M. before reaching Windisch-Bleiberg we turn to the left into the Boden-Tal, which we ascend to the (3 M.) Bodenbauer (3440'; inn in summer), 6 M. from the Deutsche Peter Inn (see above). Thence we go on to the (6 M.) Opris Alp (3803'), commanding a superb view of the imposing head of the valley, and follow the rocky path, known as the Stinte, to the Matschacher Sattel (5029') and the (1 hr.) Klagenfurter-Hütte on the Matschacher Alp (p. 523). — From the Matschacher Alp we may proceed to the S, to the (1 hr.) Bietsicha-Sattel, and thence ascend either the Vertaica (7150'; 2 1/2 hrs.; difficult), to the E., or the Stoß (1745'; 2 hrs.; see p. 532), to the S.W. — Tourists are not permitted to cross from the Boden-Tal to Krain by the Vertaica-Sattel (6060'), on account of the game.
The Zell-Tal. From Weizelsdorf (p. 531), a narrow-gauge railway leads via Unterbergern (p. 531) to (41/2 M.) Ferlach or Ober-Ferlach (1550'; just; Melchior), a large village (1063 inhab.) with an important small-arms factory. This village may be reached also from Unterbergern in 11/2 hrs., and from the bridge over the Drave near Hollenburg (p. 531) via Kirschentauer and Görtscbach in 1 hr. From Maria-Rain (p. 506) down to the ferry at Unter-Ferlach 11/2 hr., hence to Ober-Ferlach 11/2 hr., to Waidisch 11/2 hr. — The Maiben (3330'), ascended from Ober-Ferlach in 31/2 hrs., is easy and attractive. We follow the carriage-road to the E. to the (11/2 hr.) Josef-Kapelle, cross the Waidisch, and ascend via the plateau of Raith to the (3 hrs.) summit. About 11/2 hr. below the top is the conspicuous pilgrimage-chapel of St. Anna (508'). The descent to Waidisch takes 2 hrs. — From Ferlach a road runs to the S.E. to (11/2 M.) Waidisch (1810'; poor inn), a mining-village in a narrow valley, from which the Gertouc (p. 531) may easily be ascended in 3 hrs. From Waidisch a steep ascent of 11/2 hr. brings us to Zell-Pfarre (3118'; two rustic inns; guide, Nik. Maurer), beautifully situated in the centre of the Karawanken Alps (to the N. rises the Seticé, to the S. the Koschuta). The Koschtink-Turm (7035') may be ascended hence in 5 hrs., with guide (see p. 504). —

A picturesque route leads hence to the E. to (1 hr.) Zell-Freibach (2310'; Ternkl), whence the Hoch-Obir (7025'; 41/2 hrs.) may be ascended (comp. p. 504). From this point we may either cross the Schaita (3600') to (91/2 hrs.) Eisenkappel (p. 503), or proceed to the N. through the picturesque gorge of the Freibach, between the Hoch-Obir and Klein-Obir on the right, and the Seticé and the Schwarze Gupf on the left, to (11/2 hr.) Freibach ("Inn; 31/4 M. to the E. is the Wildenstein Waterfall, p. 505). From Freibach we return to the left, via St. Margareth and Unter-Ferlach, to Maria-Rain (p. 506).

Beyond Weizelsdorf the railway again ascends (16:1000) and reaches (372 M.) Feistritz im Rosentale (1575'), 1/2 M. to the N. of the village (1810'; Kragher, R. 1 K.), which lies at the mouth of the Bären-Tal.

A visit to the Bären-Tal is attractive. A road, afterwards degenerating into a cart-track, ascends through the narrow ravine of the Bärenbach to the Kanautz, the highest farm, with the (11/4 hr.) Stol-Hütte (3117'; provision-depot), beside which is a rustic inn. Hence a marked path goes on to the (2 hrs.) Klagenfurter-Hütte of the local Alpin club (5250'; inn in summer) finely situated on the Matschacher Alp (via the Matschacher-Sattel to the Bodenbauer in the Boden-Tal, 2 hrs., see p. 531). — The ascent of the "Stol or Hochautz, 7345'; 3 hrs., with guide), the highest peak of the Karawanken Mts., from the Klagenfurter-Hütte via the Bielitscha-Sattel (p. 501), is fatiguing but interesting (magnificent view). The descent may be made on the S. to the Volvasor-Hütte and (41/2 hrs.) Jauerberg (p. 528), or (difficult) from the Bielitscha-Sattel to the (31/2-4 hrs.) Bodenbauer in the Boden-Tal. — On the W. side of the Bären-Tal, 1/2 hr. above the Stou-Hütte (marked path from Feistritz via Matschach in 2 hrs.), is the highlying farm of Peautz (nightquarters), whence the Bärenthal-Kotschna (6385'; fine view), may be ascended without difficulty in 2 hrs. — From Peautz over the (11/2 hr.) Bären-Sattel (5023') to (2 hrs.) Jauerberg, see p. 528.

The railway crosses the Feistritz-Bach, passes the village of Suitschach, and skirts the mountain-slope, finally crossing the stony course of the Sucha-Bach, to (181/2 M.) Maria-Elend (1720'), with its pilgrimage-church. The line crosses the Radisch-Graben and then the deep gorge of the Rosenbach (viaduct, 170' high), and beyond a short tunnel makes a wide bend to the S. At (23 M.) Rosenbach (1970'; Rail. Restaurant) we join the line from Villach (p. 533). Beautiful view of the Drave valley and the Karawanken Alps.

Excursions. The Golica or Kahlkogel (6350') may be ascended hence via the Quadia in 3 hrs. (easy and interesting; see p. 528). — The Baba or Frauen-
kogel (6210'; 3½ hrs.; easy and repaying) is ascended via the Arnditzlsten-Graben to the (3 hrs.) Mtnca-Sattel, and thence to the S.E. by the arête; comp. p. 528. — For the Mittagskogel (7035'; 5½ hrs.; guide useful) we proceed as above to the (3 hrs.) Mtnca-Sattel and thence follow the ridge to the W. (club-path), in view of the Terglou; comp. p. 509. — An attractive route leads from Rosenbach viâ the (2 hrs.) Ro‰a Sattel (5230') to (2 hrs.) Birnbaum in the valley of the Save (p. 528).

D. FROM VILLACH TO ROSENBACH, 17 M., in 52 minutes. — Villach (Southern Station), see p. 508. The railway crosses the Drave to the (1½ M.) State Railway Station (p. 535) and runs to the S., parallel with the Pontebba Line, passing (5 M.) Bad Villach and crossing the Gail, then diverges to the left near Müllnern (p. 535). — 5 M. Finkenstein (1675'), with the ruin of that name (p. 509) above, to the right. After crossing the Seebach twice the line traverses marshy meadows to (8½ M.) Faak (1870'), situated near the S. bank of the pretty Faaker-See (p. 508), and then ascends past (12½ M.) Ledenitsen (1985'), at the foot of the Petelin (2645'; easily ascended in 1 hr.; view). From the summit-level of the line (2030'), on the slope of the N. foot-hills of the Karawanken range, we descend to the S. in a long curve, traversing embankments and cuttings, to (17 M.) Rosenbach (p. 532).

Beyond this point the railway has a double track. It rapidly ascends in the narrow Rosenbach-Tal, crosses the Gradschiza-Graben, and enters the Karawanken Tunnel (5 M. in length), which unites the valleys of the Drave and the Save. This tunnel, the boring of which was accompanied by great difficulties, ascends at a gradient of 3:1000 from its N. entrance (2055') to the centre (2090'), and thence descends at a gradient of 6:1000 to its S. end (2015'), near Birnbaum in the Save valley (p. 528). After a wide bend to the S.E., with the Karawanken chain, including the Stou, rising before us, on the left, our line intersects the state-railway and runs parallel with it to (31½ M. from Klagenfurt) Assling (1900'; Rail. Restaurant), the junction for the line to Laibach and Tarvis (see p. 528).

The Wocherin Railway turns to the S.E. on quitting the station and crosses the Save by means of a viaduct (180 yds. in length) beyond the village of Sava. Thence it skirts the hillside, with fine views of the Save valley and the Karawanken Alps, to (35 M.) Dobrava (1860'), another fine point of view. Beyond a short tunnel and a bridge over the Rotwein Gorge (p. 528) we traverse the Rotwein Tunnel (9/4 M. long). 38½ M. Veldes (1715'), on the W. bank of the picturesque Veldes Lake, 1½ M. from the health-resort of Veldes (p. 526) on the N.E. bank.

Three more tunnels. 41½ M. Wochener-Vellach (1595'), in the deep ravine of the Wochener Save (p. 527). Beyond the Oberne Tunnel (9/4 M. long) we reach the basin of Oberne (on the left the cliffs of Babji-Zob, p. 527), whence the line is carried by skilful engineering along the rocky left bank of the Save, finally crossing the river, to (44½ M.) Stiege (1575'), where the timber brought down from the mountains by means of cable-railways is shipped.
We recross the Save to (48 M.) Neuming (1615'; p. 527), but return
to the right bank before (61 M.) Wocheiner-Feistritz (1710'), the
station for the Wocheiner See and the Terglou (p. 527).

Crossing the Sternizki-Bach the line enters the Wochein Tunnel
(1720'), 4 M. in length, which pierces the chain of the Julian Alps
at its narrowest point below the Crna Gora. At the S. end of the
tunnel, on the left bank of the Bača-Bach, lies (56 M.) Podbrdo
(1660'; Valentinčič), the first station in the 'Austrian Littoral' (Küsten-
land). The station stands on a mound of rubbish, excavated from
the tunnel, 1/2 M. to the S. of the village (p. 526). Fine view; to the
N.W. rises the Crna Prst (p. 528). — The railway proceeds high
up on the left side of the Bača valley, crossing the Porzen-Schlucht
and the Seidelbach, and beyond a short tunnel reaches (59 1/2 M.)
Hudajuschina. Several more tunnels follow (Bukovo Tunnel 1000 yds.
long) and the Bača is crossed twice. 65 1/2 M. Grahovo (385'), 1 M.
from the village of that name, situated opposite the mouth of the
Koritnica valley (to Deutschruth, see p. 528). Tunnels and via-
ducts are numerous all the way to (66 1/2 M.) Podmetač (710'), lying
below the prettily-situated village, and to (72 M.) Santa Lucia-
Tolmein (590'), at the junction of the Bača with the Idria. The
latter river, which the railway crosses before entering the station,
flows into the Isonzo, 14 1/4 M. lower down. Fine view to the N.W.
of the mountains of the upper Isonzo valley (Krn, Kanin, etc.).

From Santa Lucia to Tolmein and via the Predil Pass to Raibl, see p. 540.

Beyond the Santa Lucia Tunnel (670 yds.) the line enters the
gorge of the Isonzo, along the precipitous left bank of which it is
carried by means of a series of tunnels. The high-road runs on the
right bank. 77 1/2 M. Auza (425'). Two long viaducts and a bridge
over the Isonzo. 81 M. Canale (365'); the picturesque village (Leone
d'Oro), with its château and handsome church, lies on the oppo-
site (left) bank. The vegetation is now quite southern in character;
vines, slender cypresses, mulberry, fig, peach, and other fruit-trees
abound. We traverse vineyards on the right bank. 85 M. Plava is
followed by two tunnels and a wooded gorge, 41/2 M. long, above
which, on the left, rises the Monte Santo (p. 535). At Salcano, at
the end of the gorge, the railway crosses the Isonzo by a bridge,
240 yds. in length (central span 280', the largest stone railway-arch in
the world), and enters the wide and fertile plain of Gorizia. The
station at (93 M.) Gorizia (295') lies to the N.E. of the town, about
21/2 M. from the Süd-Bahnhof.

Gorizia, Ger. Görz (280'; *Südbahn-Hotel, R. 3-10, pens. from
6 K.; *Posta; Union, with garden-restaurant; *Hôt. Central, R. 1-5,
pens. 5-7 K.; Angelo d'Oro; Café Corso, Central, dell Teatro), the
capital of a province, and an archiepiscopal see, with 25,432 inhab.,
charmingly situated on the Isonzo, is a favourite winter-resort. The
Cathedral (14th cent.) merits inspection; its treasury contains several
costly Romanesque works from Aquileia. The Provincial Museum,
adjoining the cathedral, contains natural history collections, antiquities, etc. (open on Sun., 11-1; at other times on application). In the Piazza Grande are a tasteful fountain and the elaborately adorned church of St. Ignatius (17th cent.), formerly belonging to the Jesuits. Close by, in the Via Giardino, is the Giardino Pubblico, with its luxuriant vegetation. In the upper part of the town is the ancient Castello of the Counts of Gorizia, now used as a barracks (fine views). The public bath-establishment is well-equipped. — About 71/2 M. to the N. is the Monte Santo (2245'; two inns), with a pilgrimage-church and a fine view.

The train passes through a tunnel beneath the convent of Castagnavizza, skirts the E. side of the town, and at (95 M.) Volčijadruga (175') joins the Wippach Valley Railway (Gorizia to Haidenschaft, 171/2 M. in 11/2 hr.), which it follows to (100 M.) Prvačina (185'), with a fine view of the wooded and precipitous Trnovan Mts. on the N. Leaving the line to Haidenschaft on the right, our line now crosses the Wippach several times, then quits the valley of that river, and ascends the Branica-Tal at an increasing gradient (finally 25:1000). 104 M. Reifenberg (370') has a handsome and well-preserved castle. A succession of embankments, viaducts, and tunnels carries the line (gradient still 25:1000) to (1101/2 M.) St. Daniel-Kobdelj (900'), situated on the waterless Karst Plateau (p. 499), which is enlivened only here and there by green oases. 115 M. Dutovlje-Skopo (910'). Beyond several cuttings and the Dol Tunnel we reach the station of (119 M.) Repen-Tabor, and after another tunnel (650 yds. long) we cross the Süd-Bahn (p. 500). 121 M. Opčina (1020'), see p. 500. The Opčina-Tunnel, 2/3 M. in length, pierces the S. edge of the Karst, and the line descends in a wide curve round Trieste, commanding beautiful views of that city and the Adriatic Sea, to (128 M.) Guardiella. Then, beyond the Revoltella Tunnel, nearly 1 M. long, and (131 M.) Rozol, the train arrives at the terminus of (135 M.) Sant' Andrea in Trieste (p. 501).

97. From Villach to Udine. Pontebba Railway.

821/2 M. RAILWAY. Express in 4 hrs.; ordinary trains in 6 hrs. (Express from Vienna to Venice in 15 hrs.; fares 76 fr. 5, 53 fr. 35 c.).

Villach (Süd-Bahnhof), see p. 508. The train crosses the Drave; on the right bank is the station (11/4 M.) Villach-Staatsbahn. 3 M. Warmbad Villach (p. 508). Crossing the Gail, we next reach (11/2 M.) Mühlern (Kärntner Hof; hence to the Faaker-See, 11/2 hr., see p. 508) and (51/2 M.) Fürnitz (1660'), opposite Federaun, with its ruined chateau (p. 508). Then (71/2 M.) Neuhaus an der Gail and (91/2 M.) Pöckau.

101/2 M. Arnoldstein (1935'; *Railway Hotel, R. 11/2-2 K.; Grumm; Michor) is the junction of the Gailtal railway (p. 509). To the right rises the long Dobratsch (p. 509), on which marks of the
great landslip of 1348 are still traceable (p. 609). The train crosses the Gailitz (Schlitza). 13½ M. Thörl-Maglern (Strasshof; Lufthof). The line runs high up on the left side of the deep valley of the Gailitz, threads two tunnels, and crosses the Wagenbach to —

17½ M. Tarvis (2395'; Railway Hotel & Restaurant; Mötti, at the station). The large and finely-situated village, a summer-resort, consists of Unter-Tarvis (Hôt. Schnablegger, R. 5-5 K.; Teppan; Wiedenhofer), 1½ M. from the station, and Ober-Tarvis (2465'; Hôtel Gelbfus, with garden, R. 1½-2 K.; Fillauer; Schünberg; Holer), on the hillside, 3/4 M. farther off (see below).

Excursions (guide, Franz Schönberg). The Villach road, a few min. from the station of Tarvis, near the mouth of the last tunnel, commands a beautiful view. — To the Graf-Karl-Steg and back, 1½ hr. About 1/4 M. from the station we descend to the left into the wild and picturesque Schlitza Gorge, follow the path on the left bank passing under the imposing railway bridge, proceed through wood to the Greuer-Steg over the Schlitztza, ascend the left bank to the road, and follow the latter to the left back to the station.

A picturesque walk leads to the Bartolo-Graben (2½ hrs. from Ober-Tarvis and back); from the (1½ hr.) farther end a cart-track crosses the Bartolo Pastures to the (1 hr.) Bartolo-Sattel (3895') and thence descends to the N.E. through the Bistritz-Graben (picturesque gorge) to (1½ hr.) Feistritz an der Gail (p. 510), or to the W. to the (1½ hr.) Upper Feistritz Alp (p. 537). — The Göräicher-Alm (5560'), which affords a picturesque view, is easily reached from Tarvis in 4 hrs. (guide, 4 K., unnecessary), via Gogau, by a path running mostly through wood. — A beautiful excursion may be taken in the Römer-Tal, via Grootth, to the (1½ hr.) Weißenbach Alp (3345'). The route hence over the Verseck-Sattel (5720') to the Manhart Alp and the (3½ hrs.) Predil Road, and that to the S.E. (steep) via the Römertal-Scharte or Schutzhof-Scharte (6930') to the (4 hrs.) Manhart-Hütte, are both fit for adepts only (p. 542). — To the Kaltewasser-Tal and across the Braschnik-Sattel or Karnica-Sattel to the Seisera, see pp. 537, 541.

The Luschariberg (see below) is frequently ascended from Tarvis: we take the Sainfnitz road to the W. to the (1½ M.) stone angel (see below); then ascend to the left to the (2½ hrs.) top.

From Tarvis to *Raibl (one-horse carr. there and back in 1/2 day 6, whole day 8, landau 10 and 14 K.; to the lake 7, 9, 12, or 16 K.; to the Predil 8, 12, 16, or 22 K.), see p. 540; to the *Weissenfels Lakes (7, 9, 12, or 16 K.), see p. 530; to Ponieba and Chiusaforta (carr. 16 or 23 K.), see p. 583.

The train runs to the W. to (19½ M.) Ober-Tarvis, and ascends (22½ M.) Sainfnitz (2615'); Post, R. 1½-2 K.; Restaurant Inner, with rooms, near the station), on the watershed between Black Sea and the Adriatic.

The *Luschariberg (6880'), the most frequented pilgrimage-resort in Austria, is generally ascended from Sainfnitz (3-3½ hrs.; guide unnecessary; horse 8 K.). We follow the Tarvis road to a (1½ M.) stone angel, ascend the pilgrims' path to the right, through the Luschari-Graben, to the (1 hr.) Annabündel, and mount to the (1½ hr.) Luschari Alp (5485'; r.mts.) and the (½ hr.) pilgrimage-church (Inn, moderate), a little to the N. of the summit. Extensive View (panorama by Siegl, 160 ft.). — A shorter ascent is by the so-called Stiehweg, on the wooded N.W. slope (to the church 2 hrs.). Descent on a grass-sledge in 20 min. (3 K.; safe enough, but not pleasant). Descent to Kaltewasser and Ralbi, see p. 541.

The train gradually descends on the bank of the Fella to (25 M.) Wolfsbach (2575'), opposite the mouth of the Seiser Valley (splendid view, with the jagged Wischberg in the background).
Seisera Valley. Road to (1½ M.) Wolfbach (2680'; two inns; guide, Anton Oitzinger); then an Alpine track to the (1½ hrs.) Seisera-Hütte (3530'; inn in summer), grandly situated (Wischberg, Kastreinspitze, Balitzen, Montasio, Köpfach, Mittagsskofel). From the Spranje, the head of the Seisera Valley, a fatiguing route crosses the (3½ hrs.) Bärenlahn-Scharte (6960), between the Oregnedel and the Kastreinspitze, to the Fischbach Alp and (3½ hrs.) Raiti (see p. 542); guide 10, including ascent of the Wischberg 12 K. On the W. side of the pass is a steep slope of snow (33-50°), where steps must sometimes be cut. — From Wolfbach through the Sattel-Graben and across the Braschkni-Sattel, or through the Zapraha-Tal and across the Karnica-Sattel to Kaulwasser and Raiti or Tarvis (6-7 hrs.; guide 6 K.), see p. 542. — From the Seisera-Hütte to the W., an easy route crosses the Somdogna Pass (5250'), between the Köpfach and Mittagsskofel (ascent of 2 hrs. from the pass, see below) to the Dogna Valley (with the huge precipices of the Montasio and the Cimeone on the left) and (5 hrs.) Dogna (p. 538).

26 M. Uggowitz (2580'; Kanduth's Railway Hotel; Ehrlich).

Excursions. A path, steep at first, ascends to the N. through the Uggwe-Tal to the (1½ hr.) Uggwitzer-Alpe (1780), with its numerous chalets (quarters; whey-cure) and to the (1½ hr.) Upper Feistritz Alp (5640'; *Hôtel Osternig, R. 1-3 K.). The *Osternig (6675), a very fine point of view, may easily be ascended thence in 1 hr. Descent from the Feistritz Alp to (2 hrs.) Feistritz an der Gail (p. 510); or over the Lon-Sattel (4805') to (2½ hrs.) Vorderberg, in the Gailtal (p. 510); or to the S.E. to the Bartolo-Sattel and (3 hrs.) Tarvis (p. 536).

The train crosses the Uggowitz torrent, passes the picturesque Fort Malborghet, 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 (28½ M.) Malborghet (2395'). The large village (*Schnablerger; Oberlechner; Errath) lies on the opposite bank.

Excursions. The Mittagsskofel (*Ospio di Mezzanotte, 6880'), a fine point of view, ascended from the Seisera Hütte via the Somdogna Pass in 4 hrs., or from Uggowitz via the Schwarzenberg-Grabcn and the Streits Alp in 4½ hrs. (guide 6 K.), is toilsome. — Over the Lusnitzer-Scharte to Dogna (7½ hrs.; guide 8 K.), an attractive tour. We proceed through the Granuda-Grabcn to the (3 hrs.) Granuda Alp (5235), and then to the W. via the Lusnitzer Alp to the (1½ hr.) Lusnitzer-Scharte (4855), between the Brda (6800), on the left, and the Lipnik (6406'; ascended in 1½ hr.; not difficult for adepts), on the right. We then descend via the chalets of Bietiga and Ciovto to (2½-3 hrs.) Dogna (p. 538). — The ascent of the *Poludnig (6570'; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 6 K.) is easy. The route leads through the Malborghel-Grabcn to the (1½ hr.) Tschurtsche Alp (3520'), then either to the left across the Geisrücken (5780') or to the right through the Kesselwald, to the (3½ hrs.) summit, which commands an extensive view. Descent on the N.W. side to the Egger Alp (p. 510) and thence to Möderndorf and Hermagor (p. 510).

The train threads its way through a narrow rocky valley. On the right rise the precipices of the Guggberg and the Schinouts, on the left those of the Lipnik (see above). 32½ M. Lusnitz (2070'), with a small sulphur-bath. The train crosses the Fella and is carried along its right bank by means of cuttings and embankments. Near (36 M.) Leopoldskirchen the line crosses the wild Planja-Grabcn, and farther on the Ficker-Grabcn and the rapid Vogelbach.

38 M. Pontafel (1875'; Rail. Restaurant; in the village, Post, unpretending; Heinrich; Lamprecht, moderate), the Austrian frontier-station.
Excursions (guide, Josef Platzer). A marked cart-road leads to the N. through the Bombasch-Groben to the (3½ hrs.) Nassfeld-Haus (5000'; inn in summer), finely situated (numerous fossils). Hence to the Auernighöhe (6000'; 3½ hr.), attractive; to the Gartnerkofel (7310'; 2½ hrs.; comp. p. 510), easy. — The Rosskofel (7330'; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 10 K.) may be ascended via the Tresdorfer Alp and the Rudniker-Sattel (splendid view) without difficulty. — The Trogkofel (7540'), ascended over the Rudniker-Sattel in 4 hrs., with guide (12 K.), is fit for experts only.

The train crosses the Pontebbana, the frontier between Austria and Italy, and reaches —

39½ M. Pontebba (1860'; Ital. custom-house; Rail. Restaurant; Albergo alle Alpi; Alb. Pontebba), a village of quite Italian character. Interesting carved altar in the old Gothic church.

The construction of the line from Ponteppha through the wild, rocky ravine of the Fella to Chiusaforte necessitated an almost uninterrupted series of rock-cuttings, tunnels, bridges, and viaducts, and well deserves a closer inspection (walk of 2½ hrs. to Chiusaforte; one-horse carriage 6, two-horse 10 K.). The train descends rapidly on the right bank of the Fella, and crosses it at Ponte di Muro by means of an iron bridge, 160 yds. long, 131' high. 44 M. Dogna (1520'), at the mouth of the Canale di Dogna (p. 537), at the head of which, towards the E., rises the grand pyramid of the Montasio (p. 542).

48 M. Chiusaforte (1285'; Albergo Pesamosca alla Stazione, with garden; Alb. Martino), below which, on the left, opens the wild Raccociana Valley (p. 542). At Peraria we cross the Fella for the last time, by a bridge 184 yds. in length. We next cross the Resia to —

53 M. Resiutta (1030'). The village (Alb. Morandini) lies on the opposite bank, at the mouth of the Resia Valley, which ascends towards the E. to the Canin (p. 535). — 54 M. Moggio (970'; Osteria Franz). The village lies opposite, on the N. side of the Fella valley, at the mouth of the Aupa, with view of the imposing Mte. Sernio (7185'; ascended by experts in 7 hrs., with guide), and other grand mountains.

The valley of the Fella expands, and its rock-strewn floor is intersected with numerous water-courses. — 58 M. Stazione per la Carnia (850'; *Albergo della Stazione).

[The Friulian Alps. — From Per la Carnia a road (diligence to Tolmezzo in connection with the trains, 1 fr.; one-horse carr. to Ampezzo 10 fr.) ascends the wide valley of the Tagliamento via Amaro, at the foot of the Monte Amariana (6250'; ascended from Amaro or Per la Carnia in 5 hrs., with guide; splendid view), to (7 M.) Tolmezzo (1060'; *Albergo Roma; Stella d'Oro), a town of 1700 inhab., near the influx of the But into the Tagliamento.

Through the valley of the But or Valle di San Pietro to Paluzza, and over the Płksken to Kötsbach, see p. 513. Below Zuglo (p. 513), 4½ M. to the N. of Tolmezzo, a road, diverging to the right, ascends the picturesque Canal d'Incariojo and leads via Cedarchis and Salino (fine waterfalls) to (10 M.) Paularo (2190'; Alb. Gerometta; Pens. Fabiani, unpretending), splendidly situated in a wide basin commanded by Mte. Tersadia and Mte. Sernio
to Udine. FORNI AVOLTRI. Map, p. 508.—V. R. 97.

About 3½ M. above Tolmezzo lies Villa Santina (1195'; inn), where the valley of the Tagliamento divides. Through the N. arm, the Canale di Gorto, watered by the Degano, a road (diligence from Tolmezzo to Forni daily at 1 p.m., 1½ hrs.) leads via Ovaro to (9 M.) Comeglians (1640'; *Albergo della Posta; Albergo delle Alpi), at the mouth of the Canale San Canciano, a picturesque valley with fine waterfalls, at the head of which (7½ M.; road via Prato) is the village of Pesariis (2490'; Osteria Gonano, fair), at the foot of the Mte. Pieros (7595'). From Comeglians a mountain-road (practicable for light vehicles only), passing Mieti and Valpicetto, ascends to (3½ M.) Rigolato (2490'; Alb. Zanier, rustic; over the Forcella di Plumbs to the Ploken Pass, see p. 513). About 1½ M. farther on we cross the Degano (charming view) and in 3 M. more we reach Forni Avoltri (2880'; *Sottocorona’s Inn, R. 1 fr.), finely situated at the N. base of Monte Tuglia (6385').

Hence to Sappada, see p. 429. — A fine route towards the N. crosses the Veranis-Joch and Oefner-Joch (7200') to (7 hrs.) St. Lorenzen in the Gailtal (comp. p. 408; ascent of the *Paralba, 8310', from the Veranis-Joch, 2 hrs., easy and very attractive). Another fine route leads to the N.E. over the Wolayer Pass (6500') and past the Wolayer-See-Hütte to the (4½-7 hrs.) Ploken Alp (p. 513).

The prolongation of the valley of the Tagliamento towards the W., above Villa Santina, is called the Canale di Socchieve. A road (omnibus from Tolmezzo to Ampezzo 2-3 times daily, 1½ hrs.) leads by Socchieve to (7½ M.) Ampezzo di Carnia (1835'; Alb. Grimani, R. 1-2, D. 2½ hrs., pens. 5½ fr.; Osteria Benedetti, moderate), the capital of the valley, picturesquely situated on the Lumiei. The road (diligence to Lozzo daily) next leads via (9 M.) Forni di Sotto (2495') to (6 M.) Forni di Sopra or Vico (3265'; Rosa; Ancora, poor), whence the Mte. Premaggiore (8195'; admirable view) may be ascended in 5-6 hrs., with guide. Thence a new road (old road shorter for walkers) crosses the Mauria Pass (4260') to (9 M.) Lorenzago (2890'). We then either descend via Pelos, crossing the Piave by the Ponte Nuovo, to (3 M.) Lozzo (p. 428); or by a new road to the left, crossing the Piave by the Ponte Cridola, to Vallesella and (7½ M.) Pieve di Cadore (p. 426).

To the N.W. of Ampezzo, in the upper part of the Val Lumiei, lie the sequestered villages of Sauris or Zahre (Sauris di Sotto, 3975'; Sauris di Sopra, 4790'), which, like Sappada (p. 429), are inhabited by Germans. There are two rustic inns at Sauris di Sotto, and another (indifferent) at Sauris di Sopra. From Ampezzo over the Mte. Pura (4790') to Sauris di Sopra 5 hrs.; thence a bridle-path across the Col di Rasso (5725') to (2 hrs.) Campo in the upper part of the Val Frisone. From Campo we may either descend the valley northwards to (2½ hrs.) San Stefano in the Val Cometico (p. 426) or proceed to the W. via Losco to Pelos and (4 hrs.) Lozzo (p. 428). Another interesting route from Sauris crosses the Passo Tragonia (5815'), to the N.W. of the imposing Monte Clapeazon or Vesperkogel (8980'), to (5 hrs.) Forni di Sopra (see above). — From Forni di Sotto to Claut over the Forcella Laresei (5655'), 7-8 hrs., with guide, see p. 431.]
A little lower down, in a wide plain, the Fella falls into the Tagliamento. We then cross the Venzonasza to —

61 M. Venzone (755'), a quaint little town on the Tagliamento. The train crosses the marshy Rughi Bianchi by an imposing viaduct of 55 arches, 855 yds. in length, and quits the Tagliamento. —

64 1/2 M. Gemona-Ospedaletto; 68 1/2 M. Magnano-Artega; 71 M. Tarcento; 73 1/2 M. Tricesimo; 77 M. Reana del Bojale. — 82 1/2 M. Udine (Italia; Europa), see Baedeker's Northern Italy.

98. From Trieste to Villach via the Predil.

127 1/2 M. Railway to (62 M.) Santa Lucia in 2 1/2-3 hrs. Diligence from Santa Lucia to (4 1/2 M.) Tolmein twice daily in 3/4 hr.; from Tolmein to (43 1/2 M.) Tarvis daily in 12 hrs. From Tarvis to (17 1/2 M.) Villach railway in 2/4-3/4 hr.

From Trieste via Gorizia to (62 M.) Santa Lucia—Tolmein, see p. 634. From the station a carriage-road crosses the Baca to (1 1/2 M.) the village of Santa Lucia (670'), picturesquely situated near the junction of the Baca with the Isonzo, and then follows the left bank of the latter to (4 1/2 M.) Tolmein, Ital. Tolmino (660'; Posta, dirty), in the château of which Dante, according to a doubtful tradition, wrote several cantos of his Divine Comedy.

Excursions (guide, Franz Tutta). To the Dante Grotto in the gorge of the Tolmeiner Bach (Tominska Dolina), 3 M. to the N.E. (guide 3 K.). — The ascent of the Krn ('Kern'; 1730'; 8 hrs.; guide 10, with descent to Flitsch or Soca 12 K.) is toilsome but attractive and especially interesting for botanists. We ascend on the W. side of the Tominska Valley to the (4 hrs.) Stelme Alp (hay-beds), traverse the saddle leading to the Napolje Alp, and ascend to the left to the Krn Saddle, and the summit (extensive view). The weather-worn limestone rocks and the huge fields of stone and débris are prominent features in an impressive picture. The descent may be made to (7 hrs.) Flitsch or to (6 hrs.) Soca (p. 529). — From Tolmino over the Skerbinja-Joch, the Baca Pass, or the Crna Prut to Feistritz (guide 13 K.), see p. 528; via Deutschthron to Bischofslack, see p. 526.

151 1/2 M. Caporetto, Ger. Karfreit (1015'; Deutschwirt). To the right are the precipices of the Krn (see above); to the left rises the Matajur (5390'; easily ascended in 4 hrs.; guide 7 K.). The next places are Ternova, Serpenizza, Zaga, and —

281 1/2 M. Flitsch, Ital. Plez (1470'; Post; Huber), a pleasant village in a sequestered basin. On the W. rises the huge Canin group.

Ascents (guides: Jos., Andr., and Joh. Mrakitsch of Flitsch, Ant. Krobath of Serpenizza, A. Struckel of Mittelbreth, Andr. and Joh. Komatsch and Joh. Sortsch of Trenta). The ascent of the Canin (5470'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 15 K.) is laborious. A marked path leads via the Gojazed Alp to the (4 hrs.) Canin-Hütte (5890'; provision-depot), and thence via the Kleine Canin to the (3 1/2 hrs.) summit of the Grosse Canin (fine view). — The Prestreljenik (8220'; not difficult for experts; guide from Flitsch 12 K.) is ascended in 2 1/2 hrs. from the Canin-Hütte via the pass between the Prestreljenik and the Koje (7675'). The descent may be made via the Breval-Sattel (8595') to the Nevea-Hütte (comp. p. 542). — The Rombon (or Veliki Vrh; 7280'), via the Goričića Alp in 5 hrs. (guide 10 K.), is not difficult.

From Flitsch to the Valley of the Trenta (passes to the Pischenza and Vrata valleys), see pp. 529, 590. Near Loog, at the mouth of the Zadnica Valley, 4 1/2 hrs. from Flitsch (new road), is the Baumbach-Hütte (1970';
to Villach. PREDIL PASS. Maps, pp. 498, 508. — V. R. 98. 541

provision-depôt). The ascent of the Terglou (9395'; 8½ hrs.; guide 18 K.; p. 529) from this point, via the Skok path (steady head essential), the Doleč-Sattel (7220'), and the Maria-Theresien-Hütte, is difficult and not without danger. The so-called Kugy Path from the Zadnica valley direct to the top of the Terglou is still more difficult (guide 24 K.). — The ascent of the Prisang (8380') from (5 hrs.) Santa Maria di Trenta (p. 530), via the Kronauer Alp in 4½ hrs. (guide 13 K.), is easier than from the N. side (p. 529). — The Razor (8530'; 8½ hrs.; with guide), ascended from Santa Maria via the Kronauer Alp and the saddle between the Prisang and the Razor, is difficult. — The Flitscher Gröntou (7710'; 6 hrs.; 12 K.), ascended from (5½ hrs.) Ober-Trenta (p. 529) via the Zepotocca Alp (2283'), and the Jalouc (8710'; 6-7 hrs.; 20 K.), ascended by the Trenta Alp (4480'), are also difficult; the latter not without danger. — Another arduous ascent is that of the Kanjavce (8430'), accomplished from the Baumbach-Hütte via the Trevisnje Alp in 6 hrs., or via the Doleč-Sattel in 6½ hrs. (guide 14 K.). Fine view. The descent may be made to the Terglou Lakes (p. 528; guide 18 K.).

The road now quits the Isonzo valley and follows the course of the Koritnica towards the N., into a fortified defile called the Flitscher Klause (1745'). Beyond this pass, near (35½ M.) Unterbreth (Post), a view of the imposing Manhart (see below) is disclosed; to the E. rises the abrupt Jalouc (see above). The road ascends in long windings (short-cut for walkers) past Mittelbreth (2135'; inn) to Oberbreth, grandly situated, passes the mouth of the Manhart Valley, and Fort Predil (3680'), where a handsome monument commemorates the death of a Capt. Hermann, who fell in a skirmish with the French here in 1809, and reaches (40½ M.) the highest point of the Predil Pass (3810'; Zum Manhart Inn, plain). We descend (choosing the 'Sommer-Strasse' or upper of the two roads), enjoying fine views of the light-green Raibler-See, and of the Seebachtal with the Seekopf and Wischberg, to —

42 M. Raibl (2925'; Post; Grafenkrone; Bierl; Höt. Zlatorov, with picturesque grounds), a finely situated summer-resort, on the Schlitza, with lead-foundries. To the N.W. rises the Königsberg (6295'), and opposite to it is the Fünfspitz (6240').

Excursions (guides, Rud. Baumgartner, father and son, Mich. Filafel, and Jakob Pinter of Raibl). Pleasant walk by the 'Winter-Strasse' to the (1½ M.) Lake of Raibl (3250), on the N.E. bank of which is a 'Restaurant (boats for hire), and on the W. bank a fort. — Ascent of the Luschariberg (5880), via Kaltwasser in 3½ hrs. (guide, 5 K. 20 h.), easy and attractive (descent to Saffnitz, p. 539). — Pleasant excursion of 1½ day to the Kaltwasser-Tal, with the grand scenery at its head. Interesting day's excursion (7 hrs.; guide 7 K. 60 h.) across the Raibler-Scharte (4345') to the Kaltwasser-Tal; then over the Braschnik-Sattel (4883), between the Steinerne Jäger (8320) and the Schwabenspitzen (6140), or (steeper but more interesting) across the Karница-Sattel (ca. 5230), between the Schwabenspitzen and the Gamsmutter (8270), to the Seiser Valley and to Wolfsbach and Tarvis (p. 536). — The Königsberg (6290'; 3-3½ hrs.; guide 5 K.) is ascended without difficulty and commands a fine view. — The Fünfspitz (6240'; 3½ hrs.; guide 5 K.) is a difficult peak, fit only for those who are free from giddiness. — The ascent of the Lahnspitzen (6293'; 3½ hrs.; not difficult) is made via the Törl-Eibl Alp; the summit commands a fine view. — Ascent of the Manhart or Mangart (5785'; 6½ hrs.; guide 10, with descent to Weissensfels 16 K.), not difficult for adepts and very interesting. Beyond the (1 hr.) Predil Pass we turn to the left and ascend the Manhart Valley to the (4½ hr.) Manhart Alp (4140') and to the (2 hrs.) Manhart Club Hut (5560'; inn in summer). Thence to the top by a good but
somewhat dizzy path in 2½ hrs. more, past the Travnik-Scharte (1780') and skirting the Kleine Manhart (8220'). Descent over the Travnik-Scharte to Weissenseis (p. 530), steep and trying; across the Romeral-Scharte to Tarvis (steep but interesting), see p. 536. — The "Wischberg" (3755'; 6½-7 hrs.; guide 10 K.), also ascended from Raibl, is laborious. We pass the Raibler See and ascend the Seebach-Tal to the (3 hrs.) Fischbach Alp (6125'; Alpine faro; hay-beds), cross the Fischbach, and mount to the N. to the (1½ hr.) Findenegg Club Hut (8560'; inn in summer), in the Lower Karnica. Thence to the summit through the Upper Karnica and over the Gamsmutter-Scharte in 2½-3 hrs.; superb view. Descent across the Bärenlahn-Scharte (8300') to the (3 hrs.) Seiser Hut, toilsome (steep snow-field in the Bärenlahn, see p. 537). — An interesting excursion, which may be especially recommended to botanists, leads from the Findenegg-Hütte across the Stiege to the Cregnedul Alp and Pecol Alp, returning by the Nevea Alp (from Raibl and back 10 hrs.; guide 9 K.). — The Jof del Montasio (Bramkofel, 9080'; 3½-9 hrs.) is very difficult, and fit for experts only (guide 14 K.). The previous night should be spent at the Nevea Hut (see below), 3 hrs. from Raibl (5 hrs. from Chiusaforte). Thence via the Pecol Alp (4920') to the summit, a magnificent point of view, 5-6 hrs. more. — The Mte. Cimone (7810'), 3½-4 hrs. from the Pecol Alp, is also repaying. — The Canin (8470'; 10-11 hrs.; guide 14 K.) and the Prestreljenik (5220'; 9 hrs.; 12 K.) are both difficult (better from Flitsch, p. 510). From the (3 hrs.) Nevea Hut (see below) we proceed to the (2½ hrs.) Ricovero al Canin (6690'; open only to parties with Italian guides), whence the Canin may be climbed in 5, the Prestreljenik in 4 hrs. (comp. p. 510).

To Chiusaforte, an interesting route (7½ hrs.; guide 10 K.). We pass the Raibler-See, ascend the Seebach-Tal, crossing the Italian frontier (3400'; path easily missed here) and the Nevea Saddle (3920'), to the (3 hrs.) finely-situated Ricovero di Nevea (3780'; inn in summer; guides, Ignatz and Moritz Pinasi). We then descend through the shadeless Raccolana Valley (with the Montasio and the Mte. Cimone on the N.) to (1½ hr.) Stretti, (1½ hr.) Saletto (inn, primitive, good wine), and (1½ hr.) Raccolana, 3½ M. to the S. of Chiusaforte (p. 538).

From Raibl (one-horse carr. 6, two-horse 10 K.) the road leads past the Hüt. Zlatorog (p. 541) through the valley of the Schiltsa, via Kaltwasser (2690'), with a lead smelting-mill, and Flitschl, to (47½ M.) Unter-Tarvis, 3½ M. from the railway-station of —

48 M. Tarvis (p. 536). Thence to (17½ M.; 127½ M. from Trieste) Villach, see R. 97.
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