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THE

EASTERN ALPS
**MONEY-TABLE.**  
*(Comp. p. xi.)*

Approximate Equivalents.

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MAP OF THE EASTERN ALPS
FROM THE SPLUGEN TO VIENNA.
Scale 1:1,350,000.
THE

EASTERN ALPS

INCLUDING

THE BAVARIAN HIGHLANDS, TYROL, SALZBURG, UPPER AND LOWER AUSTRIA, STYRIA, CARINTHIA, AND CARNIOLA

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

WITH 47 MAPS, 10 PLANS, AND 7 PANORAMAS

NINTH EDITION, REVISED AND AUGMENTED

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

1899

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."
PREFACE.

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

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

The contents of the Handbook are divided into 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 *Waldheim's Conduc-teur*, which appears at Vienna monthly (price 60 kr.).

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

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

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

I. Language. Money.

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

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

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

Foreign Office passports may be obtained in London through C. Smith and Son, 63 Charing Cross; Buss, 440 West Strand; E. Stanford, 26 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 60 Fleet Street (charge 2s.; agent's fee 1s. 6d.).

Custom-House formalities are now almost everywhere lenient. As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey, which are not destined for personal use, should be declared at the frontier. At the Austrian frontier playing-cards, almanacks, and sealed letters are liable to confiscation. Tobacco and cigars, the sale of which in Austria is a monopoly of government, are liable to a duty of about 6 fl. per pound. According to the strict rule, one ounce of tobacco and 10 cigars only are exempt from duty. The keys should be sent along with all luggage forwarded in advance.

III. Plan of Tour.


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

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

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

In the Bavarian Oberland: The Starnberger See (p. 29), the Hohe Peissenberg (p. 31), the Walchensee (p. 47), the Herzogstand (p. 47), Tegernsee (p. 51), Schliersee (p. 60), the Wendelstein (p. 62), the Chiemsee (p. 64), Niederchau (p. 65), the Hochfelln (p. 66), Berchtesgaden (p. 78), the Königs-See (p. 82), Partenkirchen (p. 34), Hohenschwangau (p. 17), Linderhof (p. 41), and Oberstdorf (p. 9).

Salzburg and the Salzkammergut: Salzburg (p. 91), the Gaissberg (p. 99), Golling (Schwarzach Fall, p. 101; Salzach-Oefen, p. 103; the Liechtenstein-Klamm (p. 130), the Kitzloch-Klamm (p. 132), Gastein (p. 139), Fuscher-Thal (p. 147), Zell am See (p. 153), the Schmittenhöhe (p. 153), Kaprun (Mooserboden, p. 152), Krimml (p. 157), the Seisenberg-Klamm (p. 83), the Vorderkaser-Klamm (p. 206), the Schwarzberg-Klamm (p. 207), Gmunden (p. 112) and the Tauernsee (p. 116), Ischl (p. 116), the Schafberg (p. 111), Hallstatt (p. 123), Gosau Lakes (p. 125), and the Zwiesel-Alp (p. 126).

North Tyrol and the Vorarlberg: Kufstein (p. 182; Thierberg, Kaiser-Thal, Hintersteiner-See), the Hohe Salve (p. 201), the Kitzbühler Horn (p. 203), the Ziller-Thal (Kellerjoch, p. 187, Ahornspitze, p. 212, Berliner...
Hütte, p. 217), the Achensee (p. 58, Unnütz), Innsbruck (p. 190), the Stubai-
Thal (Bildstöckljoch, p. 272), the Ötztal (Gurgl, p. 238; Ramoljoch, p. 259,
Niederjoch, p. 286), Mittelberg in the Pitztal (p. 291), the Fern Pass (p. 24),
Landeck (p. 277), St. Anton (p. 238), Schruns (p. 250), the Lünersee and
Scesaplana (p. 236), Bregenz (p. 229), and the Pfänder (p. 230).

Central and South Tyrol: Gosensass (p. 263). Botzen (p. 309) and
its environs (Klokenstein, p. 313; Val Gardena, p. 317; Schlern, p. 322;
Mendel, p. 378), Meran (p. 329), the Stelvio Pass (Tafao, p. 337; Piz Um-
brail, p. 340; Sulden, p. 343), the Lago di Garda (p. 362), the Val di Genova
(p. 370), Campiglio (p. 365), the Val Fassa (Sella Pass, p. 320; Fedajà Pass,
p. 391), S. Martino di Castrozza (p. 394), Agordo (p. 425), Caprile (p. 425);
Bruneck (p. 398), the valley of Prags (p. 400), Schluder-
bach (p. 413), Cortina (p. 417), Sexten (Fischeleiboden, p. 404); Windisch-
Matrei (Gschlössls, p. 412; Venediger, p. 162), the Kalser-Thörl (p. 167), and
Kals (Gross-Glockner, p. 168).

Lower and Upper Austria and Styria: The Semmering Railway
(p. 435), the Höllenthal (p. 435), the Schneeberg (p. 436), the Raxalpe (p. 437),
Mürzzuschlag (p. 439), Mariaisell (p. 445), Weichselboden (p. 449), Wild-
alpen (p. 450), the Hochschwab (p. 447), the Oester (p. 450), Lunz (p. 455),
Waidhofen an der Ybbs (p. 456), Steyr (p. 458), Eisenberg (p. 460), the Ge-
säuse (Gapatterboden, p. 462; Johannes-Thal, p. 462), Admont (p. 463),
Windisch-Garsten (p. 467), Stoder (p. 468), Aussee (Grundsee, Toplitzsee,
p. 130), Schladming (Ramsau, p. 462), and Gratz (p. 478).

Carinthia and Carniola: Villach (Dobratsch, p. 502), the Wörther See
(p. 493), Eisenkappel (p. 495), Solzach (p. 496), Adelsberg (p. 490). St.
Canzian (p. 492), Veldes (p. 510), Wochin (p. 519), Tarvis (p. 523), Raibl
(p. 529), the Pontebbana Railway (p. 523), Millstatt (p. 504), the Malta-Thal
(p. 507), and Heiligenblut (p. 172).

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 (Unnütz), Jenbach, Innsbruck
(Ambras, Lamsruk), Seefeld (Reitherspitze), Mittelwald (Leutaschklamm,
Kranzberg), Partenkirchen (Partnachklamm, Reith, Schachen, Ebensee),
Linderhof, Plansee, Reutte, Hohenschwangau, Füssen, (or Linderhof,
Schützenstein, Neu-Schwanstein), Munich.

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

2. A Fortnight in Salzburg and the Salzkammergut. Salzburg,
Mondsee, Schafberg, Ischl (Gmunden, Aussee), Hallstatt, Gosau (Gosau
Lakes), Zwiesel-Alp, Abtenau (Aubach Fall). Golling (Schwarzach Fall,
Salzach-Oeien), St. Johann (Liechtenstein-Klamm, Hochgründl), Zell am
See (Schmittenhöhe, Mooserboden), Saalfelden, Hirschbühl, Ramsau, Berch-
estädtchen (Königssee), Reichenhall (or, for experts, Saalfelden, Ramseider-
Scharte, Königsee, Berchesteig), Chiemsee, Munich.

3. Sixteen or Eighteen Days in S. Bavaria, the Ötztal, and the
Sulden-Thal. — Munich, Starnberger See, Walchensee, Partenkirchen, Ler-
moos, Fern Pass, Nasseröit, Telfs, Innsbruck, Stubai-Thal, Bildstöckl-Joch,
Sölden, Vent, Hochjoch or Niederjoch, Naturns (or Hochjoch, Kurzras,
Tschirol), Schlanders, Martell, Madrilsch-Joch (Hintere Schöntalspitze),
Sulden, Finstermünz, Landeck.

4. Three Weeks in S. Bavaria, the Ötztal, and S. W. Tyrol. —
Munich, Füssen, Hohenschwangau, Reutte, Imst, the Ötztal, Gurgl,
Ramoljoch, Vent, Hochjoch or Niederjoch, Naturns, Meran, Bolzen, Mendel
(Penegal), Male, Campiglio (Spinale), Val di Genova, Mandron-Hütte (Ada-
PLAN OF TOUR.

mello), Presena Pass, Ponte di Legno, Gavia Pass, S. Caterina, Bormio Stelvio Pass (Piz Umbrail), Trafoi (or S. Caterina, Cevedale Pass, Selden) Malg, Landeck.

5. Three Weeks in S. Bavaria, the Ortztal, and the Ortler and Brenta Districts (for experienced mountaineers). — Munich, Oberstdorf (Nebelhorn, Madelegabel), Hornbach-Joch, Elmen, Hahntenn, Imst, the Oetztal [or Oberstdorf, Madelegoch, Lend, Memminger-Hütte, Augsburger-Hütte (Gatschkopf, Parsierspitze), Landeck, the Oetztal], Vent, Tafkar-Joch, Mittelberg, Olgruben-Joch, Gepatschhaus (or Vent, Wildspitze, Gepatschhaus), Weissee-Joch, Langtaufers, Malg, Trafoi, Ortler, Selden, Cevedale, Pejo, Dimaro, Campiglione, Bocca di Brenta (Cima Tosa), Molveno, Monte Gazza, Trent; or Campiglio, Pinzolo, Laces Hütte, Mandron-Hütte (Adamello), Pinzolo, Tione (Durance Pass), Riva, Mori, Trent.

6. Fortnight in the Zillerthal and Tauern District (for experts). — Jenbach, Fügen (Kellerjoch, or Schwaz, Kellerjoch, Fügen), Matrofen (Ahornspitze), Breitlahner, Berliner-Hütte, Schwarzenstein, Ahrenthal, Lenkjoch-Hütte, Umbathörl (Rötspitze or Dreierherrnspitze), Prägraten, Gross-Venediger, Gschlössl, Windisch-Matrei, Kalser-Thörl, Kals, Gross-Glockner (or Berger-Thörl), Gocknerhaus, Pfandl-Scharte, Feralten (or Heiligenblut, Sonnblick, Gasten), Salfzburg.

7. Three Weeks in East Tyrol, the Zillerthal, and the Dolomites. — Wörigl, Hopfgarten (Hohe Salve), Kitzbühel (Kitzbühlerhorn), Zell am See (Schmittenhöhe), Feralten, Pfandl-Scharte, Gocknerhaus (Franz-Josefs-Höhe, Gross-Glockner), Heiligenblut Dülsach, Toblach, Schluderbach (Monte Pian, Misurina, Dürrenstein), Cortina (Nuvola, Pfalzgau-Hütte), Falzarego (or Giau or Nuvola), Caprile (Lago d’Alleghe), Fedaja Pass, Campitello, Vigo, Karersee Pass, Botzen; or Campitello, Tierser-Alpi (or Schier-Ap), Schier, Botzen.

8. Three Weeks in East Tyrol, Zillerthal, Pusterthal, the Dolomites, and the Tauern District. — Munich, Rosenheim, Kufstein (or Schliersee, Kufstein), Jenbach, Zillerthal, Breitlahner (Berliner-Hütte), Pfetscher-Joch, Sierzing, Franzensfeste, Bruneck (Kronplatz), Taufers (Speikboden, Reintal), Niederdorf, Pragser-Thal, Platzwiesen (Dürrenstein), Schluderbach, Cortina, Misurina, Toblach, Innichen (Sexten-Thal). Lienz, Spital (Münstertal See, Malta-Thal), Villach (Dobratsch), Wörther See, Klagenfurt, Vienna; or Lienz, Windisch-Matrei, Gschlössl, Venediger, Korsinger-Hütte, Warndorf-Hütte, Krimml, Zell am See, Bischofshofen (or Salzburg), Vienna.

9. Three Weeks in the Pustertal, the Tauern District, and the Dolomites. — Vienna, Villach, Dülsach, Winklern, Heiligenblut (or Sachsenburg, Malnitz, Sonnblick, Heiligenblut), Gocknerhaus (Franz-Josefs-Höhe), Berger-Thörl (or Gross-Glockner), Kals, Windisch-Matrei, Pragaten, Umbathörl (Rötspitze), Lenkjoch-Hütte, Kasern, Taufers, Bruneck, Kronplatz, St. Vigil, Fodara Vedla (Scheukofel), Cortina (or Bruneck, Niederdorf, Pragser-Thal, Platzwiesen, Schluderbach, Misurina, Cortina), Giau (or Nuvola), Caprile, Agordo, Cerada Pass, Primiero, S. 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 (1920; p. 28); Tegernsee (2400; p. 51); Schliersee (2675; p. 60); Partenkirchen and Garmisch (2300; p. 34); Pronten (2660; p. 20); Hindelang (2706; p. 26); Mittenwald (3020; p. 42); Hohenwangelau (2650; p. 17); Immenstadt (2660; p. 5); Oberstdorf (2670; p. 9); Oberstaufen (2305; p. 6); Hinterstein (2810; p. 28); Brennburg (1500; p. 161); Prien (1740; p. 64); Niederachau (2020; p. 65); Traunstein (1940; p. 67); Marquartstein (1775; p. 68); Reit im Winkel (2240; p. 69); Siegdorf (2010; p. 70); Berchtesgaden (1835; p. 73).

**Salzburg and the Salzkammergut:** Grundlsee (1395; p. 112); Ischl (1555; p. 116); Goisern (1610; p. 119); Hallstatt (1620; p. 123); St. Wolfgang (1800; p. 110); Mondsee (1570; p. 108); Kammer, Attersee, Weissenbach, Unterach on the Attersee (1525; p. 109); Golling (1580; p. 102); St. Johann in Pongau (1815; p. 129); Zell am See (2460; p. 133); Salzfelden (2380; p. 134); Lofer (2095; p. 206); Unken (1810; p. 207); Bad Fusch (1910; p. 147).

**Vorarlberg and North Tyrol:** Bregenz (1260; p. 229); Dornbirn (1435; p. 230); Schwarzenberg (2275; p. 242); Mollau (2355; p. 243); Bludenz (1905; p. 235); Brand (3360; p. 236); Schruns (2260; p. 260); Gaschurn (3120; p. 252); St. Anton (4270; p. 233); Ischgl (4165; p. 255); Kitzbühel (2140; p. 209); Waidring (2620; p. 205); Kufstein (1600; p. 162); Walchsee (2100; p. 71); Køsen (1930; p. 70); Brixlegg (1630; p. 165); Jenbach (1700; p. 166); Hall (1895; p. 185); Gnadental (3290; p. 189); Achensee-Ferlach (3050; p. 59); Fügen (1759); Zell (1885); and Mayrhofen (2065) in the Zillertal (p. 205); Igls (2900; p. 193); Seefeld (3200; p. 45); Telfs (2045; p. 279); Ober-Mieming (3840; p. 25); Inst (2715; p. 274); Oetz (2600; p. 279); Umhausen (3400; p. 280); Sölden (4515; p. 281); Wenns (3195; p. 204); Landeck (2870; p. 277); Ried (2375; p. 294).

**Central and South Tyrol:** Matrei (3240; p. 255); Steinach (3130; p. 259); Gries (4116; p. 260); Brenner Posthaus (4390; p. 261); Brennerbad (1300; p. 283); Gossensass (3610; p. 262); Sterzing (3110; p. 261); Brixen (1870; p. 306); on the Brenner Railway; Mühlbach (3210; p. 397); St. Lorenzen (2865; p. 98); Brunck (2670; p. 99); Taufers (2390; p. 223); St. Vigil (3940; p. 405); Prags (3550; p. 401); Niederdorf (3800; p. 400); Toblach (3965; p. 402); Landro (4600; p. 419); Schladming (4780; p. 413); Cortina (4025; p. 411); Innichen (3655; p. 403); Innicher Wildbad (4315; p. 405); Sexten St. Veit (4500; p. 403); Lienz (2240; p. 406); in the Pusterthal; Mentel (4475; p. 378); Sarnthein (3170; p. 315); Klöbenthal on the Ritten (3670; p. 315); Kastelruth (2690; p. 321); St. Ulrich in Gröden (4055; p. 317); Bad Katzes (3690; p. 321); Karsersee Hotel (5200; p. 326); Trasofi (5080; p. 337); Sulden (6000; p. 349); Bormio Bad (4380; p. 341); S. Caterina (6700; p. 342); Campiglio (5095; p. 369); Radein (5120; p. 388); Paneveggio (5035; p. 395); S. Martino di Castrozza (4740; p. 394); Riva (290; p. 390).

**Lower and Upper Austria, Styria, etc.:** Reichenau (1600; p. 435); Prein (2200; p. 437); Semmering Hotel (3250; p. 438); Mürzzuschlag (2200; p. 439); Krieglach (2280; p. 439); on the Semmering Railway; Waidhofen an der Ybbs (1170; p. 456); Steyt (990; p. 459); Gaming (1410; p. 454); Lunz (1950; p. 455); Göstling (1745; p. 450); Weichselboden (2220; p. 449); Wildalpen (2000; p. 450); St. Ilgen (2400; p. 448); Admont (2105; p. 463); Trofajach (2160; p. 461); Windisch-Garsten (1970; p. 467); Spital am Pyhrn (2120; p. 465); Stoder (1920; p. 466); Aussee (2145; p. 129); Alt-Aussee (2325; p. 121); and Grundsee (2295; p. 122); Schlindming (2400; p. 472); Gmünd (2400; p. 506); Millstatt (1900; p. 504); Fürtschach, Velden, etc.; on the Wörther-See (1440; p. 499); Mallnitz (3890; p. 509); Neumarkt (2750; p. 515); Friesach (2900; p. 516); Fladnitz (4580; p. 515); Eisenkappel (1830; p. 495); Gilli (970; p. 485); Veldes (1640; p. 519); Tarvis (2140; p. 523); and Raibl (2925; p. 529).

**IV. Walking Tours. Guides.**

**Equipment.** The greatest drawback to the pleasure of travelling is a superabundance of baggage. To be provided with an actual
sufficiency and no more, may be regarded as one of the golden
rules for travellers. Who has not experienced a sense of freedom in
shouldering his knapsack or wielding his own carpet-bag on quitting
a steamboat or railway-station? And who at other times has
not felt the misery of being surrounded by his 'impedimenta', and
almost distracted by the importunities of porters, touters, and com-
missionnaires? 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 slip-
pers, and a small dressing-case may, after the first few days, be
carried with hardly a perceptible increase of fatigue. The weight
of baggage carried free by the guides is generally limited to 15-
20 lbs. A piece of brown gauze or coloured spectacles to protect the
eyes from the glare of the snow, a pair of stout leathern or doeskin
gloves, and a leathern drinking-cup will be found useful. Ladies
should also try to limit their wardrobe as much as possible, and see that
everything is of a plain and serviceable nature. For the pedestrian
a light Scottish plaid is better than a waterproof. Special attention
should be paid to the boots, which must be strong, well-tried, and
thoroughly comfortable, as the slightest tendency to rub or blister
may seriously mar the enjoyment of the walk. For glacier-tours and
mountain-ascents the soles must be supplied with nails, which, how-
ever, 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 'Postbe-
gleit-Adresse', obtained at the post-office (6 kr.). In Italy the
maximum weight of postal packages is 3 kilogrammes (63/5 lbs.).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Guides. Within the last few years the guides among the S.
Baedeker's Eastern Alps. 9th Edit.
German and Austrian Alps have greatly improved, chiefly owing to the exertions of the German and Austrian Alpine Club, and a tariff of fixed charges has been introduced at most of their headquarters. Competent guides can now be obtained in almost every part of Tyrol; and some of the Tyrolese guides rank with the best in Switzerland, having occasionally been employed by the most eminent English and German mountaineers for extensive tours beyond the limits of their native districts. The best centres for procuring guides are Partenkirchen, Berchtesgaden, Ferleiten, Kaprun, Neustift (Stubai-Thal), Vent and Gurgl in the Oetztal, Sulden, Kals, Prägraten, Heiligenblut, Campitello, and Cortina. The names of the best-known guides at each place are given in the Handbook, and the charges fixed by tariff for the principal excursions are also mentioned. Each guide is usually bound to carry 15 lbs. weight of luggage. Glacier-expeditions should never be attempted without a guide, except perhaps by a party of adepts. When a glacier is entirely free from snow ("aper") it may generally be traversed in safety by a party of two persons; otherwise the party should consist of three persons at least, all securely roped together. It need hardly be added that the relations between the traveller and his guide should always be pleasant and cordial. For longer tours it is often advisable to engage a guide by time. Thus, for an engagement of five days or more the usual charges are 4 fl. 20 kr. per day (1 fl. extra for the more difficult work), 3 fl. 20 kr. for a half-day tour, and 2 fl. 20 kr. for a day of rest. If the guide is dismissed at a distance from his home, he is paid for the time necessary to reach it.

Club Huts. The numerous Club Huts ("Unterkunfts-Hütten") erected within the last few years by the German 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, by which most of these huts have been erected, now numbers upwards of 42,000 members, who belong to 250 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 "Mittheilungen" and to one volume of the "Zeitschrift", with maps and illustrations,
The Austrian Tourist Club (founded in 1869; 7800 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 homœopathic tincture of camphor (5 drops on a lump of sugar every half-hour or so) is also a good remedy. The homœopathic camphor-globules are convenient, but are more apt to lose their strength.

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 Styria the law allows cyclists to make use of the paths set aside for foot passengers on all the government roads (Reichstrafien). 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 further 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 25 florins in gold (about 2l. 10s.), which is refunded when they leave the country, provided the rather intricate conditions stated 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 gratis by the Club, exempted from making this deposit.

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 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, in virtue of which C. T. C. members are entitled to the special terms arranged by the Austrian Club for its 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 Wörthersee, the Valley of the Drau, the Lieser-Thal 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 45d. 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 now run, with relays of horses at the different stages. The best places are the cabriolet and the coupé; and travellers should secure their seats in good time.

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

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\textfrac{1}{2} M\textperthousand. per sheet, copper-plate 3 M\textperthousand.). The mountain-sheets already published are: 83. Wolfratshausen, 84. Rosenheim, 85. Traunstein, 87. Lindau, 91. Tölz. — Positionsichte von Bayern (1:25,000; 1 M\textperthousand. 5 pf. per sheet). About 70 sheets of the Alpine districts have been issued.
AUSTRIA. The *Specialkarte der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie*, published by the Imperial Military-Geographical Institute of Vienna (1:75,000; 50 kr. or 1 M per sheet), embraces not only the Austrian Alps but also the adjoining parts of Bavaria and Italy, and is indispensable for the tourist. The earlier sheets are being replaced by new ones, embodying the results of the most recent surveys. A number of sheets have been published with the *Marked Paths* in colours (70 kr. or 1 M 20 pf.).

ITALY. The *Carta d'Italia* (1:100,000; 11/2 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): Zillerthaler Alpen (2 sheets, 2 M each), Venediger-Gruppe (2 M), Rieserferner (1 M), Kaisergebirge (1 M), Berchtesgadener Land (4 sheets, 2 M each, in one sheet 5 M), Karwendelgruppe (2 M), Grossglocknergruppe (2 M), Ortlergruppe (2 M), Sonnblick und Umgebung (1 M), Oetztaler Alpen (4 sheets, 2 M each). The prices given are those for members of Alpine Clubs; the booksellers charge double. — Freitag's *Special Touristenkarten* (Schneeberg-Raxalpe, Schnellalpe-Veitsch, Hochschwab, Gesäuse, Dachstein, Oetscher und Dürrenstein, Hochalpen spitze und Ankoglgeld; 1:50,000; Vienna, Artaria, each 3 M, mounted 4 M). — The Imperial Military Geographical Institute has also begun to prepare a series of *Topographical Detail Maps* (1:40,000), with the marked paths in colours (each sheet 1 fl. 70, mounted 2 fl. 50 kr.).

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-fashioned hotels of unassuming exterior the traveller finds as much real comfort as in the modern establishments, while the charges are much lower. The best houses of both descriptions are therefore enumerated in the Handbook.

Where the traveller remains for a week or more at an hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for his account every two or three days, in order to obviate the risk of erroneous insertions. Verbal reckonings are objectionable. A waiter's mental arithmetic is apt to be faulty, and his mistakes are seldom in favour of the traveller. A habit too often prevails of presenting the bill at the last moment, when no time is left for the detection of errors or wilful impositions. Those who purpose starting early in the morning will do well to ask for their bills on the previous evening.
A peculiarity of many of the Austrian inns is that they have a 'Gastzimmer' for the humbler classes on the ground-floor, while the 'Salle à Manger' for more distinguished visitors is on the first floor. The viands and liquors supplied in these apartments are generally the same, while the charges differ considerably. Pedestrians and travellers of moderate requirements will find the country inns in S. Germany and the German parts of Tyrol very reasonable, 5-6s. a day being generally sufficient to include every item. In the Italian districts, however, the charges are higher by about one-half, and larger gratuities are expected by the attendants. Travellers about to explore very remote districts are recommended to take a supply of tea, coffee, or chocolate with them. Where there are no inns, accommodation may generally be obtained at the cure's on reasonable terms.

The Post Inns are generally good. Those patronised by the 'Stellwagen' are very inferior, although convenient for persons travelling by these vehicles, especially when encumbered with luggage.

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

Valets-de-place generally charge 1 florin for half a day, and 2 fl. for a whole day.

IX. Vocabulary of Alpine Terms.

Ach (Ger.), brook, torrent.
Alp, or Alpe (Ger.), a mountain-pasture, usually with a 'Sennhütte' or chalet.
Alpenglühen (Ger.), sunset glow on the mountains.
Arête (Fr.; Ger. Grat), a sharp and precipitous ridge, especially that which generally forms the final approach to the summit of a mountain.
Bauer (Ger.), peasant; often applied to a small mountain-farm, as well as to its owner.
Bergschrund (Ger.), a chasm or gulf between the névé, or snow at the head of a glacier, and the snow that remains attached to the rock itself.
Boden (Ger.), the floor or level part of a valley.
Cheminée (Fr.; Ger. Kamin), a narrow and precipitous gully.
Cima (Ital.), summit, peak.
Col (Fr.), a depression in a mountain-ridge, the culminating point of a pass.
Couloir (Fr.), a gully filled with snow.
Crampons (Fr.; Ger. Steigeisen), climbing-irons, attached to the feet to facilitate an ascent over hardened snow.
VOCABULARY OF ALPINE TERMS.

**Crevasse** (Fr.), a rift or fissure in a glacier.
**Ferner** (Ger.), glacier, snow-mountain.
**Firn** (Ger.; Fr. névé), the frozen snow on the upper part of a glacier.
**Glacier Tables**, slabs of rock on a glacier, which protect the ice below them from the influence of the sun, while the surrounding ice dissolves.
**Gletscher** (Ger.), glacier.
**Gletscherschiff** (Ger.), glacier-action, striation; also applied to rock striated, polished, or furrowed by glacier-action.
**Grat**, see **Arête**.
**Hof** (Ger.), farm-house, hamlet.
**Horn** (Ger.), peak, sharp summit.
**Hütte** (Ger.), hut, chalet.
**Ice-fall** (Fr. Séracs), the extensive fracture in a glacier occasioned by a sudden change of level in its bed.
**Joch** (Ger., 'yoke'), mountain pass.
**Kamin**, see **Cheminée**.
**Kees** (Tyrol), glacier.
**Kessel** (Ger., 'kettle', 'cauldron'), a mountain-basin.
**Klamm** (Ger.), a cleft, a gorge.
**Klaue** (Ger.), a defile.
**Kofel, Kogel, Kopf** (Ger.), mountain-summit.
**Lawine** (Ger.), avalanche. The **Staubs-Lawine** ('dust-avalanche') is formed of loose, fresh-fallen snow; the **Grund-Lawine**, which occurs in spring, is more compact and consequently more destructive.
**Loch** (Ger., 'hole'), a cavern, a gorge.
**Malga** (Ital.), see **Alp**.
**Massif** (Fr.), a mountain-mass, the solid rock or foundation of a mountain.
**Moraine** (Fr.), heaps of rock and rubble or detritus at the margin of a glacier. **Lateral Moraines**, those on each side of the ice-stream. **Medial Moraines**, those in the middle of large glaciers formed by the junction of two smaller ones. **Terminal Moraines**, the deposits of rubbish at the foot of a glacier.
**Moulin** (Fr.), a vertical opening in a glacier, with a stream, formed by the melting of the ice on the surface, falling into it.
**Mulde** (Ger., 'trough'), hollow or basin.
**Névé**, 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.
**Spitz** (Ger.), a peak, pointed summit.
**Stock, Gebirgsstock** (Ger.), same as **Massif**.
**Tauern** (Ger.), the name of the principal chain of the E. Alps, also applied in Tyrol and Styria to the passes over it.
**Thor, Thörl** (Ger.), the culminating point of a pass; similar to **Joch**.
**Tobel** (Ger.), a gorge.
**Vedretta** (Ital.), a glacier.
**Wand** (Ger., 'wall'), mountain-slope, precipice.
ABBREVIATIONS.

Abbreviations.

R. = Room.
B. = Breakfast.
D. = Dinner.
A. = Attendance.
L. = Light.
Pen5. = board and lodging.
M. = English mile.

N. = North, northern, etc.
S. = South, etc.
E. = East, etc.
W. = West, etc.
M. = Mark.
fl. = Gulden (florin).

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

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

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

1. From Munich to Lindau

2. From Immenstadt to Oberstdorf. The Algäu Alps

3. From Biessenhofen to Füssen. Hohenschwangau

4. From Kempten to Füssen via Pfronten
   Wertach. Edelsberg, 20. — Excursions from Pfronten. Ascha; Fallmühle; Falkenstein; Edelsberg; Augensteig; Schlicke, 20, 21.

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

6. From Immenstadt to Reutte via Tannheim
   Daumen. Hintersteiner-Thal. Eisenbreche. Geisalpsee. Hochvogel. From Hinterstein to Oberstdorf over the Zeiger or the Himmeleck; to Tannheim over the Schafwanne or the Kirchdach-Scharte. Vilsalpsee. Traualpsee, 26, 27. — Tannheimer Hut, 28.

7. The Starnberger See and Ammersee. The Hohe Peissenberg

8. From Munich to Partenkirchen
SOUTHERN BAVARIA.

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Hollenthal-Klamm.

Eibsee.

Wank.

Kramer.

Schneefernerkopf. DreitborZugspit/.e.
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Excursions from Tegernsee.
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Hochplatte.
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to Hinter-Riss
Barenkopf. Sonnenjoch.
over the Grammai-Joch and to Schwaz over the StanserJoch.
Erfurter Hutte. Sonnwendgebirge, 59.
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Zell

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From Munich to

Ebersberg,

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From Aibling to Feilen-

Salzburg.

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From

to Rosenheim via Holzkirchen.

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### 1. From Munich to Lindau.

*Comp. Map, p. 228.*

138 M. **Railway** in 5-8 hrs.; fares 17 M 70, 11 M 80, 7 M 60 pf., express 20 M 20, 14 M 30, 10 M 10 pf. Views to the left.

*Munich,* see *Baedeker’s Southern Germany.* Soon after leaving the station we observe on the right the park and château of Nymphen-

**burg.** 4½ M. **Pasing** is the junction for Augsburg and Starnberg

(R. 7). After crossing the Würm (p. 28) and passing (7 M.) Au-

berg, the train enters the broad Dachauer Moos. 15 M. **Bruck**

(1730'; Post, R. 1-1½ M; Marthabräu; Ludwigshöhle), or Fürsten-

feldbrück, pleasantly situated in the Amper-That, is frequented

for its river-baths (66°-68° Fahr.). To the right, close to the rail-

way, is the suppressed Cistercian abbey of Fürstenfeld, now a bar-

rack, with a fine church. The train traverses the Schöningssinger

Wald, crosses the Amper, and reaches (20 M.) Grafrath (1865';

Restaurant), with its pilgrimage-church. To the left a glimpse of

the Ammersee, with the Wetterstein and Zugspitze in the back-

ground (steamboat on the Amper to Stegen, see p. 32). 24 M. Türk-

nfeld. 26 M. Geltendorf is the junction for the Mering and Weilheim

line (p. 31; to Weilheim, 20½ M. in 2½ hrs.). 28½ M. Schwab-

hausen; 32 M. Epfenhausen. The train crosses the Lech. — 35 M.

Kaufering (1935').
FROM KAUFERING TO SCHONGAU, branch-railway in 1¾-2 hrs. — 3 M. Landsberg (2075'; *Goggi; *Zederverbrun), an ancient town with 5645 inhab. on the Lech. The late-Gothic Liebfrauenkirche (15th cent.) has fine old stained-glass windows in the choir. The Rathaus, which has been recently restored, is embellished with frescoes by Piloty and Schwoiser and contains a Painting (Magistrates of Landsberg) by Hubert Herkomer, who was born in 1849 at Waal, 6 M. from Landsberg. The Mutterthum, 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 Burgthor, 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 uninteresting district, passing several unimportant stations, to (21 M.) Schongau (2280'; *Post; Stern), an ancient town (2144 inhab.), very picturesquely situated on a hill rising above the Lech. It possesses an old castle and a well-equipped bathing-establishment, the Johannisbad (Restaurant). About 6 M. from Schongau (carr. in 1 hr.) is the * Pension Dessau (from 5 M daily), a pleasant summer-resort, picturesquely situated on the Lech.

Near (38 M.) Iglingen the château of that name rises on the left. — 42 1/4 M. Buchloe (2127'; Hôtel Enslin 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 Landsberg in 4¾-8 hrs.). The line traverses the Lechfeld, the plain between the Wertach and Lech, where Emp. Otto I. defeated the Hungarians in 955. Near the station of Igingen, to the right, beyond the Wertach, rises the Wallenburg, a château of Prince Fugger. Stations Igingen (branch-line to Kaufering, see above), Grossausingen, Buchau (Post), Westeraringen. The line then crosses the Gennach, and reaches Buchloe.

The train now enters the broad valley of the Wertach. 46 1/2 M. Beckstetten; 50 M. Pfoersen. The background of the landscape is formed by imposing mountains, among which the Zugspitze (9725'), the Hochplatte (6840'), and the Suling (6685') are conspicuous. — The line crosses the river at (54 1/2 M.) Kaufbeuren (2240'; Somme; Hirsch), a picturesque old town, and threads its way between densely wooded hills. 58 M. Biessenhofen (2295'; Post; branch-line to Füssen, see p. 15); 61 M. Rudersdorf (2630'; Rail. Restaurant), the highest place on the line, lies on the watershed between the Wertach and the Iller. In the Günsthal, to the right, lies Obergünsburg.

The line descends, at first through wood, and then through a broad grassy valley with peat-cuttings. 76 M. Wildpoltsried; 77 1/2 M. Betzigau. The Iller is crossed.

81 1/2 M. Kempten (2285'; Algäuer Hof, Railway Hotel, both at the station; *Krone, Post, in the new town; Hase, in the old town; wine at De Crigni'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 17,360 inhab., and consists of the Neustadt, on the higher ground, and the Alstadt, on the Iller. In the Residenz-Platz in the Neustadt, which is adorned with a tasteful fountain (statue of Empress Hildegarde), stands the old Palace of the former Prince-Abbots of Kempten, built in 1656-74; the ‘Fürstensaal' con-
to Lindau. IMMENSTADT. I. Route 1. 5

tains portraits of the abbots. Adjoining is the handsome Abbey Church, with a dome of 1652. In front of the Realschule rises a monument in memory of the war of 1870-71. In the Altstadt are the Rathaus, lately restored, and the Protestant Church (in the St. Mang-Platz). Near the former stands a tasteful bronze fountain of the 17th century. 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, Sorgsroffen, Einstein, Aggenstein, Zugspitze, Säuling, etc. - A pleasant excursion may be made via Feilberg and Eggen to Mariaberg (3035'; *Inn), a chapel and summer-resort, 1/4 hr. to the W. The (10 min.) Hochreck (3035') commands a charming view of the Illerthal, with Oberstdorf, closed by the imposing Mädelegabel group. A more extensive view is obtained from the Blender (3540'), 1/2 hr. to the W of the Hochreck, via Ermengart and Notzen.

FROM KEMPTEN TO ULM, railway via Memmingen in 2 1/2-3 hrs., being the direct route from Stuttgart to the Algau, Hohenschwangau, etc. - From Kempten to Füssen via Pfarr, see R. 4.

Beyond Kempten (from which the train backs out in the opposite direction; finest views now to the left) the line follows the left bank of the Iller. The valley gradually contracts. To the right, beyond (85 M.) Wallenhofen (2360'), at the foot of the Stoffersberg (3900'), lies the Nieder-Sonthofen See (2240'). 88 M. Oberdorf; 90 1/2 M. Seifen. The line approaches the Iller. On the left rises the sharp-edged Grünten (p. 8), adjoined by the Daumen (p. 26).

95 M. Innenstadt (2360'; *Kreuz or Post, R. 1 M 20 pf.-3 M, D. 1 M 70 pf.; *Hirsch; Engel; Drei Könige; Traube, with beer-garden; *Friedrichsbod, pens. and hydropathic establishment, R. 1-5, board 3-4 M; Röll, Restaurant), a busy little town of 3555 inhab., lies picturesquely on both banks of the Steigbach, at the foot of the Innenstädter Horn (4875') and the Mittag (4730'), near the junction of the Konstanzer Ach with the Iller. To the E. rises the Grünten (p. 8); the background is formed by the Daumen, the Geishorn, and other Hinterstein Mts. (p. 26). — Baths in the Kleinsee (1/4 hr.).

Environ. Fine views from the Calvarienberg (1/4 hr.) and the Rippe Range (1/4 hr.; Restaurant). Opposite, at the foot of the Höh (1/4 hr.), are shady pleasure-grounds (turn to the right at the entrance to the Steigbach-Thal; flügel-post). — Pleasant walk to (1 1/2 M.) Rothenfels. We follow the road on the right bank of the Ach and after 1/2 M. cross to the Königsgut, on the left bank. Here we ascend by the path to the right (way-post) to the two farms on the crest of the hill, and then follow the path to the left. The ruin of Rothenfels (2809) commands a charming view of the Alpsee and the mountains. We may descend through the gate between the farms, and in 20 min. reach Bühle (Strauss; pretty view from the garden), at the S.E. end of the Alpsee (p. 6). Thence back to (1 1/2 M.) Innenstadt by the road.

The Innenstädter Horn (4875'); View) is ascended in 2 hrs. by an easy route, mostly through wood, via the Königsgut. At the top is the open Ingolstädter Hütte. - A path diverging to the left from the Stuiben route (see below) after 1/4 hr. leads via the Krumbrach Alp to the (1 1/2 hr. more) top of the Steineberg (3520'), the view from which resembles that from the Stuiben.
OBERSTAUFEN. From Munich

The ascent of the "Stuiben (5740'; 3-3'/ï 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, past the twine-factory, into the Steigbach-Thal, 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 (40 min.) wooden Chapel, the path is rather steep. Beyond the (10 min.) finger-post, where we turn to the left, the path is almost level; 10 min., we cross the brook; 1/4 hr., we turn to the right (the path to the left ascends the Steineberg, p. 5), and again follow the left bank to the (1/2 hr.) Almagnach Inn (3835'). Hence we may ascend either by the cart-track to the right, or by a shady path to the left to the Mittelberg Alp (4490'), and thence to the left past the Krätzenstein to the (11/2 hr.) Stuibenhäus (5205'; Inn, bed 1-2 M.) and (1/2 hr. farther on) the summit (pavilion and a mountain-indicator). The "View is very striking. To the S. are the Algäu Alps, culminating in the Krötenkopf and the Nadelegabel; to the left of these are the mountains of Hinterstein and Tannheim, terminated by the Grünten on the E.; to the right (S. W.), beyond the long Gottesackerwände, rise the heights of the Bregenzer Wald, and more to the right are the Rheintikon Chain with the Seesaflana, the mountains of the Grisons and Glarus, and the Sentis; in the immediate foreground is the Kindelhorn with its conglomerate strata; to the W. stretches the Lake of Constance, on which Friedrichshafen may be descried in clear weather.

From the Stuiben we may follow the ridge via the Sederer Stuiben (3700') and the Kindelhorn (3880') to the top of the Hochgrat (6015'), and thence descend to Oberstaufen (a long day's walk: see below).

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

The train now turns to the W. into the valley of the Ach, reaches the village of Bühl, on the Alpsee (2375'; 2 M. long), and skirts the N. bank of the lake. We next traverse the Konstanzer-Thal to (103 M.) Thalkirchdorf, and ascend to (105 1/2 M.) Oberstaufen (2585'); Restaurant Keck, at the station, with rooms; *Büttner, R. 1 1/2-2, pens. 3 M 60 pf.-4 M; Adler; Krone), a market-town with a mineral spring, frequented as a summer-resort, on the watershed between the Danube and the Rhine. At the end of a short tunnel, just before Oberstaufen is reached, and at several points beyond it, we obtain striking views of the profound Weissach-Thal, the mountains of Vorarlberg, and the snow-clad peaks of Appenzell.

From Oberstaufen through the Weissach-Thal to Hittisau in the Bregenzer Wald (diligence daily in 21/4 hrs.), see p. 242. — Pleasant excursions may be made via Oberreute to (6 M.) Weiler (see below); via the Geschwend-Mühle to (9 M.) Sulzberg (3300'; Adler; Ochs; Bär; Löwe), a village in a commanding situation; or via Stettis in 1 hrs. (comp. p. 242) to the top of the Hochgrat (6015'; refuge-hut) and thence to the Kindelhorn (5980') in 1 hr.; etc.

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

A picturesque route for pedestrians leads hence to (181/2 M.) Bregenz via Weiler. A branch-railway runs via Auers to (3 1/4 M.) Weiler (1970; *Post; Lamm, etc.), a pleasant village in the Rothach-Thal, frequented as a summer-resort. Beyond Weiler we ascend the right side of the Rothach-Thal to (4 1/2 M.) the customs-station of Neuhaus, then skirt the slope of the Hirschberg (p. 230) to (3 M.) Langen (Adler; Hirsch), and proceed past pretty waterfalls of the Wirta-Tobel to (3 1/2 M.) Fluh (ascent of the Pfänder hence in 1 1/4 hr.; see p. 230) and (3 M.) Bregenz (p. 229). — Another highly interesting route leads from Röthenbach direct to the Pfän-
to Lindau. LINDAU. I. Route 1. 7
der (6 hrs.). The road (diligence to Scheidegg four times daily in 1 3/4 hr.) leads past the church of the 'Drei Heiligen' (to 3/2 M.) Gosshof (Inn), with its neat mountain-houses, and reaches (1 1/2 M.) the thriving market-town of Lindenberg (Krone, R. 1-1 1/2, pens 3-5  M.), with large manufactories of straw-hats. At (3 M.) Scheidegg (2489; Post: Krone), a large and picturesquely situated village, a good path diverges from the road to the left, and ascends to (1 hr.) Muggen (2390; Adler). Thence it proceeds along the hills, passing Trugen 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); branch-line to Kisslegg, see Baedeker's Southern Germany); 127 M. Hergensweiler (1770); 129 M. Schlachters; 132 M. Oberreitnau. The line skirts the Holzberg (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. — *BAYRISCHER HOF, on the lake, near the station, R., L., & A. 3-4  M., B. 1  M. 20 pf., D. 3, pens 6-8  M.; — *HOTEL REUTEMANN; *LINDAUER HOF; HELVETIA, unpretending; *KRONE, with baths, R. 1 1/2-2  M., pens 4 1/2  M.; all these on the quay; SONNE; PENION GARTCHEN AUF DER MAUER, on the mainland. — Wine at Joh. Frey's, prettily fitted up. Beer at the Krone; Garden-Restaurant near the Bayrischer Hof; Schützen-garten, with view; Rail. Restaurant. — Lake Baths on the N.W. side of the town.

Lindau (1305'), once a free imperial town and fortress, and in the middle ages an important commercial place, lies on an island in the Lake of Constance, 350 yds. from the mainland, with which it is connected by the railway-embankment and a wooden bridge. Pop. 5630. On the quay 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 Sessaplan to the Sentis. In the adjacent Reichs-Platz rises the handsome Reichsbrunnen, with a statue of 'Lindauia' and four other allegorical figures, cast in bronze in 1884 after designs by Thiersch and Rümann. The handsome Rathaus, built in 1422-36 and restored in 1885-87, has a painted façade and rear, and contains the Lindau Museum of antiquities (adm. 11-12, Sun. 2-5). Beside the 'Landthor' are pleasure-grounds and a monument in memory of the war of 1870-71.

Excursions. Pleasant walk on the bank of the lake to the W. (crossing the railway-embankment and turning to the left), passing the villas of Lotzebeck, Giebelbach, and Lingg ("Frescoes by Naue") to the (1 1/2 M.) "Schachenbad (Pension, 24-32  M. per week), with mineral and lake-baths. Apartments in the Villa Brodersen (R. 1 1/2  M.), etc. About 1 1/4 M. farther is Lindenhof (Villa Gruber), with a beautiful park, hothouses, etc. (admission on Frid. gratis, on other days 1  M.; closed on Sun.). Farther along the bank of the lake, beyond Tegelstein (to the right Schloss Alcind) and Mitten, lies (2 1/2 M.) Wasserburg ("Hôtel-Pension Springer, with terrace and fine view, R. 1 1/2-4, pens. 5-8  M.), a small village with a château and church, on a peninsula in the lake. We may return by steamboat. — Admirable
view from the (3/4 hr.) Hoierberg (1525'), reached either by the path parallel with the railway, or by the road from the Landthor through Aeschach (Zeiss, etc.) to the hamlet of Hoiren, at the foot of the vine-clad hill, and then by a path ascending at the back. On the summit are an inn and a belvedere with a good mountain-indicator. We may return by Einstweiler (Pension Schmid) and Schachen (Zum Schlössle).

From Lindau to Bregenz (p. 229). Steamboat 6-7 times daily in 15-25 minutes. Railway, 6 M. in 1/4-1/2 hr. (fares 54, 40, 27 kr.), via Lochau.

2. From Immenstadt to Oberstdorf. The Algäu Alps.

Comp. Map, p. 228.

14 M. Railway in 1 hr. 12 min. -1 hr. 23 min.: fares 2 M 30, 1 M 65, 1 M 5 pf.

Immenstadt, see p. 5. The Sonthofen line skirts the left bank of the Iller, passes (3 M.) Blaichach (Reichs-Adler), a village on the Aubach, with a large manufactory, and crosses the Iller above its junction with the Osterach. — 5 1/2 M. Sonthofen (2435'); *Deutsches Haus, at the station, R. 1-2, pens. 4-4 1/2; *Engel; Adler; Ochs; Hirsch), a thriving market-town (2000 inha.), pleasantly situated in the broad green Illerthal. Fine view from the Calvarienberg (with a gigantic lime-tree), 5 min. from the 'Engel', embracing the Mädelegabel, which rises above the dark Himmelschroffen, the Kratzer (on the left), Biberkopf and Widderstein (on the right), Schlappolt and Felliorn (in the foreground). — Route to Hindelang and Tannheim, see p. 25.

The *'Grünten (5705') is frequently ascended from Sonthofen. Carriage-road to (2 1/2 M.) Burgberg (2485'; Lüwe, Kreuz, moderate), at the S.W. base of the mountain, 1 1/2 M. (footpath) from Blaichach (see above). The path from Burgberg to the summit of the Grünten (2 1/2-3 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 4 M; mule 12 M) is easy and easily found. We follow the road through the village (shortest route past the church) to (8 min.) the chapel (2865) above it. About 8 min. farther on (finger-post), we diverge to the left and ascend a ravine descending from the Grünten, and enclosed by the precipitous Stuhleibach (right) and Kreuzekopf (left). In 2 hrs. we reach the Grüntenhaus (5040'; *Inn, R 1 1/2-2 M). From the (20 min.) Hochwart (5570), on which a pavilion has been erected, a narrow arête leads in 10 min. to the Uebelhorn (5705'), the central and highest peak. View of the mountains from the Zugspitze to the Sentis; in the foreground the Illerthal with Sonthofen and Oberstdorf; above them the Algäu Alps; to the extreme right, part of the Lake of Constance; to the N. the hills of Upper Swabia and the Bavarian plain as far as Peissenberg.

Sonthofen is the terminus in this direction, and the train now backs out, skirts the village in a wide curve, crosses the Immenstadt line, and hugs the mountains on the E. side of the broad valley of the Iller. Beyond (7 1/2 M.) Altstätten (2480') we cross the Iller. 9 M. Fischen (2495'; *Lüwe, R 1-2, pens. 4-5, M; Alpenrose), a large village, whence a road leads to the right to Ober-Moisesstein and (4 1/2 M.) Tiefenbach (see p. 10). The train then runs through wood to (12 M.) Langenwang, crosses the Breitach and the Stillach, and reaches (14 M.) Oberstdorf.

The Old Road from Sonthofen to Oberstdorf leads via Altstätten to (3 1/4 M.) Schöllang (2700'; Inn), prettily situated on a height above the Iller; view from the (1/4 hr.) cemetery (Schöllanger Burg; 2950'). Below,
on the Ille, are the small sulphur baths of Au. The road then proceeds by Reichenbach and Rubi, crossing the Trettach, to (4/2 M.) Oberstdorf.

Oberstdorf. — Hotels: *MOHR, R. 1 1/2-3 M.; B. 80 pf., D. 2, pens 5-7 M.; HIRSCH, R. 1-1 1/2, D. 1 M 60 pf., pens. 4-5/2 M.; *SÖNNE, R. 1-1 1/2
D. 1/2 M.; LÖWE; TRAUBE; ADLER; STERN, near the station; *PENSION VILLA RUBHAUS of THÜRLINGS, 5 1/2-7 1/2 M., L. 20 pf.; *PENS. VILLA SCHMIDT, 6-8 M. — Apartments at Dr. Reb's, the Parsonage, Schwarzkopf's, the Schrufenhaus, the Walserhaus, Frh. Gschwender's, J. Gschwender Sen.'s, L. Geissler's, etc. (enquire at the Rathaus). — *Cafe-Restaurant Stempfel, with garden; Gesellschaftshaus, behind the church, on the Loretto road, with a restaurant, veranda, and garden; Railway Restaurant, with rooms.


Oberstdorf (2675'), a thriving village and favourite summer-resort, with 1870 inhab., is beautifully situated in a broad valley in the midst of the Algaü Alps. In front of the handsome church is a war-monument for 1870-71, consisting of a lion couchant in bronze. The church and the chapel of St. Nicholas (at the N. end of the village, near the rail. station) contain altar-pieces by Johann Schraudolph (1808-79), a native of Oberstdorf. About 1 1/2 M. below the village the Trettach, Stillach, and Breitach unite to form the Ille. 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 4 M.). On the banks of the Trettach, at the upper end of the village, are the shady promenades of the 'Verein'. Before the Mühlen-Brücke over the Trettach (10 min. from the church) we ascend to the right, turn to the left at the sign-post, and proceed through wood to (5 min.) the Stern, a space provided with benches. Here we may either take the path to the left, leading down to the 'Stoltingsruhe' and (1/2 hr.) the Trettachsteg (path to Spielmannsau, see p. 40); or ascend a little and turn either to the right to the Hofmann's Ruhe (see below), or to the left to the (1/2 hr.) Rauhenbad (2885'; open-air swimming-bath and separate baths, moderate; pleasant moor-water). We may return via the Alpenrose Inn (see below) and Loretto to (1/2 hr.) Oberstdorf. — On the right bank of the Trettach, below the Mühlen-Brücke, we may follow the Formittags-Weg to the (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 (23 min.). Beyond the Mühlen-Brücke (see above) we pass the Faltenbach Inn and some lime-kilns on the left, cross the brook at the end of the ravine, and ascend the right bank to a platform above the foaming cascade. The return from the end of the ravine may be made via the Kühberg ('Schraudolph's Inn, moderate), with attractive views.

Hofmannsruhe (2955'; 1/2 hr.). Pilgrimage-road from the church to (1/4 M.) the three chapels of St. Loretto (altar-pieces by Schraudolph in the third), with fine old lime-trees; then to the left up the hill, on the (1/4 hr.) top of which are two benches, shaded by trees and commanding a fine panorama. On the S. summit, 10 min. from Loretto, is the rustic 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).

Wasach, a beautiful walk (1 hr.). We follow the Fischen road, cross the Stillach and the Breitach, and ascend to the left, soon gaining a fine view of the Walser-Thal, to the Wasach Inn (3020'), commanding a beautiful view (best by evening-light), which is still more extensive from the (10 min.) Kapf, 230' higher. The following are the most conspicuous
Mountains from left to right: the Rubihorn (6415'), Schattenberg (6045'), Höfats (7415'), Raunheck (7325'), Kreuzeck (7305'), Krottenkopf (8710'), Krätz (7950'), Himmelschroffen (5870'), Mädelegablon (6775'), Wilde Männe (8455'), Linkerkopf (8055'), Rappenköpfe (7300'), Schlappt (6445'), Widderstein (3800'), and the sharp crest of the Hohe Ifen (7315'). Below lies Oberstdorf. From the Kapf in 10 min. (turning to the left beyond the house) to the Judenkirche, a natural archway in the rock, through which we obtain a fine view of the Rubihorn, etc. From Wasach to Oberstdorf, returning by Tiefenbach, 1¼ hr.

Tiefenbach (1 hr.). At (25 min.) the inn Zur Gebirgsaussicht in Reite (see below) a path, diverging to the right from the carriage-road, descends through meadows and wood to the Breitach-Thal. Crossing the Breitach, it ascends to the right through wood to the sulphur-baths of (¼ hr.) Tiefenbach (2610'), Inn, pens. 4½-5 ½, situated in a narrow valley on the right bank of the Lochbach. We now follow the carriage-road, which ascends among the scattered houses of the village of Tiefenbach. From the point (5 min.) where the road divides, the branch to the right ascends past the church to (¼ hr.) Wasach (p. 9); that to the left leads past the precipitous Nase (Nässelwand; fine view, ascent by the direction-post to the left, ¾ hr.) to the (1 M.) Hirschsprung (2900'), a cutting in the rock which affords a striking view of the lower Illerthal and the Grünten (the road goes on to Ober-Maiselstein and Fischon, p. 8).

Freiberg-See (3050'; 1¼ hr.). To (¼ hr.) St. Loreto, see p. 9; 4 min. farther on, by the direction-post, the path leads to the right, traversing the meadows and crossing the Stillach, and ascends to the saddle of the Freiberg, beyond which the dark-green lake lies in a beautiful wooded basin at the foot of the Schlappolt (Wilhelminshöhe Inn, R. 1½-2, pens. from 5 ½; bathing-house on the lake; rowing-boats). Another fine route from Oberstdorf to the (1 hr.) lake leads to the W. by the Freiberg road, then to the left and across the Stillach by the (25 min.) Ziegelbach-Brücke, beyond which it ascends through wood. — From the Freiberg-See to (1½ hr.) Birgsau, vià the Schwaan Inn, Ringang, and Feistensau, see p. 12.

Zwingsteag and Walser Schanze (1½ hr.). Carriage-road from the N.W. end of Oberstdorf vià the Jauchener-Brücke and Reite (see above) in 1¼ hr. (one-horse carr. 6, two horse 10 ½; for the whole day. 9 and 18 ½). Pedestrians take the path leading due W. from the church to the (¼ hr.) Schlechten-Brücke over the Stillach, and then ascend and join the carriage road at the (¼ hr.) hamlet of Reite (2000'). The inn 'Zur Gebirgsaussicht' here commands an extensive view (footpath to the right to Tiefenbach, see above). Hence the road ascends to the S.W. over the ridge (pretty views), leaving the hamlet of Kornau to the right, and finally descends through wood into the Klein-Walser-See, watered by the Breitach. On the Austrian frontier is the (2 ½ hr.) Walser Schanze (Schänzle; 3200'; 2 Inn, good wine); hence on to Riezlern and Mittelberg, see p. 15. — We now retrace our steps for 8 min. and take the path descending through meadows and wood to the right to the Zwingsteag (3050'), a bridge over a deep and narrow gorge, through which the Breitach dashes, 200 ft. below. Beyond the bridge the path ascends in zigzags to (10 min.) a direction post, and then descends to the right, crossing the Storzlach, which flows out of the Rohrmoos-Thal (p. 15), and leads through the Oib to (1 hr.) Tiefenbach (see above), or to (1½ hr.) Oberstdorf.

Spielmannsau (Trettach-Thal; carriage-road, 5½ M.), recommended for a morning-exursion. Road vià (3½ M.) Loretto, see p. 9; 3½ M. farther on is a finger-post, where the road leads to the left across the Burgstall (the N. spur of the Himmelschroffen, see p. 9) to a (1 M.) finger-post, showing the way to the left over the Zwing-Brücke to Gerstruben (see p. 11), and to the right to Spielmannsau. [Pedestrians are recommended to turn to the right (guide-post) above the Mühl-Brücke (p. 9), and to follow the generally shady footpath which skirts the right bank of the Trettach (path also on the left bank) vià Gruben (p. 11) to (1 hr.) the Zwing-Brücke.] From the Zwing-Brücke we may proceed either straight on, on the right bank, by meadow and woodland paths vià the Becherholz to
Spielmannsau, or we may follow the carriage-road on the left side of the finely-wooded Trettach-Thal, passing the small blue Christles-See (3000') to the left, and crossing the Trettach and the Traufbach to (3 M.) Spielmannsau (3295'); Inn, also pens.), 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 Traufthal (pleasant excursion to the Traufberg-Alp, 1/2 hr.), from which a toilsome route crosses the Märzle (7215'), between the Kreuz- eck and the Krottenspitze) to the Hornbach-Thal (p. 14). — A path leads from Spielmannsau through the wild ravine, at length high on its right side, to the (1 hr.) Sperrbach-Steg (4045'), in the midst of a grand rocky wilderness. Thence to the Mädle-Joch, see p. 13.

Hölltobel and Gerstruben (2 hrs.). (When time is limited the Höll- tobel may be included in the Spielmannsau excursion.) Either by the shady footpath on the right bank of the Trettach (see p. 10) via Gruben (Rfmts. at X. Kappelcr'), 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 Zwinge-Brücke. At (12 min.) a finger-post our path diverges to the right, and after 1/4 hr. more we ascend to the left along the Dietersbach to the deep rocky cleft of the Hölltobel, in which the brook forms three waterfalls. The path first leads to a bridge over the lowest fall, then to a platform above the middle fall, and lastly to the (10 min.) Upper Fall, which takes a clear leap into a funnel-like basin. We ascend hence to (20 min.) Gerstruben (3790'; Zur Höfatspitze), a hamlet in the upper part of the valley, at the base of the precipitous Höfats (p. 12). About 1 hr. farther up the valley is the Dietersbach-Alpe (4365'), in the midst of imposing scenery (Höfats, Rauheck, Kreuzeck). A steep path (guide, 5 hrs.; see below) leads from this point across the Aelpele (5835'), between the Höfats and Rauheck, to the (3 hrs.) Käiser-Alpe in the Oytheal (see below).

— An easy road, with picturesque views, has been constructed from Gerstruben, descending the slopes to the right in windings to (1/2 hr.) the Zwinge-Brücke (see above; hence to Oberstdorf 1 hr.).

Geisalp-See (28 hrs.; guide advisable, 5 hrs.). Road to Schöllang (see p. 8) as far as (2 1/2 M.) Rubi; then up to the right to the (9 1/4 hrs.) Geisalp (3775'; Rfmts.), and past a fine waterfall of the Reichenbach to the (1 hr.) lower Geisalp-See (4055'), 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 1/2 hr. farther up; thence to the Nebelhorn-Haus (p. 12) across the Geisfuss (6493') in 2 1/2 hrs., somewhat fatiguing.

Oytheal (to the Stuiben Fall, 2 1/2-3 hrs.), carriage-road one-third of the way. By the lime-kilns beyond the Mühlb-Brücke (p. 9), the road ascends to the right, rounding the base of the Schattenberg, via the Küberg (p. 9). [A footpath (to Spielmannsau, see p. 10) along the right bank of the Trettach to (25 min.) the bridge over the Oybach, and then uphill to the left, offers an alternative route.] The valley at first monotonous and affords no view. After 1 hr. the road crosses the Oybach and enters an open grassy dale; on the left are the Allerwand and the Seewände, with waterfalls, on the right the wooded Riffenkopf. Beyond a shepherd's hut we reach (1/4 hr.) a new Inn, where the carriage-roads end. After 5 min. a second bridge. The valley suddenly turns to the S., and a fine survey of the head of the valley, with the Grosse Wilde (7805'), Höllenhörner (7055'), Höfats (7415'), is disclosed. At the (40 min.) Guten-Alpe (3600') the path returns to the left bank and ascends steeply to the (1/2 hr.) Stuiben Fall (4130'), the beautiful fall of the copious Oybach, with picturesque surroundings. [The Oybach disappears wholly in the rubble-strewn valley and does not come to light again before the end of it.] About 1/4 hr. farther up is the Käiser-Alpe (4610'); thence across the Aelpele (5835') to Gerstruben, see above; over the Hornbach-Joch (6640') to the Hornbach- Thal, see p. 14. — From the Stuiben Fall through the Geisbach-Tobel and over the Himmeleck (6575') to (7 hrs.) Hinterstein, see p. 28. From the Schönberg-Alp in the Büründle (p. 26) a path runs to the right, skirting the precipitous slopes of the Wilde and Wiedemer, direct to (7 1/2 hrs. from Oberstdorf) the Prinz-Luitpold-Haus on the Hochvoel (p. 27).
Birgsau (Stillach-That), an agreeable afternoon's excursion. Carriage road to (1½ M.) Birgsau (one-horse carriage in 1½ hr., there and back 6 M.; two-horse carriage 10 M.); thence footpath to (3½ min.) Einödsbach. The route is via Loretto; by a (1½ hr.) direction-post the road leads to the right on the right bank of the Stillach, between the Himmelskreuzen on the left, and the Schlappolt, and farther on, the Griesgundkopf and Warmatsgundkopf on the right. 7½ M. Birgsau (3120'; Adler), a solitary hamlet commanding a beautiful view to the S. of (from right to left) the Trettachspitze, Hochfrottspitze, Bockkarkkopf, Wilde-Mannle, Linkerkopf, and Rappenköpfe. A good path now leads at the same level for 10 min., and then ascends (to the left at the guide-post) the right side of the wild ravine of the Stillach; 20 min. a platform on the right, with a good view of the gorge (the Bachergünd); 5 min. Einödsbach (5601'; Schraudolf's Inn, unpretending), a hamlet near the head of the valley (called beyond this the Rappenalpen-That). The Bacher Loch, a huge gully, ascends hence to the Mädelegabel. After 10 min., by a finger-post, the path turns to the left, leads round a stable, and ascends a little. It then follows the right side of the gorge. In 20 min. we reach a waterfall at the foot of the Mädelegabel, little below which we pass the finest point in the valley. From a projecting point beyond the brook a second fall is observed in the gorge higher up. The beautiful 'Edelweiss' may be found (by good climbers) on the slopes above. — Pedestrians should return by the (1½ hr.) Freiberg-See (see p. 10); the route crosses the Stillach, 20 min. below Birgsau, and leads chiefly through wood, passing the mouth of the Warmatsgund-That (with interesting structures for intercepting the water) and the houses of Feistenau, Ringang, and Schwaund (comp. p. 10).

Mountain Ascents (guides, see p. 9). — 'Nebelhorn (7296'), an easy ascent of 4½-½ hrs. (guide, unnecessary, 5 M.). We either follow a new shady path through the gorge from the Faltenbach Fall (p. 9); or ascend to the left in zigzags, from the bridge below the fall, across meadows and through wood, to (1½ hr.) the Vordere Seealp (4185'). In 20 min. more we reach the end of the valley (4160') and ascend a good bridle-path to the left for 50 min., then turn to the right over pastures to the (½ hr.) Nebelhorn-Haus (6330'; 'Inn in summer, telephone to Oberstdorf), situated below the Zeiger (p. 26) and commanding a fine view. Thence to the left (1 hr.) the summit, a narrow ridge, descending almost perpendicularly towards the Retterschwang-That (p. 26). Magnificent view. The descent from the Nebelhorn by the Grisjuss to the Grisalp Lakes (p. 11) is somewhat laborious (guide advisable). — An interesting pass leads from the Nebelhorn-Haus across the Zeiger (6385') and the Wengen-Alp to Hinterstein (p. 26; 6-7 hrs. from Oberstdorf, guide 10 M.). New path to the Prinz-Luitpold-Haus, see p. 11. The Daumen (7480'; p. 26) may be ascended in 2½ hrs. from the Nebelhorn-Haus via the Zeiger and the Koblat (guide 10 M., with descent to Hindelang 12, to Hinterstein 13 M.).

Söllereck (5595'), 2½-3 hrs., with guide (6 M.). From the (½ hr.) Inn 'Zur Gebirgsaussicht' (p. 10) we ascend the ridge to the left (fine views) to the (2-2½ hrs.) summit (admirable view). An interesting excursion over the arête may be taken hence by experts, passing the Schlappolt (6445') on the S., to the top of the Fellhorn (see below). — Fellhorn (6601'), interesting and not difficult, 5 hrs. (guide not indispensable, 6 M.). A cart-track leads via Schwaund, Ringang, and Auf der Leiter to the Warmatsgund-Alp, whence we may either proceed to the Birnang-Alp (6995'), and up steep grassy slopes; or (preferable) go on to the last alp Am Wank, and follow the path to the arête and thence to the N. to the top. Easy descent to Rieztern in the Walser-That (p. 15; 2½ hrs.). — Raueck (7828') and Kreuzeck (7736'), 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-Alp and the Aelpele (see p. 11) to the Raueck, and thence to the S. along the arête to the Kreuzeck. Descent if desired into the Trauf-That (p. 11). A longer but easier descent leads via the Hornbachjoch (p. 14). — Höflats (7415'), in 3½-4 hrs. from Gerstruben (guide 15 M.; one for each traveller required), difficult and not free from danger owing to the ex-
tremely steep grass-slopes (60-70°), to be attempted only by those quite free from dizziness (climbing-irons necessary). The Höfatswonne, on the S.W. side, is botanically interesting. — Grosser Krottenkopf (Hermannskarsepitze; 8710'), from the Kemptner-Hütte (see below) via the Ober-Madele-Joch in 3-3½ hrs. (guide 1¾ M.), toilsome. Superb view. — a Hochvogel (8510'), ascended in 9-10 hrs. via the Ötthai and the Himmeleck, see pp. 11, 26 (guide 1¾ M., returning by Hinterstein 1½ M.). Another attractive ascent, from the Nebelhorn-Haus (guide and provisions necessary), passes the Grosser and Kleiner Steekopf, the Schochen, and the Lachenkopf, and leads via the Laufbachersee (7410') to the Schönberg-Hütte in the Bergündele (p. 28) and to the (4½-5 hrs.) Prinz-Luitpold-Haus (p. 27).

3Madelegabel (8675'), not difficult for practised mountaineers (guide 10 M., with descent to Trettach-Thal 12 M.). From (3 hrs.) Einödsbach (p. 12) the path ascends the Bachar-Thal to the (2½ hrs.) Waltenberger-Haus, a club-hut, with provision-depot, in the Bockkar (8835'). Thence a good path ascends over rocks to the (1½ hrs.) Bockkar-Scharte (8275'), a gap between the Hochvretspitze and the Bockkarkopf (8555'), and traverses the small Schneeferner and finally steep slabs of rock to the (½ hrs.) summit. Magnificent panorama. — The ascent from the N. side is longer. From (the 5 hrs.) Kemptner Hütte (see below) this route ascends to the (1¼ hrs.) Madelejoch (6665') and thence round the Kratzer and via the Schwarze Mitte and the Kratzer-Joch to the Trettach-Ferner and the (3 hrs.) summit (guide 10 M., with descent to Einödsbach 12 M.). — The Hochvretspitze, or S.W. peak of the Madelegabel (8885'; difficult), may be ascended from the Waltenberger-Haus in about 2 hrs. The Trettachspitze (8515'), scaled in about 5 hrs. from Einödsbach via the Wildengundkopf (7340'), is very difficult, and should be attempted by none but experts (guide 20 M.).

a Hohe Licht (Hochalpen spitze, 8815'), the highest summit of the Algäu Alps, 8 hrs., usually not difficult for adepts (guide from Einödsbach 10 M.). From (3 hrs.) Einödsbach (p. 12) we proceed either via the Linkers-Alp in 3 hrs., or via the Körberoböl, which diverges to the left from the Rappenalpen-Thal farther up, in 3½ hrs. to the Rappensee-Hütte (8680'; provision depot), in grand scenery. Thence the route leads via the Grosse Steinhochalpe (p. 15) to the (1½-2 hrs.) summit (fine view). The ascent may be made to the Hochalpe (quarters) in the Tyrolean Hochalpen-Thal, and to Lechleiten or Steg, in the Lechthal (p. 247). A path ('Heilbronner Weg') is being constructed from the Hohe Licht to the Madelegabel. — The Biberkopf (Hundskopf, 8630'), a laborious ascent (guide 14 M.). The route leads from the Rappensee Hut over the N.W. shoulder to the (3½-4 hrs.) top. — Linkerskopf (8055'), an easy and attractive ascent of 1½-1¼ hrs. from the Rappensee Hut (guide, 7 M.). — Three other easy ascents from the Rappensee Hut are those of the Rothungspitze (8190'; 1½ hrs.), Hochgundspitze (8070'; 2 hrs.), and Rappenseekopf (8095'; 1½ hrs.).

hohe Ifen (7345'), an interesting ascent (guide 10 M., from Riezlern 4½ fl., to Rohroos 6½ fl.). The route leads from Riezlern (see p. 15; guide, Karl Wüstner) across the Breitach to Epp and through the Schwarzwasser-Thal to the (1¼ hrs.) Auer Chalets (4400'; rmts.; bay-beds). Hence we continue to the right to the (50 min.) Upper Auer-Alp, and ascend the Ifenrand 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 Gottesackwände, past the (2½ hrs.) Gottesacker-Alpe (625'), to the Scharte (6445), whence we descend steeply via the Hochalpe and Kessler-Alpe to (3 hrs.) the Schmirn and (1½ hrs.) Rohroos (p. 15). Via Schümbech to (5 hrs.) Au in the Bregenzer Wald, see p. 244.

Passes. From Oberstdorf to Holzgau on the Lech, over the Madele-Joch (8½ hrs.; guide, not necessary for experts, 10 M., to the Kemptner Hut 5 M.), an interesting route. Through the Spielmannsau (Trettach-Thal) as far as (3 hrs.) the Sperrbach-Steg, see p. 11. Crossing the Sperrbach at the Untere Knie, the path ascends in windings to the Obere Knie (4500'), then descends again to the stream, crosses it, and leads along the right bank (wire-rope) to the (2 hrs.) Kemptner Club Hut on the Obermadele-Alp
1. **Route 2.** **HORNBACH-JOCH.**

(6055'; Inn in summer), and the (20 min.) **Mädele-Joch** (6665'), between the Kratzer and Muttler; fine view, to the S., of the Lechtal mountains and to the E. of the Grosse Krottenskopf. (The Ober-Mädele-Joch, 6640', lies a little farther to the E.) We now descend abruptly (blue marks) to the **Rossgumpen-Alpe** in the Höhenbach-Thal, passing a waterfall, and follow the 'Gesprengte Weg' through the striking ravine to (2 hrs.) **Holzgau** (p. 247). Or we may follow the path from the Ober-Mädele-Joch along the flanks of the Grosse Krottenskopf and the Karjochespitze, and farther on those of the Ramstallspitze and Rothhornspitze, to the (1½ hr.) **Jochelspitze**, which commands an excellent view of the Lechtal Mts.; then down either to the right to (1 hr.) Holzgau, or to the left to (1½ hr.) **Bachlend** (p. 247). A third route leads to the left from the Karjochespitze, over the Karjoch, to (3 hrs.) **Elbigenalp** (p. 247), via the **Bernhard-Thal**.

**FROM OBERSTDORF TO ELMEN IN THE LECHTHAL OVER THE HORNBACH-JOCH.** (10 hrs.), fatiguing, but on the whole repaying (guide to Hinter-Hornbach 10 ½.). The route first leads through the **Öytal** (p. 11), past the **Stuben Fall**, to the (3 hrs.) **Käser-Alpe** (p. 11); it then ascends steeply to the highest pastures, and mounts fatiguing stony slopes to the (2 hrs.) **Hornbach-Joch** (6640'), between the Höllenhörner and the Jochespitze. Splendid survey of the Lechtal Mts. (A club-path leads in 1½ hr. from the Joch to the top of the **Rauheck**, p. 12.) We now descend rapidly (with the huge **Hochvogel** facing us) into the **Jochbach-Thal** to the (1½ hr.) highest Joch-Alpe; and then by a tolerable path to (1 hr.) **Hinter-Hornbach** (3600'; Adler, by the church, rustic, good wine; guide, Jos. Friedle), a village charmingly situated at the opening of the Jochthal into the **Hornbach-Thal**. The ascent hence of the **Hochvogel** (8910'), in 4 hrs. (with guide), vià the **Eck-Alpe** (5555'), the **Rosskar**, and the **Kultwinkel-Scharie**, is laborious; a better route leads over the **Fuchsensattel** (6770') to the small snow-field in the Fuchsenskar and thence to the left to the **Schmav** and the (5 hrs.) summit (comp. p. 27). — **The Urbelesarspitze** (8653'), the highest summit of the Hornbach chain, ascended via the Urbeleskar in 4½-5 hrs., is also arduous. — **From Hinter-Hornbach** a good path leads, chiefly through wood, to (1½ hr.) **Vorder-Hornbach** (3130'; poor inn) in the broad Lechtal. Below the village we turn to the right and cross the Hornbach to the hamlet of **Mortena**, then traverse the floor of the valley to the left, and cross the Lech to the road which leads to (1 hr.) **Elmen** (p. 246).

**TO THE UPPER LECHTHAL OVER THE SCHROFEN PASS.** 6½ hrs. to Lechleiten (guide not indispensable), the shortest way to the Arlberg. The route crosses the **Stillach** at (2½ hrs.) **Bürgsau** (see p. 12), and ascends the left bank to the (½ hr.) **Buchenrain-Alpe**, commanding a splendid view of the Bacher-Thal (Binödsbach remaining on the left); to the right, on the flank of the Griesgrundkopf, is a shooting-box of Prince-Regent Luitpold. The upper Stillach-Thal (**Rappenalpen-Thal**) is monotonous and enclosed by wooded mountains; towards the E. towers the Trettachspitze; farther up, on the left, the Biberkopf, on the right, the Rossgundkopf and Liechlkopf. The path crosses the Stillach several times before reaching (2 hrs.) the **Biber-Alp** (4300'), on a hill formed by stony deposits. Beyond it we again cross the (40 min.) brook and ascend the abrupt slope by a rough, stony path to (½ hr.) the **Schrofen Pass** (5840'), which commands a fine survey of the Geishorn, Liechlkopf, Schafalpenköpfe, and (S.) Biberkopf. A good path now descends (keeping to the left) to (½ hr.) the Austrian custom-house at **Lechleiten** (p. 248), a few minutes above which, to the left, stands the **Hirsch Inn**. (The village lies on the hill to the left, 10 min. farther on.) From the custom-house we descend to the right into the **Krummbach-Thal**, cross the stream at the mill, and then re-ascent to (35 min.) **Warth** (4805'; Rösle, poor); thence to (1½ hr.) **Lech** and across the **Plexen-Sattel** to (2½ hrs.) **Stuben**, on the Arlberg; see p. 248.

**OVER THE HALENDWANGER-ECK TO HÖCHKRUMBACH.** 7½ hrs. (guide to the Schröcken, not indispensable, 12 ½.). Through the **Rappenalpen-Thal** to the (5 hrs.) **Biber-Alp**, see above; then on the left bank of the Stillach (the bridge and route to the Schrofen Pass remaining on the left) to the **Haldenwanger Alp** (5840') at the head of the Rappenalpen-Thal, and to the
(2 hrs.) Haldenwanger-Eck (6220'; fine view). Thedescent is by the Hirschgehren-Alp to (1 hr.) Hochkrummbach (p. 245).

Over the Grosse Steinscharte to Lechleiten, 9 hrs. with guide, interesting. From the (6 hrs.) Rappensee Club Hut (p. 13) to the (6 hrs.) Grosse Steinscharte (7540'), between the Rothgundspitze and the Hochgundspitze. Thence we descend into the wooded Hochalpen-Thal and follow the right bank of the brook to the Lechthal (p. 248), where a bridle-path ascends to the right to (2 hrs.) Lechleiten.

From Oberstdorf to the Schröcken, through the Kleine Walser-Thal and over the Gentschel-Joch, 9 hrs., attractive. A post-omnibus plies daily at 1 p.m., to (1 hr.) Mittelberg, returning at 6 a.m. (in 3½ hrs.). To the (1½ hr.) Walser Schanze (3250'; Inn), see p. 10. The road thence ascends the Kleine Walser-Thal, or Mittelberger Thal, via (3 M.) Rieslern (3510'; Engel; ascent of the Hohe Ifen, see p. 13) and (2½ M.) Hirschegg (3685'; Hirsch; Kreuz; guide, Engelh. Schwarzmann), to (1½ M.) Mittelberg (3995'; Krone; Widderstein, R. 80 pf.-1 M. 1½-3½ M.; Gemse; guide, G. Winkel), the chief place of the valley, situated on a green hill. From Mittelberg to (3½-4 hrs.) Hochkrummbach over the Gentscheljoch, see p. 245 (guide 4 fl.; the Widderstein may be conveniently ascended from the Gentscheljoch in 4 hrs.; guide 4½ fl.; comp. p. 244). The road ends 3 M. farther on, at Baad (3825'; Inn), whence an easy path leads to the S., through the Bergunter-Thal and across the saddle (6260') between the Widderstein and Hoferspitze, to (3½ hrs.) Hochkrummbach (p. 245). Another, but fatiguing and uninteresting pass crosses the Starzlj-Joch (6130') to (5-6 hrs.) Schoppenau (p. 244).

From Oberstdorf to Hittisau via Rohrmoos, 8 hrs., a route somewhat deficient in interest. Cart-road from (1 hr.) Tiefenbach (p. 10) on the left bank of the Starzlach to (2 hrs.) Rohrmoos (3510'), a large dairy-farm belonging to Prince Waldburg (inn kept by the manager). On the S. are the Gottesackerwände (p. 13). Then by a bad and often marshy path to the (1½ hr.) Schrine (3260'; on the left the fine cascade of the Kesselbach), and down the Hirschgunther-Thal (Inn), crossing the small gorge of the Fugenbach (Austrian frontier), to (3½ hrs.) Sibratsfüll (3040'; Inn), whence a road leads to (2½ hrs.) Hittisau (p. 242). — A much more interesting route leads from Tiefenbach through the Lochbach-Thal, via the Freiburger-Alp (4365'), the Gauchenwände, and Balderschwang, to (9 hrs.) Hittisau.

3. From Biessenhofen to Füssen. Hohenschwangau.

From Biessenhofen to Füssen, 23 M., Railway in 1¾ hr. (4 M 5, 2 M 90, 1 M 80 pf.). Railway Omnibus (in connection with the trains) from Füssen to Hohenschwangau (8½ hr.; 50 pf.); also hotel-omnibuses from the Hohenschwangau hotels. Carriage from Füssen to Hohenschwangau, with one horse 3, with two horses 5 M.; to Neu-Schwanstein 7 or 10 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. — 11½ M. Ebenhofen; 4 M. Oberdorf (2395'; Post), a market-town with a loftily situated church and an old château. — 7 M. Leuterschach (village to the right). We cross the Lobach and the Kippach. — 9 M. Balteratsried; 11 M. Lengenwang; 14½ M. Seeg, a well-built village on the hill to the right. — Beyond (16 M.) Enzenstetten the ruin of Falkenstein (p. 20) appears to the right, with the Aggenstein behind it (p. 21). — 17½ M. Weizern-Hopferau. 20 M. Reinertshof, on the E. bank of the Hopfensee.

23 M. Füssen. — The Railway Station (omn. of the Hohenschwangau Inns, see p. 17; railway omnibus and carr., see above) lies a short distance
Füssen (2615'), a small town (3186 inhab.) charmingly situated on the Lech, with a castle erected by the bishops of Augsburg in 1322, restored by King Max II., and the remains of its old walls, presents an attractive picture of a mediaeval fortified 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.

On the W. side of the town is the Baumgarten, with new promenades. About ½ M. to the W. is the small sulphur bath of Faulenbach (Kleber's Inn, pens. 1 M.), near the little Faulenbachser-See (bath-establishment); and 2½ M. farther on lies the pretty Alat-See (2137''), ½ hr. from which is the Schloßberg with view (thence to the Falkenstein, ½ hr., see p. 21). From the Alat-See a pleasant route leads back to Füssen in ½ hr. via the Kobelweg. — On the left bank of the Lech, above Faulenbach, is the (3 M.) Inn zur Lände (p. 21).

On the right bank of the Lech, a few hundred paces above the bridge, a path (guide-post) with pilgrimage-stations ascends from the church to the Calvarienberg (½ hr.), 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 attractive ascent of the Schlieke (Klosterschrofen, 6140') may easily be made from Füssen in 5½ hrs. (guide, not necessary, 6 M.). From (1½ hr.) Musau (see p. 21) the stony path leads via the Achsei to the (1½ hr.) Musauer-Alp (4215'), in the picturesque Reinthal, whence a good club-path, to the right, ascends to (2 hrs.) the summit. Fine view, especially of the adjacent Tarnheim group. — About ½ hr. beyond the Musauer-Alp is the finely situated Füssener-Alp (5005'; Rfmts.), whence another marked path leads to the (1½ hr.) summit. — The descent may be made (steep at first) via the Vils-Alp to (2½ hrs.) Vils (p. 21). — The route from the Musauer-Alp over the Sabach-Joch to the (3½ hrs.) Tarnheimer Hütte is fatiguing owing to the extremely steep grassy slopes (marked path, but guide, 6 M., advisable); see p. 25.

The Road from Füssen to Hohenschwangau (3 M.) crosses the Lech, turns to the left, and ascends the right bank of the Lech. It then turns to the right (to the left the road to Schwangau), passing the Alterschroffen Inn, leads through the park, and skirts the Schlossberg to (½ hr.) Hohenschwangau. — Pedestrians follow the road to Reutte (p. 21), to the right beyond the bridge, for 5 min., then ascend the path to the left on the slope of the Calvarienberg, which leads past the (7 min.) view-point known as the 'Kanzel', crosses a cart-track, and passes through wood to (25 min.) the saddle between the Calvarienberg and the Schwarzenberg. 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.) Schwansee take the footpath to the right across the (25 min.) ridge, where the 'Alpenrosen-Weg' (see p. 17) joins our route, to (12 min.) the village of Hohenschwangau. — A prettier route (1½ hr.) is offered by
the Alpenrosen-Weg, which begins at the Weisshaus (p. 21) and winds along the slope of the Schwarzenberg, commanding beautiful views. This route may be joined from the Schwärzebrücke or from the saddle between the Calvarienberg and the Schwarzenberg (see above).

Hohenschwangau. — Hotels. *Hôtel-Pens. Schwansee, 3/4 M. from the Alp-See, R., L., & B. 2-3, D. 3, pens. 5-6 A (in July and Aug. 8 A); *Hôtel Schwärzebrücke zu Alpenrose, pleasantly situated on the Alp-See, R. 2-4, B. 1 A 20 pf., D. 3, pens. in July and Aug. 7 1/2-9 1/2, at other seasons 6-S. A; *Liesel Inn, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2 A. — All these have omnibuses at the station of Füssen (1 1/2 A). A railway omnibus also meets all trains (50 pf.). - Apartments to be had in summer. — Small bathing-house on the Alp-See.

The castles of Hohenschwangau and Neu-Schwanstein are open from May 15th to Oct. 16th, week-days 9-12 and 2-5, Sun. 10-12 and 2-5; closed on June 13th, the anniversary of King Lewis II's death.

Hohenschwangau (2650'), 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 Pilgerschroffen rise above its S. end. Opposite the Alpenrose Hotel begins the 'Fürsten-Strasse' (open to pedestrians only), from which (3 min.) a road to the right to Schloss Hohenschwangau and (8 min.) the above-mentioned footpath to Füssen diverge. About 40 paces farther a footpath leads to the left to the 'Pindar-Platz', a rocky projection with a fine view of the lake (p. 19). Well-made paths make the entire circuit of the lake (1 1/4 hr.). — The footpath to the old Schloss ascends opposite the Liesl Inn (5 min.; adm. 50 pf., see above).

*Schloss Hohenschwangau (2930'), formerly called Schwanstein, originally belonged to the house of Guelph, but in 1191 came into the possession of the Hohenstaufen dukes of Swabia and in 1567 passed to the dukes of Bavaria. It was sold for a trifling sum in 1820, and in 1832 purchased by King Max II. of Bavaria (d. 1864), then crown-prince, who caused the ruin to be entirely reconstructed and decorated with frescos from German legend and history by Schirwind, 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 Lewis II., the latter of whom spent his later years almost exclusively here. The little garden, to the left of the entrance to the castle, contains a Marble Bath, cut out of the rock, with two nymphs, by Schwanthaler; and 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 Blöckenau (p. 19) diverges to the right; 6 min. farther (opposite the footpath from the Hôtel Schwansee) a steep footpath ascends on the right to the Jugendl; and 12 min. farther on a bridle-path diverges to the right, near a workmen's barrack on the left side of the road, to the Marienbrücke and the
Jugend. The road next passes a restaurant (open in summer only) and in 8 min. reaches the castle of —

*Neu-Schwanstein (3310°), begun by King Lewis 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 Thornbau or Gatehouse on the N.E. (where tickets are obtained; 3 M.; adm., see p. 17), we enter the first court, in which to the right (N.W.) is the Palas or main building, to the left (S.E.) the Kemenate, or women's apartments, and in the middle the Ritterbau. The visit takes 3/4—1 hr. The castle is splendidly fitted up, and its windows command beautiful views, especially of Hohenschwangau and the Alp-See to the S., and of the profound gorge of the Pöllat and its waterfall, spanned by the Marienbrücke, to the E.

The imposing Palas has four stories: the ground-floor contains the offices, the first floor is occupied by the attendants, the second is 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 Ille; the Gothic Bedchamber, with illustrations of the story of Tristan and Isolde by Spiess; the Oratory, with scenes from the life of Lewis IX. by Hauschild (fine view of the valley of the Pöllat from the balcony). The Diving-Hall is embellished with scenes from the Wartburg under the Landgrave Hermann, by F. Piloty. The ante-chamber leads back to the landing, whence we enter the (unfinished) Throne Room, fitted up in the Byzantine taste, with pictures by Hauschild, representing the relations of monarchy to religion. It has a mosaic floor and an open loggia. — Aigner has also adorned the landing at the top of the staircase on the third floor with a series of 12 pictures from the story of Gudrun. On this floor is the *Festsaal or Sängersaal (Minstrels' Hall), 90' long, with pictures from Wolfram von Eschenbach's 'Parzival' by Spiess, Munsch, and Piloty.

A footpath, leaving the road at the N. angle of the castle and running under the N.W. facade, brings us to the S.W. side, near which the above-mentioned bridle-path ascends. [Before the latter is reached (4 min.), a footpath descends to the left to the Gorge of the Pöllat, where we have an aerial view of the castle and of the Pöllat Waterfall from below.] We ascend by the bridle-path and in 5 min. reach a point whence two footpaths diverge: one, to the right, leading down to the (4 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.) *Marienbrücke, a handsome iron bridge 138' long, which boldly spans the rocky gorge of the Pöllat at a height of 295 ft. above the waterfall and affords the best view of the castle of Neu-Schwanstein. — Returning from the bridge, we take the path to the left, which brings us in 2 min. to the Blöckennau road, at which also the bridle-path ends (to Hohenschwangau by this road 1/2 hr.).

From Hohenschwangau a direct and interesting route leads to Linderhof (p. 41) in 6 1/4 hrs. A carriage-road leads through the Pöllat-Thal
to the (1½ hr.) royal shooting-lodge in the Blöckenau, and thence a good footpath crosses the Schützensteig or Jägersteig (4660') to the (2½ hrs.) Ammerwald Inn (p. 41; guide unnecessary).

To the Tegelberg, 3 hrs., a pleasant excursion. We ascend the hunting-path from the Marienbrücke (p. 15) 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 on the Tegelberg-Alp (5530'), which commands a beautiful view of mountain and plain. Hence to the top of the Tegelberg (Branderschrofen, 6170'), marked by a cross, in ½ hr. 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'; guide 6 M) may be ascended from Höhenschwangau by a marked path via the Aelpele in 4-4½ hrs., without difficulty. Fine view from the top (mountain indicator). The descent may be made by a marked path to (3 hrs.) Pflach (p. 21); or (with guide) direct to the Schluxenwirth (see below).

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

A pleasant excursion (one day; one-horse carr. 18, two-horse 30 M, driver's fee 3 M) may be made from Höhenschwangau to the "Falkenstein (p. 20), going via Füssen and Weissensee and returning via Füssen, Schönricht, Vils, and Weisshaus (comp. p. 21).

Pedestrians proceeding to Reutte (8 M.) need not return to Füssen, but may either follow the 'Fürsten-Strasse' (p. 17) high on the W. bank of the 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.) Schluxenwirth (good wine) and following the Pasing road to (3 M.) Pflach (see p. 21).

Another very attractive route (marked path) turns to the left before the Weisshaus (p. 21), near the (20 min.) Austrian frontier, and leads via the (1 hr.) Rothweand and the (1/4 hr.) Gaimeikopf (fine views from both) to the (1/2 hr.) Schluxenwirth.

4. From Kempten to Füssen via Pföronten.

From Kempten to Pföronten, 19½ M., Railway in 2 hrs. (fares 1 M 70, 1 M 10 pf.); from Pföronten to Füssen, 8½ M., Diligence (1½ M) twice daily in 1 hr. 50 min. (one-horse carr. 6-8, two-horse 10-12 M and fee).

Kempten (2285'), see p. 4. 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 (2½ M.) Durach (2340'); Batzer and up a steep gradient to (4½ 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 (1½ hr.) ruined castle of Sulzberg commands a fine view; 11/2 M. to the S.W. is the wood-girt Sulzerberger See (Inn).—The line continues to ascend to (5½ M.) Iodbad Sulzbrunn (2680'; Reichsadler), the station for the well equipped iodine baths of Sulzbrunn. Hence it runs through woods, with pretty glimpses of the mountains, via (8 M.) Bodetsberg (König) and (8½ M) Zollhaus Petersthal (2920'; Hirsch), descends into the
mossey head of the Rottach-Thal, and ascends again to (11 M.) Oy
(2980'), the highest railway-station in Germany. The village (Gött;
Stach), on the 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
Hastach, to (12¼ M.) Wertach (2920'; Wertacher Hof).
A diligence plies thrice daily from the station to (3 M.; in ¾ hr.)
Wertach (Engel; Adler), a prettily situated village (1300 inhab.), rebuilt
after a fire in 1853, a convenient starting-point for ascents of the Grünten
(3705'; 3½ hrs.; comp. p. 8), the Wertacher Hörnte (3330'; 2½ hrs.), the
Sorgschenfen (5290'; 2½-3 hrs.), etc. A road leads to the S. through the
Wertach-Thal to (1¼ hr.) Unterjoch. Branching there to (1 hr.) Vorderjoch
to the right, and (1¼ hr.) Schellwald (p. 27) to the left.
The railway now enters the Wertach-Thal to the N.E. and be-
ond (13¼ M.) Maria-Rain (2630') crosses the Wertach, by a hand-
some bridge 90' high. — 15 M. Nesselwang (2835'; Post; Krone;
Bür; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms), a pleasant village (800 in-
hab.), frequented as a summer-resort, at the foot of the Alpripitzen
(5150').
Excursions may be made hence to (½ hr.) the Waterfall, the (½ hr.)
ruins of Nesselburg, the (1 hr.) pilgrimage-church of Maria-Trost, or to
(1½ hr.; carriage road) Wertach (see above). — The Edelsberg (5345';
1½-2 hrs.) is easily ascended hence by a marked path. Immediately below
the top is the open Edelsberg Pavillon; 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 Pfronten Mts. — 17½ M. Kappel (2900') is
one of the thirteen villages constituting the district of Pfronten
(perhaps Frons Rhaetiae?). 18½ M. Pfronten-Weissbach (2880';
Rösle; Post; new Hotel at the station). — 19½ M. Pfronten-Ried
(2660'; *Railway Hotel zum Falkenstein, R. 1¼ 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 Heit-
tern (Adler, pens. 3-3½ m.), Dorf (Krone, Trenkle, R. 1-2, pens.
4-5 m.), Steinach (Löwe), and Berg (Engel). Swimming-bath in the
(1¼ hr.) Weidach Grounds, near Heitern.
Excursions (guide, K. Eberle of Pfronten). Starting from Ried, we cross
the Vils, traverse Heitern and Dorf, and taking the footpath to the right
200 paces farther on ascend to the (½ hr.) Ascha, on the slope of the Kien-
berg, commanding a charming view of the lower valley of the Vils (Säuling,
Zugspitze). Return on the W. side through wood to the (½ hr.)
Bläses-Mühle and thence viâ the Weidach Grounds to (1½ hr.) Ried. — Fine
views from the (20 min.) Cemetery and from the (¼ hr. farther) Hörnte
above the village of Berg. — Pleasant walk viâ Heitern and Dorf to the
(1 hr.) Fallmühle (3280'; Inn, with shady garden) in the valley of the Dürr 
Ach; and thence to (1 hr.) the Kothbach or Hobach Fall (1 hr. from Gränh
via the Enge, see p. 28). From the Fallmühle we may proceed to the W.,
across the ridge between the nearer and the farther Kienberg ('Himmel-
reich'), to the (1½ hr.) Berg und Thal Inn, in the valley of the Vils, and
then back to (½ hr.) Ried. — The attractive ascent of the Falkenstein
(4190') is easily made in ½ hr. Beyond the station we cross the Faule Ach
and ascend straight on (guide-board) to Obermiitlingen, thence follow the
carriage-road across the plateau, and ascend through wood in windings to
the (1 1/4 hr.) *Burg-Hotel (Th. Haf.), with view-terrace. About 5 min.
are the ruins of a castle destroyed in 1434, which King Lewis 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 Tann-
hof group, as well as of the valley. A footpath descends from the inn to
(3 min.) the Mariengrotte, 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 1/2 hr.) Schön-
bichl (see below), or to the E. by a new marked path via the Salober-Alp
to (1 1/2 hr.) the Alat-See (p. 16). — The Edelsberg (5345') may be ascended
in 2, 3-3 hrs. from Reutte via Halden and the Reifenter Alp; see p. 20. De-
scent to Nesselwang or to Berg und That Inn in the valley of the Vils
(p. 20). — The Aggenstein (6510'; 4-4 1/2 hrs.) is an easy and attractive
ascend (marked path). Crossing the Achenbrücke beyond 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 (1 1/2 hr.) Aggenstein-Hütte (5990');
key kept by the tax-gatherer at Steinach), 3/4 hr. below the summit (fine
view). Edelweiss is found on this mountain. The descent may be made
to (2 hrs.) Gräun (p. 28). — The Schlicker (6775'), scaled in 9/2 hrs. from
(1 1/2 hr.) Vils via the Vilserv-Alp, should be attempted by adepts only; the
route via Musau and the Reinhaut is better (p. 16).

Two roads lead from Pfronten to Füssen. One (to the left) runs
via Meilingen and skirts the Weissee (2630') to (7 1/2 M.) Füssen.
The other (89 1/2 M., but preferable; railway projected), leading
through the valley of the Vils, crosses the Tyrolese frontier to (1 hr.)
the inn of Schönibichl (good wine), at the foot of the bold Falken-
stein (see above), and thence leads via the (35 min.) little town
of Vils (2705'; Grüner Baum; Vilseck), the (1 1/2 hr.) Ulrichs-Brücke
(see below), and the Weisshaus to (1 hr.) Füssen (p. 15).

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

43 1/2 or 43 1/2 M. From Füssen to (9 1/2 M.) Reutte, DILIGENCE twice daily
in 2 hrs. (1 50 pf.); from Reutte to (34 M.) Imst, express diligence in
8 1/4 hrs. (5 fr. 80 kr.); omnibus in 9 1/4 hrs. (6 fr. 70 kr.); from Reutte to
(39 M.) Telfs, carriage from Füssen to Reutte, with one horse, 6 1/2 M.;
to Lermoos 18 and 28 M.; to Imst Station 50 and 70 M.; see 10% of the fare.

Füssen, see p. 15. The Road to (9 1/2 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 IL; on the right bank a war-monument). At the
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 left, to the
(1 hr.) charmingly situated Inn zur Lände, and, to the right, to the
(5 min.) sulphur-baths of Faulenbach (p. 16). We then cross the
(5 min.) Schwarzbrücke (p. 17) and reach the Austrian frontier at
the (10 min.) Weisshaus (good wine). The main road then crosses
the Lech by the (35 min.) Ulrichs-Brücke (to the right is the road to
Pfronten, see above), passes Musau and Rossschlag (Inn, good
wine), and at Untertützen, shortly before reaching (1 1/4 hr.) Pflach
(2740'; Schwan), at the S.W. base of the Säuling (p. 19) re-
crosses to the right bank. Pedestrians will find it shorter and pleas-
anter to diverge to the left before reaching the Ulrichs-Brücke, and
proceed by Unter-Pinswang (leaving the Schlüsenwirth, p. 19,
to the left) and the Kniepass (3030'), a rocky barrier narrowly con-
fining the Lech, to (41/2 M.) Pfäch. Beyond Pfäch the Arch-Bach,
issuing from the Plansee, is crossed (see below). Then (21/4 M.) —
91/2 M. Reutte (2775'; *Post, R. 70 kr. -1 fl. 20 kr., D. 1 fl.;
Hirsch, R. 50 kr.-1 fl. 10 kr., well spoken of; Krone; *Adler,
plain; Glocke; Mühlen, 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 (p. 19) and Düreßberg, E. the
Zwieselberg and Tauern, S. the Axloch, Thaneller, and Schloss-
berg, S.W. the Schwarzhanskarkopf, W. the Gachtspitz, Gehrens-
spitz, 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
(Inn), with baths and a swimming-basin. In a hollow on the slope of the
Düreßberg, about 1/2 hr. higher, is the small Uri-See.

To the ‘Stuiben Falls, a pleasant walk of 2-21/2 hrs., there and back.
We follow the field-path, crossing the Arch above Mühl (see above) and
recessing to the left bank at the (1/2 hr.) paper-factory, and then follow the
‘Hermannsteg’ along the river (numerous rhododendrons) to the (1/2 hr.)
*Lower Stuiben Fall, a cascade 100' in height, finely framed with trees.
A footpath (finger-post) ascends hence to the right to the road to Reutte,
which is 3 M. distant. Those who are bound for the Plansee ascend the
left bank of the Arch to the (1/4 hr.) smaller Upper Fall, and turning to
the right regain the (4 min.) road, 1/2 M. from the Little Plansee (p. 42).

From Reutte to Einderhof and Partenkirchen, see p. 245. Pass Gacht, and via Tannheim to Immenstadt, see p. 28.
Thaneller, see p. 23. — The ascent of the Tauern (6030') may be made from Reutte, with a guide, in 3 hrs. The path diverges to the right from the
road to the Plansee at the Rosstrüken (p. 42), 21/4 M. from Reutte.

The considerable ruins of Ehrenberg, to the W., above the pass
of that name (see below), crown the pine-clad Schlossberg (3280').
In the background (S.) rises the Thaneller (p. 23). The castle of
Ehrenberg was stormed in 1552 by Elector Maurice of Saxony, on
his march to attack the Emperor Charles V. at Innsbruck. During
the Thirty Years' War Ehrenberg twice resisted the attacks of the
Swedes, but it was taken by the Duke of Bavaria in the War of
Succession in 1703. It was destroyed by the French in 1800.

The road skirts the Schlossberg (Restaur, Neumühle, with fine
view, 25 min. from Reutte), passes above the (31/4 hr.) Ehrenberger
Klause (Inn), a defile still entered by a gateway (through which
pedestrians should pass by the old road), and descends to (1 hr.)
Heiterwang (3250'; *Post; Hirsch), in the Hinterthoren-Thal.

About 1 M. to the N.E. is the small Heiterwang See (3200'), well-
stocked with trout, and connected with the Plansee (p. 42) by a narrow
channel 1/4 M. long. Boats may be hired from the fisherman to the Plan-
see 1/2 hr's. row, Secspitz 31/4 hr., Inn zur Forelle 11/4 hr. (3 M. and see).
footpath to Seespitz 1½ hr. (comp. p. 42), but the road on the E. bank
is preferable.

From (1 hr.) Bichlbach (*Hirsch, bed 50-70 kr.; Traube) a
cart-track leads up the Alpesbacher-Thal, to the right, to (1 hr.) Ber-
wang (4395'; *Rose, plain), whence the Thaneller (7675'), a fine
point of view, may be ascended in 2½-3 hrs. (marked path, guide
not indispensable). From Berwang via Rinnen to (2 hrs.) Weissen-
bach in the Lechthal, see p. 245. — At (3/4 hr.) Lähr (Krone) the
road reaches the infant river Loisach, and gradually descends into
the wide green basin of (1 hr.) —

22½ M. Lermoos (3245'; *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 (9725');
adjourning it on the S. are the Schneefernerkopf (9435') and Wetter-
spitze (9620'), and opposite them, to the S.E., are the Mieminger
Mts., with the Sonnenspitze (7910'), Wampeter Schrofen, and Mu-
rienberg. A private house near the Post contains a pretty collec-
tion of antlers. — At the base of the Wetterstein, 1/2 hr. to the E.
by footpath through the moor or 2½ M. by road, lies the village of
Ehrwald (3257'; Schwarzer Adler; Sonnenspitze; Grüner Baum, all
very fair), a summer-resort (rooms procured by Herr Ernst Leitner).
— Omnibus via Griesen to Partenkirchen (p. 39), daily in 3½ hrs.;
one-horse carr. 12 M.

Excursions (guides, Jak. and Joh. Guem and Mich. Sonnweber at Ehr-
wald, Jos. and Tob. Posch at Lermoos). — To the Seeben-See and Drachen-
See, 3-3½ hrs., a very interesting excursion. The path ascends the
Gaisbach-Thal to the E., past the picturesque Seebach Fall, to (1½ hr.)
the Ehrwalder Alp; here it turns to the right, and leads to the (1½ hr.)
Seeben-Alp and (½ hr.) the Seeben-See (5415'), which lies in a depression
between the Sonnenspitze (7910') and the Tajakopf (8005'). (New direct
path from Ehrwald to the Seeben-See in 2 hrs. by the Hohe Gang.) About
1½ hr. higher, at the foot of the Grünstein, lies the small Drachen-See
(6155'). An easy path leads hence across the Schwärzhörl (6565'), between
the Sonnenspitze and the Wampeter Schrofen, to (2½-3 hrs.) Biberwier
(p. 24); another trying route (red marks) crosses the Grünstein-Scharte
(Thörle; 7150'), between the Grünstein and the W. Hohe Griesspitze
(p. 25), and descends through the Hütte to (3½ hrs.) Obsteig (p. 25).
The Coburger-Hütte is being built on the S. side of the Grünstein-Scharte.

The Grubigstein (7275'), ascended from Lermoos or Biberwier via
the Galt-Hütte in 4 hrs., is attractive and not difficult. The route leads
largely through woods. — The Upsberg (Daniel: 7½35'), to the N. of Lermoos,
ascended via the Lermoos-Alp (Rifant) in 4 hrs., with guide, is interesting
and not difficult. — The Sonnenspitze (7910'), ascended from Ehrwald
via the Hohe Gang (see above) in 6 hrs., with guide, is difficult. — The
Zugspitze (9725'), ascended from Ehrwald via the Wiener-Neustädtler Hut
in 6 hrs. with guide, is difficult and should be attempted only by adepts
(comp. p. 39). An easier ascent leads via the Gatterl and the Knorr-Hütte
in 10 hrs. — From Ehrwald by the Ehrwalder-Alp (p. 38) and the Pestkapelle
to the (3½ hrs.) Tillfuss-Alp in the Gaisthal and to (1½ hr.) Leutasch,
see p. 39. From Tillfuss across the Niedermunde-Sattel (6775') to Ober-
Mieming (p. 25) or Telfs (p. 275) 4½ hrs. (red marks); from Leutasch to
Telfs 3 hrs., to Seefeld (p. 45) 2 hrs.

From Ehrwald via the Thörler to the Eissee, 3 hrs., see p. 39.
— From Biberwier over the Marientier-Joch (5875'), by a marked path,
to (3½ hrs.) Obsteig, see p. 25. The Grünstein (6750'), ascended in 3 hrs.
from the Joch (with guide), is attractive for experts; see p. 25.
The road to Nassereit, the finest mountain-pass between Bavaria and Tyrol, should be traversed on foot (41\(^{1/4}\) hrs.) or in an open carriage (from Lermoos to Nassereit 5 fl. 70 kr.).

About 1\(^{1/2}\) hr. to the S. of Lermoos lies Biberwier (Sterzinger; fine path through wood to the Blindsee, 1 hr.; steady head necessary), from which the road ascends, with a fine retrospect of the Wetterstein Mts., past the Weissensee (3545'; left) and the *Blindsee (to the right, below the road), to the (13\(^{1/4}\) hr.) Fern Pass (3970'). About 1\(^{1/4}\) hr. beyond the pass is the simple inn Zum Fern (good wine). The old road past the castle of Fernstein to Nassereit is prohibited and is blocked halfway by a wall. The picturesque new road winds round to the E. side of the valley (a path descending to the right, by telegraph-post 156, 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, rises above the road to the right. The Fernstein Inn (3305'; bed 50-70 kr.), at its base, 1 hr. from the pass, contains two rococo rooms, fitted up by King Lewis II. (adm. 1 M.). To the left, in the deep pine-clad valley (no admission), on a rock rising from the small, dark-green *Fernstein Lake, are the ruins of the Sigmundsburg, once a hunting-seat of Archduke Sigismund. The road crosses the outlet of the lake by a stone bridge and leads past the mouth of the Tegesthal (p. 246), on the right, to (3/4 hr.) —

34 M. Nassereit (2765'; *Post, bed 50-80 kr.; Zum Grünen Baum, Traube, both unpretending), a village burnt down in 1893, but largely rebuilt. 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 *Elplieskopf (7400'; 4\(^{1/2}\) hrs.) is reached by a marked path through the Gastein-Thal to (2 hrs.) the lead and zinc mine of Dirsten-tritt (4850'; accommodation), whence a miner will serve as guide to the (2\(^{1/2}\) hrs.) top (fine view; comp. p. 277). — The Wanneck (Wannig, 8100'; 5 hrs., with guide), ascended via the Mittenauf-Alp and the Hohe Warte, presents no difficulty to experts and commands an imposing view. The descent to Ehrwald is steep and laborious.

The Road from Nassereit to Imst (9\(^{1/2}\) M.; omn. four times daily in 13\(^{3/4}\) hr., fare 1 fl. 12 kr.; one-horse carr. 21/2-3 fl.; extra-post with two horses 6 fl.) passes a spinning-factory and traverses the broad, shadeless Gurgl-Thal; on the left rises the wooded Tschirgant (p. 277). 11/4 hr. Dollinger Inn. At Tarrenz (Post; Sonne), 3/4 hr. farther on, the château of Starkenberg (p. 277) stands on a hill to the right. A fine view of the Pitzthal and Oetzthal mountains now opens to the S. — \(^{3/4}\) hr. —

411/2 M. Imst (p. 276). Then past Brennbichl and across the Inn to (451/2 M.) the railway-station of Imst (p. 276).

From Nassereit to Telfs, 14\(^{1/4}\) M., diligence every afternoon in summer in 3\(^{1/2}\) hrs. (fare 2 fl. 80 kr.). The road, much preferable
to Telfs.

OBER-MIEMING.

I. Route 5. 25

to the slightly shorter one to Imst, ascends to the E. (to the right, beyond Rossbach, a shorter but steeper route), via Holzleiten and the saddle between the Wanneck and the Simmering, to (51/2 M.) Obsteig (2965'; Löwe, pens. 2 fl.; Stern).

Excursions. The "Simmering" (8605'; 3 hrs., with guide), an easy and attractive ascent, commands a fine view of the Oetztthal and its glaciers. — The Grünstein (8760'; 5 hrs., with guide), ascended through the Höhle (p. 29) or via the Marienberg-Alp, is very interesting for practised mountaineers. — The Östliche and Westliche Hohe Griesspitze (9050' and 9000', each 5-6 hrs., with guide), though both difficult, are points of view of the first rank. — Over the Marienberg-Joch to (31/2 hrs.) Biberer and over the Grünstein-Scharte to (6 hrs.) Ehrwald, see p. 23. — Pedestrians bound for the Arlberg Railway are recommended to take the footpath diverging to the right a little before Obsteig and leading to (11/4 hr.) Mitt. (p. 276).

We proceed over the undulating plateau (Mieminger-Terrasse), enjoying a series of fine views of the Innthal and its mountains, with the picturesque ruin of Klamm on a rock in the foreground; to the N. is the huge Mieminger chain from the Grünstein to the Hochmunde; to the E., the Reiterspitze, Solstein, Patscherkofel, and Kalkkögel; to the W., the Heiterwand, Loreakopf, etc. Then, beyond the hamlets of Fronhausen and Barwies, we reach (81/2 M.) Ober-Mieming (2840'; *Post), a pretty situated village, frequented as a summer-resort.

Excursions (guide, Joh. Mayer). To the ruin of Klamm (2896'), via Fronhausen, in 3/4 hr. (pretty waterfall at the foot of the hill); to the Judenbach-Schlucht (11/2 hr.); via Wilder-Mieming to the (21/2 hrs.) Alpelt-haus (4320'; club-hut), finely situated, the starting-point of the ascents of the Hochwand (8935') and Obere Platte (9000'), both difficult, for experts only (each 4-11/2 hrs.). Over the Niedermunde Saddle (6775') to the (41/2 hrs.) Tillfuss-Alp, see p. 23; adepts may ascend from the saddle to the top of the Hochmunde (8730') by the W. arête (last part difficult; p. 43). Over the Alpel-Scharte (7570'), between the Hochwand and the Obere Platte, to (4-5 hrs.) Tillfuss, rather difficult.

The road to (3 M.) Mölte (p. 276) diverges to the right at Ober-Mieming, and passes (1 M.) Unter-Mieming (two rustic inns; baths) and See. A marked path leads from See via Tobland and Zein to (3 M. from Ober-Mieming) Lohrerboden (2630'), a pilgrim-resort, commanding a fine view of the valley of the Inn. From Unter-Mieming a good footpath (marked) leads via Mühlried and the Oelberg-Kapelle (2520'; charming view) to the ferry over the Inn at (11/2 M.) Steins (p. 276; 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 (41/2 M.) Telfs, via Ficht (2830'), on the N. slope of the Arlberg (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. 13 M. Village of Telfs. Then across the Inn to (141/4 M.) the station of Telfs (p. 275).

6. From Immenstadt to Reutte viâ Tannheim.

Comp. Maps, pp. 228, 22.

34 M. Railway to (31/2 M.) Sonthofen in 28 min. (fares 75, 50, 35 pf.). Post-Omnibus from Sonthofen to (5 M.) Hindelang thrice daily in 11/4 hr. (fare 60 pf.). Diliene daily in summer from Hindelang to (5 M.) Schattwald in 11/4 hr. (fare 2 fl.), and from Schattwald to (181/2 M.) Reutte daily
in 3½ hrs. (fare 1 fl. 50 kr.). One-horse Carriage from Sonthofen to Hindelang in 3/4 hr., 5 M., two-horse 7 M.; to Schattwald 12 and 18, to Route 21 and 40 M.

To (5½ M.) Sonthofen (2435'), see p. 8. The road to Hindelang leads to the E. by Pinswang through the broad Osterach-That. 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 Osterach, and follows the right bank by Vorder-Hindelang to (2½ M.) —

10½ M. Hindelang (2706'); *Adler or Post, with view-veranda, moderate; Hase; Sonne), a favourite summer-resort, picturesquely situated at the foot of the Hirschberg (4775'). Fine view from the Calvarienberg. At Oberdorf, 3/4 M. to the E., is the Prinz-Luitpold-Bad (2885'); *Müller's Inn, plain, R. 1-1 1/2, D. 1 1/2, pens. 3 M.), with sulphur-baths.

Excursions (guide, Xaver Mühlhoj of Sonthofen). — About 3/4 M. to the S. of the baths is the Schleier Fall, in a picturesque ravine. The (1/4 hr.) Luitpoldshöhe and the (1/2 hr.) Jochschroffen command pretty views. — Ascent of the Eiseler (6155'), by a marked path in 2½ hrs., easy and interesting. — Ascent of the *Daumen (7400') from Hindelang in 5 hrs. (guide 6 M., including descent to Hinterstein 7 M.), interesting and not difficult. The route ascends to (1 1/4 hrs.) the Mitscher chalet (9500') in the Retterschwang-That and thence leads via the Haseneck-Alpe, and by a club-path over the Daumen-Scharte to (3 1/2 hrs.) the summit. Fine view, with the Engeratsgrund-See (6165) far below to the E. — The ascent from Hinterstein (see below) may be made in 4½ hrs. (guide 6 M.), either via the Mösle-Alpe and the Nicken-Alpe to (3½ hrs.) Thür (below us, to the left, the Engeratsgrund-See), and thence by a marked path to (1 hr.) the top; or from the Oberthal (see below) past the Laufbichl-See (4½ hrs.). Descend via the Koblat (p. 12) to the Nebelhorn-Haus, 2½ hrs. (to Oberdorf, 5 hrs.).

To the S.E. of Hindelang, between the Eiseler and Imberger Horn, opens the Hintersteiner-That, 10 M. in length. The road ascends the right bank of the Osterach (passing the hamlet of Bruck at the mouth of the Retterschwang-That on the right) to (3½ M.) Hinterstein (2840); *Grünner Hut; *Fügenhaus), a village 1 1/4 M. in length, picturesquely situated among lofty mountains (E. the Geishorn, Rauhorn, Kugelhorn, Falken; W. the Breitenberg and the Daumen). (Guides at Hinterstein: Joh. Bester, nicknamed Dreher; Ant. Kaufmann; and Jos. Wechs, nicknamed Kiesler). The road next passes the Aeselswande and ascends through forest to the (4 M.) *Eisensbreche, a magnificent gorge. (A finger-post points to the right to a platform overhanging the abyss.) At the foot of the Giebel, 3 M. farther on, the valley divides into the Oberthal on the right and the Bürjündele on the left. The former is traversed by an attractive route via the Wegen-Alp and the Zeiger (6355') to the Nebelhorn-Haus and to Oberdorf (9 1/4 hrs., guide 10 M.; the ascent of the Nebelhorn may easily be combined with this route, comp. p. 12). The pass from the Bürjündele-That across the Himmeleck to Oberdorf is more fatiguing, but also interesting (9 hrs.; guide 10 M.). From the bifurcation of the valley (see above) to the Point Hütte (see p. 27), 1 hr.; thence over steep grass slopes to the Schönberg-Hütte (5485'), where the path from the Prinz-Luitpold-Haus joins ours on the left (p. 12), and (2 hrs.) the Himmeleck (6575'), between the Grosse Wilde (7808') and the Schnecken (7440'), affording a fine view of the wild Höfats (p. 12). We then descend by a steep club-path through the Geisbachtobel to the (1 hr.) Studen Fall (p. 11) and through the Oythal (p. 11) to (2 1/2 hrs.) Oberdorf.

From Hinterstein to the top of the Daumen, see above. — The laborious ascent of the Geishorn (3360'), accomplished in 4/25 hrs. via the Willers-Alpe (1780'; bed:) and the Schaffarnle (p. 27) with guide (4, with
to Reutte. SCHATTWALD. I. Route 6. 27

descent to Schattwald 8.M., should be attempted by adepts only. Splendid view. A club-route is being constructed from the Geishorn via the Schafwanne (see below) to the Prinz-Luitpold-Haus.

The ascent of the "Hochvogel (8510'; 8'/2-9 hrs.) is not difficult for adepts, when the snow is in good condition (guide 10 M., with descent to the Hornbach-Thal 12 M.). From the (2'/2 hrs.) bifurcation of the valley (see p. 26) we ascend to the left on the E. side of the Gisiel to the (1 hr.) Point-Hütte (1330') in the Bürgindste, then cross the brook, to the left, and ascend rapidly, passing several waterfalls, to the (1'/2 hr.) Bürgindste-Alp (milk) and the (1 hr.) Prinz-Luitpold-Haus (6055'; provision-depot), situated above a little lake in the Ober Thal at the foot of the Fuchskarspitze (7830'). The path hence ascends steeply to the E. to the Balken-Scharte (7075'), to the right of the Fuchskarspitze. Turning to the right we traverse the E. side of the arête via the Sattel to a steep slope of névé (climbing irons useful when the snow is hard) and clamber up fatiguing rocky ledges (the 'Schnur') to the cross on the top. Magnificent "View. Steep descent by the Eck-Alp or the Fuchs-Sattel into the Hornbach-Thal (p. 14). - From the Prinz-Luitpold-Haus across the Himmeleck to Oberstdorf, see pp. 16 and 12; to the Nebelhorn-Haus, see p. 12.

From Hinterstein to Tannheim via the Willers-Alpe (p. 26) and the Vordere Schafwanne (6745'), by the Rauhorn and Geishorn, and past the Vilsalp-See (see below), 6 hrs. (guide). An easier route leads past the pretty Zipfelbach Fall and crosses the Zipfel-Alp (5005') between the Eiseler and Beiseisser, to (1 hrs.) Schattwald (see below). The ascent of the Eiseler may conveniently be combined with this route; comp. p. 26. - To the Lechthal a difficult route, suitable for adepts only, with guide, leads past the picturesque Schreckstep (5015') and across the Kirchach-Scharte (6530'), to the S. of the Kuwalhorn, and then descends to the right to the Schwarzwasser-Thal and (6-7 hrs.) Forchach (p. 246).

Beyond Hindelang the road ascends the Jochberg in windings (new road under construction; short cuts for pedestrians). 2 M. Oberjoch (3725'; Inn); 1/4 M. farther on the road leads to the right (that to the left to Unterjoch and Wertach) and, before reaching (1'/4 M.) the Vorder-Joch (3770'), passes the Bavarian custom-house on the right. We next cross a monotonous mossy plateau; on the right rises the Eiseler (p. 26). Beyond the (1'/2 M.) Hinter-Joch (3810') we descend across the Tyrolese frontier, pass the Austrian custom-house of Vilsrain, and reach (1 M.)

15'/2 M. Schattwald (3516'; *Traube, bed 60 kr., good trout; Sonne), with a small sulphur-bath, in the Upper Vilsalp or Tannheimer-Thal. 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 (6125') and Aygenstein (p. 28); in front, the Gimpel (7335') and Köllerspitze (7530'). - 3'/2 M. Tannheim (3590'; *Post or Ochs; Kreuz), the principal place in the valley.

To the (1 hr.) Vilsalp-See (3700') a good path ascends through the Vilsthal, which opens on the S. We then follow the E. bank to the (1'/2 hr.) chalet at the head of the valley, which is bounded by the Geishorn, Rauhorn, and Kugethorn. About 1'/2 hr. to the S., and higher up, lies the pretty Traualp-See (6345'), whence a route leads past the Hohe Traussee (8800'), and across the saddle between the Rothspitze (6995') and the Luchenspitze (7160') to the Schwarzwasser-Thal and to Forchach in the Lechthal (see p. 246). - To Hinterstein via the Schafwanne (with ascent of the Geishorn), see above. - Guide, Adalbert Wölter of Tannheim.
To the left lies the village of Grähn (Engel; ascent of the Aggenstein, 6510', 3 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 (1 1/4 M. long), overshadowed by the precipitous, pine-clad Grünspitze (6555'; ascended from Haldensee in 2 1/2 hrs.). M. Nesselwângle (3720'; *Weisses Kreuz, plain), at the base of the Köllenspitze (7350'). On the left (S.) is the Gachtspitze (6505'); opposite us the Schwarzhanskarkopf (7295').

On the Gimpel-Alpe, 1 1/2 hr. to the E. of Nesselwângle, is the finely situated Tannheimer Hut (5800'; reached also from Füssen in 6 1/2 hrs., via the Reintal and the Sabach-Joch, see p. 16), the starting-point for the ascents of the Rotte Flüh (6835'; 1 1/2 hrs.), the Köllenspitze (Netschenwarch; 7350'; 2 1/2 hrs.), and the Gimpel (7335'; 2 hrs.). The first is easy and interesting; the two last difficult (guides at Füssen, see p. 16; also Max Ried at Nesselwângle).

The Tannheimer-Thal terminates here. The road descends, passes between the hamlets of Rauth and Gaicht (with the wooded Birkenthal, the Lächenspitze, and the Leilachspitze on the right), and enters the *Gacht Pass, the profound and beautifully-wooded ravine of the Weissenbach. At (4 1/2 M.) Weissenbach (2805'; Post), 6 M. from Reutte, we enter the broad and unattractive Lechthal (one-horse carriage to Reutte 3 fl., but not always to be had). The picturesque Klausen-Strasse (p. 22) is preferable.

34 M. Reutte (p. 22).

7. The Starnberger See and Ammersee.

The Hohe Peissenberg.

Railway from Munich to Starnberg (17 1/2 M.) in 32-48 min. (2 M 30, 1 M 50, 1 M; there and back 3 M 80, 2 M 30, 1 M 50 pf.); to Weilheim (33 M) in 1 1/2-2 hrs. (4 M 40, 2 M 90, 1 M 90); to Peissenberg (381/2 M) in 2-2 1/4 hrs. (5 M 10, 3 M 40, 2 M 20); from Weilheim to (8 M) Diessen in 33-40 min. — Steamboat from Starnberg to Seeshaupt and back (round the whole lake, 2 M 80, 1 M 80 pf., in connection with all trains from Munich, in 3 hrs. 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 (4 1/2 M.) Pasing. 9 M. Planegg; 12 M. Gauting, with a sulphur-bath (well equipped Curhaus, pens. incl. bath 4 M). Near (14 1/2 M.) Mühlthal we have a glimpse of the pretty, wooded Würmthal to the left.

17 1/2 M. Starnberg (*Bayrischer Hof, R., L., & A. 2-3, pens. 6-8 M; *Bellevue; *Zum Deutschen Kaiser, R. 1 1/2-3, pens. 5-7 M; these three on the lake; *Zur Eisenbahn; *Pellet, R. 1-2, pens. 4-6 M; Tutzinger Hof), a considerable place (1800 inhab.) at the N. end of the Würmsee, is generally crowded in summer. Swimming and other baths in the lake. Rowing-boat 1 M per hour.

Pleasant walks may be taken in the promenades on the lake; to the Sieben Quellen; to the (1 1/4 hr.) Max-Joseph-Höhe (charming view); to the (1 1/4 hr.) Grosse Tanne and on to the (1 1/2 hr.) Prinzen-Eiche and by pleasant woodland-paths to (1 hr.) Pöcking (see below); etc.
The *Lake of Starnberg, or Wûrmsee (1920'), 12½ M. long, 1¼-3 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 Countess Almeida. On the bank, farther on, are a number of other villas. Station Niederpöcking. Possenhofen (*Inn*) lies about ½ M. from the railway-station of that name (p. 30). Duke Carl Theodor of Bavaria has a château here. The garden, enclosed by a high wall, is not shown; but the park, about 2 M. in length, is open to the public. Pleasant walk through wood, ascending to the right (way-posts), to (1 M.) Feldafing (p. 30). In the lake below lies the Roseninsel (10 min. row), belonging to the crown (adm. free).

The first station on the E. bank is Schloss Berg (Wiesmayer's Inn, ¼ M. from the lake, with garden and restaurant on the lake). About ¼ M. from the pier is the royal château of Berg (adm. daily, except Sat., 8-12 and 2-6, 50 pf.), with a large park, where King Lewis II. of Bavaria perished in the lake on June 13th, 1886. The château is plainly fitted up, and contains paintings and statuettes, for the most part of scenes and characters from Wagner's operas. — A road leads through the park to (1 M.) Leoni (see below), passing the spot where the bodies of King Lewis II. and Dr. von Gudden were found (indicated by a new votive church).

Farther on, opposite Possenhofen (boat in ¼ hr., 1 M), lies the neat little village of Leoni (*Hotel Leoni, R. 1 M 20 pf., 2 M, pens. 5½ M*). On the hill above it rises the church of Aufkirchen.

*Rottmannshöhe (2195'; 20 min.).* A wire-rope railway ascends in 7-8 min. (fare, up 90, 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 to Karl Rottmann (d. 1850), the famous landscape-painter, by the artists of Munich. About 10 min. to the S. of the hotel is the Bismarck Tower (fine view), completed in 1899.

On the W. bank a number of parks and gardens extend from Possenhofen to (2¼ M.) Garatshausen (Dusold), with a château of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis. Next stat. Tutzing (*Seehof, with a garden on the lake, R. from 1 M 20 pf., pens. 51½-7 M; *Simson, at the rail. station, ½ M. from the lake, with view, R. 1½-3½, pens. 5-8 M; Bernrieder Hof, Tutzing Hof, two unpretending houses in the village; Sommer-Bierkeller, a restaurant with groups of fine old beeches, ¼ M. to the S. of the station), with Count Landberg-Hallberger's château, the pleasant grounds of which are open from 12 to 3 p.m. Below the landing-stage are a bathing place and swimming-baths. — The Johannesberg, a grassy hill on the lake, ¾ M. to the S. of the railway-station, commands a
charming view (still finer from the *Ilkahöhe, near Oberzeismering, 
3/4 hr.). The lake, which forms a bay here towards the W., called 
the Karpfenwinkel, has now attained its greatest width (3 M.).

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

Diligence from Seeshaupt daily to (1 1/2 M.) St. Heinrich and (4 M.) 
Beuerberg (2005; Post). with a nunnery and girls' school, prettily situated 
on the Loisach. To the right of the road lies the Oderbauer (2290; 
Restaurant; 2 M. there and back), which commands an admirable view. —
On the hill above Ambach lies the (1/2 hr.) church of Holzhauen (2160'), 
another charming point of view (descent to Ammerland 1 hr.). About 
4 1/2 M. to the E. of Ambach (road by Hauperg) rises the château of Eura-
burg (2180'), high above the Loisach (fine view of the Alps from the garden 
of the brewery). Hence to the S. to Beuerberg, 1 1/4 hr., to the N. to 
Wolfratshausen, 1 3/4 hr.

Railway Journey. — 171/2 M. Starnberg, see p. 28. 201/2 M. 
Possenhofen (p. 29; Höt.-Rest. Pöcking, 1 1/4 M. to the right of the 
station; Bellevue, in the village of Pöcking, 1 1/4 M. farther on, both 
with fine views). — 22 M. Feldafing (2160'; *Strouch's Hotel, 
1/4 M. from the station, with terrace, R. 1 1/2-2, B. 1, pens. 6-8 M; 
*Höt.-Pens. Neuschwanstein; fine view from both), 1 M. from the 
lake (p. 29). Farther on several pleasing glimpses are obtained. At 
(25 M.) Tutzing (Rail. Restaurant) passengers for Kochel (p. 42) 
change carriages. The Weilheim line turns towards the W. (view of 
the Zugspitze, etc., to the left). 271/2 M. Diemendorf. The line 
ascends through deep cuttings and then traverses grassy dales.
301/2 M. Wilzhofen (Restaurant Guggemos). — At (331/2 M.) Weil-
heim (1845'; *Post; Bräuwastl, with garden; Pauli's Rail. Restau-
rant & Inn), a small town on the Ammer, we change carriages for 
Peißenberg. (Route to Murnau and Partenkirchen, see p. 32; to 
the Ammersee, see p. 31.) Passing Unter-Peißenberg, the train 
stops at (381/2 M.) Peißenberg (1930'), where the railway ends.
About 1 1/4 M. from the station is *Bad Sulz (2020'; R. 1-3 M, B. 
70 pf., pens. 4-5 M), with mineral springs, a hydropathic establish-
ment, and shady walks. In the vicinity are extensive coal-mines, to 
which a visit may be paid.

Routes to the Höhe Peißenberg. Crossing the railway-line close 
to the station, we follow the new 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
Eberlhuber and the Schwabheiss to the top in 1 hr. The latter path is the steeper. The descent may be made to the S.E., across the ridge (line views to the Weinbauer (Inn, good wine), and thence either direct by the steep and winding Stangenweg to (1 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 (p. 30), whence we proceed via Bad Sulz to the (1 1/4 hr.) station. — An omnibus plies twice daily from the station of Peissenberg to (1 1/2 hr.) kolten, at the W. base of the mountain, only 1/2 hr. from the summit.

The *Hohe Peissenberg (3245') affords a remarkably extensive panorama owing to its isolated position opposite the centre of the Bavarian Alps. On the summit are a pilgrimage-church, a school (with an observatory on the roof; adm. 20 pf.), and an Inn.

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

From Peissenberg to Ober-Ammergau. The road (diligence daily at noon from the rail. station to Bayersovien) leads round the E. flank of the Hohe Peissenberg to Böbing (Hydropathic) and (9 M.) Rottenbuch ("Post"), with its ancient convent, picturesquely situated on the left bank of the deep Ammerthal. Thence past (4 1/2 M.) Bayersovien (Inn), near the little See (Lake), and (3 M.) Saulgrub (p. 40), to (1 1/2 M.) Unter-Ammergau and (3 M.) Ober-Ammergau (p. 40).

The Ammersee (1750'), 10 M. long, and 33 1/4 M. broad, is inferior to the Starnberger See in landscape beauty. The banks are flat and wooded. It commands a view of the distant Alps to the S., while the Hohe Peissenberg rises in the foreground. The new railway between Weilheim and Mering facilitates a visit to this lake.

From Weilheim to Diessen, 8 M., railway in 33-40 minutes. Beyond (1 3/4 M.) Wielnabch the line turns to the left, leaving Parlt, dominated by the Hochschloss, on the right. We cross the Ammer and beyond (5 M.) Raisting reach —

8 M. Diessen, or Bayerdiessen (*Post; *Gattinger, R. 1-1 1/2 M; Pens. Seeichterhaus, R. 1 1/2-2, pens. 4-6 M), 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. Georjen (Klosterbräu, with gardens): the chapel of which affords a fine view. Baths in the lake at the N. end of the town (20 pf.), and at St. Alban, 1/2 M. farther on.

The Railway to Mering (from Diessen, 25 1/2 M., in 3 1/2-4 hrs.) continues to skirt the lake via (7 M.) Schondorf (p. 32) and Theresienbad to (8 M.) Greifenberg (p. 32). Then, turning to the N.W., it runs through undulating country to (21 1/2 M.) Geltendorf (on the Munich and Lindau line, p. 3) and then through the Paarlthal via Walshausen, Egling, and Schmiden to (25 1/2 M.) Mering, on the Augsburg and Munich line.

A steamboat plies from Diessen to Stegen in 1 1/4-1 3/4 hr. (fares 1 M. 80, 1 M. 20 pf.). The steamboat crosses the lake to Fischel, and then skirts the E. bank to Mühlfeld and Hersching (Hôtel-Restaurant Seehof) in the 'Herschinger Winkel' (the broadest part of the lake).
A road leads through the romantic ravine of the Kienthal to (3 M.) Andechs (2335'), once the seat of the powerful counts of that name, and now a Benedictine monastery, with a favourite pilgrimage-church. The space in front of the church commands a survey of the mountains (more extensive from the tower, but the ascent is unpleasant). Good beer at the Bräustübl', adjoining the church. A little lower down are the Andechser Hof, an inn with a shady garden, and the village of Erling (Glocke).

From Erling to the Starnberger See, 7 M. (dillegence daily to Feldafing in 1 1/2 hr.). The route leads by (3 M.) Machtlfing and (1 1/2 M.) Traubling; thence to the left to (3 M.) Feldafing (p. 30), or to the right to (3 1/2 M.) Tutzing (p. 29). Fine views in descending to the lake. — From Erling to Starnberg (9 M.) omnibus daily via Perchtling in 2 hrs.

From Erling to Inning and Grafrath. A good road leads via Hersching to (7 M.) Seefeld (Post), on the pretty Pilsensee, with a château of Count Töring (chapel and armoury interesting; fine view from the terrace). A diligence plies daily from Seefeld to Starnberg in 2 hrs., and another twice daily in summer to Gauting in 2 1/2 hrs. — The road goes past the lonely Wörthsee to (7 M.) Inning (Post) and (3 1/2 M.) Grafrath (see below and p. 3).

The next stations are Ried on the E. bank, with a fine château and park (Inn), and Utting (Inn) on the W. bank. From stat. Breitbrunn (*Belle), on the E. bank, a road leads to Seefeld on the Pilsensee (see above). Then, on the W. bank, Schondorf (Inn; railway station, see p. 31), above which, to the left, are the village and château of Greifenberg (1920'; Post); at the foot of the hill are the chalybeate baths of that name (*Restaurant Graf). Railway-station, see p. 31. The Amper emerges from the lake near Stegen (Inn), at the N. end. A small steamboat plies on the Amper (1/2 hr.; fares, 90, 60 pf.) to Grafrath (Inn), 1 M. from the railway-station of the same name (p. 3; omnibus 25 pf.).

8. From Munich to Partenkirchen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 28, 32, 34.

62 M. Railway in 3-4 hrs.; fares 9 M., 6 M. 10, 3 M. 90 pf.

Beyond (331/2 M.) Weihtheim (1845'; p. 30) the train diverges to the left from the Peissenberg line, and traverses the wide valley of the Ammer. 36 M. Polling; 39 M. Huglfing. The line ascends slowly, commanding fine views of the mountains on the left and right, to (431/2 M.) Üffing, and skirts the E. bank of the Staffelsee (2160'), with its islands, passing the villages of Rieden and Seehausen, to —

47 M. Murnau (2270'; Restaurant, to the left above the station), at the S.E. end of the Staffelsee, and 105' above it. (*Curhaus Staffelsee, with chalybeate springs, on the lake, 1 1/2 M. from the railway-station; *Fuchs, moderate; good baths in the lake.) About 3/4 M. from the station (omn. 25 pf.) and the lake is the prettily-situated village of Murnau (Post; Pantlbräu; Griesbräu; Zacherbräu, R. 1 1/2, pens. 31/2-4 1/2 sh.; Angerbräu). The Vier Linden (lime-trees), to the W., and the Asamshöhe (with tower 60' high), command a *View of the mountains (left the Heimgarten, Kistenkopf, and Krottenkopf; right the Ammergau Mts.; in the background of the Loisach-Thal the Wetterstein range).
ESCHENLOHE.

To the W. of Murnau a road (diligence twice daily to Kohlgrub in 2 hrs.; electric railway to Ober-Ammergau under construction) crosses the hills between the Staffel-See and the Murnauer Moos to (8 M.) Kohlgrub (2690'; Adler); 1/2 M. to the S.W. is the chalybeate bath and health-resort of the same name (2690'; Curhaus, pons. 4-4 1/2 M., with shady grounds; "Hôt.-Pens. Lindenschloesschen"; "Hôt.-Pens. Bayerischer Hof, R. 1-3, pons. 2 M.), at the N. base of the Hornhoe (5139'), which is easily ascended in 2 hrs. (view towards the N. as far as Munich). The road goes via Saulgrub to (13 1/2 M.) Ober-Ammergau (p. 40). Walkers to Ammergau save ½ hr. by following from the baths the direct path, which strikes the Ammergau road at Wurmesau. — From Murnau to Staffach (or Bichl) via the *Aidinger Höhe, see p. 46; to Schlehdorf, p. 46.

The railway skirts the W. side of Murnau and descends in a wide curve, affording a fine view of the spacious Loisach valley and the surrounding mountains, to (49 1/2 M.) Hechendorf (2040). It then crosses the Ramsau and the Loisach and reaches (52 M.) Ohlstatt (2055'; Restaurant).

From the village of Ohlstatt (2220'; *Post, rustic; guide, Jos. Köbli), 1 1/4 M. to the E., the Heimgarten (5870') may be ascended in 3-3 1/2 hrs. by a steep and stony path indicated by marks via the Ochsen-Alp (comp. p. 48). A guide from the Alp to the summit is advisable (2-3 M.).

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 (54 M.) Eschenlohe (2110'; Altwirth; Brückenwirth; 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. The best point of view is a chapel on the Festbühel, to the right.

To the Walchensee (p. 47) through the Eschen-Thal (3 1/2-4 hrs.; marked route; guide, not necessary, 4 M.). We cross the Loisach, and then the Eschenlahme, 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 Gache Tod KLam opens on the left. The brook is again twice crossed. Descent from the summit of the pass 'Beim Táferl' (2965') to (1 hr.) the village of Walchensee by a footpath to the left (the stony track to the right leads to Oberbach, near the S. end of the lake).

The Krottenkopf (6345') is ascended from Eschenlohe in 5 hrs. by a marked path, steep at places (guide desirable; Al. Hornsteiner of Eschenlohe recommended). The route leads via the (2 hrs.) Pusterthal-Alpe (4330') and the ridge to the E. of the Kistenkopf (6310') to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Krottenkopf-Hütte (6415') and the (20 min.) summit (see also p. 37).

A path through wood, steep at places but not uninteresting, leads from Eschenlohe to the W. via Plaiken to (9 M.) Ober-Ammergau (p. 40).

57 M. Oberau (2165'; Post, R. 1 1/2-2 M.) is the station for Ober-Ammergau, Linderhof, the Plansee, etc. (comp. R. 9).

To Ober-Ammergau via Ettal on foot, 2 hrs.; to Linderhof 4 hrs.; omnibus to both daily. Carriages may be hired at the Post Inn at Oberau; comp. p. 40.

Beyond (60 M.) Farchant (2200'; inn) the broad basin of Partenkirchen opens to the S. On the left is the Kuhflucht (p. 35), descending from the Hohe Fricken. Fine view of the Wetterstein Mountains from the Dreithorspitze to the Zugspitze. The train again crosses the Loisach. 62 M. Garmisch-Partenkirchen (2295'), 1/2 M. from the villages of those names (*Bayerischer Hof, R. 2-3 M.; *Hôt. & Re-

Barteker's Eastern Alms. 9th Edit
I. Route 8.

PARTENKIRCHEN.

HOTELS.

Restaurant zur Partnachklamm, R. 1 M 20-2 M 50 pf., pens. 4 1/2-6 M; Zum Werdenfelser Michl, second-class, all at the station).

Partenkirchen. — Hotels. "Bellevue, in an open situation above the village, R. 2 1/2-6, B. 1, pens. 6-8 M; Post, R. 2-4 M, B. 70, omn. 70 pf.; Stern, R. 1 1/2-3, B. 1, pens. 5 1/2-7 M; "Kainzenbad, see p. 42; Baugarten, moderate; Zum Rassen; Melber, well spoken of; Werdenfelser Hof, R. 1-2 M; Pischl, unpretending. — Pensions. Schweizerhaus, 5-6 M; Villa Panorama, above St. Anton, with café and attractive view, 6-7 M. — Private Apartments numerous; apply at official bureau. — Theatre of the Society for Local Costumes in the Hotel zum Rassen. — Russenkeller Beer-Garden, with view. — Books and Artists' Materials at L. Wenzel's. — English Church Service in summer (see below).

Partenkirchen (2350'), a favourite summer-resort, is beautifully situated at the base of the Eckenberg, a spur of the Krottenkopf. It possesses a handsome Gothic Roman Catholic church (rebuilt 1865), a new Prot. church (1890), and a small English church. The district school of carving and design, on the way to Garmisch, is open to visitors on week-days, 8-11 and 2-4.

Garmisch. — Hotels. Westermeyer zum Husaren, R. 1 1/2-3, pens. 6-8 M; Post, R. 1 1/2-3, pens. 6-7 M; "Drei Mohren, R. 1 1/2-3, pens. 4-6 M; Lamm, pens. 4 1/2 M; Reiser zur Zugspitze; Colosseum, with theatre and concert room, R. 1-2 1/2, pens. 5-7 M; Alpengrose, pens. 5-6 M; Kainzenfranz; Pens. & Café Electricitätswerk; "Höf-Pens. Sonnenhöfl, finely situated on the road to Murnau, 1 M. to the N. of the station, R. 1-2, D. 2, pens. 5-6 M (close by is a swimming bath). — "Höf. Rieserbauer, pens. 5-7 M (see p. 35). — Pensions. Villa Bader (English); Sophia; Köhler; Hütter; Buckwiese; Hohenleitner, etc. — Contribution to local Improvement Society, for stay of 3 days, 1 M; month, 2 M; season, 3 M.

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

Carriages are to be obtained at both Garmisch and Partenkirchen and at the railway-station. One-horse carr. to the Badersee 6, two-horse 10 M, Eibsee and back to 10, Mittenwald (returning via Barmsee 18, Walchensee (3 1/4 hrs.) 20, Ober-Ammergau 20, Lermoos 20, Reutte 30, Hohenschwangau via Linderhof 38, Inst via Lermoos 55 M. (The driver expects a fee of 10 pf. for each mark of the fare.)


Faukeenschlucht. 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 Para-
pluie to the (25 min.) beginning of the ravine. Through the Faulenachschlucht to the (3/4 hr.) Lukas Terrasse (fine view of the villages and mountains), and thence back in 1/2 hr. via the Schaltmei-Schlucht.

The "Reissersbaum" (2560') is a good point of view, 1/2 hr. from Garmisch. From the post-office we cross the meadows towards the S.E., in the direction of the Reisserskopf (3890'), a wooded height immediately below the Alp spitze. The charming little "Reissers-See (boating; baths) lies in a hollow behind the "Inn (also Pension), in the direction of the mountain. Fine view from a point a little farther up, and also from the (20 min.) Katzenstein.

The ruin of Werdenfels (2590') is reached by a path (guide-post) leading to the left from the Murnau road, 1 M. from Garmisch, near the Schwaige Wang (2260'); thence to the top in 1/2 hr. View of the Loisach-Thal, the Krottenkopf, etc.; from the S. terrace, view of the Wetterstein.

Pflegersee, 1 hr. from Garmisch. We ascend the road to the N. via the Oertel-Promenade (finger-post), leaving the baths to the left, with an attractive view of the valley and the little Schmelzer See, to the Pflegersee (now dry) at the foot of the Seeswände (to the E., the precipitous slopes of the Kramer. We may return via the Kellerleiten to the (1 hr.) Bierkeller at Garmisch or via the picturesque Schloss-Wald and (3/4 hr.) Werdenfels (see above).

The Kuhflucht (11/2 hr.), entered from Parchant (p. 38; by the inn turn to the right, cross the Loisach to the Mühldorf, and ascend to the left through pine-wood), is a ravine descending from the Hohe Fricken, with pretty waterfalls. A path leads to (1 hr.) the highest fall (3755'; ascent uninteresting).

"Partnachklamm" and "Vorder-Graseck" (1 1/4 hr.; guide quite unnecessary; omn. several times daily from Garmisch and Partenkirchen to the Partnachklamm). 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. (The footpath leading from the station of Garmisch-Partenkirchen to the Partnachklamm has been injured by floods and is now closed.) Beyond the bridge a finger-post indicates our path to the left (nach Graseck); that to the right leads to the Reinhauler Baur, p. 38; passing the electric works we reach the (12 min.) Wildenau Restaurant, before the second bridge, where the carriage-road ends. Beyond the bridge the road to Graseck ascends abruptly to the left, while the path to the 'Klamm', or gorge, leads to the right; 6 min., third bridge. The (10 min.) fourth (iron) bridge (Klammbrücke), 50' long and 220' above the Partnach, is the finest point. Beyond this bridge the path ascends in steps to the (10 min.) forester's house of Vorder-Graseck (2920'; "Restaurant, with beds), where a fine view is enjoyed. From this point to Mittenwald via Elmau, see p. 39. — A narrow path (Triftweg), constructed for the use of the 'lumberers' and diverging to the left before the third bridge, leads along the bottom of the gorge, close to the water, revealing the grandeur of the ravine to great advantage. It is provided at places with wire-ropes and is quite safe for those reasonably free from giddiness; while it shortens the walk to the Schachen and the Reinhauler 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 15 min. to Vorder-Graseck. The path to the right at the guide-post leads to the Reinhauler and the Schachen (p. 37).

The "Eckbauer" (4060). We may either follow a steep marked path from the Kainzenbad in 1 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 (1/4 hr.) finger-post, ascends the grassy slopes in windings, passes through wood, and reaches the Eckbauer in 3/4 hr. (inn. with 6 rooms). The top of the hill, 2 min. beyond the house, commands an admirable panorama of the mountains: Karwendelgebirge, Wettersteinwand, Dreithorspitze with the Schachenalp and Frauenalp, Alpspitze, Zugspitze, Kramer, and Krottenkopf; 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
Höfe to (1½ hr.) Schlattan (see below) and through the Hasen-Thal and the Bremstall-Wald to (3/4 hr.) Partenkirchen.

Gschwandner Bauer (1½ hr.). From Partenkirchen we ascend to the right through the Bremstall-Wald (finger-post) to (1½ hr.) the Schlattan Restaurant and the (¾ hr.) Gschwandner Bauer (3345'; "Inn"); affords a fine view of the Wetterstein and Karwendel ranges. From this point a marked path leads via the Häuslboden (4540') to (1½ hr.) Esterberg-Alp (to the Kötttenkopf, see p. 37). From Schlattan, we may return by the old Mittenwald road (shady in the evening).

*Badersee (2510'; 4½ M. from Garmisch; omnibus from Partenkirchen station in 1½ hr.; one-horse carriage 6, two-horse 10 M). The road diverges to the left from that to Lermoos, a few hundred yards beyond the Schmelz (p. 41), and leads via Unter-Grainau ("Inn zur Schönen Aussicht"). The small, 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. 6½ M), on its bank, is pleasant for a prolonged stay. — Road hence to the (3 M.) Eibsee (see below). The Badersee and Eibsee are connected with Garmisch-Partenkirchen by telephone.

The *Eibsee (3190'), 7 M., at the base of the Zugspitze, is reached by the sunny road via Unter-Grainau (omnibus from the Post at Partenkirchen six times daily in 2½ hrs., returning in 2 hrs.; fare each way 1½ M; carr. p. 31); or, from Garmisch, by the path to the left at the W. end of the village, which leads across meadows to (1½ hr.) Ober-Grainau (2510'; *Waxenstein Inn, R. 1-4½, pens. 3½-5 M), and thence to (1¼ hr.) the lake. The Eibsee, 8 M. long, 2 M. wide, and 90' deep, has seven small islands and is enclosed by dark-wooded hills, above which tower the enormous rocky walls of the Zugspitze ("Terne's Inn, with veranda, boats, and baths. R. 1½-3, pens. 5-6 M"). Travellers are rowed (50 pf. each) to the Ludwig-Insel in the middle of the lake, where the echoes are awakened by a shot (50 pf.). The huge Zugspitze is seen to great advantage from this lake, but on summer afternoons it is often shrouded in clouds. The picturesque little Frillensee, to the S.E. of the Eibsee, may be reached from the inn in 5 min. by boat, or in 1½ hrs. by a stony path along the bank of the Eibsee. — From the Eibsee over the Thörlen (5230') to Ehrwald (3 hrs.), see p. 39; ascent of the Zugspitze (6½-7 hrs.), by a path leading via the Thörl ridge to the (4-4½ hrs.) Wiener-Neustädter Hütte, see p. 39 (guide, see p. 35; Bernhard Ostler at Eibsee). — From the Eibsee to Griessen (p. 41), 2 hrs. The route (red marks) skirts the lake to the right, then ascends to the right partly through swampy woods, and finally descends steeply to the Loisach.

Höllenthal-Klamm (3 hrs.; guide 3½ M). From (1½ hr.) Ober-Grainau (see above) a marked path ascends, soon becoming steeper, through the Stangenwald to the (1¼ hr.) perpendicular rocks of the Waxenstein. The "Stangensteig" (3 ft. broad, wire railing) then skirts the precipice, commanding a fine view towards the plain, and leads to (2½ hr.) the iron bridge (3840') over the Höllenthal-Klamm, a narrow ravine through which the Hammersbach dashes, 250' below. A trying path (guide necessary) ascends hence to (2 hrs.) deserted lead-mine (4720'), from which another path (for adepts only, with guide) leads via the Hammersbacher-Alp (5080') and the Hupfleiten to the (2½ hrs.) Hochalpe (p. 37). — Another but inferior route (also well marked) to the Höllenthal-Klamm, diverging to the left at a guide-post, about 1½ M. on this side of Ober-Grainau (see above), leads via Hammersbach (Restaurant) beyond which joins the route from Ober-Grainau. — From the Höllenthal-anger, or innermost recess of the Hölleenth (3 M. from the Klammbrücke), in which is situated the Höllenthal Club Hut (5050'; inn in summer), a difficult path (for adepts only, with guide; wire-ropes at places) leads over the Riffel-Scharte (7050') to (6 hrs.) the Eibsee (see above). At the head of the Höllenthal is the crevassed Höllenthal Glacier. The ascent of the Zugspitze (9720') from this side is very difficult but interesting (6 hrs.; guide 20 M; comp. p. 35),
from Partenkirchen.  KROTTENKOPF.  I. Route 8.  37

The **Wank** (5675'; 3 hrs.; guide useful though the path is marked) commands an admirable view of the Wetterstein and Karwendel Mts., the valley of Partenkirchen, etc. The route ('Obere Faulenweg') from Partenkirchen leads to the left, above the Faulen-Schlucht, to the (1 3/4 hr.) Kreusöhütte (rfmths.), then steeply through wood, and finally over the ridge to the top. The descent may be made to the *Esterberg-Alp* (see below), or S.E. via the *Amitschutz* and Rossonenk to the (2 hrs.) Geschwandner Bauer (p. 36).

The **Kramer** (6500'), on the left bank of the Loisach, above Garmisch, affords a good survey of the Wetterstein range, but is not very interesting. Bridle-path, via the forester's hut and through (1 1/2 hr.) a gate, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Königsstand* (4745'). From the forester's hut a steep path (for adepts only, with guide), injured in places by landslips, ascends to the top (Kramerkreuz) in 2 1/2 hrs. (guide to the Königsstand 3. to the top 4 1/2 M). — The **Hirschartlhorn** (6450'), ascended without difficulty from Garmisch via the Stepperg-Alp in 4 1/2 hrs. (guide), commands a fine view.

The **Krottenkopf** (6845'; 5 hrs.; guide 5, if a night is spent, 7 M; mule to the Krottenkopf Hut 12 M). A marked bridle-path leads from Partenkirchen via St. Anton (p. 34) to the (2 hrs.) Esterberger-Bauer (4055'; poor inn). Thence through wood and by a stony path through the valley between the Bischof (6669'; chamois frequently visible) and the Krottenkopf to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Krottenkopf Club Hut (6415'; 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 *Pusterthal-Alp* to (4 hrs.) Eschenlohe (p. 33); on the E. (marked path, but guide advisable) via the *Küh-Alp* and the Wildsee (4565') to (5 1/2 hrs.) Walchensee (p. 48); on the S. from the Esterberg Alp (marked path) to the (1 1/4 hr.) Geschwandner Bauer (p. 36).

**Hochalpe** (5585'; 4 hrs.; guide, 5 M). The route (cart-track) ascends on the E. side of the Riesserkopf (p. 35) to the (3 hrs.) *Kreuz-Alpe* (5230'), whence a fine view of Partenkirchen and the plain is obtained. It then ascends the E. slopes of the Langenfeld, and round the basin of the *Bodenlahn-This*, to the (1 hr.) Hochalpe (rfmths.), commanding an admirable view of the Wetterstein, Dreithorspitze, Alspitze (see below; due S.), and other peaks. Far grander is the prospect from the (1 hr.) Langenfeld, affording a striking view of the Hölzenthal, with the Wassenstein, Höllenthaller, and Zugspitze. The steep descent into the Hölzenthal should be attempted by experts only, with a guide (see above). By the *Bernadstein Hut* into the *Bodenlahn-This* and to the (2 hrs.) Reinhaltair Bauer, see p. 38.

**Alspitze** (6629'; 6 1/2-7 hrs.; guide 8 M), fatiguing. From (2 hrs.) the Reinhaltair Bauer (p. 38) we ascend the *Bodenlahn-This* to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Gassen-Alp* (4780'), with a royal keeper's hut, where the night may be spent with permission from the Forstamt. Thence a poor path ascends past the small *Stuiben-See* (6300') to the (2 hrs.) summit, which commands a good survey of the Hochblassen, Zugspitze, Hölzenthal, etc. Difficult descent to the Hochalpe or into the Hölzenthal.

**Königshaus am Schachen** (6125'; 5-5 1/2 hrs.; guide, 4 1/2 M, unnecessary). The ascent from Elmau is shorter and easier (see p. 38). From Partenkirchen we follow the Triftweg (p. 35) through the Partnachklamm to the (1 hr.) bridge over the Ferchenbach, the left bank of which we skirt to the (3/4 hr.) Steilenfälle (sometimes dry). The path then ascends rapidly to the right through the Wettersteinwald to a small shrine, turns to the left, and crosses a clearing a few minutes, from which a path through wood leads to the (3/4 hr.) royal bridle-path from Elmau (p. 38). The route next ascends to the right above the (5/4 hr.) *Wetterstein-Alp* (4820'; rfmths.) and the (1 hr.) *Schachen-Alp*, with the small Schachen-See, and leads to (3/4 hr.) the Königshaus, built by King Lewis II. (adm. 50 pf.; Restaurant, with 22 beds). The Pavilion, a few hundred paces to the W., on the brink of the abyss, commands a magnificent *View of the Reinhalt below us, with the Platter-Ferner, Schneefernerkopf, and Wetterspitzen, the Hochblassen to the right, and (to the S.) the Dreihtorspitze and Wetterstein. To the N. stretches the vast Bavarian plain. A still finer view is com-
manded by the Frauenalpe (7715'), which may be ascended hence in 1½ hr., via the Teufelsgesass (6935) and the difficult Schachenplatte (guide 7 M). — A difficult path crosses the Dreithorspitze-Gatterl or Wetterstein-Gatterl (Thörl; 7755'), between the Thürspitzen and Dreithorspitze (p. 39), with a new club-hut of the German Alpine Club; descent either to the left through the Berglen-Thal to Unter-Leutasch, or to the right over the Leutascher Plitatt and through the Puslen-Thal to (3 hrs.) Ober-Leutasch (p. 43). — From Elmau (p. 39) a good bridle-path (driving practicable, but not agreeable; carr. and pair for 2 pers. 15., for 3 pers. 18 M) ascends in 3½ hrs. to the Schachen.

To the Reinhauser Bauer (3165'; 2½ hrs.). Path either through the Partnachklamm and the Reinhalt, ascending to the right from (2 hrs.) the finger-post (see below) to (½ hr.) the summit; or diverging to the right from the Graseck road at the opening of the Partnachklamm (½ hr. from Partenkirchen) and crossing the Hohe Weg; or from Garmisch by the Koehlberg (marked path, marshy in wet weather). View similar to that from Graseck, but less extensive. The farm belongs to Herr Stöcker of Berlin; it has a Hospiz with 20 rooms, specially adapted for families and ladies travelling alone (pens. 5½-6½ 2 M).

The Zugspitze (9725'), the highest summit of the Bavarian Alps, requires 10-11 hrs. from Partenkirchen (to the Knorr-Hütte 7-8, thence to the top 3-3½ hrs.; guide for 1 pers 12., for 2 pers. 15 M, with descent to the Eibsee 15 and 18 M, to Ehrwald 17 and 20 M). Ascent laborious, but very interesting and free from danger for tolerable climbers with steady heads. As above to the (1 hr.) bridge over the Ferchenbach (2630'); at the finger-post we ascend to the right into the Reinhaal and cross the Partnach three times; ¾ hr., finger-post pointing to the right 'Zum Reinhauser Bauern' (see above); 2 min. farther on the path crosses the Bodentäle (the Alspitzen and Hochblassen rise on the right), and then ascends to the right through the monotonous Stulbenwald (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 Klamme. We now descend to the Partnach, and follow its left bank to (¾ hr.) the Bock-Hütte (3475'), where the magnificent Hintere Reinhalt is disclosed to view. Then past the Sieben Sprunge (a copious spring) to (¾ hr.) the Vordere Blaue Gumpen (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 Reinhalt, between huge fragments of rock, the remains of an old landslip; ½ hr. farther on lies the Hintere Blaue Gumpen (3850'). Farther up, the path ascends across an extensive avalanche track (on the left the imposing Fall of the Partnach) to the (¾ hr.) Anger (4405'), the uppermost part of the valley. Fine view of the imposing head of the valley, and, most of the Partnach, of the Blaue Gumpen with the pavilion on the Schachen high above. On the Untere Anger, 8 min. farther on, is the Anger Club Hut (4485'; beer); ¼ hr. to the N.W. (not easily found without a guide) is the Partnach-Ursprung (4755'), a gorge filled with the debris of avalanches, from which the copious brook bursts forth. We cross the Partnach to the Obere Anger (4755), and ascend the Brunthall to the right through creeping pines, past a refuge hut and the Veil-Beruments (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 the 'Weisse Thal', past the (1 hr.) Kleine Schneeferner and the refuge-hut at the Schneeferner, to the Große Schnee-Ferner or Plitatt Glacier, which is easily crossed in ¾ hr. We next mount a stony slope (the 'Sand-Reisse') and then steep rocks (iron-poles and wire-ropes) to the (½ hr.) arête (9210') and thus reach (½ hr.) the W. peak (9725), on which is the Münchner Haus (Inn in summer), opened in 1897. The Panorama is superb. A club-path (double wire-ropes) connects the W. with the (¾ hr.) E. summit (9720'), which is marked by a cross 16' in height, and affords an extensive view to the E., and into the Hällenthal. — The ascent from Ehrwald (p. 28) is shorter. The easiest route (red marks) is by the Ehrwalder Alp the Gatterl (6610') and the
from Partenkirchen. HOCHWANNER.  

I. Route 8. 39

Platlsteig to (7 hrs.) the Knorr-Hütte (p. 38). Or (if experts; guide 6 fl.) we may go via the 'Georg-Jäger-Steig' (blue marks), passing the Wieswald-Köpfe, to the (3½ hrs.) Wiener-Neuastäder Hütte in the Österreichische Schneeckar (7270'; Inn in summer), and thence by a steep ascent (wire-rope and footholds) to the (2 hrs.) arête and the (1/2 hr.) W. summit. From the Ebsee to the Wiener-Neustäder Hütte, see p. 36. The descent from the E. summit to the Hötlenthal Glacier (p. 36) is very steep and difficult.

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From Elmau to the Schachen (3½ hrs.), see p. 42; to Klais (p. 42), 4½ M., by a pleasant carriage-road.

The 'Schneefernerkopf' (945') may be ascended without difficulty for adepts from the Knorr-Hütte (p. 35), in 3 hrs. (with guide), via the Weisse Thal and the Schneeferner. The view from the top is little inferior to that from the Zugspitze. — The Dreithorstspitze (8770') is a difficult but very interesting ascent (guide for all three peaks 20 M., with descent to Mittenwald 25 M.). From the Schachen we ascend via the Dreithorstspitz-Gatterl (club-hut, p. 38) to the N.E. Peak (8530') in 3½ hrs.; thence to the Central Peak (8640'), 3/4 hr., and to the highest summit, or Karstspitze (8710'), 3/4 hr. The view is very fine. Descent via Leutasch to Mittenwald, 5½ hrs.

— The Hochwanner (Kolbabspitze, 9010') is an interesting ascent of no great difficulty (5-5½ hrs. from the Knorr-Hütte, with guide). We ascend across the Gatterl (see above) to the Feldernjoch (see above), then to the left over the Kolbach-Sattel (7045') to the (2½ hrs.) Steinerne Hütten ('stone huts'; 6300') in the Kolbach-Thal, whither also a bridle-path ascends from the Tillfuss-Alpe (p. 44). Thence we ascend to the N.E., below the slopes of the Kleine Wanner (845'), into the Hochwannerkar, and across rocks and debris to the (2½-3 hrs.) summit. — The Hochblassen (8650'), a difficult ascent, is climbed from the Riesenbauer (p. 35) in 8 hrs. (with guide) via the Kreuz-Alpe and the Stuiben-See (p. 37) and through the Grieskar.

The Walchensee (p. 48) is 18 M. from Partenkirchen (omnibus twice daily, see p. 46; carriage, p. 34, in 3½ hrs.). The Mittenwald road is quitted to the left at (7 M.) Klais (p. 42), beyond which is the Barmsee (p. 48); 3 M. Krün; 9 M. the village of Walchensee. View of the Wetterstein and Karwendel-Gebirge almost the whole way. — By Eschenlohe to the Walchensee, see p. 33.

To Lermoos (p. 23; map, p. 22), 18 M., by a good road through the wooded Loisach-Thal (omn. daily in 3½ hrs., 2 M. 60 pf.; carr. 10-12 M.). At (10 M.) the frontier-inn at Griesen (p. 41) we turn to the left (to the right the road to the Plansee, p. 41), cross the Austrian frontier, and proceed via the (3½ M.) old Ehrwalder Schanze (2950'; Neuner's Inn, well spoken of, bed 40 kr.) to (4½ M.) Lermoos (p. 23). — From the Eibsee over the Thörlens to Ehrwald (p. 23), 3 hrs. (guide, 3 M., from Garmisch to Lermoos 6 M., not indispensable). From the Eibsee inn a path, indicated by red marks, leads across a meadow to the fence beside the wood. The stony cart-road now ascends for 3½ hr. By the finger-post which indicates the way to the Zugspitze, to the left, we take the path to the right, and after 10 min. cross a small meadow. In 10 min. more the path to the left brings us to the frontier. From the (10 min.) summit of the Thörlen (6290'; crucifix and shelter-hut), we obtain a view of Lermoos. Descent through wood to Ehrwald (p. 23), 1½ hr.

From Partenkirchen to Mittenwald via Elmau, 4½-5 hrs., a much better route for pedestrians than the high-road. From (1/4 hr.) the forester's house at Vorder-Graseck (p. 35) we ascend the pastures for a short distance, and then turn to the right. After 20 min. we go straight on (not to the right to Mittel-Graseck) to (10 min.) Hinter-Graseck; 3/4 hr., bridge over the Fcherchenbach (previous bridges should be avoided); then for ½ hr. straight through the wood, and down to (7 min.) Elmau (3345'; Inn). From this point a road leads to (3 M.) the Ferchen-See, and then descends, past the Lautersee, to (3 M.) Mittenwald (p. 42). — From Elmau to the Schachen (3½ hrs.), see p. 38; to Klais (p. 42), 4½ M., by a pleasant carriage-road.
9. From Munich to Ober-Ammergau and via Linderhof to Füssen.

Comp. Maps, p. 32, 22.

Railway to (57 M.) Oberau in 3-3½ hrs.; from Oberau to Ober-Ammergau, 6½ M. (on foot 2-2½ hrs.), to Linderhof direct 10 M., via Ober-Ammergau 13½ M. (on foot 3½-4 hrs.). Omnibus in July and Aug. from Oberau via Linderhof (2½ hrs.) halt to Füssen, twice daily in summer (fare 7 M.), leaving Oberau at 7.45 and 9.50 a.m. and reaching Füssen at 8.30 and 10.20 p.m. On the return, one omnibus leaves Füssen at 6.20 a.m., reaching Oberau at 5.40 p.m.; another, starting at 1.30 p.m., reaches Linderhof at 9.20 p.m., spends the night there, starting the next day at 12.15 and reaching Oberau at 2.25 p.m. Other vehicles ply daily from Oberau and Garmisch to Linderhof and back. — 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 Planssee 11 and 16; to Linderhof 18 and 30; to Oberau 36 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. 17 M., 3rd cl. 12 M. 50 pf.).

From Munich to (57 M.) Oberau, see p. 33. The road to Ober-Ammergau leads to the W., passing the Untermberg 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 Etta
taler Berg, which the new road circumvents by curving to the left, 3½ M. Ettal (2880'; Landes), a convent founded by Emp. Lewis the Bavarian in 1330, dissolved in 1803, rebuilt after a fire in 1844, and now the property of Count Pappenheim. The church, with a massive dome, was built in the Gothic style by Emp. Lewis, but was remodelled in the baroque style in the 18th cent.; it contains frescoes by Knoller and a famous organ. The ascent of the Ettaler Mandl (5360') is difficult (2½-3 hrs., with guide).

About 3½ M. farther on the road forks, the left branch leading direct to (4½ M.) Linderhof, the right to (2¼ M.) Ober-Ammergau (2760'; Alle Post or Schwabenwirth; Wittelsbacher Hof; Lamm; Höt.-Pens. Osterbichl; Pens. Veit; Pens. Villa Edel), celebrated for the passion plays performed here every tenth year (next in 1900). Wood and ivory carving is the chief occupation of the inhabitants.

— About 1¼ hr. to the W., on the Osterbühl, at the base of the Kofel (4405'; a fatiguing climb of 1¼ hr.), stands the *Crucifixion, a colossal group in Kelheim sandstone, executed by Halbig, and presented by King Lewis II. in 1875.

From Ober-Ammergau the road (electric railway to Murnau under construction) runs to the N., through the monotonous Ammer-Thal, via (3 M.) Unter-Ammergau (2555'; Schuhwirth; Rabé) and Wurmesau, to (4½ M.) Saulgrub. Thence either to the N. via Rotteneck to (15 M.) Peißenberg (p. 31), or to the E. via Kohlgrub (p. 33) to (10 M.) Murnau (p. 32).

The Road from Ober-Ammergau to (9 M.) Linderhof diverges to the right at the S. end of the village from the road to Ettal (see above), and unites 2¼ M. farther on with the direct Oberau road (see above). It then passes the Pension Dickelschwaige (left)
and reaches (2 1/4 M.) Graswang (2885'; Inn), a village with the Bavarian custom-house. Beyond Graswang it leads through the pleasant Graswang-Thal, or upper valley of the Ammer; to the left opens the wide Elmauer Gries (see below), above which peeps the Zugspitze. Just beyond the (3 1/4 M.) forester's house of Linder (*Restaurant, R. 1 1/2-2 M., vehicle for hire) we cross a bridge to the right leading to (1/2 M.) the royal *Schloss Linderhof (3080'), erected and splendidly decorated in the rococo style by King Lewis II. in 1870-78 (adm. from May 15th to Oct. 16th daily, 9-5; fee 3 M., including grotto and kiosk; closed on June 13th). To the left of the entrance are the office and the Schloss-Restaurant with 42 beds (1 1/2-2 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. — A visit to the palace and gardens, including the grotto and the kiosk, takes about 2 hrs.

The road now ascends gradually through the finely-wooded* Ammerthal to the (41 1/2 M.) Grenz-Brücke, or frontier bridge, about 1/2 M. to the left of which (guide-post) is the Hundings-Hütte (3600'), a blockhouse in the old German style (comp. Wagner's opera of the 'Walkyrie'; adm. daily 9-12 and 2-6, 50 pf.; rfmts.; adjacent a hermit's hut). We then skirt the N. base of the Geyerkopf (7095'), traversing the thickly wooded Ammerwald-Thal, and reach (3 M.) the *Ammerwald Inn (3575'), whence the 'Schützensteig' (p. 19) leads to the right to (3 1/2 hrs.) Hohenschwangau (the direct path to Neu-Schwanstein leads down to the right shortly after we come in sight of the castle and Marienbrücke). About 3 M. farther on the road emerges from the wood and reaches the Great Plansee (3190'), a fine sheet of water, 2 3/4 M. long by 1 1/4-1 1/2 M. broad and 250 ft. deep, enclosed by wooded mountains. On its bank is the Austrian Custom-house, near which is a monument to King Max II. of Bavaria (Forelle, R. 1 fl., indifferent; boats for hire, lake-baths).

From the Plansee to Partenkirchen, 15 M. 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', on the (1 M.) Bavarian frontier. The old footpath, diverging to the left at stone 35, is a shortcut to this point. The wooded Naidrach-Thal is now traversed. On the right is (3 1/4 M.) a broad mudstream, with huge masses of detritus. 1 1/2 M. farther on, we enjoy a fine view of the Zugspitze (p. 33), the highest mountain in Bavaria. The road quits the wood 1/2 M. farther on, and reaches (3/4 M.) the highroad and the Austrian and Bavarian custom-house at Griesen (2760'; Inn at the forester's). Hence to (71/2 M.) Lermoos, see p. 39; through the Elmauer Gries to Graswang (see above), with guide, in 3 hrs. — The Partenkirchen road descends the wooded Loisach-Thal, and crosses the Loisach (3 1/4 M.); 1 M. farther on the wood terminates. On the right rises the Waxenstein, beyond it the Zugspitze. The road to the Eibsee (p. 36) diverges to the right a little on this side of (1 1/2 M.) the Schmetz (Grüner
42 I. Route 9. PLANSEE.

Baum), at the mouth of the Hammersbach (p. 36). 2½ M. Garmisch; 1 M. Partenkirchen, see p. 34.

The road to Reutte, shadeless in the morning, skirts the N. bank of the Plansee, passing the Kaiserbrunnen. From the (3½ M.) *Seespitz Inn (R. 60 kr. - 1 fl. 20 kr., pens. 2½ fl.) at the W. end of the lake, a footpath leads to the left to (1½ hr.) Heiterwang (p. 22). 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 ¼ 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 Mühlen and (1 hr.) Reutte (comp. p. 23).

The road crosses the Rossrücken, affording a fine view of the Lechthal, with the Glimmspitze and Hochvogel in the background. We then descend the slope of the Tauern (p. 22), 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 and Breitenwang to (4½ M.) Reutte (p. 22). From Reutte to Füssen and Hohenschwangau, see R. 5.

10. From Partenkirchen via Mittenwald to Zirl
(Innsbruck).

Comp. Maps, pp. 32, 34, 58.

28½ M. DILIGENCE to (12 M.) Mittenwald thrice daily in 2½-3 hrs.; Post-Omnibus from Mittenwald to Seefeld and (16½ M.) Zirl daily at 2.45 p.m. in 1½ hrs.; and another omnibus daily at 10.30 a.m. in 1½ hrs. An omnibus leaves the Hotel Stern at Partenkirchen daily at 8 a.m. for Scharnitz: (arriving 12.30 p.m.), and thence at 1.30 p.m. for Zirl (arriving at 5 p.m.); returning from Zirl at 9.5 a.m., from Mittenwald at 3.15 p.m., and reaching Partenkirchen at 6 p.m. Other omnibuses, see p. 46. Carriage from Partenkirchen to Mittenwald, with one horse 10, two horses 14 kr.; from Mittenwald to Zirl, 17 or 25 kr.; from Innsbruck via Seefeld to Mittenwald 16 or 25 fl., to Partenkirchen 20 or 36 fl. The drive to Mittenwald, returning via the Barmsee, is recommended.

The new Road to Mittenwald (12 M., a drive of 3 hrs.) passes near the (1¼ M.) Kainzen-Bad (*Hotel, pens. 4½-6 kr.), with an alkaline spring (containing iodine, natron, and sulphur), used as a remedy for gout and cutaneous diseases, and then ascends steadily through undulating pastures. The old road, which follows the telegraph-posts, is shorter and more picturesque, though steeper. Above, to the right, is the village of Wamberg (p. 35). Beyond (3 M.) Kattenbrunn 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. 48; to Elmau, see p. 39). The road passes the marshy Schmalssee, and winds down into the Isarthal, where it reaches (4½ M.) —

12 M. Mittenwald. — HOTELS. *Post, R. 1½-3, pens. 5-6 kr., clever animal-paintings by Paul Meyerheim in the garden; Zum Karwendel, well spoken of; *Höf.-Pens. Wetterstein, R. 1-3, pens. 4-5½ kr., unpretending; Traube, Stern Alpenrose, unpretending. — BEER at the Postkeller and the Brückenschwirth. — Pension Villa Neuner. — Apartments at Sattner's, etc.
MITTENWALD.  I. Route 10.  43

Mittenwald (3020'), the last Bavarian village (1800 inhab.), overshadowed by the precipitous Karwendel-Gebirge (p. 44), is a favourite summer-resort. The manufacture of violins and guitars, which are chiefly exported to England and America, forms the principal occupation of the inhabitants. A bronze statue of Michael Klotz (d. 1743), who introduced the violin-industry, 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).

Excursions (guides, Georg Füllerer, Kaspar Krinner, and Joh. Hürmann). To the 'Lautersee (3365'; 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 Lainthal, a rocky gorge with waterfalls, and past the swimming-bath, or (to the left before the descent) via the Kaffeefeld (balconies). — About 20 min. above the Lautersee lies the lonely Ferchensee (3400'), close to the base of the Wetterstein and Grünkopf (fine echo); thence to (1 hr.) Elmau, and to (3 hrs.) Partenkirchen via Graseck, see p. 39. — From the Ferchensee over the Franzosensteig (4185'), between the Grünkopf and Wetterstein, to Unter-Leutasch (see below), 2 hrs., with guide (3 M); steep and toilsome. — To the Königshaus am Schachen, 6 hrs.: we proceed past the Lautersee and Ferchensee to (2½ hrs.) Elmau (p. 39) and thence follow the Königsweg (comp. p. 37; guide from Mittenwald 4½ M). The route to the Schachen diverging to the left at the gamekeeper's lodge beyond the Ferchensee should not be attempted without a guide.

'Leutasch-Klamm, there and back 1 hr. Beyond the Mittenwald custom-house (see below), we diverge to the right from the Scharnitz road. (Key of the 'Klamm Grotto' at the inn 'Zur Brücke', 30 pf.) In 20 min. we reach the picturesque gorge, which was rendered accessible in 1890. The path is not continued beyond the waterfall (6 min.).

The 'Hohe Kranzberg (4585'; 1½ hr.). A marked bridle-path (guide unnecessary, 2½ M) leads over the (5 min.) Calvarienberg (fine view) to the summit (Inn in summer; pavilion), which commands a fine view of the Wetterstein and Karwendel-Gebirge. A marked path descends through wood to the (¾ M) Lautersee.

Leutasch-Thal (to Leutasch Mill, 1 hr., to Leutasch-Widum 3 hrs.; comp. Maps, pp. 32, 34). We ascend to the right by the custom-house, before reaching the Isar bridge, to the shooting-range, and proceed thence through wood, across the Austrian frontier, and past (25 min.) a chapel. We then descend gradually into the Leutasch-Thal, which at its mouth is a narrow gorge, but soon expands into a grassy valley, bounded on the N. by the enormous precipices of the Wetterstein. In the background are the Göhrens-pitze and the Hochmunde. After crossing the (¼ hr.) brook, we reach (8 min.) the Austrian custom-house (once forming a fortified barrier across the road) and (10 min.) the Leutasch-Mühle (3341'; Inn, rustic). Before reaching Unter-Leutasch ('Brückenwirth, also pension) the road crosses to the left bank of the Ache (to the right is the Franzosensteig, descending from the Grünkopf, see above). Thence it continues past Untere-Gasse and Obere-Gasse to (1¾ hr.), Ober-Leutasch (3785'; Xanderwirth; guides, Cass. Drazil, Alois Rauth). From this point a road leads to the E. via the Leutascher Mühder to (2 hrs.) Seefeld (p. 45), while a difficult path ascends to the N., via the Wetterstein-Gatterl, to the Frauenalp (p. 39). About 1 M. to the E., to the right of the Seefeld road, is the pretty Weitach-See (3715'), with an interesting trout-breeding establishment. — A cart-road, passing (30 min.) Leutasch-Platzl (3855'), at the base of the Hochmunde (see below), leads through wood to the (9½ hr.) ridge (4153') dividing this valley from the Innthal and descends via Buchen (Restaurant) to (1½ hr.) Telfs (p. 279). — The toilsome but interesting ascent of the Hochmunde (3730') may be made
from Leutasch-Platzl via the Moos-Alp in 4 1/2-5 hrs. (with guide, 3 1/2 fl.; comp. p. 275). — The Tillfuss-Alpe (4570'; accommodation) is situated in the Gaisthal. 1 1/2 hr. above Leutasch-Platzl. Path hence via the Postkapelle to (3 hrs.) Ehrwald, see p. 23; via the Feldernjoch (6700') and the Gatterl (6610') to the (3 1/2-4 hrs.) Knorr-Hütte, see p. 39 (guide to the Zugspitze 7 fl.); across the Niedermunte-Sattel (6775') to the (4 hrs.) Alpemhaus (p. 25) or (3 1/2 hrs.) Telfs, see p. 275.

Vereins-Alpe (4615'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 3 1/2 fl., unnecessary; comp. Maps, pp. 32, 33). 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 Lausbarg-Lahne and the Reissende Lahne. Opposite tower the imposing peaks of the Wörner, and behind us the Wetterstein. On the (2 hrs.) Vereins-Alpe (4615') stands a shooting-box of the Grand-Duke of Luxembourg (beer, etc.; night-quarters only by special permission). — A bridle-path leads hence via the Jägersruhe to the (3 hrs.) Soiern (p. 49); then through the Fischbach-Tagl (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. 48). — From the Vereins-Alpe to the Riss there are two routes (guide from Mittenwald 9 fl., not indispensable). The preferable route leads through the densely-wooded Fermersbach-Tagl to (1 hr.) the Brandel-Alp (3730'). Thence a good path, high up on the left side of the valley, leads to the Paildel-Alp (3225'), where it descends to the right, and, after crossing the Rissbach, reaches (2 hrs.) the Oswald-Hütte, halfway between Vorder-Riss and (2 hrs.) Hinter-Riss (p. 52). The other route (with blue marks, but guide required) descends to the right 1 1/2 hr. from the Vereins-Alp, crosses the Fermersbach, and ascends through swampy wood (impossible after rain) to the Vordersbacher-Au (1400') and (2 hrs.) Hinter-Riss.

The W. Karwendelspitze (7825'; 4 1/2-5 hrs.; guide 4 1/2 fl.; without danger for climbers with steady heads) commands an imposing view. A marked path (red) leads from Mittenwald to the E. over the Isar and then through wood to the (2 hrs.) Karwendel-Hütte (4055'; no accommodation), whence a rocky path, protected by wire, ascends to the (2 1/2 hrs.) summit. — The ascent of the Wörner (Wörnerspitze or Fahnenwörner 5100', Hochkar spitze 6145') should not be attempted except by experts (guide 12 fl.). The easiest route, from the Karwendel-Tagl (p. 45) through the Grosskar, takes 5 1/2 hrs. (from Scharnitz 7 1/2 hrs.). A more difficult but more interesting route ascends from Mittenwald direct via the Kärther-Alp and the Steinkar grat in 5 1/2-6 hrs. (the final 2-3 hrs. rock-climbing). — "Schachtikar spitze (6725'; 5 hrs.; for adepts, with guide, 6 fl.). From the Seinsbach valley (see above) we ascend the Lausgraben to (4 hrs.) the Feldernkreuz, and thence cross the ärte to (1 hr.) the pavilion on the summit (descent to the Soiern Lakes, see p. 49).

From Mittenwald to Walchensee (p. 48), omnibus daily at 7 a.m. as far as Urpfeld in 3 1/4 hrs.; an attractive drive. Other omnibuses, pp. 42, 46.

Beyond Mittenwald the road crosses the Isar and traverses the level bottom of the valley as far as the (1 hr.) Defile of Scharnitz, the boundary between Bavaria and Tyrol. (Walkers should follow the path 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 the Spanish War of Succession the stronghold came into the possession of the Bavarians, by whom it was destroyed. In 1805 it fell into the hands of the French (13,000 under Ney against
to Zirl. SCHARNITZ.

600 Austrians), and was destroyed by them and the Bavarians; extensive remains of it 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 —

151/2 M. Scharnitz (3160'; *Adler, R. 50 kr.-1 fl., pens. 2-2½ fl.; Traube, R. 50-70 kr.; Neuwirth, R. 60 kr.-1 fl.; Bräthaus), on the E., is the mouth of the united Hinterau and Karwendel Valleys, from which the river Isar issues.

All the more frequently used paths and passes among the Karwendel Mts. have been marked by the German Alpine Club (comp. Maps, pp. 32, 59). — Through the Karwendel-Thal to (8 hrs.) Hinter-Riss, interesting (guide 6 fl., from Mittenwald 11 M., not indispensable; Jos. Pantot of Scharnitz may be recommended; provisions should be taken). Road via the (6 M.) shooting-box *im Larchet* to (3 M.) the Anger-Alp (4245'), with hunting-lodge of the Duke of Coburg, (3 M.) the Hochalpe (5340'); poor quarters, and (1/2 hr.) the Hochalpen-Sattel (5920'), which affords a fine view of the jagged limestone rocks of the Hinterau range. We descend through wood (bridge-path shorter) to the (1¼ hr.) Ahornboden (p. 52) and then through the Johannes-Thal (p. 52) to (2 hrs.) Hinter-Riss (p. 52).

Hinterau-Thal (to Hall, 9 hrs.; guide 8 fl., from Mittenwald 18 M.). A road leads past (3 M.) the opening of the Gleiersch-Thal (see below) and (6 M.) the so-called Source of the Isar, two brooks descending from the Heissenkopf on the left, to (1¼ M.) the hunting-lodge *im Kasten* (3950'; simple night-quarters). We then ascend the Lafatscher Thal by a footpath to the right to the (1½ hr.) Lafatscher Alp and the (½ hr.) Kohler-Alp (leaving the Haller Anger-Alp to the left on the hillside), and thence to the right to the (1½ hr.) Lafatscher Joch (6840'), which commands a view of the Zillerthal and Stubiaier Ferner. The path descends hence to the Iss-thal and via the Oberberg to the (1½ hr.) Haller Berghaus and to (1½ hr.) Hall (p. 188). — The Innthal is also reached by several passes leading through the Gleiersch-Thal (10-11 hrs.; see above). We follow the Hinterau-Thal road (see above) for 3 M. and diverge from it by a cart-road to the right, cross the Isar, and ascend the bank of the Gleiersbach to the (6 M.) shooting-box by the *Amtslage* (3960'; two beds), in a wild and grand situation. An interesting pass leads hence to Zirl (6 hrs.; guide including ascent of the Grosse Solstein 6 fl., from Mittenwald 15 M.). The path ascends on the bank of the Christenbach to the S. to the (1½ hr.) Zirler Christen-Alp (4345') and the (1½ hr.) Erl-Sattel (6075), with the Erl-Alp, whence the Grosse Solstein (3390') may be ascended without difficulty in 2 hrs. (comp. p. 275). It then descends to the Solen-Alp and leads high up on the right side of the Ehnbach Gorge to (3 hrs.) Zirl. — In the E. prolongation of the Gleiersch-Thal (called the Samerthal or Pfeisthal) a bridle-path leads from the Amtslage to the (3 hrs.) Stempel-Joch (7275'), whence it descends steeply over débris to the (2 hrs.) Haller Berghaus (p. 189); guide to Hall 8 fl., from Mittenwald 18 M., ½). — Other passes (marked, but guides useful) cross the Frau-Hitt-Sattel (7330'; *View*) and the Arzler-Scharte (7090') to Innsbruck.

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

21⅓ M. Seefeld (3860'; Post; Klosterbräu; Lamm, moderate), with a Gothic church of the 14th cent., frequented as a summer-resort.

Excursions (guides, Franz and Josef Haigl of Seefeld). The *Reitherspitze* (7780'; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 2 fl., not necessary for adepts; path marked) affords an admirable view of the N. and Central Alps. About ½ hr. below the top is the Nordlinger Hütte of the Ger. Alp. Club (7218'; inn
in summer). — From Seefeld to Leutasch by the Leutascher Mühder (2 hrs.), see p. 43 (to the Knorr-Hütte via the Tilifuss-Alp, 7 hrs.); to Telfs (p. 275) via Mösurn (4260'; Inn), with a splendid view of the valley of the Inn and the Sellrain peaks, 3 hrs.

The road leads past the small and marshy Wildsee (fine retrospect of the Wetterstein-Gebirge) and the village of Auland to (3 M.) Reith (3690'; good Inn), beyond which it descends, via Leiten (Hirsch), in wide curves, affording magnificent views of the Innthal 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. (Those subject to giddiness should avoid the ‘Schlossbergsteig’, a path leading close by the castle, and cutting off the last curve of the road.)

281½ M. Zirl (2035'; Löwe; Stern), and thence across the Inn to (29½ M.) the railway-station, see p. 274 (railway to Innsbruck, 9½ M., in 25 min.).

11. From Munich to Mittenwald via Kochel.

Walchensee.

Comp. Maps, pp. 28, 46.

70½ M. To Kochel, State Railway via Tutzing (46½ M. in 2½-3 hrs.) or Isarthal Railway via Wolfratshausen and Bichl (36½ M. in 2½ hrs.; through-carriages). — Diligence from Kochel daily in 6 hrs. to (24 M.) Mittenwald via Walchensee; also Railway Omnibus twice daily from June 15th to Sept. 15th from Kochel to Mittenwald (6 hrs.; fare 4 M.) from Mittenwald to Partenkirchen (2½ hrs.; 2 M.) and from Mittenwald to Zirl (5½ hrs.; fare from Kochel 7 M.). — From Murnau (p. 32) to the Kochelsee, road via (1½ hr.) Schweiganger and (1½ hr.) Grossweil to (1 hr.) Schlehdorf (p. 47; footpath from Schweiganger via Greut to Schlehdorf, 2 hrs.). One-horse carriage in 1½ hr., 7 M.

From Munich to (25 M.) Tutzing, see p. 30. The railway skirts the Starnberger See. 29 M. Bernried; 32 M. Seeshaupt (p. 30), both ½-3½ M. from the railway. Farther on, the country is uninteresting. On the right lies the pretty Ostersee. — 36 M. Staltach (Brewery), with peat-moors.

From Staltach to Murnau (4 hrs.). This pleasant route leads by Iffeldorf and Antorf to (2 hrs.) Habach (Inn); then over the (½ hr.) Aidlinger Höhe (2610'), which affords a beautiful view of the Wetterstein and the Karwendel, to Aidling, and finally past the marshy Riegsee (on the right) to (1½ hr.) Murnau (p. 32).

38½ M. Neu-Penzberg, station for Penzberg (1980'; Bernrieder Hof; Zur Eisenbahn), with coal-mines. — The railway to Kochel crosses the Loisach at (40½ M.) Schönmühle (Inn) and at (41½ M.) Bichl ("Löwe, with baths; Grüner Hut) meets the Isarthal railway from Munich via Wolfratshausen (see above) and the road from Tölz via Heilbrunn (p. 50).

43 M. Benediktbeuern (2025'; Post; Zur Benediktenwand), with a once wealthy and celebrated monastery, founded in 740, and consecrated by St. Boniface, now containing a home for veteran 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 (R.mts.) in 4½ hrs. (way-marks; guide, 6 ½, not indispensable for adepts); the route is steep at places. At the top is a cross and a shelter-hut. Magnificent view as far as the Gross-Glockner and Venediger; to the N. the extensive plain and six lakes. From Kochel (see below) to the top of the Benediktenwand via the Mair-Alpe and Staffel-Alpe 4 hrs. (with guide). From Longgries, see p. 51.

Beyond Benediktbeuern the railway skirts an extensive marsh on a long viaduct and leads along the Rohrsee (N. end of the Kochelsee) to (46½ M.) Kochel (Railway Hotel & Restaurant, R. 1-1½ ½; Post, moderate), the terminus of the railway. Kochel is separated by a hill from (3/4 M.) the lake ("Bad Kochel, with a chalybeate spring and grounds on the lake, R. 1½-3, pens. from 4½ ½). The 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.

On the opposite bank of the lake lies (3 M.) Schlehdorf (Inn zum Herzogstand), reached by omnibus in ½ hr. The "Herzogstand (see below) may be ascended hence in 4 hrs. We follow the marked path along the lake for ½ hr., then ascend (guide-post) via the Jochplate to the (1 hr.) Unterauer-Alp (about 2850'), whence the Pionier-Weg, constructed in 1892 by the 1st Battalion of Pioneers, gradually ascends through wood, crossing several streams, and commanding beautiful views of the Kochelsee and the plain. At (1½ hr.) the Schlehdorfer Alpe we join the bridle-path ascending from Urfeld; thence to the top, see below. — From Schlehdorf ferry in ½ hr., passing the Nase, which rises perpendicularly from the lake, to the Müller am Joch (Inn), at the foot of the Kesselberg. Footpath thence to the (20 min.) Kesselberg Inn.

The new Road to Walchensee, leaving Bad Kochel (see above) on the right, reaches the lake at (1 M.) the prettily situated Gasthof am See (Pens. Neujoch) and skirts it, passing the Inn zum Grauen Bären, to the (1 M.) Kesselberg Inn (ferry to Bad Kochel 80 pf.; good echo on the lake). It then ascends in easy windings to the (3 M.) pass of the Kesselberg (2825'). To the right of the road are the pretty falls of the Kesselbach, along which a path cutting off an angle of the road ascends. On the roadside near the top of the hill, to the left, is a crucifix with the Bavarian and Hapsburg arms, commemorating the construction of the old road by Duke Albert IV. of Bavaria in 1492. From the culminating point, where the bridle-path to the Herzogstand diverges to the right (see below), we obtain a view of the Karwendel and Wetterstein ranges in the distance, and, below us, of the beautiful, deep-blue *Walchensee (2635'), 4½ 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 (1½ M.) are the houses of Urfeld (Zum Jäger am See, R. 1½ ½; Inn at the fisherman's).

Excursions. — The "Herzogstand (5695'), a remarkably fine point of view, is ascended hence in 2½-3 hrs. (guide unnecessary). A bridle-path (see above) diverges to the left (W.) from the road coming from the Kesselberg, about 8 min. from Urfeld (or a steep path leading from Urfeld direct to this bridle track in ½ hr. may be taken). In ½ hr. a pavilion, commanding a beautiful view of the lake, is reached. On the opposite side of the path is a bench affording a survey of the Kochelsee and the plain. The
path thence ascends in easy windings; in 1/2 hr. we see below us, to the right, the Schlehdorf Alp, where the path from Schlehdorf issues (see p. 47), and in 1/2 hr. more we reach a poor chalet (spring), at the foot of a ravine descending from the summit. On the saddle, 1/2 hr. farther on, are the Herzogstand-Häuser (5100'), belonging to the German Alpine Club (Inn with 50 beds at 21/2 M., members 2 M.). Beyond the inn the path is nearly level to the (10 min.) foot of the highest peak, which is attained by zigzags in 1/2 hr. more. On the summit is a pavilion. Admirable view of the mountains as far as the Oetzthal glaciers, and of the plain with its numerous lakes (panorama 50 pf.). The Farrenbergkopf (5340'; 15 min. from the Herzogstand-Häuser) commands 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, connects the Herzogstand with the (1 hr.) Heimgarten (5870'), to the W., from which we may descend (with guide) by the Kaser-Alp to Schlehdorf (p. 47), by the Ochsen-Alp to Ohlstatt (p. 33), or by the Ohlstatter-Alp to (3 hrs.) Walchensee. — From the Herzogstand-Häuser a narrow path to the right, affording at first a fine view of the Walchensee, and then leading through wood, descends to the hamlet of Walchensee in 1/2 hr. (Ascent of the Herzogstand from Walchensee 21/2 hrs.)

Jochberg (5145'; 31/2 hrs.; guide not indispensable). By the ‘brake’ (‘Radschüh’) notice-board on the Kesselberg (p. 47) we ascend to the E. to the (2 hrs.) Jocher Alp (4490'; r. mins.) and the (1/2 hr.) summit, which commands a beautiful view. Descend to Kochel via the Koth-Alp and Mair-Alp, 21/2 hrs., with guide.

From Urfeld to Jachenau and Tölz, see p. 51. — Boat across the lake: to Walchensee (for 1, 2, 3, or 4 pers.) 1 M 20, 1 M 30, 2 M 10, 2 M 40 pf.; to Altlach 2, 3, 4, 11/2 M; Obernach 21/2 M, 31/2 M, 4 M 30, 5 M 30 pf. — Carriage from Walchensee to Wallgau 5, with two horses 8 M; to Kochel, Krün and Jachenau 6 and 9, to Mittenwald 10 and 13, to Vorder-Riss 12 and 18, to Partenkirchen 14 and 21, to Lenggries 17 and 23, to Murnau 15 and 23, to Tölz 19 and 31, to Tegernsee 30 and 50, to Achensee 33 and 58 M. — Omnibus from Walchensee to Partenkirchen and Garmisch (besides those mentioned on p. 46) daily in summer at 4.30 p.m.

From Urfeld the road skirts the W. bank of the lake to (3 M.) — 56 M. Walchensee (Post, R. 11/2-2 M), a hamlet charmingly situated on a bay of the lake, and surrounded with beautiful woods. On the opposite bank are the church and parsonage of Klüsterl.

It is preferable to proceed from Urfeld to Walchensee by boat (3/4 hr.). From the middle of the lake (the ‘Weitsee’) a fine view is enjoyed. On the S. bank are the houses of Altlach, whence a good bridle-path ascends the Hochkopf (4010'; 1/2 hr.; descent to Vorder-Riss, see p. 52). Near the S. bank lies the wooded islet of Sassau (private; no adm.). Travellers bound for Mittenwald row from Urfeld (without going to Walchensee) in 11/2 hr. to Obernach (see below).

Beyond the hamlet of Walchensee the new road (comp. Map, p. 32) skirts the lake, past the Klüsterl (see above), and leads via Zwergerln to the (3 M.) forester’s house of Obernach, at the S. end of the lake (the steep old road over the Katzenkopf is 1 M. shorter). To the left is the road leading along the S. bank to Niedernach (p. 51), and to the right the cart-road to (31/2 hrs.) Eschenlohe (p. 33) via the Eschenthal. We now gradually ascend the pine-clad valley of the Obernach. To the right lies the small Schmalzer-See. At (31/2 M.) Wallgau (2840'; *Neuner), the broad valley of the Isar is reached (to Vorder-Riss and Tölz, see p. 53). — 11/2 M. —

64 M. Krün (2895'; Post, sur Schöttlkar spitze, both rustic).

From Krün a road leads to the W., past the picturesquely situated Barmsee, to (21/2 M.) Klais, on the high-road from Mittenwald to Parten-
to Mittenwald. — The Schöttlkarspitze (6725') is most conveniently ascended from Krün. The road crosses the Isar beside the church, then ascends to the left to (2 hrs.) the Fischbach-Alpe (4660'), with a royal shooting-lodge. Thence we descend into the Fischbach-Thal, joining the path from Vorder-Riss, and ascend again to the right to (1 1/2 hrs.) the Royal Shooting Box (5290'), overlooking the two Söllner Lakes (5090' and 5125'), which are magnificently situated. Or those with steady heads may follow the Lakenin-Steig, which leads from the Fischbach-Alp round the Fischbach-Thal to (1 1/4 hrs.) the royal shooting-box. Thence a good path ascends to the (1 1/4 hrs.) top of the Schöttlkarspitze, which commands a fine view. The pavilion on the top is said to be pulled down.

On the S. the precipitous Karwendel-Gebirge is conspicuous; to the W. rises the Wetterstein-Gebirge. At the (3 1/2 M.) mouth of the Seinsbach (p. 44) the road crosses the Isar twice within a short distance. Then past the Hussel-Mühle to (3 M.)

70 1/2 M. Mittenwald (p. 42).

12. From Munich to Tölz and Mittenwald.

Comp. Maps, pp. 46, 58, 52.

74 M. Railway to (36 1/2 M.) Tölz in 1 1/2-2 1/4 hrs. (4 M 80, 3 M 20, 2 M 10 pt.). Diligence from Tölz to (6 M.) Lenggries twice daily in 1 3/4 hr.; to (10 M.) Benediktbeuern via Heilbrunn and Bichi daily in 23/4 hrs. Diligence from Lenggries to (16 M.) Vorder-Riss daily at 6 a.m. in 4 hrs. and thence at 11 a.m. in 1 1/2 hr. to Hinter-Riss.

The train soon turns towards the S.; to the left are seen the Bavaria and Ruhmeshalle, to the right the distant Alps. The direct line to Rosenheim diverges to the left (R. 15). — 3 1/2 M. Mittensendingl. At (6 1/2 M.) Grosshesselohe the Isar is crossed by a fine iron bridge; to the left we obtain a view of the deep and gravelly bed of the river, with Munich in the distance; the Alps are visible to the right. Then through wood. To the left, near (11 M.) Deisenhofen, is the large reservoir of the Munich water-works, with a capacity of 8,250,000 gallons. 16 M. Sauerlach (2025'). The Teufelsgraben ('devil's dyke'), a deep, dry hollow, is crossed, and the train reaches (23 M.) Holzkirchen (2245'; Post; *Oberbräu, R. 1-3 M; Rail. Restaurant), the junction of the lines to Rosenheim (p. 64) and Schliersee (p. 60).

The line skirts the E. side of the town, and diverges to the right from the line to Schliersee. 26 1/2 M. Ober-Warngau; a marked path ascends the Taubenberg in 1 hr. (p. 60). 29 1/2 M. Schaftlach (2480'; *Post; Rail. Restaurant; to Tegernsee, see p. 54). The mountains become grander; on the left rises the Benediktenwand. 33 1/2 M. Reiersbeuern (2360'), with a handsome château. 36 M. Tölz. The station (2255'; Rail. Restaurant; *Bellevue, with fine view, R. 11 1/2 M) lies to the N., 1/2 M. from the Isar bridge (omnibus 20 pf.).

Tölz (2455'; Post; Bürgerbräu, Bruckbräu, R. 1-2 1/2 M, both with gardens; Kolberbräu; Lechner, etc.), a small town (4092 inhab.) prettily situated on a hill on the Isar, with breweries and a trade in timber. Many of the houses are frescoed with Biblical subjects. The War Monument for 1870-71, in the Markt-Gasse, 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 1860). The local Historical Museum is worth visiting (adm. Tues. & Frid. 5-7, 20 pf.; at other times 50 pf.). — The garden of the Bürgerbräu and the *Calvarienberg (2320'; ¼ hr.) command a fine survey of the Isarthal, stretching far into the distance; in the background, to the S.W., the long Benediktenwand (p. 51) and the cone of the Kirchstein (p. 51), to the S. the Juifen (p. 57). On the left bank of the Isar, ½ hr. from the station, are the baths of Krankenheil (*Cur-Hôtel Schall, with baths; *Hôt. Kaiserhof, pens. 6½ M.; *Hôt. & Villas Sedlmair, R. 2, D. 2½, pens. 6 M.; Pens. Spenger, 5–7 M.; Pens. Villa Johanna, Villa Bellaria, Villa Germania, etc.), with a Conversations-Haus, Trinkhalle, and Bath House (bath 2 M.). The water is conducted in leaden pipes from the springs, 4 M. distant, and contains natron and iodine. About ½ M. to the W. is the Zollhaus (*Inn, with baths), on a hill near which is the Alpenhaus Kogel (Restaurant, D. 11½ M.). The left bank of the Isar, close to the town, is laid out with extensive woods and promenades. Visitors’ tax, 1 pers. 8, 2 pers. 12, a family 15 M.

Excursions (paths all indicated by marks). To (¾ hr.) Gaissach (2430'; Inn), with fine view; through the woods to (½ hr.) Sigmundsrunde and (1 hr.) the Schweizer (Inn), with fine view; by (1 hr.) Wackersberg (Alltwirth) and the (1½ hr.) Pestkapelle to (½ hr.) the Baun-Alp (refreshments). — Beyond the Zollhaus (see above) to the left, before the first bridge, via (the 20 min.) Sauersberg and the (1½ hr.) Sudhaus (refreshments), to (8 min.) the Krankenheil Springs, and thence to (1½ hr.) the top of the Blomberg (4190'; view). Turning to the right, we skirt the fence for 5 min., then pass through it to the right, and reach (½ hr.) the Sauersberger Alp. Two paths lead hence to the *Zwiesel (4430'), one direct in 1½ hr., the other diverging to the left to (25 min.) the Schnaitacher Alp, about 10 min. from the summit, on which there is a refuge-hut. Extensive view. The descent may be made from the Schnaitacher Alpe 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 Baun-Alp and the Pestkapelle to (¾ hr.) Wackersberg (see above). Thence either direct to (1 hr.) Tölz, or via the Dachshöhle to the (40 min.) Zollhaus. — The *Buchberg (2815'; splendid view) may be ascended in 1½ hr. by a new path, to the right, just short of the Zollhaus. Immediately below the summit is the *Inn Zum Lukas.

**FROM TÖLZ TO THE WALCHENSEE** there are two roads: via Kochel (21 M.), or through the Jachenau (25 M.). The Kochel Road (one-horse carr. 12, two-horse 18 M.; diligence to Bichl daily in 2½ hrs.) leads to the W., past the Zollhaus (see above), Vorder-Stallau, the Stallauer Weiher (2330'), and Hinter-Stallau, to the Bierhäusl (2250'), and to the right to (6 M.) the baths of Heilbrunn (2235'; Pens. Bellevue), with the Adelheidsquelle, containing bromine and iodine. We then proceed to the (1½ hr.) rail. station of Heilbrunn, or via Ensenau and Steinbach to Bichl (p. 46).

The LENGRIES AND JACHENAU ROAD (diligence daily to Jachenau in 4½ hrs.; one-horse carr. to Urfeld 18, two-horse 28 M.) follows the E. side of the broad Isarthal to (6½ M.) Lenggries (2230'; *Alt-
wirth, plain, R. 80 pf.-1½ M., D. 1 M. 20 pf.; Post). [The footpath over the Wackersberg (see p. 50) is recommended to pedestrians.]
The (1½ hr.) Köpfli commands a pretty view. About 3½ M. to the S. is the Grand-Duke of Luxembourg's château of Hohenburg (brewery and bath-establishment).

Mountain Ascents (guides, Mich. Flossmann and Johann Lebender in Tölz; M. Greil and J. Bockberger in Lenggries). The *Benedikenwand (5910') may be ascended in 6½ hrs., with guide, by the Längenthal-Alp and Probsten-Alp. This ascent is longer but more interesting than that from Benediktbeuern (p. 47). — The Brauneck (6105') is easily ascended via the Garland-Alp in 2½ hrs., with guide. From the top we may descend to the Brauneck-Alp and thence ascend (1 hr.) the Kirchstein (5500'), which commands a fine view. — The Geigerstein (4890'; 3 hrs., with guide) offers no very great attraction. — The Fockenstein (5130') and the Kampen (5235'), both of which may be ascended in 3½ hrs. via the Hirschbach-Thal and the Hirschthal-Alp (4000'), are two interesting points. (From the Hirschthal-Alp to the Bauer in der Au and to Tegernsee, see p. 55.) — The Seekarkreuz (5250') 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'), made from (1 hr.) Fleck (see below) through the Alpenbach-Thal and via the Schönberg-Sattei and the Rossstein-Hütten in 4½ hrs. (with guide); beautiful and extensive view from the top. — A similar view, more open to the W., is commanded by the Schönberg (5315'), ascended from Fleck via the Schönberg-Alp in 3 hrs.

The road crosses the Isar (on the opposite bank, the château of Hohenburg, see above), and reaches (2½ M.) Wegscheid (Zum Pfaffenstefl, rustic). The road now quits the valley of the Isar, skirts the wooded flanks of the Längenberg, and enters the Jachenau, a secluded valley, 12 M. in length, watered by the Jachen. 8 M. Zum Bäck Inn. About 2 M. farther on is the (18 M.) village of Jachenau (2590'; Pfund; Neuwirth), whence a road to the left leads past the Jachen-Klam to Niedernach (rustic inn) and along the S. bank of the Walchensee to Alltach and Obernach (see p. 48). The road to Ursfeld continues to ascend over the Fieberberg (2735') and then descends through wood to (4 M.) Sachenbach, at the E. end of the Walchensee, whence it follows the N. bank to (2 M.) Ursfeld (p. 47).

From Tölz to Mittenwald (38 M.; diligence to Hinter-Riss daily in 6½ hrs.; carr. to Vorder-Riss 18, with two horses 30 M.). To (6½ M.) Lenggries, see p. 50. The road then follows the right bank of the Isar, passing Anger (on the left Schloss Hohenburg, see above), to (3 M.) Fleck (2275'; *Inn), with large saw-mills. Beyond (1½ M.) Winkel the valley turns to the S.W.; in the background rises the Scharfrieter (p. 52).

From the Gerbhuber, ⅔ M. from Winkel, a marked path ascends to the left through wood to the (2 hrs.) *Hochalpe (4655'), which commands a fine view. The descent may be made to the (1½ hr.) Stuben-Alp, on the road from Kreut to the Achensee (p. 57).

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

On the right bank of the Walschen or Achen, which flows out of the
Achensee, a narrow road leads to (9 M.) Achenwald on the Kreut post-
road (p. 57). — To the S. of the Fall is the Dürrach-Klamm, a gorge which
deserves a visit (to the Klammbrücke, 11/2 hr., with guide). — The easy
ascent of the Jutten (6510'; see p. 57) takes 4 1/2 hrs., with guide. — The
Lerchko格尔 (5530'; 41/2 hrs., with guide; fine view) is an attractive ascent
via the (11/2 hr.) Klammbrücke (see above) and the (3 hrs.) Lerchko格尔-Alp. —
A very fine point of view is the Scharfreiter (6890'; 5 1/2-6 hrs.; marked
path, but guide advisable; provisions should be taken). We diverge to the
left from the road to the Riss after 1/2 hr., and ascend steeply to the
Wies-Alp, thence proceed through wood to the Krottenbach-Thal, and ascend
the left bank to the Krottenbach-Alp (3220'). Hence we ascend to the right
by the Moosenbach to the (4 hrs.) Moosen-Alp (5300') and thence to the left
to the (11/2 hr.) summit (fine view). The descent may be made by the
Baumgarten-Joch (bridle-path thence) to (3 hrs.) Hinter-Riss (see below);
or from the Moosen-Alp to the (21/2 hrs.) Oswald-Hütte (see below).

The valley expands. 6 M. Vorder-Riss (2650'; Steinberger, by the
saw-mill), a royal shooting-lodge in a pine-clad dale (Grammers-
Au), at the confluence of the Rissbach with the Isar.

From Vorder-Riss to the Walschensee (p. 48). A marked bridle-
path diverges to the right about 3 M. from Vorder-Riss and leads over the
W. Hochkopf (1270'), with a royal shooting-lodge, and fine view,
to (4 hrs.) Altlach (p. 48). The footpaths diverging sooner to the right
are not recommended.

Through the Riss to the Achensee, 9 1/2-10 hrs. (carriage-road
as far as the Plumser Joch). The valley contracts at (31/2 M.) the
Oswald-Hütte, at the mouth of the Fermersbach-Thal. (To Mitten-
wald via the Vereins-Alpe, see p. 44.) The Scharfreiter (6890') may
be ascended hence in 5 hrs. (easier from Fall, see above). We now
cross the Tyrolese frontier.

6 M. Hinter-Riss (3055'), a shooting-lodge of the Duke of
Coburg, in a finely-wooded valley. At the foot of the small Gothic
château are the low buildings of a Franciscan monastery (*Inn, ad-
joining the monastery; Alpenhof, 1 M. farther on).

Excursions (paths generally marked; guide, Alois Norz). To the grand
rocky amphitheatre in the Renthal (Thorkopf, Wankspitze, Steinkaar-
spitze, Wechselkopf), 1 1/2 hr. as far as the Alp (4150'; guide not indis-
ensible). — To the S. into the Thorthal (11/4 hr. to the Korau, where the
valley bends to the W.). — To the Schönalpen-Joch (Schönalbikopf, 6520),
an agreeable and easy expedition (3 hrs.). — The following are difficult
ascents: Risser Falk (7925'), Latider Falk (7910'), Hochgiück (8450'), and
Eiskaarlspitze (8605).

To Ladiz and Lalider, an attractive excursion for a whole day
(8 1/2-11 hrs.). A road leads to the S. through the Johannes-Thal (see p. 53)
to the (2 hrs.) Ahornboden (4580'), with a shooting-box; thence to the
left (marked path) to the (1 hr.) Ladiz-Alp (5100'), which commands a
striking view of the tremendous cliffs of the Birkkarspitze, Kaltwasser-
spitze, etc.; then over the Ladiz-Joch (6000), between the Ladizkopf
and the Mahnkopf, to the (1 1/2 hr.) shooting-lodge of Lalider (5800), the
(1/4 hr.) Alp Lalider-Niederleger, grandly situated, and through the Lalider-
Thal back to (3 1/4 hrs.) Hinter-Riss. Or we may again ascend from Lalider
to the (1 hr.) Hohljoch (6830'); which may also be reached in 2 hrs. direct
from Ladiz, via the Spielisjoch, 6620), between the Teufelskopf and the
Kühkarspitze, and to the (10 min.) Lalider-Hochleger Alp (5820'); thence we
to Mittenwald. PLUMSER JOCH. I. Route 12, 53
descend to (1 hr.) the Eng-Alp (3990’). Mair’s Inn, plain, ¼ hr. farther on, in a fine situation at the base of the huge Spritzkarspitze (8560’), and return to (3¼ hrs.) Hinter-Riss through the Eng-That (see below). From the Eng via Gramai to Pertisau, see p. 59; over the Lamsen-Joch to Schwaz, see p. 187. — From Hinter-Riss to the Vereins-Alp and to Mittenwald, see p. 44. — Across the Hochalpe to the Karwendel-That and to Scharnitz, see p. 45.

From Hinter-Riss (provisions should be taken; guide, to Pertisau 5 fl., unnecessary) the road ascends gently, past the mouths of the Johannes-That and Lalider-That, to the (2 hrs.) Hagel-Hütte (8575’), where the Riss-That (above this point called the Eng-That) turns towards the S. (see above). We then ascend in windings through wood, passing the Plums-Alp (4580’) and a closed shooting-lodge (left), to the (2 hrs.) Plums-Alp (5410’), which commands a limited but striking view: to the W. the Rissthal, with the Falken and Gamsjoch, to the E. the Seebergspitze and Seekarspitze, near the Achensee. We now descend in zigzags to the (3/4 hr.) Gern-Alp (3845’), and through the wooded Gernthal, past the Plettsch-Alp (3360’), to the (1¼ hr.) Pertisau (p. 59).

The road to Mittenwald crosses the Isar, and follows the left side of the secluded valley to (8 M.) Wallgau (p. 48), on the high-road from the Walchensee to (7¼ M.) Mittenwald (p. 42).

From Vorder-Riss by the Soiern Lakes to Mittenwald, a very attractive walk (bridle-path, 10½ hrs.). After crossing the Rissbach, the path ascends the Fischbach-That to the left, passing the Hundstall-Hütte (4100’), to the Soiern Lakes (p. 49), above which, to the right, is the royal shooting-box (ascent of the Schötttkarspitze, see p. 49). Before the first lake is reached a bridle-path ascends to the left to (1 hr.) the saddle of the Jägersruh (6225’), between the Krapfenkarspitze and the Soiernspitze. We descend into the Steinkar, then proceed to the right along the cliffs through the Fritzenkar (fine views of the Achensee and Karwendel mountains) to the Jochl (5865’). Thence a winding path leads down to (2 hrs.) the Vereins-Alp and (2½ hrs.) Mittenwald (p. 42).


Comp. Maps, pp. 46, 58.

94 M. Railway to (34 M.) Gmünd in 1¾-2½ hrs. (fares 4 M 90, 3 M 30, 2 M 10 fl.). Diligence from Gmünd thrice daily to (3 M.) Tegernsee (1½ hr.) and (11 M.) Kreut (2¼ hrs.). Electric Launch from Kaltenbrunn to Tegernsee, see below. Post-Omnibus from Tegernsee (Guggemos) to Wildbad Kreut twice daily in 1¾ hr., and from Kreut to the Achensee (Scholastika) daily in 3½ hrs. — One-horse carriage from Gmünd to Tegernsee 4 M, two-horse 7 M; from Tegernsee to Kreut one-horse 9, two-horse 12 M, to the Scholastika 16 or 24, to Jenbach 26 or 42 M; from Scholastika to Kreut 6 or 10½, to Tegernsee 9 or 15, to Gmünd 11 or 18 fl. From Jenbach to Pertisau or the Scholastika, with extra horse for the hill, 7 or 12 fl., to Kreut 16 or 21, Tegernsee 17 or 25 fl. (driver’s fee and tolls included). — Steamboat on the Achensee from Scholastika to Seespitz (and back) eight times daily in summer in 50 min. (90, 60 kr.). — Railway from Seespitz to Jenbach (8 trains daily in 3/4 hr.) in connection with the steamboat (see pp. 59, 186).
I. Route 13. **TEGERNSEE.** From Munich.

Railway to (30 M.) **Schaftlach** (change carriages), see p. 49. The branch-line to Tegernsee diverges to the left from the line to Tölz (on the right, the Benediktewand) and reaches the **Tegernsee** (33½ M. long, 1½ M. broad) at (34 M.) **Gmund** (2430'; **Herzog Max**, Bellevue; *Obermayer's Restaurant*, at the station, with view), where the *Mangfall* emerges from the lake.

**Kaltenbrunn** (*Restaurant*), a farm of Duke Charles Theodore, at the N.W. end of the lake, 1 M. from Gmund and 4½ M. from Tegernsee by land, or reached by electric launch (see below) or by boat in 1 hr. (1 M 40 pf., commands the best survey of the lake. Pleasant walk thence by the road on the W. bank to (6 M.) **Egern** (see below), via **Wiessee** (Hackermann). — A path (blue and white marks) ascends from Gmund to (2 hrs.) the *Neureut* (p. 55).

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

3 M. **Tegernsee.** — **Hotels** (omn. from Gmund station, 60 pf.). *Post*, R. 1½-2½ M., R. 50 pf., pers. 5-7 M.; *Guggemos*, R., L., & A. 1½-2½ M., D. 2½ M.; *Tegernseer Hof*, R. 1½ M.; *Steinmetz*, R., L., & A. 3-4 M., R. 50 pf., pers. from 6 M.; *Schanz*, unpretending; *Pension Villa Helene*, on the Leiberg. Lodgings may also be procured. — At **Schaftlach**: *Scheucker*, R. from 1½ M. — At **Egern**, at the S.E. end of the lake, on the road to Kreut: **Bachmaier**, moderate; **Hoss**, R. 1-2 M.; **Reinhard**; *Gasthof zur Ueberfahrt*, lake-baths. — Beer at the *Bräustübli*, in the brewery of the ducal chateau; *Sommerkeller*, with veranda, a little to the N. of the chateau (open on Sun., Wed., Fri., & Sat. afternoons). *Café am See*, with view terrace; *Mannsäther*, on the Albach, café and confectionery; *Café Waldmeister*. — **Lake Baths**, ½ M. to the S. of the village. — **Boat**, with rower, for 1-2 pers. 1 M per hr., 3-4 pers. 1 M 20, 5-6 pers. 1 M 40 pf. — Electric Launch to **Egern** and **Abwinkel** every ½ hr.; also via **Wiessee** and **St. Quirin** to **Kaltenbrunn** (see above) in connection with the trains of the Schaftlach and Gmund railway. The landing-place of the latter is 12 min. from the Gmund station; the launches arrive 20 min. before the rains start, and start 20 min. after the trains arrive.

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

**Environs** (numerous guide-posts). A favourite point is the (20 min.) *Grosse Parapluie*, an open summer-house. The path ascends the right bank of the Aalbach, and in 3 minutes crosses a bridge (to the right) at the edge of the wood. Or the steps ascending to the left, about ½ M. to the S. of the S.E. angle of the Schloss, passing a memorial to the poet Carl Stieler (d. 1886), may be followed to the summer-house (2650'), which affords an admirable view of the lake and the encircling mountains (from left to right: Bodenschneid, Wallberg, Setzberg, Leonhardstein, Ringspitzen, Hirschberg, Kampen, Fockenstein). A path leads hence to the *Leeberger* (*Restaurant*; fine view of the head of the lake. Pleasant way back from the Parapluie past the *Pfiegethof* (2750'; refreshments), 10 min. to the E. (fine view), and thence either direct in 10 min., or through the **Aalbach-Thai** (30 min.) past the memorial to King Max and the Aalbach Inn. — The *Westerhof* (2820'), 35 min. above Tegernsee on the N.E., also commands a fine view. The path (shady in the early morning) ascends the Aalbach-Thai as far as (6 min.) the bridge, beyond which it ascends to the
left, partly by wooden steps (thence to the *Neureut*, etc., see below); return via the Lieberhof and through the Aalbach-Thal in 25 min. Good views also from the Hochfeld, on the slope of the Aalbach-Thal, and from the *Sengerschloss* (2790'; 1/2 hr.), handsomely rebuilt in the ‘old German’ style.

**Bauer in der Au.** We cross by boat (in 12 min., 50 pf.) to Abwinkel (‘Sapplikeller), 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 (2/4 hr.) the Bauer in der Au (3995; rfmts.). A cart-road leads hence via (1/2 hr.) the Schwarzenzenten-Alp (3370') to (1/2 hr.) Bad Kreut (p. 56). Ascent of the Hirschberg (21/4 hrs.), see below. A pleasant expedition may be made to Lenggries (1 hr.) 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.) Hirschthal-Alp, between the Kampen (3235') and the Fockenstein (5135'; each of which may be ascended from the Alp in 1 hr.; comp. p. 51), and thence by a good bridge-path down the picturesque Hirschat-Val to (1/2 hr.) Schloss Hohenburg, 1/4 hr. from Lenggries (p. 51). 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. end of the lake; thence by boat or by the ferry to Tegernsee (p. 54).

**Freihaus** (3670'). Boat in 25 min. (1. M) to Wiessee (p. 54), then across the Zeiselbach and up the valley to the N.W. to (25 min.) the *Freihaus* (Rfmts.); a charming route, with fine views.

The **Falls of the Rottach** are situated in a picturesque ravine, 51/2 M. from Tegernsee. The road leads from the Schwaglhof (p. 56) on the left bank of the Rottach (or footpath on the right bank via the Dufien-Mühle), passing Elmau, to (1/2 hr.) Enter-Rottach (2595'; Inn); 1/2 M. farther on a finger-post shows where the path descends to the right to the picturesque falls (90-100' in height); the path rejoins the road higher up. The Bodenschned (5470') may be ascended hence in 3 hrs. via the Boden-Alp; attractive (see p. 61). — The road ascends hence to the Wechel (3390'), and descends through the picturesque wooded valley of the Weisse Fotepp to (3 hrs.) the forester’s house of Fotepp (p. 61). Thence by the Spitzingsee to Schliersee 12 M., and from Schliersee to Tegernsee 10 M. — The whole round forms a pleasant drive of 10 hrs. (carriage 20 M., with two horses 30 M.)

The *Neureut* (4115'), to the N.E., is ascended from Tegernsee in 2 hrs. by a path passing the *Sengerschloss* (see above). At the top is the Neureut-Haus (*Inn, bed 11/2 M.*). Splendid view (to the S. the Venediger). We may then either descend to Gmünd (p. 54), or keep along the ridge to the E., without descending, to the (1 hr.) Gindelalm (3900'), with fine views of the Schliersee, the Kaiserbergirge, etc., and descend by the (10 min.) Gindel-Alp (4015'; beer) to (2 hrs.) Schliersee (see p. 61).

**Riederstein** (3960'), 1/2 hr. to the S.E. We may ascend either from the *Pfiegelhof* (p. 54), the longer but better route; or from the *Lehberger* (p. 51). 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 (21/4 hr.) Baumgarten-Alp (4180') and the (1/4 hr.) Baumgartenschneide (4575'), whence a fine panorama is obtained. A descent (steep at first) leads from the alp to the Prinzen-Weg (p. 61) and through the Aalbach-Thal to (1/2 hr.) Tegernsee.

The **Hirschberg** (3480', 4-41/2 hrs.) is an admirable and easily reached point of view. The ascent is best made from Scharting (*Hoegg), on the Kreut road, 3 M. from the ferry at Egern (p. 56). Here, or 1/2 M. before, on the other side of the Lobau-Bull, we diverge to the right from the road, and passing a marble-quarry, follow a marked path through wood via the Holepoint-Alp (3705') to the (11/4 hr.) Ringberg-Stattel. Thence we ascend the Kräuter (to the left) in zigzags to the (9/4 hr.) Hirschberg-Haus (4950'); ‘Inn, open also in winter; telephone), on the Luckereck above the *Lucken-Alp*, 25 min. below the summit. Splendid view at the top
(panorama by Waltenberger, 50 pf.). Descent via the Raucheck-Alp to (1 hr.) Dorf Kreut, see below, or by a new path from the Ringberg-Sattel to the (1 hr.) Bauer in der Au (p. 55).

The *Risserkogel (5995'); 6 hrs., with guide; somewhat fatiguing) also affords a splendid view, embracing the Tauern and Zillerthal Ferner, and extending to the Zugspitze on the W.; to the N. rises the Plankenstein (5790'); ascent difficult), at the foot of which are the Röthenstein and Kiedereck lakes. From Egern a carriage-road leads via (1/2 hr.) Obersach (Glasi Inn) to the (2 hrs.) Wallberg-Haus (4920'; accommodation), on the saddle between the Wallberg and Setzberg. Thence a marked path leads to the (7/4 hr.) top of the Setzberg (5600'), which commands a fine view. We then descend to the saddle above the Setzberg-Alp and follow the arête to the Grubereck, where our route is joined on the left by the path ascending from Dorf Kreut. A somewhat steep climb takes us to the summit in 1 1/2 hr. more. The descents by the (1/2 hr.) Riss-Alp and through the Langenau-Thal to (2 1/2 hrs.) Kreut, or via the Bernauer-Alp to (3 hrs.) Falepp (p. 61), are steep at first, and not advisable for inexperienced walkers.

The *Wallberg (5650'; 3 1/2 hrs.), attractive and not difficult. Road to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Wallberg-Haus, see above. Thence we follow a new route via the Kleine Wallberg to the (7/4 hr.) rocky summit, which commands a wide view and is marked by an iron cross, 25 ft. in height.

From Tegernsee to Tölz, railway via Schaflach, see p. 49. — To Schliersee, see p. 60; to Neuhaus, see p. 62.

The highroad from Tegernsee to Kreut passes the Prinzen-Kapelle (in memory of Prince Charles of Bavaria, d. 1875) and the baths of Schwaighof (sulphur-spring), crosses the Rottach, and leads through (13 1/4 M.) Rottach (Scheurer), with its pretty country-houses. About 1 hr. farther on (to the right is Egern, p. 54) it crosses the Weissach (*Bachmair's Inn).

Pedestrians save 1 M. by taking the ferry (5 pf.) across the S.E. arm of the lake from the (14 M.) Kleine Parapluie to Egern (5 min.; Gasthof zur Ueberfahrt, with lake-baths; Café Reinhard); the road on the other side reaches the high-road at (3 1/4 M.) the Weissach bridge.

The road follows the pretty valley of the Weissach via Oberhof and Pförn; to the right are a marble-quarry and the Lohbach Full (generally insignificant). Near (11 1/2 M.) Scharting (*Hoeggg) a pleasant footpath diverges to the right, leading to the Point and rejoining the road farther on (ascent of the Hirschberg, see pp. 55 and 57). The valley contracts near the village of (11 1/2 M.) Kreut (2630'; Obermayer), to the right of which rises the conical Leonhardstein (4760'). On the left is (3 1/4 M.) the prettily-situated *Inn zur Rainer Alpe, about 3 1/4 M. beyond which a road to the left diverges to the (1/2 M.)

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

Walks in the grounds of the Curhaus. In a marble niche above a spring on the slope, 1/2 M. to the E. of the Curhaus, is a bust of King Max I. — The Hohenstein (3627'), opposite the baths, to the E., commands a fine view of Tegernsee, etc. (to the cross, 1 hr.).

Wolfsschlucht (3150'; 1 1/4 hr.), a ravine with two waterfalls. The path ascends the Felsenweissach-Thal to the Pförn and Oberhof Alps and
to Innsbruck.

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turns to the left into the gorge. A giddy path ascends from the Oberhof-Alp, 'über den Fels', to the Schildenstein-Alp (see below).

Gaisaile (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 (3700'). About 20 min. farther on is the Königs-Alpe or Kaltbunnbruner-Alpe (3660'; Rfmts.), which may also be reached in 2 hrs. by a good road, diverging to the left from the Achenthal road above the Klammbach Fall (see below), and ascending in zigzags. — The Schildenstein (5295'), a good point of view, is ascended from the Gaisaile or the Königs-Alpe in 1½ hr.; last part of the ascent steep. The track descending from the Schildenstein-Alp to (3 hrs.) Achenwald on the S.W., though marked, is marshy and bad (guide advisable).

*Hochalpe (4865'; 4 hrs.). A road, diverging to the right from the Achenthal road at the (2½ hrs.) Stuben-Alp (see below), leads to the (1 hr.) Mitterhütten-Alp (4260'), whence a path ascends to the (½ hr.) Hochalpe (fine view). Descent to (1½ hr.) Winkel in the Isarthal, see p. 51.

The *Schinder (5935'; 5½ hrs.) is a magnificent point of view. A road leads to the E. through the Langenau to the Langenau-Alp and the (3 hrs.) Baier-Alpe (3560'; night-quarters), whence a marked path ascends to the left by the Rieszelsberg-Alp (4970') to (2½ hrs.) the summit (Oesterreichischer Schinder, Traunmilzberg). Descent to Falepp, see p. 61.

The Risserkogel (5995'), 4½ hrs., with guide, via the Riss-Alpe, see p. 56. — The *Hirschberg (p. 55) is easily ascended from Scharling (path marked), or from Dorf Kreut (p. 56) via the Weidberg-Alp, in 3 hrs.

The road from Bad Kreut to the W. crosses the Weissach and joins the main road. The latter gradually ascends the wooded Weissach-Thal, passing the pretty Klammbach Fall and the hunting-lodge of Hohenadel (Rfmts.), to (2 hrs.) Glashütte (2930'; *Inn), with the Bavarian custom-house of Stuben. Beyond the Stuben-Alp (3090'), about 1 M. farther on, the road descends rapidly through narrow valleys, and in the once strongly fortified defile of Achen (2860'), crosses the Tyrolese frontier. (Below, to the right, diverges the road through the Achenthal to Fall in the Isarthal, p. 52.) The Austrian custom-house is near the village of (1½ hr.) Achenwald (2695'; Inn zum Hageninwald).

The ascent of the Juifen (6510') may be made from Achenwald via the Schusterberg-Alp in 4 hrs. (not difficult; guide advisable). Fine view from the summit. Descent either by the Rothwand-Alp to Fall (p. 52), or by the Joch-Alpe (p. 59) to Achensee.

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

A road on the left side of the Ampelsbach-Thal leads over the Oberbarg (3435) to (3 hrs.) Steinberg (3310'; Adler; guide, Peter Knapp), a village prettily situated in a green Alpine valley. Ascent hence of the *Guffert (or Steinberger Spitze, 7190'; new path in 3½ hrs.), easy and repaying. Ascent of the *Unnuttz (6515'; 3 hrs.), via the Hinterer Schönjoch-Alpe (4200), not difficult (see p. 55). Route to the Innthal via Aschau (to Brixlegg 6 hrs.; guide desirable), see p. 185.

231/2 M. (1 M. from Leiten) Achenkirch (3085'; *Kern; *Post, with baths, 3/4 M. farther on; *Adler, good wine), a village 21/2 M. long, the scattered houses of which extend almost to the Achensee.
The *Achensee (3050'), 5'/2 M. long, about 1'/2 M. broad, and 430' deep, a dark-blue lake, the finest in N. Tyrol, lies 1300' above the valley of the Inn. At the N. end of the lake is *Mayer's Inn, a little beyond which is the *Hôtel Scholastika (R. 80 kr., D. 1 fl. 50 kr.), with a veranda, a bath-house, and the church. About 3/4 M. farther on, on a green promontory, is the *Hôtel Rainer Seehof (R., L., & A. 1 fl. 20-1 fl. 50, D. 1 fl. 50 kr.), with a café on the lake (singing and dancing in the evening). The road, hewn in the rock at some places, and built out into the lake at others, leads on the E. bank to (6 M.) Buchau (Prantl), at the S.E. end of the lake (a drive of 1 hr.; sail across the lake preferable). Steamer on the lake from Scholastika (see above) eight times daily to Seespitz in 50 min., calling at Seehof, Pertisau, and Buchau (circular tour 1 fl. 30 kr.). Rowing-boat from Scholastika to Pertisau in 1'/2 hr. (1 pers. 70, 2 pers. 80 kr.); to Seespitz in 2 hrs. (1 fl. and 1 fl. 20 kr.).

Excursions. Pleasant walks in the woods from the Scholastika to the Aschbacher Höhe and Lusenruhe (1'/2 hr.), and from the Seehof to the kroxel fault, the Eremitage, and (2'/4 hr.) the Gardens Pavilion, commanding a pretty survey of the lake. Boating-expeditions may be made to Thereseuser-ruh on the W. bank, and to the Kleine Gaisalm (new inn), a green slope at the E. base of the abrupt Seekarspitze. The Marie-steig (quite safe for those not subject to giddiness) leads round the N. end of the lake, to the (1 hr.) Gaisalm (path from the Kleine Gaisalm to the Große Gaisalm 1'/4 hr., to the Breitlahn 55 min., to Pertisau 20 min.; shade in the afternoon).

The *Unnutt (6815'; 3 hrs.; guide, unnecessary for experts, 3 fl.; provisions should be taken), which commands a magnificent view, presents no serious difficulty. Good paths (marked with red) lead from the Scholastika, from Mayer's Inn, and from the Seehof through wood (fine glimpses of the Achensee), and lastly up steep pastures to the (1'/4 hr.) Kögl-Alpe (4695'; accommodation). From the highest hut we cross the depression lying in front of us, then (20 min.) turn to the left, and (1'/4 hr.), where the path divides, ascend rapidly to the right for 3'/4 hr. through creeping pines, and afterwards over grassy slopes, to the (20 min.) summit (Vorder-Unnutt, 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, Zillerthal-Ferner, Taxer-Ferner, Solstein, Oetzthal-Ferner, Karwendel-Gebirge, and Wetterstein-Gebirge; far below lies the Achensee. Attention should be paid to the guide-boards on the descent.

From the Kögl-Alpe (see above) paths (red marks) lead to the S. over the Kögl-Joch (5530') to the (1'/2 hr.) Mittlere Kohl-Alp (see below); to the S.E. to (1 hr.) the Schmalzklausen-Alp (3858'), in the Grundach-Thal, and thence via the Angelri-Alp (4840') to the (2'/2 hrs.) top of the Marchtitz (6561'), whence the descent may be made to the Zierein-Alp and (2'/2 hrs.) Brizlegg (p. 185).

The Kothalpenjoch or Spieljoch (7070') may also be ascended with no great difficulty in 3 hrs. from the Seehof (guide 3 fl. 50 kr.). A marked path, to the left of the waterfall, ascends rapidly through wood to the Lower, Middle, and (2 hrs.) Upper Kohl-Alpe; then to the left at a spring (35° Fahr.) across grass (abundant edelweiss) to the (1 hr.) summit. Five views of the Achensee, the Steinberger-Thal, Innthal, and Zillerthal. — From the Upper Kohl-Alpe to the Klobenjoch (6700'; view), marked path in 1'/2 hr.; to the Hochiss (7540'), marked path in 1'/2 hr. (guide 4 fl.; comp. p. 58; descent to the Erfurter Hütte).

The Seekarspitze (6725'; 3'/2-4 hrs.; guide 3'/2 fl.) is difficult near the top. From Mayer's Inn we proceed to the hamlet of Achensee, at the mouth of the Oberau-Thanl, and thence follow a marked bridle-path to the
to Innsbruck.  
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(1½ hr.) Kogl-Alpe (4180'; fine view), whence we ascend in 2-2½ hrs. to the summit. A difficult route (guide necessary) leads hence along the arête to the Seebergspitze or Rabenspitze (6335'), and thence down to Pertisau. — The Hochplatte (5935'; 3 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), on the N. side of the Unter-Thal, is an easy and attractive ascent from Mayer's Inn via the Bründl-Alpe and the Joch-Alpe. — Ascent of the Juifen, see p. 57.

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 Viecht, 'diner maigre' on Fridays, R. 60 kr.-1 fl., D. 1 fl. 10, S. 50 kr.; *Hôtel Stephanie, D. 1 fl. 20 kr., pens. 3 fl.; rooms at the Villa Wörndle; Pfundler, Karl, in the village, ½ M. from the lake, unpretending; lake-baths). Charming view of the lake; to the S. the mountains of the Innthal and of the lower Zillerthal.

Excursions (guide, Franz Prantl). The Bärenkopf (6520'; 3 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), ascended via the Bürenbad-Alpe (4770'), or from Seespitz through the Weissenbach-Thal, affords an admirable survey of the lake and the environs. — The ascent of the Sonnenjoch (6060'; 5-5½ hrs.; guide 3½ fl.), though somewhat fatiguing, is remunerative. The Falzthurn-Thal is followed to the (3½ hrs.) Gramma Hochleger (see below). Then a steep and stony ascent of 2 hrs. to the summit. Extensive panorama.

From Pertisau to Hinter-Riss over the Plumser-Joch by road (20 M.), see p. 53; beyond the Gern-Alp a shorter footpath leads to the right through shady woods. The route via Gramma (9 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) is preferable. The path (marked) ascends the Falzthurn-Thal to the S.W.; 1 hr. Falzthurn-Alpe (3535'), finely situated; 3½ hr. Gramma Niederleger (4140'); then a steep ascent to the right to the (1½ hr.) Gramma Hochleger (6655'), to the S. of the Sonnenjoch (see above). Thence across the (1½ hr.) Gramma-Joch (6240'), with view of the Karwendel chain, etc., to the S., to the (2½ hrs.) Bins-Alpe (4830), the (1½ hr.) Eng (5990'; Mair's Inn), and (3½ hrs.) Hinter-Riss (p. 52). — Over the Stanser-Joch (6900') to Schwaz (7 hrs.; guide 4½ fl.), see p. 187; from Pertisau via the Bürenbad-Alp (see above) or from Seespitz through the Weissenbach-Thal to the pass (splendid view), 3½ hrs.; descent to Georgenberg 1½ hr.

A steamer plies from Pertisau to the (1¼ hr.) Seespitz Inn (3060'; R. 40 kr.-1 fl., pens. 2-3 fl.), at the S. end of the lake, which may also be reached by road (1¼ M.). Thence we either follow the rapidly descending road through the Kösbach-Thal (3½ M.), or proceed by railway (p. 186) via (1 M.) Maurach (3100'; *Neuwirth) and Eben (p. 186) in 3½ hr. to —

4 M. (7½ M. from Munich) Jenbach (1735'), see p. 186. Railway thence to (94 M.) Innsbruck, see R. 36.

Pedestrians should take a shady footpath to the right at Seespitz (see above). At the bifurcation, the path to the left is followed, which leads through the fence and across the meadows, and joins the road above the mill opposite the telegraph-post 99/93 (to Jenbach 1-1¼ hr., uphill 1½ hr.).

From Maurach (see above; guides, Alois and Ludwig Brugger) a marked path ascends to the N.E. through the Buchauer Grüben past the Lower and (2½ hrs.) Upper Mauritz-Alpe to the Erfurter-Hütte (6018'; 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 *Hochiss, or Gramspitze (1540), an excellent point of view, in 1½ hr.; the Hofjonspitze (7415'; guide not indispensable for adepts), 1½ hr.; the Vordere Sonnwendjoch (720½; with guide), 2 hrs. (descent on the E. to the Zirein-Alpe, see p. 185); the Heidachstelwand (7185'), 1½ hr.; etc.
14. From Munich to Kufstein via Schliersee and Bayrisch-Zell.
Comp. Map, p. 46.

68 M. RAILWAY to (38 M.) Schliersee in 1 1/2-2 1/4 hrs. (5 M., 3 M. 30, 2 M. 20 pt.). From Schliersee to (10 M.) Bayrisch-Zell Post-Omnibus twice daily in 2 1/4 hrs.; thence to (20 M.) Kufstein carriage-road, but no public conveyance. Carriages to be had at Schliersee and Neuhaus (carr. and pair from Schliersee to Kufstein in 6-7 hrs., 45 M.).

Railway to (23 M.) Holzkirchen (change carriages), see p. 49. The line diverges to the left from the Tölz line, and at (27 M.) Dorching it enters the picturesque Mangfall-Thal. Opposite is Weyarn, formerly a monastery, now a school. Pleasant excursion to (1 1/4 hr.) the Weyerer Lind (2370'; view).

30 1/2 M. Thalham (2055'). On the right rises the Taubenberg (2935'; 1 1/4 hr.), with an inn and a belvedere. The train crosses the Mangfall, and traverses the wooded Schlierach-Thal. — 33 1/2 M. Miesbach (2245'); *Waitsinger, R. from 1 1/2, pens. from 4 M.; *Post; Kreitere; Alpenrose; Wendelstein), a prettily situated village and summer-resort (2700 inhab.). — About 1 M. to the N. is the Wallenburg (Restaurant, with garden and view).

To Tegernsee (10 M.). The road (diligence every afternoon in 2 1/4 hrs.) leads via Schlossthal to (3 M.) the Müller am Baum (Inn), crosses the Mangfall, and then proceeds by Festenbach and Dürenbach to (1 M.) Gmund (p. 51) and (3 M.) Tegernsee.

To Birkenstein (12 M.). Diligence from Miesbach daily in summer, in 2 1/2 hrs., via Parsberg, Wörnsmühle, and Hundham, to (8 1/4 M.) Etbach (2605'); Inn; ascents of the Schwarzenberg, 3025', 1 1/2 hr., and the Breitenstein, 5325', 2 1/4 hrs., interesting. Then by (1 1/4 M.) the Marbach Inn and (3 1/4 M.) Fischbachau (2530'; Inn) to (3 M.) Birkenstein (2800'; Kramervirth; Birkenstein), with a frequented pilgrimage-chapel, at the W. base of the Wendelstein (p. 62), which may be ascended hence via the Spittling-Alpe in 28/4 hrs. (shortest route, marked with red and green). — Beyond Fischbachau the road crosses the Leitzach and leads via Stauden and (2 1/4 M.) Aurach (p. 62) to (2 M.) Neuhaus (shorter route via the Fischeralm Inn, marked with blue). Omnibus from Birkenstein to Schliersee every afternoon in 2 hrs. (in the reverse direction every morning in 1 1/2 hr.).

The train crosses the Schlierach twice and passes Agatharied. —

35 M. Hausham (2495'; Schwarzer Diamant), with coal-mines.
A pleasant excursion may be made to the top of the Schiersberg (4155'; 1 1/2 hr.), with refuge-hut and fine view.

38 M. Schliersee (2575'; *Seehaus; *Hüt.-Rest. Wendelstein, R. 1 1/4-2 M.; Post; Rothe Wand; Seekrose, at the station; Messner, plain), prettily situated on the *Schliersee (2585'), and much frequented in summer. Peasants' theatre on Sat., Sun., and holidays in summer at 7 p.m. in the Seehaus garden. The (5 min.) Weinsberg-Kapelle affords the best view of the environs (from E. to W., the Schliersberg, Rohrberg, Kellnerberg, Jägerkamp, Brecherspitz, Westerberg, Baumgartenberg, and Kreuzberg). Baths at Seebad Spitz (*Restaurant, with rooms). 1/2 M. from the station.

To Tegernsee (p. 54). The shortest route (Prinzenvweg; 4 hrs.) leads from the peninsula of Freudenberg on the N.W. bank of the lake (reached by boat), or from the railway-station via the Seeklause (sluice), then to the right to the road, past the glass-works (Restaurant), and up the wooded Bretten-
bach-Thal. 3 M. Inn in the Au (2800'), whence a bridle-path ('Prinzenweg') crosses (left) the second bridge, ascends to the (1/4 hr.) saddle of the 
Sagteck (3785'), between the Baumgartenberg (on the left; p. 55) and the 
Kreuzeberg (on the right), and descends through the Albach-Thal to (1/2 hr.) 
Tegernsee. Or, at the guide-post 11/4 hr. beyond the pass, we may cross 
the brook to the left and proceed through wood, and above the rifle-range, 
to the Pfieglhof, and thence via the Grosse Parapluie to Tegernsee. — 
A more attractive route (4/4 hrs.; guide not indispensable) is afforded by 
the marked path from Hausham (p. 60) via the Rainerberg and Auer 
berg (2/4 hrs. to the Gindel-Alpe), or from the (1 hr.) Au to the right to 
the (1/4 hr.) Gindel-Alpe (4169') and the (1/4 hr.) Gindelalm-Schneide (4355'), 
where a survey of the plain is enjoyed. The path then runs almost on 
the crest of the hill (paths descending to the left to be avoided) to the 
(1 hr.) Neureut (p. 55), and descends rapidly to the Westerhof and (1/4 hr.) 
Tegernsee. Over the Kühpzägi (4-41/2 hrs. to Egern), see p. 62; ascent from 
the Au to the left through the Tujithal.

The road skirts the E. side of the lake. 2 M. Fischhausen (Inn) 
lies at the S. end of the lake; high up to the left the ruin of Hohen- 
waldeck (3235'). At (3/4 M.) Neuhaus (2655'; *Ebenhoch), a 
favourite 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 Josephs-Thal, past (1/2 hr.) 
a paper-mill ('Inn'), crosses the brook, and ascends in numerous windings, 
which the pedestrian may cut off. Beyond the (3/4 hr.) Spitzing-Sattel (5770'), 
between the Jägerkamp and Brecherspitze, the road descends to the (1/4 hr.) 
lonely Spitzing-See (3650'), at the S. end of which is the Wurz-Hütte, a 
rustic inn. The lake is drained by a stream flowing into the Rotte Falepp, 
which forms a little fall (on the right) 20 min. farther on. 1 M. Waizinger 
Alp (beer); 2 M. the forester's house of Falepp or Valepp (2860; Inn), prettily 
situated in the midst of wood, below the union of the Rotte and Weiss 
Falepp. In the vicinity is the disused Kaiserklause. — A marked path 
leads from Falepp by the Erzherzog-Johann-Klause and through the Braun-
denberger Thal to Brixlegg (p. 189; 9-10 hrs.; way-marks). — Through the 
Rottach-Thal to (4 hrs.) Tegernsee, see p. 55. — The Schinder (Traus 
snitzberg, 5935'; p. 57) is ascended from Falepp in 3 hrs. via the Gais 
Alpe and Traunitz-Alpe. — To Land across the Elend-Alp (4/2 hrs.; with 
guide). This route may conveniently be combined with the ascent of the 
Rothwand (see below; provisions should be taken). We leave the Schliersee road 
at the guide-post (1/2 M.; to the right) marked 'Rotte Wand', and in 1 hr. 
more reach a second guide-post, from which the path to the left leads to the 
top of the Rothwand (see below) in 2 hrs. (down again in 1/3 hr.). Keeping to 
the right from the guide-post, we reach (1/4 hr.) the Elend-Alp (5355), 
and continue through the Elend-Graben to (1 hr.) the Klauscher-Alp and in (1/4 hr.) 
more to the road from Bayrisch-Zell to Landl (to Ursprung, 11/2 M., see p. 63.

Ascents from Neuhaus (routes in most cases indicated by coloured 
marks). Brecherspitze (6580'), 3 hrs., via the Ankler-Alp (fatiguing; guide 
necessary). — Bodenschenl (5475'), 3 1/2 hrs., with guide, via the Rainer 
Alp and the Rottebäck-Alp, not difficult; admirable view. The descent 
to the W. leads via the Boden-Alpe to (2 hrs.) Enter-Rottach (p. 55). — 
Jägerkamp (5730'), 3 hrs., via the Jägerbauern-Alp, laborious near the top, 
but attractive. — Rothwand (6610'), 4 1/2-5 hrs., easy and very attractive. 
We ascend to the left from the (1 1/4 hr.) Wurz-Hütte, on the Spitzing-See 
(see above), to the (1/2 hr.) Winterstube, and thence proceed to the right 
over the Klausbach and through wood, skirting the Gleistal, to the 
(1 1/4 hr.) Rothwand-Haus beyond the Wilduff-Alpe (5380'; beds), 1 1/2 hr. below 
the summit. Magnificent *View (mountain-indicator). Below the summit 
is the open Bückstein Hut. The Rothwand may also be ascended from 
(1 1/2 hr.) Geitau (p. 62) via the Schellenberg-Alp, the Gatterl (to the left of 
which is the picturesque Soissee, 4780), the Grosstiefenthal-Alp, and
I. Route 14. BAYRISCH-ZELL. From Munich

the Kimpfl-Scharle, in 3 hrs.; from the (2½ hrs.) Waisinger Hütte (p. 61) through the Pfändlgraben and via the Kimpfl-Alpe in 3 hrs.; or from Falepp (p. 61) in 3½ hrs. — Miesing (6180'), from Geitau (see below) by the Großtiefenthal-Alp and the saddle between the Rothwand and the Miesing in 4½ hrs., interesting. — Auerspitze (5945'), another fine point, ascended from Geitau by the Obere Sohn-Alp in 4 hrs. — The shortest ascent of the Wendelstein (6080'; see below) from Schliersee leads via Birkenstein (p. 60; omnibus daily in 1½ hrs.). Pedestrians follow the Bayrisch-Zell road as far as Aurlach (see below), then diverge to the left, and beyond Stauden (p. 60) take the marked short-cut to (1¾ hrs. from Neuhau) Birkenstein (p. 60).

From Neuhau to Tegernsee by the Kühzagl, 3½ hrs. (guide hardly necessary). A marked path leads through the Dürnbach-Graben to (1½ hrs.) the saddle to the S. of the Kühzagl-Alp (3400'), whence we descend to the (1½ hrs.) Kühzaglhof, then into the Kottach-Thal to the road from Falepp to (1½ hrs.) Tegernsee (p. 54).

The road to Bayrisch-Zell next passes (2 M.) Aurlach (to the left the road to Fischbachau and Birkenstein, see above and p. 60). Between (2½ M.) Geitau (Inn) and (1½ M.) Osterhofen the wide Leitzach-Thal is entered. — 47½ M. BAYRISCH-ZELL (2630'; Wendelstein or Neuwirth; Post or Altwirth), a small village, prettily situated in a basin enclosed by the Wendelstein, Seeberg, and Traithen.

Wendelstein (6080'; 3 hrs.; guide unnecessary; horse to the Wendelstein-Haus 8 M., if kept overnight 12 M.), a much frequented and very fine point of view and not difficult. We may either proceed to the N. through meadows to the foot of the mountain, and ascend by a path (marked with white and red) past the Tanner-Mühle to the farm of Hochkreuth, where we turn to the right to the (1 hr.) Siegel-Alpe, the (1¼ hr.) Lower Wendelsteiner Alp, and the (1½ hr.) Upper Wendelsteiner Alp (1950'); or we may follow the bridle-path, beginning behind the Wendelstein Inn and marked with red, which ascends via the Mitterberg-Alp to the Lower Wendelsteiner Alp, where it joins the above footpath. From the Upper Wendelsteiner Alp we proceed to the left, skirting the Gache Bliek and joining the path from Birkenstein (p. 60) above the spring, to the (¾ hr.) Wendelstein-Haus (5655'; Inn, with 90 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 Bliek (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. 60; to Brannenburg, see p. 164; to Feilenbach, see p. 64. From the upper Wendelstein Alp a marked path leads via the Lacher-Alp to the (2½ hrs.) Tatzelwurm (see below). — The Traithen or Traiden (6080'; fatiguing but interesting) may be ascended from Bayrisch-Zell in 4-1½ hrs. (with guide) by the Urspring-Thal and the Vordere Benebrand-Alp. The descent may be made by the Steilten-Alp to the Brünsteinhaus and (4½ hrs.) Oberaudorf (p. 184).

From BAYRISCH-ZELL to OBERAUDORF OF BRANNENBURG, 4½-5 hrs. — The road, steep at first, leads by the Tannen-Alp and the Grafenherberg-Alp to the Auer-Brücke, and through the Auerbach-Thal to the (2½-3 hrs.) Tatzelwurm (2510'; Inn), near a fine fall of the Auerbach (best viewed from the lower bridge). Then by the deep Auerbach-Thal past Rechenau to (2 hrs.) Oberaudorf (p. 184); or to the left from the Tatzelwurm to the
saddle between the Greater and Lesser Mühlberg, descending past the Kohlstatl-ALp and through the Förcenbach-Thal to (2½ hrs.) Braunenburg (p. 181).

The road (rough at places) to Kufstein follows the Urspring-Thal, enclosed by finely-wooded mountains; to the left is the Traithen (p. 62). We pass a small waterfall of the Stilbach on the right (2½ M.), and then, where the valley expands, the mouth of the Kloascher-Thal (over the Elenzd-ALp to Falepp, see p. 61). We reach the Austrian frontier at the (2 M.) Bäcker-ALp (2790'), and the Inn Zur Urspring (good wine) 1½ M. farther on. The road descends a finely wooded valley. Several glimpses of the Kaiser-Gebirge. At the (2½ M.) village of Landl (2195'; Inn), in the Thiersee-Thal, is a shooting-lodge of Archduke Ludwig Victor.

To Falepp over the Ackern-Alp, 5 hrs., fatiguing and lacking interest. A cart-road, between the Veitsberg on the left and the Hinter-Sonnwendjoch (6555'; ascended from Falepp in 4½ hrs.; fine view), on the right, ascends to the (2½ hrs.) Ackern-Alp (4570'). Descent by a rough path through wood, high on the right side of the valley, past the (1½ hr.) Reichstein-Alp, and (steep) down into the Enzengraben; then under a wooden conduit, after passing which we re-ascent, and finally turn to the right to the forester's house of Falepp (p. 61).

The road forks here. The branch to the left descends the valley of the Thiersee Ache (Kiefenthal), crosses to the right bank at (2½ M.) Wiesäusle (Inn) and ascends rapidly to (2 M.) the Thiersee or Schreck-See (2040'; Seewirth, R. 40-60 kr.). Thence it crosses the Marblinger Höhe (fine view of the Kaiser-Gebirge), and descends through wood, passing the dark Längsee and the Ed, to Zell and (5 M.) Kufstein (p. 182).

The more attractive road to the right from Landl ascends to (3½ hr.) Hinter-Thiersee (2800'; Grasshammer) and (3½ hr.) Vorder-Thiersee (2200'; Kirchenjactl), where the peasants perform plays nearly every Sunday in summer (passion-play every tenth year, the last in 1895). Then to the (3½ M.) Thiersee. — A pleasant route leads from the Thiersee (diverging to the left from the road before the culminating point is reached) via the Wacht'l (good wine) and through the Kiefenthal to (5 M.) Kiefersfelden (p. 181).

15. From Munich to Salzburg. Chiemsee.
Comp. Maps, pp. 45, 62, 72.

95 M. Railway in 3½-5½ hrs. (express-fares 14 M 10, 9 M 90 pf., ordinary 12 M 40, 8 M 20, 5 M 30 pf.). Travellers in the reverse direction should be provided with German money.

Munich (Central Station), see Baedeker's S. Germany. The railway skirts the town. Beyond the (3 M.) Munich S. Station the train crosses the Isar. At (6 M.) Munich E. Station the Simbach-Braunau line diverges to the left. Stations Trudering, Haar, Zorne-ding, Kirchseeon. — 23 M. Grazing (1780'; Railway Inn; *Wild; Kastenwirth), a considerable place, 1½ M. from the railway.

About 3½ M. to the N. of the station (diligence thrice daily in 55 min.) is the finely-situated town of Ebersberg (Oberwirth, R. 1-2, pens. 3-5 M; etc.). The 'Keller', or summer garden, of the Schloss brewery commands a magnificent view of the Alps (still more extensive from the belvedere on the Ludwigshöhe, 1½ M. to the N.). The church contains a fine marble monument of the counts of Ebersberg.
There is a railway in 36 min. through the smiling Glenntal, via Taglaching, Moosach, and Aibling. From Glinn (Inns) pleasant excursions may be made to the (1/2 hr.) château of Zinneberg (fine view), to the (1/2 M.) Glennt-Quelle, to the (1/2 hr.) Steinsee, etc.

Between (25 1/2 M.) Assling and (29 M.) Oster-München the vale of Attel is traversed. To the right, opposite the traveller, rises the Wendelstein, to the left the Kaiser-Gebirge, in the background the Gross-Venediger. — 36 1/2 M. Carolinenfeld.

40 M. Rosenheim (1470'; *Rail. Restaurant; *Deutscher Kaiser and Bismarckbad, R. & A. from 2 M. pens. from 25 M. per week; Greiderer or Baysrischer Hof; *König Otto; Alte Post; *Deutsches Haus, R. 1 1/2-2 M.; Zum Wendelstein, near the station, moderate; Fortner's Restaurant), the junction of the Innsbruck, Holzkirchen, and Mühlendorf lines, a town of 12,200 inhab., with salt-works, lies at the influx of the Mangfall into the Inn. Baths of all kinds at the *Kaiserbad (R. 1-4, pens. 2 1/2-3 1/2 M.), with a large park, the *Bismarckbad, the *Marienbad, and the Dianabad. Pretty view of the Innthal and the Alps from the (1 1/2 hr.) Schlossberg (Restaurant), on the right bank of the Inn. Herr T. Gillitzer's Fish-Breeding Estabishment on the (1 hr.) Innleiten is interesting. Close by is Leonhardspfunzen, with a chalybeate spring.

From Munich to Rosenheim via Holzkirchen, 46 M., in 3 hrs. To (23 M.) Holzkirchen, see p. 49. We here diverge from the line to Schliersee and enter the Tewelsgraben (p. 49), which ends at the valley of the Mangfall. Stations Westernham, Bruckmühli, Henfeld (with a chemical manure-manufactory), and (40 M.) Aibling (1575'; *Ludwigsbad; *Duscht; *Schuhbräu; *Wittelsbach, with garden and park; *Johannisbad, etc.; all with baths), a small town on the Inn, with salt and mud-baths. The Schuhbräu-Keller commands a fine view of the Alps. Pleasant walks in the Irland Gardens, on the Inn; in the park of the château of Brandseck; and to the (20 min.) Milchhäuser. Ellmosen, 1/4 M. to the N., commands a view of the entire Alpine chain with the Gross-Venediger. To Feilchenbach, see below. — On the right, the Kaiser-Gebirge, and beyond (43 1/2 M.) Kolbermoor, with a large cotton-factory, the Gross-Venediger become visible. — 46 M. Rosenheim, see above.

From Aibling to Feilchenbach, 7 1/2 M., electric railway in 46 min. (60 pt.). The line runs to the S., passing several small stations. Feilinenbach (1740'; Obermaier; Schmid's, with baths; Bruchhaus) is a pleasant village on the Osterbach. The Wendelstein (6 3/4'; p. 62) may be ascended hence in 4 hrs., by a marked path through the wooded Jenbach-Thai and up the slope of the Kircheltwand to the (3 hrs.) Reindler-Ad (1640'). Thence the Brannenburg route is taken to the (1 hr.) top (comp. p. 62).

The train crosses the Inn, passes (45 M.) Stephan-skirchen, the Sims-See (33/4 M. long), with the station of (471/2 M.) Krottenmühle (Restaurant), and (51 M.) Endorf (Post; Wieser), and runs to the S. to (56 M.) Prien (1740'; Hôtel Chiemsee, at the station, well spoken of; Hôtel Kampenwand, with the Luitpold-Bad, near the station and also a halting-place on the Chiemsee line, R. 1-3, pens. 4-6 M.; Kronprinz; Bayrischer Hof, well spoken of; Railway Restaurant), a favourite summer-resort, in the smiling Prienthal.

From Prien a Steam Tramway runs in 8 min. to (1 M.) Stock (Hôtel Dampfschiff, well spoken of; lake-baths; boats), the landing-place of the steamer on the Chiemsee, which plies nine times daily in 1/4 hr. to the Herrninsel and seven times daily in 1/2 hr. to the Fraueninsel (return-ticket.
to Salzburg

CHIEMSEE. I. Route 15. 65

to the Herrninsel, 2nd class in the steam-tramway, 1st class on the steamer, M. 30 pf.; rowing-boat there and back M. with a stay of some time 1½ M. — The Chiemsee (1700), 81/2 M. long and 6½ M. broad, contains three islands: the large Herrninsel, with a monastery (now the old castle) and the new castle; the Fraueninsel, with a nunnery (now a girls' school), with an interesting church; and the Krautinsel ("vegetable island"), formerly a kitchen-garden for the monks and nuns. The Fraueninsel (20 acres in area), a favourite resort of artists, is also the site of a fishing-village and an Inn. On the extensive Herrninsel (9 M. in circumference) rises the large "Schloss Herrn-

chiessee," begun in the style of Louis XIV. by King Lewis II. after the model of Versailles, but not completed (adm. daily from 15th May to 16th Oct., 9-5; fee 3. M., Sun. and holidays 1½ 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 Arrimann, with a veranda and garden. Thence we proceed through the grounds of the Old Castle and then through woods to (10 min.) the New Palace, built on three sides of a square (open on the E.), adjoined on the N. by a wing (unfinished) 480' long, and connected with the lake by a channel 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 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 (facing), the Salon de l'Oeil de Bœuf (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 or Spiegelgallerie, 245' long and illuminated with 35 lustres and 250 candles, the Salon de la Guerre and the Salon de la Paix, opening on the right and left of the Galerie, the royal Bed Chamber and Study, the Dining Room (with the table descending and ascending through the floor), the Small Gallery, the Oval Saloon, and the Bath Room. — The woods clothing the S. part of the island contain many picturesque points. The (½ hr.) Steineck (1785) commands a beautiful view: to the E. in the distance is the Gaisberg (p. 98) near Salzburg, then the conspicuous Staufen; S.E. the Sonntagshorn; 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 Heuberg, the Wendelstein, and the broad Breitenstein.

From Seebruck (Inn), at the N. end of the lake at the efflux of the Alz (stream from Stock to Seebruck and Chieming twice daily, except Frid.), a road leads to the N.W. to (3 M.) Seeon (1765'), an old monastery on an island in the small Seeoner See (good view from the Höhenberg and Weintilly). About 4½ M. to the E. is the railway-station of Stein an der Traun (p. 67). — From Chieming (Inn), on the E. bank of the lake, a pleasant footpath leads to (2 hrs.) Traunstein (p. 67). A diligence also runs daily from Seebruck to (2½ hrs.) Traunstein via Chieming.

The pretty situated villages of Hüttenkirchen (Heudacher), 3 M. to the S. of Prien, and Breitbronn (Neuwirth), 4½ M. to the N.E.; are summer-resorts.

A Branch-Line runs from Prien to the S. through the richly-wooded Prienthal, in 33 min., past the château of Wildenwart (Duchess of Modena) and the station of Urmalshausen to the charmingly-situated village of (6 M.) Nieder-Aschau (2020'; Rail. Restaurant; "Rest's Inn), 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 "Inn zur Burg. R. 3 M., generally crowded in summer). Pleasant excursions to the Hof-Alp (3650'), an ascent of 1½ hr. to the W., and to the Aschauerkopf, 1½ hr. to the N. of it, with fine view. The Hochris (615'), 3½ hrs. from Nieder-Aschau, via the Hof-Alp and Riesen-Alp, affords a more

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extensive view. Guides: Alois and Mich. Oberlechner of Nieder-Aschau; and Alois and Jos. Maier of Hohen-Aschau. — The Kampenwand, on the E. side of the valley, is another very fine point (3½ hrs.; good bridle-path, with benches). Charming view of the Chiemsee and Hohen-Aschau from the 19th bench. Beyond the Schlechtenberger Alpe (refreshments) we proceed via the Sulten-Alpe and the Steining-Alpe to a refuge-lut and N. to the Kampenwand-Höhe (5136'; fine view of the Tauern, etc.). The jagged summit of the Kampenwand (5505') can be attained by active climbers only; from the Steining-Alpe we reach the arête in 1½ hr.; thence to the right by a difficult ascent. A marked path leads to the E. from the Steining-Alpe to the (2 hrs.) Hochplatte (p. 63). Another path leads from the Kampe-nwand to the Geigelstein (p. 68) via the Dalsein-Alp. — An easy pass leads to Schleching in the Achenthal via the Dalsein (4½ hrs.; guide unnecessary). From (1 hr.) Hainbach (see below) we proceed to the E. through the Klausgraben to (2 hrs.) the Dulsm-Alpe (3385'; small inn), and thence descend via the Steing-Alpe to (1½ hrs.) Schleching (p. 63).

The road in the Priental to (2½ M.) Kulstein next leads by (2½ M.) Hainbach and Huben, between the Spitzstein (5235'; on the right) and the Geigelstein (5350'; on the left) ascent by a marked path from Sachrang via the Schreck-Alpe in 3½ hrs.; comp. p. 68), to (1 M.) Sachrang (2370'; Neumayer), crosses the (25 min.) Tyrolean frontier about 5 min. beyond the summit of the pass (2469'), and descends via (1½ M.) Wildicht (Inn, good wine; Alpenrose, 2 min. farther, 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 Kulstein (p. 71); the footpath from the Alpenrose to Sebi via Reit and Noopenberg, 1 hr., is preferable.

The line skirts the S. bank of the Chiemsee. 59½ M. Bernau; ascent of the Kampenwand and Hochplatte, see above. From (64 M.) Übersee (Rail. Inn, 1 ½ hr.) a branch-railway runs to Marguartstein (p. 68). The train crosses the Grosser Ache. — 69 M. Bergen (Meindl); the village (Huber) is prettily situated 1½ M. to the S.

Carriage-road from the railway-station (diligence twice daily in ½ hr.) via Bernhaupten to the baths of Adelholzen (1935'; well-looked at; 300 beds; pens. 5-10 M.; quarters also at Alzing, ½ M. to the E.), charmingly situated 1½ M. to the S.E. with mineral springs, saline baths, and many pleasant walks. Carriage-road to (1 M.) Siegsdorf, see p. 70. — The foundries and blast-furnaces at the Maximilians-Hütte (2080'; Zum Eisenhammer; Hütten-Schenke), in the Weissachen-Thal; 2 M. to the S.W. of Adelholzen (1 M. from the village of Bergen), are worthy of inspection.

The ascent of the Hochfelln (3480') 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.; ‘portantina’ to the Brünning Alp S.A.). From the (2½ M.) Maximilians-Hütte we ascend the Weissachen-Thal, and beyond the last houses take the second (marked) path to the left, into the Schwarzen-Thal, with its woods of beech and pine. In ½ hr. we have below us to the right the romantic gorge of the Schwarzenach, with a pretty waterfall; ½ hr. another fall of the Schwarzenach; 40 min. Brünning-Alpe (3000'; Inn), finely situated. Thence we ascend in numerous windings (echo), and at (2½ hr.) the Fellen-Scharte obtain a view of the Tauern. About 6½ below the summit is the Hochfelln-Haus (1 Inn, open all the year round, bed 2-3 M. shake-down 50-70 pf.; post and telegraph office and telephone to Bergen); beside it is an iron cross in memory of King Lewis I. On the summit is the Tabor-Kapelle. The View is very fine; from left to right: the Traunstein, Höllen-Gebirge, Gaisberg and Hohen-Salzburg, Schaftberg, in the foreground, Staufen and Untersberg; then, Dachstein, Hohe Göll, Tennen-Gebirge Watzmann, Hoch-eisspitze, Steinerne Meer, Hochalpspitze, Angoki. Schareck, Leoganger and Loferer Steinberge, the Tauern with the Gross-Glockner and Gross-Neu-diger, Kitzbühel and Zillerthal Alps, Kaiser-Gebirge; then, across the valley of the Inn, the Stubai and Oetztal summits, Karwendel and Wetterstein chains, and the Achensee and Sclliersee mountains, with the Wendel-
To the N. stretches the Bavarian plain from the Peissenberg to the Bavarian Forest, with four lakes; at the foot of the mountain lies the Chiemsee. — The descent may be made to Ruhpolding (p. 70) or to Maria-Eck (p. 70). — The "Hochgern (5720'), another fine point, is ascended from the Maximilians-Hütte, via the Hinter-Alpe (3713') and the Gründbach-Alpe in 4½ hrs. (better from Marquartstein, Staudach, or Wessen, p. 68).

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

73 M. Traunstein. — Hotels. *Traunsteiner Hof, R. 1½-2½, pens. from 5 M; *Krone, at the station; *Wiespauer; *Post, R. 1½-2 M, B. 80 pf.; Weisses Bräuhaus, with garden, R. 1½-2 M; all in the town. — Beer. Hüllbräu; Wochinger; Satler. — *Bad Traunstein, with mineral, saline, and mud-baths, a hydropathic establishment, and large garden, R. & L. 1½-5, board 2½-4 M. *Marienbad, with pine-cone, saline, mud, and other baths. — Swimming Bath, 1 M. to the S. of the town.

Traunstein (1940'), a thriving place with 6600 inhab., on a slope above the Traun, is much frequented as a summer-resort. It contains a handsome 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. 72), a distance of 22½ M.

Excursions. *Wildbad Empfing, a well-appointed bath-house (bed 80 pf.-1½ M, D. 1 M 80 pf.; hydropathic establishment), is charmingly situated on the left bank of the Traun, 1½ M. to the N. — The Weinleite (Café Ettendorf), 20 min. to the N.E., affords a fine view of the town and mountains; more extensive from the (1½ hr.) *Hochberg (2535'; Inn), or from the *Hochhorn (2545'), 2 hrs. to the E., via Surrberg. — The Steisser Alpe (4370'), via Neukirchen, in 4 hrs. (see p. 75). — A diligence plies daily in 1½ hr. to (8 M. to the N.W.) Waging am See, a prettily situated summer-resort on the Waginger-See.

From Traunstein to Ruhpolding, 8 M., railway in 55 min., see p. 70. — From Siesendorf to Adelholzen, Maria-Eck, etc., see p. 70.

From Traunstein to Reichenhall via Inzell, 22½ M. (railway in 26 min. to Siesendorf and thence post-omnibus daily in 2 hrs. to Inzell). Beyond Inzell the road will also repay the pedestrian (Maps, pp. 64, 72). To (3½ M.) Siesendorf, see p. 70. The road now ascends the broad valley of the Rothé Traun, via Moiberding and Hammer, to (7 M.) Inzell (2275'; Post, well spoken of), a village in the bed of an ancient lake. [The footpath to this point via the Hochberg (see above) is much preferable; it descends via St. Johann and Hammer, with a fine view of the entire mountain chain.] Various excursions may be made from Inzell: about 3 M. to the E. is the forester's house of Aligass (Inn), with a little lake, whence the Steisser Alpe (p. 75) may be ascended in 2 hrs. The Hoch- or Kreuz-Staufen (5810') and the Zwiesel (5840) are both laborious ascents from this side (4-5 hrs.; p. 75); the Inzelter Kienberg (5085') and the Rauschberg (5483') are interesting (3-4 hrs.; marked paths; comp. p. 70). — The road then passes between the Falkenstein on the left and the Kienberg on the right, and traverses the deep Weißbach-Thal, passing the village of Weissbach (1995'). Farther on, the road ('Neuweg') is carried along the rocky slope on the left, adjoining the salt-water conduit, to the *Mauthhduthi (p. 75). Thence to (2½ hrs.) Reichenhall, see p. 75.

From Traunstein to Trostberg, 13 M., local railway in 1½ hr., through the pretty Traunthal, via Empfing (Wildbad Empfing, however, is more conveniently reached from Traunstein; see above), Stein an der Traun (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 Baumburg ('View). Thence to Seeon, see p. 65.

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. 100). 77 M. Lauter. 83 M. Teisendorf (1650'; Wiener, Hofstetter, 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. 75. — 89½ M. Freilassing (1380'; *Fückerer; *Maffe, 1¼ M. from the station; Höt.-Pens. Buchinger), the junction of the lines to the S. to Reichenhall (p. 71) and on the N. to Laufen (7½ M. in 40 min.). The train crosses the Saalach (the Austrian frontier); to the right is Schloss Kleshyn; to the left, Maria-Plain (p. 100). The Salzach is then crossed; to the right a view of Hohen-Salzburg is suddenly disclosed.

95 M. Salzburg, see p. 91.


Comp. Map, p. 64.

Railway to (64 M.) Uebersee in 2½-3½ hrs., and thence to (5 M.) Marquartstein in ½ hr. Omnibus from Marquartstein to (9½ M.) Reit im Winkel, daily in summer in 2½ hrs. (1, 60 pf.). — Kössen is best reached from Kofstein (p. 182; diligence daily in 4½ hrs.).

To (64 M.) Uebersee, see p. 66. The railway to Marquartstein leads to the S. through the broad valley of the Ache, past Mietenkam and Staudach (Zum Hochgern), with cement- quarries. Staudach is the station for Grassau (*Post), a summer-resort 1 M. to the W. — 5 M. Marquartstein (1775'; *Zum Hofwirth, with baths; Prins-Regent, Alpenrose, both good), picturesquely situated among woods, with a château of Baron Tautphöus.

The Schnappen-Kapelle (3600'; ½-2 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-Alpe in 3½ hrs., or from Marquartstein or Unter-Wessen by a picturesque lumberers' route (marked) via Agerschwend and the Weit-Alpe (Inn) in 3½ hrs. (see p. 67). A pleasant route leads from Marquartstein or Staudach via the Schnappen Kapelle, the Staudacher-Alpe, the Vorder-Alpe, the Hinter-Alpe, and Eschelmoos, to (5-6 hrs.) Ruhpolding (p. 70).

— The Hochplatte (5925'), another fine point, is ascended from Marquartstein in 3-3½ hrs., by a marked path via Niedernfels and the Platten-Hochalpe. (Path from the Hochplatte over the Piesenhauser Hochalpe to the Steinling-Alpe on the Kampenwand, 2 hrs., p. 66.)

From Marquartstein to Kössen, 3½ hrs. The road (beyond Schleching scarcely suitable for carriages) follows the left bank of the Ache, passing Reuten and Mettenham, to (2 hrs.) Schleching (1870'; 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 Rudersburg. The attractive ascent of the *Geigelstein (5930'; 3½-4 hrs.; provisions should be taken) is made via Eltenhausen, the Wursterstein-Alpe, and Wirths-Alpe; beautiful view of the Kaiser-Gebirge and the Glöckner group. The descent may be made on the W. to (2½ hrs.) Sachrang (p. 66); or on the N. via the Tauern and the Aschenthaler-Wände to the Dalsen-Alpe, and to (4½-5 hrs.) Nieder-Aschau (p. 65). — From Schleching via Streichen to the Taubensee and to Reit im Winkel, marked path, in 4 hrs. — The road now crosses the Ache, passes the Bavarian customs-station of Streichen (1¼ M.), and enters *Pass Klobenstein (2040'), a magnificent gorge of the Ache (2 M. in length), in which it crosses the Tyrolese frontier (finest view from the forest-chapel). The road
then descends to (3'/4 M.) Kössen (p. 70). — The walk from Marquartstein to Klohenstein via Unter-Wessen (see below) and Achberg (continuous fine views) is preferable to the valley-route. — From Schleching via Streichen (p. 68) 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'/4 M.) Unter-Wessen (1870'; Schafferer; Steigenberger's Bräuhaus; ascent of the Hochgern, see p. 68). It then leads to the S.E., via Hammer and Brem, to (3 M.) Ober-Wessen (2130'; Inn; marked path to the Tauben-See and the Möser-Alp, see below), and thence follows the narrow valley of the Maserer Bach, skirting the Walmberg, to (5'/2 M.) Reit im Winkel (2240'; Oberwirth; Unterwirth, both good), a Bavarian frontier-village, in a broad, picturesque valley, and an inexpensive summer-resort. (Walkers from Ober-Wessen save 1/2 hr. by turning to the right at the guide-post, 3'/4 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 (1'/2 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 Glapfgeschwend (3100'), and return by Birnbach (1'/2 hr. to Reit). — The ‘Glocknerschau’, 3'/4 hr. to the W., on the way to the Möser-Alp, beyond the farms of Glapf and Birnbach, commands a view of the Gross-Glockner. — The Möser-Alpe (4330'; 2'/3 hrs.; marked path) affords a fine view of the Tauern (Venediger, Glockner; descent to the (1'/2 hr.) Tauben-See (3735'; trout) and thence to (1'/2 hr.) Kössen (p. 70), Schleching, or Ober-Wessen (see above). — The ascent of the Fellhorn (5780'; 3'/2 hrs.; not difficult; guide, not indispensable, 1'/2 M.) is recommended. The route leads via 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 1'/2 hr.; far below lies the Tyrolean Achental. Descent via Durchkräser to (3 hrs.) Walduring or to (4 hrs.) Kammerköhr-Alp, see p. 205; to the Seeglättlerl (see below) via the Hammersuppen-Alp, 2 hrs., marked path. — Pleasant route (guide advisable) over the Winkelmoos-Alp to (7 hrs.) Unken (p. 207). From the (1'/2 hr.) Seeglättlerl we ascend to the right along the right bank of the Dürrnbach to the (1'/2 hr.) Winkelmoos-Alpe (3810'), whence the route to the Fischbach-Thal leads to the left, and that to the Kammerköhr-Alp to the right (p. 207). We continue in a straight direction (marshy at places) and then descend to the left to the (1'/2 hr.) hunters' hut of Schwarzberg and (10 min.) the Schwarzbergklamm (p. 207). Thence to Unken 2'/2 hrs.

To Ruhpolding (13 M.). The road, monotonous at first, leads through the wooded Weisstover-Thal to (2'/4 M.) Leitstuben. At the saw-mill it turns to the left, ascends gradually to the (1'/4 M.) Seeglättlerl (Inn), and leads through wood on the hillside, past the Weitsee, Mitter-See, and Löden-See, to the (5'/2 M.) Seehaus (2445'; Inn), on the beautiful little Förchensee.

The Seehausener Kienberg (5555') is ascended from the Seehaus via Brand-Alp, Österthal, and Hochkienberg-Alp in 3'/2 hrs. (attractive; numerous chamois). The summit (Gurnwand or Hörndhoend) commands an admirable view. The ascent may also be made from Ruhpolding via the Brand, Röthelmoos, and Hochkienberg-Alp in 4'/2 hrs. — The Dürrnbachhorn (5805'; 4 hrs., with guide) is ascended from the Seeglättlerl via the Winkelmoos-Alp and Dürrnbach-Alp. The descent may be made via Wild-
The road then follows the See-Traun to (1 1/4 M.) the hamlet of Labau, at the confluence of the Fischbach and the Traun.

A path (red marks), diverging to the right by a finger-post, ascends the narrow Fischbach-Thal to (1 1/2 hr.) the "Staubfall, precipitated from the Sonntagshorn on the left, from a height of 590'. This fall is on the Austrian and Bavarian frontier. The path, which is rendered safe by an iron railing, leads behind the fall, and past several other fine cascades of the Fischbach, into (1 1/2 hr.) the Heuthal (p. 207). Thence to Unken, 2 1/2 hrs.; to the "Schwarzbergerklamm (red and white marks), 1 1/2 hr. — Ascent of the "Sonntagskrlam (6435') from the Heuthal, 2 1/2 hrs., see p. 207.

The road crosses the Traun (below this point called the Weisse Traun), and leads past the hamlets of Fritz, Fuchsau, and Nieder-Vachenau to (2 3/4 M.) Ruhpolding (2260'; *Stockmayer, with garden; *Post; *Doppler), a favourite summer-resort, prettily situated at the influx of the Urschauer Ache into the Traun. Fine view from the Cemetery.

Excursions. Through the Urschauer to Reit im Winkel, a pleasant walk of 4 hrs. (guide). The road leads by Brand (Inn) to the Urschau Inn), whence a footpath (marked) leads via the Klaus and the marshy Röthelmoos-Alpe (2805') to the Seealterl (p. 69). From the Röthelmoos a marked path leads via the Hochberg-Alpe to (1 1/2 hr.) Unter-Wessen (p. 69; 4 hrs. from Ruhpolding). — A road leads from Ruhpolding to the E., by Zelt, Aschenau, and the small Frosch-Sec, to (5 1/2 M.) Inzell (p. 67). A shorter route to the Mauthhäuser (p. 75) is afforded by the fine forest-path diverging to the right at the Schmetz (leaving Inzell to the left) and leading via Wildmoos. — Ascent of the Bauschberg (5485'), 4 hrs., with guide (for adepts only). — Ascent of the Hochfelln (5480'), via the Hochfelln-Alpe, 4 hrs., very attractive (see p. 66).

From Ruhpolding to Traunstein, 8 M., railway in 55 min. [The path skirting the brine-conduit as far as (2 hrs.) Siegsdorf is recommended to pedestrians.] The first station is (2 1/2 M.) Eisenwirt. — 4 3/4 M. Siegsdorf (2010'; *Post, with garden and baths; *Oberwirt; Reithaler), at the confluence of the Weisse and Rothe Traun, is a large village frequented as a summer-resort.

Excursions. A road leads to the W. to (1/2 hr.) the baths of Adelholzen (p. 66). To the top of the Hochberg (2535'; p. 67), 1 hr. — Pleasant walk (road via the Scharhammer) to (3 M.) Maria-Eck (2700'), a pilgrimage-church and inn, with a fine view of the Chiemgau. A marked path leads thence round the Schetzenberg to the Hochberg-Alpe (3390') and on via the Brünning-Alpe to the (4 hrs.) top of the Hochfelln (p. 66). — Another fine point is the Stotzer Alpe (4370') on the Teisenberg, reached via NeuKirchen (3 hrs.; marked path) descent to stat. Teisendorf (p. 65) or to Auger (p. 75). — A road leads to the S. to Inzell and Reichenhall, p. 67.

The railway now follows the left bank of the Traun, passing Traundorf and Haslach, to (8 M.) Traunstein (p. 67; the road via the Hochberg is attractive for pedestrians.)

From Reit im Winkel to Kufstein, 21 M. A good road leads across the Austrian frontier and through the Weisslofer-Thal to (4 M.) Kössen (1930'; *Post or Erzherzog Rainer; Stadlerwirth or Krone), a large village, prettily situated in the broad valley of the Grosse Ache. The best view of the valley is obtained from (5 min.)
the Rottmanns-Höhe and (12 min.) the Calvarienberg (S. the Unterberghorn; S.W. the Kaiser-Gebirge).

Excursions. To the (1½ hr.) Tauben-See and (2½ hrs.) Möser-Alpe, see p. 69. — The Egggen-Alpe and Fellhorn (4 hrs.), rather arduous, see p. 69. The easy and attractive ascent of the Unterberghorn (3005') may be made in 3 hrs., via the Niederhauser-Thal and the Lak-Alpe. — Through Pass Klobenstein to Schleching, see p. 68. — A road leads to the S. from Kössen through the monotonous Achenthal, between the Unterberghorn on the right and the Fellhorn on the left, to the (1½ M.) Aschenauer Inn and (6 M.) Erpfendorf (p. 205). A pleasanter route is the rather longer road via Schwoel (Inn) through the Köhnthal to (2½ hrs.) Griesenau (3 hrs. from the Stripser-Joch, p. 183) and via Gasteig (Inns) to (2½ hrs.) St. Johann (p. 137).

From Kössen to Kufstein, 16½ M., diligence daily in 5½ hrs.

Excursions (guide, Peter Schweiger). The Brennkopf (4430'; 1½-2 hrs.), to the N., commands a fine view of the Tauern, etc. — The Winkel-Alp (ca. 4265'), 1½ hr. to the S., is situated in the imposing Winkelkar, between the cliffs of the Rosskaiser and Pyramidenpitz. — The Geigelstein (5930'; arduous but attractive) is reached via the Baumgarten-Graben in 3½-4 hrs.; see p. 68. — The Habberg (5260'), the extreme N.E. spur of the Rosskaiser, ascended from Durchholzen (see below) via the Grospoieter-Alpe and the Jocht-Alp in 3½ hrs. with guide, commands a magnificent view of the Kaiser-Gebirge, Loferer Steinberge, and Tauern. — From Walchsee to Kufstein over the Feldalpe (8 hrs.; guide), see p. 184.

The road then descends by (1½ 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), and by (2½ M.) Primau (Weinwirth), in the narrow wooded valley of the Jenbach, to (1 M.) Sebi (Inn), where it is joined on the right by the rough road descending from the Prienthal through the Stein (p. 61). About 3½ M. farther on the road divides: the branch to the right leads by Niederndorf (Gradl; Bräuhaus) to (3 M.) the custom-house, and then across the Inn to (1½ M.) Oberaudorf (p. 181); that to the left leads by Ebbs (1560'; Oberwirth; Post), Oberndorf, the Schanzl Inn, and Sparchen (p. 183) to (6 M.) Kufstein (p. 182).

17. From Munich to Reichenhall.

Comp. Map, p. 72.

99 M. Railway in 3½-5½ hrs. (fares 12 M. 50, 8 M. 60, 5 M. 50; express 14 M. 70, 10 M. 40, 7 M. 30 pf.).

To (89½ M.) Freilassing, see p. 68. The line here diverges to the left and ascends the right bank of the Saalach. On the right is the wooded Högelberg; on the left the Gaisherg and Untersberg. From (93 M.) Hammerau (1440'; Kollerer's Restaurant) a shady forest-path ascends the (3½ hr.) St. Johanns-Högel (Inn), from which a fine view is obtained. On the right, near (95 M.) Piding, at the base of the abrupt Hochstaufen (p. 75), stands the ruin of Staufen-eck. The train then crosses the Saalach to —

Cafés, etc.: "Café Ludwig bad, also a restaurant and lodging-house (R. & A. 1½ M), with garden; "Tivoli-Staimer, by the Cur-Garten; "Café-Restaurant Thalfried, Bahnhof-Strasse; "Niedermayer, prettily situated ½ M. to the N. of the Gradir-Park, in the direction of the Saalach; "Fischerbräu-Keller, with garden. — Rottenhofer, Schiömann, confectioners.

Visitors’ Tax (for a stay of more than a week) 15 M (less in proportion for members of a family).

Baths at the Dianabad (with inhalation and pneumatic cabinets), at the Curhaus Achselmannstein, Louisenbad, Kaiserbad, Bad Kirchberg, etc. Reyher’s Hydropathic Establishment; Wilhelmibad; Elisienbad; Giselabad; Ludwigbad; Wielke’s Inhalatorium.

Post and Telegraph Office in the market-place and at the station (poste restante). — Money may be changed at M. Grundner’s, Bahnhof-Str. Guides. J. Brandmayer, Jos. Rieth, Franz and Jak. Süss.

English Church Service in summer.

Reichenhall (1558′), a favourite watering-place on the Saalach (12000 inhabitants), 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 Hochstaufen). 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. 67) and Rosenheim (p. 64). 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 Hauptbrunnenhaus, 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-panes. The water of the other ten springs is conducted to the Gradirhaus (see below), and also supplies the fountain in the Gradir-Park. The fresh-water springs are conveyed to the Saalach by means of a shaft 1½ M in length and 8 ft. in height. The pump-house contains the two huge wheels by which the pumps are worked. On the second floor is a chapel in the Byzantine style, with stained-glass windows. In the court are two fresh-water fountains adorned with statues of SS. Virgilius and Rupert.

The Parish Church, in the Romanesque style, is adorned with small frescoes by Schwind. A new Protestant Church adjoins the
Promenades.  

REICHENHALL.  

I. Route 17.  

Cur-Garten; beside it is the Bismarck Fountain, by Th. Haf. 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 Cur-Park, beside the Gradirhaus, with a covered promenade, a café, etc., where a band plays from 6.30 to 8 a.m. and from 5 to 7 p.m. (on Tues. and Frid. afternoons at Bad Kirchberg, see below). The Cur-Park contains a salt-water fountain 20' in height. The Gradirwerk (evaporating-house), 180 yds. long, is exclusively devoted to the purposes of the inhalation cure. In the Cur-Park of Achselmannstein is a monument commemorating Rink, the founder of the baths.

Near the station of Reichenhall-Kirchberg (p. 76), a handsome new bridge crosses the Saalach to the *Kirchberg Bath-House, with salt and mineral baths and whey-cure (board 5 £ per day; R. 10-36. £ per week, L. & A. extra).

Environs. One of the chief attractions of Reichenhall for invalids consists in the numerous shady woodland walks in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, some level and some gently ascending, e.g. in the Nonner Wald, Forstplantage, Kirchholz, etc. These are all marked with guide-boards and distance-posts (terrain-cure, see p. 312). — On the Salzburg road, 1/2 M. to the N.E. of the Curhaus, lies St. Zeno (Hofwirth; Schwaubenbräu), once an Augustinian monastery, of very ancient origin, but suppressed in 1603, and fitted up in 1853 as a nunnery and school. (Pleasantest way to St. Zeno by the promenade at the foot of the Kirchholz, passing the handsome Villa Karg.) The church, originally Romanesque and recently restored, possesses a handsome portal of the 12th cent., an ancient font, and finely-carved choir-stalls. One of the pillars in the cloisters (12th cent.) bears an old marble relief of Charlemagne. — The Königsweg, a winding path among the fine pines of the Kirchholz, begins behind the monastery and ascends gradually to (1/2 hr.) the Klosterhof (1735; café). Descent hence direct to St. Zeno, 10 min.; by the Eichen-Allée and past the Moltke Oak to Reichenhall, 25 min.; or by the Prinz-Regenten-Weg across the hill to Leopoldshof and Gross-Gmain, 25 minutes.

Pleasant walk of 40 min. to Gross-Gmain. The route (footpath by the Tivoli café, or carriage-road past the Villas Hessing and Langenfeld) crosses the hill, turns to the left by an old lime-tree, and descends gradually. Fine view of the Untersberg and Lattengebirge all the way. The pleasant little village (1710'; Untersberg; Kaiser Karl) lies on the right bank of the Weissbach, just beyond the Austrian frontier. The rococo church, with a Gothic tower, contains four paintings by Zeitblom (?), and a Madonna, in artificial stone, said to have been executed by Archbishop Thiemor of Salzburg in the 11th century. — The picturesque ruined castle of Plain (popularly called Salzbuchen; with belvedere) lies 1 1/2 M. to the E., at the base of the Untersberg. — We may return by the Weissbach road to (5 min.) the Bachbauer, whence we ascend to the right to the Steigbauer. Hence we either continue to the left over the hill (view of the Hohe Goll, etc.), past the Schöne Aussicht farm and Langenfeld (see above), to (3/4 hr.) Reichenhall; or keep straight on to the Klosterhof (see above).

On the Berchtesgaden road, 1 1/4 M. to the E. of Reichenhall (but shorter from the Curhaus to the old lime-tree, mentioned above, and then to the right, or by train to Gmain, in 1/4 hr.), is the prettily situated village of Bayrisch-Gmain (1700'; Alpenbahn, at the station; Alpfgarten, 5 min. from the station). About 1/2 M. from the station is the *Hotel-Restaurant am Forst
I. Route 17. REICHENHALL. Environs.

(R., L., & A. 11/2-5, pens. 6-10 M), finely situated close to the forest, and 2 min. farther on is the Restaurant Alpenthal, at the entrance to the Alp- garten, a rocky gorge, which we may ascend as far as (10 min.) the 'Klausen'.

The road and railway then lead between the Untersberg on the left and the Lattengebirge on the right, and across the Weissbach, to (3 1/4 M.) the Pass Hallthurn (p. 76), to which also a shady and picturesque path leads from the entrance of the Alp- garten, at first skirting the Reichenhall water-conduit and crossing the foot-bridge at the pump-house (1 1/2 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 Gradir-Park, beyond the (1 1/2 M.) Nonner Steg (bridge across the Saalach), extends the Nonner Wald, which is intersected by numerous paths. The most frequented leads straight on (where it forks, we pass through the fence to the right) to (2 1/2 M.) Nonn (1590' ; Fuchsbaumer's Restaurant; Hohenstaufen), a village at the foot of the Hochstaufen, with an old church containing a Gothic 'Altar of the 15th century. The Villa Staufen, belonging to Dr. Martius, has a fine garden. — The Strallegg-Weg leads to the N. from the Fuchsbaumer to the Staufenbrücke Inn at Piding (p. 71), where we may cross the Saalach in order to return via St. Zeno. The path to the left, just beyond the Nonner Steg, leads to the (1 1/2 M.) hydro- pathic establishment of Nonn (cafe-restaurant, p. 75) and to (1 M. farther) Bad Kirchberg (p. 73) Other paths lead past the 'Eichenrondel' and through the Weitwiesen to (2 1/2 M.) the Kaiöl, on the Lofer road (see below); to the Buchenhof and (1 1/2 M.) the Poschen-Mühle (Restaurant, with rooms; view), etc. — The Padinger Alpe (2175'; 620' above Reichenhall) may be reached in 1 1/4 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 Lissee (2055'; 1 hr.), a small lake embosomed among woods at the foot of the Zwiesel, is reached by ascending beyond the Buchenhof (see above), chiefly through wood, passing the (1 hr.) Lisseebeuer Inn. Return-route by Langacker to (2 1/2 M.) Bad Kirchberg (p. 73).

The Molkenbauer (1825'; Inn), on the left bank of the Saalach, reached via Kirchberg in 1 1/2 hr., affords a good view of the Saalach-Thal. The path (generally in shade) farther on follows the left bank (the road running on the opposite bank, p. 87) to (1 1/2 hr.) Franzau, and crosses the bridge to (30 min.) Jettenberg (p. 87). — The Bürgermeister-Alp (2420'; 1 hr.) is ascended by a zigzag path from the Molkenbauer through wood (or we may diverge to the right immediately beyond the Saalach bridge), and through the Teufelshöhle, to the Kirchberg-Kanzel (view of Reichenhall). We then retrace our steps through the grotto, and take the path to the left to the Hintere Aussicht (Latten-Gebirge, Saalach Valley, etc.). On the N. side is a direct path to Kirchberg (not recommended). — The Kugelbachbauer (2100'; 3/4 hr.), a farm (runns.) in a hollow on the Münchner (4415'), 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 Schwarzhochwacht to Ramsau or Hintersee, see p. 87. An omnibus for Jettenberg leaves the Hotel Achselsmannstein daily at 3 p.m. (return-fare 1 1/2 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 Hochschlegel (5330'), in the Latten-Gebirge, may be ascended in 4 hrs., via the Röthelbach-Alp (5185') and the Schlegel-Alp (1880').

To the 'Mauthhausl, 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 1 1/2 M.). The old Lofer road (p. 208) leads to the W., passing Bad Kirchberg, the (1 1/2 M.) Kaiöl Inn (well spoken of), and the Moser Inn (with garden), and ascends a wooded ravine. About 1/2 M. farther on, by a mill on the left bank of the Seebach, is a flight of 277 steps ascending to the right to (20 min.) the Chapel of St. Pancras (1974'), com-
manding an extensive view. On the higher eminence facing it on the
E. stands the ruin of Karlstein (reached by the first footpath to the right
beyond the steps to St. Pancras), another good point of view. — About
3/4 M. farther on (1 hr. from Reichenhall) we reach the pretty Thum-See
(1730'), 1/2 M. long and 1/4 M. broad (Restaurant on the opposite bank;
the ferryman, at the N.W. end of the lake, is summoned by shouting).
The road ascends past the little Egl-See to the (1/2 hr.) pump-house of Obers-
nesselgraben (2120'), and 1/4 M. farther on divides. The left branch de-
scends abruptly to Schmaistret (reached more conveniently by the new
road via Jettenberg, see p. 208); while the right branch ("Neuweg"
maintains
its high level above the valley of the Weissbach (opposite rises the
huge Ristfeichthorn, 5135'; to the S.E. the Watzmann), and reaches the
(1/2 hr.) *Mauthhäusl (2075'; Inn), in a most picturesque situation above
the profound gorge of the Weissbach. A path (steady head necessary)
leads down to the Gorges of the Weissbach and the Schrainbach Fall in the ravine
beneath. — Beyond the Mauthhäusl the road goes on, past Weissbach and
Insell, to Traunstein (p. 67). — An attractive return-route to Reichenhall
from the Mauthhäusl leads through the Heimbach-Thal in 3 hrs.

Anger (1830'; Post; Restaur. & Pens. Reiter), a summer-resort 7 M. to the
N.W. of Reichenhall, between the Höglberg and Teisenberg, is reached by
post-omnibus (thrice daily in summer) in 11/2 hr., via Mauthhausen (Post)
and Aufham. Fine view from the church; pleasant walk to the (1/2 hr.)
Höglwörther See. — The *Stoisser Alpe on the Teisenberg (4370')
easily ascended from Anger in 3 hrs., is another fine point. Cart-road to Kohl-
häusl, whence a shady path leads to the chalet near the top (rfmts.
Descent to Siegsdorf (p. 70), Insell (p. 67), or Teisendorf (p. 65).

Ascents. An admirable point of view near Reichenhall is the *Zwiesel
(5810'; 3 1/2 hrs.; bridle-path; guide unnecessary), the W. and highest
peak of the Staufen-Gebirge. The route leads from the last house of Bad
Kirchberg (direction-board) through the Weitwiese to (11/2 hr.) the farm of
Langacker (rfmts.), and thence ascends (yellow marks-) through wood
to (1 1/2-2 hrs.) the Zwiesel-Alp or Schwaig-Alp (4550'; Inn, bed 11/2-2 M.),
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 the (1 M.) Nonn Hydropathic (p. 74) and through the Oberlandl to
(10 min.) the List-See (p. 74), whence we reach the Zwiesel route through
a cleft to the left, turning to the right at the (10 min.) guide-post (see
above). The summit (the highest peak is about 10 min. to the N.
of the cross) commands a magnificent mountain-panorama, extending from
the Gaisberg on the E. to the Kaiser-Gebirge on the W. (Schafer-, Untersberg,
Dachstein, Tennen-Gebirge, Hohe Göll, Hochkönig, Watzmann, Schönfeld-
spitze, Wiesbachhorn, Mühlsturzhorn, the Lofer and Leogang Steinberge,
(Jockner, Venediger, and Sonntagshorn), and a view of the plain to the
N.E., with its numerous lakes. — A steep path (blue marks, but guide
advisable), 20 min. below the Zwiesel-Alp, ascends to the Bartlmad, also
reached by a path (red marks) from the Fadinger Alp. Thence (red marks)
across the Weitscharte in 2 1/2 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 Mauthhausen (see above) is preferable.

Comp. Maps, pp. 72, 78, 128.
a. From Reichenhall to Berchtesgaden.
12 M. Railway in 1 1/4 hr. (2nd class 1 A 60 pf., 3rd class 1 A). The
tickets are sold by the conductor on the train. The view-carriages, for
which 2nd class passengers have to take an additional 3rd class ticket,
are scarcely recommended. — Carriage from Reichenhall via Hallthurm
to Berchtesgaden (preferable in fine weather) in 3 hrs., with one horse
1 1/2 20 pf., with two horses 17 A (fee included); via Hintersee and
Ramsau (much better than via Hallthurm), 15 or 17 A; see p. 86.
76 1. Route 18. HALLTHURM. From Reichenhall

Omnibus (1.6) and Carriages for the Königs-See (tariff, see p. 78) meet the trains at Berchtesgaden.

Reichenhall (1555'), see p. 72. The train skirts the W. side of the town to (1 M.) Reichenhall-Kirchberg (*Hôtel Bavaria, at the station; Bad Kirchberg, to the right, beyond the Saalach, p. 73) and then ascends to the left through the valley of the Waidbach (4:100). To the left is the château of Gruttenstein (p. 73). At (2 M.) Bayrisch-Gmain (1700'; Alpenbahn; *Hotel-Restaurant am Forst, etc.; p. 73) 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. 73). The train then steadily ascends along the base of the Latten-Gebirge, crosses the Weissbach and the old moraine of the Fuchsenstein, and proceeds through fine wood to (41/2 M.) Hallthurn (2275'; *Hôtel - Pension Hallthurn, R. 2-7, pens. 71/2-121/2.6), 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 Blauéis glacier, to the left the Watzmann) and skirt the Bischofswieser Ache, which descends from the right. In front rises the Hohe Göll, to the right the Hagen-Gebirge. 7 M. Winkel. Before and after (81/2 M.) Bischofswiesen (2015'; Brennerbascht Inn, Newirth, p. 80) we cross the Ache and then traverse the wild Tristram Ravine (short tunnel) to (101/2 M.) Gimundbrücke (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. 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., p. 78).

b. From Salzburg to Berchtesgaden.

151/2 M. Steam Tramway to (8 M.) St. Leonhard-Drachenloch in 53 min.; Omnibus thence to Berchtesgaden seven times daily in 11/4 hr., and to Königs-See four times daily in 2 hrs. Express-omnibus from Salzburg to Königs-See in 21/4-21/2 hrs. At Berchtesgaden the omnibuses halt in the Königs-See road about 3/4 M. from the village and from the station for Reichenhall. Through-ticket from Salzburg to Berchtesgaden 1 fl.; to Königs-See 1 fl. 50 kr., return-ticket 2 fl. 40 kr. Special carr. to Königs-See, including railway-fare, 12 fl. with two seats, 13 fl. with four seats. Luggage is charged for at the rate of 25 kr. per 55 lbs. from Salzburg to St. Leonhard, and 20 kr. from St. Leonhard to Berchtesgaden. — In summer (June-Oct.) an Omnibus plies direct from Salzburg (Café Tomaselli) to the Königs-See, starting at 6 a.m., reaching the Königs-See at 8.30 a.m., leaving for the return-journey at 3.30 p.m., passing the Salt Mines at 4.30 p.m. (halt of 1 hr.), and regaining Salzburg at 8.30 p.m. (fare 1 fl., there and back 2 fl.). — Carriage from Salzburg to Berchtesgaden 5 or 8 fl., there and back 6 or 10 fl.; to the Königs-See and back 8 or 12 fl. (visit to the salt-mines included in each case; the drive from Salzburg and back, with a visit to the salt-works, occupies 8 hrs.). The salt-mine is generally visited on the return-journey, but the coachman may be ordered to drive from Salzburg direct to the (2 hrs.) mining-offices. A supply of small change in German money will be found useful. The usual halting-place on the way to Berchtesgaden is the Inn zur Almbach-Klamm or the Inn am Grünen Wald.
The Steam Tramway (‘Salzburger Localbahn’; p. 92) leads through the suburb of Nonnthal (p. 96), passes (3 M.) Hellbrunn (p. 99) and (5 M.) Anif (p. 99), and near (63/4 M.) Grödig (*Bräuhaus; Löwe), at the foot of the Untersberg (p. 100), 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. 100), behind which towers the pointed Hochstaufen (p. 75); on the left is the Schmittenstein (555'), resembling a castle. About 1½ M. to the W. is the Gosleier Fels (1870'), commanding a fine view of the valley. The line skirts the Alm Canal (cement-works) and reaches its terminus at the station of (8 M.) St. Leonhard (1585'; Restaurant). On the hill to the left is Schloss Gartenau, above the prettily-situated village of St. Leonhard.

From St. Leonhard we may ascend by a marked path, via Gartenau and Gutratberg, to the top of the (1½ hr.) Getschen (8050'), a good point of view. The descent may be made to the road from Zill to Berchtesgaden, or via the Barmsteine to Hallein (comp. p. 101).

On the right, near the (5 min.) Restaurant Drachenloch, high up in the side of the Untersberg, is the curious opening called the Drachenloch (‘dragon’s hole’). A narrow defile, traversed by the Ache, between the Untersberg and the N. spur of the Hohe Göll, now leads to the district of Berchtesgaden. The boundary is formed by the Hangende Stein (1490'), a cliff rising above the Ache. The Austrian custom-station is on this side of the cliff; the Bavarian station is 1 M. farther on, near an old tower. — 91/2 M. Schellenberg (1560'; *Forelle, near the church, good trout, R. 1-3 M; Untersberg), with a war-monument for 1870-71. — The road follows the right bank of the Ache, and reaches the (21/2 M.) *Almbach-Klamm Hotel (1660'; good trout; to the Almbach-Klamm see p. 81), 1/2 M. beyond which the road from Hallein via Zill (p. 102) joins our road on the left. On the right rises the precipitous Graue Wand. The valley expands, and the Grosse and Kleine Watzmann, with the Watzmann Scharte and Glacier between them, suddenly become visible. Crossing the Larosbach, at the Laroswacht (p. 80), and then the Ache by the (1½ M.) Freimann-Brücke (Inn & Pens. am grünen Wald, well spoken of), we ascend the slope on the left bank. (The Königs-Allée, on the right bank, see p. 80.) We soon obtain (1½ M.) the first glimpse of Berchtesgaden, with its well-built houses, delightfully situated on the slope of the mountain, and surrounded by meadows and trees. About 1½ M. farther on, at a finger-post indicating the way to the ‘Salzburg und Königs-See’, a road (the direct route to the Königs-See) leads across the Gollenbach-Brücke to (1/4 M.) the Berchtesgaden Salt Mine (1742').

*Visit to the Salt Mine (about 1 hr.). Ticket for the regular trips at 10.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., 2 M each; at other hours, from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., in parties of not less than 12, adm. 5 M each (tickets at the mining-offices, opposite the entrance-shaft). Visitors of each sex are provided with appropriate miners’ costumes and with lanterns. The mine is entered on foot, numerous flights of steps ascended, and an occasional
descent accomplished by means of wooden slides inclined at an angle of 45° or more. These present no difficulty. 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. Ladies are seated in rude cars, gentlemen on a long wooden horse on wheels. The miniature train descends on an inclined plane, its speed being regulated by a brakesman, and finally shoots out into the open air. Visitors may be photographed on the spot in their mining costume.

The mine lies about 3/4 M. from Berchtesgaden, to which the Bergwerks-Allee leads. — The road from Salzburg, leading straight on from the Gollenbach bridge (p. 77), crosses the Gernbach (on the left is the Malerhügel, a massive rock commanding a beautiful view), and ascends through the straggling suburb of Nonnthal to (1 M.) Berchtesgaden. Travellers bound for the Königs-See do not go through Berchtesgaden, but drive past the salt-works, round the base of the hill.

15 1/2 M. Berchtesgaden. — Hotels. *Grand Hôtel & Curhaus, finely situated, R., L., & A. 4-5, board 6 M.; *Bellevue, with baths, R., L., & A. 3/4-4, B. 1, D. 3, pension 7-10 M., omn. 60 pf.; *Leuthaus or Post, R. 2-3, B. 80 pf., pension 6-8, omn. 1/2 M; Vier Jahreszeiten. at the upper end of the village, with garden, and view. R. 1 1/2-3, D. 3, B. 4, pens. 6-9 M.; Deutsches Haus, R. 1 1/2-3, pens. 5-7 M.; Höt.-Rest. Bahnhof, at the station, pens. from 6 M.; Schwabenwirth, near the station on the right bank of the Ache, R. 1 1/2-2, pens. 5-6 M.; Höt.-Rest. zum Stiftskeller, Bährscher Hof (R. 2-3 M.), Krone, in the Bahnhof-Str.; Watzmann, R. 5 M.; Neuhau; Nonnthal; Bär; Hirsch; Triebacher. R. 1 M. — Pensions: Geiger, 3-8 M. per day; Berghof; Villa Minerva, with park and view; Luitpoled; Pens. & Café Waldluft (formerly Villa Holzner), 5-7 M.; Göhlstein, 3 1/2-7 M.; Fürstenstein; Wenig; Zechmeister. — Pens. Villa Gregory, with café-garden, in Ober-Schönau (1/2 hr.; p. 81); Malerlehen, Hoffreib, Villa Köpkeleck, etc., in Unter-Schönau (3/4 hr.; p. 81); Moritz, Steiner, and Regina, 5-7 M. on the Upper Salzberg (p. 81: 1 1/4-1 1/2 hr.). — Apartments to let are advertised in the kiosque in the market-place.

Cafés. *Forstner, near the Post, with rooms; Café Grassl, at the S. end of the village; *Café Wittelsbach, opposite the Vier Jahreszeiten Hotel; Café-Restaurant Göhlstein, near the Malerhügel (pens., see above). Beer at the Krone, the Deutsche Haus, and the Unter-Bahnhof (‘Bräustübli'). — Reading-Room in the Rathaus (1st floor), adm. free. — Subscription to the Verschômiewungs-Verein, 4 M. for four days, families 6 M. — Money may be changed at M. Grundner's.

Baths. Fresh and salt-water baths at the Bellevue, the Leuthaus, and most of the pensions; Huber, Bahnhof-Str.; Wilhelmshof, Maximilian-Str. (rooms at both). River Baths in the Gernbach, 3/4 M. from the town, to the left of the Salzburg road, and at the Aschauer Weiher, 2 M. from the town, to the right of the old Reichenhall road.

Carved Wares in wood, bone, and ivory, for which Berchtesgaden has been famous for centuries, are kept in great variety by S. and P. Zechmeister, Kaserey, Watch, Wenig, Huber, Grassl, and others. — Exhibition of the School of Carving in the Königssee-Str., daily 3-6; 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 1/4 hr., two-horse 1 M. 20 pf., each 1/4 hr. extra 50 pf. and 1 M. To the Königs-See and back, with stay of 3 hrs., one-horse carriage 3 M., two-horse 1 1/2 M. 70 pf. (for each additional hour 1 M. or 1 M. 70 pf. more); to
Almbach-Klamm 8 M. 10 and 11 M. 70 pf.; to Vorderock (Pens. Moritz),
with two horses 11 M. 70 pf.; to Hintersee 12 M. 20 pf. or 13 M. there
and back 13 M. 40 or 20 M. 40 pf.; to Reichenhall via Schwarzachwacht,
returning via Hallthurm, 17 M. 50 or 26 M. 50 pf. Fees included, but tolls
extra. — Omnibus from the station to the Königs-See in connection with the
trains (1 M.); to the Wimbachklamm Hotel (Ramsau), twice daily in sum-
mer from the station (2½ M.); to the Hintersee once daily in July and
August from the Hôtel Bellevue (3½ M).

English Church Service in summer.

Berchtesgaden (1870'), a small Bavarian town with 2350 inhab.,
was down to 1802 the seat of an independent priory, or ecclesias-
tical principality, the dominions of which were so mountainous and
so limited in extent (165 sq. M.), that it was jestingly said to be
as high as it was broad (interesting relief-map in the above-men-
tioned reading-room). 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 Roman-
esque cloisters, carved stalls, marble tombs of the Abbots of Berch-
tesgaden, and an interesting crypt. In the Maximilian-Strasse, in
the middle of the town, are pleasant public gardens. To the E. of the
church is the Wika-Weiher, with a fountain. The Luitpold-Hain,
in front of the royal villa to the S. of the town, is embellished
with a bronze *Statue of Prince Luitpold, regent of Bavaria. This
point commands a fine view: to the left the Schwarzort, Hohe Göll,
and Hochbrett, in the background the Stuhl-Gebirge and Schön-
feldspitze, to the right the Kleine and Grosse Watzmann. In the
valley, on the Ache, are extensive Salt Works and the Station of
the Reichenhall Railway (p. 76). Berchtesgaden is a favourite sum-
er-resort, and the environs afford an almost inexhaustible variety
of beautiful walks and excursions.

Walks (comp. the guide-book issued by the local Alpine Club). The
Lockstein (2235'; 1½ hr.) commands an admirable view of the valley of
Berchtesgaden, particularly by evening-light. We turn to the right by
the abbey-church and ascend the Doctorberg by the old Reichenhall road; at
the hospital we turn to the right, again keeping to the right where the
path divides at the Ober-Weinfeld Farm, and proceeding through the wood
to the restaurant. — A few hundred paces before the hospital, opposite
the Villa Scheffler, a charming path to the left skirts the precipitous
Käibersstein (see below) by the 'Soolenleitung', or salt-water conduit, to
the (½ hr.) Calvarienberg (line view), and proceeds thence, passing above
the royal villa, to the new Reichenhall road. Before reaching the
Calvarienberg, we may take the Fürstenstein road, to the right, and ascend
to (½ hr.) the Fürstenstein (formerly a summer-resort of the abbots; now
a pension). Hence we may proceed to the right by the Königs-weg
(p. 80), or to the left by the road past the Villa Waldrast and Brundholzer
back to Berchtesgaden. An interesting detour from the latter route leads
via the Belvedere (line view). — The Käibersstein (2355'; fine view) may be
ascended in ½ hr. from the Fürstenstein. — Another pleasant excursion
may be made to (¾ hr.) the Aschauer Weiher (2153'), with swimming and
other baths, by taking a pleasant footpath diverging to the right from the
old Reichenhall road behind the hospital and leading through meadows
past the Waldgrün Inn and through the Rostwald; or by following the road
as far as the (½ hr.) Rosthäus (2153'), and then proceeding to the right
through the Rostwald. About ¾ M. to the N.E. is the 'Restaurant Dietfeld-
kaser', picturesquely situated; thence we may return to (1 hr.) Berchtes-
The Environ of the Reichenhall road. — The road ascends to the Reichenhall road via the Dietfeldhof and the Schlösslbichl (see below), or to (1 hr.) Bischofswiesen (see below) by the Maximilians-Reitweg. — A pleasant return-route from the Rosthäuserl to Berchtesgaden is offered by the Königsweg, extending for 1½ M. along the wooded slopes of the Kälberstein, and joining the old Reichenhall road at the hospital (p. 79); or we may go on as far as the (1½ hr.) Fürstenstein (p. 79). Another alternative is to follow the Hermanns-Stieg (fine views) along the edge of the wood, to the S. from the Rosthäuserl, and cross the Hienleiten-Höhe (view), to the new Reichenhall road and (1 hr.) Berchtesgaden. — A very pleasant walk may be taken to Bischofswiesen (p. 76) by following the old Reichenhall road to the (3 M.) Neuweirth (3½ M. farther on, at the station, the Brennerbachl Inn), returning by the new Reichenhall road. A fine return-route is also by the beautiful Maximilians-Reitweg, which is reached through meadows (marked path) in about 40 min. from the railway-station of Bischofswiesen, to the left. This bridle-path traverses the Rostwald, on the slope of the Untersberg, and ends at the Dietfeldkaser (p. 79). The Kastenstein (2455'; ½ hr. from Bischofswiesen), to the left of the beginning of the Maximilians-Reitweg, commands a fine view. — Another excursion leads to the (1 hr.) Böckl-Weiher in the Strub (1830'; baths), via the new Reichenhall road as far as (½ hr.) Reitofen, then to the left via Urbanielen and across the Bischofswieser Ache by the Bachinger-Brücke (Tristram-Weg to the left; see below). Rmts. at the (½ hr.) Böcklmühle (from the pond to the Neumirth via Ulhmühle, 25 min.). 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 (55 min.) Boschberg (ca. 2295'; rmt.) for the sake of the beautiful view, and descend via Dachleen and Semlerlehen to the Gmund Bridge (p. 76) and to (1 hr.) Berchtesgaden. — A good footpath (marked) leads from the Boschberg to the (1½ hr.) Saldenkopf (p. 85).

The Schlösslbichl (½ hr.; 2015'), an inn with a pretty view, at the mouth of the Gerner-Thal, is reached from Nonnthal by the Hilgerberg, or from the Weinfeld farm by the Pfannhausmaier; in the vicinity are the Etzerschlössl, a villa belonging to Princess Urusoff, and the Etzer-Mühle, with a waterfall. A road leads hence to (2½ min.) the hamlet of Gern (2390'; Inn), with the pilgrimage-church of Maria-Gern (good ceiling-paintings and old votive tablets). About ¼ M. above the church, near the Selenuelen, 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.) *Marxen-Höhe (2365'), affording a splendid view of the Watzmann, Göll, etc., while the left branch leads to the (25 min.) Gasperl, on the way to the Knäufelspitze (p. 82), whence we may return to Berchtesgaden in 1½ hr. — At the foot of the sheer Untersberg, ½ hr. above Gern, lies Hinter-Gern (2595'), whence a good path (red marks) descends via the wooded Steinbichl, passing the Schweigerlehen and Dürrlehen, to the (3½ hr.) Theisenklausen (p. 81), in the picturesque Almbach-Thal. Hence we may return through the Almbach-Klamm (p. 81; to the Almbach Hotel, 3½ hr.).

Au (1½ hr.; red marks). We follow the Salzburg road (or the shady Königs-Allee, first on the left, then on the right bank of the Ache) to the (50 min.) Laroswacht. Thence we ascend to the right, passing (20 min.) a chapel (charming view), to (20 min.) the Inn of Unterau, in a beautiful situation. Thence to the Dürnberg (p. 101), 1½ hr.; to Zill (p. 102), 1 hr.; to Forderer (p. 81), ½ hr. — The route via the Laros Water Conduit (red marks) is less attractive. From the salt-mine we proceed via the Mausbichl (3½ hr.) and skirt the slope of the Salzberg, passing through two tunnels; then from the end of the conduit we ascend the ravine of the Larosbach, to the left, to (1½ hr.) Au. — The Mehltwag and the Kleine Barmstein, see p. 101.

The Kalte Keller, a deep rocky cleft above the Herzogberg (see below), is reached by a path ascending to the left beside the shooting-range (3½ hr.; small restaurant). The return may be made via the Ottenhöhe (fine view) or the Königs-See road (1½ hr. to Berchtesgaden).
Schönau is a scattered village on the plateau between the Königsser Ache and the Ramsauer Ache (pensions, see p. 78). Charming views of the Hohe Göll, Brett, Kallersberg, etc. A pleasant walk leads from the Berchtesgaden railway-station past the château of Lusheim, to the (½ hr.) Vienna Café-Garten at the Pens. Gregory and (2 min.) the Kohliestl (Café), returning past the Sulzberghaus and by the Unterstein road (1½ hr.), or by the Rosenbergsteg or the Stangersteg to the Ramsau road (3½ or 1½ hr. to Berchtesgaden). From the Pens. Gregory we may reach Itsank (p. 85) in 1 hr., via Lüssterstratten and the Hebenstrell-Brücke.

The Ober-Salzberg (ca. 3200'; to Vorderreick or Pens. Moritz, 1½ hr.; carr. and pair 11 M 70 pf.) may be reached by crossing the Ache at the rifle-range, and proceeding by a road, shaded the greater part of the way, past (1½ hr.) the Pension Steinber (Café). Beyond this point the road divides, the left branch leading to (¹/₄ hr.) the forester’s lodge at Vorderreick (3180'; Café; adjacent, the “Pension Villa Regina”, the right to the (¹/₄ hr.) “Pension & Restaurant Moritz (3135’), in a sheltered situation (R. from 3, board 6 M). The pensions on the Upper Salzberg (lodgings also at Bergler’s; Hotel’s, Kurz’s, etc.) are steadily growing in reputation as health resorts. — An interesting path (red marks) leads from Pension Moritz to the (1½ hr.) Scharitzkühl-Alp and (3½ hr.) Vorderreick (see below), running all the way through wood. — From Pension Moritz to Vorderreick 10 min. (above is a view-temple, commanding a splendid panorama); about 5 min. farther is the Hinterreick Inn, whence a road to the left leads to (1½ hr.) Au (p. 80), and a bridge-path to the right to the Ecker-Sattel (p. 103), Rossfeld, see pp. 101, 103; Gößlein and Hohe Göll, see p. 82.

The “Almbach-Klamm”, a picturesque gorge through which the Almbach descends in cascades from the Untersberg, is an interesting object for an excursion (to the ‘Klause’ 2-2½ hrs.; carr. to the hotel in ½ hr.). We follow the Salzberg road to (3½ M) the “Almbachklamm Hotel” (p. 77), turn to the left to (5 min.) a bridge over the Ache, descend the left bank for 5 min., and near the Hammersch-Mühle ascend on the left side of the gorge. The “Pionier-Weg” (1½ M long), with wire-ropes or railings at all dizzy points, leads through the gorge, passing the picturesque Sulzerfall (refuge-hut), to the (1 hr.) Theresienklaus (2330’), a massive stone dam constructed for the floating of timber. A good path descends to the left before the dam, via the Steinbichl to Hintererz (p. 80) and the (1 hr.) church of Gern (Inn), see p. 80. Another path ascends steeply to the right to the (3½ hr.) pilgrimage church of Ellenberg (2735’; rfmst), whence the Gotterl-Weg descends to the (1½ hr.) Hammersch-Mühle (see above).

“Vorderreick” (2 hrs.; carr. and pair there and back 13 M 70 pf.; donkey with attendant 10 M). At the (1 M) Wemholz, on the König-See road, we diverge to the left and cross the Faselsberg to (1½ hr.) Vorderreick (3385’; *Inn). Thence in 20 min. to the top of the “Brandkofp” (3785’), which affords a magnificent view. From this point to the Scharitzkühl-Alp 3½ hr.; to the Wasserfall-Alp (4210’), 40 min.; to the Königs-See, 3½ hr.; to the Gotten-Alp (p. 84) 3½-4 hrs.; ascent of the Jenner (p. 82), 2½ hrs., with guide; Brett (p. 82), 4 hrs., with guide. “Scharitzkühl-Alp” (3360’; 2 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 3, donkey and attendant 10 M). From the rifle-range we ascend the Herzogbrasse to the right, passing the Katle Keller (p. 80), or ascend to the right between the Schwabenwirth and the Villa Brandner, and pass the Waldhaus. The two routes unite near the Schiedeleben. Or we may follow the road to Vorderreick (see above) till we are opposite (3 M) the Spinnerlehen, then ascend to the left. The Alp (r.fms) lies in an extensive meadow, surrounded by trees, in an imposing mountain-setting. About 1-1½ hr. farther up is the Endthal, a desolate valley at the W. base of the Hohe Göll, containing rocky debris and patches of snow. From the Scharitzkühl-Alp to Vorderreick 3½ hr., to Vorderreick 1½ hr. (see above).

Kastner, M. Amort, B. Graf, J. Grassl, and B. Stangassinger at Schönau; Mich. Brandner, Joh. and Nik. Moderegger, and Georg Punz at Königs-See; Joh. Grill jun., nicknamed Köderbacher jun., Jos. Aschauer, M. Datsmann, Jos. Egg, Jos. and Ant. Grill, Joh. Gruber, Jos. Hafner, and W. Votz, nicknamed Jagerer, at Ramsau). The Knäufelspitze (3900'; 2 hrs.), the highest peak of the Matzenleiten (p. 80), commands an excellent view (marked path; guide, unnecessary, 4 M; donkey with attendant 10 M). We either proceed via Gern (p. 80; the easiest route), or follow the Salzburg road, and beyond the river-baths ascend to the left, passing the villas Alpenruhe and Alfeld; at the latter we go either to the left by Kropfleiten and Marzen (better path), or to the right by Freileiten, to the (1 1/4 hr.) Gasperlleiten (2970'), and then, to (1 hr.) the top, with a small refuge-hut (view of Salzburg 10 min. to the E.). — The Todte Mann (1550'; easy and attractive; guide, unnecessary, 5 M), a spur of the Latten-Gebirge, may be ascended from Bischofswiesen (p. 80) in 2 1/2-3 hrs. Cross the Bischofswiesener Ache at the station and follow the red-marked path to the Bürnleiten (2785'); thence through wood to the top, on which is the Besold-Hütte (fine view). A descent to the S. leads in 40 min. to the Söldenköpfe (p. 85), and to (1 1/2 hr.) Ilthau, by a marked path; another to the S.W. via Schwarzeck to the Zipfelhäusl and to Ramsau (comp. p. 86). — The Grünstein (3260'), the N.E. spur of the Watzmann, is a somewhat laborious ascent (4 hrs.). From (1 1/2 hr.) Unterstein (p. 81) a marked path leads to the right, mainly through wood, via (1/4 hr.) the Aus. Hofreit and thence along the Küngerswand to the highest Küngerskopf, whence the summit is reached over the saddle in 2-2 1/2 hrs. (view of the Watzmann, etc.). — The Rossfeld (Bienenköpf, 5040'; guide necessary for novices only) is an attractive ascent (comp. p. 101). From (1 1/2 hr.) Vorderock (p. 81) the route leads via the Ecker-Sattel to the (2 1/2 hrs.) summit. Descent to Hallein or Golling. — Ascent of the Jenners (6150'), from Berchtesgaden via Vorder-brand and the Kruatkaser-Alp in 4 1/2-5 hrs. (guide 5 M); or from Königs-See by the Königsberg-Alpe (p. 81) in 4 hrs., attractive and not difficult. — Ascent of the Hohe Brett (7750'), the W. spur of the Hohe Goll, from Vorderbrand via the Mitterkaser-Alp and through the Brettgabel in 4-5 hrs., fatiguing (guide 7 M); edelweiss abundant. — Göhlstein, or Kohlstein (6015'), a N. spur of the Hohe Goll, via Vorderock (p. 81) and the Untere and Obere Köhl-Alp in 4 hrs. with guide (5 M), an attractive and not difficult expedition (path indicated by red marks). — The Hohe Goll or Göhl (8285') may be ascended from Vorderock (p. 81) by the (3 hrs.) Ecker-Alpe (1660'; inn; better night-quarters at the Ahorn-Alp or Dürrfeichten-Alp, p. 103), then up the Ecker-Sattel (1435') and over the Eckerfirst (1340') and the Göhlleiten in 4 hrs., but should be undertaken only by adepts with good guides (12 M for two days). Comp. pp. 101, 103. Magnificent view. A long and tedious descent leads via the Archenköpfe and the Brettrodel to the Apfelthal and to (4-5 hrs.) Vorderbrand (p. 81); better and shorter via the Brett to the Mitterkaser-Alp (see above). — The Schneibstein (7465'), an excellent point of view, is easily ascended in 2 hrs. from the (3-3 1/2 hrs.) Königsberg-Alpe (p. 84; guide 8 M). — The Kallersberg (7705') is ascended from the Götzenalm (p. 84) via the Regen-Alp and the Bärensteig in 4-5 hrs. (fatiguing; guide 11 M). The descent may be made via the Landlatal to the (4 hrs.) Obersee (p. 81). — The Watzmann, Hundstod, and Steinerne Meer, see pp. 86, 85; Untersberg (Berchtesgadener Hochkron), see p. 100.

The gem of this district is the clear, dark-green **Königs-See (1975'), or Lake of St. Bartholomew, 6 M. long and 1 1/4 M. broad, the most beautiful lake in Germany, vying in grandeur with those of Switzerland and Italy. Some of the surrounding mountains, which rise almost perpendicularly from the water, are 6500' in height above the lake. The new road crosses the Ache near the station by the Adelgunden-Brücke, gradually ascends past the Wemholz (branch-road to Unterstein, see p. 83), and then continues tolerably level as far as (1 1/4 hr.) the lake.
At the Wemholz, 1 M. from the station (see p. 82), another route diverges to the right via the Schwöb-Brücke, and follows the left bank, leading past (1/2 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 't the Hôtel Bahnhof, then follow the left bank of the Königseer Ache for 1/4 hr., cross to the right bank, and continue to skirt the stream, passing the Schwöb-Brücke (see above) and finally the lake-dam to (1 hr.) the village of Königsee.

On the bank of the lake lies the village of Königsee (Zum Königsee, R. 1-3, pens. 4-10 M; Schifffmeister, both on the lake), with a small bath-house.

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 (see below). — A splendid view of the entire lake is obtained from the (3/4 hr.) Rabenwand (2989). The path (red marks) ascends to the right at the Löwenstein, a large boulder, 4 min. to the N. of the landing-stage, and threads its way among rocky debris; farther up it passes above the Villa Beust.

The 'Schifffmeister' Moderegger presides over the rowing-boats and their crews, and regulates their trips. The fares are paid to him on embarking; the rowers 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. 1/2 M). These trips are made in covered boats, holding 20 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 4 1/2, to the Sallet-Alp 6 1/2 M with three rowers (7 pers.) 7 1/2 and 11 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 (1/2 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.).

Lakes Voyage (Map, p. 128). 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-Taurn, and the Funtensee-Taurn, and adjoining them on the right the Schönfeldspitze (8700'). On the E. bank the Königsbach falls over a red cliff (about 2525') into the lake. A little farther on, at the deepest part of the lake (616'), a long, reverberating echo is awakened by a pistol fired in the direction of the Brentenwand (fee). 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. 102). The boat touches at the Kessel, a wooded promontory on the E. bank, whence a good path, leading through the Kesselgraben, ascends to the (10 min.) pretty waterfall of the Kesselbach (bridge-path to the Götzen-Alp, p. 84).

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

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 Eiskapelle, a kind of glacier in a wild gully between the Hachelwand and the Watzmann, 2'755' only above the sea-level, hardly merits a visit (there and back 1 ½-2 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 1/₄ M. in breadth and strewn with moss-covered rocks, with a villa of the Duke of Meiningen, separates the Königs-See from the beautiful *Obersee (2'000'), a lake 1 M. long, enclosed on three sides by lofty precipices of limestone. To the left rises the sheer Kaunerwand; beyond it tower the Teufelshörner (7'855'), from which a brook descends over the Röthswand in several arms from a height of 1'800'. On the E. bank is the Fischunkel-Alp, to which a narrow path (not recommended) leads on the S. bank in 1/₄ hr. Boating prohibited. — A good survey of the imposing Watzmann is obtained in returning.

From the Kessel (p. 53) a bridle-path in long windings ascends to the (3 ½ hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 5 A). Gotzen-Alp (5'500'), opposite St. Bartholomä. It passes the chalets of (1 ½ hrs.) Gotzenthal and (1 hr.) Seeau, and then ascends in zigzags via the Kreuzegg, where we take the path to the right (that to the left leads to the Regen-Alp) and reach (1 hr.) the Gotzen-Alp, with three chalets, occupied in midsummer only (rustic quarters, with 5 beds, in the Springel Hut). Magnificent view of the Uebergosene Alm, Steinerne Meer, Watzmann, Hohe Gill, Untersberg, etc. The view towards the N. is imperfect until we reach the (1 ½ hrs.) Feuerpalten (5'640') 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 3'300' below us. Descent to the (2 hrs.) Kessel, where a boat (previously ordered) should be in waiting; or we may proceed from the (1 ½ hrs.) Gotzenthal-Alp to the right to the (1 ½ hrs.) Königsbach-Alp (3'900'), then cross the Königsbach, and descend to the left, crossing the Hochbahn, to the village of (1 ½ hrs.) Königssee; or continue along the hills by the Königsweg past the Wasserfall-Alp to (1 hrs.) Vorderbrand (p. 81).

From the Gotzen-Alp to the Sallet-Alp, 4-5 hrs., for adepts only (guide from Berchtesgaden 8 A). The path leads past the Wasserkaser chalet to the (1 hr.) Königsstand on the L aa Feld, and in 10 min. more to the crest of the Landthalwand (5'545'); descent to (25 min.) the Landthal-Alp (4'710') and through the Landthal by a narrow, and at places rather steep and giddy path to (2½-3 hrs.) the Fischunkel-Alp (see above) and (½ hr.) the Sallet-Alp. The interest of the route is enhanced by the numerous deer and chamois frequently seen in this royal chasse. — A still more interesting excursion may be made from Berchtesgaden direct via Vorderbrand (p. 81) to the (3 hrs.) Königsbach-Alp; then via the Priesberg and the Hirsclauf (5'520'), to the N.W. of the Gotzentanevn, to the (1 ½ hrs.) Regen-Alp and the (1 ½ hrs.) Landthalwand (see above).

From the Königs-See to Golling (8 hrs.; guide 10 A, not necessary). Footpath (indicated by red marks) by the Königsberg-Alp (5'210'); whence the Jenner may be ascended in 1 hr., comp. p. 82) and (3½-4 hrs.) the Torrenre Joch (5'670'), between the Schneibstein and the Brett; descent to the Upper and Lower Joch-Alp and through the Bläntau-Thal with its numerous waterfalls (steinbocks preserved here), to (4 hrs.) Golling (p. 102).

Excursions in the Steinerne Meer, the wild mountain region to the S. of the Königs-See, are fatiguing (paths partly indicated by red marks, guide unnecessary for adepts in clear weather, see p. 81: to the Funtensee
through the Saugasse 9 M., via Grünsee 10 M., over the Steinerne Meer to Saalfelden 16 M. A path leads from St. Bartholomä on the margin of the lake to the S.W. for about 1/4 hr. and then ascend to the right above the Schranzbach Fall (p. 84) through wood to (1/4 hr.) the Holzstube (3930') and (1 hr.) the Unterlahner-Alp (3335'). We then mount the steep Saugasse in numerous zigzags to (1 1/4 hr.) the deserted Oberlahner-Alp (3620'). Here a path to Trischûbel ascends to the right (p. 86). The path (passing the Gaidkôpfte on the right) now ascends the Himmelsstiegen, and then descends a little to the (1 1/2 hr.) Funtensee-Hütte (5315'; club inn in summer), which lies 5 min. to the W. of the small Funtensee (6230'). — Another path (3 hrs.; provided with railings, wire-ropes, etc., and quite safe for adepts) leads from the Sallet-Alp (p. 84) up the steep Sagerbeckwand, with a fine view of the Königs-See and Obersëe, to (3 1/2 hrs.) the deserted Sagerbeck-Alp (3395'), and mounts across the (1 hr.) Grünsee-Au through the thinly situated Zirbenau to (1 1/2 hr.) the Funtensee-Hütte. To the left, below the Zirbenau, lies the pretty Grünsee (4935'). [The Feld (5335'), an excellent point of view, is easily ascended from the Funtensee Hut in 1/2 hr.; the Viehkoft (1075') in 2 hrs.; also the Funtensee-Tauern (Stuhlwand, 8455'; 3½-4 hrs.,fatiguing but very attractive); the Schönfeldspitze (6700'; 1/2 hrs.; difficult and requiring a steady head) via the Buchauer Scharte; and the Hundstod (6910'; 5-6 hrs.) via the Diesbach-Scharte (easiest ascent, see p. 86).] — Several passes (Buchauer, Ramseder, Weissbach, and Diesbach Scharte) lead from the Funtensee to Saalfelden; the shortest (6 hrs.) and most interesting is the Ramseder Scharte (8395'; 4 hrs. from the Funtensee is the Riemann-Haus, comp. p. 139). The descent to Saalfelden requires a steady head.

From the Fischunkel-Alp (p. 84) rough and fatiguing routes (11-12 hrs.; guide 15 M) cross the Blühnbach-Thörl (6670') or the Mauer-Scharte (7140') to the Blühnbach-Thal and Werfen (p. 128).

To the Ramsau a road leads direct from the Königs-See via Schönau (p. 81) to (4¾ 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 Wimbach-Klamm (p. 86).

From Berchtesgaden to Reichenhall (12 M.), railway via Hallthurn in 1 1/4 hr.; see p. 76. A far preferable route, however, is the road by the Ramsau and the Schwarzbachwacht (20 M.; omn. daily to the Hintersee, see p. 79). We follow the new Reichenhall road, past the Luitpold-Hain and the Theresien-Allée. After 3/4 M. (direction-post) a road descends to the left, crossing the (1 1/3 M.) Gmundbrücke (railway-station, see p. 76) over the Bischofsvieser Ache. At (3 M.) Ilsank (1910'; Hotel, R. 11/2, pens. 4-5 M.; telephone to the Watzmannhaus, see p. 86), a brook descending about 400' works a pump by which the salt-water from the mines is forced up to the Söldenkôpf, 1200 ft. higher, and over the Schwarzbachwacht to Reichenhall, a distance of 20 M. A flight of steps ascends thence to the Söldenkôpf (3110'; simple refreshments in the pump-house) whence a good path with fine views leads along the brine conduit to the (1 1/4 hr.) Zipfelhaut (p. 86) and the (13/4 hr.) Schwarzbachwacht (p. 87). — From Berchtesgaden the best approach to the Söldenkôpf leads via (2 1/2 hrs.) Bouchberg (p. 80). — Route from Ilsank to the Königs-See via the Hebenstreit-Brücke and Schönau, 1½ hr. (see above).

The fine new 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 pictur-
esquely-shaped grey mountains. — On the left (1 1/2 M.) a finger-post indicates the path to the ‘Jagdschloss Wimbach’.

A path crossing the bridge (2050'; Restaurant) to the left, and ascending to the right by the ‘Trinkhalle’, leads to the (1 1/4 hr.)*Wimbach-Klamm. The clear blue water of the brook here forms beautiful falls in its rocky ravine (about 1/3 M. in length), into which the sun shines about noon.

A visit to the upper Wimbach-Thal, at least for 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 traverses the broad mass of debris from which the stream issues, to (1 hr.) the hunting-lodge of Wimbach (3074'; rfrmts.). In 1 1/2 hr. more we reach the Gries-Alp (4340'), and enjoy a full survey of the imposing mountains at the head of the valley (from left to right: the Watzmann, Hundstod, Palfelhorn, Alpehorn, 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 Trischbühl (5183'; no rfrmts.), whence we may ascend the Hirschwiese (6930'; 1 hr.; guide S M), which affords an admirable view of this wild region, including part of the Königs-See. From Trischbühl we proceed via the deserted Sigret-Alp to (2 hrs.) the Oberlahnm Alp (Steinerne Meier, see p. 85). — The Hundstod (5510') may be ascended from Trischbühl through the Hundstod-Grube (3 hrs., fatiguing, steady head necessary; guide from Ramsau 11 M); better ascent from the Funtenseehütte via the Diesbach-Scharte (p. 85).

The ascent of the *Watzmann (8705'); 7 1/2-8 hrs.; guide, superfluous for the two lower peaks, 10 M, to the middle peak 12 M, to all three peaks 20 M; to the Watzmann-Haus. 6 hrs. is not difficult for experts. We ascend from (1 1/4 hr.) Ilsank by the (1 3/4 hr.) Hammerstiel-Lehen (2470'; rfrmts.) to the (1 1/2 hr.) Mittelwasser-Alpe (4570'), 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-Alpe and Köhroint-Alpe in 4 1/2 hrs. Thence a good path ascends in windings to the (40 min.) Falt-Alpe (5310'; abandoned) and the (3/4 hr.) Watzmann-Haus on the Falzkopf (6330'; Inn in summer, kept by the guide Köderbacher sen.). Thence we ascend by a new path over the arête between the Watzmann-Grube and the Watzmann Glacier to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Watzmann-Hocheck (5705'), on which is a shelter-hut. The View embraces the Gross-Glockner, Gross-Venediger, Krimmler Tauern, the vast Bavarian plain, the entire Salzkammergut and district of Berchtesgaden, with the Wimbach-Thal below, and the Königs-See and Obersee to the S. — From the Hocheck a path, partially provided with chains (steady head indispensable), leads along the arête in 1 1/2-3/4 hr. to the top of the Central Peak (5903'; the highest). The Panorama from this point is still more extensive, and besides a magnificent view of the Königs-See, embraces the entire Tauern chain. The ascent of the Southern Peak, or Schönfeldspitze (5900'), from the central peak in 1 1/2 hr., and the descent to the (3 hrs.) Gries-Alp (see above) in the Wimbach-Thal are very difficult.

On the road, 1/2 M. above the finger-post (see above), is the *Inn zur Wimbachklamm (pens. 5 M), and a little beyond it the *Inn zum Hochkalter (R. 1 1/2, pens. 5-7 M). Then (3 1/4 M.) Ramsau (2190'; Oberwirth, well spoken of; Pens. Villa Steinberg).

A pleasant walk (diverging to the right from the road at a guide-post near the Oberwirth) leads hence through wood to (1/2 hr.) the pilgrimage church of Maria-Kunstweg (2495'), thence on to (1 3/4 hr.) the Grosse Linde, whence we ascend to the right to (20 min.) the Zipfelhütte (3270'; Inn), on the salt-water conduit, 1 3/4 hr. from the Schwarzbadwacht and 1 1/4 hr. from the Söldenkopf (p. 85; the path leading straight on up the hill goes to the Todte Mann, p. 82). — Another route leaves the Reichenhall road at a guide-post beyond the point where the Hintersee road diverges, and ascends to the left to (3 1/4 hr.) the Wartstein (2900'), which affords a
splendid view of the Hintersee, the Blauesis Glacier, etc. A little below is the Magdalenen-Kapelle (2889'), a rocky grotto containing an altar. Descend to the Hintersee, 1/4 hr. — The Mordau (3903'), a pretty mountain valley at the foot of the Latten-Gebirge, may be ascended from the Taubensee or the Schwarzbachwacht in 1 1/4 hr.; it commands a charming view of the Hintersee, Hochkalter, the Reiter-Alp, etc. — An attractive footpath leads along the right bank of the Ache from Ramsau to the Hintersee (see below), crossing the boggy 'Gletscherquellen' by means of long narrow bridges with railing on one side only (slippery in wet weather). Before reaching the Hintersee we join the new road.

Beyond Ramsau (3 3/4 M.) the road divides; the branch to the Hintersee and Ober-Weissbach (see below) leading to the left. The Road to Reichenhull ascends straight on (right), past the small Taubensee (2845') and through beautiful pine-woods, to the (2 1/4 M.) Schwarzbachwacht (2910'), a pump-house on the summit of the pass, beyond which the Brine Conduit (p. 85) runs parallel with the road (1 1/4 M. farther on is the small Inn zur Schwarzbachwacht). The road then descends into the deep wooded valley between the Reiter-Alpe on the left and the Latten-Gebirge on the right, and (3 M.) crosses the Schwarzbach. At the (1 M.) Jettenberg pump-house (1795'; rmts.), at the foot of the imposing Alpenhorn, another bridge crosses the Schwarzbach, which forms a fine cascade (Staubfall) here and falls into the Saalach immediately below. (A footpath, diverging to the left before the bridge, leads under the latter to the fall.) To the left diverges the new road to Schmutzleut (p. 208). Our road skirts the right bank of the Saalach, passing opposite Frornau, to (4 1/2 M.) Reichenhull (p. 72).

The Road to the Hintersee and Ober-Weissbach crosses the Ache by the Marxen-Brücke 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 (2 1/4 M.) Hintersee-Klausen reaches the Hintersee (2580'; ferry to the Wartstein Inn, 10 pf.; shout), which is 3 1/4 M. in length. About 1/2 M. farther on, 1/4 M. from the upper end of the lake, are the forester's house of Hintersee (2605') and the Bavarian custom-house. Opposite is *Auinger's Inn (pens. 4-4 1/2 M.). The old road which skirts the W. bank of the lake here joins the new road on the right; on the former, 3 1/4 M. to the N., are the *Pens. Villa Gemsboek and the *Höt.-Pens. Wartstein (R. 1-2, pens. 4 1/2-5 el), two inns. The best view of the lake is obtained from the neighbouring St. Antoni Chapel; to the S. rises the Hochkalter, to the E. the Hohe Göll.

Excursions from the Hintersee (guide, Jac. Gruber). A visit to the Blauesis, between the Hochkalter and Steinberg, the northernmost glacier in the German Alps, is fatiguing but very interesting: to the Eisboden (8280') at the foot of the glacier 3/2-4 hrs. (guide 7 el); chamois are sometimes seen on this route. — Edelweisslahnernkopf (6405'), 4 hrs. (guide 6 el), fatiguing. — The Stadelhorn (Grosse Mühlturzehorn, 7400'; admirable view of the Tauern) may be climbed by adepts in 5 hrs. via the Hatsgrube and the Wagenwitschelkar (guide 8 el). — Hochkalter (8550'), through the Ofenthal in 5-6 hrs. (guide 15 el), difficult, for experts only. The ascent via
the Blaues (guide 20 fl.) is very difficult and sometimes impossible. The ascent from the Wimbach-Thal via the Blaues-Scharte is still more difficult and is forbidden to the guides.

Those who desire to proceed to Reichenhall from the Hintersee take the road to the left at the N. end of the lake, skirting the W. side of the Wartstein (ascended in 25 min.; see p. 86), turn to the left again 10 min. farther on, and in 1/2 hr. reach the Reichenhall road below the Taubensee (see above).

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

The *Kammerlinghorn (8045'), ascended from the Hirschbühel in 3 1/2-4 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 1/2 hr.) top of the Hochkammerlinghorn. — The Hocheisspitze (3260), difficult, is ascended in 4 hrs. from the Hirschbühel via the Millerreis-Alp and the Hocheis-Alp; the ascent from the Kammerlinghorn should be attempted by experts only (1 hr.). — To the W. of the Hirschbühel a path (with red marks) crosses the Kleine or Loferer Hirschbühel (4100'), which affords a very fine view, to Wildenthal and (1 3/4 hr.) St. Martin on the Lofer road (p. 206).

The road ascends a few hundred paces farther to its highest point (3870'), and then rapidly descends into the Saalach-Thal (the marked footpath, 5 min. below the pass, saves 1/4 hr.). Before us rise the imposing Leoganger Steinberge. About 2 1/4 M. from the Hirschbühel, near a saw-mill, a fingerpost indicates the way to the *Seisenberg-Klamm, a profound and very narrow gorge, hollowed out by the action of the Weissbach, which dashes over huge blocks of rock below. At the (25 min.) Binder-Mühle, at the lower end of the ravine, we reach the Saalach-Thal; a road leads hence to (1 1/2 M.) Ober-Weissbach (2150'; *Auvoigt, R. 60 kr. - 1 fl.), where we rejoin the road from the Hirschbühel (to the left). 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, a large cavern with an imposing entrance, which, owing to the surface water, is accessible in frosty weather only. — About 6 M. to the N. (carr. in 1 1/4 hr.), reached by a pleasant and well-shaded road, is the interesting Vorderkaser-Klamm (p. 206).

The road to Saalfelden (one-horse carr. from Frohnwies 4, two-horse 6-7 fl.; omnibus twice daily in summer in 2 hrs., 1 fl.) traverses a defile (Hohtwege), 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 (3 1/2 hrs.) Passauer-Hütte (p. 136). The valley then expands, and the Tauern chain is seen towards the S. (The Brandlbauer is the only point in the Pinzgau valley from which the Gross-Glockner is visible.)

9 1/2 M. Saalfelden, on the Salzburg and Tyrol Railway, see p. 134. The diligence halts at the Neue Post, whence an omnibus plies to the station.
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35. From Lienz to Heiligenblut


19. Salzburg and Environs.

The State Railway Station is on the N. side of the town (Pl. D, 1) about a mile from the Stadtbrücke (Steam Tramway, see p. 92). There are separate waiting-rooms (restaurant in each) for the trains to Austria (Vienna, Innsbruck) and for those to Bavaria (Rosenheim-Munich). German money is accepted for tickets to stations in Germany. The town-office of the Austrian state-railway is at the Elektrizitäts-Hotel (see below). — The Salzhammertgut Station (p. 108) faces the state-railway station.

Hotels (often full in summer; rooms should be engaged in advance).

- HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE (Pl. D, 1), at the station, with lift and a large garden, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 30-3 fl. 80, B. 70 kr.; "HÔTEL D'AUTRICHE (Pl. a; D, 3), Schwarz-Str., R., L., & A. 1½-2½ fl., B. 60 kr.; "HÔTEL NEALBOCK (Pl. b; D, 1), near the station, R. 1½-2 fl., L. & A. 50, B. 60 kr., pens. from 4 fl.; "ELEKTRIZITÀTS-HÔTEL (Pl. e; D, 3), Makart-Platz, R. & L. 1½-2 fl.; "PITTE (Pl. 1; D, 2), Westbahn-Str., R., L. & A. 1½-2 fl.; "HÔTEL & RESTAURANT MIRABEL (Pl. m; D, 3), near the theatre and the Mirabell-Garden; "HÔTEL STADT WIEN, Franz-Josef-Str. 7. — In the town, on the left bank: "GOLDNES SCHIFF (Pl. d; E, 4), Residenz-Platz, R., L. & A. 1½-2½ fl.; "GOLDENE KRONEN (Pl. f; D, 4), Goldner Hirsche (Pl. j; D, 4), MÖDLHAMSER (Pl. n; D, 4), GOLDNES HORN (Pl. o; D, 4), STERNBRÄU (Pl. p; D, 4), all in the Getreidegasse; ZUR HÖLLE (Pl. r; E, 4), Judengasse; STIEGLBRÄU (Pl. z;
II. Route 19.

C. 3), Gstättengasse. R. from 50 kr. — On the right bank: *Zum Stein (Pl. u; D, E, 3), on the Salzach. R. & L. 1 1/2 fl., B. 45 kr.; *Gäblerbräu (Pl. 1; D, 3), R. 80 kr.-1 1/2 fl., Traube (Pl. k; D, 3), *Römischer Kaiser (Pl. s; D, 3), Tiger (Pl. t; E, 3), Schlambrau (Pl. u; D, 3), Schwarzes Rössl (Pl. v; D, 3), near the Stadtbrücke, moderate; Bergerbrau (Pl. w; D, 3), Linzergasse 17, Zum Roten Krebs (Pl. x; D, 2), Mirabell-Platz, both well spoken of; *Zum Wolf-Dietrich (Pl. y; E, 2), Wolf-Dietrich-Str. 16, R. 80 kr.-l fl.; Pachler (Zur Neuen Stadt), Haydnsgasse 4, near the station, inexpensive; Steinlechner, Aigner-Str., 1 1/2 M. from the station (tramway), R. 70 kr.-1 fl. 20 kr.; Stadt Innsbruck, near the station, R., L., & A. 80 kr.-1 fl. 10 kr., well spoken of; Schwarzbach, next the Nellböck, with garden. — Pension Jung, near the station; Koller's Hôtel Garni (see below), Dreifaltigkeitsgasse, R. 80 kr.-1 fl. 10 kr.

Cafés. Tomaselli, Ludwig-Victor-Platz; Lobmayr, Universitäts-Platz. On the right bank: Café Corso, Gisela-Quay (p. 97); Café Bazar, Café Central, Schwarz-Str.; Koller, Linzergasse (also rooms, see above); National, Westbahn-Strasse. — Confectioner. Fürst, Ludwig-Victor-Platz.

Restaurants. Curhaus (p. 97); concerts five or six times weekly in summer; Pitter's, see p. 91; Café-Rest. Mirabell, Schwarz-Str., with fine hall and garden (evening-concerts); Railway Restaurant. — Wine in St. Peter's Stiftskeller (Pl. D, 4; p. 94); at Geisler's, Dreifaltigkeitsgasse 18; at Meitner's, and Keller's, in the Getreidegasse; at the Tiger, Mohren, etc.; Bodega (Spanish wines), on the Gisela-Quay. — Beer at the Sternbräu-Garten. Getreidegasse; Stieglkeller, Gstättengasse 8, with view; Schanzlkrüller, outside the Kajetaner-Thor, with view; Mödlhammers, outside the Klausen-Thor, also with view; Bräustüber, at Mülln (quaint rooms; not open till 3 p.m.).

Baths. Curhaus (p. 97), with baths of every kind. Städtisches Volllbad, in the Brodhäusel-Au, beside the Carolinen-Brücke (p. 97). Wasserheit-Anstalt Porsch (p. 96, 92), with swimming-bath, restaurant, etc. Swimming Baths, near Schloss Leopoldskron, 1/4 M. to the S.W. (p. 99; omnibus from the Stadt-Platz at 9.30 and 11.30 a.m., 3.15 and 7 p.m., 15 kr.). Mud, Pine-Cone, and Peat baths at the Ludwigbad and the Marienbad, 1/4 M. from the town (omnibus from the Goldene Horn), at Bad Kreuzbrückl, 7/4 M. to the S.W., near Leopoldskron (omnibus from the Collegien-Platz at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.) and at the Schallmoos Moorbad, beside the Linzer-Thor.

Cabs. From the station into the town, with luggage, 60 kr. or (two horses) 1 fl.; at night, 50 kr. or 1 fl. 60 kr. By time: half-a-day 3 fl. 40 kr. or 5 fl.; whole day 6 or 9 fl. — To Berchtesgaden, see p. 76. — Excursions to Aigen, Hellbrunn, or Klesheim, and back 1 fl. 30 kr. or 2 fl.; to Glaneck and back 1/2 or 2 1/2 fl.; to Maria-Plain, 1 fl. 70, or 2 fl. 80 kr.; to Porsch, from the town 1 or 1 1/2 fl. 40 or 2 fl. 50 kr., with luggage, 20 kr. extra. Waiting, first 1/4 hr., 30 kr. for one-horse, 40 kr. for two-horse cabs, 20 or 30 kr. each 1/4 hr. extra. — Tolls and fees included in all cases.

Steam Tramway (Lokalbahn) from the railway-station through the town hourly to (58 min.) St. Leonhard (p. 77) via (11 min.) Bazar (in the centre of the town), (21 min.) Nonnthal, and (42 min.) Hellbrunn. The stations within the town are: Fünfhau, Curhaus, Bazar, Innere Stein, and Aeusseres Stein (branch to Porsch, p. 98), beyond which the line crosses the Carolinen-Brücke to (3 M.) Innere Nonnthal. The next part of the line affords a succession of pretty views. Stations: Aeusseres Nonnthal (Leopoldskron, p. 99), Cemetery, Klein-Gmain, Morzg, (3 M.) Hellbrunn (p. 99), Anif (p. 99), Grödig (p. 77), and (8 M.) St. Leonhard (p. 77). Return-tickets are valid only on day of issue. To the N. of the station the tramway is continued to (10 1/2 M.) Oberndorf and (15 1/2 M. in 1 1/4 hr.) Lamprechtshausen.

Horse Tramway from the station to Nonnthal, every 1/4 hr., via the Stadt-Brücke, Residenz-Platz, and Kapitel-Platz. — Cable Tramway to the fortress, see p. 95. — Lift to the Mönchsberg, see p. 66.

'Dienstmann' (commissionnaire), to carry luggage not exceeding 22 lbs. in weight to the station, 20 kr., between 22 and 110 lbs., 40 kr. — Town
Cathedral. SALZBURG. II. Route 19. 93


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

Art Exhibition in summer at the Künstlerhaus (p. 96). — Permanent Exhibition of Industrial art in the Mirabell-Schloss (p. 97).


English Church Service in the German Protestant Church 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. The town (27,600 inhab.; 500 Prot.) is now the seat of an archbishop and of the government and law-courts of the district. Few German towns can compare with Salzburg for beauty of situation. The town lies on both banks of the Salzach, bounded by the abrupt castle-hill and the Mönchsberg on the left bank, and by the Capuzinerberg on the right bank. Owing to frequent fires and to the building-activity of Archbishop Wolf-Dietrich and other rulers, few mediaeval buildings have been left; most of the principal edifices date from the 17th and 18th centuries. The shady promenades on the broad quays afford charming walks on both banks of the Salzach, from the railway-embankment to the Carolinen-Brücke; on the right bank are the Elisabeth-Quay and Gisela-Quay; on the left, the Franz-Josef-Quay and the Rudolf-Quay. On the right bank, near the railway-station, a new and handsome quarter has sprung up since the demolition of the fortifications.

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 ft. in height, executed in 1664 by Ant. Dario. Each of the hippopotami and figures of Atlas is hewn out of a single block of marble. At the summit a Triton spouts water out of a horn. On the W. side of the Platz rises the spacious Residenz-Schloss, or Palace, erected in 1592-1724, and now partly occupied by the Grand-Duke of Tuscany. Opposite to it is the Neugebäude, including the Government Buildings, Law Courts (Pl. 34), and Post and Telegraph offices (Pl. 32), with a small tower containing a set of chimes, which play at 7, 11, and 6 o’clock (names of the tunes on a tablet on the Palace). On the S. side is the *Cathedral, erected in 1614-28 by Santino Solari in the late-Renaissance style, with florid stucco ornamentation. A chapel to the left of the entrance contains a Romanesque *Font in bronze, dating from 1321; while the chapels of the aisles have pictures representing the ascent to Calvary, and ceiling-paintings by Glötze. The interesting treasury is shown on application in the
sacristy in the right transept. In the Dom-Platz rises a Column of the Virgin, in lead, by Hagenauer (1772).

*Mozart’s Statue* (Pl. 28), in bronze, by Schwanthaler, erected in 1842, adorns the Mozart-Platz (to the E.). The house in which the great composer was born (b. 1756, d. 1791), No. 9 Getreidegasse (Pl. 27), contains the interesting Mozart Museum on the third floor (MSS., portraits, piano, etc.; open in summer daily 8-7, Sun. 10-12; in winter daily 3-5; adm. 50 kr.). — *Mozart’s House* (Pl. 29; D, 3) is in the Makart-Platz (p. 97).

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

Nearly opposite, in the S.W. corner of the Platz, is the entrance to the *Burial Ground of St. Peter* (Pl. 24), the oldest in Salzburg. The vaults hewn in the rock and the Chapels of St. Maximus and St. Gertrude attached, are interesting. The chapel of Maximus, the oldest Christian shrine in Salzburg, occupies the spot whence St. Maximus and his companions were, according to the legend, cast down by the Heruli in 477. The late-Gothic *Church of St. Margaret* (Pl. 16) in the burial-ground, erected in 1483, restored in 1864, contains tombstones of the 15th century. In the St. Veits-Kapelle is the tomb of Abbot Staupitz (d. 1524), the friend of Luther. The Church of St. Peter (Pl. 18), a Romanesque edifice of 1131, badly restored in 1754, 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 tombstone of St. Rupert (d. 748). — The Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter (Pl. 6) contains a library of 40,000 vols., with a collection of incunabula and ancient MSS., a very interesting treasury, and extensive archives (Visitors admitted, generally at 1 p.m., by permission obtained at the gate, to the left of the church-door). — At the N. entrance to the burial-ground is the Stiftskeller (p. 92; good wine).

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

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

On the N. side of the barracks, in the Sigmunds-Platz, is a
horse-trough (Pl. 31) with a group of horse-tamers by Mandl (1670). Thence to the W. runs the *Neuthor, a tunnel 150 yds. long, hewn in 1766-67 through the conglomerate rock (breccia) of the Mönchsberg, leading out of the town. Beyond it rises a statue of St. Sigismund, by Hayenauer, in memory of Archb. Sigismund, the constructor of the tunnel, a medallion of whom has been placed at the end of the tunnel next the town. There is a small stalactite cavern about 200 yds. to the left of the Mönchsberg entrance. — In the Universitäts-Platz rises the Collegiumkirche (Pl. 22; D, 4), a handsome rococo edifice with a lofty dome, built in 1696-1707 from plans by Fischer von Erlach.

On the Franz-Josef-Quay is the extensive and valuable *Museum Carolino-Augusteum (Pl. D, 3; adm. 50 kr., on Sun. 30 kr.; daily in summer, 8-1 and 2-6, Sun. and Thurs. in winter, 1-4; good light necessary).

Ground Floor. In the Vestibule are a handsome bronze fountain of the 17th cent. and the arms of several archbishops in stone. The Lapidarium contains Roman mosaic floors; milestones, monuments, etc. — First Floor. In the Hall of Industry are works of the art-handicrafts and a Guild Room, with master-works. Music Room, with a fine collection of musical instruments of the last three centuries. Hall of Antiquities, with prehistoric and Roman bronzes, etc. Weapon Saloon: weapons of the last three centuries. Medieval Kitchen; Study; State Room of the time of the Thirty Years' War; Hunting Room; Women's Apartment, with bay-windows and old paintings on glass; Dining Room; Romanesque Chapel and Sacristy, fitted up in the Gothic style; Gothic Hall; Rococo Room; Renaissance Hall. — Second Floor. Library, with more than 50,000 volumes. Collection of Documents, Seals and Coins. The Picture Saloon, with original paneling from the chateau of Goldegg (1000), contains a fine Relief-Map of Salzburg and the Salzkammergut. The collection of natural history is now in the chateau of Mirabell (p. 97).

The houses of the adjacent Gstättengasse (Pl. C, 3; elevator to the Mönchsberg, see p. 96) cling to the side of the Mönchsberg like swallows' nests, with rooms and cellars hewn in the conglomerate rock. The Klausenthur 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; 1 kr.).

Above the town, on the S.E. point of the Mönchsberg, rises the fortress of *Hohen-Salzburg (1780), now reached in 3 min. by a Cable Railway, starting in the Festungsgasse, close to St. Peter's Cemetery (Pl. E, 4; fare 30, up and down 40, including admission to the fortress and the view-tower 60 kr.). The railway is 200 yds. long and ascends at a gradient of 58:100. Halfway up is the station Mönchshöhe, adjoining the restaurant Zur Katz (approach to the Mönchsberg, see p. 96). Farther on the train penetrates the wall of the fortress by a tunnel 25 yds. long and reaches the upper station in the Hasengraben (Restaurant, with fine view). The Viewtower (82' high; platform 560' above the town) commands a splendid *Panorama, including (from left to the right) the Gaisberg, Schwarzenberg, Tennen-Gebirge, Pass Lueg (above Schloss Hellbrunn), Hohe
Göll, the Steinerne Meer (in the background), the sombre Untersberg (above Schloss Leopoldskron), the Latten-Gebirge, Müllnerhorn, Ristfeichthorn, Sonntagshorn, Hochstaufen, and the château of Klessheim (on the plain). In the W. foreground rises the Mönchsberg, beyond which is the wooded Reinberg (Öfenlochberg), with its breccia quarries. To the N.W. extends the plain of Bavaria. To the N. is Maria-Plain, with the village of Bergheim below, on the Salzach. On the N.E. the Gaisberg is adjoined by the Kapuzinerberg, at the base of which, on the Salzach, lies the town. — The fortress, now used as barracks, was founded in 1077 under Archbp. Gebhard and extended at different periods; the greater part of the present imposing pile dates from 1496-1519. The Church of St. George in the castle-yard, erected in 1502, contains statues of the Twelve Apostles in red marble. On the exterior is a relief, representing 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 1½ M. in length, bounding the town on the W., affords charming walks with beautiful views. An electric Elevator (200'; fare 20 kr., down 10 kr., up and down 25 kr.) ascends every 10 min. from Gstätten-gasse 13 (Pl. C, 3) to the top of the plateau (*Restaurant, with frequent concerts). The Belvedere (10 kr.), 360' above the Salzach, commands a splendid panorama, more picturesque, though less extensive, than that from the fortress. The view of the town, overhung by the fortress, is especially attractive. — Forest-paths lead hence to the S. to the Bürgerwehrsöll (Restaurant), to the W. to the *Restaurant St. Hubertus, below the St. Johann-Schlösschen (now the Villa Paschkoff), with view-terrace, and to other points.

The easiest approach to the Mönchsberg leads from the station Mönchsberg, on the wire-rope railway (p. 95), through an archway under the Restaurant Katz (fine view, see p. 95) and past the Ludwigs-Fernsicht and the Villa Freyburg. — The most direct footpath from the town to the Mönchsberg is by a flight of 283 steps near the Summer Riding School (p. 94); another leads from the suburb of Mülln, past the Augustine Church (Pl. 5; C, 2) and through the Monica Gate; a third from the suburb of Nonnthal (Zum Rothen Hahn) through the Scharten-Thor (Pl. D, 5).

The E. spur of the hill, below the fortress, is the Nonnberg (Pl. E, F, 4), so called from a Benedictine nunnery situated here. The Gothic Convent Church (founded 1009, restored in the 15th cent.) possesses a fine winged altar-piece 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 Carolinen-Brücke, on the bank of the Salzach, is the Künstlerhaus (Pl. F, 4), an institution for exhibitions of art (p. 93).

To the S.W. of the suburb of Nonnthal 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 *Stadtbrücke*, 300 ft. long and 36 ft. broad. In the 'Platzl', near the bridge, on the right bank of the Salzach, is the *House of Paracelsus* (Pl. 30; D, 3), indicated by his effigy.

The monument of this celebrated physician and empiric (d. 1541), erected in 1752 over the original tombstone, is in the vestibule of the church which adjoins the *Cemetery of St. Sebastian* (Pl. 25) at the end of the Linzergasse. The inscription describes him as the *insignis medicinae doctor, qui diva tilla vulnera lepra podagrum hydroposim ataque insanabiltit corporis contagia mirifica arte sustulit*. To the left of the path leading to the *Chapel* in the centre of the cemetery (erected 1597, recently restored; walls in mosaic by Castello), is the grave of Mozart's Widow (d. 1842).

In the Makart-Platz, near the house of Paracelsus, is the new Theatre (Pl. 36; D, 3), a handsome Rococo building by Fellner & Hellmer (1893), opposite which is Mozart's House (Pl. 29; p. 94). 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 the natural history section of the Museum (p. 95; adm. daily 9-12 and 2-6), including a geological-mineralogical collection of 20,000 specimens), the prehistoric discoveries from Reichenhall, a collection of costumes, the Schwarz geological collection, and also a permanent industrial exhibition (p. 93). Behind the Schloss lies the *Mirabell Garden* (also entered from the Makart-Platz), laid out in the old French fashion, with fountains, marble statues, and an aviary. It is connected with the Cur-Garten by the handsome new *Mirabell Steps*.

Adjoining Schloss Mirabell on the N. is the well-kept *Cur-Garten*, containing a *Curhaus* and *Bath-House* (Restaurant; concerts, see p. 92). A building in the park contains *Sattler's Cosmorama* and *Panorama of Salzburg* (adm. 20 kr.). — To the W., on the Elisabeth-Quay, is the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 14), a Romanesque edifice by Götz (1867). — The garden of the *Villa Schwarz*, at *Itzling* (p. 108), 1¼ M. to the N. of the railway-station, contains an excellent bronze statue of Schiller, by Meixner.

The right bank of the Salzach, between the Stadtbücke (see above) and the Carolinen-Brücke, is occupied by the *Gisela-Quay*, with its villas. Here also are the *Café Corso*, with frescoes and view of the fortress, and the new *Franz-Josef Park*, in the *Brodhäusel-Au* (Pl. G, 4), the 'Prater' of Salzburg.

In the Linzergasse on the right bank, about 200 paces from the Stadtbücke, opposite the Gablerbräu Inn, and recognisable by its large stone portal (r.), is the entrance to the *Capuzinerberg* (2130'). The *Capuchin Monastery* (Pl. 11) is reached in 8-10 min. by a 'Route de Calvaire', with 225 steps, or by the *Capuzinerstiege* (Steingasse 9; also with steps). At the top visitors ring at the gate (1 kr.) and enter the park. On the left stands the *Mozart-Häschen*, brought from Baedeker's Eastern Alps. 9th Edit.
Vienna to its present site, in which Mozart completed his ‘Zauber-
flöte’ in 1791 (adm. 10 kr.). In front is a bronze bust of Mozart by
E. Helmer. We ascend hence through the wood by about 500 steps
more. After 10 min. a finger-post on the left indicates the way
to the ‘Aussicht nach Bayern’, whence we survey the new town on
the right bank and the railway-station in the foreground, to the right
Maria-Plain, to the left Mülln, in the centre the Salzach stretching
far into the plains of Bavaria. About 2 min. farther on, another
direction-post shows the way (diverging from the straight path to the
restaurant) to the (5 min.) ‘Stadt-Aussicht’ (1985’), the finest point
on the Capuzinerberg (pavilion): admirable *View of the town and
fortress, the Hochstaufen, Sonntagshorn, Latten-Gebirge, Unters-
berg, Schönfeldspitze, Hohe Göll, Pass Lueg, and Tennen-Gebirge.
In 5 min. more we reach the Francisci-Schlössl (or Kapuziner
Schlössl), 780 ft. above the Salzach, and commanding a very ex-
tensive prospect (Restaurant). A shady path (pretty views) leads
hence down the hill on the side farthest from the town, which we
regain through the Linzergasse.

Aigen, a château and park of Prince Schwarzenberg, at the foot
of the Gaisberg, 3\(\frac{3}{4}\) M. to the S.E. of Salzburg, merits a visit (rail-
way-station, see p. 101). At the entrance to the grounds (3\(\frac{3}{4}\) M. from
the station) is the *Park Hotel & Restaurant (R. & A. 60 kr.-1 fl.,
pens. 2\(\frac{1}{2}-3\frac{1}{2}\) fl.), with a shady terrace. Those who are pressed for
time may obtain a guide here (30 kr.). The Kanzel is the finest point.

An easy bridle-path leads from Aigen to the (1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr.) Zistel-Alp
(p. 99), passing through the park, and then, by the waterfall, to the left,
through the woods, to the Steinwandner 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 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) hr. above Aigen is Count Platz’s château of St. Jakob am
Thurn (1700), an excellent point of view (1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr. from sta[t. Elsbe-
then, p. 101). 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 moun-
tains and the plain of the Salzach, most picturesquely grouped. The Ten-
nen-Gebirge, the Hohe Göll, Watzmann, Hochkalter, Untersberg, and Hoch-
staufen are especially conspicuous. In the background lies Salzburg.

The *Gaisberg (4220’) is the finest point of view near Salzburg
(2\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs. on foot). A Zahnradbahn, or rack-and-pinion railway;
ascends to the summit from Parsch (1410’), reached by railway
(p. 101) in 6 min., or by the steam-tramway in 22 min. (p. 92;
8 trains daily, stopping at the Bazar, Aeussere Stein, and Aigener-
Str.; from Aeussere Stein to Parsch, 8 min.), or by 20 min. walk
from the Carolinen-Brücke (Pl. F, 4) via the Aigen and Gaisberg
road (cabs, see p. 92). The Hotel-Restaurant Gaisbergbahn and Dr.
Breyer’s *Hydropathic Establishment (Wasserheil-Anstalt, p. 92) ad-
join the station at Parsch. The ascent or descent of the railway,
which is 23\(\frac{3}{4}\) M. in length, with a maximum gradient of 25:100,
takes about 3\(\frac{1}{4}\) hr. (fares, up 2 fl. 4 kr., return-ticket 3 fl. 6 kr, return-
ticket from Salzburg station 3 fl. 66 kr., less for members of Alpine
Clubs). The line ascends on the S.W. side of the hill, passing the
station of Judenberg-Alp (2405’), to (13/4 M.) the Zistel-Alp (3270’; Restaurant), and then mounts in a wide curve towards the E., through cuttings in the rock, to the upper terminus (4490’). A little to the W. of the terminal station is the Hôtel Gaisbergspitze (R. 1½-2 fl.). 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 the best route (with red way-marks; shade in the morning) leads from Parsch (p. 98) to (10 min.) the Apothekehrîfe, 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 (1½ hr.) summit. [A marked path leads from Gersberg to the Judenberg-Alpe in 40 min., and one from Gersberg to Guggenthal in ½ hr.] — From Parsch to the Zistel-Alp (see above), on foot, 1½ hr.; thence to the top, 1 hr. Route from Aigen to the Zistel-Alp, see p. 98.

The Nockstein (3410’) a rocky eminence on the N. side of the Gaisberg, also repays a visit (2½ hrs.; marked path, guide unnecessary). We follow the Ischl road, past the Capusinerberg, to (3½ M.) Guggenthal (see p. 110), whence the Lamborg-Stieg, diverging to the right immediately behind the brewery, ascends in easy windings to the (5/4 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 (steam-tramway, see p. 92), with gardens and fountains in the style of the 17th and 18th cent., was built by Archbp. Marcus Sitticus in 1613 and is adorned with frescoes by Mascagni and others (1615). The fountains play on Sun. afternoons gratis (fee on other days 50 kr., for a party 20 kr. each). There are also a Mechanical Theatre (fee) and a *Restaurant. From the garden an iron gate (fee for opening it) leads into the Park. Ascending the wooded hill to the right, we pass the Monats-Schlösschen (so called because built in a single month) and arrive at (15 min.) the Stadt-Aussicht, commanding a fine view of Salzburg. Thence through wood to (10 min.) the Watzmann-Aussicht on the other side of the hill, from which the Watzmann is seen to great advantage. On our way back we descend to the right, after 5 min., to the ‘Steinerne Theater’, hewn in the rock, where pastorals and operas used to be performed before the archbishops. We then return by the drive, skirting the hill to the left. — About 1½ M. to the S. of Hellbrunn, on the road to Hallein, is the Gothic château of Anif (Count Arco-Steppberg), with a fine park (steam-tramway, see p. 92). — From Hellbrunn to Aigen (p. 98) is a walk of about 3/4 hr. (steam-tramway, see p. 92).

To the S.W. of Salzburg (1½ M.) is the château of Leopoldskron, with a fish-pond and Swimming-Bath (p. 92; 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 Gneanck, are a group of 200 houses inhabited by peat-cutters, and the ‘Moos-Bäder’ or peat-baths (omnibus, see p. 92). The Ludwigbad is 3/4 M. from Leopoldskron, and the Marienbad 1½ M.

Fürstenbrunnen and Marble Quarries. From the station Grötzing (p. 77; steam-tramway in 3/4 hr.) a path (marked) leads at the foot of the Untersberg, past the (2 M.) Rosittenwirth, 1/2 M. to the S. of the old castle of
Glanec, and to the (1½ M.) Kugelmühle Inn. Thence ascending by the falls of the Glan it leads to (6 M.) the source of the stream, called the *Fürstenbrunnen (1900), the excellent water of which (42° Fahr.) is now conducted to Salzburg. Immediately below are several bullet-mills. In the vicinity are the Quarries which yield the beautiful Untersberg marble (Restaurant zur Schönenn Aussicht).

To the N. (3½ M.), on the right bank of the Salzach, rises the conspicuous and handsome 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.

The Untersberg, the most conspicuous mountain in the environs of Salzburg, culminates in the Geiereck (5840'), the Salzburger Hochthron (6070'), and the Berchtesgadener Hochthron (6480'). The paths have been improved by the German Alpine Club, and indicated by red marks, so that experienced mountaineers may dispense with a guide in good weather (see p. 99; Jos. Ebner, at Fürstenbrunn, and Jos. Kübel, at the Untersberg-Haus are recommended). — For the Geiereck and Salzburger Hochthron (5½-6½ hrs.) a path leads from Grödig (p. 77) to the W. to the (1½ hr.) Rositten Alp (p. 99), then to the S. through the prettily wooded Rositten-Thatl to (1 hr.) the Lower Rositten-Alp (2655'; Rfm.), which we may also reach from Grödig by a steep path over the Grödiger Thörl (3100'; 1½ hr.). We then ascend to (1½ hr.) the Upper Rositten-Alp (3220'; Rfm.). A few minutes farther on is a finger-post pointing to the left to the (¾ hr.) Schellenberger-Sattel (4700'), whence we may descend (guide essential) to the left, via the Drachenloch and the Kienberg-Alp, to the Berchtesgadener 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 (1½ hr.) *Kolowrats-Hölle (4500'), 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 (Nicht den Gamslöchern und Geiereck) we reach (5 min.) a third finger-post indicating the position of the (Gamslöcher), a curious series of grottoes (fine view from two openings in the largest, the 'Halle'), which lie a few paces from the path. We now ascend to the right by the Dopplersteig, boldly hewn in the rocks of the Geiereck (345 yds. long; provided with a railing and free from danger), to the (1½ hr. from the Upper Rositten-Alp) Untersberg-Haus (5410'; Inn, open in winter also), situated on the plateau of the Unters, whence the Geiereck (5910'; wooden cross at the top) may be reached in ½ hr. The route hence to the (50 min.) Salzburger Hochthron (6070'), the finest point of view, leads mostly over grass, and passes the Jungfern-Brunnen. — Another path to the top of the Geiereck leads from the Rosittenwirth (see above) to the S.W. through wood to (1½ hr.) the Firmian-Alp (3325'); then up the Steinerne Steige and past the Schafleck, to the (2½ hrs.) Untersberg-Haus. — An interesting descent from the Salzburger Hochthron leads via the (1½ hr.) Schweigmüller-Alpe (4895), then to the left under the Sausende wand to the (1½ hr.) Veilbruch quarry and to (1 hr.) Glanec (see above). [About ½ hr. after leaving the summit this route passes within 5 min. (to the right) of the Biskeller, a large cave with ice- formations.] — The Berchtesgadener Hochthron (6480') is best ascended from the W. side (Bischofswiesen or Hallthurm, p. 76) by the Zehn-Kaser-Alp (4975') and the Goldbrünntl (6085') in 4½-5 hrs.; or from Gern (p. 80; way indicated by red marks, but guide advisable, S. M.) via Hintergern, then round the upper end of the Almbachtal to the ridge to the N. of the Leiterl (5800'), and thence to the (4-5 hrs.) summit. An interesting degression may be made via the Goldbrünntl (see above). The route from the Salzburger Hochthron to the Berchtesgadener Hochthron by the Mittag-Scharfe takes about 3½ hrs., and is very trying.

From Salzburg to Berchtesgaden (**Königs-See), see p. 76.
20. From Salzburg to Hallein and Golling.

**Comp. Map, p. 72.**

18 M. **RAILWAY** (comp. R. 27) to (11 M.) Hallein in 22-41 min.; to (18 M.) Golling in 57 min.-1 hr.

The train describes a wide curve round the Capuzinerberg (p. 97). To the left lies the handsome château of Neuhau, belonging to Count Thun. 3 M. **Parsch** (*Gaisselberg Railway*, see p. 98); 384 M. **Aigen** (p. 98). 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. 99). 634 M. **Elsbethen**, with a château, a monastery, and the school of Goldenstein. [St. Jakob am Thurn (p. 98) lies 11/2 M. to the N. The Elsbethen or Todten-Klammn (1/2 hr.; guide 30 kr.) deserve a visit.] Beyond (91/2 M.) Puch the train passes the village of Oberalm (left), and the large brewery of Kaltenhausen, to the right, on the left bank of the Salzach, and crosses the Alm.

11 M. **Hallein** (1450'); *Stern, with salt-baths, near the station, R. & L. 70 kr.-11/2 fl.; Alte Post, R. 40-80 kr.; *Auböck, R. & L. 1/2-1 fl.; Schindorf; Unterholzer; Railway Hotel, R. 50-70 kr.), an old town (3940 inhab.) on the left bank of the Salzach, noted for its salt-works.

The salt-mines on the Dürnberg, whence the brine is obtained, lie about 980' above the valley and are easily reached from Hallein in 1/2 hr. on foot, 1/2 hr. by carriage. The mode of extracting the salt from the earthy matter with which it is mingled is described at p. 118. 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): 1-2 pers. 3 fl., each additional pers. 11/2 fl. In summer daily at 11.30 a.m., a cheap excursion is organized (1 fl. 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. 77). The visit occupies 1-1 1/2 hr.

**Excursions from Hallein** (guide, *Joh. Kurz of Dürnberg*). Pretty view from the Raspenhöhe (2939), 1/2 hr. from the Dürnberg (marked path). The *Kleine Barmstein* (2760) 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 Dierndl to (11/2 hr.) the summit, which consists of a narrow plateau, with abrupt precipices on three sides. The *Grosse Barmstein* (2705'), 1/2 hr. from the Kleine Barmstein, is less interesting. This expedition may also be advantageously made from Berchtesgaden (p. 80; 3 hrs.), following the Zill road (p. 103) and on the plateau turning to the left to (2 1/2 hrs.) the hamlet of Mehlweg (view), which lies about 1 1/2 hr. from the top of the Kleine Barmstein.

The *Rossfeld* (*Hennenkopf*; 5040), the N. spur of the Hohe Göll, may be ascended in 3 hrs. (guide advisable for novices), by a steep path leading via the Dürnberg and through wood to the (2 hrs.) *Hohe Göll Inn* (3650) and thence via the *Rossfeld-Alp* (4705'; Rfrts.) to the summit (1 1/2 hr.). Descent to Berchtesgaden, see p. 82. — The fatiguing but attractive ascent of the Hohe Göll (2365) from Hallein should be attempted by experts only (5 hrs.; guide 7 fl.). From the (2 hrs.) Hohe Göll Inn (see above) we proceed via the *Rossfeld-Alp* and the *Ahorn-Alp* (Inn) to the (2 hrs.) Ecker-Sattel (p. 103), and ascend thence to (4 hrs.) the top (comp. pp. 82, 103).
The "Schlenken (5400'), is easily ascended in 5 hrs. by a marked path via Adnet (see below) and Hohenschneit, or via Vigaun, the Sandwirth, and the Schlenken-Alp. The view resembles that from the Gaigberg. A new path leads from the Schlenken via the 'Jägernase' to the (5½ hr.) Schmittenstein (5555'), a height resembling a ruined castle and commanding a fine panorama.

To Berchtesgaden (7 M.). The following road, recommended to walkers (steep at the beginning and end, and not very suitable for driving), is the shortest way from Hallein (and Salzburg) to Berchtesgaden. The route passes the church and leads to the (25 min.) Wegscheid Inn (to the left, the route to the Dürrberg). The road here turns to the right, passes the (½ M.) Austrian-customhouse (2140'), and reaches the (1¼ M.) Bavarian custom-house of Zill (2165'; Inn). The road then traverses a hilly plateau, sprinkled with farms and picturesque groups of trees (view of the Untersberg to the right), and finally descends rapidly through the wooded Nessethal-Graben to the (3 M.) Salzburg-Berchtesgaden road (p. 77), which it reaches at Bärische Gense Inn. — Besides this road a carriage-road runs from the Dürrberg via Au (p. 80) direct to (9 M.) Berchtesgaden or to (9 M.) Vordereck (p. 80).

To the Almbachstrub. Road by Adnet (Post), with large marble-querries, and through the Wiesthal (or Almthei) to the (10 M.) Neuhausal (Inn). Then by the Franz-Reyl-Steig, high on the right bank, to the ravine of the Strubbach (discharge of the Hintersee), flanked with huge precipices (to the Leopoldinenklausen 1 hr.). Road thence to (1¼ M.) Faistenau (2880'; Inn), 2 M. to the S. of which is the Faistenauer Hintersee (2250'). To the E. of Faistenau an easy path leads over the (3 hrs.) Faistenauer Schafberg (5110'; fine view) and through the Tiefbrunau to (2 hrs.) Fuschl (p. 109).

The train follows the right bank of the Salzach and crosses the Taugetbach, which issues from a deep gorge, 1 M. to the E. From (16 M.) Kuchl (1525'; Schnöll), an old village with a Gothic church, a path leads to the right across the bridge direct to the (2¼ M.) Schwarzbach Fall (see below).

18 M. Golling (1530'; *Hôtel Bahnhof, in an open situation at the station, R. 80 kr.-1 fl.; *Alte Post, Neue Post, Traube, Metzger Holzherr, in the village), lying on a hill, ¼ M. from the station, derives some importance from the attractions of the environs. The cemetery, adjoining the church, commands an admirable view. On the E. side is the (10 min.) Backstatt, a spur of the Rabenstein, with pleasant grounds and fine points of view. The route to the (2¼ M.) *Golling or Schwarzbach Fall cannot be mistaken (onehorse carr. for 1-2 pers. 1½, 3 pers. 2 fl.). Starting from the station, we cross the railway to the right, and then the Salzach, and walk in the direction of the white church of (1¼ M.) St. Nicolaus, on a hill. In about 5 min. we reach Maier's Gasthaus zum Amerikaner, and 3 min. beyond it is the Mühlenn Inn. Easy paths, protected by railings, lead along the wooded slope of the Kleine Göll to the (½ hr.) spot (1900') where the Schwarzbach issues in a clear and copious stream from the rocks and is precipitated through an aperture in the rock, over a cliff 200' high, in two vast leaps. Masses of rock projecting over the abyss form a natural bridge. Between 10 and 11 a.m. the sunshine forms a rainbow in the spray. The Schwarzbach is fabled to be one of the outlets of the Königs-See (p. 83), which lies about 7 M. to the S.W. and 78' higher.
Pedestrians on their way to Hallein save an hour, if, instead of returning to Golling, they proceed direct from the falls to (9¼ hr.) Kucht (p. 102), crossing the Schwarzbach at the mill (p. 102; several finger-posts).

From Golling to Berchtesgaden (5-6 hrs.; guide, 4 fl., unnecessary for experts). From the (9¼ hr.) waterfall (p. 102) a path (indicated by red marks) ascends the N. side of the valley (opposite are the precipices of the Hohe Göll, forming the Wilde Freitod) to the (2 hrs.) Dürrfeichten-Alpe (4425'; accommodation) and the (1¼ hr.) Ecker-Sattel (4635'), between the Eckerfirst and Mitterberg (view of the Hohe Göll, Tennen-Gebirge, Dachstein, and Salzach-Thal). Lastly we descend to (1 hr.) Vordereck (p. 81) and (2¼ hrs.) Berchtesgaden. A longer (by 1½ hrs.) but finer route from the Dürrfeichten-Alp leads to the right across the (1 hr.) Rossfeld (Hennenköpf, 5040'), which commands a view of the mountains and of the Salzach-Thal as far as Salzburg; then down by Aue to the Laroswacht (p. 82). A third route crosses the Ahornbüchsen (5260'), the summit of the Mitterberg between the Ecker-Sattel and the Rossberg, which affords a good view of Berchtesgaden (2 hrs. from the Dürrfeichten-Alp to Vordereck, by the Ahorn-Alp, p. 104). — The Hohe Göll (3265') may be scaled from the (2½ hrs.) Ecker-Sattel via the Eckerfirst by adepts in 4 hrs. (see p. 82; guide from Golling 8 fl.; Ant. Gumpold or Huterer Toni, Joh. Promock or Jäger-Hansl, and M. Reiter). The night may be spent at the Dürrfeichten-Alp (see above).

From Golling to the Königs-See by the Torrener-Joch. 7-8 hrs., see p. 84 (marked path, guide not indispensable). In the Bläntau-Thal (p. 84), 4½ M. to the S.W. of Golling, is the picturesque Torrener Waterfall, and farther up are the Höllbacht and Fischbach Falls, at their best in spring.

The *Salzach-Oefen, 2 M. to the S. of Golling, on the W. side of the high-road to Werfen (one-horse carr. for 1-2 pers. 1½, 3 pers. 2 fl.; halfway is the Duschen Inn), are curious and picturesque ravines, filled with huge blocks of rock heaped together in wild confusion, between which the Salzach has forced its passage for upwards of a mile. These rocks, partly overgrown with wood, and undermined by the action of the water, are rendered accessible by paths and bridges in every direction. At the N. and S. entrances to the Oefen are finger-posts indicating the approach, and not 1¼ M. apart, whilst the walk through the rocky wilderness occupies 1½ hr. A path leads along the left bank of the Salzach to a point of view ('der Oefen Ende') commanding the best survey of the Oefen as well as a glimpse of the Salzach-Thal, and to the Croaten-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 (1815'), whence the best view is obtained of the Pass Lueg (see below) and the grey precipices of the Hagen-Gebirge.

The *Pass Lueg, a grand ravine of the Salzach, 6 M. in length, between the Tennen-Gebirge on the E. and the Hagen-Gebirge on the W., forms a fitting portal from the lower to the higher Alps. (It should be traversed on foot or in an open carriage as far as Sulzau, see below; one-horse carr. 4 fl.) The pass is frequently mentioned in the records of the struggles of 1809. At the entrance, 1¼ M. from the chapel of Maria Brunneck (see above), are fortifications constructed in 1836; opposite is the Croaten-Höhle, mentioned above. About ¾ M. farther on, on the left bank, are a tunnel and bridge of the Innsbruck railway (see p. 128). The road
follows the right bank, passing (2 M.) the unpretending Stegenwald Inn, to (1/2 M.) Sulzau (station, p. 128; Inn).

Route from Golling to Abtenau and Gosau, see p. 127; the Lammeröfen are about 6 1/2 M. from Golling, and the Aubach Fall about 9 M. (one-horse carr. for a visit to both and back, in 4-5 hrs., 4 fl., two-horse carr. 6 fl.). — From (3 M.) Scheffau (p. 127), the Schwarzberg (5190') may be easily ascended, by the Lehngries Alp, in 3 hrs. (guide useful); fine view from the summit.

21. From Linz to Salzburg.

77 1/2 M. Railway. Express in 3 hrs. (fares 6 fl. 98, 4 fl. 32, 2 fl. 33 kr.); ordinary trains in 4 3/4-5 3/4 hrs. (4 fl. 87, 2 fl. 98, 1 fl. 66 kr.);

Linz, see p. 457. — 6 M. Höringsch; 11 M. Marchtrenk. — 15 M. Wels (990'; * Greif, R., L., & A. 80 kr.- 2 1/2 fl. * Schwarzer Adler; * Post, Kaiserin von Oesterreich, at the station; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms), a town of 10,118 inhab., on the Traun, has a restored Gothic church and an old castle in which Emp. Maximilian I. died in 1519. The public archives and a collection 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 (1/2 hr.) * Marienwarte, on the Rainberg (1280'), commands a wide prospect. Wels is the junction for Passau (see Baedeker's Southern Germany) and of a branch-line running to the S.E. to (20 M., in 1 3/4 hr.) Unter-Roahr, on the Kremsthal Railway (p. 465).

20 M. (Günskirchen. — 24 M. Lambach (1100'; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms; Deisinger), a small town 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 Baura, triangular in form, with three towers, and paved with marble of three different colours, founded in 1722 by an abbot of the monastery in honour of the Trinity. The Alps, especially the massive Traunstein, now become more and more conspicuous to the S.; in clear weather the snow-fields of the Dachstein are visible.

From Lambach to Gmunden, 17 M., narrow-gauge railway in 1 3/4 hr. The line crosses the Traun and runs towards the S., in view of the Traunstein (p. 114), 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. 8 M. Roitham; 8 1/2 M. Traunfall, from which a path descends to the right, through wood, to the (20 min.) Traun Fall (Inn). A long, indented ridge of conglomerate extends halfway across the river towards the left bank, over and through which the clear green Traun is precipitated from a height of 45'. The fall is best seen from the bridge below it, and from the projecting rock with the railing below the bridge. On the right bank of the river is a Canal ('Der gute Fall'), 400 yds. in length, constructed in 1562, with a fall of 50', which carries the salt-barges past the waterfall (twice a week, usually between 11 and 12 o'clock). For a fee of 20-30 kr. one of the miller's men closes this canal and so causes the whole of the water to be precipitated over the rocks. The descent from Gmunden to the falls by one of the salt-barges which leave Gmun-
to Salzburg. VÖCKLABRUCK. II. Route 21. 105
den twice weekly (a favourite excursion; fare 1½ fl.) is a novel and pleasant trip. Quite unattended with danger; the start is usually made on Tues. or Frid. between 9 and 11 and the fall reached in 1½ hr.; passengers (who must give notice the day before to the bargé-master Lang, Schiffslände 10) disembark about ¾ M. lower down, and return by train. Special passenger-barges also make occasional trips.

Next stations Eichelberg-Steyrermühle, with a large paper-mill, Laakerkirchen, and Oberweis. Then Gmunden (Seebahnhof, 1½ M. from the station of the Salzkammergut line; see p. 112).

Beyond Lambach the line quits the Traunthal and enters the valley of the Ager (discharge of the Attersee, p. 106). 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. Schwanenstadt (3 M. to the N.W. of the Traun Fall, p. 104). — 34½ M. Attnang-Puchheim (1320'; Rail. Hotel & Restaurant, R. 1 fl.), the junction of the railway to Ischl (R. 24).

From Attnang to Schärding, 41 M., railway in 2½ hrs., see Baedecker’s S. Germany. From (7 M.) Manning-Wolfsegg, the second station, a pleasant road leads to the E. to (2 M.) Wolfsegg (‘Hüttl’, with view; Post, well spoken of), a small town charmingly situated on the slope of the Hausruck. The park of Count St. Julien (particularly the ‘Schanze’) commands a beautiful view of the hilly environs, with numerous villages, beyond which rise the Alps. Excursion to the (1¾ M.) prettily-situated Köhlprube (coal-mine; miners’ band plays on Sundays). Another to (4 M.) the Thomasroth coal-mine (train, via Holzleithen, in ¾ hr.).

To the left, farther on, is the ancient château of Puchheim; in the background the Höllen-Gebirge (p. 106). 37½ M. VÖCKLABRUCK (1430'; *Mohr; Alte Post; Rail. Restaurant) is a little town on the Ager, with old gate-towers and remains of walls. On a height to the E. is the old Gothic church of Schwindorf. To the Attersee, see p. 106.

The train twice crosses the Vöckla, which flows into the Ager here. 40 M. Timmelkam; 43 M. Neukirchen Gampern; 45 M. Redl-Zipf (Traumüller), with a large brewery (right); 47½ M. Vöcklmarkt; 50 M. Frankenmarkt (1760'), a market-town. The railway now quits the Vöckla, and winds through the wooded hills which form the watershed between the Traun and the Inn. 54½ M. Pöndorf. The highest point (1970') is near (56 M.) Ederbauer (1960'). To the left, above (58½ M.) Rabenschwand-Oberhofen, we observe the overhanging summit of the Schafberg and the Schober (p. 108). — 60½ M. Strasswalchen; 62 M. Steindorf (Rail. Restaurant), the junction for Braunau; 63 M. Neumarkt-Köstendorf (1805').

The Tannberg (2500'; Inn, with view-tower), easily ascended from Neumarkt in 1 hr., is a splendid point of view (marked path). Descent to Mattsee (2 hrs.; see below).

Beyond (65½ M.) Weng the train skirts the pretty Wallersee, or Lake of Seekirchen. — 67 M. Wallersee; a small electric launch plies to Henndorf, on the Wallersee, in connection with the trains. 69 M. Seekirchen (1675'; Inn), ¾ M. from the S.W. end of the lake.

A diligence plies daily in 1½ hr. from Seekirchen to (8 M.) Mattsee (1680'; Bräu; Kapitel Inn), charmingly situated on a headland between the Ober-Trumsee and Nieder-Trumsee (the ‘Mattsee’); 1¼ M. to the N.W. is the
106 II. Route 22. ATTERSEE.

smaller Grabensee. The Schlossberg (1855'; 1/2 hr.) affords a good survey; and the Buchberg (2010'; 1 hr.) an extensive panorama. The key of the pyramid on the latter is obtained at the cottage a little below the summit.

The train then enters a wooded tract and crosses the deep ravine of the Fischach (outflow of the Wallersee) several times. 71 M. Eugendorf (p. 109); 73 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 the Stau-fen; over the last the snow-fields of the Uebergosse Alp). 75 M. Berg-Maria-Plain (p. 100). — 77 1/2 M. Salzburg, see p. 91.

22. The Attersee and Mondsee.

Comp. Map, p. 112.

Railway from Vöcklabruck to Kammer, 71 1/2 M., in 30-35 minutes. Steamboat on the Attersee from Kammer to Unterach six times daily in summer in 1/2-2 hrs. (fare 1 fl. 20 or 85 kr.); on the Mondsee ten times daily from See to Mondsee in 1-1/4 hr. (fare 1 fl. 10 kr.; to Scharfing in 1/2 hr., 60 kr.). Omnibus from Unterach to See in 25 min. (40 kr.), with long halts at both stations (walking preferable).

Vöcklabruck, see p. 105. The Attersee line diverges from the State Railway a little to the W. of Vöcklabruck and skirts the wind-ing Ager. 21 1/2 M. Oberthalheim-Timmelkam; 3 M. Pichlwang. On the left, beyond the finely wooded hills, rise the Traunstein and the Höllen-Gebirge. 5 1/2 M. Siebenmühlen, so called from the seven mills in the Au, to the left. The train now crosses the Ager.

71 1/2 M. Kammer, a pleasant village, with lake-baths and promenades, and a château of Count Khevenhüller, lies on a promon-tory at the N. end of the Attersee (*Hôtel Kammer, with baths, R., L., & A. 11/2 fl.; Köck or Hofwirth; *Traube, plain; Mittendorf-Keller, pretty view; lodgings at the château and at several villas; *Seeewatchen Hotel, 1 M. to the N., on the lake).

The *Attersee, or Kammersee (1525'), 12 1/2 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 Weyeregg (Post), a village on the site of an ancient Roman settlement, and then crosses the lake diagonally to Attersee (*Hôtel - Pens. Attersee), charmingly situated at the foot of the Buchberg (2650'), with a pretty and conspicuous church. On the W. bank we next touch at Morgenhof, Nussdorf, Parschallen, and Stock-winkel, and on the E. at Steinbach (Inn) and at Forstamt, prettily situated at the foot of the Höllen-Gebirge.

From STEINBACH TO THE LANGBATH LAKES (3 hrs.), a pleasant excursion in dry weather. The route leads round the N. side of the Höllen-
The steamer now steers close to the precipitous rocks at the upper end of the lake, and touches at Weissenbach (*Post Hotel, 1st class, often full in summer), whence a good road leads through the sequestered Weißenbach-Thal, between the Höllent-Märgen and the Leonsberg, to (9 M.) Mitter-Weißenbach (p. 116; omnibus to Ischl daily, see p. 117). The steamer coasts the pine-clad Breitenberg to Burgau to Burgau (Loidl's Inn, with interesting fish-pond) and —

Unterach (*Goldnes Schiff; Hôt.-Pens. Joh. Mayer, with restaurant at the quay), a summer-resort, beautifully situated at the mouth of the See-Ache, which descends from the Mondsee.

A pleasant walk may be taken along the lake by the Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Allee to the (1/4 hr.) Kaiserbrunnen and the (1/4 hr.) Burggraben-Reichen, and thence to (25 min.) Burgau and (30 min.) Weißenbach (see above). A finger-post near the Burggraben-Rechen points out a narrow path, hewn in the rock and protected by a railing (steady nerves desirable), which leads to the (20 min.) romantic Burgau-Klamm, with a waterfall.

Ascent of the Schafberg (p. 111) from Unterach; 4½ hrs.; guide, advisable for the inexperienced, 8 fl., from See on the Mondsee 2 fl. 40 kr.). 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 (3/4 M.), we take the branch to the left (the footpath to the right leads to the Mondsee, see below), and follow the red marks to (1/2-2 hrs.) the Eisenauer Alpe (3350 ft. rmts.), at the base of the steep cone of the Schafberg. Hence in 1 hr. to the Schweins-Alpe, above the picturesque little Grünesee (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 Schafloch, on emerging from which we have a magnificent view of the Dachstein and Hochkönig, previously concealed. A few paces farther on we reach the (1/2 hr.) Schafberg Hotel (p. 111). 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 in 1/2 hr.; preferable the beautiful path through the woods on the right bank) follows the left bank of the Ache, through the Au, passes the Hôtel Weidennau, and reaches (21/4 M.) the steamboat-station See (Inn), at the E. end of the Mondsee (1570'). The Schafberg here rises abruptly from the lake; opposite us is the Drachenstein, and beyond it the Schober. The lake is 7 M. long and 11/4 M. broad, and is bounded on the N. by wooded hills of moderate height. A road is being made from See to Scharfling, through the Kienberghwand. The steamboat first calls at Kreusstein, by the Kienberghwand (S. bank; Restaurant on the lake; to the Altersbach Waterfall, 8 min.), and at Pichl (*Hôtel Auhof, R. from 1, pens. from 4 fl.), situated in a small bay on the N. bank, and then crosses to Scharfling (*Wesenauer), on the S. bank, 1/2 M. from the railway-station of the same name (p. 109).
Ascent of the Schafberg (p. 111; 3½ hrs.; guide 4 fl., unnecessary). We follow the St. Gilgen road (p. 109) to the S., ascending through wood past the small Eglise. 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 (½ hr.) Kessel-Alpe (Rfmts.), where we have a view of the Grottensee and St. Gilgen. In about 1 hr., more the path emerges from the wood, and skirts the mountain-slope to the right to the (½ hr.) Obere Schafberg-Alp (p. 111).

Beyond Scharfling the steamer hugs the S. shore, along which runs the Salzkammergut narrow-gauge railway. After calling at Plomberg (Hôt. Plomberg), which is also a railway-station (see p. 109), 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, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 20 kr.; *Krone, same proprietor; Traube, R. 60 kr. -1 fl.; Adler; Weisses Ross; *Hôtel Königsbad, on the lake, 1/2 M. below the village), a thriving place (1590 inhab.), with a château of Prince Wrede (formerly a Benedictine abbey), a large church, and two Bath Establishments, prettily situated at the W. end of the lake, attracts numerous visitors in summer. Beautiful walks on the banks of the lake. The Mariahilf Chapel (8 min.) affords the best survey of the lake.

Excursions (guides, Konr. Darnhofer and Jos. Fink). Ascent of the Kulmspitze (3690'), via Stabau in 2 hrs., easy and interesting (admirable panorama from the belvedere). — Kollmanns (or Colomans) Berg (3660), 3 hrs., ascended by a marked path crossing the Gaisberg to the (2½ hrs.) Schernthanner-Bauer (3135'; rfmts.); fine view of the Salzburg Alps, but obstructed by trees. — The Schober (4355'; 2½ hrs., with guide) requires a steady head: ascent from the station of Teufelmühle (p. 109) through wood to the left to the (1½ hr.) ruin of Wartenfels, a good point of view; then by a steep marked path to the top. The descent may be made to Fuschl (p. 109) or to St. Gilgen (see below). — Drachenstein (3835'), from Plomberg (see above), in 3 hrs., with guide, rather fatiguing. — The Höllkar (3895'), 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 small Eibensee and Hüttenstein (p. 109).

For the Salzkammergut-Localbahn (narrow-gauge railway) from Mondsee via St. Lorenz to (20 M.) Salzburg (1½ hr.), see R. 23.


Comp. Maps, pp. 72, 112.

40 M. SALZKAMMERGUT-LOKALBAHN (narrow-gauge railway) in 3-3½ hrs. (fares 4 fl. 11, 2 fl. 6 kr.; return-fares 6 fl. 17, 3 fl. 10 kr. or, on Sun. and holidays, single fares; no 2nd class). This is an attractive excursion, with which the charming visit to St. Wolfgang and the *Schafberg may be combined (4-5 hrs. more).

Salzburg, see p. 91. The station of the Salzkammergut line is opposite the State Railway Station (p. 91). 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 (Kapellenwirth). Farther on we ascend gradually amid wood-clad
hills to (3 M.) Söllheim and (6 M.) Eugendorf-Kalham (1830'; to the left the large village of Eugendorf, p. 106). The train then crosses the upland plain, with its meadows and farms. 8 3/4 M. Krawiesen. At (10 M.) Enzersberg (2070') we reach the watershed and begin to descend in windings. Beyond (11 3/4 M.) Irlach we cross the Fischbach. — 13 M. Thalgau (1770'; Neuwirth), a prettily situated little town on the Fuschler Aach. To the E. rise the Schober, Drachenstein, Schafberg, and Höllen-Gebirge. — The line follows the pleasant valley, passing Vetterbach and Teufelsmühle (Restaurant, with river-baths). 17 1/2 M. St. Lorenz (1600'; Rail. Restaurant) is the junction of the branch-line (21 1/2 M., in 10 min.) to Mondsee (p. 108).

Near (19 1/2 M.) Plomberg (Hôt. Plomberg) the train reaches the lovely Mondsee (p. 108), into which the Schafberg descends abruptly on the right. We ascend gradually (tunnel), first on the open hill-side and then through wood, and turn to the right through a tunnel 105 yds. long. — 20 M. Scharfling (1770'). The village (p. 107), with the small Eglsee, lies nearly 1/2 M. to the left, below the line. — Farther on the line is carried along the slopes by rock-cuttings and two tunnels, one of which, the Eibenberg Tunnel (1900'), is 1/4 M. long. Beyond the wood-girt Grottensee we reach (22 M.) Hüttenstein (Batzenhäusl), with a château to the left (ascent of the Schafberg, see below). We descend at first through meadows and wood (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 Aber-See. Beyond (23 M.) Billroth the lines weeps round and reaches —

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

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

Ascent of the Schafberg from St. Gilgen (see p. 111); bridle-path, 3 1/2 hrs. The best plan is to take the train (10 min.) to Hüttenstein (see above) and proceed to the E. from the Batzenhäusl, over meadows, to the (15 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.) Lower Schafberg-Alp (3680'). We then ascend in a straight direction, and afterwards again in windings through wood to the (1 hr.) Upper Schafberg-Alp (p. 111).

From St. Gilgen to Salzburg, 18 1/2 M. The road passes (4 1/2 M.) Fuschl (2195'; Mohr; Brunwewirth), at the E. end of the small Fuschlsee (2 1/2 M. long). (From Fuschl through the Tiefbrunau to the top of the Faistenauer Schafberg (5190'), 4 hrs., interesting and not difficult. Descent
II. Route 23. ST. WOLFGANG. From Salzburg
to Faistenau, and thence via Wieslhal (Almbachstüb) to (7 hrs.) Hallein, see p. 102.] Beyond Fuschl the road ascends near the S. bank of the lake to (9½ M.) Hof (2370'; Post) and then descends, passing the Nockstein (p. 99), to Guggenthal (1895'; Bräunhaus) and (18½ M.) Salzburg (p. 91).

The Abersee or St. Wolfgang-See, a greenish-blue lake (1800'; 5 sq. M.), 7½ M. long, 1¼ M. broad, and 374' deep, is bounded on the N. by the Schafberg, while on the S., beyond the wooded banks, rise the Sparber, Hohe Zinken, Königsberghorn, and other picturesquely shaped mountains. The banks approaching each other above St. Wolfgang divide the lake into an Upper and a Lower Lake. A steamboat (preferable to the railway if time allows) plies in summer 8-9 times daily, in 1 hr., from St. Gilgen via St. Wolfgang to Strobl, and vice versa. The boat touches first at Fürberg (p. 109), on the E. bank, to the E. of which is the Scheffel Monument (p. 109). It then steers round the projecting Falkensteinwand. On the rocks are two crosses. The Öchsenkreuz ('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 Hochzeitkreuz ('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 Scheffel. The next steamboat-station is at the Bräunhaus Lueg, on the W. side of the lake (railway-station, see below). The boat then descends the lake, passing the Frauenstein with the Villa Heiser (1.), 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 the terminus at Strobl, 1½ M. to the W. of the railway-station (p. 112).

The railway leads from St. Gilgen along the S.W. bank of the lake to (25 M.) Lueg (see above) and (26 M.) Gschwandt (Restaurant) and then intersects the flat delta of the Zinkenbach. At (27½ M.) Zinkenbach we cross the stream. 28½ M. St. Wolfgang (Rail. Restaurant; *Erzherzog Franz Karl, R. 60 kr.-2 fl.), the station for St. Wolfgang and the Schafberg Railway (steam-ferry to the village in 5 min., to the mountain-railway in 10 min., 40 kr. there and back).

St. Wolfgang *(Drassl zum Weissen Ross, with veranda on the lake, R. 1 fl. 20, B. 30 kr., pens. 3½-4½ fl.; *Hôtel-Pension Peter, in an elevated situation, R. L., & A. from 1½ fl.; Zum Touristen, Zimerbräu, both well spoken of; Alter Peterbräu, R. 60 kr.; Kortisenbräu, at the W. end of the village; Weisser Hirsch, unpretending; Bür) is a considerable village, prettily situated on the narrow strip of shore at the foot of the Schafberg. The Gothic church contains a winged *Altar-piece, carved in wood by M. Pacher in 1481. In the entrance-court is a fountain with good reliefs by Lienhart Raunacher of Passau (1515).
to Ischl. SCHAFBERG. II. Route 23. 111

Fine view of the lake from the (1/4 hr.) Calvarienberg and from the (10 min.) Belvedere near the station of the mountain-railway (adm. 10 kr.). — Pleasant walks to the Cyclamen-Wiese (Steins-Ruhe; 1/4 hr.), the Dietlbach-Wilddnis (20 min.), the Villa Heiser on the Frauenstein (p. 110; 1 hr.; adm. to the park on application), etc. — To St. Gilgen via the Falkensteinwand and Fürberg, 2 hrs., see p. 109. — A pleasant excursion (31/2-4 hrs.; guide) may be taken by the Holzbauder to the (11/2 hr.) Schwarze See, at the S.E. base of the Schafberg, then across the moor to the (1 hr.) timbre dams, and thence through the Burgaugrabon to (11/4 hr.) Unterkon on the Attersee (p. 107), or to (11/4 hr.) Weissbach (p. 107).

The *Schaefberg (5840'), an isolated mass of Alpine limestone, rising between the Abersee, the Moundsee, 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 (4 M.) the top in about 1 hr. (fare 3, down 2, up and down 41/2 fl.). — The RAILWAY STATION (*Hôt.-Pens. Peter zur Schafbergbahn, R., L., & A. from 1 fl., B. 45, D. 1 fl. 20 kr.) lies 1/2 M. to the W. of the village, near the belvedere (see above). Soon after starting, the train crosses the Dietlbach (to the right the Dietlbach-Wilddnis, see above) by a viaduct 50' high, and the line then leads to the W. through wood, with an average gradient of 1:4, to a (11/2 M.) station for water and passing. The lake sinks farther and farther beneath us. In the valley to the left lies the Dornier Alp (3130'). Magnificent view to the S.W., embracing the Hochkönig, Hohe Göll, Watzmann, and Untersberg. Near the (21/2 M.) Schafberg-Alp (4465'); Gasthof zur Schafbergalpe, R. 60-1 fl. 20 kr.; good), which commands a splendid view, the train quits the wood and ascends over the bare upper slopes. Below, to the left, are seen the Grottensee and parts of the Mondsee and Zeller-See. Beyond the station of (3 M.) Schafbergshöhlen (ca. 4920'; p. 112) and a tunnel 110 yds. long (windows should be closed) we reach the (4 M.) terminus Schafbergspitze (5665'). An easy path leads hence to (5 min.), the summit (Hotel, R. & L. 21/2 - 31/2 fl.; advisable to order rooms in advance by telephone from St. Wolfgang).

The *View from the summit of the Schaefberg is deservedly celebrated (comp. the adjoining Panorama; automatic telescope 10 pf.). The mountains and lakes of the Salzkammergut, Upper Austria as far as the Bohemian Forest, the Alps of Styria and Salzburg, and the Bavarian plain as far as the Chiemsee and Waginger See are all distinctly visible in clear weather. The fantastic surging of the mists in the valleys sometimes presents a curious sight. The largest sheet of water visible is the Attersee, 121/2 M. long, at the N.E. base of the Schaefberg; to the right (E.) rises the Höllen-Gebirge, with the Hochgrenzeck, Rottenkogel, and Höllkogel; beyond them the Traunstein; then the Kleine and Grosse Priel, Spitzmauer, Hohe Schrott, Grimmung, Hohenwart, Sarstein, and Hochwildstelle; then, on the Abersee below, the Rettenkogel, Rinnkogel, and Sparber, beyond which towers the huge Dachstein group; next come the Gamsfeld, the peaks of the Donnerkogg near Gosau, the Radstädter Tauern, Hafner, Hochalpspitze, and Ankogel; to the S. the long, indented Tennen-Gebirge, the Hochkönig rising above the Pass Lueg, the Steinerne Meer, the Hohe Göll, Watzmann, Hochkalter, Loferer Steinberge, Hochkaiser, Untersberg, Staufen, Gaisberg near Salzburg (with the Nockstein, a protuberance on the right), the Fuschisee, and at the N.W. base of the Schaefberg the Mondsee with the perpendicular Drachenstein.
On the S. slope of the Schafberg are the ‘Schafberg-Höhlen’ or Wetterloch-Höhlen, interesting stalactite caverns lighted by electricity, a visit to which may be paid from the station of Schafberghöhlen (p. 111) in the interval between two trains (on the descent only), or from the Schafberg-Alp (p. 111). Tickets (50 kr.) at the caverns or at the terminus of the railway. The Adlerhöhle, a cavern 120 long, 30 broad, and 30' high, 1/4 hr. from the inn (finger-posts), commands a picturesque view of the Asersee, Traunstein, etc.

The Bride Path from St. Wolfgang to the Schafberg (31/2 hrs.; indicated by blue marks and easily followed) starts at the W. end of the village and in 10 min. ascends to the right, keeping below the railway. 11/4 hr. Dorner-Alp; 1 hr. Schafberg-Alp (p. 111); 1 hr. the summit. Paths also ascend the Schafberg from St. Gilgen or Hüttenstein (see p. 109), from Scharfling (see p. 108), and from Unterach (see p. 107).

The Railway to Ischl leads from the station of St. Wolfgang (p. 110) along the Abersee. In front rise the Sparar and Rettenkogel, in the background the Todt Gebirge. — 31 M. Strobl (Rail. Restaurant). The village (’Hötels am See, with garden, R. & L. 1 fl. 20 kr.; Brandauer; Aigner) and steamboat-station (p. 110; to St. Wolfgang 1/4 hr.) lie 1/2 M. to the N., at the E. end of the lake. Farther on we cross the Weissensbach and pass (34 M.) Aigen-Voglhub (Rest. zur Voglhub and (left) Weinbach, with its paper-mill. 34 1/2 M. Wacht (Inn), at the mouth of the Schiffau-Thal (p. 118). We cross the Ischl, flowing from the Abersee, to (35 M.) Aschau and recross it to (36 1/4 M.) Pfandl (Inn). The train now sweeps round to the S. and penetrates the Calvarienberg by a tunnel 730 yds. long. At (33 1/4 M.) Kaltenbach, at the S.W. end of Ischl, we pass over the Kaltenbach Viaduct, 150 yds. long, immediately afterwards cross the Traun (bridge 75 yds. long), join the State Railway, and recrossing the Traun, enter the station of (40 M.) Ischl (p. 116).

24. From Attnang to Gmunden and Ischl.

Railway to (8 M.) Gmunden in 22-30 min. (77, 46, 26 kr.), to (27 1/2 M.) Ischl in 1 1/4-2 hrs. (1 fl. 91, 1 fl. 10, 65 kr.). — From Salzburg to Ischl via Attnang (3 M.) in 4 1/2-6 hrs.; from Vienna to Ischl via Attnang (17 1/2 M.), express in 6 1/4 hrs., via Amstetten and Setthal (20 1/2 M.) express in 5 3/4 hrs.

Attnang, see p. 105. The railway crosses the Ager (on the right Schloss Puchheim, p. 105) and the Aurach, and then follows the Aurach-Thal via (1 1/2 M.) Wankham to (3 M.) Aurachkirchen (1525) and (8 M.) Gmunden. The station (1575; Buffet) lies above the town to the W., 11/2 M. from the lake (electric tramway to the marketplace in 1/4 hr., 20 kr.).

Gmunden. — Hotels. "Hötels Austria (Pl. a), R. 1 fl. 20-1 fl. 50, B. 40 kr., pens. from 4 fl. "Bellevue (Pl. b), R., L., & A. 1-3, pens. 4-7 fl., both first-class, on the lake; "Goldenes Schiff (Pl. c), R. 1 1/2-2 fl., L. 20 kr.; "Hötels Mucha (Pl. d), on the lake, with garden, R. & L. 1 1/2-2 fl.; "Hör- Pens. Sanatorium, pens. on 4 fl.; "Krone or Skebeau (Pl. e), R. from 8 kr.; "Post, R. 80 kr.-2 fl.; "Goldener Brunnen (Pl. f) (above the lock of the Traun, good wine; "Goldene Sonne (Pl. g), R. 6 kr.-1 fl.; "Hötels am Kogl (Pl. h), fine view, R. from 1 fl.; "Goldener Brunnen (Pl. i), in Traundorf, plain; Goldene Kanone; Zum Grünen Wald, near the station, well spoken of. — Cafés. Cursalon. (Pl. i), on the lake, with veranda, rista-
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rant, and reading-room (adm. free), etc. Kiosque, on the Esplanade: Nöstlinger, Fürstlinger, both in the Rathhaus-Platz; Deisinger (Goldnes Schiff). — Confectioners: in the Kiosque (p. 112); Horenschy, Grellinger, Esplanade.

**Baths** of all kinds at the Bellevue and Austria; Fischill'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., 35 kr.). **Hydropathic Establishment**, with inhaling-room for saline and pine needle vapour, pneumatic room, electric baths, etc., adjoining the Bellevue.

**Trinkhalle** for mineral waters, whey, etc., on the Esplanade. — **Theatre** (p. 2), from June to September. — **Visitors' Tax**, 8 fl., additional members of the same family 3 fr. **Music Tax**, 2 fl. For short visits each person pays 30 kr. daily after the third day.

**Carriages.** Drive within the town, one-horse carr. 50 kr., two-horse 70 kr.; to the State Station 1 or 1 1/2 fl., at night 1 fl. 30 kr. or 2 fl.; to the Satori Gardens 1 or 1 1/2 fl.; Altmunster 1 fl. 60 kr. or 2 1/2 fl.; Baumgarten 2 or 3 fl.; Ebenzweier 1 fl. 80 kr. or 2 fl. 80 kr. (via Satori Gardens 2 1/2 or 3 1/2 fl.); Traun Fall 4 or 6 1/2 fl.; Kammer on the Attersee (4 hrs.) 6 or 10 fl.; Almsee (6 hrs.) 9 1/2 or 15 fl.; Langbath Lakes (whole day) 7 or 10 fl.; no extra charge for returning, and a stay of 1 hr. allowed, beyond which 20 or 30 kr. per 1/4 hour is charged for waiting; gratuity 1 fl. to 1 fl. 20 kr. per day. — **Boats.** To Ort or Weyer with one rower 30 kr., Grünberger-gut 40 kr., Steinhaus 60 kr., Altmunster 80 kr., Kleine Ramsau or Eben-zweier 90 kr., Hoisengut 1 fl., Lainastiege 1 fl. 30 (return-fare included); with two rowers, one-half more; for waiting, 10 kr. per 1/4 hour; boat per hr., with one rower 60 kr., with two rowers 90 kr. — **Mähnrdl's library**, Rathaus-Platz.

**Gmunden** (1395'), the capital of the Salzkammergut, is a busy town (1800 inhab.; commune 6500) 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 Schwandaler, of 1656. Handsome modern Protestant Church in the English Gothic style. The shaby 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 Grünberg (3295'), then the Traunstein (5560'), rising almost perpendicularly from the lake, and the Erlakogel (5150'); 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. 116), and the Höllent-Gebirge (p. 106). Pleasant gardens and villas in the environs.

**Short Walks** (routes all indicated by marks). To the N.W. the (10 min.) Wunderburg and (5 min. farther) the Calvariengberg (1579'); to the W. the *Hochkogel* (1770'), with fine view (1 1/4 hr.); at its S.W. base the new and extensive Town Park (fine views); the (25 min.) *Satori Gardens*, a charming park with beautiful points of view and a dairy; to the S.W. Ort (1 1/2 M.), with two châteaux, one on an island connected with the mainland by a bridge, 140 yds. long (adjacent, the sumptuous villa of the Grand-Duchess of Tuscany). To the N.W. Rosenkranz (25 min.), to the N.E. Baumgarten (1 1/2 hr.), and to the E. Sieberroith (3 1/2 hr.), on the slope of the Grünberg, all with restaurants. On the right bank of the Traun (footpath over the Marien-Brücke) lie the shady Kronprinz-Rudolfs-Anlagen (pleasure grounds), with a restaurant (1/2 hr.). To the N.E. is the Villa Thun, belonging to the Queen of Hanover; on the height to the E. is the magnificent château of the Duke of Cumberland, with fine grounds (no admission).

**Longer Walks.** By the Elisabeth-Strasse, past the château of Ort and the villas of the Grand-Duchess of Tuscany and the Duke of Wurtemberg, to (2 M.) Altmunster, (3 M.) Ebenzweier, and (7 M.) Traunkirchen (p. 115). —

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Past the Satori Gardens (p. 113), and then by a marked path via the Rosenhügel, to the (11/2 hr.) Gmundner Berg (2700'; fine view; Inn at the top); descend to (1 hr.) the Reindl-Mühle (Inn) in the Aurach-Thal, and return by (1 hr.) Ebenzweier (41/2 hrs. in all). — Descend on the left bank of the Traun to the Theuresen-Thal cotton-mill, (2 M.) Altmühle, and (11/2 M.) Ohlstorf (Inn). — Past the Salzkmargen station (Staats-Bahnhof) to Pinsdorf (Touristenheim), the (11/2 M.) Dichtl-Mühle, and (6 M.) the Raben-Mühle. From the Dichtl-Mühle we may ascend the Hongar (3095'; Inn), with view of the Attersee, and proceed over the ridge to (11/2 hr.) the Alpenberg (3170'), whence a path descends to the right through wood to the Sickingerbach and to (11/4 hr.) Kammer, on the Attersee (p. 106). — The "Traun Fall may be visited on foot (31/2 hrs.), or better by the Lambach railway (p. 104) or by one of the salt-barges mentioned at p. 104. — On the E. bank lie the Echo (10 min.), the Steinhaus (11/2 hr.), Kleine Ramsau (50 min.), and the Hoisengut (11/4 hr.), all with restaurants; if the traveller prefer to go one way (or both) by water, he may take the steamer or order a boat at Gmunden (p. 113). — The Mayralm (see below) is reached in 31/2 hrs. from Gmunden, either via the "Miesweg" (see below), or by boat, which should be ordered to wait at the Lainausfiege.

LONGER EXCURSIONS. Across the (11/4 hr.) Himmelreich-Wiese (2590'), the (11/2 hr.) Schnee-Wiese, and the (11/2 hr.) Hochgeschirr (3140'), with a view of the glaciers of the Dachstein, to the (1 hr.) Laudach-See (2880'), picturesquely situated on the E. side of the Traunstein; return either by Franzl im Holz (2 hrs.), or by (11/4 hr.) the Kleine Ramsau, and take a small boat or the steamer thence to Gmunden. Finger-posts on this route, so that a guide (2 fl. 30 kr.) may be dispensed with. (Shortest route from the Kleine Ramsau to the Laudach-See: from the landing-place ascend in 11/4 hr. to the Waldvast; then follow the path indicated by marks on the trees, which leads to the lake in 2 hours. Return by the same route for 11/2 hr., cross a meadow to the right and ascend into the wood, and regain Gmunden by the Hochgeschirr, the Schnee-Wiese, and the Himmelreich-Wiese.)

Traunstein (5550'), 5-6 hrs. from Gmunden, interesting (guide, advisable, 4 fl.; A. Reitter of Gmunden recommended; permission obtained from the Tourist Club at Gmunden or in the Forestry Office at Traundorf). The lake is crossed to the Lainausfiege (to which also the "Miesweg", a path constructed by the Austrian Tourist Club and partly guarded by a wire-rail, leads on the bank of the lake in 21/2 hrs.), whence we ascend by steps hewn in the rock (130 high) to the Lainau-Thal and the (1 hr.) Kaisersitz (11/4 hr. above which is the prettily-situated Mayralm). At this point the path, indicated by red marks, turns to the left, passes the Touristenbründl, and ascends to (3 hrs.) plateau of the Traunstein, overgrown with underwood, from which rise the Traunkirchenkogel, the Mitterkogel (stone monument and vane), and the Alpenpitze (the highest peak; trigonometrical signal). Magnificent view, particularly of the Priel group and the Dachstein. In the foreground, far below, lie the Traunsee (W.) and the Laudach-See (E.). — From the Mayralm (see above) over the Hohe Scharte to the Laudach-See (21/2 hrs.; path indicated by marks (better in the reverse direction).

The Almsee, reached by carriage in 6 hrs. (carr. with one horse 9, two horses 15 fl.). The road leads via Baumgarten (p. 113), Kramtsteg (Inn), St. Konrad, (6 M.) Mühlendorf ("Inn) in the pretty Almthal, and (3 M.) Grünau (Inn), whence the Kassberg (5120') may be ascended in 31/2 hrs. (marked path), to (2 M.) the Almsee (1930'), grandly situated on the N. margin of the Todte Gebirge (Inn kept by the forester). — From the Almsee the Hohe Pfad leads to the Offensee (p. 116) in 4 hrs. (guide from Grünau to Ebensee 51/2 fl.). From the Almsee by the Weisshorn, the Wilde See (3100'), and the Wildensee-Alpe to Alt-Aussee (p. 121), 8 hrs., fatiguing (guide to Aussee 101/2 fl.). — Through the Bernerau to Stoder, see p. 466.

FROM GMUNDEN TO ISCHL (steamboat to Ebensee in 1 hr., fares 75 and 40 kr., preferable to the railway; tickets are issued available
both for the steamboat and the train; views to the left). The train passes the back of the Duke of Wurtemberg’s Villa, and at Altmünster, with the oldest church in the district, approaches the beautiful *Traunsee or Gmundner See (1385'; 71/2 M. long). — 101/2 M. (from Salzburg) Ebensweier, with a château belonging to Don Alfonso de Bourbon (now partly occupied by a girls’ school); pretty retrospect of Gmunden, with the Traunstein to the left. The scenery becomes more severe as the S. end of the lake is approached, the green slopes gradually giving place to lofty mountains. Behind the Traunstein are the Hochkogel (4865') and the fine cone of the Erlkogel (p. 116). 13 M. Traunkirchen; about 1/4 M. from the station, on a beautiful bay, is the *Stein Inn, with a shady garden and veranda (R. from 80 kr.) The train next threads two tunnels and reaches (141/2 M.) Traunkirchenensee, the station for the village of Traunkirchen (*Post, R. 70 kr.-1 fl.; *Burgstaller, with a terrace overlooking the lake, unpretending; Swimming Bath), charmingly situated on a peninsula. The church contains a quaintly carved wooden pulpit in the form of a ship, with nets and fish.

Fine view from the *Calvarienberg, especially in the afternoon and evening. On a rock jutting into the lake is the Johanns-Kirchein. On the opposite bank of the lake, in a cave on the slopes of the Erlkogel (p. 116), is the interesting Röthelsee: boat across the Traunsee from the Kärnbach-Mühle 1/2 hr.; then a steep ascent of 1 hr. (guide with torch, necessary, 2 fl.). — A direct path leads in 21/2 hrs. from the Hotel am Stein to the Kreh, in the Langbath-Thal (see below).

The Kleine Sonnstein (3030'; 1/4 hr.; guide necessary for novices) commands a charming view of the lake. From Traunkirchen we follow the Ebensee road for 3/4 M., then take a marked path to the right to the (11/2 hr.) top (last 20 min. over rocks).

The train passes through a short tunnel, and then the Sonnstein Tunnel, 1570 yds. in length. (The road runs between the Sonnstein and the lake; its construction is commemorated by a lion hewn in stone.) The train stops at (17 M.) Ebensee-Landungsplats (Post, R. 80 kr.-2 fl.; Bäckerwirth; two bath-establishments. bath 20 kr.), a steamboat-station, crosses the Traun, and reaches (173/4 M.) Ebensee-Bahnhof (1395'; *Hotel Lehr, plain), 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. 123) in wooden pipes. The salt-baths are well fitted up. Good view from the Calvarienberg.

Excursions. Pleasant walk on the left bank of the Traun, along the brine-conduit, to 3/4 hr.) the *Stinkgul Inn, a fine point of view, opposite the station of that name (see below), and (1 hr.) the Fall of the Rinnbach (Rfmts. at the mill, halfway). Ferry from Ebensee-Landungsplatz to Rinnbach, in connection with all trains in July and Aug. (15 kr.).

The *Lakes of Langbath (21/2 hrs.) deserve a visit (omnibus twice daily from stat. Ebensee-Langbath to the Vordere See 1 fl., returning from the Kreh 70 kr., there and back 11/2 fl.; carr. there and back 41/2 fl.). The road ascends the Langbath-Thal to 41/2 M. the ‘In der Kreh’ Inn (2130') and (1 M.) the Vordere Langbath-See (2215'), whence a footpath leads to the smaller but finer (3/4 hr.) Hintere See (2389'). We may cross the Vordere
II. Route 24. ISCHL. From Attnang

See by boat (gratuity) to the little shooting-lodge; thence we follow the green path to the left (not the gravel-path immediately opposite), and turn to the right farther on. In the wood, a little to the N. of the E. end of the Hintere See, is a spring of excellent water. A narrow ‘trail’ runs through the wood all round the Hintere See. — To the Attersee, see p. 107.

Ascents (guides, Joh. Stummer and Josef Wallner in Langbath, Karl Sklona in Ebensee). The Kranabet-Sattel, the E. spur of the Höllen-Gebirge, is easily ascended in 3 1/2 hrs. (guide 2 fl. 30 kr.). The usual route leads from Langbath or Steinkogl (see below) via the Gosol (4030'), but the ascent may also be made from the Krech (p. 115; steep and stony). The Peuerkogel (5220'), 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 Alberfeldakogel (5650') is still more extensive. Accommodation at the chalets near the top.

The Erlakogel (5150'; 4 hrs.; guide 2 fl. 30 kr.), a fine point of view, is ascended from Ebensee through the Rinnbach-Graben and past the Spitzelstein-Alpe and Mutter-Alpe (steep towards the end).

The line follows the wide Traunthal to (191 1/2 M.) Steinkogl (1435'). About 1/4 M. to the E. is the *Marien-Gasthof, with shady walks (R. 80 kr.-1 fl., pens. 2-3 fl.).

The Kronprinz Rudolf Bridge crosses from the station to the *Steinkogl Inn (p. 115). From the bridge a good and shady path, joining that from Ebensee at the Gosol, leads to the (3 hrs.) Kranabett-Sattel (see above).

To the Offensee (2133'; 7 M.) a road leads through the Traunweissenbach-Thal and the Offenseebach-Thal. The lake, with an imperial hunting-seat (no accommodation), lies picturesquely in a green basin, commanded on the S. by the Todt Gebirge (p. 122). From the Offensee a path leads by the Hohe Pfad to the (4 hrs.) Almsee (p. 114; guide from Ebensee 5'/2 fl.); another (fatiguing) by the Wilde See (5100') and the Wildensee-Alpe to (7-8 hrs.) All-Aussee (p. 121; guide from Ebensee to Aussee 10'/2 fl.).

The Hohe Schrott (5850') is ascended from Steinkogl by the Gimbach-Alpe (road thus far) and the Dielau-Alpe in 4'/2 hrs. (fatiguing, guide 4 fl.; better from Ischl, comp. p. 118).

The train now crosses the Traunweissenbach. 22 M. Langwies.
24'/2 M. Mitter-Weissenbach (Hill; Drei Mohren; road to Weissenbach, on the Attersee, p. 107). Near Ischl the train crosses the Traun.

271/2 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. 112) is used for the W. side of Ischl and for excursions to St. Wolfgang, the Mondsee, Salzburg, etc.

Hotels. *Kaiserin Elisabeth (Pl. 1), *Hotel Vormals Bauer (Pl. 2), charmingly situated on a height above Ischl, both of the first class, with charges to correspond; *Post (Pl. 3), R. & A. 1-3 fl., L. 20, B. 50, omn. 20 kr.; *Goldenes Kreuz (Pl. 5), R. & L. from 1 fl. 50, B. 50 kr.; Hotel Austria, Habsburger Hof, both on the Esplanade; *Victoria (Pl. 4), Pfarrgasse, R. from 1 fl.; Erzherzog Franz Carl (Pl. 6); the last five with garden-restaurants; Hôt.-Pens. Rudolfsöhne, with café-restaurant (see below), finely situated at the end of the Esplanade, with baths, R. 1'/2-2'/2 fl., pens. 3'/2-4'/2 fl. — Second-class: *Stern (Pl. 7), with good restaurant; *Kaiserkrone (Pl. 8), with a garden on the Ischl, R. 1-2 fl.; *Baryscher Hof (Pl. 9); Schwarzer Adler, Drei Mohren, Goldner Ochse, these three at Gries; Zur Neuen Welt; Stadt Prag, Egelmüggasse, unpretending; Zum Wilden Mann, Elisabeth-Str. 74. — *Pension Floka. Lindau-Str., R. 1-2 fl. — Hôtels Garnis: Rödelich, Salzburger-Str. 28, R., L., & A. 1-2 fl.; Ramsauer, Post-Str.; Athen, Heuschobler, Kreuzplatz. — Hydropathic Establishments: Dr. Hertzka & Dr. Winternitz, 1/2 M. from the end of the Esplanade, pension from 31 fl. per week; Dr. Emil Wiener, Kaltenbach 66.

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

**Carriages.** From the station to the town, with one horse 60 kr., two horses 1 fl.; at night 80 kr. or 1 fl. 50 kr.; to the station 1 or 1½ fl.; at night 1 fl. 40 kr. or 2 fl. Drives within the town 40 or 80 kr.; at night 70 kr. or 1 fl. 20 kr. — To *Hallstatt* (2½ hrs.), 6 fl. 10 or 10 fl. 50 kr.; *Gosau-Schmied* (1 hrs.), 8 fl. 15 or 14 fl. 30 kr.; *Weissenbach* on the *Attersee* (2½ hrs.), 6½ or 11½ fl. 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** (1555’), the central point of the Salzkammergut, beautifully situated on a peninsula formed by the *Traun* and the *Ischl*, is now a highly fashionable resort. Pop. 2272. 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 *Rudolfs-Garten*, with a bust of Archduke Rudolf, the *Rudolfsbad*, and the new *Post & Telegraph Office*, to the *Parish Church* (Pl. 11), built under Maria Theresa, restored in 1877–80, and adorned with altar-pieces by Kupelwieser. 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 *Wirerbad* and the *Giselabatd*. 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 Franz Joseph (Archduke Franz Carl, d. 1878, and Archduchess Sophie, d. 1872), and to the *Traun Bridge*. On the left bank of the Traun at this point begins the *Soften-Esplanade*, with its pleasant avenues, confectioner’s, and café. (Thence by the *Franzens-Allée* to *Kaltenbach*, etc.; see p. 118.) — In the *Wirer-Park* is the *Cur-Salon* or *Casino*, with café-restaurant, reading-room, etc. To the E., in the *Wirer-Strasse*, is a colossal bust of Dr. *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*. The Boys’ School, in the Schulgasse (No. 7), contains a small *Museum* (adm. on Tues., Thurs., & Sat., 9-12, 20 kr.), with natural history specimens and other objects from the Salzkammergut.
Walks. The *Imperial Villa*, with its beautiful garden and grounds (no admission during the residence of the family, usually from July to September). — The (1 1/2 M.) Neue Schmalnau, a café to the left of the road to Ebensee, affords good views of Ischl; we return by the (1 M.) Gstätten Inn and follow the brine-conduit to (1 1/2 M.) Ischl. — The *Sophiens-Doppelblick* (café; view of Ischl, the Dachstein, and the Wolfgang-Thal) may be reached in 1 1/2 hr. This walk may be prolonged to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Dachstein-Aussicht* and the *Hohenzollern Waterfall* (usually inconsiderable); we return either to the right by Trenkelbach (3/4 hr.), or to the left through the Jainzen-Thal and by the Gstätten Inn (1 hr.); or through the last (red marks) and via the *Sattelau* to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Ebensee road. — Right bank of the Traun: ascent of the *Siriuskogel* or *Hundskogel* (1960; 1 1/2 hr.), finest view of Ischl and its environs from the Kaiser-Franz-Josefs-Warte (small restaurant). Across the *Steinfeld-Brücke* to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Rettenbach Mill* (café) and the (1 1/4 hr.) *Rettenbach-Wildniss* (a pretty ravine); return by Sterzen's Abendsitz (fine view) to (3/4 hr.) Ischl. — To the W. by the (1 hr.) Calvarienberg to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Ahornbühl* (café), and thence past the café *Zur Schwarzen Katz* to (3/4 hr.) the dairy of Lindau, or (turning off to the right 1 1/4 hr. before the dairy) to (1 1/2 hr. from Ischl) the pretty little Nussner-See (1970), with a restaurant and swimming-bath and thence to Ischl by road through the *Kroissenbach-Thal*. — From the Esplanade through the *Franzens-Allee* and past the station of *Kaltenbach* (p. 117) to the *Fürst-Metternich-Platz* (to the right the *Höt.-Rest., Rudolfsheide*, p. 116), and by the *Forstenweg* to the Villa Waldack, where we diverge to the right to the (1 1/2 hr.) Kaiser-Franz-Josefs-Platz; or proceed beyond the Villa Waldack, via the *Franz-Karl-Promenade* and past the *Hydropathic Establishment* (p. 116) and the fish-breeding ponds, to the ruin of (1 hr.) *Wildenstein*, on the slope of the *Katter-Gebirge*. — Through the valley of the Traun by the shady promenade (Kaiser-Ferdinands-Morgenweg) to the Erzherzog Rudolfsbrunnen, with pleasure-grounds, and thence by the pleasant path following the salt-water conduit to (1 hr.) *Laufen* (p. 119); *Restaurant zum Rössl*; whence the walk may be continued, still following the conduit, by a level and beautiful path, via Goiser, Steg, and Gosaunwang, to Hallstatt (comp. p. 126). — By the Ischl road and across the Pfandl Bridge (or by train to Pfandl, p. 112) into the *Zimitz-Thal*, with the *Zimitz-Wildniss* (Inn) and the *Zimitz-Grab* (2 hrs.); returning on the left bank of the Ischl via Trenkelbach.

To the Ischl Salt Mine (Ishler Salzberg, 3170'), 1 1/2 hr. We follow the road to Reiterdorf (Bachwirth; Bärenwirth), and then ascend the road to the left in the Sulzbachthal, passing the Sulzbachstrub (beyond which a path diverges to the *Valerie-Bliek*), to (3 M.) *Perneck*, where permission to visit the mine is procured at the mining-office. Opposite is Rosa's Waterfall. The (25 min.) mine, an inspection of which takes 1 1/2 hr., consists of 12 horizontal shafts or galleries, one above the other. During the bath-season the mine is illuminated once weekly; the illumination at other times costs about 5 fl. The brine, which is conducted to Ebensee and there evaporated, is obtained by filling the different chambers with fresh water. After 4-6 weeks it becomes highly saturated with salt, and is then drawn off. — A marked path (keeping to the right at the small chapel) leads from the mine to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Hüttenbeck-Alp* (4135'; r.m.s.), which affords a magnificent view of the Dachstein, the Lake of Hallstatt, etc. Hence by the *Rossmoos-Alp* to the *Predigstuhl* (see below) in 3/4 hr. Descent by the *Gschwand-Alp* to (1 1/2 hr.) *Goiser* (p. 119).

Mountain Excursions (paths all marked with red; guides, *Furtner, Grieshofer, Promberger*). Ascent of the *Zimitz* (Leonsberg-Zimken, 5220), through the *Zimitz-Grab* and by the *Schütt-Alp* in 3 1/2 hrs., rather fatiguing (guide 3 1/2 fl.); *View of the Dachstein, St. Wollgang-See, Mondsee, and Attersee*. — *The Hohe Schrott* (1685'), by the *Koth-Alpe* (5265') 4 1/2-5 hrs., interesting but fatiguing (see p. 116; guide 3 fl.). — The *Hainzen* (N.E. peak of the Katter-Gebirge; 5370), from the Franz-Karl Promenade in 3 1/2 hrs. (4 fl.); back by the *Ahornfeld* and through the *Schiffau-Thal* to the (3 hrs.) *Wacht* (p. 112). — *The Predigstuhl* (or Thörlewand; 4185),
vià Reiterdorf and Obereck in 3 hrs. (1 fl. 30 kr.), or from the salt-mine
vià the Rossmoos-Alp in 1 1/2 hr. (guide 1 fl. 30 kr.), easy and attractive.
Descent to Goisern (1 1/2 hr.; guide convenient), see p. 120. — The Sandling
(3630') is ascended in 5 1/2 hrs. (4 fl.), vià the Hüttenneck-Alp, Raschberg, and
Vordere Sandling-Alp; the descent may be made to Alt-Aussee (p. 121).
— The "Hochkalmberg (6010') is ascended from Goisern in 4-1/2 hrs.;
see below. — The Rettenkogel (5330'), ascended from the Wacht (p. 112)
through the Schieflau-That in 3 1/2 hrs. (3 fl.), is a curiously shaped mountain
commanding a fine view.

From Ischl to Alt-Aussee direct (6 hrs.; with guide; fatiguing).
We ascend the Rettenbach-That (p. 118) to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Rettenbach-Alpe
(2000'), at the S. base of the Hohe Schrott, and through the Fludergraben
to the Alp of that name, whence we descend to (3 hrs.) Alt-Aussee
(p. 121).

From Ischl to St. Wolfgang and the "Schafberg, a charming excursion
for half-a-day (not to be missed), see p. 112 (return-ticket, 2nd
class 6 fl. 56, 3rd class 5 fl. 63 kr.). — To Aussee, see R. 25; to Hallstatt
and Gosau, see R. 26. — To Weissenbach on the Attersee (p. 107)
onnibus daily in summer at 1 p.m. in 2 hrs., vià Mitter-Weissenbach.

25. From Ischl to Aussee.
Comp. Maps, pp. 112, 122.

21 M. AUSTRIAN STATE RAILWAY in 1-1/2 hr. (1 fl. 53 kr., 92 kr., 51 kr.).
Ischl (1555'), see p. 116. 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 Siriskogel (p. 118), and recrosses the
Traun. 3 M. Laufen. The picturesque village (1570'; *Rössl;
Krone) lies on the opposite bank, 1/4 M. to the S. The rapids of
the Traun here are called the 'Wilde Laufen'. Pleasant footpath to
Ischl, see p. 118. The Laufener Höhe (2430'; 1/2 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 2 hrs. up the Weissenbach-That is the Chorinsky-Klause (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 Hochmuth (Jochwand; 2800'), which
affords a charming view.

The valley expands (comp. the Map at p. 122). On the right
are the Ramsauer Gebirge, on the left the Sarstein (p. 124). —
6 M. Goisern (1640'; *Petter, 6 min. from the station, R. 70 kr.-
1 1/2 fl.; *Goiserer Mühle, 5 min. from the station, when frequented
café; Ramsauer; Zur Wartburg; Bär), a considerable village (4150
inhab.), containing the largest Protestant community in the Salz-
kammergut, and frequented as a summer-resort. About 1/2 M. to
the N. are the small sulphurous and iodine baths of Goisern, with
the Marie-Valerie-Quelle.

Excursions (guides, Franz Neubacher, Johann Scheutz, M. Unterberger).
Pretty walk along the Ramsau road to (1 M.) the Café zum Grünem Baum.
— The Hüttenneck-Alp (1853'; p. 118) is ascended hence in 2 hrs.; the descent
may be made to (2 hrs.) Ischl or (3 hrs.) Aussee (guide not indispensable).
— The "Hochkalmberg (6010') is ascended vià the Ramsau and the Trocker-
From Ischl, 77. Route 25. **AUSSEE.** From Ischl thon-Alp or the Scharten-Alp (Römers) in 4 1/2 hrs. (guide 3 fl.; G. M. Putz of Ramsau recommended). Descent via Iglmoos-Alp to Gosau 2 1/2 hrs. Or we may proceed from the Scharten-Alpe via the Wies-Alpe and the Hohe Knall-Alpe, and along the Jöger-Kogel (6040'), to the (1 1/2 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) *Gamsfeld (6040'), whence we descend via the Anglerkars-Alpe to (2 hrs.) Russbach-Sag (p. 126). — Predigstuhl (4185'; p. 118), 2 hrs. (guide desirable for the inexperienced). — The excursion through the Leising-Graben to (2 hrs.) Alt-Aussee is not advisable except in dry weather (guide desirable).

From Stambach, 3/4 M. to the S. of Goisern, the old Pöttschen Road ascends to the left via St. Agatha and the Pöttschenhöhe (3220'), to (10 M.) Aussee (footpath to Alt-Aussee to the left, at the Bachwirth, see p. 121). 8 M. Steg (*Goldnes Schiff, R. from 60 kr.; Neuhaus), at the N. end of the Lake of Hallstatt (p. 123). 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. 124). 10 1/2 M. Gosaumühl, opposite the hotel of that name (p. 125; ferry by small boat, in connection with all trains, 10 kr.). The train now passes through a tunnel and crosses the deep Wehrgraben. 12 1/2 M. Hallstatt; the station is opposite the town of that name (p. 123). We then pass to the rear of the small château of Grub, with its four towers. — 14 M. Obertraun (Zum Sarstein, at the station; Höll, Hinterer, on the lake), at the S.E. angle of the lake. Boat to Hallstatt, 60 kr.

From Obertraun to Aussee, over the Koppen (2200'; 3 hrs.), a pleasant route, 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-Thal. 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 (2130'); *Railway Restaurant; Hötäl Bahnhof), at Unter-Kainisch (salt-works), about 1 M. to the S. of the town.

**Aussee.** — **Hotels.** *Erzherzog Franz Karl (Post), R. 1 1/2-3 fl.; Hackinger, R., L, & A. from 1 1/2 fl.; *Erzherzog Johann, opposite the Curhaus, R., L, & A., 1 fl. 20-1 fl. 80 kr.; Sonne; Wilder Mann, R. 1 1/2 fl.; Pens. Hürsch, 1 1/2 M. from the station, R. 1-5, board 4 fl.; Pens. Samwald; Höt.-Pens. Teichschloss. — Café Vesco, in the Curhaus-Platz.

Curhaus, with restaurant, reading-room, etc. — Visitors' Tax for a stay of more than a week 3, band 2 1/2 fl.

**Baths of all kinds in the Kaiser Franz Josef Bade-Anstalt, Curhaus-Platz; Rastl's, Elisabeth-Promenade; Vitzthum's, Haupt-Str. 145; in the Cur-Anstalt Alpenheim (p. 121), at the Bade-Hôtel Elisabeth, etc. Swimming Baths in the Traun and on the Grundlsee.

Carriage from the station to the town 1 fl., with two horses 1 1/2 fl.; to the Grundlsee, or to Alt-Aussee, 1 fl. 80 kr. or 3 fl.; there and back, with stay of 1 hr., 3 fl. 40 or 4 fl. 60 kr. (from the station, 4 or 6 fl.); to Gössl via Grundlsee and back (p. 122), with stay of 1 hr., 4 fl. 30 or 6 fl. 60 kr. (from the station 5 fl. 40 kr. or 8 fl.; each additional hour's stay 60 kr. or 1 fl.). These fares include the driver's fee. — Omnibus from the station to the town 30 kr.; to Alt-Aussee and Grundlsee, see pp. 121, 122.

**Aussee (2155'),** a Styrian market-town, with extensive salt-
works, 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 Spitalkirche contains a good early-German winged altar-piece of 1449. A little to the N., on the road to Alt-Aussee (see below), is Dr. Schreiber's Cur-Anstalt Alpenheim (hydropathic establishment, with various baths; R. 1-4, board 3-4 fl.), open all the year round, and about 1/2 M. farther on is the Bade-Hôtel Elisabeth (R. from 1 fl. 40 kr., board 4 fl.).

Excursions (guides, Alois and Mich. Grieshofer, Franz Angerer, Joseph and Alois Wimmer at Aussee. Math. Gospert or 'Bahnmeister' in Obertessen, Joh. and Ottokar Hillbrand; key-plan to the system of marked paths exhibited in the Curhaus). — Short walks. Cur-Park and Meßery Promenade, adjoining the Curhaus; Widletthen and Schwabenwald Promenade, on the right bank of the Alt-Aussee-Traun; thence via the Erzherzog-Johann Promenade to the Sixletthen, which affords a good survey of the environs; Elisabeth Promenade and Payer Promenade, on the way to Alt-Aussee (Café Vasco, in the Praufalk, 20 min. to the N.); Fuchsbauer (fine view), 1 hr. from Aussee, 20 min. from Alt-Aussee; etc. — 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 Lottel on the Obere Tressen, with fine view of the Dachstein (thence through wood to the Bärenmoos, 1/4 hr., and to the Fuchstein-Blick, 3/4 hr.); to the S.E. to (1/2 hr.) St. Leonhard, with its old church (rfmts. from the sacristan); to the W. to the (1/2 hr.) Teich Inn and the (3/4 hr.) Wasner, to the N.W. to the (1/2 hr) Schmiedgut, both with cafes and fine views.

To **Alt-Aussee** (3 M.), a drive of 1/2 hr. (carriages, p. 120); omnibus thrice daily from the railway-station, in 1 hr. (70 kr.). The road (the Elisabeth Promenade and Payer Promenade preferable for walking; 1 hr. 10 min.) follows the wooded valley of the Alt-Aussee-Traun, which it crosses thrice, passing the Alt-Aussee Mill (Inn), to Alt-Aussee ('Seewirth, R. from 1 fl.; Kiterwirth; Pressl), on the charming Alt-Aussee Lake (2320'; 2 M. long and 1/2 M. broad), overshadowed by the precipitous Trisselwand on the E., the Tressenstein on the S., and the Loser and Sandling on the N. A trip in a small boat (obtained at the Seewirth) should not be omitted. The Seewiese (on foot 3/4 hr., by boat 1/2 hr.), a meadow at the N.E. end near the keeper's house (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. The Erzherzog Franz Carl Promenade leads along the S. bank to the Seewiese in 1/4 hr.; and on the N. bank other promenades lead from the Seewirth past the (1/2 hr.) Villa Andrian. — From Alt-Aussee to the ruin of Pfintzelsberg, with waterfall (150' high) of the Trattenbach and fine view, 1 hr.; thence down to the (1/4 hr.) Bachwirth ('Restaurant) in Luptisch, and back to (1 hr.) Alt-Aussee via Lichtersberg; or by the Ischl road, past the Lenauch-Hügel ('View), to (11/2 hr.) Aussee. — To the Aussee Salt Mine at the Sandling, 1 hr.; the mine resembles that at Ischgl (p. 118). The Hohe Sandling (6830') may be ascended from the mine in 2/3-3 hrs. with guide (3 fl.), by a good path, indicated by marks, and provided with wire-ropes at the steepest points (p. 119). — The **Loser** (6020'; 3 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), an admirable point of view, presents no difficulty. From the Seewirth we follow the new road (red marks) up the Fludergraben for 20 min., then diverge by a path (blue marks) ascending to the right, past (2 hrs.) a spring, to the Augst-Alp (4725') and the (35 min.) Loser-Hütte (450'); Inn in summer). The summit (1 hr. more) commands an extensive and beautiful view. — The **Bräuningzinken** (6200'), reached in 11/2 hr. from the Loser-Hütte by a path leading past the little Augst-See, enjoys a still more comprehensive panorama. — From Alt-Aussee to Ischl, via the Fludergraben and the Rettenbach-Thal, see p. 119; via the Wildensee to the Offensee and Ebensee, see pp. 114, 116.
II. Route 25. GRUNDLSEE.

To the Grundlsee (4 M.), a beautiful drive of 4 M. (as far as Schramml's Inn; carriages, p. 120; omnibus thrice daily, in 1/4 hr., fare 50 kr., from the railway-station 70 kr.). The road leads for the most part through wood, skirting the Grundlsee Traun, which it crosses at the (3 M.) Seeklause (*Hôtel Grundlsee, with fine view), and then along the lake, passing the steamboat station Klause (Inn), to the (1 M.) Schramml Inn (generally crowded in summer), a charming point of view. (Walkers should follow the Grundlsee Promenade on the right bank of the Traun (1 1/4 hr.) or the route (fine views) via the Cramer Promenade and Untertessen (1 1/2 hr.).) The road next leads past the (2 M.) Ladner Inn to the (1 1/2 M.) Gössl (see below). The Grundlsee (2300'), 3 3/4 M. long and 1/2 M. wide, is enclosed by wooded mountains and abounds in fish. The E. background is formed by the bare precipices of the Todte Gébirge. From the Seeklause a small screw-steamer plies six times daily in summer to Schramml's Inn (10 kr.) and to Gössl, at the upper end of the lake. From Gössl (Inn) a path skirts the base of the perpendicular Gésswand to the (1 M.) the beautiful Toplitz-See (2500'), 1 1/4 M. long, with two waterfalls (boat across in 25 min., boatman to be brought from Gössl). About 1/4 M. farther on lies the sequestered Kammer-See (2360'), in a grand situation at the base of the Todte Gébirge. This 'Drei-Seen-Tour', or tour of the three lakes, makes a very charming excursion (from the Grundlsee to the Kammer-See and back, 2 hrs.: fare from Schramml's Inn to Gössl and back, including the row across the Toplitz-See, 1 fl.

From Alt-Aussee to the Grundlsee, direct, across the Sattel. 2 1/2 hrs. (guide 1 1/2 fl., unnecessary). The path (marked) leads to the right from the Seeklause, at the S.W. end of the Alt-Aussee lake and ascends (for the most part blasted through the rock, but quite safe) the almost vertical Steigwand to the (1 1/2 hr.) Tressen-Sattel (3140'; view). The path then descends through meadow and wood to the W. end of the Grundlsee, or direct to the Schramml. An easy ascent of 1 hr. leads from the saddle to the Tressenstein (3985'); equally attractive but longer (2 1/2 hrs.; path marked) is the ascent of the Triesswand (5815'). — A still easier excursion is afforded by the beautiful walk from Alt-Aussee via the Café Loitzl (p. 121) and the Cramer-Promenade to the (2 hrs.) Grundlsee (see above).

Mountain Ascents (guides, see p. 121). A path, indicated by white marks, ascends via the Waser (p. 121) in 2 hrs. to the Pfeifer-Alm or Pfeiferin (3250'), on the E. slope of the Sarstein (guide 1 fl.). — The Sarstein (6470'; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 3 fl.) for adepts, is ascended by red-marked paths leading via the Pfeifer-Alpe (see above) or from the Waser, through the Knappewald and over the Scharte (p. 121). — The Röthenstein (5280'; 3 hrs.), an easy and attractive climb, is ascended by red-marked paths leading to the (1 hr.) Radling-Sattel (p. 470), immediately short of which the ascent diverges to the left through wood and leads via the Langmoos-Alp to the (2 hrs.) top. — The Zinnen (6090') is an asymptotic ascent of 3 1/2 hrs. (with guide) from the railway station via the Hânder-Alp.

The exploration of the Todte Gébirge is interesting but attended with fatigue. From the Villa Waldmann, beside the Ladner Inn (see above), and from Gössl (see above) paths indicated by red marks ascend to the Grosse Lohang-See (6100'; poor quarters in the chalets) in 3/2 hrs. with guide (3 fl.). From the lake (whence the Wild Gössl, 6660', may be ascended in 1 1/2 hr.) the route leads past the Kleine Lohang-See to (3/4 hr.) the shooting-box in the Elmegrube and the (9/4 hr.) Elm-See (5430'); then across the plateau to (3-6 hrs.) the summit of the Grosse Priel (8250'; a fatiguing ascent), and down to Stoder (comp. p. 467; guide 10 fl.).

From Gössl to Hinter-Stoder over the Salzsteig (8-9 hrs.; guide 8 fl.), an interesting route: we proceed (blue way-marks) via the Schneck-Alp to the Salza-Thal, ascend the Salzsteig to the Oedern-Alm, cross the Oedern-Thôrl (5210') to the Gross-See and the Tauplitz-Alm, on the picturesque Steyner See, and reach the Schwarze See (see p. 467), where the route joins that from Klachau via Tauplitz.

Railway from Aussee to Steinach and Selzthal, see pp. 470-468,
26. From Ischl to Hallstatt, and to Abtenau and Golling via Gosau.

Comp. Maps, pp. 122, 128.

Railway to (12½ M.) Hallstatt station in 40-50 min. (78, 46, 26 kr.). — Steamboat between the station and town of Hallstatt in 10 min., in connection with each train (fare 25, return 40 kr.). Railway-tickets may be obtained including the ferry to the town of Hallstatt (railway and steamboat tickets are issued at the post-office in the Hôtel Seeauer). — Omnibus between Hallstatt and Gosau-Schmied every morning in summer in 2½ hrs., returning in the afternoon; fare 1½ fl., there and back 2 fl. — One-horse carr. from Ischl to Hallstatt in 2½ hrs., 6 fl. 10 kr.; two-horse carr. 10½ fl.; to Gosau (Brandwirth) in 3½ hrs., 7 fl. 15 or 12 fl. 30 kr.; to Gosau-Schmied in 4 hrs., 8 fl. 15, or 14 fl. 30 kr. (driver's fee included). Carr. from Hallstatt to Gosau-Schmied and back, 8 fl., with two horses 12 fl., from Gosauhühl 6 or 10 fl., from Steg (Goldnes Schiff) 7 or 11 fl. (fee included). Ferry between Gosau and the station, 10 kr. — Diligence from Gosau to Abtenau daily in 4½ hrs. (1 fl. 76 kr.); from Abtenau to Golling daily in 2½ hrs. (1 fl. 30 kr.); one-horse carr. from Abtenau to Golling 4 fl., and 60 kr. to the driver; two-horse 8 fl., and 1 fl. to the driver.

Railway from Ischl to (12½ M.) Hallstatt station, see pp. 119, 120. The Hallstätter See or Lake of Hallstatt (1620'), which is 5 M. long and 1½-2 M. broad, is bounded on three sides by lofty mountains (E. the Sarstein; S. the Krippenstein, Zwölferkogel, and Hirlatz; W. the Plassen, Gosauhals, and Ramsauer Gebirge). A steamer plies once or twice daily between Gosauhühl and Hallstatt and between Hallstatt and Obertraun.

Hallstatt (*Hôtel Seeauer, R. & L. 1 fl. 60 kr.-2 fl., B. 35 kr., with garden on the lake and a dépendance named the Post; *Grüner Baum; Zur Simonyhütte, on the lake, R. 60 kr.-1 fl., well spoken of; Adler, unpretending), a long village (7700 inhab., ½ 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 Protestant Church contains an altar in carved wood of the 15th cent.; numerous skulls are preserved in the ossuary. The Protestant Church is modern. In the former ‘Gefängnisshaus’, or Prison, an old building partly hewn out of the solid rock, is a small Museum (open 8-12 and 1-6; adm. 20 kr.), with two Celtic graves and other local antiquities. A new road leads to the S. to (1½ M.) the Lahn (Inn), a small plain formed by the alluvial deposits of the Waldbach, with the Salt Works. Hallstatt is so situated that it does not see the sun from 17th Nov. to 2nd Feb.

Excursions. — The Rudolfs-Thurm (2800'), occupied by the manager of the mine, is reached by a good zigzag path in 1 hr. (horse 3 fl. 50, to the mine 4 fl. 70 kr.). An inscription by a bench, halfway up, dated 1504, records that the mines were visited in that year by Emp. Maximilian. The little garden in front of the house affords a fine view of the lake. Excavations made since 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 (see above).
The mining-offices and the entrance to the Hallstatt Salt Mine (3675') are reached in 9/4 hr. more. A visit to the interior is more fatiguing than to that of the Ischl mine (p. 118; tickets of adm. at the offices). Robust walkers may proceed hence (with guide, 1 fl.) across the hill and down the Gangsteig (steepest but perfectly safe) to the (1 hr.) Waldbach-Strub. — Path by the brine-conduit to the (1 1/2 hr.) Gosau-Zwang, see p. 125. We ascend to the right by a path with 365 steps, beyond the Roman Catholic cemetery (1/4 hr.); or we may start from the Rudolfs-Thurm.

The *Waldbach-Strub (2030'), in the well-wooded Echern-Thal, 1 hr. to the S.W. of Hallstatt, is precipitated in three leaps from a height of 630' through a cleft in the rocks. The path leads to the right from the Lahn (p. 123), passes (1/2 hr.) Croallo's Inn (route to the left to the Simony-Hütte, p. 126) and the (10 min.) Binderworth, and ascends to (15 min.) a point of view opposite the fall. The Schiefer Fall, of about equal height, descends into the same abyss. Both are insignificant in dry seasons. — About 1 hr. farther up is the Waldbach-Orsprung (2955'), flowing from the Hallstatt Glacier, and reached by a track for hauling timber. — Gangsteig to the salt-mine (1 1/2 hr.), see above. — A picturesque path ('Malersteig') leads along the Waldbach from Crallo's Inn (see above) to the Lahn and back to Hallstatt.

The 'Uferweg' leads from the Lahn along the S. bank of the lake through the Hirschau, passing the Hirschbrunn and the (higher up) Kessel, two periodic springs, to (1 1/4 hr.) Obertraun (p. 120). About 1 hr. above the springs is the Hirschau-Alp, affording the best view of the lake.

**MOUNTAIN ASCENTS (guides, Jos. Faber, M. Schupfner, Jos. Perchtl. A. Unterberger, Al. Wimmer, P. Zammer, G. Grill, F. Mielberger). Steingraben-Schneid (or Schneidkogel, 5055'), bridge-path in 3 hrs.; guide (2 fl.) not indispensable; view of the Dachstein, the Hallstätter See, Traunthal, etc.

*Plassen (6405') : ascent of 4 hrs. by a blue-marked path passing the salt-mine and the Bergmeister-Alp (guide, not indispensable, 3 fl.); magnificent view, particularly of the Dachstein range towering immediately to the S., the Alps of Salzburg and Styria, and the valleys of the Traun and the Gosau. The descent may be made by the Schreiber-Alp to (3 hrs.) Gosau.

The Hirlatz (6505'), ascended via the Wies-Alp (p. 125) in 5 1/2 hrs., and the Zwölfereckkogel (6400'), ascended in 5 1/4 hrs., command striking views of the Hallstätter See (guide 3 fl.).

The *Sarstein (6470'; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 4 1/2 fl.) is best ascended from Obertraun by the Hüttel-Alp and the (3 1/2 hrs.) Vordere Sarstein-Alp (5510'); we then mount the broad rounded back of the mountain (Steinhüttelgrat) to the (1 1/2 hr.) Hohe Sarstein-Alp, and thence to the (9/4 hr.) summit. View one of the most extensive in the Salzkammergut. The ascent may also be made from Sieg (p. 120) via the Niedere Sarstein-Alp or Scharten-Alp (easiest route), or from Aussee (p. 122) via the Fieiser-Alpe or the Scharte (4 1/4 hrs.).

Krippenstein (6905'; 5 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), an interesting ascent. We ferry across to the Koppenseinkel, and ascend to the right to the (2 1/4 hrs.) Obere Schafbeck-Alpe (4430). We then proceed through the Krippengasse to the (2 1/4 hrs.) Krippenbrunnen (5065') and the (1/2 hr.) Krippenneck (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 Krippenbek lies the Gjaid-Alpe (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. 473; to Schladming, 5 1/2-6 hrs., guide 7 fl.).

Hohe Gjaidstein (9130'; 7 1/2 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), another fine point: ascent from the (4 hrs.) Gjaid-Alpe (see above) via the Tauenkogel (7516') and Niedere Gjaidstein in 3 1/2 hrs. (or from the Simony Hut, mentioned at p. 125, in 1 1/2 hrs.).

The *Dachstein (9830'), the second highest peak of the N. Limestone Alps (Parseier Spitze 9865', Zugspitze 9725'), is usually ascended from Hallstatt (8 1/2-9 hrs.; trying; guide 10, with descent to Schladming 15, to Gosau...
to Golling.  

II. Route 26.  125

Those who are not vigorous enough to make the whole ascent should, at least, go to the Simony Hut, 5½-6 hrs. (guide 5 fl.). The route (bridle-path, 6 M. long) ascends through the Echern-Thal to the (1¾ hr.) *Alte Herd*; here it bends to the left, passes the Tropfwand and a spring, and proceeds through the Thiergarten to the (1½ hr.) Thiergarten-Höhe. We then ascend to the right, leaving the Wies-Alpe and the Ochsenswies-Alpe to the left, to the (1½ hr.) Ochsenwies-Höhe (6520'; fine view of the Dachstein) and through the Wildkar to the (½ hr.) Simony Hut (7240'; Inn in summer), on the margin of the Karls-Eisfeld or Hallstatt Glacier. From the hut (steady heads henceforth necessary) we cross the glacier, which seldom presents any difficulty, to the (1½-2 hrs.) top of the ridge (3880'; fine view from the 'Dachsteinwarte'), ascend to the right via the Dachsteinwand (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 wire-rope, to the (4-1½ hr.) summit of the Hohe Dachstein. Superb view, extending to the Schneeberg, Terglou, Canin, Tauern, Stubaiér Ferner, and the Bohemian Forest. Ascent from Gosau, see p. 126; from Schladming, see p. 473; both much more difficult than the ascent from Hallstatt.

The road from Hallstatt to Gosau skirts the lake to (2 M.) Gosau-Zwang (see below), ½ M. to the W. of the Gosaumühl ('Inn; ferry to the station, see p. 120), at the mouth of the Gosaubach. [Pedestrians should take the more interesting Soolenleitung-Weg (¼ hr. longer), or path by the brine-conduit, which leads from the Rudolfs-Thurm 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 (7 M.) Gosau (2390'; *Brandwirth, R. 60 kr.; 1 fl. 20 kr.; Kirchenwirth) the valley expands. Towards the S. tower the barren pinnacles of the Donnerkögel (6300' and 6730').

A carriage-road (diligence daily, 1 fl.) leads from Gosau to the (3 M.) Gosau-Schmied (2515'; *Inn), prettily situated. We now ascend on foot through the wood to the (3¼ hr.) beautiful green *Vordere Gosau-See (2980')*, 1 M. long, ¼ M. broad, surrounded by woods (small tavern at the sluice). To the S.E., in the background, towers the lofty Dachstein with the two Gosau Glaciers; to the left the Hohe Kreuz, to the right the Thorstein and Donnerkögel (a splendid panorama, best by evening light). Rowing to the S.E. end of the lake (30 kr.), or walking round by the S. bank (25 min.), we next ascend by a steep and stony path, passing the Gosaulacke ('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 rise the slopes of the Gschlößskogel, to the right the Kopfwand, and in the background the huge Thorstein.

At the upper end of the latter lake (ferry, small fee) lies the *Hintere S.-hütte*. Hence we ascend, in part toilsomely and steeply over 'scars' and rocky debris, to the (1½-2 hrs.) Grobgestein-Hütte (5550'), built by the Austrian Alpine Club, the starting-point for the Dachstein and the Thorstein.
(both difficult). Ascent of the Hohe Dachstein (9830'), 4½-5 hrs. (guide 10 fl.); from the hut a laborious ascent of 2 hrs. to the Great Gosau Glacier; then up the snowy terraces of the glacier, in which there are several large crevasses, to the (1½ hr.) Obere Windlücke (8860'), between the Mitterspitze and the Dachstein, and along the W. arête to the (1 hr.) summit (see p. 125). — Ascent of the Thorstein (9660'), 4½ hrs. (guide 12 fl.): to the (2 hrs.) Gosau Glacier as above; here we turn to the right and ascend between the Mitterspitze and Thorstein to the (1½ hr.) Untere Windlücke (8990'), where we turn to the right and ascend round the S. side of the Thorstein, by a steep and difficult route, to the (1 hr.) summit. View remarkably imposing and picturesque. Descent by the Windleger-Scharte (about 7550') to Filzmoos or to Ramsau, very steep (comp. p. 473). — Guides at Gosau: Mat. Gamszüger, Jos. Chr. Gapp, Gottl. and Jos. Sam. Höhenegger, Joh. Spielbüchler, and Chr. Urstüger.

From the Vordere See a somewhat toilsome but interesting path (6 hrs., with guide) leads over the Scharte-Alpen, the Armaar, and the (3½ hrs.) Steigl (6900'), between the Bischofsmütze and the Gosauer Stein, down to the (1¼ hr.) Reiter Alp (4260'), 3½ M. by road from Filzmoos (p. 474).

From Gosau to Abtenau, 11 M. From Vorder-Gosau the road ascends for 2 M. to the Pass Gschütz (3185'; Inn), the boundary between Upper Austria and the district of Salzburg. View of the Tennen-Gebirge to the W., and of Gosau with the Donnerkogel to the S.E. The road now descends to (2 M.) Russbach-Sag (2660'; two Inns), at the foot of the Gamsfeld (6640'; p. 120), which may be ascended hence, via the Angerkar Alp, in 3¼ hrs. (path marked in red; extensive view); the rocky gorge on the N. side is named the Wilde Kammer. From Russbach-Sag the road continues through the Russbach Thatal, a valley abounding in fossils, to the (4 M.) Lammer-Brücke (on the left, the road to the Handlhof, p. 127), and to (3 M.) Abtenau.

The route over the *Zwiesel-Alp (5195') is, however, far preferable to the above-mentioned road (from Gosau 3, to Abtenau 6 hrs.; guide 1 fl. 70 kr., to Abtenau 3 fl.). The new route, indicated by red marks, diverges to the right from the road near the church and ascends gradually, chiefly through wood. At the foot of the peak, beyond an enclosure, the path to the right leads to the (2¾ hrs.) Ed-Alp (4470'; Inn) and approaches the (1¼ hr.) summit from the N.W.; the path to the left, ascending on the E. side, is shorter and steeper.

From the Gosau-Schmied (p. 125) 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 Donnerkogel (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 Donnerkogel, rises the Hochalpenpitze, 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 Göll; to the right, rather more distant, the long Untersberg. To the E., above the Gosau-Thatal, rises the Dachstein, with the Gosau glaciers; far below lie the Gosaulacke and the small green Hintere Gosau-See. From the slope, a few hundred paces to the E., we also obtain a view of the Vordere Gosau-See. — The *Große Donnerkogel (6730') may be ascended from the Zwiesel-Alp in 2 hrs., with guide.
To the Pinzgau. Travellers bound for the Pinzgau proceed to the W., in ½ hr. to the three chalets below the summit of the Zwiesel-Alp. Marked path thence in 2 hrs. to Annaberg (2415'; Post; Obermaiser), whence a road (diligence daily) leads by Lungötz (Inn), (6 M.) St. Martin (Inns), and Brunnhäusl (Inn), to (7½ M.) Hüttau (p. 470). From Lungötz an attractive route (5 hrs.) leads via the Au-Alp and the Jocket-Riedl (3840') to Werfen (p. 128).

To Filzmoos (5½-6 hrs.). From the Zwiesel-Alp an attractive but fatiguing path (guide advisable) leads round the W. side of the Donnerkögel to the (1½ hrs.) Stuhl-Alp (4500'), which affords a fine view of the Tauern. It then crosses the Stuhlloch-Höhe (5350') to the (2 hrs.) Sulzkur-Alpe, whence we proceed via the Hackiplatten (4830') to the (1 hr.) Au-Alpe and (1 hr.) Filzmoos (p. 474).

From the Zwiesel Alp to Abtenau (3-3½ hrs.). The path (red marks) descends from the Ed-Alp (p. 126) 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 (3½ hr.) we obtain a fine view of the Lammer-Thal, with the Tennen-Gebirge and Uebergossene Alp to the W. Then past the hamlet of Ed to a (3¼ hr.) bridge over the Lammer. We may now either cross the bridge and follow the Annaberg road to (4½ M.) Abtenau; or, without crossing, follow the cart-track to the right to the (1½ M.) *Hôtel Zwieselbud, with baths, and join the Gosau road (p. 126) at the (10 min.) confluence of the Russbach and Lammer. In 3 M. more we reach Abtenau (2335'; *Post; *Ochs), a large village (3760 inhab.), at the N.E. base of the Tennen-Gebirge (p. 128).

The Bleikogel (7900'), the central summit of the Tennen-Gebirge, may be ascended from Abtenau via the Tenn-Alpe in 6 hrs. (guide; fatiguing). Excellent view. The descent may be made via the Pitschenberg-Alp to Werfen (comp. p. 128). Guides, Math. Guggenberger and Jos. Schorn of Abtenau.

From Abtenau to Golling (12 M.; diligence and carriages, see p. 123). The new road leads to the N.W. to Döllerhof and (1½ M.) Mühlrain and then descends into the deep and well wooded valley of the Schwarzbach, which it crosses near its junction with the Lammer (1½ M.). We then follow the left bank of the latter, passing (¼ M.) the Voglau Inn, opposite the hamlet of Pichl (right bank). The valley contracts and is shut in by lofty wood-clad cliffs. 3¼ M. Finger-post indicating the way to the right across the Lammer to the (5 min.) *Aubach Fall, which descends over a rocky wall in three stages from a height of 230'. About 1 M. farther on, to the right, below the road, is the St. Veit's Bridge, which affords a fine view of the wild *Lammeröfen. (The path descending into the gorge is now unusable.) The road now descends to (1 M.) the Lammer-Brücke, crosses it (Brückenwirth, on the right bank), and follows the right bank to (3 M.) Scheffau and (3 M.) Golling (p. 102).
27. From Salzburg to Wörgl (Innsbruck).

120 M. Railway in 4½-7½ hrs; fares 7 fl. 60, 4 fl. 54, 2 fl. 50 kr. (express 10 fl. 66, 6 fl. 58, 3 fl. 52 kr.). — Good railway restaurants at Bischofs-hofen and Saalfelden; dinner, at a charge of 1 fl., will be handed into the carriages at either of these places, if previously ordered through the guard. — The end-carriage in each train on the Austrian mountain-railways is generally an open first-class carriage, with an unimpeded view on every side; second-class passengers may use this carriage between any two stations by taking a supplementary third-class ticket (‘Ergänzungsbillet’) for that distance. For circular tours, however, travellers are advised to take first-class tickets for this stage.

From Salzburg to (18 M.) Golling, see pp. 101-102. The railway traverses the broad valley towards the S., passing on the right the entrance to the Blüntau-Thal (p. 103) and on the left that of the Lammer-Thal (p. 127). It then crosses the Lammer and Salzach, passes through a tunnel (1000 yds. long) piercing the Ofenauer Berg, a spur of the Hagen-Gebirge, and again crosses the Salzach by a slanting iron bridge of 105 yds. span, beyond which it enters the Pass Lueg (p. 103), a grand defile flanked with huge walls of rock. 24½ M. Sulzau (1660'; Aschauer’s Inn); 26 M. Concordia-Hütte (1700'; Inn), the station for the iron-works of that name on the left bank, at the entrance to the Blühbach-Thal.

A cart-track (right of way refused by the shooting tenant) leads through the Blühbach-Thal, a favourite haunt of the chamois, on the left bank of the Blühbach, between the Inlauer-Gebirge on the left and the Hagen-Gebirge on the right, to the (2 hrs.) Shooting Lodge (285'; no accommodation). From the head of the valley (Tennboden) fatiguing passes lead to the W. across the Blühbach-Thörtl (6670') or the Mauer-Scharte (7140') to the (9 hrs.) Obersee (p. 85); another to the S. over the Thor-Scharte (7490'), to (7 hrs.) Hinterthal, in the upper Ursauer-Thal, and thence either to the right to (3 hrs.) Saalfelden (p. 134), or to the left by the Pitzten-Sattel (p. 135) to Bienien and (5½ hrs.) Lend (p. 131).

The line follows the right bank, and crosses several torrents. On the left rises the abrupt Tennen-Gebirge, with the Raucheck. To the right, farther on, romantically perched on a rock 345' above the Salzach, is the well-preserved Schloss Hohenwerfen, built in 1076, restored in the 16th cent., and now the property of Count Thun. — 28 M. Werfen (1700'). The village (*Post; Tirolerwirth; Oberlechner) lies on the opposite bank, overlooked by the jagged rocks of the Uebergossene Alp (p. 129). — 28½ M. Pfarr-Werfen.

The Tennen-Gebirge, 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 the railway-station we proceed to the E., passing the prettily situated village of Werfenweng, to (4-4½ hrs.) the Werfener Hütte of the Austrian Tourist Club, on the Elmauer Kamm (6300'). The Raucheck (7865'), the highest summit of the Tennen-Gebirge, may be ascended hence, via the Gries-Scharte (7369') in 2½ hrs. (guide), while the ascent of the Hintere Pfeiberhorn (7415) takes 1½ hr. (both remunerative). From the Raucheck we may descend over slopes of debris, passing the Hochpeiter (7875'), the Windischkopf (7860'), and the Tirolerkopf (8500'; all ascended without much trouble), to the Hintere and the Vordere Pitschenberg-Alp (5600'), the latter with a shooting-box (no accommodation). Thence we descend the Steinerner Stiege to the Pass Lueg and the station of (2½ hrs.) Sulzau (see above); or we may proceed to the E. from the Hintere Pitschenberg-Alp over the
arid plateau, passing the Bleikogel (p. 127), to the Tenn-Alp and (6 hrs.) Ablenau (p. 127).

The valley expands. The train crosses the Fritzbach (p. 476), issuing from a narrow gorge, and then the Salzach.

33 M. Bischofshofen (1795'); *Rail. Restaurant & Hotel, R. & L. 60 kr. - 1 fl. 20 kr.; Alte Post, R. from 60 kr.; *Böcklinger; Neue Post, well spoken of), an old village with 2570 inhab. and three churches, is the junction for the upper Ennsthal Railway (R. 80). The (1/4 hr.) Fall of the Geinfeldbach is worth seeing. To the W. rises the Evige Schnee ('perpetual snow') group of mountains, with the Wetterwand and Manndlwand.

On the plateau of this huge limestone group lies a glacier (Evige Schnee or Uebergoessene Alp), about 3 1/2 M. long and 2 M. broad, on the s. side of which towers the *Hochkönig (9640'). The ascent (5 hrs. from the Mitterberg Inn) presents no difficulty to experts (guide 5 fl.; Ign. Reich, Joh. Bachler, Jos. Granegger, at Bischofshofen, Joh. Aigner, Rupert Deutinger, Ludw. Lercher, and Joh. Linschinger, at Mühlbach, or one of the Mühlbach miners; apply to the manager). A road leads from the Mitterberg station (see below) through the narrow Mühlbach-That to (8 M.) Mühlbach (2800'; *Oberwirth), and then ascends, passing some copper-mines, to (6 M.) Mitterberg (4965'; Inn; a shorter way from Bischofshofen leads by Geinfeld, 3 1/2 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 1/2 hr. to the Mitterfeld-Alp (5840'), then by the Gaisnase into the Ochsenkar, past the pinnacled Manndlwand (good echo), and between the striking Thorsäule (8900') on the right and the Kleine Bratschenkopf (8810'), on the left, and over the Schrambach-Scharte to (3 1/2 hrs.) the glacier. Lastly an ascent of 1 hr. over snow and finally over rocks to the summit, on which are a ruined stone-hut ('Hochkönigkapelle') and the Kaiser-Jubiläums-Haus, opened in 1888. The 'Panorama is extensive and magnificent. The descent via the Teufelstöcher to (4 1/2 hrs.) Hinterthal (see p. 135) is not very difficult for those with steady heads, but a guide is necessary. — Ascent of the Hochseiler (9125'; 2 hrs. from the Hochkönig), see p. 135. — The *Hochkeil (3835'; ascended from Mitterberg in 1 hr.; guide not indispensable) commands an admirable view of the Tauern and (E.) the Dachstein. — Another interesting ascent is that of the Dientner Schneeberg (6290'), from Mühlbach in 3 hrs. (guide 4 fl.).

The *Hoch-Gründeck (5990') may be scaled without difficulty in 3 1/2 hrs. from Bischofshofen by a path, leading to the E. via Areberg (easier ascent from St. Johann, see p. 130, or from Hüttau, p. 475).

The line traverses the broad valley, on the left bank of the Salzach; fine retrospect of the bare and jagged peaks of the Tennen-Gebirge, which form the background to the N. 35 1/2 M. Mitterberg (Inn), at the entrance of the Mühlbach-That (see above).

38 M. St. Johann im Pongau (1845'); *Pongauer Hof, at the railway-station, R. from 80 kr., pens. 18-28 fl. per week; *Post, R. 70 kr. - 1 fl.; *Franz Prem; *Zum Andrä'l; *Goldnes Kreuz, the last two with gardens; *Brückenvirth, plain; Schwaiger, near the church, R. from 60 kr.; Hirsch, moderate; Goldner Adler, near the station, well spoken of; Linde, 1/4 M. from the station, unpretending; Winkler's Inn, in Plankenau, see p. 130), a large village, 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. — A pretty walk may be taken to the Rabenkanzel (1/4 hr.).

BAEDERER'S EASTER ALPS. 9th ED.
Excursions. — To the "Liechtenstein-Klamm" (on foot there and back 3½ hrs.; one-horse carr. from the station in 1 hr., there and back, including a stay of 1½ hr., 2 fl. 20 kr.; two-horse carr. 3 fl. 60 kr.; omnibus to Plankenau, 50 kr.). The road from the station crosses the Salzach (way-post) and after 1/4 M. the Wagreiner Bach (to the right), and passes a chapel. We now follow the Grossarl road (see below), skirting the base of the mountain, to the village of (2 M.) Plankenau ("Winkler's Inn, R. 50-70 kr.). About 100 yds. beyond the inn a footpath diverges to the left to the (20 min.) Klamm, and 1/4 M. farther, on the road, is the Inn zur Schönen Aussicht, whence another path leads to the Klamm. The road diverges here to the right, passes the deserted foundry of Oberarl, and ascends the prettily wooded valley of the Grossarler Ache to (1/2 M.) Zogtmayer's Klamm-Restaurant, 3 min. from the entrance to the Klamm. Crossing the Grossarler Ache, we now enter the wild rocky gorge by a path constructed by the local Alpine Club (adm. 30 kr.). The Ache descends through the gorge in a series of cascades. The path, hewn in the rock in many places, is 370 yds. in length from the entrance of the defile to the tunnel, and is perfectly safe, being a yard wide and provided with a railing. At the end of the first gorge is a huge cauldron with rocky sides, 330' high. The path winds round a projecting cliff and enters the second "George, 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, 175' in height, at the end of the gorge (1/4 hr.). From this point the path (now unattractive) leads in 1/2 hr. to the very primitive 'Bad', whence it ascends in 25 min. by flights of steps ("Sautersteig; fine view of another gorge) to the Grossarl road, about 1/4 M. from the inn zur Wach (see below). — A path to the W. of the entrance to the Klamm crosses the hill to (1 hr.) stat. Schwarza, where a new path leads to the S. along the left bank of the Ache to Grossarl (see below).

The "Hoch-Gründeck (5900') may be easily ascended in 3½ hrs. by a marked bridle-path, most of which is in shade (guide unnecessary; early start desirable; mule 5, up and down 7 fl.). Refreshments at the Schusszach-Bauer, 1 hr. from St. Johann. The summit (Hochgründeck-Haus, open in summer, 30 beds, 1/4 hr. below) affords a splendid view of the entire chain of the Tauern, the Uebergossene Alp, the Hagen-Gebirge, the Tennen-Gebirge, the Dachstein, etc. We may descend either on the N.W. to (21/2 hrs.) Bischofshofen (p. 129), or on the N.E. to (2 hrs.) Hütttau (p. 475).

The Grossarl-Thal (20 M. long), the easternmost of the valleys stretching down from the Hohe Tauern mountain-chain to the Salzach, is traversed by a road leading to the left from (3/4 hr.) Plankenau (see above) and passing at a considerable elevation above the Liechtenstein-Klamm, to the (11/4 hr.) picturesque defile of Stegennacht (Inn zur Wacht). Thence it descends steeply to the Ache and continues at first on the left and then on the right bank to (11/2 hrs.) Grossarl (3020'; Linsinger; Neuwirth; guide, Franz Gruber). From Grossarl we may easily reach Dorf Gastein by the Arththörli (5910') in 5 hrs.; Hof-Gastein in 5½ hrs., with guide, by the Äigen-Alpe and the Schmatz-Scharte (7110'); and Bad Gastein in 7-8 hrs. with guide, by the Bacher-Alpe and the Gamskarkogel (p. 138), or in 6-7 hrs. with guide, by the Toferer-Alpe and the Throneck-Sattel (8850'). 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 (11/4 hr.) Hüttschlag ("Oberwith, and to (3/4 hr.) Kardeis (3659'; Inn), at the entrance of the Kardeis Graben (route via the Kardeis-Alpe and the Tappenkar-Höhe to the Tappenkar-See, 4 hrs., see p. 131). At Aschau, 20 min. farther on, the road ends. Thence a cart-track and a bridle-path lead past Kreh, at the mouth of the Kreh-Thal (see p. 131), and the (1 hr.) Seezug (3410'), a shooting-lodge on a small lake, and then ascend to the left through the Schöder-Thal to the (11/4 hr.) Schöder-Alpe or Stockham-Alp (4595'), below the small Schöder-See. Here the valley forks. Tolisone passes lead to the S.W. through the Kulmthal and over the Arl-Scharte (7385') and to the S.E. through the Marchkar and
over the Marchkar-Scharte (7775') to the (6½ hrs.) Osnabrücker Hütte in the Gross-Elend-Thal (p. 508). A third pass leads to the E. over the Moritzen-Scharte (7800'), to (5 hrs.) Moritzen (p. 476), in the Moritzen-Thal.

From Aschau via the Kreh-Alp and the Mur-Thörl (7425') to (6 hrs.; with guide) Moritzen, see p. 476.

A road runs to the E. from St. Johann via (6 M.) Wagrein (2740'; Arlwaldwirth) to (12 M.) Radstadt (p. 474). Immediately to the S. of Wagrein opens the Kleinarl-Thal, the most westerly valley of the Niedere Tauern. This valley is traversed by a road leading past (1½ hr.) Mitter-Kleinarl (3325'; inn) to the (1½ hr.) little Jäger-See, on which is a shooting-lodge belonging to Prince Liechtenstein. From the Kerschbach-Alp (3940'), ¾ hr. straight on, a bridle-path ascends steeply to the (1 hr.) Tappenkar-Alp, on the N. side of the Tappenkar-See (5780'; club-hut projected). A fine panorama is obtained from the Tappenkar-Höhe (6060'; to Kardets, see p. 130).

From Tappenkar 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 Klingspitze (7800'; ascent in 1 hr., recommended), and then descends abruptly to (1 hr.) the Königs-Alpe (5415'), in the Rießling-Thal, and to (4 hrs.) Zederhaus (3085'; two inns), 3 hrs. from St. Michael (p. 476).

41 M. Schwarzach-St. Veit (to the Liechtenstein-Klamm, 1 hr.; see above; easier from St. Johann, see p. 130).

About ½ M. to the W. of the station lies the prettily-situated village of Schwarzach (*Egger; *Sattlegger), where the Protestant peasantry and miners held their last meeting in 1731, after which Leopold, Archbishop of Salzburg, issued a decree banishing no fewer than 22,151 'heretics' from his dominions. The Wallner inn, where the peasantry solemnly ratified their league by the ancient custom of dipping their fingers in salt, still contains the table at which the ceremony took place, with a rude painting representing the event. A book lying before one of the men contains the words: 'Dilexerunt tenebras magis quam lucem. Joan. c. 3. v. 19'.

Fine view from the churchyard of St. Veit (2295'; ½ hr.). From Schwarzach a road leads to (2 M.) Goldegg (2700'; two rustic inns), prettily situated in a fertile plateau, with a small lake and an old château of Count Galen, containing an interesting room with coats-of-arms. The road then leads past the Lang-See and the Scheibling-See, and through the ravine of the Dientenbach, to (10 M.) Dienten (p. 135). From Goldegg to Lend (see below) ½ hr. Before reaching it we obtain a view of the Fall of the Gasteiner Ache. — The Heukaarereck (6375'; guide unnecessary for mountaineers), ascended from Schwarzach via the Thurn-Alpe in 4½ hrs., commands a superb view of the Tauern, etc.

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

46 M. Lend-Gastein (2070'; Turri’s Inn). The village (Strauninger, R., L., & A. 1½ fl.; Post, R. 1 fl.; Baldauf; Grundner; Pens. Rieser) lies on the opposite bank. — Road to Gastein, see p. 137. Below the village (1½ M.) a fine Waterfall is formed by the Gasteiner Ache just before it joins the Salzach. The bridge below the fall forms the boundary between the Pongau and Pinzgau.

Above Lend the line crosses the Salzach twice, in order to avoid the Eschenauer Plaikre and the Embacher Plaikre (slopes of loose stones), and then penetrates the Unterstein, a spur of slate-rock on the left bank, by a tunnel, 352 yds. long. We then skirt the Salzach and reach (51½ M.) Rauris-Kitzloch, at the entrance of the Rauris-Thal (p. 144), ½ M. to the E. of Taxenbach.
**Kitzloch-Klamm.** A visit to this magnificent ravine (1½ hr. there and back) is strongly recommended. We cross the Salzach to the *Restaurant & Pension Embacher*, and then the Rauriser Ache (leaving the Restaurant Taxwirth to the left), and ascend the right bank of the latter (adm. 20 kr.). At the (15 min.) beginning of the ravine the path crosses to the left bank and leads past a small stalactite grotto to the (3 min.) Kessel, into which the Ache is precipitated in four leaps from a height of 330 ft. (*Kitzloch Fall*). We cross the bridge and ascend in zigzags by wooden steps, passing a projecting platform from which we obtain a good survey of the seething abyss. At the top we turn to the right and pass through three tunnels, one of which is 38 yds. long, between two of the tunnels is ‘Embacher's Schreck-Brücke’, named after the constructor of the path. The bridge beyond the long tunnel (35 min. from the station) commands a striking view of the chasm, and of the Oedwander spitze in front. From the beginning of the long tunnel we return to the upper end of the wooden steps, where we ascend to the right through two short tunnels, and then descend by a good path to the (20 min.) station of Rauris-Kitzloch. Or we may pass through the long tunnel and follow a good path, gradually ascending on the right bank of the Ache, to the (½ hr.) Landesweg (Inn, primitive), about 1 hr. from the village of Rauris. Then we may either follow the new road (p. 144) to (3½ M.) Taxenbach, or the old road, leading via Embach (3325'; splendid view from the pilgrimage-church Maria im Enland) to (3½ M.) the station of Rauris.

Immediately beyond Rauris-Kitzloch the train traverses a tunnel (297 yds.) under the Taxenbach Schlossberg. 52 M. **Taxenbach** (2330'; *Alte Post*, moderate; *Post*; Railway Hotel; Restaurant Kitzloch, at the station). The village, on an eminence 2½ 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 (694½)* may be ascended hence in 4½ hrs. without difficulty, vià the Tratten-Thal and the Mahdergraben; on the top is the Hundstein-Haus (fine view). Descent to the S. to (3 hrs.) Bruck-Fusch (see below), to the W. to (2½ hrs.) Thumersbach (p. 133), or to the N. to (2½ hrs.) Alt (p. 135).

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 Hohe Tenn (p. 147) rises from the Fuscher-Thal. The train crosses the Salzach and the Fuscher Ache.

58½ M. **Bruck-Fusch** (2473'; *Hôtel Kronprinz*, at the station, R. 90, L. & A. 30 kr.; *Gmachl*, R. 60 kr. -1 fl.; *Mayr zum Lukashansl*, R., L., & A. 1–2 fl.) lies opposite the entrance to the Fuscher-Thal (see p. 147). To the N.W. (¼ hr.) rises Schloss Fischhorn (11th cent.), the property of Princess Liechtenstein, tastefully restored by Schmidt of Vienna.

**Excursions from Bruck** (guides, Johann Klocker, Peter Mitterwurzer, Peter Stockl). The Hönkogel (6050'), an attractive ascent, is accomplished easily by a marked path in 3 hrs. (p. 134). — The *Hundstein (694½)*, ascended by a marked path vià St. Georgen and the Brandmayer-Thal in 4½ hrs., is also easy (see above). — The ascent of the Drei Brüder (1175'; 4½–5 hrs.), by a marked path leading to the S.E. vià the Pichberg and the Heuberg-Alp, is also attractive. — The Imbachhorn (8110'; 5 hrs.; with guide) is ascended without difficulty by a marked path leading to the S.W. vià the Böckten-Alp (comp. p. 153).

The train crosses the Salzach, traverses the Brucker Moos and Zeller Moos, which have been brought under cultivation, and reaches the Zeller See.
62 M. Zell am See. — Hotels. "Kaiserin Elisabeth, on the lake, opposite the station, R. from 1½ fl., B. 50 kr. D. 2½ fl., with post and telegraph office; Böhm's Hotel am See, with a fine view, R. from 1 fl., L. & A. 40 kr., D. 2 fl.; Krone & Centralbad, on the lake, R. from 1 fl.; Post; Pongauer Hof, near the station; Netzger Schwarzen (R. from 1 fl., L. & A. 20 kr.), with dependence Villa Schmittenhöhe; Café-Restaurant Schuh, on the lake, 7½ kr.-1 fl. 20 kr.; Leibzelter, R. ½-1 fl.; Bodens, E. 50-1 fl.; Hüt.-Rest. Elektra; Ertl zum Neuwirth; Grüner Baum; Wageneichler's Restaurant (also rooms), on the Schmittenhöhe road, moderate. Rooms at the Villa Edelweiss, Villa Fitt (Wenzelmühle), and Pichler, the confectioner. — On the Bruck road (see below), to the S. of Zell: Rest. Alpenrose, Zur Schönen Aussicht (coffee, milk, etc.).


Zell am See (2460'), 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.

The "Zeller See (2450') is 2½ M. long, 1 M. broad, and 240' deep. The water is pleasant for bathing (bath-houses; temperature 63° Fahr.). A small steamer plies on the lake, making the round eight times a day in 1 hr. (60 kr.); from Zell to Thumersbach thrice daily in 10 min. (fare 20 kr., there and back 30 kr.). Small boats may be hired (ferry to Thumersbach 1 pers. 20, 2 pers. 30, 3 pers. 35, 4 pers. 40 kr.; per hour 40, 60, 70, 80 kr.). The finest View of the environs is obtained from the middle of the lake: to the S. we obtain a striking survey of the Tauern (see below), between Fusch and Kaprun, are the Imbachhorn and the Hohe Tann, to the left of which are the Brennkogel and Schwarzkopf, to the right the Grieskogel, Hohe Eiser and, in the foreground, the beautiful Kitzsteinhorn with the Schmedinger Rees); 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 Kundstein, with its refuge-hut (p. 132). Evening light most favourable; the phenomenon known as the 'Alpgluhen' is often witnessed. On the E. bank of the lake lies Thumersbach (Restaurant Bellevue, with rooms, pens. 3-3½ fl.). At the N. end is the old château of Prielsau (p. 134); and on the N.W. bank is Seehausl (see above). — Good views of the lake are afforded by the Alpenrose Restaurant (see above), above the road to Bruck, ½ M. from the station, and from the Restaurant Winn, about 10 min. above the road to Schmitten (see below), to the left. — The Rudolf's-Promenade (ascend from the Fischhorn road by a finger-post on the right) and the Ebeneberg-Alpe (rimsa), ¾ hr. from the Parapluie, 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. 132), and Bruck; another leads through the Public Park, with bust of Rieman (p. 157), to the Villa Fremberg, next the Colmarienberg, and on to Seehäusl (see above), whence there is a carriage-road to Thumersbach, via Prielsau. — The lake and mountains are illuminated on June 23rd and Aug. 17th (worth seeing).

The "Schmittenhöhe (6450') is one of the best and most accessible points of view in the Austrian Alps (3 hrs.; guide 2½ fl., unnecessary; horse 6, there and back, with a night spent on the top, 12 fl.; car. for one pers. 6, there and back, with stop of 2 hrs. 8, each additional hr. 1, incl. night on top 12 fl.; light luggage may be sent by post twice a day). The route leads to the W. from Zell through the Schmitten-Thal to (½ hr.) Schmitten (Cafe Stadt Wien). Here we turn to the left, and follow an easy bridle-path, practicable for light vehicles, which ascends in windings, mostly through wood. passing (½ hr.) a bench commanding a good view (to the left is the route to the Ebeneberg Alpe, see above), to the (½ hr.) Schweizerhütte Inn ('Mittelstation') and (½ hr.) Brunner's Inn zum Gross-
**Route 27. SAALFELDEN. From Salzburg**

Glockner (fine view of the Glockner group), and finally mounts the crest of the hill to the broad summit (*Haschke's Hotel, 90 beds, R. with one bed 1 1/2, with two beds in the new house 3-4 1/2 fl., in the old 1 fl. 60 kr.; post, telegraph, and telephone office). Tickets securing rooms at 1 1/2 fl. may be obtained from Joh. Kastner, in the market-place at Zell, who also forwards luggage. — The superb panorama embraces to the S. the entire Tauern range; to the N. the limestone Alps from the Kaisergebirge 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. A marked path leads from the Schmittenhöhe to Fürth (p. 154), diverging to the right from the Zell route about 20 min. below the summit. — The 'Pinzgauer Spaziergang', which at places is rather indistinct, leads from the Schmittenhöhe along the crest of the hill to the (8-9 hrs.) Gaisstein (p. 203), and commands a series of splendid views of the Tauern. It is, however, somewhat monotonous and fatiguing. Provisions necessary; guide advisable (see p. 133; from Zell to the Gaisstein 8 fl.). 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 6900), via the (5-6 hrs.) Sommertal (6436'), to the (1 1/2-2 hrs.) Murnauer-Scharte (6975'). It then passes above the Bürgl-Hütte (p. 155) and ascends the (1 1/2 hrs.) Gaisstein (p. 203) from the S.E. side. The descent may be made by the Sintersbach-Alpe to (3 1/2 hrs.) Jochberg (p. 203).

The 'Hundstein' (6945'; Inn in summer) may be ascended from Thumersbach by a marked path in 3 1/2-4 hrs. (guide 4 1/2 fl., not indispensable; horse 10 fl.). The descent may be made to Bruck, Taxenbach, or Alm (pp. 132, 135). — The Hüttigkogel (6080'; 3 hrs.; guide 3 1/2 fl.) affords a view similar to that from the Schmittenhöhe (easy ascent; comp. p. 132).

From Zell am See to the *Kapruner-That; see p. 151; to Krimml (Ober-Pinzgau), see p. 154.

The train leaves the lake at Schloss Prietau, now occupied by peasants. 64 1/2 M. Maiselhofen (2495'; *Post, R. 50-80 kr.), on the watershed between the Salzach and the Saal or Saalach; to the left the château of Saalhof, at the mouth of the Glemmtal, from which the Saalach issues.

The Sausteigen (6230'; 3-3 1/2 hrs.) and the Schwalbenwand (6590'; 3 1/2 hrs.), two interesting ascents from Maiselhofen, command views like that from the Schmittenhöhe.

A road (diligence from Zell to Saalbach daily in 3 hrs.) runs through the Glemmtal (18 M. long), passing Viehhofen (Oberwirth), to (11 M.) Saalbach (3695'; Oberwirth; Unterwirth), and (17 M.) Langau (3634'), whence the Gaisstein (7760) may be easily ascended in 3 1/2 hrs. (comp. p. 203). A road, practicable for carriages, runs to the N. from Saalbach, via the Alte Schanze (4270), to the S.W. of the Spielberghorn (6710'; ascent of 2 1/2 hrs. via the Spielberghöhe, to (12 M.) Fieberbrunn (p. 136).

On the right Schloss Kammer (Inn), in a fine open situation. The train crosses the Saalach at (67 1/2 M.) Gerling. A marked path leads hence in 3 hrs. to the Schwalbenwand (see above). The broad grassy valley of the Mitter-Pinzgau, with a fine view of the Steinerne Meer (p. 135) on the right, is next traversed.

70 M. Saalfelden (2380'; *Rail. Restaurant, R. 1 fl.; Dick's Railway Hotel). The village (Neue Post, R. & L. 70, B. 30 kr.; Alte Post), with 2919 inhab., is prettily situated on the Ustauer Ache, 1 M. to the E. of the railway, in the middle of the broad and sunny valley. Fine view from the cemetery above the village (or from the station): N.W. the Leoganger Steinberge, N. the Steinerne...
PANORAMA VON DER SCHMITTENHÖHE.
1868 MÜHLE

[Mountain names and locations listed in the diagram]
Meer, E. the Hochkönig (Uebergossene Alp), S. the Hohe Tenn, Kitzsteinhorn, etc. — About 1/4 hr. to the S. of the village is *Thalmayer's Bath Establishment (peat-water), with swimming-baths, restaurant, and rooms to let (pens. 2–2½ fl.).

The tower on the Kühbühel (2815'), 1/2 hr. to the S. (marked path;riums. at the top) commands an extensive view. — To the N., at the base of the towering Persalhorn, stands the (1 hr.) castle of Lichtenberg (2990'); adjacent (10 min.) are a hermitage (Rfmts.), heewn in the rock, and the Chapel of St. George, with a rock-hewn pulpit (*View of the Zeller See and the Tauern). — A still finer view is commanded by the Steinalpe, on a spur of the Steinerne Meer, 1½ hr. from Saalfelden (marked path). — About 3/4 M. to the S.E. of Saalfelden lies Schloss Dorfheim, and the same distance to the E. is Schloss Farmach (2490'). — About 2 M. to the E. are the pretty-situated baths of Fieberbrunn (2780'; Restaurant). — From Saalfelden a marked path leads to the Scheibtenwand (p. 131) in 3½ hrs., and another to the top of the Hundstein (p. 134) in 4½ hrs.

The route from Saalfelden to the Steinerne Meer (comp. p. 84) is shorter but steeper than that from the Königs-See (guide necessary, to the Königs-See 6 fl.; Joh. and Jak. Mosshammer, Jös. Mayer, R. Hilzensauer). A marked path, at first partly through wood, leads past the château of Lichtenberg and the (1½ hr.) Riemanns-Höhe (fine view) to the (1½ hr.) Steigbrunnen. Thence a grand mountain-path, provided with rings and wire-rape, ascends to the (1½ hr.; 4–4½ hrs. from Saalfelden) Ramseider Scharte (6895'). A little above the Scharte is the Riemann-Haus (6900'; Inn in summer), built in a picturesque situation by the Saalfelden section of the German Alpine Club (interesting fossils found in the neighbourhood). From this point the Sommerstein (7565') is easily ascended in 1/2 hr. (marked path). The *Breithorn (5100'; 1½ hr.; marked path) offers no difficulty to experts (pavilion at the top; splendid view). The ascent of the Schönegg (8085'), 1/4 hr., is laborious; that of the Schönfeldspitze (Hochzink, 8700), 2½ hrs. (marked path), is difficult and should be attempted by experienced mountaineers only. — From the Riemann-Haus across the Steinerne Meer to (4 hrs.) the Funtensee-Hütte and thence to the Königs-See, see p. 25. — Other passes to the Königs-See are the Hoch-Scharte, or Weissbacht-Scharte (1935), between the Höllemaschorn and the Achselhorn, and the Buchauer Scharte (7450), between the Selhorn and the Schönfeldspitze (in each case 7–8 hrs.).

A road ascends the Urslau-Thal to the E. to (3½ M.) ²/₃ M. Alm (2610'; Almwirth Inn), whence the *Hundstein (6945') may be ascended via the Hofwirth-Alp in 3½–4 hrs. (comp. pp. 132, 134), and the Selhorn (8710'; highest summit of the Steinerne Meer) via the Lugscharte in 6 hrs., the latter difficult and only for experts with guide. About 6 M. farther up the valley lies Hinterthal (3315'; rustic Inn), at the foot of the Steinerne Meer and the Uebergossene Alp. Bad Hinterthal, 3/4 M. farther on, is now private property. The Hochkönig (9640') may be ascended hence by a club-path in 7½ hrs., via the Schneekar with the Bergren Hut and the Teufelsstöcher, a fine but difficult route, to be attempted only by those whose heads are steady (comp. p. 129; guide, Joh. Herzog of Alm). Similar conditions characterize the ascent of the Hochseiler (9425'), the N.W. summit of the Uebergossene Alp., by a club-path, leading via the Thorscharte (see below; 6 hrs.; splendid panorama). From the Hochseiler across the glacier (roping necessary) to the Hochkönig, 2 hrs. — From Hinterthal a road leads across the Filzen-Sattel (4240') to Dienten (Stöckelwirth) and (15 M.) Lend (p. 131). From Hinterthal across the Thorscharte (7490') to the Bühlbach-Thal (to the shooting-lodge 7 hrs., with guide, fatiguing), see p. 123.

From Saalfelden via *Ober-Weissbach to Reichenhall, see pp. 88, 206; to Berchtesgaden, see pp. 88–89. Diligence to Lofer twice daily in 3½ hrs. (1½ fl., to Frohnwies 1 fl.). One-horse carriage to Frohnwies 4, two-horse 6 fl.; to Lofer 6 or 10 fl., including the Vorderkaser-Klamm 8 or 12 fl.; across the Hirschbühl to Berchtesgaden (including trace-horse) 24 or 40 fl. (driver extra). — The *Seisenberg-Klamm (p. 89) is within a walk of 3½ hrs.,
or a drive of 1 1/2 hrs., from Saalfelden. The Lamprechtsofenloch (3 1/2 hrs.), see p. 88; the *Vorderkaster-Klamm (5 1/2 hrs.), p. 206.

The train now turns to the N.W., crosses the Saalach and the Leogang-Bach, enters the Leogang-Thal, and ascends rapidly at the base of the Leogang Steinberge to (75 M.) Leogang (2755'; Inn). About 3/4 M. to the N. is Bad Leogang (ca. 2820'); about 1 1/2 M. to the S.E. lies the village (2500').

The Birnhorn (8630), the highest point of the Leogang Steinberge, may be ascended from Bad Leogang in 5 1/2-6 hrs., with guide (Jos. Oberlander; difficult). The marked path leads through the Birnbach-Graben to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Passauer-Hütte, on the Mittags-Scharte (6660'; provision-depot), between the Birnhorn and the Mitterhorn. Thence a new path (easier than the old route by the S. face) ascends via the Kuchelnieder to (2 hrs.) the summit (magnificent view). The descent (marked path) may be made from the Passauer-Hütte, via the Grub-Alp, to (2 1/2 hrs.) Pramau-Hütte. The descent from the Kuchelnieder direct to Bad Leogang via the Rattenkar and the Riedgraben should not be attempted, as the lower part of the route has fallen into dangerous disrepair.

The train crosses the Weissbach and the Griessenbach, skirts the marshy Griessen-See, and beyond Pass Griessen (2335'), which was once fortified, crosses the Tyrolese frontier. — 81 M. Hochfilzen (3170'; Inns at the station and in the village) lies on the watershed between the Saalach and the Ache.

From Hochfilzen a carriage-road leads to the N., past Warming and the little Wiesensee (3015'), to (9 M.) St. Ulrich (p. 205). — A footpath runs over the Römer-Sattel (3963) to the Vorderkaster-Klamm in 3 hrs. (comp. p. 206).

The train now descends a sharp gradient (1:44) on the N. side of the Primmau-Thal, or Pillerssee-Achenthal, crossing several lateral ravines. — 87 M. Fieberbrunn (2565'; Wieshofer's Inn, at the station), a picturesquely situated summer-resort. Below, in the valley, lie Obermair's Inn (mediocre), the (1 1/2 M.) Hammerwirth (plain, R. 40-60 kr.), and the Auwirth. In (3/4 M.) the village (2555'), with mineral baths, are the *Post, *Sieberer's, and the Metzgernwirth.

Excursions (guide, Raimund Weiskopf). An attractive walk may be taken up the Pillerssee-Ache to (1 hr.) the Inn zur Eisernen Hand, then to the S.W. by the Schwarzaichen-Thal to the (3/4 hr.) Drei Schreinende Brunnen, the water of which (said to flow from the Wild ee, see below) descends in picturesque rapids. — From the Eiserner Hand to Hochfilzen (see above) via Feistau. 3/4 hr. — The *Hochkopf (3480') is reached in 1 hr. by ascending from the Auwirth to the right, through the Pletter-Graben (good view of the environs); rímts. at the Hochkopf-Bauer's). — The Buchensteinwand (4763'; 2 hrs.; fine view), an easy and attractive climb, is ascended by a path (red marks) crossing the Ache beside Sieberer's Inn and then mounting to the N.E. crossing the railway and leading through wood. — A highly attractive and easy ascent is that of the *Wildseeloder (6940'; 4 hrs.; guide not indispensable). A marked path ascends from the Auwirth through the Pletter-Graben, where the valley forks, we proceed to the left, via the Zillstaat-Alp, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Wild-Alp (Rínts). Another marked path, pleasanter and less steep, leads from Sieberer's Inn via the Lorchentrit-Alp and the Griesboden-Alp to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Wild-Alp. Thence we ascend in windings to the (3/4 hr.) Wildseeloder-Hütte (Inn in summer), on the dark-green Wildsee (trout), and in 3/4 hr. more rain the summit, from which there is a splendid view. A marked path leads from the Loder, via the Bischof-Joch (9265'), between the Gobra-Ranken and the Bischof, to the Gaisstein
to Wörgl.  ST. JOHANN IN TIROL. II. Route 27. 137

(p. 203) and Mittersill (p. 155). — The Göbra-Ranken (6755'; 4 hrs.; guide not indispensable), easy. The path leads from the Auwirth through the Pletzer-Graben and via the Fahrwanger-Alp to the (3 hrs.) iron-mine of Göbra (6455'; 1 hr. below the summit). — The ascent of the "Spielberghorn (6695'; 4-5 hrs., with guide) is also fine, but somewhat fatiguing. We ascend the valley to (1 hr.) the Eiserne Hand Inn (p. 136), then via the Spielberg-Alp and Bräu-Alp to the summit. The descent may be made into the Leogang-Thal (see p. 136; E.) or to the Alte Schanze (p. 131; S.W.). — Kitzbühler Horn (6540'), via the Bäreffeld-Alp and Rheinthal-Alp in 4½-5 hrs., fatiguing (better from Kitzbühel, comp. p. 203).

From the Eiserne Hand a road leads to the S. to the Alte Schanze and to (3 hrs.) Saalbach, in the Glemmthal (comp. p. 134). — From Fieberbrunn a carriage-road leads to the N. to (2½ M.) St. Jacob im Haus (2800'; Riegerwirth), on the low saddle between the Pramau-Thal and the Strubach-Thal. Thence it descends via Flecken (Strasswirth) to (3 M.) St. Ulrich, on the Pillerssee (p. 205), and through the Ofen to (4½ M.) Waidring (p. 209).

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

92 M. ST. JOHANN IN TIROL (2160'; *Post, bed 60 kr.; *Bär; *Zur Mauth; *Zum Hohen Kaiser, at the station, bed 50-60 kr.), pleasantly situated in the broad Leukten-Thal, or valley of the Grosse Ache, which is here formed by the confluence of the Pramau-Ache, the Kitzbühler Ache, and the Reither Ache, is commanded by the serrated Kaiser-Gebirge (p. 204) on the W. — To Waidring and Lofer, see p. 206.

The *Kitzbühler Horn (6540') is ascended hence in about 3½ hrs. by a marked path (shady early in the morning), which passes the (2½ hrs.) Außen-Alp (accommodation) and then ascends steeply through the Loch, or over the Mitter (not recommended) to (1½ hrs.) the summit. View, and descent to Kitzbühel, see p. 203.

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

98 M. Kitzbühel, see p. 202; thence to (120 M.) Wörgl, see R. 38.


Diligence from Lend (p. 131) to Bad Gastein (15½ M.; diligence-tariff for 21½ M.) in summer twice daily in 4½ hrs. (3 fl. 40 kr.). Passengers with through-tickets to Bad Gastein or with circular-tour coupons (Zell-am-See-Gastein, Bischofshofen-Gastein) are conveyed by the railway company from Lend to Gastein in comfortable landaus (Bahn-Exposition at Gastein, adjointing the Wandelbahn). Two-horse carriage from Lend to Hof-Gastein 9 fl., to Bad Gastein 13 fl. (there and back 20 fl., if a night be spent 23 fl.; fee included in each case; less before and after the height of the season). Return-carriages to Lend will usually be found at Bad Gastein in the afternoon. — The Gastein Valley below Bad Gastein is scarcely picturesque enough to repay the pedestrian.

Lend (2070'; *Straubinger; *Post, etc.), see p. 131. The Gastein road ascends rapidly from the 'Post' past (10 min.) a restaurant; carriages require 'Vorspann', or the aid of an additional horse. In the valley on the left are the waterfalls of the Ache. Near the (1½ hr.) Klammhöhe (2700'), at the beginning of the pass proper, stands a
Chapel. The *Klamm Pass is a profound and sombre gorge in the limestone rock, through which the Ache has forced a passage. At the end of the pass the road crosses by the (20 min.) Klammstein-Brücke (2550') to the right bank and ascends along the slope of a wooded hill, crowned with the scanty remains of the château of Klammstein, which once guarded the pass. At (1½ hr.) Brandstatt (Klammstein Inn) a view is disclosed of the green Gastein valley ("die Gastein"). To the right, from the chain which separates the Gastein from the Rauris, rises the double-peaked Bernkogel (p. 145); to the left is the Arlspitz (7245'); and in the background to the S. the Tisch (8075'). We now ascend gradually, passing Mairhofen, to (1½ hr.) Dorf Gastein (2740'; Edler), and beyond Harrbach and Laderding reach (2 hrs.)—

10½ M. Hof-Gastein (2850'; *Moser zum Goldnen Adler, R. 80 kr. - 1 fl. 20 kr., pens. 3-5 fl.; *Müller, R., L., & A. 80 kr. - 3 fl., pens. from 3 fl.; *Post or Traube; Bieber zum Boten, Kaltner, unpretending; lodgings at Dr. Schneller's, Irnberger's, Hampel's, etc.), the capital of the valley (800 inhab.), which in the 16th cent., when its mines still produced considerable quantities of gold and silver, was the wealthiest place in this district next to Salzburg. 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. Baths (60 kr.) at the 'Märktsiche Badanstalt', the hotels, and many private houses. Reading-room at the S. end of the village. Living is less expensive here than at Bad Gastein; shady walks have recently been laid out in the Cur-Garten, etc. (visitors' tax 1-6 fl.). At the end of the village is the handsome villa of Herr Hermann, a Berlin banker; and adjacent is the Military Hospital founded by him. In the Park, a meadow crossed by walks, is the Café 'Zur schönen Müllerin', with a fine view; on the hill farther on (25 min.) is the old Weitmoser-Schloss (Restaurant). About 1 M. to the W. is Pyrker's Höhe, with promenades and view; opposite, 1 M. to the E., is the pretty fall of the Rastetzenbach.

Carriages (not always obtainable). With one horse to the Wildbad 3, with two 5 fl.; to Bückstein 5 or 8; Dorf Gastein 3 or 5 fl.; driver's fee 60 kr. or 1 fl. extra. If the carriage is not used for returning, 1 or 1½ fl. is deducted; if kept after midday, 80 kr. or 1½ fl. is added.

Excursions (guides, Josef Viehauer, Felix Moises). The Gamskarkogel (8053'; 4½ hrs.; horse and attendant 10 fl. 50 kr.; guide, 4 fl., unnecessary for the experienced) is ascended from Hof-Gastein by a good path. After an ascent of 3½ hr. we leave the chapel to the right, and a few paces
Valley.  

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beyond it take the less trodden path to the right, ascending through the woods in the Rastletzen-Thal, to the (2 hrs.) Rastletzen-Alp (6665'); refreshments. To the summit (refuge-hut) 2 hrs. more. The snow-mountains of the Ankogel, the Hochnarr, and the mountains round the Nassfeld are most conspicuous to the S.; to the W. the lofty double-peaked pyramid of the Gross-Glockner and the prominent Wiesbachhorn; N. the Uebergossene Alm; N.E. the Dachstein and the Hochgolling. Descent to Bad Gastein, see p. 142; to Grossarl, see p. 130. — The Türchlwand (8440'; 5½ hrs.; guide 6 fl.), ascended from Hof-Gastein by the Angerthal (see below) and the Bockfeld-Alpe, commands a splendid view (ascent somewhat fatiguing). — An easier ascent is that of the Haseek (6650'), 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 (7615'; guide 4 fl.) is another easy ascent of 4½ hrs. from Dorf Gastein (comp. p. 145). — To Grossarl over the Arithörl or the Schmalz-Scharte, see p. 130.

The road to Bad Gastein (5 M., by carriage in 1 hr.) traverses a marshy part of the valley and then ascends on its W. side. On the right is the entrance of the Angerthal. (By the Stans to Bucheben, see p. 145.) On the left we obtain a view of the Kötschach-Thal, commanded by the Bocksteinkogel and Tischlerkar Glacier, to the left of which rises the Gamskarkogel; on the right the Graukogel, Feuerseng, and lastly the pyramidal Kreuzkogel. We next pass the Schweizer-Hütte (Café) and the Englische Kaffeehaus.

15¼ M. Bad Gastein (3430'). — Hotels. *Straubinger (100 rooms), R. 1½-2½ fl., L. & A. 50 kr. (cheaper restaurant in the basement); *Gasteiner Hof (120 rooms). R. from 1½ fl., L. 20, A. 20 kr., with good restaurant; Hôtel Austria (110 rooms); *Weismayr, adjoining the Cur-Casino; *Badenschloss; *Scherthaner (Grabenwirth), opposite the lower fall of the Ache; R. 1 fl. 20, D. 1 fl. 50 kr.; *Moser, with café and fine view; *Hirsch (¼ M. from Straubinger's). *Germania, both in open situations; *Erzherzog Johann, picturesquely situated at the beginning of the promenade of that name (p. 140); *Kraiblinger, Kaiserin Elisabeth Promenade, R. from 80 kr., pens. 3½-5½ fl.; all these with baths. — Lodging Houses, with baths: *Elisabethhof, opposite the Cur-Casino, R. from 1 fl., L. 20 kr.; *Schweggerhaus; *Gruber; *Lainer; Pfarrhaus; *Villa & Dependance Imperial; *Villa Dr. Wasing; Winkler; Senger; Villa Ella, Villa Louise, beside the covered promenade; Villa Miesan; *Dr. Schieder; *Mayer; *Hölker; *Windschbauer; *Möhlberger; *Bellevue; Solitude; *Villa Hollandia; Groyer; *Angerer; Sabatih; Echo (p. 141); Waha; Paulin; Alpenrose; Edelweiss; Möller; Helenenburg (the last six without baths). — Post & Telegraph Office in the Straubinger-Platz. — Office (Expositur) of the State Railways, adjoining the Wandelbahn. — Visitor’s Tax during the season (May-Sept.), for a stay of five days or upwards, 4-15 fl. according to the class in which the visitor is ranked; additional members of a family and servants proportionally less; for the poor 1 fl. Music Tax 1-10 fl. Tourists sometimes receive permission from the municipal authorities to stay more than five days untaxed.

Guides (Frz. Wurzer, Rupert Hacksteiner, Joh. Schweiger, Joh. Klaunner, L. Mayer, Ed. Unteranschnigg, and Joh. Wainig at Bad Gastein; Paul Gugganig and Peter Messner at Böckstein; Peter Kogler at the Nassfeld). To Prossau, Redsee, Pfaffners, or Radeck-Alp 3 fl.; the Gamskarkogel or Graukogel 4; Mallnitz-Tauernhaus 5; Mallnitz 7; to Kolm-Saigurn over the Puchhard-Scharte 5½; the Ankogel 10; by the Stanz to Bucheben 5½; by the Riffel-Scharte and Zirlnitz-Scharte to Döllach 12; by the Riffel-Scharte and Sonnblick to Heiligenblut 16; by the Elend-Scharte to Gmünd 16½ fl. — Carriages. To Lend, see p. 127; one-horse carr. to Hof-Gastein 4, twohorse 7; Böckstein 4 or 6; to the end of the carriage-road 5 or 8 fl.; driver’s fee included on a half-day’s drive, for a whole day 1-2 fl. extra. — Horses. To the Kötschach-Thal as far as the Himmelwand 2 fl. 80 kr.;
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Prossau 6 fl.; Rudolfs-Höhe, Windischgrätz-Höhe 1 fl. 80 kr.; Nassfeld 5 fl. 40; Radeck-Alp 6 fl. 60; from Böckstein to the Nassfeld 3 fl. 60, the Mallnitzer Tauernhaus 7 fl. 80 kr.; fee included in each case.

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

The Ache, which flows through the valley, is precipitated here through narrow gorges, forming two magnificent *Waterfalls, the upper 207', the lower 280' high, lying in grandeur with those of Krimml (p. 157). The upper fall is best viewed from the bridge by Straubinger's, the lower from Moser's café-pavilion or from the bridge at the foot of the fall. In summer the falls are illuminated on Wed. and Sun. at 8.30 p.m.

The Springs (77° to 120° Fahr.), known as early as the 7th cent. and most of them the property of the Emp. Francis Joseph, rise on the slope of the Badberg (the foot of the 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, contains a very small proportion of mineral ingredients, but possesses exhilarating properties, and is beneficial in cases of debility, nervous affections, gout, &c. The usual routine consists of 17-21 baths, but for some patients 11-14 suffice. The season lasts from 15th May to 30th September.

Walks. The road to Hof-Gastein on the W. side of the valley passes the Wandelbahn and the Villa Meran. Higher up, on the left, is the Bellevue (café; fine view), to which a path ascends from the Elisabethhof, and beyond it is the Villa Hollandia. The road next reaches the Solitude (right) and the small Protestant Church (service during the season on Sun. at 11 a.m., and on Thurs. at 5 p.m.). At this point, to the right, below the road, begin the Schwarzenberg Grounds, with various views of the waterfalls, while the König-Otto Belvedere here overlooks the Gastein valley. Farther on, by the Erzherzog-Johann (café and lodgings), to the left, diverges
the shady Erzherzog-Johann Promenade. At the end of it (1 M.) is *Stöckl’s Restaurant, a favourite afternoon-resort, with a fine view. — The road to 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 villas Hollandia and Bellevue, and skirting the Pyrker’s Höhe (see below), to three large semicircular glacier-mills (on the right) and to a (2 3/4 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-Thal (see below); that to the right to the Echo lodging-house, and the Echo, resounding from the roar of the waterfall, then across the Ache to the right bank. Here we may go on to (3 M.) Böckstein (p. 142) either by the road or by the Elisabeth Promenade (p. 142). Near the ‘Echo’ lodging-house, a path diverges to the right to the (7 min.) Pyrker’s Höhe (3710’; Café), which commands a view of the Gastein and Böckstein valleys, and the Uebergossene Alp with the Hochkönig towards the N.

On the right (E.) side of the valley a charming walk is afforded by the *Kaiser-Promenade, which follows the slope of the hill above the Hirsch Inn and the Church of St. Nicholas, and leads past the Memorial to the Emperor William I., and the Café Wenger to (20 min.) the Habsburger Hof (Hotel-Restaurant; fine view of Hof-Gastein and the Nassfeld Tauern) and to (25 min.) the Café zum Grünem Baum in the Kötschach-Thal (p. 142). A path to the left (guide-post), just before the last-named café is reached, leads to the (20 min.) Lutherhof (café), at the foot of the Gamskarkogel. — The Schwarze Liesl, a café with an admirable view, on the road to the Kötschach-Thal, is reached in 10 min. by a path diverging to the right near the Habsburger Hof. — Shady paths with steps ascend to the right and left from the Badeschloss to the (6 min.) Hohe Brücke, with a view of the upper fall. — The best ascent to the (5 min.) Schiller-Höhe is from Gruber’s (footpath hence to the Grossreith, on the road to the Kötschach-Thal). — The view from the Rudolf’s-Höhe (3600’) is similar to that from the Schwarze Liesl, to the right of which the path to it ascends (5 min.). — The Windischgrutzhöhe (3 3/4 hr.), on the slope of the Badberg, affords a survey of the valleys of Gastein and Böckstein, of the Schareck with the Schlapperebenkees, and of (N.) the Wetterwand with the Hochkönig. The path to it ascends from the Hohe Brücke (right bank), and an easier route leads from the Patscher (p. 142; to the left, by the small chapel). — Past the church of St. Nicholas to Badbruck and (3 3/4 hr.) Kötschach (Café Miesbichl); cross the Ache below Kötschach and ascend to the Englische Kaffeehaus (p. 139); thence back by the road (2 hrs. in all); or from Badbruck by a pretty forest-path (1/2 hr.) to the Kaiserweg and the Grüner Baum.

The picturesque Kötschach-Thal, where chamois sometimes may be seen, is reached either by the Kaiser-Promenade (see above) or by the road
leading from the Hohe Brücke, past the Grossreith, the Villa Helenenburg, and the Schwarze Liesl, and round the angle of the hill. The latter then descends between trees to the (2 M.) *Café zum Grünen Baum (fine view of the Kessel Glacier), whence a bridle-path ascends the valley past the precipitous Himmelwand, affording a good view of the Bocksteinogel and Tischlerkarkees, with the considerable Rees Fall on the left, to (1½ hr.) Prossau, 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 (3900') and the Klein-Eierl-Scharte (3990') to the Maltatal-Thal in Carinthia (to the Osnabrücker Hütte 7½ hrs.; see p. 508; guide as far as Gmünd 16½ fl.). — Pleasant excursion from the Grünner Baum to the *Reedssee (5915'); 2½ hrs.; with guide). Thence over the Lainkar-Scharte to the Anlauf-Thal, see p. 143.

The *Gamsarkogel (6085'; p. 138) is ascended from Bad-Gastein in 1½ hrs. (guide not indispensable; 4 fl.). Rmints at the Kohlemeister-Alp, halfway up. — The Hüttenkogel (7315'), easily ascended by a marked path via the Reikhüben-Alp in 3½ hrs., is a pleasant excursion. About 1 hr. more (1½ hrs. from Wildbad; guide 4 fl.) brings us to the Graukogel (6170'), which affords a view similar to that from the Gamsarkogel. The glaciers, however, are much nearer, and at its E. base lie the pretty Reedssee and Palfner-See. — The view from the Tisch (5975') also repays the ascent. The route leads to the W. from the Wildbad past the Zitterauer Hütte (6190) and through the Hirschkar (4½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.). — The *Kreuzkogel (800'), 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 Böckstein, leads to the (2 hrs.) gold-mine (6230'), and thence in 2½ hrs. to the summit (guide 5 fl.). The ascent from the Nassfeld (p. 143) is easier (3½ hrs., with guide). — The Schareck (10,270') may be ascended from the Nassfeld by a path adapted for the steady-headed only (guide 8 fl., with descent to the Rauriser Goldberghaus 10 fl., via Sonnblick and Seebichl to Heiligenblut 17 fl.; see p. 178). — The Tischlerspitze (9570') may be ascended from the Prossau-Alp (see above) by experts, with guide, in 6½ hrs. (comp. p. 511). The 'Bärensteig', the first part of the route, consists partly of ladders; we then cross the Tischlerkar Glacier and the Tischlerkar-Scharte and finally pass through a 'chimney' on the E. face.

Böckstein and the Nassfeld are two favourite points for excursions from the Wildbad. The former, a village at the head of the valley in which the baths lie, is reached by the road on foot in 1 hr., or by carriage in ½ hr. The shady Kaiserin Elisabeth Promenade, which leads to the left from the Café Bellevue over the hill and then follows the left bank of the Ache, takes walkers ½ hr. more. The road leads from the Hohe Brücke (p. 141), following first the left, then crossing by the Schareck-Brücke to the right bank of the Ache, and passes the (1 M.) Patschger (3650'; Inn. Opposite to us rises the Kreuzkogel; to the right, the snow-clad Schareck. After 10 min. a bridge to the right leads to the Elisabeth Promenade (see above; pleasant for walkers; to Böckstein 25 min.). In ¼ hr. more another footpath diverges to the right, leading to Böckstein in 12 min., while by the road it takes ¼ hr. Böckstein (3650'; *Curhaus, with garden, pens. 5 fl.; *Mühlberger, R. 1 fl.-1 fl. 60 kr., pens. 4-5 fl.) is situated opposite the mouth of the Anlauf-Thal (from the hill behind the Curhaus fine view of the Ankogel). Excellent drinking-water. The round building on the hill is a church, erected in 1766; near it Count Czernin has built a new château.
Anlauf-Thal. A good path, rather fatiguing at the end, leads from Böckstein past (1/2 hr.) the Anlauf-Alp, the Hierkar Fall, and (1 hr.) the Tauern Fall to the lower, middle, and (1 1/2 hr.) upper Radeck-Alp (5100'); refreshments and hay-beds), the loveliest pasture in the valley, with a fine view of the magnificent scenery at its head (Ankogel, Tischlerspitze, etc.). The ascent of the Ankogel (10,705') may be made hence via the Radeck-Scharte (9435') and the kleine Ankogel in 5 1/2-6 hrs., but is difficult (guide 10 fl.); much easier from the Hannover-Hütte (p. 510). An easy and attractive path, preferable to that by the Niedere Tauern, leads over the Hohe or Korn Tauern to the Hannover-Hütte, in 7 hrs., or direct to Mallnitz (p. 509) in 8 hrs. from Bad Gastein (guide 7 fl., unnecessary in fine weather). Near the Tauern Fall (see above) we cross the bridge to the right and ascend by a new path (indicated by red marks) to the Grosse Tauernsee (6970') and the Hohe Tauern, or Korn-Tauern (8080'; 4 hrs. from Böckstein), whence a fine view is enjoyed. On both sides of the pass there are considerable remains of an ancient road, apparently of pre-Roman origin. We descend to the (1/2 hr.) picturesque Kleine Tauernsee (7530'), below which the path to the (1 1/2 hr.) Hannover-Hütte (p. 510) diverges to the left, and then by the Seebach-Thal to (2 1/2 hrs.) Mallnitz (p. 509). From the Korn-Tauern we may proceed to the right, passing the Grünhecker-See and the Gamskarspitze (S.; p. 510) 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 below; 6-7 hrs.). A path is to be made for this route.

An interesting but laborious path leads from the Anlauf-Thal to the Kötschach-Thal (p. 142), ascending to the left opposite the Tauern Fall to the Lainkar-Scharte (1865'), to the W. of the Höllthorkogel (9515'), and then descending past the small Gamskarlsee (7365') and the Reedsee (6915') to the Kötschach-Thal (p. 142; from Böckstein to Gastein 7-8 hrs.).

The route to the Nassfeld (from Böckstein 2 hrs., cariole there and back 6 fl., two pers. 8 fl., not recommended) is practicable for carriages to the Straubinger-Alp (3965'), about 11 1/2 M. farther on. We then ascend by a tolerable cart-road through the Aston, a rocky gorge about 2 M. in length, in which the Ache forms a series of cascades. At the entrance is the Kessel Fall, at the end the Bären Fall, near both of which new points of view have been opened. Below the latter the stream which drains the Pochhard-See (see below) falls into the ravine over a precipice 330' high, forming the graceful Schleier-Fall ('veil-fall'). By the bridge, 5 min. farther on (3 M. from the end of the carriage-road), the path enters the *Nassfeld (5260'), a sequestered green valley 2 1/2 M. in length, with numerous herds of cattle, through which winds the Ache, fed by the snow and ice of the surrounding mountains (from left to right, the Geiselkopf, Murauer Kopf, Sparranger Kopf, Schlapperebenschpitze with the Schlapperebenkees, Strabelebenkopf, and the lofty, pyramidal Schareck; to the N.W. the Kolmkarspitze rising over the Sigtitz-Thal). About 1/3 M. from the bridge, just below the mouth of the Sigtitz-Thal, stands the Erzherzogin Marie Valerie Schutzhaus of the German Alpine Club (5125'; *Inn in summer, with 12 beds; guide, Peter Kogler).

From the Nassfeld to Kolm-Saigurn over the Pochhard-Scharte, an attractive route of 4-4 1/2 hrs. (guide desirable, from Gastein 5 1/2 fl.). From the Valerie-Haus we ascend at the entrance of the Sigtitz-Thal to the right by a winding path (indicated by red marks) to (1 1/4 hr.) the Untere Pochhard-See (6070'), which we skirt either to the right or left. [A shorter
route from Böckstein ascends to the right by the bridge ¼ hr. below the Schleier Fall, p. 143.) We then proceed (path badly marked) to the (½ hr.) Obere Pochhard-See (6760) and to the (1½ hr.) Pochhard-Scharte (1400'), marked by a cross, between the Seekopf (l.) and the Silberpfennig (r.), whence a fine view is obtained of the Rauris glaciers and the Ankogel. [A more extensive view is obtained from the Silberpfennig (9175), easily ascended from the pass in 1 hr.] We descend (path well marked) by the Fitzen-Alpe and the Durchgang-Alpe to (1½ hr.) Kolm-Saigurn (p. 145).

Via the Riffel-Scharte to the Rauris Gold Mine (4 hrs., guide 5 fl.) or to the Sonnblick (6-7 hrs.), not difficult. From the (½ hr.) Moser-Hütte (6355') in the Sigtitz-Thal the path ascends rapidly to the (2 hrs.) Riffel-Scharte (7890'), a magnificent point of view. We then descend to the left by the Vervuatersteig (manager's path; improved in 1897) on the steep slope of the Riffelnhöhe to the Neubau (p. 146) and again ascend to the (1¾ hr.) Knappenhaus (p. 146), or direct to (4-4½ hrs.) the Sonnblick (p. 146; guide from Gastein to Heiligenblut 16 fl.).

From Gastein to Mallnitz over the Mallnitzer Tauern, 7 hrs., a tolerable bridle-path; guide unnecessary in fine weather (to the Tauernhaus 5, to Mallnitz 7 fl.; horse from Böckstein to the Tauernhaus, incl. fee, 7 fl. 80 kr., to Mallnitz 10 fl. 80 kr.; the steep descent beyond the Tauernhaus is disagreeable on horseback). From the Nassfeld-Haus to the Reckhütte at the S.E. end of the Nassfeld, 3½ hr. The bridle-path, indicated by stakes and not to be missed, winds up a steep slope (good spring at the top), and then ascends less steeply through the Eselkar (behind us the Hochnarr and Pochhard-See) to the (2½-3 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 Tauernhaus (7455'); Inn, damp, bed 1½ fl. From this point the Geiselpkopf (9735') may be ascended in 2 hrs. (see p. 310; the landlord of the inn acts as guide). Adepts may continue the walk from the Geiselpkopf along the ridge of the Tauern (see p. 143) to the Schareck (p. 142; 8-9 hrs.), a highly interesting excursion. The Sonnblick path (see below) may be reached from the Tauernhaus in 2½ hrs. by descending from the Geiselpkopf direct to the S. — Further 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 (7285'), reaches (1 hr.) the Mannhard-Alp, and before (10 min.) the Jamniger Hut (5735') crosses to the right bank of the brook (to the right the path to the Feldsee-Scharte and the Sonnblick, p. 540). It then descends, at first steeply, but afterwards more gradually through wood and meadows, passing the mouth of the Seebach-Thal (fine view of the Ankogel to the left). to the (2½ hrs.) Mallnitz (8090'). Thence to Ober-Vellach and Heiligenblut, see R. 86.

29. The Rauris.

The little visited Rauris Valley, which opens to the S. at Taxenbach, is traversed by a monotonous route leading across the Heiligenbluten Tauern to Heiligenblut. (A more interesting route is that from the Fuscher-Thaül over the Fuscher-Thörtl, p. 149.) The head of the Hütteneinwinkel-Thal (p. 145), or S.E. arm of the Rauris, noted for its gold-mines, is enclosed by magnificent glacier-scenery, which mountaineers will find it well worth their while to explore. — A road leads from Taxenbach to Rauris and Wörth, and thence to Bucheben. Mail-cart every afternoon to (7½ M.) Rauris in 2½ hrs. (fare 1 fl. 20 kr.); one-horse carriage to Rauris 6 fl., from Rauris to Kolm 8 fl., returning the next-day 10 fl. 70 kr.

The new Road from Taxenbach to Rauris crosses the Salzach at the railway station of Taxenbach (p. 132) and ascends in a wide
sweep along the slope of the Höfer Freiberg 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. 132). The path crosses the Ache by the (4 hr.) Landsteg (2920'; Inn), whence the road (see above) leads on the left bank (soon affording a view of the head of the valley, the Schareck, Hochnarr, etc.) to (3 M.) Rauris (3110'; Bräu, with garden and view, R. 40-80 kr.; Post), the chief place in the valley, prettily situated. Telephone to Kolm-Saigurn and to the Sonnblick-Haus (p. 146).

Excursions (guides, Math. Mayrach, J. G. Saichegger, and Jos. Trigler). The Bernkogel (1845'; 4½ hr.; guide, 3 fl., unnecessary) commands a fine view of the Tauern, the Ueborgossene Alp, etc. From Rauris the marked path proceeds to the E. into the Gaisbach-Thal, and, turning to the left in 1½ hr., ascends the slopes of the Grubereck (6890') to the (3½ hr.) Bernkogel-Hütte of the Austrian Tourist Club (6890'; Inn in summer) on the saddle between the Bernkogel and the Slatinkopf. Thence by a good zigzag-path to the (6½ hr.) summit. Marked paths also lead from Dorf Gastein (p. 138), from Lend (p. 131), and from the Kitzloch-Klamm (see above) to the summit in 4½-5 hrs. (guide advisable).

At Wörth (3090'; Pfeifferberger, with a collection of minerals to sell), 3 M. farther on, the valley divides into the Seitenwinkel (right) and the Hüttweninkel (left). — Over the Weichselbach-Höhe to Bad Fusch, see p. 148.

The Tauern Route (to Heiligenblut, 7½-8 hrs.; guide 7 fl.) leads through the Seitenwinkel-Thal with the scattered village of that name, and past the Schoch-Hütten, the Maschel-Alp, and the Fall of the Spritzbach, to the (3 hrs.) Rauriser Tauernhaus (4965'; rustic Inn). It then ascends more steeply, pa-sing the Kitzhof-Hütten and the Einöder Alpe (6240'), and, crossing tracts of slaty debris and snow, to the (2 hrs.) Fischer Wegscheide (way-post; 7910'), where the path from the Fuchs-Thörl joins ours on the right (p. 149). Passing a deserted miners' house, we next reach the (9½ hr.) Hochthor of the Heiligenbluter Tauern (8140'). Descent to (2 hrs.) Heiligenblut, see p. 149; via the Höhenweg to the Seebichlhaus, see p. 175.

The first place in the Hüttweninkel-Thal above Wörth is (3½ M.) Buchebein (3475'; Frohn Inn). Near the loftily situated church is a second inn, kept by the guide Jos. Winkler.

A tolerably easy path (guide desirable, 5½ fl.) leads hence over the Stanz (6000') and through the Angerthal to (6 hrs.) Hof-Gastein (p. 138).

The road crosses the Ache and then the Krumelbach. In front of us rises the Ritterkopf, to the left the Herzog Ernst and Schareck. At the (1½ hr.) Bodenhaus (4020'; Seidl's Inn, well spoken of, telephone to Kolm-Saigurn and to the Zittelhaus) the path crosses the Hüttweninkel-Bach and ascends in windings through wood opposite the Grieswies-Alp (5170'), where the head of the valley with its glaciers comes into view (on the right the Hochnarr and Goldbergspitze, on the left the Herzog Ernst), to (1½ hr.) Kolm-Saigurn (5240'; *Hoher Tauernhöf Inn, 20 R. with 36 beds; Inn of the Mining Co.), in a grand situation, with gold-mines now worked by a French company. Telephone to the Zittelhaus, see p. 146. The
former wire-rope railway and the engine-house to which it ascended are both quite out of repair. The bridle-path from Kolm-Saigurn (guide unnecessary; horse 5-6 fl.) ascends to the left to the (13½ hr.) Neubau (7130′); to the left, the ‘Verwaltersteig’ to the Riffel-Scharte, see p. 144; to the right, the path to the Sonnblick, see below) and to (40 min.) the Knappenhans am Hohen Goldberg (7680′), magnificently situated on a moraine of the Goldberg Glacier, which has covered part of the old mines (no provisions kept).

Mountain Ascents (guides, Crist. Fleissner, Alex. Hutter, Peter Saußer, Jak. Unterdorfer, Adam Wagner). The Herzog Ernst (9620′) may be ascended from the Knappenhans in 2 hrs. (not difficult; guide 3 fl.). — The *Schareck (10,270′), which commands a more extensive view, may be reached from the Herzog Ernst by a path to the E. following the arête (wire-rope) in 1 hr., or it may be ascended from the Knappenhans via the Fraganter Scharte and the Wurten Glacier in 2½ hrs., or from the Gussenbauer-Hütte (p. 512), in 3 hrs. (guide 4½ fl.). — The *Sonnblick (10,190′) is ascended from Kolm-Saigurn in 4½-5 hrs. (guide 4 fl.) by a new and easy path, which diverges to the right from the route to the Knappenhans above the Neubau (see above) and crosses the rocks to the N.W. of the Goldberg Glacier. Finally it leads across the somewhat steep Vogelmaier-Ochsenkarkes to the Zittelhaus (‘Inn, bed 1 fl. 60 kr.); on the top, a meteorological and telephone station (the highest in Europe) inhabited throughout the year. Magnificent View (panorama by Siegl). The descent may be made via the Kleine Fleiss-Scharte (9830′) and the Kleine Fleiss-Kees to the (2½ hrs.) Seebichlhaus (p. 175) and to (2½ hrs.) Heiligenblut (p. 172), or by the Brett-Scharte (9190′) to the Gross-Zirknitz-Thal and (4 hrs.) Döllach (p. 171). Another path leads over the Niedere Scharte (see below) and the Feldsee-Scharte (8790′) to Mallnitz (8-9 hrs.; see p. 510). — The ascent of the Hochnarr or Hohenaur (10,690′) is the highest of the Goldberg group, takes 5-6 hrs. (fatiguing; guide 5 fl., or descending to Heiligenblut 8½ fl.; comp. p. 176). We follow the ‘Erfurter Weg’ (destroyed at places) to the Hochnarr Glacier, and then ascend to the summit either by the Goldzech-Scharte (p. 176) or by the snow-ridge extending to the E. from the Hochnarr to the Grieswies-Schneerkogl (*View). Descend to the Seebichlhaus, see p. 175. The passage from the Hochnarr to the Sonnblick crossing the Goldzechem-Scharte and skirting the W. side of the Goldzeckkopf (10,010′) by the steep upper snow-slope of the Kleine Fleisskies and the Kleine Fleiss-Scharte is difficult (3 hrs., for experienced mountaineers only).

Passes. To Fragant by the Fraganter Scharte (Goldberg-Taunern; 9045′) in 8-9 hrs. (guide 6 fl.). We ascend to the left from the (2½ hrs.) Knappenhans past some deserted shafts, then cross the Wintergasse to the (1½ hr.) summit of the pass, between the Herzog Ernst and the Goldberg-Taunerkopf (9090′). Descend over the Wurten Glacier and by a new path to the Gussenbauer-Hütte (7237′) in the Wurten-Thal and (5 hrs.) Ausser-Fragant (p. 411), or over the Feldsee-Scharte (p. 510) to (6½ hrs.) Mallnitz.

To Heiligenblut, crossing the *Sonnblick (9-10 hrs., guide 10 fl.), strongly recommended (see above and pp. 144, 175). — To Döllach by the Niedere Scharte (8930′) in 8-9 hrs. (guide 6 fl.). The (2½ hrs.) pass lies to the E. of the Albeck (9640′). Descent to the right over the Wurten Glacier, the Klein-Zirknitz-Scharte (8115′), and the Klein-Zirknitzkkees into the Klein-Zirknitz- Thal, and to the right again, above two small lakes (Gross-See and Kegete-See), to the (2 hrs.) highest chalets (3680′). The Kleine and Große Zirknitz unite at the Untere Kaser-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 through the pretty Alexis-Klamm to (2 hrs.) Döllach (p. 171). — By the Windisch-Scharte (9495′), between the Windischkopf (9430′) and the Tramerkopf (9200′), or by the Brett-Scharte, between the Tramerkopf and the Goldbergspitze (10,050′), descending into the Gross-Zirknitz-Thal, and to Döllach 8-9 hrs. (guide 6 fl.); both labor-
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ious. — To Heiligenblut by the Goldzech-Scharte (7 1/2-8 hrs., guide 6 fl.), see p. 176.
Over the Pochard-Scharte or the Riefel-Scharte to Gastein, see p. 144 (guide to the Nassfeld 3 fl.).

30. The Fuscher-Thal. From Ferleiten to Heiligenblut.

A visit to the beautiful *Fusch Valley (1 1/2-2 days from Bruck-Fusch) is usually combined with one of the routes over the Tauern (pp. 149, 150). Carriage Road from Bruck to Bad Fusch (1 1/2 M.; diligence every afternoon in summer in 3 hrs., 1 fl. 80 kr.; one-horse carr. 6, two horse 8, from Zell am See 15 fl.) and to the Bär Inn (one-horse carr. from Bruck 4 1/2, from Zell 6, two-horse 10 fl.; thence to Ferleiten inferior road (carr. and pair from Zell 15 fl.; better on foot). Those who simply make the excursion to Ferleiten and back should walk via Bad Fusch (Fürstenweg); see p. 148 and order the carriage for the return-journey to meet them at the Bär Inn.

Bruck-Fusch (2475'), see p. 132. The road follows the left bank of the Fuscher Ache via Judendorf to (4 1/2 M.) Fusch (2645'; *Zum Imbacherhorn, with baths; Emhacher), the chief place in the valley. Beyond the church (1 1/4 hr.) the Hirzbach forms a fine waterfall; and 20 min. to the N.E. is the picturesque Sulzbach-Klamm.

Excursions (guides, Georg Schranz, Jakob Oberhollenzer; tariff as from Ferleiten, to which the guides carry wraps, etc., without extra charge). A steep path ascends the Hirzbach-Thal, which opens here on the W., to the (3 hrs.) Hirzbach-Alpe (5605') and thence a new path ascends to the W. to the (1 1/2 hr.) Gleiwitzer Hütte (1375'; opened in 1899), whence the Imbacherhorn (811'); guide 4 fl.), a fine point of view, is ascended in 1 1/4 hr. via the Brandl-Sc. The descent on the W. side leads through Prince Liechtenstein's game-preservation to the Ebenwald and the (2 1/2 hrs.) Kesselfall-Alpenhaus (p. 152). — From the Gleiwitzer Hütte to the Rainer Hütte over the Hirzbach-Thörl (6950), 7 1/2-8 hrs. with guide (from Fusch 10 1/2 fl.), fatiguing but repaying. The path, level for 3/4 hr., leads to the S. from the hut, then ascends over debris and via the Stöckl-Kamin by a new serpentine route to the (1 1/4 hr.) ridge (8390') to the S. of the Krapflbrachkopf (6920'). Fine view from the cairn. Thence we follow the ridge to the S. along the Baumbrachkopf (10,355') to the (2 hrs.) summit of the pass (fine view). Descent across debris and steep grassy slopes to the (2 1/2-3 hrs.) Rainer-Hütte (p. 152). — The Hohe Tenn (Gletscherkopf, 10,900'; Bergspitze, 11,050') may be ascended from the Hirzbach-Thörl in 1 1/2 hr. by experts with guide (8 fl.). The view is very fine. The descent may be made to the N.E. to the Zollingerkopf (10,270') and via the Schmalzgruben-Alp to the Bär Inn (p. 148); or to the E. to the Walcher-Alp and Ferleiten (p. 148).

[A new road (carr. see above) diverges to the left just above the village of Fusch, crosses the Ache, and gradually ascends on the E. side of the valley, with fine views of the Hohe Tenn and the Wiesbachhorn, to (4 1/2 M.) Bad Fusch, or St. Wolfgang Bad (4040'; *Weilguni, R. 80 kr.-1 1/2 fl., pens. 3 1/2-6 1/2 fl.; Post, recommended to passing tourists), a health-resort, with excellent drinking-water and well-kept promenades.

Excursions from Bad Fusch. A pleasant walk may be taken to the (2 hrs.) Donzen-Hütte, via the Thallmayer-Hütte and the Marien-Hütte, returning by the Emhach-Alp (Rfnts.). — Another point for a walk is the Loninger-Alpe. — The Kasereck (5200'; 1 hr.; guide, unnecessary, 80 kr.) affords a fine view; steep ascent on the right bank of the brook to the Reiter-Alpe (Rfnts.), then to the left (W.). At the top is a refuge-hut. — A more ex-10*
tensive panorama, including the N. Limestone Alps, is obtained from the
Kühkkarköpf (7430'; 3-3'/2 hrs.; guide 2'/2 fl.), ascended via the Reiter-Alpe
and Fletschen-Alpe (Rfmns.). Refuge-huts (keys kept at Bad Fusch) on the
top and 20 min. below it. — The *Schwarzkopf (3065'; 4'/2 hrs.; guide 4,
with descent to Ferleiten 4'/2 fl.) is a superb point of view. The route,
which is somewhat fatiguing, leads to the S.E. to the Rieger-Alpe, then
traverses a ravine, rounding the Schwarzsädel to the left, passes the
small 'Blue Lake', and ascends over debris and the broad arête to the
summit. Descent to the W. by the Durheck-Alpe (see below) to Ferleiten
in 2'/2 hrs. — From Bad Fusch across the Weichselbachhöhe (7270) to
Wörth in the Rauris (p. 145), 6 hrs., with guide (5 fl.), an easy and
attractive route. — The Fürstenweg, a fine path with views, leads from Bad
Fusch to (1'/2 hr.) Ferleiten, skirting the wood and then running above the
right bank of the Ache (easily followed, numerous way-posts; shady before
11 a.m.).]

The road to Ferleiten follows the left bank of the Ache, crosses
it twice, passes Embach on the left, and reaches the (1'/2 M.) Bär
Inn (2690'; well spoken of), whence a steep road leads to the left
to (3'/2 M.) Bad Fusch (see above). The valley contracts. The road,
now narrow and rough, ascends, at first rather abruptly, to (3'/2 M.)
Ferleiten (3775'; *Lukashanslwirth, in an open situation on the
right bank of the Ache, with post and telegraph office, R., L., & A.
1-2 fl., B. 24-35 kr., pens. 3 fl.; Tauern Inn, on the left bank, R.
70 kr.-1 fl. 10 kr., well spoken of), a hamlet and chapel situated on
the level floor of the valley, and commanding a fine view of the
Sonnenwelleck, Fuscherkarkopf, and other imposing snow-clad
mountains at its head.

Excursions (guides: Joh. Altenhuber, Joh. and Jos. Burgsteiner, G. Em-
bacher, Jos. Granitzer, Matth. Holleis, Joh. and Franz Hutter, Peter
and Rupert Mitterwurzer, Georg Ries, Peter Scherthaner, Joh. Laigmügel,
Egid. Hützl, Joh. Langegger, Peter Gschwendtner, P. Mitteregger, and Alois
Voithofer). The finest view is obtained from the upper *Durheck-Alpe
(5755', refreshments; 2 hrs.; 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
(4540'). (Ascent of the Schwarzkopf, and descent to Bad Fusch, see above.)
A good view of the Steinerme Meer, Watzmann, etc. is obtained from
beside the spring, 2 min. beyond the chalet. — The *Käferthal (guide
desirable, 1'/2 fl.). We follow the road on the left bank of the Ache,
passing the Vögal-Alp (1855'), where the imposing Wiesbachhorn suddenly
comes into view on the right in its full extent, to the (2 M.) finger-post
opposite the Taubach-Alpe (p. 143); 10 min. beyond it we diverge to the
right and follow a broad cart-track across meadows (marshy at places;
the narrow path ascending to the right, through wood and over grass, is
drier) to the (1 hr.) Juden-Alpe (3890). Passing round the foot of the
Hohe Döck, we may now ascend the valley for 1'/2-3/4 hr., enjoying fine
views of the imposing Fuscher Eiskar (p. 149). At the head of the valley
is a lofty waterfall formed by the outflow of the Bockkarkees and the
Fuscherkarkees, two glaciers seen high above. — To the (1'/2 hr.) Traun-
ner-Alpe, on the way to the Pfandl-Scharte, see p. 150. — About 2 M. to the
W., on the way to the Walcher Alpe (see below), are the picturesque falls of
the Ferleitenbach, now made accessible.

Mountain Ascents. The Hohe Tenn (11,080), via the Walcher Alpe
and the Walcher Bratschen in 7-8 hrs.; guide 8 fl.; fatiguing (better from
Fusch; see p. 147). — The Grosse Wiesbachhorn (11,710). 8'/2-9 hrs.,
guide 8, or with descent to the Rainer-Hütte 13 fl.; difficult but very
attractive. An easy new path (Mainzer-Weg) leads via the Vögal-Alpe to (3'/2-
4 hrs.) the Mainzer-Hütte, or Schwarzenberg-Hütte (7075'; *Inn in summer),
and hence over the Hochgruber Glacier and the Wielinger Scharte to the (5 hrs.) summit. Comp. pp. 158, 174. A shorter path (wire-rope) is being constructed from the Schwarzenberg-Hütte to the Bratschenkopf and Wielingerkees. — The Brennkogel (9910'), 7 hrs., guide 6, with descent to Heiligenblut 7½ fl.; see p. 150.

FROM FEBLEITEN TO HEILIGENBLUT there are two passes, one over the Fuschera-Thörl and the Heiligenbluter Tauern (8½-9 hrs.), the other over the Pfandel-Scharte (9, or including the Franz-Josefs-Höhe, 11 hrs.).

The Tauern route affords magnificent views as far as the Fuschera-Thörl, after which it becomes monotonous. Those who have not seen the Pasterze should select the Pfandel-Scharte route, especially as they thus save the day which a visit to the Franz-Josefs-Höhe from Heiligenblut would occupy. The night should be passed either at Ferleiten, or at the inn on the Traunert-Alp; thence to the Glocknerhaus 4½-5 hrs. Guide and provisions necessary on both routes; but it should be borne in mind, that on the Pfandel-Scharte route the Glocknerhaus affords everything desirable. Those bound for Kals spend the night in the Glocknerhaus and proceed thence direct to the Leiterthal and the Berger-Thörl.

a. TO HEILIGENBLUT OVER THE TAUERN (guide 6 fl.). The left bank of the Ache is followed to (40 min.) a finger-post, which indicates the way to Heiligenblut to the left. Here we cross the brook (4125') to the left, pass the three chalets of the Taubach-Alpe, and ascend to the right by a well-defined path (marked by stakes), somewhat steep at places, commanding a magnificent view of the head of the valley. The path afterwards turns sharply to the left and leads through the Untere Nassfeld to the Petersbründl (6890'), a clear spring, 3 hrs. from Ferleiten. From this point we enjoy a superb *View of an imposing amphitheatre of snow-clad peaks and glaciers: from E. to W., the Brennkogel, Kloben, Spielmann, Sonnenwelleck, Fuscherkarkopf, Fuschker-Scharte, Breitkopf, Eiswandbühel, Hohe Dock, Hochgruber Glacier, Glockerin, Bratschenköpfe, Grosse and Kleine Wiesbachhorn, and Hohe Tenn. We next ascend through the Obere Nassfeld to the (3¼ hr.) *Fuschera-Thörl (7890'), between the Brennkogel (p. 150) on the right and the Bergerkogel on the left, before reaching which the Gross-Glockner suddenly comes into view to the S.W., next to the Sonnenwelleck. We now descend into a basin (with a spring) to the right, skirt the base of the Brennkogel, and then remount to the (1½ hr.) Mitter-Thörl (7830'), and over stony slopes to (3¼ hr.) the Fuschera-Wegscheide (7940'; finger-post), where the path from Rauris comes up on the left (p. 145). The path here turns to the right, past a deserted miners' house, and ascends, in some seasons over patches of snow, to the (3¼ hr.) Hochthor or Heiligenbluter Tauern (8440'), the boundary between Salzburg and Carinthia. View limited. (Hence by the Höhenweg to the Seeichlhaus, see p. 175.) A bridle-path descends from the pass to the (1¼ hr.) Samerbrunnen (7925'), a good spring, crosses the brook, and skirts the slope to the left, soon affording a fine view of the Gross-Glockner. At the (3¼ hr.) Kasereck
(6280'), where the Möllthal comes into view, the path descends abruptly to the left by an old chapel to (3½ hr.) Heiligenblut (p. 172); or, better, we may descend to the right, about ½ hr. before the Kasereck is reached, to the Gutthal-Alp, and past the Maria-hilf chapel.

Mountaineers may without much difficulty combine the ascent of the Brennkogel (9910') with the passage over the Fuscher-Thörl; the route ascends a stony slope to the S.W. of the Mitter-Thörl (p. 149), and mounts the N.E. arête to the (2 hrs.) summit (splendid view); the descent may be made into the Gutthal (see above).

b. To Heiligenblut over the Pfandel-Scharte (guide to the Glocknerhaus 5½, including the Franz-Josefs-Höhe 6½ fl.; riding practicable as far as the 'Frühstückstein' near the glacier). From Ferleiten to the (40 min.) finger-post where the route to the Fuscher-Thörl diverges to the left, see p. 149; straight on for 20 min. more; then to the left across the brook, and up to the (40 min.) *Gasthof zur Trauner-Alpe (5055'); R., L., & A. 2-3½ fl.; post-office and telephone), which overlooks the Käfethal and the majestic mountains surrounding it (see p. 149). 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. At the (13½ hr.) Frühstückstein (6740') we gain the N. Pfandelscharte or Spielmann Glacier, the lower part of which is steep, and in 1½-2 hrs. more we reach the summit of the Lower Pfandelscharte (8745'), between the Spielmann (9935') on the left and the Bärenkopf (9420') on the right. We descend across the S. Pfandelscharte Glacier towards the S., and then over gravelly and grassy slopes to the (1½ hr.) Glocknerhaus (p. 173).

In dry weather we may also descend through the Nassfeld to the Franz-Josefs-Höhe, but the better plan is to visit the latter from the Glocknerhaus. Those, however, who wish to try the Nassfeld route turn sharply to the right at the top of the pass, quit the glacier after 20 min., and descend by the lateral moraine on the right, and afterwards by a narrow and steep path over stony and grassy slopes, to the (½ hr.) Nassfeld (7580), a level basin intersected by numerous streams, which form the Pfandelschartenbach, descending to the Pasterze. Crossing this obliquely, we descend on the right side to a (20 min.) shepherd's hut, where the path divides: the branch to the left leads to the (20 min.) Wallner-Hütte and (½ hr.) the Glocknerhaus; that to the right ascends to the (¾ hr.) Franz-Josefs-Höhe (p. 173).

From Ferleiten to the Glocknerhaus via the Hohe Gang and the Bockkar-Scharte, 11 hrs., a highly interesting glacier expedition, not difficult for the tolerably expert (guide 8 fl.). From the (3½-4 hrs.) Mainzer Hütte (p. 148) we proceed to the S. by a new path (made by the Ger. Alpine Club), which crosses the terminal moraines of the Hochgruber Glacier, and skirts the slopes of the Remskög (825'). We then ascend by the Hohe Gang over debris and rock to the Bockkar Glacier and the (3 hrs.) Bockkar-Scharte (9995'), between the Breitkopf (10,345') and the Eiswandbühl (10,500'). Descent to the upper Pasterzen Glacier and the (2 hrs.) Hofmanns-Hütte (p. 173).

From Ferleiten to the Glocknerhaus over the Fuscherkar-Scharte, 10-1½ hrs., a toilsome route, for adepts only (guide 6 fl.). The route leads from Ferleiten to the (1½ hr.) bridge over the Fuscher Ache (4315') in the Käfer-Thal (p. 148), then ascends to the right, passing the waterfalls of the Fuscher Ache, through the Aussere Bockkar, avoiding the wild and
fissured end of the Bockkar Glacier, to the Fuscherkar Glacier and thence (toilsome) to the (5-6 hrs.) Fuscherkar-Scharte (9245'), the opening between the Breitkopf and the Fuscherkarkopf. It then descends to the highest part of the Pasterze and to the (11/2 hrs.) Hofmanns-Hütte. With an expenditure of 2½ hrs. additional, experts may climb from the pass to the top of the Fuscherkarkopf (10,945'), by the steep N.W. arête, and descend by the S.W. arête to the Hofmanns-Hütte (guide 8½ fl.; comp. p. 173).

From Ferleiten to Kaprun by the Obere Bockkar-Scharte or Keil-Scharte (10,250'; 9½-10 hrs.), or by the Bockkar-Scharte (p. 150) and the Riffthor (10,320'; p. 173; to the Rainer-Hütte 11 hrs.), two fatiguing routes (guide 10 fl.).

31. The Kaprun Valley.

Comp. Map, p. 165.

A visit to the picturesque *Kapruner Thal* from Zell am See is strongly recommended. The excursion to the Mooserboden 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 between 2 and 5 p.m., visit the Sigmund Thun-Klamm, and view the illumination of the Kesselfall by electricity in the evening; next morning, between 4 and 6.30, when the path is in shade, ascend to the Mooserboden. — A road (Kaiser Franz Josef Strasse) leads to (10 M.) the Kesselfall-Alpenhaus, and thence a cart-track ('Fürst Liechtenstein Weg'), practicable for small carriages, leads on to the (3-3½ hrs.) Mooserboden. Omnibus from Zell am See (starting at the Post Office) 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 1½-½ hrs. (fare 1 fl. 60 kr., return-ticket 2 fl. 80 kr.; express 2 fl., return 3 fl. 60 kr.). Through tickets to the Kesselfall, and also circular tour tickets are issued at all Austrian stations.

— Omnibus from Zell to the Sigmund Thun-Klamm and back, twice daily in 3½ hrs. (incl. halt at the Klamm); fare 5 kr., return 1 fl. 70 kr. — Carriage and pair from Zell to the Kesselfall-Alpenhaus and back in ½ day 11½ fl., whole day 14½ fl. Riding-horse or small carriage from the Kesselfall-Alpenhaus to the Rainer-Hütte, with stay of ½ hr., and back, 8 fl.; to the Mooserboden and back, with stay of 2 hrs., 10 fl., each addit. hour 1 fl.

Zell am See, see p. 133. The road to (4½ M.) Kaprun crosses the Pinzgau railway and passes the (2½ M.) Kaiser-Denkmal (with relief-portrait of Emp. Franz Josef; 1896), and then leads due S. across the moor, passing Prince Liechtenstein's estates of Mayreinöden and Hinterreith, to the Mayreinöd bridge (Inn) over the Salzach. It then gradually ascends the mountain-slope, passes behind the half-ruined Schloss Kaprun, and descends to (2½ M.) the village of Kaprun (2465'); *Kitzsteinhorn*, with post and telephone office; Neuwirth 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 (1½ M. from Kaprun; 1½-1½ hrs. drive from Zell) a notice-board on the right indicates the path, 150 yds. in length, leading to the *Sigmund Thun-Klamm* (adm. 30 kr.), a gorge named after the late Count Thun, governor of Salzburg. We leave the carriage here and regain it at the upper end of the gorge (¼ 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. — At the top of the Birkkogel the road 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 carriage is rejoined) and leads through the open valley to the (1 1/2 M.) Hinterwaldhof in the Wüstelau (2865'). [To the right is the club-path to the Salzburger-Hütte and the Kitzsteinhorn, see p. 153.] After 1 1/2 M. more, at the *Inn zum Kapruner Thörl (plain, R. 80 kr.), we enter the fine Ebenwald, and ascend gradually, passing a small grotto called the Käskeller ('cheese-cellar'), to (1 1/2 M.) the *Kesselfall-Alpenhaus (3460'; hotel of the first class, with post and telephone office; R. 1 1/2-3, pens. 4 1/2-6 fl.), finely situated in a beautifully wooded valley. Steps descend on the right to the gorge of the *Kessel Fall (illuminated with electric light at 8 p.m.; worth seeing).

The broad road ends here. The narrower road ('Fürst Liechtenstein-Weg') crosses the Ache and ascends in windings (at first through wood) along the slope. From the (1 3/4 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-Alpe (5145'), at the beginning of the Wasserfallboden (with the majestic Wiesbachhorn on the left), and then leads past the Bauern-Alp (on the right bank), with a fine view of the mountains enclosing the Mooserboden, to the (25 min.) Orgler-Hütte (Inn) and (6 min.) the Rainer-Hütte (5320'; bed 1 fl.), both belonging to Orgler of Kaprun. On the opposite bank is the Wasserfall-Alpe. Fine view of the Hohe Tenn, Wielinger Glacier, Fochezkopf, Glockerin, and Bärenköpfe. To the right, in the background, 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.) Mooserboden-Haus (*Inn, R., L., & A. 2-4 fl.), at the entrance of the *Mooserboden (6465'), or highest section of the Kapruner-Thal, 1 1/2 M. in length. The majestic amphitheatre of mountains and glaciers surrounding the Mooserboden, which is watered by numerous streamlets, presents a most impressive spectacle. From left to right are the Hohe Tenn, Fochezkopf, Hintere Bratschenkopf, Glockerin, Bärenköpfe, Rifflthor, Hohe Riffl, Thorkopf, Kapruner Thörl, Eiser, Grieskogel, and Kitzsteinhorn. In the centre is the imposing Karlinger Glacier, descending from the Rifflthor. A path on the right, at the foot of the W. slopes, leads past (1 1/2 hr.) the Kaiserstein (erected to commemorate a visit of Emp. Francis Joseph in 1893), to the (1 1/4 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 Mooserboden (edelweiss, etc.).
Valley. KAPRUNER-THÔRL. II. Route 31. 153

A fine survey of the Mooserboden is obtained from the Höhenburg (6990'), a barrier which separates it from the Wasserfallboden (ascent to the left from the Mooserboden-Haus, 20 min.). The snow-clad Johannisberg (11,376') is here seen rising over the Riffthor.


The Imbachhorn (8110'), a splendid point of view, is easily ascended from Kaprun, via the Riedl-Alp (5853'), in 5 hrs. or from the Kesseljall-Alpenhaus in 4½ hrs. (guide 4, with descent to Fusch 3 fl.). Comp. p. 147. —

The Kitzsteinhorn (10,519'; 6½-7 hrs.; guide 7 fl.) is ascended without difficulty from the Kesseljall-Alpenhaus. A marked bridle path ascends through wood on the left bank, via the Bettwiess and the Häsli-Alp to the (2½ hrs.) Salzburger Hütte (6060'; Inn in summer), then to the (2 hrs.) ruined Schmiedingler Schirmhütte (8033') on the Tristkogel, and lastly across the extensive Schmiedingler Glacier (steep part 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. 152) through the Grubbach-Thal to the (3 hrs.) Salzburger Hütte. Descent from the summit to the Rainer-Hütte in 3-3½ hrs. (guide 9 fl.), very steep. — The Schmiedinger (9710') may be scaled in 3½ hrs. from the Salzburger Hütte (guide 6 fl.), and is also interesting.

The Hohe Tenn (11,060'), ascended in 5½-6 hrs. (guide 8 fl.) from the Rainer-Hütte via the Hirsbach-Thörl (p. 147), is difficult and suited for adepts only.

The Grosse Wiesbachhorn (11,710') is a difficult ascent of 6-6½ hrs. from the Mooserboden-Haus (guide 10 fl., with descent to Ferleiten 11, to the Glocknerhaus 14 fl.). A club-path ascends to the (2½-3 hrs.) new Wiesbach-Haus (9510'), opened in 1899; we then ascend the Fochekofl (10,360') and the Kaindlgrat, a sharp arête high above the Wielinger Glacier (steady head necessary), to the (2½ hrs.) Wielinger Scharfe (10,720'), and finally mount a steep snow slope to the (½ hr.) summit, which is approached from the S.W. and commands an imposing view. Descent by the Obere Bockkar-Scharte to the (4-5 hrs.) Hofmanns-Hütte (p. 174), or (new path) by the Hochgruber Glacier to the Mainzer-Hütte and (6 hrs.) Ferleiten, comp. p. 148.

Passes. Over the Riffthor (10,220') to the Glocknerhaus (9 hrs. from the Mooserboden-Haus; guide 12 fl.), see p. 175. Over the Riffthor and the Bockkar-Scharte (9995') to Ferleiten (10-11 hrs.; guide 10 fl.), see p. 151. Both these are imposing glacier-routes, but difficult, particularly the ascent of the crevassed Karlinger Glacier (comp. p. 175). The ascent of the Johannisberg (11,376') adds 2 hrs. to the Riffthlor route (guide 13 fl.; comp. p. 174).

Over the Kapruner-Thörl (8645') to the Stubach-Thal (from the Mooserboden-Haus to the Rudolfi-Hütte 5½-6, to Kals 11-12 hrs.; guide from Kaprun to the Rudolfi-Hütte 7, to Uttendorf 10, to Kals 13 fl.), rather fatiguing but not difficult. From the (½ hr.) end of the Mooserboden we skirt the tongue of the Karlinger Glacier and proceed through the Wintergasse (formerly a glacier), covered with debris, to the (2 hrs.) Thörl, a depression between the Thorlkofl on the left and the Kleine Biser (right), a fine view of the Stubachthal with the Granatspitze and prospect of the Wiesbachhorn, Hohe Tenn, etc.). Descent to the Riff Glacier; then to the left across its terminal moraine (glacier-tables) and a club-path into the valley, across the stream, and up to the (2½-3 hrs.) Rudolfi-Hütte (p. 154). — Over the Geral-Scharte (9100') to the Stubach-Thal (from the Rainer-Hütte to the Schneider-Alm 8 hrs.), fatiguing. — Ascent of the Hochliefer (10,520') from the Scharte laborious (3 hrs.; guide 8 fl.). The ascent from the Mooserboden by the Seeligat and the Eisernkies is preferable.

By the Hirsbach-Thörl (9890') to Fusch, 10 hrs. with guide, see p. 147. — A fatiguing pass leads to Ferleiten across the Wiesbach-Schartl (9945'), between the Kleine Wiesbachhorn and the Hohe Tenn, descending via the Walder Glacier and the Walder Alpe (p. 148; 7-8 hrs.; guide 9 fl.).
32. From Zell am See to Krimml. Upper Pinzgau.


33 M. Pinzgau Railway in 3½ hrs. (fares 2 fl. 71, 1 fl. 9 kr., no 1st cl.). The opening of this local narrow gauge line in 1895 has greatly facilitated the visit to the *Krimml Waterfalls (now a somewhat long day's excursion from Zell am See) as well as the approaches to the Venediger and Reichenspitz mountain-groups and to the passes from the Pinzgau to the Zillerthal and Ahnthal.

Zell am See, see p. 133. The Pinzgau Railway skirts the lake for a short distance and then turns to the right. To the left opens the Fuscher-Thal, with the Drei Brüder (p. 132) rising above it (left); due S. rises the Imbachhorn, adjoined on the left by the snowy peak of the Hohe Tenn. At (13/4 M.) Bruckberg the line crosses the road from Zell to Bruck-Fusch, and then, leaving the Kaprun road and the Kaiser Monument (p. 151) to the left, it turns to the W., into the valley of the Salzach, here upwards of 1½ 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. 151), commanded on the right by the Kitzsteinhorn, with the Schmiedinger Glacier. To the W., in the background of the Salzach valley, rises the Wildkogel, to the left of which appear some of the snow peaks of the Reichenspitz group. The railway skirts the base of the mountains via Aufhausen to (4½ M.) Fürth-Kaprun, whence a path (red marks) leads to the right to the (3½ hrs.) Schmittenhöhe (p. 134) and a road to the left to (2 M.) the village of Kaprun (p. 151). — 5½ M. Piesendorf (2495'; Mitteirtirth, Neuwirth); 7 M. Walchen. — 9½ M. Niedernsill, opposite the village of that name (Zum Hackl Inn) on the right bank of the Salzach. 10½ M. Lengdorf. At (13 M.)Uttenendorf (2353'; *Richtwirth; Post or Tischlerwirth; Liesenwirth) opens the Stubach-Thal to the S., in the background of which, farther on, appear the Johannisberg and the Eiskögele.

From Uttenendorf to Kals through the *Stubach-Thal and over the Kaiser Tauern, an attractive route of 13 hrs. (to the Rudolfshütte 6½-7 hrs.; provisions and guide desirable, to the Tauern Pass 6 ft., to Kals 10 ft.; Jos. and Franz Griessenauer, Esp. Hochbrunner, and P. Dünaberger of Uttenendorf). Road as far as the (6 M.) Fießerer Bauer (3149) and the (9½ M.) Schneider-Alm (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 Landeckkof (3545). From this point a bridle-path (steep and stony at places) ascends, turning to the right at a (35 min.) guide-post to (20 min.) a waterfall, beyond which it crosses the Bürchel and a bridge leading to the left bank of the Wurfbach. It then ascends across pastures to the right to the cross on the Enzinger Boden (7760), as this region of the valley is called, and (2½ hrs.) the picturesque Grünsee (5575'). Farther on it passes the hunting-lodge of Franzsach (5860) and skirts the slopes of the Schafbühel (see below) to the Weisssee (7270) and the (1½ hr.) magnificently situated Rudolfshütte (7355; Inn in summer), rebuilt in 1897 by the Austrian Alpine Club. The Hintere Schafbühel (710'; 20 min.) commands a superb view of the Odenwinkel Glacier and its imposing environs, the Eiskögele, Johannisberg, and Hohe Riffl; to the W. rises the Granatkogel group with the Sylnblick and Granatapitve. — From the Rudolfshütte over the Kapruner Thörl to the Mooserboden, see p. 153; over the
Obere Oedenwinkel-Scharte to the Pasterze, see p. 175. — The Granatspitze (10,120) and the Sonnblick (10,125) may be ascended from the Rudolfs-Hütte, via the Sonnblick Glacier and the Granat-Scharte (9735'), without difficulty (each 3-3½ hrs.; guide 2½-3½ hrs.). Descent over the Pragrat Glacier and through the Landek-Thal to Windisch-Matrei (p. 161).

From the Rudolfs-Hütte the path ascends over rock and a patch of snow to the (1 hr.) Kals-Stubacher Tauern (8340'); view limited. There is a fine view of the Glockner and Venediger groups from the Tauernkofel (8765'), ½ hr. to the W., but caution is necessary. Then a steep and stony descent to the Taunznbründl (7290') and via the Grund-Alp to the (1½ hr.) Dorfer-See (6330'); 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 Laperwitz and Fruenitz Glaciers. The picturesque valley (Dorfer-Thal or upper Kalser-Thal) contains upwards of 50 chalets. Lower down (2 hrs.) the brook runs through a narrow gorge, and the path ascends the (3½ hr.) Steigenwand by stone steps. Descent to Kals (p. 163), 1½ hr. more.

Above Uttendorf the whole valley was formerly occupied by the river and its numerous stony islands, but much of this area has lately been reclaimed. The railway leads by (15½ M.) Stuhlfelden and the small sulphur-baths of (16 M.) Burywies to —

17½ M. Mittersill (2580'); *Post, on the left bank; *Schwaiger, Gruntner, Rothbacher, on the right bank), the principal village in the valley (600 inhab.). The well-preserved old Schloss (Major Poller), on a height on the left bank, 500' above the river, is fitted up in the old-German style and commands a view to the S., extending through the Felber-Thal to the Tauernkogel (9795').

Excursions (guides, Joh. Brugger and Alois Brunner). The Gaisstein (7760) is ascended without difficulty in 1½-5 hrs. (guide necessary). The path leads through the Mühltal via the Bürgl-Alp (5575') to the (8½ hrs.) Bürgl-Hütte (6560'), 1 hr. below the summit. Comp. p. 244 — The Pihapper Spitze (8250'), ascended by the Leiter-Alp (see below) in 5½-6 hrs. (guide), is another fine point. — Road over Pass Thorn to Kitzbühel, see p. 204. — Over the Felber Tauern to Windisch-Matrei, see p. 163 (a route which may be shortened by spending a night at the Schösswender Tauernhaus, 2½ hrs. from Mittersill, or in the Tauerhaus Spital, 20 min. farther on, but travellers must bring guides with them, as none are to be found there).

19½ M. Rettenbach. — 20½ M. Hollersbach. The village of that name (2630'; Inn) lies on the right bank, at the mouth of the Hollersbach-THal.

Through the Hollersbach-Thal, a valley about 12 M. long (comp. Map. p. 156; guide Joh. Wieser of Hollersbach), a path ascends on the right bank of the stream, which forms numerous fine waterfalls, to the Leiter-Alp (3510') and the (6 hrs.) Rosgrub-Alp (4290'), at the N.E. base of the Lienzinger Spitze (9053'). After another hour, above the Ofner-Alp (5020'), the valley forks; through the right (W.) branch a fatiguing route leads past the Kratenberger-See (7065'); on the right is the Graukopf, 9910', with the Kratenberg Glacier, and on the left the Abder-Kopf, 9765') to the Plenitz-Scharte (8835'; fine view of the Venediger, Kratennkogel, etc.). We may then descend to the left (steep) to (2 hrs.) Inner-Gschlöß (p. 162), or (better to the right. across the Vitrigen Glacier and round the E. side of the Kesselkopf, to the (2½ hrs.) Prager-Hütte (p. 162). — In the left (E.) arm of the valley the path first ascends past the Ochsen-Alpe over the pastures of the Weissenecker Alpe, and then rolls over a stony tract to the (3½ hrs.) Weissenecker-Scharte (8640'), between the Dichtenkogel (9270') and the Fechlebenkogel (9400'). The steep descent leads past the small Dichtensee (8015') to the Felber Tauern route, where we proceed to the left to the (2½ hrs.) Matreier Tauernhaus (p. 162). — Via the E. Habach-Scharte to the Habach-Hütte, see p. 156.
21½ M. Dorf—Pass—Thurn; to the right a footpath to Pass Thurn (p. 204). — 23 M. Mühlbach (Öttl's Inn), with abandoned sulphur-mines, at the mouth of the Mühlbach-Thal.

Over the Stangen-Joch to (7 hrs.) Kirchberg, see p. 202. — A path leads through the Mühlbach-Thal and via the Fitzen to the top of the Wildkogel in 4½ hrs. (see below).

24 M. Bramberg (2700’; Seningerbräu, moderate, some quaint old rooms on the first floor). 26 M. Habachthal. To the right is Weierhof (Inn, with good old wood-carvings) with the ruined Weierburg. To the left is the mouth of the Habach-Thal, with the Habach Glacier, the Hohe Fürleg (10,750’), and the Platte Habachkopf (9945’) in the background.

A toilsome pass leads through the wild Habach-Thal and over the Habach-Scharte to Gschlöss (10½ hrs.; guide 7fl.; Lorenz Rendl of Bramberg recommended). From Bramberg (where the best night-quarters are obtained) the path crosses the Salzach and leads through meadows via the Einrückhütte to the (3½ hr.) entrance of the Habach-Thal. 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 1¼ hr. farther we cross to the right bank (3595’) 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 Feschwand (7520’). We proceed via the Kramer-Alp and the Brosinger-Alp to the (1 hr.; 2½ hrs. from Bramberg) Hunting Lodge and thence via the Mahdl-Alp to the (4½ hrs.) Mayer-Alp (4655’). The valley now rapidly contracts. Shortly before the head of the valley the path ascends to the left in numerous curves to the Grossweid-Alp and the (3 hrs.; 6½ hrs. from Bramberg) Habach-Hütte (7875’; Inn in summer), finely situated close to the Habach Glacier, of which it commands a magnificent view. The Graukopf (9140’), Hohe Fürleg (10,750’), and other peaks may be ascended from this club-hut.

— Our route now crosses the Habach Glacier to the (2½ hr.) S. Habach-Scharte (9725’), between the Schwarzkopf and the Platte Habachkopf, and then descends across the Viltragen Glacier to the (2 hrs.) Prager Hütte (p. 162) or to (3 hrs.) Inner-Gschlöss (p. 162). — A difficult route leads from the Habach-Hütte into the Hollersbach-Thal (p. 162) via the E. Habach-Scharte (p. 155) and past the Krattenberger See.

Beyond (27 M.) Neukirchen (2800’; Schett; Kammerlander) the railway enters the pretty Rosenthal, in which is the station of (30 M.) Rosenthal—Grossvenediger, opposite the junction of the Unter- and Ober-Sulzbach-Thal.

Excursions (guides, Joh. Untervorzacher, Dom. Krombiehler, Kaj. Nussbaumer, Joh. Ensman, G. Schwärzler, G. Euchmayer, Sig. Stockmeier, and Karl Wurnitsch). The Reckteckbauer, on the slope of the Rosberg, 1 hr. to the N.W., affords a splendid view of the Venediger and the two branches of the Sulzbach-Thal. — A far grander view is obtained from the Wildkogel (1290’; 4 hrs.; club-path), particularly of the imposing pyramid of the Venediger at the end of the Habach-Thal and the Grosse Rettenstein, towering immediately to the N. (refuge-hut at the top).

To the Unter-Sulzbach Fall (½ hr.). The path from the station of Rosenthal (finger-post) crosses the Salzach, and ascends along the left bank of the Unter-Sulzbach stream, in some places rather wet, mostly through wood, affording three fine views of the waterfall (160’ high). — A steep path ascends through the Unter-Sulzbach-Thal, on the right bank of the stream, past an abandoned copper-mine, the Wagen-Alp, and the Abichel-Alp, to the (3 hrs.) Ascham Alp (6230’; poor quarters), 1 hr. below the
end of the crevassed *Unter-Sulzbach Glacier*. The *Venediger* (see below) may be ascended from this point in 7-8 hrs. (arduous). Over the *Unter-Sulzbach-Thörl* (9400') to *Gschlöss* (p. 162), 8 hrs., difficult.

A tolerable path (at first practicable for riders) to the *Kürsinger-Hütte* (4½ hrs.; guide 4½ fl.) ascends the *Ober-Sulzbach-Thal* on the right bank of the stream, past several alps to the (3½ hrs. from Neukirchen) *Ascham-Alp* (5390'). Then a steep ascent by the *Stierlahner Wand* and *Keeskar* to the (3 hrs.) *Kürsinger-Hütte* (8900'; "Inn in summer") in the *Keskar*. 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*, *Hinterer Maurerkeeskopf*, *Sonnagsskopf*, and *Schlieferspitze*. The ascent of the *Gross-Venediger* (12,010'; 4-5 hrs.) from the hut is somewhat laborious (guide from Neukirchen 9, with descent to the *Prager-Hütte* 12 fl.). The route leads via the *Obersulzbach Glacier*, the *Zwischensulzbach-Thörl* (9440'), and the *Venediger-Scharte* (11,225'), between the *Klein-Venediger* and the *Gross-Venediger*, then bends to the right and crosses the upper *Schlaten Glacier* (where it is joined by the path from the *Prager-Hütte*, p. 162) to the arête and the summit. Over the *Obersulzbach-Thörl* or the *Mauer-Thörl* to *Prägraten*, see pp. 161, 165; over the *Zwischen-* and the *Unter-Sulzbach-Thörl* to *Gschlöss*, see p. 163; over the *Krimmler Thörl* to the *Warmsdorfer-Hütte* (recommended; guide from Neukirchen 8 fl.), see pp. 159, 163.

As the train proceeds we obtain a pretty view of the Ober-Sulzbach-Thal (to the left), with the Ober-Sulzbach Glacier at its head. On the slope to the right is the ruined *Hieburg*. Passing the *Teufelsstein* we next reach (30½ M.) *Wald* (2900'; *Strasser's Inn*, bed 40-50 kr.), where the direct route to (13 M.) *Gerlos*, via *Ronach*, diverges to the right (p. 211). The railway turns to the S.W. and crosses the *Salzö*, which descends from *Ronach* and here unites with the *Krimmler Ache* to form the *Satsch*. It then leads round a projecting rock called the *Falkenstein*, and reaches its terminus at (33 M.) *Unter-Krimml* (3020'; *Kastlunger's Railway Hotel*). Carriages and omnibus here meet the train, to convey travellers to (2 M. farther up) —

Ober-Krimml (3500'; *Waltl*, R. 50-80 kr.; *Zum Wasserfall*, 1½ M. farther, opposite the lower fall, well spoken of), a pleasant village, chiefly visited on account of its magnificent **Waterfalls**, the finest among the German Alps.

The *Krimmler Ache*, the discharge of the great Krimml Glacier, is precipitated in three falls into the valley below, a depth of about 1400'. The finest points of view (best in the morning) have been rendered easily accessible by club-paths (there and back 3-3½ hrs.; guide unnecessary). A road passing the Inn zum Wasserfall leads in the direction of the falls as far as a (¼ hr.) finger-post, where we go straight on (while the old Tauern path crosses the bridge to the left, see below), soon reaching the club-path, which ascends in rocky steps. In 1/4 hr. we reach the first point of view (Kürsinger-Platz; 3410') where we gaze on the *Lowest Fall* as it thunders into its basin at our feet and bedews us with its spray, in which the morning sun forms beautiful rainbow hues. Returning a few paces from this point, we then ascend to the (10 min.) *Regen-Kanzel*, a pavilion which commands another and still finer survey of the lowest fall, and to (4 min.) a third point of view overlooking the same fall. We next pass a platform at the foot of the Central Fall and reach the (¼ hr.) *Riemann Kanzel* (named after the late president of the Pinzgau branch of the German Alpine Club), a projecting rock with a parapet and seats above the beginning of the lowest fall, in a wild and grand situation. Passing another view of the second fall, we visit (¼ hr.) a projecting rock which
affords a fine view towards Krimml, and then ascend over the Schönangerl (new inn) to the (20 min.) first point of view for the Highest Fall, which descends in two leaps from a height of about 460'. The best point of view is the (40 min.) Jung-Kanzel; and 5 min. farther is the last viewpoint. At the (3 min.) top of the falls, close to the brink of the rocks over which the Ache is precipitated, a bridge ('Schett-Brücke'; 4800') crosses the stream to the Tauern path (see below), by which we may return.

Other Excursions from Krimml (guides, Franz Hofer, Johann Nothdurft, Joh. Scharr, Alois Wechselberger, Jos. Krabichter, Jos. Mönch, and Joh. Stöckl of Krimml, and Urban Seitter of Wald). To the (3½ hrs.) Seekar-See (736') and thence to the (40 min.) Arbäskoöpf (7875'); guide 3½ fl. or the (1½ hr.) Seekarkopf (8550'; guide 5 fl.); fine views from both (from the latter we may descend through the Wilde Gerlos to Gerlos; 6-7 hrs., with guide). — Gerchögel (7420'), 4-4½ hrs., easy and attractive; the descent may be made to Hopfgarten in the Brixental (from Krimml 13 hrs.; guide 7½ fl.). — Hüttelehrkalkof (9720'), 5½ hrs., also easy and attractive (guide 5 fl.). The descent may be made on the E. side to the Seekbach-Alpe (6650') and thence to the Obersulzbach-Thal (p. 157).

To Gerlos over the Platte, 4 hrs., bridle-path; guide unnecessary (horse to the Platte 3, to Gerlos 5, to Zell 11 fl.); see p. 211.

To the Krimmler Achen-Thal, as far as the Tauernhaus, by the direct Tauern path 3 hrs., by the waterfall route (see above) 3¼ hrs. (guide, unnecessary, 3 fl.); to the Warnsdorfer Hütte 6-6½ hrs. (marked path; guide, unnecessary, 4½ fl.; horse 4½-7 fl.). From the (1½ hr.) Schett-Brücke (see above) the Tauernweg, a bridle-path, leads through the Achen-Thal, which is monotonous at first, to the (1½ hr.) Krimmler Tauernhaus (5350'; A. Hofer's Inn. with 12 beds, clean and moderate), on the left bank of the Ache. Guides are seldom to be found here and should be brought from Krimml.

The following mountains may be ascended from the Tauernhaus: Hohe Schachtkaop (10,045'; 4 hrs.; guide from Krimml 7 fl.) and Trisselkof (Wildkarkopf, 11,000'; 5 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), both fatiquing; Rosskopf (9330'; 3½ hrs.); Schachtartauern (9035'; 3½ hrs.); Glockenkarkopf (9560'; 4½ hrs.); Kecharkopf (9,800'; 5 hrs.); and Zillerplatten spitze (10,320'; 5½ hrs.). The last four are ascended from the Windbach-Thal (p. 159; difficult). — Over the Rainbach-Scharte (8965') to Gerlos 8 hrs. (guide 7 fl.), attractive, and not difficult for adepts. From the (1 hr.) Rainbach-Alpe (see below) we ascend to the right, past the Rainbachers-Scharte (7910'), to the (3½ hr.) pass, between the Hohe Schachtkaopf and the Rosskopf, then descend, passing the upper and lower Gerlos-See, into the Wildgerlos-Thal and to (4½ hrs.) Gerlos (p. 210). — A similar route leads over the Rosskopf-Scharte (8392'), farther to the S.W., between the Rosskopf and the Mandlkarkopf.

An interesting excursion may be made to the Rainbach-Thal (guide unnecessary): from the Tauernhaus we ascend to the W. to the (1 hr.) Rainbach-Alpe (6165'); the path then ascends gently along the Rainbach or Rambach to (2½ hr.) the grand head of the valley, surrounded by the Gabelkopf, Reichenspitze, Zillerspitze, Schwarzkopf, and Ziller-Scharte. We then ascend to (3¼ hr.) the finely situated Richter-Hütte (ca. 7700'); Inn in summer, 30 beds), the starting point for a number of fine ascents for experienced mountaineers, with good guides (tariff reckoned from Krimml). Among these are the Reichenspitze (10,843'; about 3½ hrs.; guide 10 fl.), moderately difficult (comp. 210); Zillerspitze (10,100'; 3 hrs.; 9 fl.), moderately difficult; Richterspitze (10,103'; 2½ hrs.). comparatively easy and conveniently combined with the expedition over the Gams-Scharte (comp. p. 159); Schwarzkopf (N. peak 10,170', S. peak 9950'; 3½-4½ hrs.), difficult; Zillerschertenspitze (10,290'; 4½ hrs.), moderately difficult; Rambachspitze (ca. 10,170'; 2½-3 hrs.), moderately difficult; Wildgerlos-Fustpe (10,770'; 4½ hrs.); 11 fl.), difficult; Schneckenspitze (10,050'; 4 hrs.), Kuchelmoospitze (10,500'; 4 hrs.), Schönhochenschiene (9850'; 4½ hrs.), Gabelkopf or Hohe Gabel (10,720'; 3½-4 hrs.), and Mammalkarkopf (9425'; 3 hrs.), all moderately difficult. — Passes. Over the Windbach-Scharte (ca. 8860') to the upper Windbach-Thal and via the Krimmler-Tauern to (6 hrs.) Kasern, see below (club-path under
construction. — Over the Gams-Scharte to the Zillergründl, 6-6½ hrs. to A (guide 8 fl.), attractive and not difficult. This is a convenient route for mountaineers from the Venediger group to the Zillerthal group. A new path ascends from the Richter-Hütte to the (2-2½ hrs.) Gams-Scharte, or Schwarzkopf-Scharte (ca. 9610'), between the Richterspitze (p. 158) and the N. Schwarzkopfspitze (p. 195); ascended in ½ hr. from the pass, commanding a fine view. The descent is made by a new path (wire-ropes) to the (1½ hr.) Piauenet-Hütte (ca. 7875'; opened in 1890) in the Kuchlmooskar, and via the (1 hr.) Kuchelmoos-Alp (5835') to (2 hrs.) the Jägerhaus in der A (4150'; good quarters); thence via Hausling and Brandberg to (4 hrs.) Mayrhofen (p. 211).

From the Tauernhaus (see above) the Krimmler Tauernto Kasern, 6 hrs. (guide not necessary for adepts; from Krimml 6½ fl.). About 20 min. from the Tauernhaus, at the Untlass-Alp (5490'), the path turns to the right and crosses the Ache, with a fine view of the Dreiherrnspitze, the Simony spitze, the Maurerkeesköpfe, and the great Krimml Glacier. The path straight on at the Untlass Alp leads to the Warnsdorfer-Hütte, see below. We then ascend (steeply at first) along the Windbach, passing the (½ 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-Tauern (8640), where a splendid view is obtained, to the S., of the Dreiherrnspitze, the Röthspitze, and the Rieserferner. Rapid descent thence (poor path) via the Herzogs-Brunnen (good water) to the (1 hr.) Tauern-Alp (6510'; milk) and (1 hr.) Kasern (9135'; Steger, plain), the highest village in the upper Ahrntal (see p. 227).

Over the Birnlücke to Kasern, 7 hrs. (guide 7 fl.). From the (20 min.) Untlass-Alp (see above) we follow a marked bridle-path on the left bank of the Ache, passing the Jaibach-Alp and the Ausserkees-Alp, to (1½ hr.) the Innerkees-Alp (5910'), in the midst of magnificent scenery. Thence we ascend either to the left via the Warnsdorfer-Hütte (see below) or to the right (S.W.), by the direct old path, with a fine view of the great Krimmler Glacier, and on by a marked path (comp. p. 223) to (2½ hrs.) the Birnlücke (8765'). Splendid view from the (10 min.) Leitenschneide. Descend by the Lahner-Alp and the Innere and Äussere Kehrer-Alp to (3 hrs.) Kasern.

From the (1½ hr.) Innerkees-Alp (see above) an easy bridle-path (marked; guide unnecessary) ascends to the left to the (1½ hr.; 6 hrs. from Krimml) Warnsdorfer-Hütte (5040'; *Inn in summer. 20 beds.), in a striking situation opposite the fine ice-fall of the Krimmler Glacier, and surrounded by a semicircle of snowy peaks (the Schleierspitze, Sonntags kopf, Maurerkeesköpfe, Simony spitzen, and Dreiherrnspitze); to the W., the mountains of the Krimmler Achen-Thal (Grossleitenkopf, Stein kar spitze, Glockenkarkopf) and the E. Zillerthal Mt. (Reichenspitze, etc.). From this point a club-path ascends the (1½ hr.) *Gams spitzen (9150'; splendid view), beside the Krimmler-Thörl (see below). — Ascents from the Warnsdorfer-Hütte (guides' 'tariff' calculated from Krimml). Sonntagskopf (10,285'; 2½ hrs.; guide 8 fl.); *Schleierspitze (10,795'; 3½ hrs.; 87½ fl.); Gross Venediger (12,010'; 6-7 hrs.; 11 fl.), via the Venediger-Scharte; Grosse Geyer (11,440'; 5 hrs.; 10 fl.); Maurerkeesköpfe (10,880', 10,775', 10,675', 4-5 hrs.; 11 fl.); Simony-Spitzen (E. peak 11,485', W. peak 11,445'; 5 hrs.; 11 fl.) and Dreiherrnspitze (11,500'; 6 hrs.; 12 fl.). The first four of these ascents are comparatively easy, the rest are difficult. — Passes. From the Warnsdorfer-Hütte by the (1½ hr.) Krimmler-Thörl (9230'), or, better, by the Gams spitzen (see above) and the Oberssulzbach-Glacier, to the Kürsinger Hütte (p. 157; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 8 fl.); over the Krimmler-Thörl and the Maurer-Thörl (10,185') to Pragatzen (p. 164), 5½-6 hrs. (guide 12 fl.), when the snow is in good condition, easy and attractive. A new club-path has been made from the Maurer-Thörl to the Maurer Glacier and across its moraine. — Across the Birnlücke to Kasern (5-6 hrs.; marked path; guide 7 fl.), see above and p. 228. 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.
33. From Lienz to Windisch-Matrei and Prägraten.  
The Iselthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 500, 168, 156.

Diligence from Lienz (Traube) to Windisch-Matrei (18½ M.) daily at 10 a.m. in 5½ hrs. (fare 1 fl. 50 kr.; to Huben 1 fl.); also from June 10th to Sept. 20th, Stellwagen daily at 6 a.m. (same fares). — One-horse carr. to Windisch-Matrei (4 hrs.) 7, two-horse 10 fl.; to Huben 4 or 6 fl.; to St. Johann im Wald 3 or 4½ fl.; from Windisch-Matrei to Lienz 6½ or 11½ fl.; to Huben 2½ or 4½ fl.

Lienz (2205'), see p. 406. The lower Iselthal is monotonous and unattractive for walkers. The road passes Schloss Bruck (p. 406), 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 Iselthal is visible). Beyond (4½ M.) Ainet (Schneeberger), the road leads straight on along the Isel, passing Bad Weierburg and Unter-Leibnig to (4½ M.) St. Johann im Wald (2400'; *Vereiner's Inn), where we recross the stream.

Excursions (guides, p. 406). The Weisse Wand or Rudig (7970'), a good point of view, is ascended by a path, indicated by red marks, in 5-6 hrs. (fatiguing; guide, 5 fl.), via the Michelbach-Alpe. — The Hochschober (10,660'; 7-8 hrs.; difficult; guide 8 fl.) commands a superb view. From St. Johann we ascend rapidly to the E. through the wooded Leibnitz-Thal to the (3½ hrs.) Leibniger-Alp or Gwabl-Alp (6189') and to the (1½ hrs.) Nassfeld (7605') below the Gartel-Scharte (8570'), and thence to the N. to the (1 hr.) Schoberlake and the (2 hrs.) top. The ascent may be made to the Lienzer-Hütte in the Debant-Thal or through the Lesach-Thal to Kals (see pp. 407, 169).

The road passes the ruined Kienburg, 4½ M. beyond which, to the left, 10 min. above the road (guide-board), is the *Glockner-Aussicht, affording a striking view of the Glockner. We then cross the Schwarzach to (3 M.; 12 M. from Lienz) Huben (2630'; *Inn), a group of houses at the mouth of the Deferegger-Thal. Thence to Kals, see p. 168. Ascent of the Rottenkogel, see p. 162.

The Deferegger-Thal (36 M. long; comp. Map, p. 398) presents little attraction, with the exception of the upper part, terminated by the Rieserferner group and the Rotherpitze. The road ascends in a wide curve on the mountain-slope above the gorge of the Schwarza or Deferegger Bach to the (1½ hr.) Hohe Brücke, by which it crosses to the hamlet of Bruggen on the right bank. After ½ hr. more it recrosses to the left bank and reaches (¼ hr. farther) Hopfgarten (3620'; Hintner, plain). [From this point, with a guide, through the Zwengwald-Thal and over the Villgrater-Joch (8570') to the Winkel-Thal, and via Ausser-Villgraten to Sillian (p. 405), 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 (½ hr.) St. Veit, high above us on the right; in the background the peaks of the Rieserferner. Then (9½ M.) St. Leonhard (4580'), situated on a mound of debris, which the new road skirts. To the left, at the head of the Bruggeralp-Thal, appear the Rothspitze and Weissspitze (see below). — ½ hr. St. Jakob (4540'; *Samten; Kröll; Oppeneger's Restaurant), the chief village in the valley, prettily situated at the mouth of the Trojer-Thal (p. 165), ½ M. to the N.W. of the small bath of Grünmoos (Inn). *Excursions from St. Jakob (guide, Athanas Troger). Ascent of the *Deferegger Pfannhorn (3310'; 5-5½ hrs., with guide), via the Lappthal (p. 161), easy and attractive. — Weissspitze (9718'; 6 hrs. with guide), the highest summit of the Deferegger group, fatiguing but repaying. The ascent leads via the Bruger Alp.
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(5955') and may be conveniently combined with the ascent of the Röthspitze (9705'); the descent may be made on the S. to the Oberstolller-Alp in the Arnthal and to Villgraten (p. 405). — The Grosse Degenhorn (9655'; 5 1/2-6 hrs.; with guide), via the Brugger-Alp, is also attractive. — Passes: From St. Jakob to the N. to Pragraten or Virgen over the Defereger-Ötzt or Virgen-Ötzt (5-9 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), see p. 165; this route may be combined with the ascent of the Lasörling (p. 165). — To Pragraten over the Bachtenke (5 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), see p. 165. — To the S. via the Villgrater-Thörli (9235') to the Villgraten-Ötzt and (10 hrs.) Stilian (p. 405). — To the S.W. through the Lapplthal and over the Gieser-Thörli (7220), with fine view, to (4 1/2 hrs.) St. Magdalena, in the Gieser-Thörli, and thence via St. Martin (p. 400) to (3 1/2 hrs.) Welsberg (p. 400). The ascent of the *Defereger Pfannhorn (p. 160) may be easily combined with the passage of the Gieser-Thörli.

The village of (3 1/2 M.) Erlsbach (5145'; Stumpfer) is the last in the valley, which here turns towards the N.W. The cart-track passes the mouth (left) of the Staller-Thal (route to Antholz, see p. 400) to the (5 1/2 hr.) Patscher-Alp (5495'), at the mouth of the Patscher-Thal. [The Hochgall (11.235'), at the head of the latter valley, is ascended from the Patscher-Alp in 6-6 1/2 hrs. (not difficult for experts) by a new path ascending the N. side of the valley to the point marked '2488' on the Austrian special map, then by the E. side of the Patscher Glacier to the Riepen-Scharte, and finally up a steep snow-gully and via the S. E. aretã (wire-rope 150 yds. in length) to the top (comp. p. 225).] At the (40 min.) Oberhaus-Alp (5390') the cart-track crosses to the right bank of the Schwarzach, and in 30 min. more reaches the Seebach-Alp (6190'; hay-bed and Alpine face at the Plankensteiner-Hütte). To the W. rises the Fleischbachspitze, to the E. the Todtenkarspitze and the Panargenspitze. About 1 1/2 hr. farther up (6850') the valley divides into the Schwarzach-Thal, towards the N. (right), and the Affen-Thal, to the N.W. (left). [Over the Schwarz-Thörli or the Rothenmann-Thörli to the Daber-Thal and Umbal-Thal, see p. 167; another pass crosses the Rothenmann-Joch (9055'), between the Rothe Spitze (p. 168) and the Kemetspitze (9865'), and descends across the Röhtkees to the Lenkjoschi-Hütte (p. 228; 4 1/2 hrs. from Jagdhause). These three routes are for adepts only.]

In the Affen-Thal, 20 min. farther up, lie the chalets of Jagdhause (6690'; modest accommodation). Thence over the Klammi-Joch to (3 hrs.) Rain, see p. 236; over the Merch-Joch to Prettau, see p. 228.

The road from Huben to (6 M.) Matrei gradually ascends through wood on the right bank of the Isel, and (3 1/2 M.) crosses it to —

18 1/2 M. Windisch-Matrei (3200'; Zum Rauter, bed 80 kr.; Schneecberger), prettily situated, the chief village (2900 inhab.) in the Iselthal, the upper part of which is called the Virgen-Thal, near its junction with the Tauern-Thal (p. 162). The village was almost completely destroyed by fire in May, 1897. — To the N. is the (1 1/4 hr.) finely destroyed château of Weissenstein (3410'; pens. for stay of some time from 35 fl. weekly).

Excursions (guides: Andr. Köll, Joh. Untersteiner, Franz Asslaber, Vinc. Ganzer, Joh., Tob., and Alex. Wibmer, Joh. Amoser, Joh. Eder, Peter Stocker, and Franz Niederegger). To the (1 1/4 hr.) blue way-marks) view-point below the imposing Steiner Fall (p. 162) in the *Tausnach-Klamm; across the Ache above the Klamm, and return on the left bank via the château of Weissenstein (in all 2 1/2 hrs. there and back). — Past the old church of St. Nikolaus and the Guggenberg Farms to the (1 1/4 hr.) Lukasre Kreuz (4400'), commanding an admirable view of the Lasörling and the glaciers at the head of the Virgen-Thal. A more extensive view is obtained from the Reiterboden (7510'), ascended via Guggenberg and the Arnitz-Alpe in 4 hrs. (guide).

The *Kals-Matreier Thörli (7235'; p. 167), a splendid point of view, is ascended in 3 1/2 hrs.; guide unnecessary (1 fl. 80; to Kals 2 fl. 80 kr.).
**II. Route 33. Gschlöss. From Lienz**

The "Rottenkogel (9055'; 5 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) commands a beautiful view. We follow the route to the Kaiser-Thörl for 1/2 hr., diverge to the right, an cross the (1/2 hr.) Goldried-Alp; then for 2 hrs. over detritus, fatiguing; lastly we ascend the rocky Gamsleiten to the (3/4 hr.) summit. The ascent may also be made from Huben (p. 160), via Mattersberg (6 hrs., with guide). — The Zunig (9085'; 5 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), the E. peak of the range separating the valleys of Defereggen and Virgen, is another fine point. — An excellent view of the Glockner, Venediger, etc., is obtained from the Nussingkogel (9800'; 6 1/2 hrs.; guide 4 fl.). The route ascends, partly through wood, past Schloss Weissenstein and the hamlet of (1 1/4 hr.) Stein (4545'; see below) to the (1 1/4 hr.) Außere Steiner-Alpe (3675; beds). Thence by the S. arête, passing the Trugenköpf (5530'), to the (3 hrs.) summit, steep and somewhat fatiguing.

To "Gschlöss. 5-5 1/2 hrs. (guide 3 1/2 fl., needless; horse to the Tauernhaus 7; Gschlöss 9 fl.), a very fine excursion. A broad bridle-path (Fellertauernweg, see p. 163) ascends through the Tauern-Thal towards the N., passing Schloss Weissenstein (p. 161) on the right, and after 20 min. crosses to the right bank of the Tauernbach, which here issues from a gorge (p. 161). Beyond Proseck (fine retrospect of Windisch-Matrei; opposite us, on the left, the lofty "Steiner Palf and high up the houses of Stein) the path reaches (1/2 hr.) a chapel and, passing through a fine valley, returns in 1/4 hr. to the left bank of the Ache. About 1/2 hr. farther on, the huts of Gruben (3725') are seen to the left at the mouth of the Frosnitz-Thal. Thence the path gradually ascends, crossing the brook twice, to the (3/4 hr.) hamlet of Raneburg (4215) and the (1/2 hr.) Landeck-Säge (4365; "Inn, plain, good wine), at the mouth of the (E.) Landeck-Thal (p. 155), through which an interesting pass leads across the Granat-Scharte (9735') to the (6-7 hrs.) Rudolf's-Hütte (see p. 154). Then across the Landeckbach, and up the left bank of the Ache, occasionally through wood, passing the Hofer-Alp (Schilder-Alp on the right bank), to the (1 1/4 hr.) Matreier Tauernhaus (4925'; "Schneeberger's Inn, unpretending). The path to the Gschlöss diverges to the left at the Ganzer Alp, 1/4 hr. farther on, crosses a bridge (fine fall of the Tauernbach, with the Venediger in the background), and reaches the chalets of (1/2 hr.) Außer-Gschlöss and (3/4 hr.) Inner-Gschlöss (5590'; Schneeberger's Inn, plain). The caved-sSean Schlatten Glacier here falls into a green basin, 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 Vitteragen Glacier. The chapel hewn in a huge block of gneiss is interesting.

Excursions from Gschlöss. (Guides must be brought from Windisch-Matrei, p. 161.) The Rothe (or Hohe) Säule (9825'; 3 1/2-4 hrs.; guide 2 fl.), not difficult; good view of the Venediger. The descent may be made to the Hollersbach-Thal (see p. 155).

The "Gross-Venediger (12,010'), 6 1/2-7 hrs. from Inner-Gschlöss, an easy ascent for experts (comp. p. 164). Guides (one suffices for 1-3 pers.) from Windisch-Matrei 11., with descent to Pragaten 11/2, to the Kürsinger-Hütte 15 fl., to the Warnsdorfer-Hütte 15 fl.; to the Prager-Hütte alone in one day 5, two days 7 fl. Beyond Inner-Gschlöss the route (red marks) ascends the left bank of the Gschlössbach for 1/2 hr., crosses to the right bank at the foot of the Kesselkopf (9450'), and ascends over turf and moraines to the (3-3 1/2 hrs.) Prager Hütte (8175'; Inn in summer), grandly situated on the S. slope of the Kesselkopf. A club path ascends from the hut over rocky debris to the Schlatten Glacier, which we ascend gradually towards the Niedere Zauern (10,000'), a crest of rock separating it from the Vittagen Glacier. The Klein-Venediger (11,420') remains on the right. The Rainerhorn (p. 164) soon becomes visible on the S.; then, facing us, the rounded summit of the Venediger, which is reached on the S.E. side in 3 1/2-4 hrs. from the 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, hardly inferior to that from the Gross-Glockner, comprises to the E. the Glockner (the Gross-Glockner appearing like a slender pinnacle) and Schober groups; to the
to Prägraten.

**VIRGEN.**

**II. Route 33. 163**

S., the wild and serrated Dolomites; W., the Dreiherrnspitze, Röthspitze, Daberspitze, and Rieserferner Mts., and, in the distance, the Adamello, Ortler, Bernina, the Oetztal, Stubai, and Zillerthal Alps; N., the Kitzbühel Mts., the Chiemsee, and the Salzburg Alps as far as the Dachstein. — Descent to Prägraten: we traverse the névé of the Schlaten Glacier to the Rainer Thörl, and cross the Rainer Glacier to the (1 1/2 hr.) Defreger-Hütte (comp. p. 164; to Prägraten, 5 hrs.). — To the Ober-Sulzbach-Thal an easy descent by the Venediger-Scharte, the Unter-Sulzbach Glacier, the Zwischen-Sulzbach-Thörl (9440); and the Ober-Sulzbach Glacier (the last with some broad crevasses, see p. 157), at first over gentle snow-slopes, and then (for the last 3/4 hr.) across moraine and rock to the (3 hrs. from the Gross-Venediger) Kürsinger Hütte (p. 157); hence we descend by a path which cannot be missed (guide unnecessary) to the (2 hrs.) Ascham-Alp and (3 hrs.) Neukirchen (p. 156). — Descent to the Warnsdorfer Hütte in the Krimmler Thal, see p. 159.

Other passes from Gschlöss: over the Plenitz-Scharte or the Weissenacker-Scharte into the Holliersbach-Thal (p. 155); over the Habach-Scharte to the Habach Hütte (p. 156); over the Unter-Sulzbach-Thörl to the Kürsinger Hütte (p. 157).

**FROM THE MATREIER TAUERNHAUS TO MITTERSILL in the Pinzgau, 7 1/2—8 hrs.** (guide, unnecessary for experts, from Windisch-Matrei 8 fl.). The bridle-path (marked, stakes at the head of the pass) diverges from the path to the Gschlöss at the Ganzer-Alp (20 min.) ascends steeply to the right, affording a fine view of the Schlaten Glacier and the Venediger, and then follows the left bank of the Tauernbach, through a bleak valley and past two shelter-huts, to the (2 1/2—3 hrs.) Felber or Velber Tauern (8350'). The view here is limited, but the Tauernkogel (9795), to the W., ascended from the Tauern in 1 1/2 hr., commands a splendid prospect. The path crosses snow and loose stones and descends steeply to the Nassfeld, with its two small lakes (Plattsee and Lackelsee); to the left rise the Tauernkogel and the sombre Freiwand. The path then runs high on the slope of the Schrankleiten, passing a shepherd’s hut (the Hintereissee, 4305', lying below, to the left) to (1 hr.) a cross, where it descends to the left in steep zigzags to the Felber-Thal, and reaches (1 1/2 hr.) the Tauernhaus Spital (3850); and the (1 1/4 hr.) Tauernhaus Schüsswend (3530; good quarters in both), 1/4 hr. below which the Ammerthal Oed opens on the right. Thence, crossing the Felber Bach several times. to (1 1/2 hr.) Mittersill (p. 155).

**FROM WINDISCH-MATREI TO THE VIRGEN-THAL.** A rough road leads to (11 M.) Prägraten (horse to Virgen 31/2, to Prägraten 5, porter 2 1/2 fl.). Driving is not recommended. The road crosses the Tauernbach and ascends through wood on the left bank of the Isel, via 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 (10,165'; 6-7 hrs.; guides, Alois and Jos. Gasser, F. Obkircher, Paul Resinger, and Joh. Wurmitsch, 5 fl.) is fatiguing but very attractive. From (3/4 hr.) Welzelach (see below) we proceed to the S. through the Mutiltz-Thal to the (2 hrs.) Stadler-Hütte, on the Reiner Alp (c. 5900'; rfmts. and beds); then round the Rossleitennhöhe (8600') to the right into the rocky valley of the Glauner, and over a slope of detritus to the S. base of the peak, which is attained after a laborious ascent of 3 1/2—4 hrs. via the S.W. arête. View imposing: N., the Venediger group; W., the Rieserfener; E., the Glockner and Schober; S., the distant Ampezzo Dolomites. — The Defereger-Thörl, see p. 165.

The cart-track to (51/4 M.) Prägraten leads on the right bank of the Isel via (2 1/4 M.) Welzelach (3670'). The footpath from Virgen by (20 min.) Obermauern (4260'), running high up on the N. slope, and descending through wood to (50 min.) Bobojach (4170') and (40 min.) Prägraten, is preferable. Obermauern is a pilgrimage-
resort with an old Gothic church, where a prehistoric burial-place was discovered in 1891.

**Prâgraten** (4305'; Neue Post, well spoken of; Stainer's Inn), a prettily-situated village.

**Excursions. Guides:** Michael and Thomas Berger, Alois Weisskopf, Johann and Joseph Steiner, Christian Hatzger, Anton Kröll, and Franz Leitner.

An attractive short walk may be taken by ascending to the right beyond the Isiliz bridge to (1 hr.) the Groderhof (view of the Gross-Venediger), at the entrance to the Kleine Iselthal (see below).

The Bergerkogel (8705'; 3/2-4 hrs.; guide 31/2 fl.) commands a very fine view, particularly of the Venediger group. We ascend to the S., through the Zopatnitz-Thal, to the (2 hrs.) Berger See (7130'), and in 11/2 hr. more to the top. — Similar view from the Toinig (8720'; 4 hrs.; guide 31/2 fl.), between the Lasnitz-Thal and the Kleinbach-Thal.

The Lasüring (10,155'; 61/2-7 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) may be ascended from Prâgraten through the Lasnitz-Thal (difficult); better from Welsbach and through the Mullitz-Thal (p. 163).

The *Gross-Venediger* (12,010'; guide 71/2 fl., with descent to the Prager Hütte 10, to the Kürsinger-Hütte 10, to the Warnsdorfer-Hütte 13 fl.), a most interesting ascent of 8-9 hrs., and not difficult for adepts. Travellers who ascend from Prâgraten spend the night at the Defregger-Hütte or the Johannis-Hütte. We follow the cart-track through the valley to the W. (p. 166) to (31/4 hr.) Hinterbichl (1365), then ascend the bridle-path to the right (guide-boards) into the Kleine Iselthal or Dorfer-Thal, which near its mouth forms a deep gully. On the left, the precipices of the Schlussspitze 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 (6,205') a view is suddenly disclosed of the Gross-Venediger, Hohe Aderl, Rainerhorn, and the Dorfer, Rainer, and Mullwitz glaciers. Then past a herdsmen's hut to (3 hrs. from Prâgraten) the Johannis-Hütte, on the Dorfer-Alp (6990'; Inn in summer), the property of the German Alpine Club. The Grosse Geiger (11,040'; 4 hrs.) and the Grosse Happ (10,840'; 4 hrs.) may be ascended from this point (both difficult). Beyond the hut we cross the discharge of the Mullwitz Glacier. ascend over slopes of turf, detritus, and rock, and skirt the Kapunitz-Kopf (1953) towards the right (the Zettelalmitz Glacier lies to the right, the extensive Dorfer Glacier below, to the left) to the (21/2-3 hrs.) Defregger-Hütte (9710'; Inn in summer, bed 11/2 fl.; admission by day 30 kr.), built by the Austrian Tourist Club, finely situated on the Mullwitz-Aderl (10,685'), a rocky crest between the Mullwitz and Rainer Glaciers. We now descend to the Rainer Glacier, and ascend across it to the Rainer-Thörl (11,245'), between the Hohe Aderl (11,545) and the Rainerhorn (11,880), whence we obtain a view, to the right, of the Schlaten Glacier, descending to the Gschlöss. We then ascend the upper névé of the glacier to the (21/2 hrs.) summit. — Descent by the Schlaten-Glacier to the Prager-Hütte, see p. 162; to the Kürsinger-Hütte or the Warnsdorfer-Hütte, see p. 163 and below.

**To the Ober-Sulzbach-Thäl over the Ober-Sulzbach-Thörl** (to the Kürsinger Hütte 8, to Neukirchen 12 hrs.; guide 8 or 12 fl.). From the Johannis-Hütte (see above) we cross the gradually-sloping Dorfer Glacier to the (3 hrs.) *Ober-Sulzbach-Thörl* (9700') — admirable view of the N. side of the Venediger group, to the left the Sonntagskopf and Schliesserspitze, to the right the Keeskogel. (The attractive excursion from Prâgraten to the Thörl and back takes 10 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) Descent, steep and fatiguing, over the Ober-Sulzbach Glacier, and then to the right, above its fall ("Türkische Zeltstadt"), to the (2 hrs.) Kürsinger Hütte (p. 157); to Neukirchen (p. 156) 4 hrs. more.

**To Krimml by the Ober-Sulzbach-Thörl and Krimmler-Thörl,** very interesting, and free from danger (from the Johannis-Hütte 11 hrs., as far as the Warnsdorfer Hütte 6 hrs.; guide 8 fl.). From the (3 hrs.) Ober-
Sulzbach-Thörl (p. 164) we descend to the highest névé 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 Sonntagsspitze, and thus reach the ice-clad depression of the (2 hrs.) Krimml-Thörl (9230). We descend via the Gams spitze (p. 159) to the (1 hr.) Warmsdorfer Hütte (p. 159). — Through the Maurer-Thal to the Krimml-Thörl (shorter, and not difficult), see below.

To Krimml via the Maurer-Thörl and Krimml-Thörl, without difficulty and highly attractive (from Prägraten 12½ hrs., to the Warmsdorfer Hütte 7½ hrs.; guide 10 fl.). The Maurer-Thal, to the W. of the Kleine Iseltal (see p. 164), and parallel with it, is well worthy of notice. We follow the Iseltal as far as (1 hr.) Streden (4510'), the last farm (p. 166), cross the Maurerbach, and enter the valley to the right; 5 min., the Maurer-Alp; cross the brook to the (10 min.) Görgach-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-Thörl; N.W., the Simonyspitze; N., the Maurerkeesköpfe and Grosse Geiger; E., the Grosse Happ and Kleine Geiger. We next pass a cow-shed and ascend the grass-slopes and moraine deposits to the (1½ hr.) tongue of the Maurer Glacier. The route to the Maurer-Thörl (with guide and rope, safe) traverses the gradually-ascending Maurer Glacier, and finally mounts a rocky slope 100 ft. in height, in 3 hrs. (from Streden 4½ hrs.) to the Maurer-Thörl (10,152'), to the E. of the Hintere Maurerkeeskopf (10,880'). View similar to that from the Ober-Sulzbach-Thörl. Then a walk (to the left) of 1 hr., free from danger, across the gently-sloping snow of the Ober-Sulzbach-Thörl to the Krimmler-Thörl (see above) and the (2 hrs.) Warmsdorfer-Hütte (p. 159), or a descent to the right to the (2½ hrs.) Kühringer-Hütte (p. 157).

Reggen-Thörl. — From the upper part of the Maurer-Thal we ascend to the left, over the slopes of the Deltacker Keeslecken, to the Simonyspitze; and follow the left margin of the S. arm of the glacier, crossing furrowed snow-slopes, steep at places, to the (3½ hrs. from Streden) Reggen-Thörl (10,030'), a pass between the Malhamspitze and the S. Gubachspitze (5½ hrs. from Streden). Fine survey of the Dreiherrnspitze and the Umbal Glacier. Gradual descent of 3 hrs. (little crevassed) to the Clara-Hütte in the Umbal-Thal (p. 166). Those bound for the Preitaub may go direct from the Reggen-Thörl to the (1½ hr.) Hintere Umbal-Thörl (p. 166) and the (1½ hr.) Lenkjück-Hütte (p. 225).

The Deferegger-Thal may be reached from Prägraten by the Deferegger-Thörl or by the Bachlenke. The path to the former (to St. Jakob 8 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.) ascends from (1 hr.) Wetzlach (p. 163) to the S. through the Multitz-Thal to the (2 hr.) Studer-Hütte (5900'; Inn) and along the S.E. base of the Lasörling (p. 163). It then turns to the left, crosses the brook, and ascends abruptly to the (2½ hrs.) Deferegger-Thörl or Virgner-Thörl (8869') whence we obtain a fine view of the Venediger behind us, and of the Lasörling to the right. Descent into the Töglisch-Thal, and to (2½ hrs.) St. Jakob (p. 160). — The route over the Bachlenke is finer (8 hrs.; marked path; guide 5½ fl.). From Prägraten we ascend the valley to the (1½ hr.) Pebell-Alp (p. 166), above which we turn to the left, cross the Isel, and mount through the picturesque Grossbach-Thal, with its numerous waterfalls, to the Untere Alp. Thence a steep ascent (on the left a fine waterfall) to the Obere Alp, and over slopes of turf and debris to the (3½ hrs.) Bachlenke (or Trojer-Thörl; 8860'). Shortly before reaching the top of the path we enjoy a beautiful retrospect of the Venediger and Dreiherrnspitze. We descend, at first turning to the right, and passing the small Bödensee on the left, into the upper Trojen-Thal (on the left the Alples spitze and Keesack), follow the steep grassy slopes on the left side of the valley (path soon improving) to the Upper and Lower Trojer-Alp (5960'), and traverse the picturesque and narrow valley to (3 hrs.) St. Jakob.

The path to the Umbal-Thal, or highest region of the Iseltal (from Prägraten to the Clara-Hütte 4 hrs.; guide for the inexper-
ienced 3 fl.) leads past the Bichl, crossing the Islitzbach (p. 164) at the houses of (3 1/2 hr.) Hinterbichl, to (20 min.) Streden (4600'), the last farm, at the mouth of the Maurer-Thal (p. 165; in the background rise the Maurerkeesköpfe). At the Pebell-Alp (4975'), 1 1/2 hr. farther on, the path crosses the Isel (to the left the fall of the Kleinbach, 300 ft. high; 10 min. farther on the beautiful fall of the Grossbach, p. 165). 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 Lessensteg (6120') and follow a narrow path on the steep grassy slopes of the left bank, passing a (1 1/2 hr.) shepherd's hut (6240'). To the left opens the Daberthal (p. 167), at the head of which rise the Todtenkarspitze and the Panargenspitze, with their glacier; facing us is the Röths spitze. The path now crosses a rocky barrier to the (3 1/4 hr.) Clara-Hütte (6735'), a club-hut belonging to the Austrian Alpine Club. About 1 1/2 hr. higher the magnificent Umbal Glacier (not visible from the hut) descends into the valley.

Excursions (guides, see p. 161). The Dreiherrnspitze (11,500', 5-6 hrs.; guide 8 fl.) is fatiguing, and fit only for experienced mountaineers. We first cross the lower, nearly level part of the Umbal Glacier (1 1/2 hr.), then ascend the grassy and rocky slopes of the Schlainter Keesflecken to the upper region of the glacier, and cross the latter towards the N.E., below the Althaus-Schneid. Lastly a steep ascent to a rock projecting towards the S.E., which we mount (with caution owing to its friable nature) to a snowy plateau immediately below the summit, whence we reach the top by traversing a snowy arête. View extensive, but obstructed towards the N.E. by the Venediger. The descent may be made by the Hintere Umbal-Thörli to the Lenkjöchl-Hütte or to Kasern (p. 227; guide 10 or 12 fl.).

The Röths spitze or Röd spitze (11,470'; 5 hrs.; guide 8 1/2 fl.) with descent to the Lenkjöchl-Hütte 10, to Kasern or Jagdhaus 12 fl.), a very fine point of view, is also tolerable. The Isel is crossed to the W. of the Clara-Hütte, and the steep grassy slopes are ascended in zigzags, the end of the Welitz Glacier being avoided by keeping to the left. The névé of the glacier is then ascended (rather steep) to the arête (10,545') between the Daberspitze (see below) on the left and the Röths spitze 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. — Difficult descent across the N. arête and the Röthkees to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Lenkjöchl-Hütte (p. 228), or to the S.W. across the Welitz-Scharle (10,535') and the Schwarzsach-Kees to the Schwarzsach-Thal (see p. 161; for experts only).

The Simonyspitze (E. peak 11,485'; W. peak 11,445'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 9 fl.) and the Malhamspitze (11,005'; 4-5 hrs.; guide 8 fl.) may also be ascended from the Clara-Hütte. The Daberspitze (Hohe Säule, 11,180'; 6-7 hrs.; 9 fl.) is more difficult and is better attacked from the Jagdhaus-Alp (p. 161).

Passes. Over the Vordere Umbal-Thörli to Kasern in the Prettau, 5 1/2-6 1/2 hrs., a remarkably fine route, somewhat trying (guide 7 1/2 fl., to the Lenkjöchl-Hütte 6 fl.). From the Clara-Hütte to the Umbal Glacier 1/2 hr., then over the moraine and across the glacier (2 1/2-3 1/4 hr.), the first part only being somewhat steep. On the W. side of the glacier we ascend abruptly over debris and rock, and finally over snow to the (2 hrs.) Vordere Umbal - Thörli (9005'), to the S. of the Agner- or Ahrner-Köpf (10,010'; ascended from the Thörli in 20 min.). 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 Zillerthal Alps becomes visible to the W. Descent by the
Windthal to Kasern (21/2 hrs.). see p. 227; or, better, over debris and the crevassed Windthal Glacier to the (11/4 hr.) Lenkjoch-Hütte (p. 228; 31/2 hrs. to Kasern). — The passage of the Hintere Umbal-Thörl (9845') is also free from danger, and presents no difficulty when the ice is in good condition. We cross the Umbal Glacier and ascend a snowy slope, between the Schladiner Reessteckten and the Äyner-Kopf, to the Thörl. The descent to the Windthal, at first steep, crosses the brook in the valley, and follows its left bank to (51/2-6 hrs.) Kasern (p. 227) or to the (41/2 hrs.) Lenkjoch-Hütte (p. 223). — Immediately to the S. of the Vordere Thörl is the Virgi-Joch (10,230'), seldom traversed.

Laborious routes (for experts only, with guide) lead through the wild Dabertal (p. 166) and over the Rothenmann-Thörl (9530'), between the Rothenmannspitze (10,070') and the Todtenkarspitze (10,230'), or over the Schwarze-Thörl (9485'), to the N., between the Rothenmannspitze and the Thörlspitze (10,015'), to the Schwarzach-Thörl and the Jagdhaus-Alp (81/2-9 hrs. from Prägraten; p. 161).

34. From Windisch-Matrei to Kals and Heiligenblut.

To Kals from Windisch-Matrei the most attractive route is by the Kals-Matreier Thörl (see below; bridle-path, to the Thörl 3-31/2, to Kals 5 hrs.; guide not indispensable). — From Lienz to Kals, 7 hrs.; road p. 163 as Huben (p. 160); then a footpath through the Kaiser-Thal (see as far. — From Uttendorf in the Pinzgau to Kals over the Kals-Stubacher Tauern. 13 hrs., an interesting route (better in two days, with a night at the Rudolfa-Hütte, see p. 154). — From Heiligenblut to Kals by the Berger-Thörl, 71/2 hrs. (see p. 170).

Windisch-Matrei (3200'), see p. 161. Above the church we ascend the pilgrimage-path in zigzags through larch-wood, go straight past the (20 min.) chapel, pass a cross, and begin to ascend to the right at (11/4 hr.) two houses. Then successively past two more houses, a solitary house on the right, and a large farm-house on the left, to a (40 min.) guide-post. The path now continues to ascend less steeply through wood and past a chapel, keeping above the gorge of the Bürgerbach. In 40 min. we cross the Goldriedbach, and in 25 min. more emerge from the wood at a guide-post where the inn at the Thörl comes in sight. The incline now becomes steeper, and the path, crossing two brooks, mounts in zigzags, partly through wood, to (1 hr.; 3-31/2 hrs. from Windisch-Matrei) the "Kals-Matreier Thörl (7235'; Hamerl's Inn, plain). Splendid view of the Venediger, Glockner, and Schober groups. (Comp. the annexed Panorama, after J. Stüdl.) The view is much finer from the second height, to the S., with a trigonometrical column, easily reached by following the crest of the hill for 1 hr. (guide unnecessary).

The path to (11/2 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 1/4 hr., and cross the fields straight towards the church at the lower (S.) end of Kals (better enquire about the way before leaving the Thörl). Then, descending to the Kaiser Bach, we follow the rough track along the right bank of the brook, cross the bridge, and descend either to the right to the Unterwirth, or ascend to the left to the Oberwirth.
FROM HUBEN (p. 160) to KALS through the Kaiser- Thal, 3½ hrs., a cart-track, hardly suitable for driving. We turn to the right beyond the inn, and traverse meadows to a (2 min.) bridge over the Isel. Then through wood, ascending to the left at a (20 min.) hut, to (½ hr.) Ober-Petschach (3465’; the village remains to the left), where the route turns into the Kaiser-Thal. Beyond this point the track is generally good, ascending slightly, and at places skirting the profound ravine of the foaming Kaiser-Bach. Near (40 min.) Staniska (3600’), a magnificent view of the "Gross-Glockner, with the Glocknerwand and the Ködnitz and Teischnitz Glaciers, is disclosed. The valley expands at (40 min.) Haslach (3730’; Inn); to the right a fine waterfall. Farther on we observe numerous traces of the ravages of mud-torrents, which sometimes destroy the path in rainy weather. To the right, at the entrance to the Lesach-Thal (p. 160), lies the hamlet of Lesach (in the background the Glödis and Ganot). Farther on, the path crosses the deposits of a torrent, and soon reaches (1 hr.) Kals.

Kals (4335’; *Unterwirth or Glocknerwirth Groder, with the interesting 'Glocknerbuch', containing accounts of early ascents from Kals; *Oberwirth Bergerweiss 'Zum Alpenverein', near the church, good cooking), a village pleasantly situated in a broad basin, is a good starting-point for expeditions among the Glockner group.


The ascent of the "Gross-Glockner (12,460’; to the Stüdl-Hütte by a marked bridle-path 4 ½ hrs., to the top 3½-4½ hrs. more; guide 7½ fl., with descent by the Hofmannsweg to the Glocknerhaus 10 fl.) from Kals is shorter and less difficult than from Heiligenblut (p. 174), but is recommended to experts only. Route to (1½ hr.) Groder (5610’) see p. 169. Then crossing the Ködnitzbach, we diverge to the left from the route to the Berger-Thörl (p. 170) at (25 min.) a guide-post and ascend the Ködnitz-Thal (fine view of the Glockner), passing the Jürgen-Hütte (6425’) and the (1 hr.) Luckner-Hütte (7295’); to the right are the Lange Wand and the Ködnitz Glacier. We then ascend the slope of the Freiwand to the left to the (1 hr. 40 min.) Stüdl-Hütte, on the Vanit-Scharte (9195’), erected by Hr. Stüdl of Prague in 1865 and several times enlarged (Inn in summer). The Vanit-Scharte, a depression between the Freiwand and the Louisengrat or arête descending from the Glockner between the Teischnitz and Ködnitz Glaciers, commands a fine View of the Ampezzo Dolomites to the S.W., beyond the Kaiser-Thörl. If we ascend the Freiwand to the S. for a short distance, we obtain a view of the peak of the Glockner to the N., apparently quite near; to the N.E. are the Ködnitz Glacier and the Adlersruhe; to the W. is the Teischnitz-Thal, with the Teischnitz and Graue Glaciers, overshadowed by the Gramul, Gamsspitze, and Zollspitze. — From the Stüdl-Hütte there are two routes to the summit. The old route (‘Alte Kalser Glocknerweg’) ascends 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; admission by day 50 kr.), commanding a magnificent view. Ascent from the Adlersruhe, over snow and rock, to the (1½ 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 Ober Glockner-Scharte, a sharp snow ridge, 30 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 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 (20-30 min. from the Klein-Glockner).

Another route, the 'Neue Kaiser Glocknerweg' or Stüdlweg, the most interesting for climbers (crampons and stout gloves necessary) ascends the Louisengrat (p. 168) between the Teischnitz and Kôdnitz 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 Scharfe, but is impossible in certain states of the snow and is now seldom attempted. The wire-ropes have been injured at many points by lightning, and in some places have become detached from the rocks.

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 Rheintikon 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 Terglov; E., the Carpathians; N.E., the Moravian and Bohemian Mts.; N., the Bavarian plain, as far as Ražibon. — Descent by the Hofmannsweg to the (3½-4 hr.) Glocknerhaus (recommended to adepts when the snow is in good condition), or through the Leiter-Thal to (6 hrs.) Heiligenblut; see p. 174. — In 1879 the Gross-Glockner was ascended by Hr. Groger of Vienna for the first time by the N.W. arête (Untere Glockner-Scharte or Teischnitz-Scharte, about 11,880'; very difficult). The only time the direct ascent from the Pasterze to the Obere Glockner-Scharte (p. 168) has been accomplished was by the Marquis Pallavicini in 1876 (see p. 173).

The Romariswandkopf (11,530'; 7 hrs.; guide 6½ fl.) commands a splendid view, hardly inferior to that from the Gross-Glockner. From the (4½ hrs.) Stüdl-Hütte we ascend to the Teischnitz Glacier, which we cross in the direction of the Glocknerwand. We then cross the (1 hr.) Gramul-Sattel, immediately to the E. of the Gramul (10,730'), to the Frusnitz Glacier, and ascend to the (1½ hr.) top without much difficulty by the snow arête. Descent across the Pasterze to the (3 hrs.) Hofmanns-Hütte (p. 173).

The Schönleiten (9210'; 4½ hrs., with guide), the W. spur of the Schober group, between the Kôdnitz-Thal and the Lesach-Thal, which presents no difficulty, affords a splendid view of the Glockner, Schober, and Venediger groups. — The Hochschober (10,660'; 7-7½ hrs.; guide 7 fl.), is reached by the Lesach-Thal, the (2½ hrs.) Lesacher-Alp (fascinative; night-quarters), the Rolf-Perner and the Schober-Thôrl (9523); fatiguing but interesting (comp. p. 437). — The Glödes (10,513'; 6½-7 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), ascended via the Lesacher Alp and the Kaiser-Thôrl (9115'), is also difficult. The Rothe Knopf (Wanschusswand; 10,813'; 7-7½ hrs.; guide 7 fl.), the highest summit of the Schober group, is ascended via the Lesacher-Alp and the Scharte (difficult). — Rottenkogel (9055'; 4 hrs.; guide 4 fl., to Windisch-Matrei 5½ fl.), see p. 162. — The Muntainiz (10,600'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 6 fl.), the highest peak between the Dorfer-Thal and the Tauern-Thal, ascended via the Gradenz Glacier, is a fine point of view, but fatiguing.

Over the Kals-Matreier Thôrl (1235') to Windisch-Matrei (4½-5 hrs.; guide, 2½ fl., not necessary), see p. 167. The noble view from the Thôrl amply repays a visit to it (2-2½ hrs.), but those who do not proceed to Matrei.

To Uttendorf via the Kals-Stubacher Tauern (8240'), 12 hrs. (guide 9½ fl.), see pp. 155, 154; to Kaprun via the Kals Tauern and the Kapruner Thôrl (12 hrs. to the Mösnerboden-Haus, guide 9½ fl.), see p. 153.

From Kals to Heiligenblut over the Berger-Thôrl, 7½ hrs.; path marked; guide (5 fl.) unnecessary for experts. A bridle-track leads past the church, and ascends the Ködnitz-Thal to the (1½ hr.) hamlet of Groder (5640'); 25 min. farther up the path crosses the
Ködnitzbach, and ascends abruptly to the right (guide-post; path to the left to the Stüdl-Hütte, p. 168) over Alpine pastures to the (2 hrs.) broad saddle of the Berger-Thörli (8695'), on which is the Glorer-Hütte (Inn in summer), of the Kals guides' society. Admirable view: S. the Schober, S.W. the Deferegger Mts. and the Dolomites, N.W. the Hochgall, E. the Gastein Mts. with the Hochnarr, Sonnblick, etc. In descending we obtain a view of the Leiter Glacier, Adlersruhe, and Glockner to the left. The path descends steeply into the Leiter-Thal (N. the Schwert and Leiterköpfe), crosses the brook to the (1½ hr.) Upper and (8 min.) the Lower Leiter-Alp (6615'), and then descends by a new bridle-path (superseding the old Katzen-Steig). In ½ hr. 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 (¼ hr.) Heiligenblut. — The Peischlach-Thörli (8240'), to the S. of the Berger-Thörli, is not recommended.

Travellers bound for the Franz-Josefs-Höhe or Ferleiten save a day by proceeding from the Leiter-Alp (see above) to the left, round the Vordere Leiterkopf and along the Obere Katzensteig (requiring a steady head at places), and across the Marxwiesen and the Lower Pasterse Glacier, direct to the (2 hrs.) Glocknerhaus (see p. 173; from Kals to this point 7-7½ hrs.; guide 5 fl., to Ferleiten via the Pfandl-Scharte 10 fl.).

35. From Lienz to Heiligenblut.


From the South, Heiligenblut is most conveniently reached from Döltsach in the Pusterthal by the road via Winklern (3 hrs.). Diligence from Döltsach railway-station to Heiligenblut (25 M.) twice daily in summer in 8 hrs. (3 fl. 20 kr.). One-horse carriage from Döltsach to Heiligenblut and back 14 fl., two-horse carr. 20 fl.; from Lienz to Heiligenblut and back one-horse carriage in 2 days 18 fl., in 3 days 22 fl., two-horse 28 and 36 fl. It is better to walk as far as Winklern (porter ¼½ fl.) and take a carriage from there (one-horse carr. to Heiligenblut 5-6, to Döltsach 3 fl.). — From Möllbrücken via Ober-Vellach to Winklern, see p. 509; from Kals to Heiligenblut over the Berger-Thörli, see above.

From the North, the most attractive and frequented route to Heiligenblut leads through the Fuscher-Thal and over the Pfandl-Scharte (p. 150). — From Rauris or Ferleiten over the Hochtor of the Heiligenblut-Rauriser Tauern, see pp. 145, 149. over the Sonnblick; see p. 146. From Gastein over the Hohe Tauern or the Niedere Tauern to the Möllthal and to Heiligenblut, see pp. 143, 144.

From Lienz to Döltsach (3 M.; by railway in 10 min.), see p. 506 (Putzenbacher's Restaurant, at the railway-station, R. 80 kr.-1 fl.). The village of Döltsach (2350'); *Putzenbacher, *Tirolerhof) lies 1 M. to the N. of the station. The church contains an altar-piece (Holy Family) by Defregger (born near Döltsach in 1835). The road (9 M. to Winklern) ascends in wide curves (a shorter, but steep and stony footpath diverges beyond the inn) to (3¾ M.) the hamlet of Iselsberg (3645'), commanding fine views of the valley of the Drave,
Lienz, and the jagged crests of the Lienz Dolomites. A footpath from Lienz also ascends via Nussdorf and Debant to (2 hrs.) Iselsberg. About 1 1/2 M. farther on, beyond the Inn zur Wacht, we cross the boundary of Carinthia, and in 3/4 M. more we reach the summit of the Iselsberg (3950'). Thence the road descends to (1/4 M.) the *Bud- & Gasthaus zum Gross-Glockner (Inn), and through wood to (2 1/4 M.) Winklern (3140'; *Aichenegg, Post, both belonging to the same landlord; Geiler, R. 70 kr.-1 fl., well spoken of), a summer-resort, finely situated high above the Möllthal (p. 512).

Excursions (guides, Jos. Schober and Jos. Suntinger). The *Geiersbühl (6259'), ascended via St. Benedikt in 3 hrs., commands a view of the Schober group, the Lienz Dolomites, etc. — A still finer view is obtained from the *Ederplan (6000') which is easily ascended in 3 hrs. The bridle-path diverges to the left, after 1/2 M., from the Iselsberg road and ascends along the N. slope of the Stromachkopf to the small chapel of Zwischenbergen and the summit, with the Anna Refuge Hut (Inn in summer; comp. p. 407).

The road from Winklern to (1 1/2 M.) Heiligenblut descends into the valley and crosses the Möll. At (4 1/2 M.) Mörtschach (3160'; Kaponig) the Astenthal opens to the right; at (1 1/2 M.) Stampfen, where we recross the stream, the picturesque Wangernitz-Thal (p. 407) diverges to the left. We return to the left bank of the Möll; to the right is Sagritz. At (3 M.) Döllach (3360'; *Ortnner; Post; Kramser), at the mouth of the Gross-Zirknitz-Thal (p. 146), the Zirknitz bursts forth from a wild rocky gorge. A new path leads to the (1/2 M.) Alexisklamm, with the fine *Zirknitz Fall, 200' in height.

Excursions (guides, Jos. Keuschnig, G. Suntinger, Joh. Schmidl). The *Stellkopf (3335'), which affords a splendid survey of the Goldberg, Glockner, and Schober groups, may be easily ascended from this point, via the chalets in the Astner-Boden, in 3-5 hrs. (with guide). — The Petzeck (10,770'), the E. summit of the Schober group, ascended hence in 7 hrs. (laborious), through the Graden-That and past the Graden-Alpe (5335'; hay-bed), or in 1 1/2 hrs. via the Wangernitz-Thal and the Peseker-Alp (1300), also commands a magnificent view. The descent may be made to the Wangernitz-Lakes or over the Feld-Scharte, or See-Scharte (5335), to the Liener-Hüle (p. 407). — An interesting and less fatiguing ascent is that of the Stanziwurten (5700'; 4 1/2-5 hrs.), via the Zirknitzbauer, the Kalmer-Alp, and the Riegel-Alp. — The *Sonnblick (10,190'; 6 1/2 hrs., with guide) is not difficult for experts. A bridle-path leads through the Gross-Zirknitz-Thal via the Zirknitzklasen, then to the left via Rupetschkaser (milk) and Hochkaser to (3 1/2 hrs.) the cattle-sheds on the Brett (1367'), whence a marked path leads over the (2 hrs.) Breitscharte (5300') to (1 hr.) the Zettelhaus (p. 145). — 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. 146; over the Schober-Thörll (7730') to Ausser-Fragant (p. 511), 7-8 hrs., with guide.

Beyond Döllach the road reaches (1 1/2 M.) Putschall (3470'), at the entrance to the wild Graden-Thal (see above), and crosses to the right bank of the Möll, returning to the left 1 1/2 M. farther on. On the left (3 1/2 M.) is the Jungfernsprung, a waterfall 420' high. At (1 1/2 M.) the hamlet of Pockhorn (3560'), with the Gothic church of St. Martin, the Möllthal appears to be terminated by a hill, which the road ascends in zigzags. From the top the Gross-Glockner is visible; to the left the Möll forms a fine waterfall (Zlappfall), 260'
high (now made accessible). The road ascends to the right and soon reaches (2 M.; 25 M. from Dölsach) —

Heiligenblut (4165'; *Rupertihaus, with fine view, R. 1-2 fl., D. 1 fl. 60 kr., S. 1 fl. 30, board 3 fl. 60 kr.-5 fl.; *Glockner Inn, near the church, bed ½-1 fl.; Post, well spoken of, belonging to the same landlady), finely situated in a green Alpine valley, overlooked by the bold snow-pyramid of the Gross-Glockner. It derives its name from a phial of the 'Holy Blood' said to have been brought from Constantinople by St. Briccius. This relic is now preserved in an elegant ciborium, 42' in height, in the church here, an edifice of the 15th century, which also contains a handsome carved altar and the tomb of St. Briccius (in the crypt). In the churchyard are the graves of the Marquis Pallavicini (p. 169) and Herr Crommelin, with the guides Rangetiner and Rubesoiar, who all lost their lives on the Glocknerwand on June 26th, 1886.

The Obere Fleiss, 3½ hr. to the E. of Heiligenblut, is a finer and more open point of view. The path descends to the left from the carriage-road beside a (10 min.) large house and proceeds straight on at a nearly uniform level; 25 min., the chalet Zur Untern Fleiss. In 5 min. more the path descends and crosses the Fleissbach (p. 165), and then ascends to the right through wood to the (10 min.) *Inn zur Oberr Fleiss (plain). The Fleiss Chapel (1425'), a little farther on, is the best point of view. — A direct path (fine view-) leads from the Fleiss along the hills to (2½ hrs.) Dölsach (p. 171), passing the scattered farms of Apraiach and Mitten. The descent is steep.


The chief attraction near Heiligenblut is the view from the *Franz-Josefs-Höhe, vying with the most sublime in Switzerland. A bridle-path (road contemplated; guide, unnecessary, to the Glocknerhaus 2 fl., there and back 2 fl. 60 kr.; to the Franz-Josefs-Höhe and back 3 fl.) ascends to the Glocknerhaus in 3 hrs.; thence to the Franz-Josefs-Höhe 1 hr. more (descent to Heiligenblut 3 hrs.). Immediately beyond Heiligenblut we descend to the left, and after 10 min. cross to the right bank of the Möll. By a (1¼ hr.) chapel, where the path to the Leiterthal (p. 170) diverges to the left, we recross the stream. In 5 min. more we cross the Gutthalbach, and then ascend. To the left, on the opposite slope, is the Gössnitz Fall, partly concealed by pines, while the Möll, the discharge of the Pastérze, is precipitated over the rocks far below. On the height (4990'), where the path turns to the right, a fine retrospect is obtained of the Möllthal. A few paces farther on the Pastérze Glacier comes in sight. The path now ascends gradually to the Sattel-Alp and, partly through wood, to the (1 hr.) Briccius Chapel (5290'), opposite the Leiter Fall
(300 ft. high). Close by is a good spring. Then another ascent. After 40 min., the path ascends by steps hewn in the rock, called the Böse Platte, beyond which the Glockner is disclosed to view. We next mount a rocky saddle by zigzags. At the (½ hr.) top (the Brettboden, 6880') the path divides (the footpath in a straight direction, leading round an angle of rock, being shorter than the bridge-path to the right, but soon rejoining it). We then ascend the pastures to the (20 min.) Glocknerhaus on the Elisabethruhe (7030'), built by the Austrian Alpine Club, and affording an excellent view of the Pasterze and the Glockner (inn, bed 1 fl. 60 kr., in separate room much dearer; admission by day 20 kr.; telephone to Heiligenblut).

From the Glocknerhaus, the Franz-Josefs-Höhe is reached in 1 hr. (guide 1 fl., unnecessary). The path crosses the Pfandelschartenbach (p. 160) to the (¼ hr.) Wallner-Hütte (7025'). Above the hut we ascend to the right, along the brook; at a (5 min.) spring we turn to the left, rounding an angle of the Freiwand, high above the magnificent seracs of the bluish-green glacier. In ¾ hr. more we reach the **Franz-Josefs-Höhe (7933')**, a point of view on the rock-strewn flank of the Freiwand, which commands a complete survey of the huge Pasterze Glacier (6 M. in length by 1 M. in width; area nearly 8000 acres). Immediately before us towers the Gross-Glockner, with its two peaks; to the left of it are the Adlersruhe, Hohenwartkopf, Kellersberg, Schwerteck, Schwert, and the three Leiterköpfe; to the right of the Glockner rise the serrated Glocknerwand (Hofmanns-Spitze), Romariswandkopf, Schneewinkelkopf, Untere Oedenwinkel-Scharte, the white pyramid of the Johannisberg, 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, 1 fl. 80 kr.). The path descends a little, skirting and traversing the moraine, then crosses a nearly level part of the glacier and finally ascends to the (1 hr.) Hofmannshütte (8015'), in the Gamsgrube, a hollow at the base of the Fuscherkopf. The hut, erected by Archduke John (and formerly called Johannshütte), and restored in 1870 by Hr. Hofmann and Hr. Stüdl, is the starting-point for a number of fine excursions, although most travellers prefer to spend the night at the Glocknerhaus.

Ascents from the Glocknerhaus or from the Hofmannshütte (for experts only, with competent guides; the charges given are from the Glocknerhaus, where guides are usually to be found; telephone from Heiligenblut). — The Fuscherkopf (10,945'; guide 4½ fl.), affording an excellent survey of the Glockner group, is ascended from the Glocknerhaus in 4½ hrs.; tolerably 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 Sonnenwelleck or Sinnabeleck (10,709'), the E. neighbour of the Fuscherkopf, is ascended from the Glocknerhaus as above to the Freiwand Glacier, then to the right to the top in ¼ hrs. (not particularly in-
II. Route 35. GROSS-GLOCKNER. From Lienz

The Bärenköpfe are ascended from the (2 hrs.) Hofmanns-Hütte in 3/4 and 4/2 hrs. respectively (guide 5 fl.). The route leads across the arm of the upper Pasterze which descends from the Breitkopf (10,350'), to the (2 hrs.) Eiswandbühel (10,490') and ascends a snow-areté to the (1 1/4 hrs.) Mittlere Bärenkopf (11,020'). We may then descend to the E. to the Obere Bockkar-Scharte or Kallscharfte (10,235') and then ascend again to the (1 1/4 hrs.) Grosse Bärenkopf (11,175'). Thence we descend to the Bockkar Glacier by the gap (10,665') between the Grosse Bärenkopf and the Hohe Dock (10,585'), and return by the Bockkar-Scharte (995'); see p. 150) to the Hofmanns-Hütte. — The Grosse Burgstall (9720'), reached from the Hofmanns-Hütte in 2 hrs. by crossing the upper plateau of the Pasterze, commands a good survey of the glacier. This expedition may be combined with the preceding, by going direct from the Burgstall to the (1 hr.) Eiswandbühel (see above).

The Grosse Wiesbachhorn (11,710'; from the Hofmanns-Hütte 6 1/2-7 hrs.; guide 9, to Ferleiten 12, to the Rainer-Hütte 14 fl.), a grand but very trying tour. From the Hofmanns-Hütte we cross the Bockkar-Scharte (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 (10,145'), to the N.W. of the Hohe Dock. We then traverse the névé, pass the Glockerin (11,235') and the depression between the Vordere and the Hintere Bratschenkopf (11,165'; 11,205'), and thus reach the Wielinger Scharfe (p. 153), whence we follow the S.W. areté to the summit. Descent to the Mooserboden, see p. 153; to the Mainzer-Hütte (new path), see p. 148.

The Johannisberg (11,375'; from the Glocknerhaus 7-8 hrs.; guide 6 fl.). The route ascends across the middle Pasterze basin from the Franz-Josephs-Höhe, in the direction of the Kleine Burgstall (9925'); 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. areté. On the W. side the mountain descends in huge precipices to the Oedenwinkel Glacier in the Stubach-Thai. Splendid survey of the Glockner group, and extensive view towards the N. (Zeller Sec, etc.). This ascent may easily be combined with the route over the Rifflthor (see pp. 173, 153).

The Hohe Riff (10,980'), from the (2 hrs.) Hofmanns-Hütte in 4 1/2 hrs. (guide 6 fl.). We skirt the E. areté of the Johannisberg (caution necessary) and cross the Obere Oedenwinkel-Scharte (p. 175), finally ascending a steep snow-ridge. The descent may be made on the E. to the Rifflthor (p. 175) and via the Karlinger Glacier to the (3 hrs.) Mooserboden-Haus.

The Schneewinkelkopf (11,450'), from the (2 hrs.) Hofmanns-Hütte 4 hrs. (guide 6 fl.). As far as the upper basin of the Pasterze Glacier we follow the Johannisberg route (see above). Then a wide circuit, with the rocks of the Teufelskamp 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 Laperitz Glacier, 6 hrs. (guide 11 fl.). — The Eiskögele (11,265'; 3 1/2-4 hrs.) and the Romariswandkopf (11,530'; 4 1/2 hrs.; comp. p. 169) may also be ascended from the Hofmanns-Hütte via the upper basin of the Pasterze Glacier. The ascents of the Eiskögele and Schneewinkelkopf may easily be combined as 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 8, with descent to Kals 9 fl.). The Klein-Glockner was ascended for the first time in 1759 by Count Salm-Reifferscheid, Bishop of Gurk, while the Gross-Glockner was first ascended the year following by a pastor named Horasch. The first ascent from Kals (p. 168) was made in 1855.

From Heiligenblut in 3 hrs., or from the Glocknerhaus (p. 173) in 2 hrs. by the Kals path (p. 170) to the Letter-Alp (6615'; p. 170). We then...
ascend to the right by a new bridle-path to the (2½ hrs.) Salm-Hütte (9010'), on the Hasenpaffen (10 min. above the dilapidated old hut), 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. 168), 1½ hr. from the summit.

The "Hofmannsweg" is much more interesting than this (known as the 'Leiterweg'), but should be attempted only by experts, and only when the snow is in a favourable condition (5½-6 hrs.). This route leads from the Glocknerhaus to the (1 hr.) Franz-Josefs-Höhe (p. 173), descends to the Pasterze, crosses the glacier (here in good condition), and then climbs by a good path up the Aeusser Glockerkar and over the Aeusser Glockerkar Glacier in the direction of the Hohenwart-Scharte, and thence to the right along the ridge to the (3½ hrs.) Adlersruhe and the (1½ hr.) summit.

Other Ascents from Heiligenblut (comp. Map, p. 168). The Sandkopf (10,120'), easily ascended in 5 hrs. (with guide), is a fine point of view. From the Fleiss Inn (p. 172) we ascend across the pastures of the Mönichsberg, passing two cresses (7920' and 9035'). The last part of the ascent is over debris and rock. — The Brennkogel (9910') is ascended through the Gutthal in 5 hrs. (guide; comp. p. 150). — The Hochnarr (10,690') and the Sonnblick (10,190') may each be ascended from the Seebleichhaus in about 3 hrs. (see below).

Passes. From the Glocknerhaus to Kals by the Berger-Thörl (6½-7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.; provisions necessary), see p. 170.

Over the Rifflthor to the Kapruner-Thal (from the Glocknerhaus to the Mooserboden-Haus 9-10 hrs.; guide 9 fl.), laborious. The Rifflthor (10,220'), between the Hohe Riffl (10,980') and the Vordere Bärenkopf (10,705'), is reached via the upper Pasterze basin 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 Mooserboden-Haus (p. 152).

Over the Obere Oedenwinkel-Scharte to the Stubach-Thal (from the Glocknerhaus to the Rudolf-Hütte 10 hrs.; guide 10 fl.), also trying. The route to the Rifflthor (see above) is followed as far as the middle of the Pasterze basin. Here we turn to the left and ascend to the Obere Oedenwinkel-Scharte (10,560'), which lies between the Hohe Riffl and the Johannisberg. The descent to the Oedenwinkel Glacier and the Rudolf-Hütte (p. 154) is precipitous and difficult. — The Untere Oedenwinkel-Scharte (10,480'), between the Johannisberg and the Eiskögele, crossed by Messrs. Hofmann and Stüdl from the Stubach-Thal for the first time in 1889, is very difficult and dangerous.

From the Glocknerhaus over the Pfandel-Scharte, the Hohe Gang, or the Fascherkar-Scharte to Ferleiten, see pp. 150, 151 (the first accomplished more conveniently in this direction than the other; guide to Ferleiten 7 fl., if two days be spent 8 fl.). — From Heiligenblut over the Heiligenbluterv Tauern to Rauris or Ferleiten, see p. 149.

Over the Sonnblick to Kolm-Saigurn (Rauris), or to the Nassfeld (Gastein), not difficult for experts (1½ hrs., with guide). From Heiligenblut to (3½ hr.) the Fleiss Inn, see p. 172. A bridle-path ascends hence on the right bank of the Fleissthal, which (¼ hr. farther) divides into the Grosse Fleissthal to the N. and the Kleine Fleissthal to the E. We ascend the latter to the (2½ hrs.) Seebleichhaus (Inn in summer), near the Zirme-See (6220'), a small lake in a rocky basin at the foot of the Goldzechkopf (10,010'). The Giaitdroghöhöfe (9700'), between the Kleine 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 Seebleichhaus the marked Höhenweg leads to the W. round the Giaitdroghöhöfe and through the upper end of the Grosse Fleiss-Thal to the Ross-Scharte (540') and the (5-6 hrs.) Ilochthor of the Heiligenblut Tauern (p. 149). — The Sonnblick route ascends from the Seebleichhaus via the Seebleich and the Kleine Fleisskees, latterly climbing a steep slope of névé, to the (2½ hrs.) Kleine Fleiss-Scharte, or Sonnblick-Scharte (9775') and across the arête to the left to the
(1/2 hr.) Zittelhaus (p. 146). The descent is made by the Vogelmaier-
Ochsenkar Glacier to the Neubau and (3 hrs.) Kolm-Saigurn (p. 145). or
from the Neubau via the Riffel-Scharte to (4 hrs.) the Nassfeld (p. 143).
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. 145, 142; guide from Heiligenblut
to Gastein via the Sonnblick and Riffel-Scharte 16, via the Schareck 17 fl.).

Over the Goldzech-Scharte to Kolm-Saigurn, 8-9 hrs. (guide 8 fl.),
for adepts only. From (31/4 hrs.) the Seebichlhaus (p. 175), 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 (1/4 hr.) Goldzech-Scharte (9220’), lying between
the Hochnarr on the N. and the Goldzechkopf on the S. [From the pass
to the summit of the Hochnarr (10,690’), an easy ascent of 11/2 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. 175).] We descend from the pass over the
Hochnarr Glacier (sometimes much crevassed) by the ‘Erfurter Weg’ to
(3 hrs.) Kolm-Saigurn (p. 145). Thence to Rauris, see p. 145; over the
Pochhard-Scharte or the Riffel-Scharte to Gastein, see p. 144.
III. NORTHERN TYROL.

36. From Munich to Innsbruck via Rosenheim and Kufstein.


37. Innsbruck and Environs.

From Wörgl to Reichenhall via Lofer.


38. From Wörgl to Mittersill.


39. From Wörgl to Reichenhall via Lofer.


40. The Zillerthal.


41. From Bruneck to Taufers. Rainthal. Ahrnthal . . 224

42. From Bregenz to Landeck. The Arlberg Railway . . 229

43. From Bregenz to the Schröcken. The Bregenzer Wald 241
   From Egg via Hittisau to Oberstaufen or Oberstdorf. From Schwarzenberg to Dornbirn over the Losen. The Hochalp, 242. — The Bezegg. Excursions from Mellau. Mörzelspitze. Canisfluh, etc., 243. — From Au to Bludenz or to Rankweil via Damals. Mittagspitze, 244. — Excursions from the Schröcken. Widderstein, Kinselspitze, etc. From the Schröcken to Oberstdorf by the Gentschel-Joch. From the Schröcken to the Arlberg, 244, 245.

44. From Reutte to the Arlberg through the Lechthal . . 245
NORTHERN TYROL

45. The Montafon and Patznaun Valleys


46. From Innsbruck to Franzensfeste by the Brenner


47. The Stubai-Thal


48. From Innsbruck to Landeck


52. The Passeier-Thal. From St. Leonhard to Sterzing over the Jaufen. The Pfelders-Thal. Stettiner-Hütte. From St. Leonhard to Sölden over the Timmler Joch, 301, 302.

36. From Munich to Innsbruck via Rosenheim and Kufstein.

Comp. Maps, pp. 46, 64, 208, 58.

109 M. Railway. Express in 4-4 1/4 hrs. (fares 16 M 50, 11 M 60); ordinary trains in 5 1/2-8 1/2 hrs. (13 M 30, 8 M 90, 5 M 30).

From Munich to (40 M.) Rosenheim, see R. 15. The line turns to the S. and follows the left bank of the Inn. — 45 M. Raubling. A road leads hence to the E., crossing the Inn, to (3 M.) Neubeuern (1588); Niggl; Glasereiworth), commanded by a château on a wooded hill (visitors admitted to the park). A pleasant walk up the valley (S.) brings us to (3 1/2 M.) the mineral baths of Nussdorf (1997); Alteirth; Newirth; Bad zur Albertaquelle), prettily situated on the Steinbach. The *Heuberg (1490) is ascended hence in 3 hrs. (guide not indispensable). We ascend to
bank of the Steinbach to (3/4 h.) the hermitage of Kirchwald (2240), and 10 min. farther on take a marked path ascending to the right to the (3/4 h.) Mullach-Alp, whence we mount rapidly to the (3/4 h.) saddle of the Fin-gefalleen Wand and (left) to (1/2 h.) the summit (Kitzstein; fine view).

49 M. Brannenburg (1550' ; Inn at the station; *Schlosswirth, in the village, moderate), a summer-resort, with a château, lies at the base of the mountains, 3/4 M. to the W. (Beautiful view from the Bierkeller, to the S. of the village, 11'2 M. from the station.)

Excursions (guides, Georg Esner, Mart. Holzner, and Jos. Hube-). Schwarzwald-Kapelle (1910). 1/2 h. to the N.W., with a fine view of the plain; Biber (1740'), a hill with pretty forest-paths and views, 20 min. to the S.E.; St. Margaretha (2100'), at the mouth of the Reindler-Thal (3/4 h. to the S.W.); In den Grund (valley of the Förchenbach), with a fine waterfall (1/4 h. ; thence through a tunnel 100 yds. long to the Tatzelwurm in 1/4 h. comp. p. 62); ascent of the Petersberg (2780') an admirable point of view, 2 hrs. (from Fischbach 1/4 h.). — The *Rampoldplatte (4865'), ascended via the Schlipfgrab-Alpe and the Rampold-Alpe (Rifints.) in 3/4 hrs., commands a fine view of the Chiemsee, the Kaiser-Gebirge, etc — *Wendelstein (6030'), 4/1-5 hrs. (guide not indispensable: provisions should be taken). From the station we follow the road to the bridge over the Kirch- bach and then a path with red and yellow marks, which leads to the right, passes St. Margaretha (see above) and enters the Reindler-Thal, ascending, through it to (1/2 h.) the Schwarze Ursprung (3045). Proceeding straight on, we cross the brook and ascend by a club-path to (1 h.) the Mitter-Alp (3810'; to the left) and to the (3/4 h.) saddle above the Reindler-Alp (4800'), which we leave to the right. The path then skirts the W. side of the Wendelstein, and joins the Birkenstein route (p. 6') to (1/4 h.) the Wendelstein-Haus (p. 62).

On a rock to the right near (51 M.) Fischbach (1540'; *Post) is the ruin of Fallenstein, 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 Friell) to (56 M.) Oberaudorf (1580'); Zum Brien- stein, at the station; the village (Hofwirth; Niederauer; Lembacher), with the ruined Auerburg on a hill, lies 1/2 M. to the S.

Excursions (guides, Otto Niggl of Oberaudorf, Peter Schneider of the Brünsteinhaus). To the Weber an der Wand (1/4 h.); Gfaller Mühle, with a small cascade (3/4 h. ; Wolfschlucht Inn) ; to the Tatzelwurm (fine waterfall), in the Auerbach-Thal, 2 h. (thence to Bayernisch-Zell, see p. 62). — *Kranzhorn (4485). 3-3/2 hrs. easy and attractive. We cross the Inn to the (1/2 h.) *Zollhaus Inn; then follow the road to the left to (1/2 M.) Mühlggraben (Inn), and thence take the marked path via the Bubenhau and Alpe and the Kranzhorn-Alpe to (2 1/2 hrs.) the summit, marked by an iron cross 18' high (fine view) — *Brünstein (5315'), an interesting ascent of 4 1/2 hrs. The marked path leads via the Gfaller Mühle and Wildgrab to (3 1/2 hrs.) the Brünsteinhaus (1400), a good Alpine Club inn open all the year round. About 3/4 h. farther on is the Himmelmoos-Alp (4400), whence a new club-path ascends to the right to the (3/4 h.) summit (magnificent view). — From the Brünsteinhaus to the Tatzelwurm 2 1/2 hrs.: we proceed to the W. to the Seeon-Alpe and then to the N. over the saddle to the Banmoos- Alpe whence we descend abruptly to the right, latterly through wood (see p. 62). — The interesting ascent of the Traithen (6080'; guide) may be made from the Brünsteinhaus in 3 hrs., via the Schiffis-Alp, whence a stiff climb to the right leads to the arête and the summit (comp. p. 62). — Route to Kössen see p 71.

The train now crosses the Klausenbach and reaches (59 1/4 M.) Kiefersfelden (1585'; Schrecker's Inn; Restaurant zum Kiefer), with
a rustic théâtre, in which the peasants perform popular dramas (every Sun. in summer). Near the König-Otto-Kapelle, erected to commemorate the departure of King Otho of Greece (1833), the train crosses the frontier of the Tyrol, enters the Klause (see below), a narrow defile, and approaches —

62 M. Kufstein (1600'; *Auracher, with beer-garden on the Inn, R. 60-80 kr.; *Post, on the Inn, R., L., & A. 1-1 1/2 fl.; *Eggerbriu, R. 1 2/3 fl.; Drei Könige, plain, good wine; Zur Gräfin; Hirsch; *Hôtel Gisela, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.; Traube, both on the left bank, near the station; Rail. Restaurant; wine at Schickedanz's), a small town of 2550 inhab., frequented as a summer-resort for the sake of its beautiful scenery. The Austrian and Bavarian customs examinations take place in the railway-station. An interesting visit may be paid to the deserted fortress of Geraldseck (1909), the only frontier-fortress retained by the Bavarians at the end of the campaign of 1809. It lies on a steep rock above the town (adm. 10 kr.). Fine view from the Calvarienberg, 1/2 M. from the railway-station. To the left, near the chapel in the cemetery, is the grave of List, the political economist, who shot himself here in 1846. At the foot of the (1/4 M.) Kienbichl, at the mouth of the romantic Kiengraben, are the well equipped baths of *Kienbergklamm, with pension and restaurant (R. from 70 kr., pens. 2 1/2-3 fl.). Lodgings may also be obtained in the neighbouring Villa Roest (R. 60 kr. to 1 1/2 fl.), with a pretty garden.

Excursions (guides: Ant. and Nepp Schwaighofer, Joh. Tavernaro, Alois Strasser, Jos. Müller, and Mich. Kaindl, at Kufstein, Thom. Widauer, Jos. Hollrieder, and Jos. Zinttinger at Hinterstein). On the left bank of the Inn, 1/2 M. from the station, is the *Hôtel Zeller Burg, at the foot of the wooded Zeller Rain. — Crossing the railway at the station, we may proceed, past Zell and the swimming-baths (well fitted up), to the (1 1/2 hr.) Ed-Schlössl ('Inn, R. 40 kr.). — Another walk follows the highroad along the Inn to (1/2 hr.) the Klause (see above; *Inn, good cuisine; view). — Ascent of the *Thierberg (2370'; 1 hr.). The path ascends through wood to the left below the railway-station, and passes the upper Thierberg Farm. Beautiful view from the tower on the top, which dates from the 11th cent. (key and rmts. from the 'hermit'). A forest-path descends hence on the N. side of the Thierberg, ascends to the right at the cottage, and after 20 min. descends to the left to (5 min.) the *Hechsee (1700), embosomed in wood, and affording an admirable view from its W. bank (best light in the evening) of the Kaiser. From the S. end of the lake we ascend to the right, skirting the edge of the wood, and at the farm-houses descend to the right to the (20 min.) König-Otto-Kapelle (see above), and the (10 min.) Klause (see above). — Thiersee-Thal, Landl, and Bayrisch-Zell, see pp. 63, 62 (one-horse carr. from Kufstein to Urspring 12 fl.). An easy and well-marked route leads from (2 1/4 hrs.) Vorder-Thiersee to the top of the Pendling (5125'; 2 1/2 hrs.). The view is interfered with by trees but is still fine. — The Duxerköpf (2420; 3 1/2 hr.), with fine view of the Innthal, Kaiser-Gebirge, etc., is ascended by proceeding to the left at the cemetery and passing the Duxer Bauer. — The Brentenjoch (4135'; 2 1/2 hrs.; easy and attractive) is ascended by a marked path leading past the Duxerköpf (or from Bad Kienbergklamm to the left, over the Kienberg) to the Duxer-Alpe and the saddle, whence we mount the green summit to the left). It is much better, however, to ascend from the saddle to the left to the (1 hr.) Brandkogel or Gamsberg (4760'), which affords a splendid survey of the Kaiser-Gebirge and the Innthal (guide 2 fl.). Descent via the Bettler-
steig to (3 1/2 hrs.) Hinterbärenbad (see below), rather trying (guide, desirable, 2 1/2 fl.); or by the Steinberger Alp and Waller Alp to (3 hrs.) the Hintersteiner See (marked path; guide, not indispensable for experts, 3 fl.).

*Kaiser-Thal* (3 1/4-4 hrs. to Hinterbärenbad; marked path; guide 1 1/2 fl., unnecessary). A meadow-path (with direction-boards) leads to the N.E. to (1 1/4 M.) Sparchen, a mill and iron-work at the narrow mouth of the valley (guide-post to the Kaiserbad inn and baths, 3/4 M.), where the Sparchenbach forms a fine fall (best viewed from the bridge). We ascend the path beyond the bridge, just behind the mill, and the steps to the right by the brook; 20 min., a bench (‘Neapelbank’), affording a fine view of Kufstein, overshadowed by the Kindlberg, and of the Inn Valley up to the Stubai Ferner. Thence by a good path, high above the valley, passing the six ‘Kaiserhöfe’, the (1/4 hr.) third of which (*Veitenhof*) is a rustic tavern, while a chapel near the (20 min.) Pfendhof (Rtmts.), the fourth farm, affords the best survey of the valley. [From the Veitenhof a path marked in blue and yellow leads to the left to the top of the Teufelskanzel in 1 1/2 hr. (steady head necessary.)] From the (1 1/2 hr.) sixth Kaiserhof (2780'), which commands a fine view of the huge precipices of the Wilde Kaiser, two paths lead to Hinterbärenbad. One (1 1/2 hr.) descends through woodland to the Vordere Triftklause (2480') in the Kaiser-Thal, crosses the Bärenbach, proceeds through the Bärenbach-Klaue to the left bank of the Sparchenb. and passes the chapel of Mariahilf auf dem Stein. The other and preferable route (marked path; 2 hrs.) ascends to the left via the Böden-Alp, the Hochlein-Alp, the Bären-Thal, and the Längeck, enjoying throughout a fine view of the Wilde Kaiser, to the grandly situated Hinterbärenbad Club Hut (2725'; *inn in summer*). The Stripsenkopf (5905'), ascended from this point via the Stripsen-Alp in 3 hrs. (marked club-path; guide not indispensable), commands an excellent panorama of the Kaiser-Gebirge. A similar view is obtained from the Feldberg (5850'), ascended from the Stripsen-Alp via Tristeck in 1 1/2 hrs., or (better) from the Feld-Alps (see below) in 1 hr. The descent may be made via the Scheibenbichlberg to the (3 hrs.) Griesener-Alp (see below).—An interesting, but difficult ascent is that of the ‘Elmauer Haltspitze’ (7680'), the highest summit of the Kaiser-Gebirge, which may be accomplished from the Hinterbärenbad Hut in 5 hrs. (guide 4 fl., including descent to Elm 6 fl.), via the Untere and Obere Scharriinger Boden, the Rothe Rinnscharte (wire-rope), and the Achselrinne (comp. p. 204). At the top are the open Haltspitz Hut and an iron cross 10' high. — Ascent of the Sonneneck (7410'), a splendid point of view, from the Hinterbärenbad Hut, over the Jägerckeck and through the Gamskarte, in 4 1/2-5 hrs. (guide 4 fl.), interesting, but rather fatiguing. Descent by the Wiesberg, the Kaiser-Hochalpe, and the Kaiser-Niederalpe to (3 hrs.) Bärnstatt (p. 181), steep at first (wire-rope). — A new bridle-path (7 hrs.) leads from the Hinterbärenbad Hut to Kössen or St. Johann in Tirol. It crosses the (2 hrs.) Stripsen-Joch (6180'), between the Todtenkirchl (7990'; ascent very difficult) on the right and the Stripsenkopf (see above) on the left, to the (1 hr.) Griesener-Alp (refug.-hut and inn), in the Kaiser-Thal. Fine views of the Kaiser-Gebirge. This hut is the best starting-point for the ascents of the Ackerlspitze (7646'), Lärcheckspitze (6910'), Goinger Haltspitz (7200' and 7360'), and Predigtstuhl (6890'; very difficult), as well as for the difficult passes leading over the Kleine Törl (6930') and the Elmauer Große Thor (6826') to Going and Elm (p. 205). A most enjoyable circular tour (good marked path), with splendid rocky scenery, leads via the Kleine and Große Griesener Thor to the Griesenerkar. From the refuge-hut a shady route leads to (1/4 hr.) Griesenau, where we may take either the road to the left leading through the Kohlnthal to Schwent (and 2 1/2 hrs.) Kössen (p. 70), or that to the right to Gasteig (two rustic inns, see p. 71; guide Mich. Wimmer) and (2 1/2 hrs.) St. Johann (p. 205). — A marked path (guide from Kufstein, not indispensable, 1 1/2-5 fl.) leads from Hinterbärenbad via the Längeck (see above) and the (2 hrs.) saddle (4685') to the left of the Ropanzen (6165'; ascent 1/4 hr., recommended) to the (1 1/4 hr.) Feld-Alpe (1420') and through the Habersauer-Thal to (3 1/4 hrs.) Walchsee (p. 71). The Feldberg (see above) may be ascended from the Feld-Alpe in 1 hr.
A path, indicated by red marks and affording fine views of the Kaiser-Gebirge, leads to the left from a point about 5 min. beyond the (1 1/2 hr.) Pfandllof (p. 183), via the Rietz-Alp to the (1 1/2 hrs.; 3-3 1/2 hrs. from Kufstein) "Vorder-Kaiserfelden Hut (4500'; "inn in summer), commanding a fine view. Thence we may ascend the Naunspitze (6380'; easy; guide from Kufstein, unnecessary, 2 fl.) in 1/2 hr. (good view of the Inntal as far as the Stubai Ferrn, and the "Pyramidenspitze (6550'; not difficult; guide 2fl., splendid view), the highest peak of the Hintere Kaiser, via the Hinterkaiserfelden-Alp, in 3-3 1/2 hrs. (at the top is a cross 16' high). An interesting, though toilsome path, indicated by red marks (guide advisable), leads from the Naunspitze across the plateau of the Hintere Kaiser and past the Zwölferkogel, the saddle of Egersd'inn, the Vogelbad, and the Elferkogel to (2 1/2 hrs.) the Pyramidenspitze. From Vorder-Kaiserfelden to the Hinterbärenbad Hut (p. 183), 2 hrs. (marked path; guide not indispensable).

From Kufstein to Söll (3 1/2 hrs.). A path (marked with red) leads to the S. via Mittendorf, passes beneath the wire-rope railway, and at (1 1/2 hr.) a finger-post descends to the right to (1/4 hr.) Egersdach in the Glemmthai. We then pass some large cement-kilns and ascend the road leading through the Weissach-Thal to the (1/2 hr.) Schmidl Inn in Eiberg. Then, high above the right bank of the Weissach (to the left, the path via the Steinernen Stiege to the Hintereiner See, see below) and across it to (2 hrs.) Söll on the left bank (p. 201). — To the Hintersee Lake, 2 1/2-3 hrs., an attractive route (guide needless). At the (1 1/2 hr.) above-mentioned finger-post our route (red and white marks) ascends to the left through wood (path to the right to Glemm, see above), passes the Lochererkapelle and Haberg, crosses the Gaisbach, and reaches (1 hr.) the farms of Eiberg. We then follow the footpath to the right, via the "Steinernen Stiege, a path hewn in the face of the cliff (without danger), to (3 1/4 hr.) Widauer's Inn, 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 1/4 hr.) Bärnstein, see p. 205.] We now return through the Weissach-Thal via Eiberg and Schmidl (see above).

67 M. Langkampfen, at the foot of the Pendling (p. 182).

A road leads from Langkampfen via Nieder-Breitenbach and through the Moosenthal to (3 M.) Mariastein (1885'; Inn) a village on a small lake, with an old château and two churches perched one above another on a lofty rock. Thence we may proceed on foot over the Angerberg to (3 1/4 hr.) Angath 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 (1917'; Inn; good view), descend via Ober-Breitenbach, and ferry across the Inn to (1/2 hr.) Kundi (p. 186).

The railway now crosses to the right bank of the Inn. To the left, near (69 1/2 M.) Kirchbichl (1715'; Oberreiter; Drei Grafen), is the Perlmos Cement Factory.

A road leads hence to the E., passing the cement works, to (2 1/4 M.) Haring (1940'; Inn), with the Francisci-Bad (sulphur spring; water 102° Fahr.), at the foot of the Böven. The attractive ascent of the Jöfinner Jochl (3885') from this point takes 1 1/2 hr. That of the Kleine Bölf (5190'; 2 hrs.), a fine point of view (p. 204), is more fatiguing.

The train now crosses the Brixenthuler Ache.

72 M. Wörgl (1665'; Rail. Restaurant, R. 1 fl.; Rose, near the railway-station), the junction of the Austrian State Railway (RR. 38, 27). The village (*Neue Post, R. 60 hr.; Alte Post; Lamm) lies 1/3 M. to the S. Near it is the small Bad Eisenstein. — Ascent of the *Hohe Salve, see p. 241; to St. Johann via Elmau, see p. 204. — Beyond this point, comp. the Map at p. 55.
To the left beyond (76 M.) Kundl (Bräuhaus; Neuwirth), 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 Innthal extends the long Brandenberger Joch (4945'). On the S. side of the old town of (80 M.) Rattenberg (Post or Sonne; Kramerbräu; Ledererbräu or Adler; Rail. Restaurant!) the train threads a short tunnel. We then skirt the Inn for a short time.

81½ M. Brixlegg (1690'; Hirsch; Herrenhaus; Vogl; Neuwirth; Schreyer; Wolf, with restaurant, at the station), a large village 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. On the Alpbach, 1/2 M. to the S., are the baths of Mehrn.

Excursions (guides, J. G. Hörhager, R. Laimgruber, and Joh. Nussbaumer of Kramsach). About 3/4 M. to the S. is the Matzen Park, surrounding the new château of Matzen (see below; adm. on presentation of visiting-card). — To (3/4 hr.) Kramsach (1758'; Geiger zum Glähaus, R. 00 kr. to 1 fl. 20 kr., pens. 2 fl. 20 to 2 fl. 50 kr.), prettily situated on the left bank of the Inn, at the mouth of the Brandenberger Ache, with glass-works and a large timber-boom. On the left bank of the Ache is Achenrain (Gappewirth, with garden, well spoken of), with a château and brass-foundry. In the Achenthal, 1/4 hr. farther on, is the handsome convent of Mariatal (Arzberger). A marked path ascends hence to the right (N.E.), passing the Buchsee and Krammsee, to the (1/2 hr.) small and azure Rainthaler See (1820'), at the base of the Brandenberger Joch. Still farther up (3/4 hr.), amid fine woods, is the small Bergsleiter See (fine view of the Inn valley from the hill 1/2 M. from the E. end of the lake). — To Strass, at the mouth of the Zillerthal, 1/2 hr.: the road leads past the châteaux of Matzen (see above) and Lichtwehr to St. Gertraudi (on the right the ruin of Kropfsberg, on the left the Reitherkogel, see below), and then crosses the Ziller (fine view of the valley) to Strass (p. 208). — A pleasant excursion may be made to (1/2 hr.) Reith (2080'; Inn), and (2 hrs.) the top of the Reitherkogel (6375'; guide 2 fl.). The summit is now overgrown with trees but affords a few pretty peeps. — Through the Alpbachtal to (2½ hrs.) the prettily-situated village of Alpbach (3200'; Knollenwirth); from the head of the valley we may proceed to the W., past the Wiedersberger Horn (p. 209), to Fügen in the Zillerthal. — Gratispitze (5200'), by a marked path from Brixlegg in 3½ hrs. (guide 2½ fl.); not difficult. Splendid view. Small inn on the Holzalpt, 1 hr. below the top, on which is the Grailspitze-Hütte (club-hut). — The Marchspitze (6565') is ascended from Kramsach in 3½ hrs. by a marked path leading via (1 hr.) Lipperheide's Ruh (fine view), the Pletsach-Alp, and the Laidö-Alp to the (1½ hr.) magnificently situated Zirein Alp (5705'; night-quarters), then up to the saddle past the Zireiner See (5870') 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. 58. — Other grand points of view are the Vordere Sonnwend-Joch (7205') and the Rofan (7415'), ascended from the Zirein-Alp in 1½ hr. and 2 hrs. respectively (not difficult). Descent to the Erfurter Hütte, comp. p. 59. — From Kramsach to Steinberg (6 hrs., via Aschau; guide advisable), see p. 57. — Through the Brandenberger Thal to Falepp, 9½ hrs.; see p. 61. The high-lying church of (2½ hrs.) Brandenberg (3000'; Ascher) commands a fine view.

The train crosses the Inn. On the right bank, on the rocky hills between the river and the highroad, rise the castles of Matzen and Lichtwehr, and, farther on, the ruin of Kropfsberg. 84 M. Zillerthal (ferry to Strass, see p. 208).
III. Route 36. JENBACH. From Munich.

85\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Jenbach (station 1735', church 1845'; *Bräuhaus, above the village, with view from the veranda, pension 2-3 fl.; *Toleranz, R. & L. 60 kr. -1 fl., pens. 21\(\frac{1}{2}\)-31\(\frac{1}{2}\) fl.; *Post, R. 80 kr.; Stern; *Prantl’s Restaurant, at the railway-station, with beds; good rooms at Hr. Kastner’s), a large village with smelting-works and frequented as a summer-resort, is the station for the Achensee (see below) and the Zillerthal (R. 40). A fine view of the Inn valley is obtained from (5 min.) the church.

Excursions. Walks to (1 M.) Burgeck, to (1\(\frac{1}{4}\) M.) St. Margarethen, on the right bank of the Inn (ferry), and to (2\(\frac{1}{4}\) M.) Buch, with waterfall. — The imposing château of Tratzberg (2080'), on the hillside, \(\frac{3}{4}\) hr. to the W., has been tastefully restored by its owner, Count Enzenberg, and contains a collection of arms (castellan 40 kr.). Excellent view of the Innthal from the grounds above it. — An attractive excursion (from Jenbach via Tratzberg 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs.; from Schwaz via Fiecht by road, 6 M.) may be made to the pilgrimage-church of *St. Georgenberg (3035'; Inn), in the Stallen-Thal, to the W., romantically perched on a rock overhanging a wild ravine. Above it (20 min.) is the picturesque Gamsgarten-Klamm (not now accessible).

To the Achensee, 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) 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 1 fl. 53, down 1 fl. 2 kr.; return-ticket available for 10 days 2 fl. 4, including a round of the lake 3 fl. 34 kr.; reduced prices for members of Alpine Clubs and priests). 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\(\frac{1}{4}\) M.) Burgeck, at the upper end of the village. Thence, with a steeper gradient (16:100), it ascends the E. side of the wooded Küsbach Valley (below us to the left is the road to the Achensee, see below), curves to the right, and passes the Stangelpfirt. Fine view to the right of the Inn valley as far as the Kaiser-Gebirge, and of the entrance of the Zillerthal, with the above-mentioned castles; to the N.E. risas the Sonnwend-Joch. The highest point of the line, where the toothed rail ends, is reached at (2\(\frac{1}{3}\) M.) Eben (3100'; Kirchenweirth), a frequented pilgrimage-resort, with the tomb of St. Nothburga (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 (3100'; p. 59), crosses the road to Achenkirch, and reaches the (4\(\frac{1}{4}\) M.) terminus Achensee (3045'), beside the Seespitz Hotel, 3 min. from the steamboat-pier (p. 59). The steamers ply in connection with the trains. The trip round the lake takes 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr. — The attractive Road to the Achensee (4\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. to Seespitz), through the wooded Küsbach-Thal, has also been recently improved and may be recommended to walkers. Comp. p. 59.

90\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Schwaz. — Hotels. BRÜCKENWIRTH (Schwarz Adler); Post; Zum Freundenberg, R. 40 kr.; Rother Thurm, R. 60 kr.-1 fl., all with gardens; Goldner Stern, with old-German wine-room, well spoken of; Goldner Adler. — Railway Restaurant, opposite the station, with bedrooms and garden. — Pensions Freundenberg, Allemander, Villa Elsbeth. — Wine Rooms: Krippenwirth, Mohrenwirth, Gradeneck. Beer: Mondschein, Landbräu, Kirchbräu. — Casino, with reading-room, open on application.

Schwaz (1765'), an interesting old mining town with 6000 inhab., lies on the right bank of the Inn, commanded by the château de Freundenberg (2320'). The silver-mines worked here in the middle ages are exhausted, but the iron and copper mines are still productive. The Church, roofed with copper, has a fine façade, completed in 1502, and an altar-piece by Schöpf. Adjoining the church is a chapel in a rich late-Gothic style. The cloisters of the
Franciscan Church are adorned with old frescoes. The large imperial tobacco factory employs 1200 women. The majolica factory has an interesting show-room. To the right, 1/2 M. from the station, rises the prettily situated Benedictine abbey of Fiecht (now a school), restored after a fire in 1868 (inn, good wine).

Excursions. To the (1/4 hr.) small château of Friedheim (view); to the (1/4 hr.) castle of Freundsberg (3300'), the ancestral seat of a family celebrated in mediaeval warfare, with a fine view and an interesting visitors' book (key kept by the attendant). — From the station we may follow the left bank of the Inn to the N. to (1/2 M.) Stans (1865'; two pensions), a pleasant village with a 'Kneipp Cure' institute and a copper foundry. About 1 M. to the N. is the interesting Wolfsklamm of the Stanserbach. St. Georgenberg (p. 186) may be reached through this gorge in 1 hr., or from Schwaz via Fiecht in 2 hrs.

From the Inn bridge a road runs to the S.W. to (1/2 M.) Vomp 1855'; *Pellau, with the château of Sigmanndlust (p. 188). Hence a shady forest-path leads to the (1/2 hr.) Pfannenschmiede (Inn), in a romantic rocky gorge traversed by the Vomper-bach (see below). Adjacent are important electric works (1200 horse-power). From the Pfannenschmiede a road runs to (21/4 M.) Terfens (p. 189), whence we may proceed via Maria-Larch to (21/2 hrs.) St. Martin, in the Tirolerwald (p. 189).

To Weerberg (2 hrs.). We follow the highroad on the right bank of the Inn, passing the Heilig-Kreuz-Kirchein, to (2 M.) Püll (1833'; *Inn), and then ascend to the left of the church, over the Oswaldhöhe, to (11/4 hr.) Weerberg (2995'; Inn). Hence via Inner-Weerberg and the Geisel-Joch (7515') to (6-7 hrs.) Langersbach, see p. 214. From Weerberg we may return to Schwaz via Püllberg, the château of Friedheim, and Pirchanger. — Other attractive excursions on the right bank of the Inn may be made to (11/2 hr.) Koglnoons and (11/4 hr.) Gallheim (pretty views), and on the left bank to (11/2 hr.) the château of Tratberg (p. 186).

The ascent of the *Kellerjoch (7600'; 41/2-5 hr.) is easy and attractive (guide needless). A marked path leads through wood past the château of Freundsberg to the (3-31/2 hrs.) refuge-hut of the Austrian Alpine Club (6005'; key at the Freundsberg Inn), whence the summit is attained in 11/2 hr. The extensive *View includes the valley of the Inn, the N. Dolomites, the Taurin, and the Zillertaler, Stubai, and Ötztal Alps. The descent may be made on the S. to the Alpine inn of Loa (5520'), whence we proceed via the Naunt-Alp to Püllberg, or via the Gart-Alp and the Finkeng-Thal to Fügen (p. 209). Or we may descend from the summit to the N., over the arête, to the Schwader-Alp and Koglnoons (see above).

From Schwaz to Hinter-Riss across the Lamsen-Joch, an interesting excursion of 101/2-11 hrs. (with guide). The path (red marks) diverges to the left from the St. Georgenberg route beyond Fiecht, passes the Bauhof, and ascends along the right side of the wooded Stullen-Thal to (3 hrs.) the Stullen-Alpe (3600'). Thence we ascend to the left, along the N. base of the Hochzillt, to (2 hrs.) the E. saddle of the Lamsen-Joch (6370'), between the Rothwandspitz and Schajfjochl, and proceed to (11/2 hr.) the W. saddle (6340'), between the Lamenspitze and the Hahnkaml, whence we descend to the Binz-Alp (4730'), the (11/2 hr.) Eng (3990'; inn), and (31/2 hrs.) Hinter-Riss (p. 52). — Over the Stanser-Joch to the Achensee, in 7 hrs., an attractive route (guide necessary). From (2 hrs.) St. Georgenberg we mount rapidly over the Platten-Alp to (3 hrs.) the Stanser-Joch (6900'; *View). Descent to the Weissbach-Alp (5515') and via the Bärenbad-Alp to (2 hrs.) Pertisau (p. 59), or through the Weissbach-Thal to (2 hrs.) Sseespitz (p. 59).

About 31/4 hr. above Schwaz is the mouth (W.) of the Vomper-Thal (Vomper-Loch), one of the wildest valleys of the N. Limestone Alps (comp. Map, p. 58). To the (3 M.) Pfannenschmiede (1755), at the N. end of the valley, see above. Hence we ascend to the left by a marked path through wood, skirting the Walderkamm, to (21/2 hrs.) the Gun-Alpe (3900'), whence
the path to the Walder Alpe (p. 189) ascends to the left (at first difficult to distinguish); and then follow the toilsome 'Knappensteig', constructed by the German Alpine Club, through the Bärenklamm (wire-rope), passing (1½ hr.) a grassy slope commanding a fine view, and finally descending steeply to the (1½ hr.) Au (3525'), at the head of the valley, with a hunting-lodge belonging to the Duke of Alençon. [Au may also be reached from Vomp by experienced mountaineers in 6-7 hrs. by a laborious path (red marks) constructed by the German Alpine Club on the N. side of the valley, leading via the Metauer-Alp, the hunting-lodge in the Zwerchloch (3805'), and the Katensteiler (wire-rope).] From the Au a trying route (guide indispensable) leads via the Lochhütten (4080') and the Ueber-schant (3780') to the (4 hrs.) Haller Anger Alp (5820'); rïmt.s in the Lufatscher-Thal (p. 45). From the Haller Anger Alp we may proceed through the Hintervaih to (5 hrs.) Scharrnitz (p. 45). or we may ascend to the left, over the Lufatscher-Joch (6740'), to the (2½ hrs.) Haller Salzburg (p. 45).—The following difficult peaks of the Vomper chain may be ascended by adepts (with guide): Mittagspitze (7655'), from Vomp via Vomperberg in 5 hrs.; Hochmützi (6395'), via Vomperberg in 6 hrs.; Lunsenspitze (6300'), from the Zwerchloch Hut in 5 hrs.; Grubenkarspitze (8735'), from the Lochhütte via the Grubenkar in 4½ hrs.

To the right appears the charmingly situated village of Vomp, with the château of Siymundslust. The train crosses the Vomper-bach and approaches the Inn. 94 M. Terfens-Weer (*Arnold; Neuwirth, both moderate).—97 M. Fritzens-Wattens (1820'; restaurant).

A new bridge here leads across the Inn to (1½ M.) Wattens (1800'; Greidlerer, R. 50-80 kr., pens. 2-2½ fl.), a pleasant village and summer-resort at the entrance to the Wattten-Thal, the stream of which forms a beautiful fall (path). From Wattens through the valley and over the Junsjoch (3160') to Lanersbach, 9 hrs. (guide unnecessary for experts). The Alpine path leads past the Walchen Inn to the (8 hrs.) Lizum-Alp (6500'); ascends then to (3½ hrs.) the head of the pass; and descends via the Junsberg-Alp to (2½ hrs.) Lanersbach. The route over the Geisler-Joch is preferable (to Lanersbach 3½ hrs.; guide 5 fl., not indispensable; comp. Map, p. 205). We ascend above the left bank of the Weerbach, passing (½ hr.) the chapel of Lourdes, the (30 min.) ruin of Rettenburg, and various farms. Farther on we traverse wood (1½ hr. plantation), crossing the Krovenbach and the Nurnenbach. From the saw-mill we ascend to (3 hrs. from Wattens) the Innerste Wirth (1230'). From this point a red-marked path leads through the Kroven-Thal and past the Nurnig Alp to the (3½ hrs.) Geisler-Joch (7515'; fine view) and then down to (2 hrs.) Lanersbach or Vorder-Tux (p. 214).—A much more attractive route from the Innerste Wirth (guide 6 fl.) leads to the left via the (5 min.) Sallan-G (6270') and the Nurpen-Thal, passing the Untere Nurpen-Alp, the Obere Nurpen-Alpe, and the Hugel-Hütten, to (4½ hrs.) the 'Rastkogel' (6055'), which commands a splendid view of the Zillerthal Alps. The descent to Lanersbach (p. 214) takes 3 hrs.

99 M. Volders-Baumkirchen. About 1/2 M. to the N. are the baths of Baumkirchen (R. 40-60 kr., pens. 2½ fl.). On the right bank, at the mouth of the Vorder-Thal (p. 190), lies (1½ M.) Volders (*Post), with the castle of Friedberg.

102½ M. Hall (1835'; *Bär; *Stern, with garden; *Post; *Neuwirth; Pens. Plaine; Temschnössl., 1 M. from the station, pens. 2 fl.; Hirsch; *Höt. - Pens. Vorderwaldehöf; finely situated ½ M. to the E., on the right bank of the Inn, pens. 3½ fl.), a quaint old town of 5760 inhab., with salt-baths and salt-works, to which the brine is conveyed from a distance of 6 M. (see p. 189). The evaporating houses near the station contain a cabinet of models.
On the S.W. side of the town, near the Residenz (palace) built by Archduke Sigismund in 1480, is a curious old tower called the Münzerthurm, a relic of the ancient "mint" once situated here. The Casino (formerly "Trinkstube") dates from the beginning of the 16th century. The Rathaus has a fine portal and interesting rooms. The Gothic Parish Church contains an altar-piece by Erasmus Quellin. On the outer wall is a small monument to Speckbacher (d. 1820; the companion-in-arms of 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. 191.

Excursions (guides, Joh. Hornsteiner at Hall, and Joh. Rathgeber at Absam). About 1 M. to the N.W., beyond the Heiligenkreuz baths, is the village of Thaur (2076'); fine view from the (1/2 hr.) ruined castle (2625'). — The village of Absam (3070'); Bogner, with garden and view; Schwarz Adler or Stamser; Ebner), situated on a height, 11/2 M. to the N., with a frequented pilgrimage-church, was the birthplace of Jacob Stainer (d. 1683), the famous violin-maker, whose house is denoted by a marble tablet with an inscription. — A road leads to the S. over the Inn bridge to (41/2 M.) Judenstein (2915'); inn), a pilgrim's resort commanding a fine view. [About 3/4 M. to the E. is the Speckbacher Hof, the house of Speckbacher, marked by a memorial tablet.] Thence the walk may be pleasantly extended (new road) via Rinn (3010'; Arche) and Aldrans (p. 199) to (21/2 hrs.) Schloss Amras (p. 197) and (3 hrs.) Innsbruck. Or we may diverge to the left about 3/4 hr. beyond Rinn and proceed via Stistrans (3015'; inn), a prettily situated village at the foot of the Gungater (5700'); ascended hence in 5 hrs.; see pp. 190, 191, to (2 hrs.) Lams, whence we may make our way to Innsbruck either direct (1 hr.) or via Vill (11/2 hr.).

To reach the Gadenwald, the hills on the N. bank of the Inn, we follow the road to the Salzberg (see below) for 21/2 M., and then ascend to the right to (31/2 hrs.) St. Martin (2520'); *Hot.-Pens. Wiesenhof, R. 1-2, pons. 3 41/2 fl.; *Gadenwaldhof, a hydropathic, R. 60 kr. 1 fl.; Speckbacher, St. Michael (112 hr.; 2830'), and (1/2 hr.) the Gunzelt Inn (3680'). From this point we descend to (11/2 hr.) the church of Maria Lurch and (11/2 hr.) Terfens. A marked path leads from St. Martin and St. Michael to the (11/2 hr.) *Wunderjoche-Alpe (4925'); simple rifms., a fine point of view (to the N. the deep gorge of the Vompertoch). A similar views is obtained from the Hinterhorn-Alp (5900'), 20 min. to the W. The descent on the N. side leads to the (11/2 hr.) Gom-Alp (p. 187), and thence via Ummelberg to (2 hrs.) Terfens, or to the (11/2 hr.) Pfannenschmiede (p. 187).

The Haller Salzberg (3 hrs.). The road ("Salzstrasse") leads to the N., past (left) Absam (the path via Absam, which joins the road in 1 hr., is preferable), and ascends the Hallthal, between the Zunderkopf (6450') on the left and the Bettelwurf spitze (6940') on the right, to the (2 hrs.) little church of St. Magdalena (4200'; Inn) and to the (31/2 hr.) Herrenhäuser, beside the shafts of the Salt Mines (4800'; rifms., bed only by special permission). A visit to the mines is interesting (1 hr.; fee 40 kr.); the miners do not work on Fri., Sat., and Sunday. The Kaisersdult (6580'), reached by a blue-marked path via the Thörli (6820') in 11/2 hr., commands a fine view; one still more extensive is obtained from the Zunderkopf (6450'; ascended by a club-path in 31/4 hr. from the Thörli). A steep descent (marked path) leads from the Thörli to the Thaurer-Alp, Thaur, and (3 hrs.) Hall. — From the salt-mines a path ascends to the right via the Oberberg to the (11/2 hr.) Iss-Anger, in a wild situation. An interesting pass hence over the Lofatscher-Joch (6840') and through the Hinterrau-Thal to (7-8 hrs.) Scharnitz (comp. p. 45); another (fatiguing) crosses the Stempel-Joch (7210') to the Gliersch-Thal (to Scharnitz 8-9 hrs.; guide in each case 8 fl.; comp. p. 45). — The *Grosse Bettelwurf spitze (6840') is ascended from Hall in 61/2-7 hrs. (not difficult for adepts; guide 5 fl.). From the
Hallthal we ascend to the right through the Bettelwurf-Kar to the (4½-5 hrs.)
Bettelwurf-Hütte (1738'); club-hut, with depot of provisions, whence the
summit (grand view) is reached by a steep ascent (wire- rope). A new
club-path, protected by a wire- rope, leads from the Grosse Bettelwurfspitze
to the Speckkarspitze (1995') and to the Latschach-Joch (p. 189).

The Volder-Thal. The road leads to the E. across the bridge over the
Inn viâ (5'/4 M.) Volderwald (*Hôtel-Pension Volderwald, see p. 188) to (1'/2 M.)
Gastegi (2160), whence a cart-road ascends past the Angerer-Hof and round
the Windegg (3980') to the (1'/2 hr.) Vorderer Wildbad (3650'); pens. 2 fl.,
with its alkaline spring, prettily situated in the woods. [The Wildbad
may also be reached from Volders (p. 188) in 1'/2 hr., by a marked path
along the W. side of the Volder-Thal.] The Largatz (7256'; 3 hrs.) and
the "Glungetzer (5780'; 5 hrs.; shelter-hut) are ascended hence without
difficulty (blue-marked path). The descent (red-marked path) may be made
to the (2 hrs.) Kaiser Franz Josef Hut on the Patscherkofel (see p. 200).

Across the NAVISER-Joch to MAIREI (on the Brenner railway), 9 hrs., easy
and interesting beyond the pass (comp. Map, p. 208; guide unnecessary
in good weather; Ant. Angerer of Volders recommended). From the Vorder-
bad we follow a steep, red-marked path up the left bank of the brook,
passing the Stifts-Alpe and the Ehrenhauser-Alpe, and crossing to the right
bank after 1'/2 hr., to (1'/2 hr.) the Vorberg-Alpe (5585'), at the foot of the
Matradl (9012'; ascended by adepts in 4 hrs.; marked path). We then
proceed viâ the (1 hr.) Steinkaserne-Alpe (5660) to (1'/2 hr.) the Naviser-
Joch (8200), between the Sonnenspitze (8450') on the left and the Grafmarts-
spitze (8905') on the right, with a fine view of the Tux and Stubai Alps.
Descent over steep pastures to the Navisthal, with the Bären, Stipler, and
Moos Alpe, and to (2 hrs.) Navi (4405'; quarters at the curé's, good wine),
whence a cart-track leads to (2 hrs.) MAIREI or STEINACH (p. 259).

The train quits the Inn and traverses the broad valley towards
the W. On the right rise the Zunderköpfe, with the white FRANZEN-
Pyramide or Kaisersäule (p. 189); at their base lie the villages of
Thaur (p. 189), Rum (rail. station), and ARRZL. To the left, on the
lower hills, at the foot of the Glungetzer (see above), is the village
of Rinn, the home of Speckbacher (p. 189). Farther down is the
château of AMRAS (p. 197). The train crosses the Inn, above the
influx of the SILL, opposite MÜHLAU (p. 199), and traverses the valley
on a long viaduct.

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37. Innsbruck and Environs.

Hotels. *TIROLER HOF (Pl. a; D, 4), R., L., & A. from 2 fl., B. 70 kr.,
D. 2'/2 fl.; *HÔTEL de l'EUROPE (Pl. b; D, 4), R., L., & A. from 1'/2 fl.,
B. 60 kr., D. 2 fl.; *GOLDENE SONNE (Pl. c; D, 4), R., L., & A. 1'/2-2'/2 fl.,
B. 70 kr., D. 2 fl., these three at the station. — Second-class: *VICTORIA
(Pl. u; D, 4), at the station, with garden-restaurant, R. from 1'/2 fl., B.
60 kr.; *HÔTEL KREID (Pl. m; D, 4), Margarethen-Platz, near the station,
R. 1'/2-2'/2 fl., L. 20 kr.; *HÔTEL MÜNCHEN (Pl. e; C, 4), R. from 1 fl. ;
HAUSBÜRGER HOF (Pl. k; D, 3), both with garden-restaurants; GOLDNER-
ADLER (Pl. d; B, C, 9), near the Inn bridge, R. 80 kr.-1 fl.; POST, MARIA-
Theresien-Str., with garden-restaurant; HÔTEL VELL'DENA (P. 1; B, 6),
Andreas-Hofer-Str., near the railway-station of Wilten (p. 197). — GOLD-
NER HIRSCH (Pl. f; B, C, 3); RAINER, Hofgasse 12; DELEVO, MARIA-
Theresien-Str., with popular garden-restaurant; KRON, by the triumphal arch,
R. 70 kr.; *ALPENROSSE, Bürger-Str. 12, unpretending; GOLDNER LÖWE;
*ROther ADLER (Pl. g; B, 3), Seilergasse, unpretending; GRAUER BÄR,
Universitäts-Str., with garden, moderate, good wine; WEISSE RÖSSE;
GOLDNE ROSE, next the Goldene Dachl; ZUM BIERWASTL, with garden on the
INN; ARLEBERGER HOF. — On the left bank of the Inn: *HÔTEL-PENSION
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Katser (p. 199), charmingly situated 'A M. from the bridge, pens. from 2 fl. 80 kr., for transient guests 3½ fl. (also a café-restaurant); *Pens. Schloss Weinburg, pens. from 2½ fl.; *Pens. Edelweiss, Stern, in Mühlau (p. 199). — Second-class: *Goldner Stern (Pl. b; B. 2), Inn-Str., frequented by the Roman Catholic clergy, unpretending; Mondschein (Pl. 1; B. 3), by the bridge; Möhren, Mariahilf-Str.; Katser, Inn-Str. 13, R. 1/2 fl., well spoken of. — Pension Jenex, Maria-Theresien-Str. 57; *Pens. Schönbrunn, prettily situated in the wood, near Schloss Ambras (p. 197).

Cafés and Restaurants. *Stadtsäle (Pl. 19, C 3; band in the evening); Deutsches Café, Hierhammer, both in the Museums-Strasse; Café Central, Erler-Str.; Katzung, under the Lauben; Café Maximilian, Maria-Theresien-Str., at the corner of the Amich-Str. (1st floor); Andreas Hofer, by the inn bridge; in the Hofgarten (p. 194); Katser (see above), with view-terrace.

— Beer. Breinössl. Maria-Theresien-Str. 12, with garden; Eberbräu, Hofgasse 10; Bürgerliches Brauhaus, Viaduktgasse, near the station; Adambräu. Adamsgasse (café-chantant); Büchsenhausen Brewery; Bierimatl, at the Berg Isel (p. 197), with garden. Good wine at Hierhammer's (see above), Delave's (p. 190), the Grauer Bär, and the Goldner Löwe (p. 190). — *Rail. Restaurant. — Confectioners: Jenny, Maria-Theresien-Str. 33; Wiedersberg, Margarethen-Platz 14 and Herzog-Friedrich-Str. 9.

Carriages (driver included). To or from the station, with bag, one horse 1 fl., two-horse 1 fl. 30 kr.; drive in the town, first hour 1 fl. 30 or 2 fl. 50 kr., each additional hr. 1 fl. or 1 fl. 30 kr. To the Berg Isel and back (with stay of 1 hr.), one-horse 1 fl. 50, two-horse 2 fl. 50 kr.; Mühlau 1 fl. 60, 2 fl. 50 kr.; Weihenburg 2 fl. 50, 3 fl. 60 kr.; Weihenburg and Mühlau 3 fl. 4 fl. 60 kr.; Amras and back (with stay of 1 hr.) 2 fl. 40, 3 fl. 60 kr.; Amras and Berg Isel 3 fl. 50, 4 fl. 80 kr.; Stefans-Brücke 3 fl., 4 fl. 80 kr.; Lans 4½ fl., 8 fl.; Lins and Igls 5 fl. 80 kr., 9 fl.; Igls via Vill 3 fl. 60 kr., 6 fl., there and back 4 fl. 80 kr., 7 fl.; Heiligwasser 5 fl. 80 kr., 9 fl.; Schönberg 5 fl. 80 kr., 10 fl. (whole day 6½ fl., 11 fl.); Neustift 10, 17½ fl. Carriages and saddle-horses may be obtained from Schallhart at the Post Office.

Porter from the railway-station to the hotel for each article under 36 lbs. 15-20 kr., under 110 lbs. 30 kr., above 110 lbs. 40 kr.

Steam Tramway from Berg Isel through the town to Mühlau and Hall every hour; every 1½ hr. in the afternoon in summer. The stations are Berg-Isel, Witten, Triumphal Gate, Landhaus, Theresien-Strasse, Inn Bridge, Inn Foot-Bridge Staggen, Dollinger (Stern, at Mühlau), Mühlau, Arzt, Rum, Thaur, and Hall (comp. the Plan). The trip from Berg Isel to Theresien-Strasse takes 12 min.; thence to Dollinger 1½ hr., to Hall 2½ hr. The fares, reckoned in seven zones, vary from 5 to 18 kr. (e.g., from Theresien-Strasse to Berg Isel or Mühlau 8 kr.). This line greatly facilitates a visit to Berg Isel, the Lanser Köpfe, Schloss Amras, Mühlau, Hall, etc.

Railway to Munich, see R. 36; by Wörgl and Saalfelden to Salzburg, see K. 38, 27; to Botzen, see K. 46, 69; to Landeck, see R. 48. Porter from the station to the hotel for luggage under 33 lbs. 10 kr., for each package, under 1 cwt. 15 kr., above 1 cwt. 20 kr.

Baths. *Swimming and other Baths in the Adamsgasse, adjoining the Margarethen-Platz, well fitted up (first-class baths, incl. drees, 80 kr.). Kaiserkranz, Herzog-Otto-Str. (restaurant); *Swimming Baths at the Giessen, on the left bank of the Inn, above the old rifle-range; Erzherzog-Maximilians-Bad, at St. Nikolaus; at Büchsenhausen (p. 199).

Theatre (Pl. C. 3), from October to Passion Week. — Summer Theatre (rustic comedies; Sun. afternoons) at Pradl (p. 197) and in the restaurant at the Ausstellungs-Platz (p. 194).

Panorama (Pl. E, 2; Battle of Berg Isel, by Diemer and Burger), sieberer-Str., adjoining the Ausstellungs-Platz (p. 194; adm. 50 kr.).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C. 4), Maria-Theresien-Str.; branch-office at the station. — Carved wood, photographs, etc., at F. Unterberger's, Museums-Str., and Czichna's, Herzog-Friedrich-Str. — Bankers. Payr & Souvico, Erlergasse; M. Löwe, Museums-Str. 1. — Goods Agent. H. Hieber, Margarethen-Platz 1.
Tyrolese Art and Industrial Exhibition, Rudolf-Str. (entrance free).

English Church Service in the Liedertafel-Saal, Bürger-Str. 14 (in winter in the Tiroler Hof), at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Strangers' Intelligence Office, Rudolf-Str. 3 (week-days 8-12; in winter, 9-12 and 2-5), for the dissemination of information regarding the Tyrolese railways, hotels, watering-places, and so forth, the sale of international railway-tickets and Cook's coupons, etc.

Innsbruck (1880'), the capital of Tyrol, with about 30,000 in-hab., including a garrison of 2000 men, is charmingly situated on the Inn, not far from the influx of the Sill, and next to Salzburg is the most picturesque town among the German Alps. In every direction, particularly towards the N., the eye is met by striking groups of bold and fissured limestone mountains (Brandjoch, Frau Hitt, See-grubenspitzen, Hafelekar, Rumenerjoch), towering above the cultivated slopes of the valley; while towards the S., above the wooded Berg Isel, rise the noble outlines of the Saile-Spitze and Waldraster-Spitze. To the S.E., nearer the foreground, above the 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.

Leaving the station (Pl. D, 4), we proceed to the right along the Rudolf-Strasse to the MARGARETHEN-PLATZ (Pl. C, D, 4), where the Rudolfbrunnen (Pl. 2), in red Tyrolese marble, erected in 1863-77, commemorates the 500th anniversary of the union of Tyrol with Austria (1363). At the top is a bronze statue of Duke Rudolf IV., 10' in height, by Grissemann, and around the basin below are four water-spouting dragons and four griffins as shield-bearers. To the S.W. of the square lies the Commercial Academy.

We next reach the MARIA-THERESIEN-STRASSE (Pl. C, 3, 4), the busiest street in the town, which contains the Landhaus (a baroque structure of 1728, with a good staircase), the Post Office (formerly the palace of Prince Thurn and Taxis, Pl. C, 4), and other handsome buildings of the 17-18th cent., and is embellished with the Anna-Säule (Pl. C, 4), a column erected in 1706 'ob hostes tam Bavarem quam Gallum A. 1703 Tyroli invadentes depulsos'. The court-façade of the Lang House (No. 18), opposite the column, is adorned with attractive frescoes.

The Maria-Theresien-Strassé is continued towards the N. by the Herzog-Friedrich-Strasse, a street flanked with arcades ('Lauben'), which leads direct to the Goldne Dachl.

The 'Goldne Dachl' (Pl. C, 3), a gilded copper roof, covering a rich late-Gothic balcony constructed in 1425, belongs to a palace which Count Frederick of Tyrol, nicknamed 'with the empty pockets', is said to have built at a cost of 30,000 ducats (about 14,000£) in order to refute the imputation. The paintings on the outer wall, representing the Emp. Maximilian and his two wives, and the well-executed armorial bearings in marble commemorate the restoration
of the balcony by that emperor in 1504. The gilding is now rather
dim. — The adjoining Stadthum or Feuerthurm, a handsome old
tower, 230' high, commands a fine view.

Farther on, to the right, we reach the *Franciscan Church,
or Hofkirche (Pl. C, 3), in the Renaissance style, erected in
1553-63, in compliance with the will of Emp. Maximilian I.
(d. 1519; interred at Wiener-Neustadt, p. 433), whose sumptuous
*Monument occupies the centre of the nave. Maximilian is repre-
sented in a kneeling posture, in bronze, on a massive marble sarcophagus,
surrounded by 28 bronze statues of his ancestors and contemporaries,
in the guise of mourners and torch-bearers. The comple-
tion of this imposing work occupied several generations, and,
though the emperor himself ordered its execution as early as 1509,
the monument was not erected till the time of Ferdinand I. and
the Archduke Ferdinand, and was not finished till about 1583.
The general design is due to Gily Sesselschreiber of Augsburg,
the court-painter. The figures were cast by Stephan Godl, Bernhard
Godl, Gregor Löffler, Hans Lendenstreich, and others; and the famous
Peter Vischer of Nuremberg, to whom the figures of King Arthur
and Theodoric are attributed, also took part in the work. The
figure of Maximilian himself is by L. del Duca.

rice, King of the Ostrogoths; 6. Ernest, Duke of Austria and Styria; 7. Theo-
dobert, Duke of Burgundy; *8. Arthur, King of England, the finest of the
series (1513); 9. Archduke Sigismund; 10. Bianca Maria Sforza, second wife
of Maximilian; 11. Margaret, their daughter; 12. Zimburga, wife of Duke
Ernest; 13. Charles the Bold of Burgundy; 14. Philip le Bon, father of
the last.

*On the left:* 15. Johanna, Queen of Philip I. of Spain; 16. Ferdinand
the Catholic, her father; 17. Cunigunde, sister of Maximilian; 18. Eleonora
of Portugal, mother of Maximilian; 19. Maria of Burgundy, his first wife;
20. Elisabeth, wife of Albert II.; 21. Godfrey de Bouillon, with a crown of
thorns; 22. Emp. Albert I.; 23. Frederick IV., Count of Tyrol, 'with the
empty pockets' (p. 192); 24. Leopold III., the Pious, who fell at Sempach;
25. Count Rudolph of Hapsburg, grandfather of the Emperor; 26. Leopold
the Saint; 27. Emp. Frederick III., Maximilian's father; 28. Emp. Albert II.

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

On the sides of the sarcophagus are 24 *Reliefs in marble, repre-
senting the principal events in the emperor's life. The first four
are by Bernhard and Albert Abel of Cologne; the other twenty,
by Alex. Colins of Malines (d. 1612), have been pronounced by Thor-
valdsen the most perfect works of their kind. Many of the heads
are portraits; the features of Maximilian at different periods of his
life are unmistakable; and the characteristics of the different na-
tionalities are faithfully rendered.

To the right, at the beginning of the right aisle, is the Silberne Kapelle
(entrance from the Hofburg, p. 194), so called from a silver statue of the
Virgin, and embossed representations in that metal of the 'Lauretanian
Litany' on the altar. On the left wall are 23 bronze statuettes of saints,
cast at Innsbruck, and probably once destined for the monument of Max-
imilian. The tomb of Archduke Ferdinand II. (d. 1595), executed by Colins
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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. 198), is embellished with two reliefs by Colins. The old organ is said to have been a gift of Pope Julius II.

At the entrance to the left aisle is the "Monument of Andreas Hofer (p. 197), in Tyrolese marble, executed by Schaller, with a relief by Klieber. Hofer was shot in 1810 at Mantua, and in 1823 his remains were brought to Innsbruck, and solemnly interred here. In relief are six Tyrolese, who represent the six districts of Tyrol, binding themselves by an oath over the lowered banner. At the sides are the tombs of Speckbacher and Haspingger, with memorial tablets. Opposite these is a monument to all the Tyrolese who have fallen in the defence of their country since 1796, with the inscription: 'Absorpta est mors in victoria.' — In this church, on 3rd Nov., 1654, Christina of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, embraced the Roman Catholic faith.

To the left, on leaving the Franciscan Church, is the imperial palace, or Hofburg (Pl. C, 3), erected in 1766-70. Visitors assemble in the court, whence they are conducted through the palace at 8, 9, 10, and 11 a.m., and 2, 3, 4, and 5 p.m. (gratuity). The Riesensaal and the Silver Chapel (p. 193) are worth seeing.

In the Rennweg, opposite the Burg, are the Stadtsäle (Pl. 19; café-restaurant, see p. 191) and the Theatre (Pl. C, 3). In front of the Stadtsäle rises the Leopoldsbrunnen, with a small equestrian statue of Archduke Leopold V., on a marble pedestal executed in marble by Deininger and Fuss, who have used the original bronze figures of C. Gras (1626). — To the N. is the well-kept Hofgarten (Restaurant; band on Tues.). Farther to the N.E., in the quarter between the railway and the Inn, is the large Orphanage (Pl. E, 1, 2), founded by J. von Sieberer, with a fine chapel. The sculptures on the façade are by Baumgartner. A little to the W. is a convent-church, the exterior of which is embellished with a large mosaic relief of the Holy Sacrament, from the mosaic factory at Wilten. — Adjacent, in the Sieberer-Str., are the interesting Panorama mentioned at p. 191 and the old Ausstellungs-Platz (Exhibition Grounds), with a wine saloon. Not far off is a large Cycling Track.

Next the Hofkirche, in the Universitäts-Strasse, is the Gymnasium Theresianum (Pl. 5). In the same street, beyond the entrance to the Botanic Garden (see below), is the University (Pl. C, D, 3), founded by Emp. Leopold in 1672 and restored in 1826. A medical faculty was added in 1869. It is attended by about 1000 students and possesses the usual collections. The Jesuitenkirche or University Church (Pl. 9), erected in 1627-40 in the baroque style, is crowned with a dome 200' high. Adjoining is the University Library (Pl. 25), a collection of 168,000 vols. (open 8-1 and 3-5).

The Botanic Garden (Pl. D, 2, 3; entrance opposite the back of the Gymnasium) contains a section with upwards of 600 species of Alpine plants with the different kinds of rock on which they grow, arranged orographically.

The Capuchin Monastery (Pl. D, 2, 3), begun in 1592, was the first of this order in Germany. A cell built by Archduke
Maximilian, Master of the Teutonic Order (d. 1618), where he annually spent some time according to the rules of the Order, still contains reminiscences of the founder (apply to door-keeper).

Near this point, in the Museums-St., rises the handsome Renaissance building of the Ferdinandaeum or Tyrolese National Museum (Pl. C, D, 3), named after Emp. Ferdinand I., its first patron. Begun in 1842, it received its upper story in 1884-86 (open daily, except Sun. afternoon, in summer 9-5, in winter 10-3; admission 50, short guide 10, catalogue of pictures 15 kr.). The façade is adorned with busts of twenty-two eminent natives of Tyrol (among them Angelica Kaufmann, J. A. Koch, etc.).

Ground Floor. In the Corridor are Roman, medievæal, and modern monuments in stone and bronze, including the so-called Altar of Diana from Meran; the stone coat-of-arms of Duke Sigmund from the Goldene Dachl (1628); and the tombstones of the brass-founder Gregor Löffler (d. 1665) and his wife. — The central Hall, containing portraits of the founders and supporters of the museum, is intended for temporary exhibitions. To the left are the Zoological Collection (noteworthy group of wild fowl from the Oetzththal, and good specimens of steinbock, lynx, beaver, etc.) and the Geological Collection (the second room contains specimens of all minerals found in Tyrol). — On the staircase are cartoons by G. Flatz, K. Blaas, etc. — First Floor. The Corridor contains plaster-casts, chiefly of Tyrolese works. — Room I.: Collection of Arms; stained-glass windows of the 16th and 17th centuries. — R. II.: Rhætian, Roman, and Teutonic antiquities, including ornamented fragments of stitula from Matrei and Meritzen; articles from the grave of a Longobard chief at Civezzano, with unique iron coffin-mountings; and a gilt Merovingian fibula, resembling the fibula of the Frankish king Childeric I., formerly preserved in Paris. — R. III.: Ethnographical Collection (enamelled Persian dish of the 12th cent.; early Egyptian statuettes; Indian water-colours). — R. IV.: Geographical Collection, with Tyrolese maps of the 15-19th cent., including Peter Anich and Blas. Huerer's map of 1774; globes by Anich; relief maps by Franz Keil; ancient measuring-instruments; Tyrolese herbarium. — R. V.: Collections illustrating the history of civilization; Tyrolese weights and measures, musical instruments, etc. — R. VI., a circular apartment containing patrician and historical relics and curiosities: statue of Rofer; his tombstone from Mantua; his sabre, amulet, coins struck during his brief rule, his rifle, &c.; Speckbacher's chain, sabre, and belt; Haspinger's hat and breviary; a Neapolitan six-pounder; the flag of a Venetian volunteer corps, captured from the Italians by a corps of Innsbruck students in 1848; a mountain-gun of the same period. The Radetzky Album, a memorial of the marshal of that name, contains over 1000 autographs; the most interesting leaves are exhibited in frames on the wall. — R. VII.: Sculptures, and plaster-casts of works by Tyrolese artists; Terpsichore, Venus, by Mahlknecht; reliefs by A. Collins; wooden reliefs by Jos. Heil; crucifixes of the 13-18th centuries. — R. VIII.: Small objects of art: enamels, Venetian and German glass, stoneware, sacerdotal vestments, lace, clocks (sun-dial of Frederick III.), porcelain, etc. — R. IX. X.: Objects of art in metal: jewel-casket said to have belonged to Philippina Welser; cutlery; ecclesiastical vessels; objects in tin; smithwork, etc. — R. XI.: Coins. — Second Floor. The Picture Gallery here occupies seventeen rooms and cabinets. To the right of the staircase, Cab. I-V.: Tyrolese, German, and Dutch artists of the 15-16th centuries: 122. Altendorf, Portrait; 124. M. de Vos, Madonna; 130. Deb. Scheel, Holy Family; 22. M. Pacher, Altar-piece; 134. Cologne School, SS. Barbara and Catharine. — Room I.: Tyrolese masters of the 17-18th centuries. — R. II.: Tyrolese masters of the 18th cent.: Knoller, Schöpf, Angelica Kaufmann, etc. — R. III.: Works by Tyrolese masters of the first part of the 19th cent. ("Landscapes by J. A. Koch). — R. IV. ('Defregger Room'): Defregger (p. 170), "3. Speckbacher and his son Anderl, 8. Self-sacrifice

The Church of St. James (St. Jakob; Pl. C, 3), not far from the Goldene Dachl, re-erected in 1717, contains a picture of the Virgin over the high-altar by L. Cranach (well known from numerous copies), surrounded with a painting by Schöpf; and the tomb of Archduke Maximilian, Master of the Teutonic Order (p. 195), designed by C. Gras and cast by H. Reinhart.

The handsome Bridge (Pl. B, 3), which leads to the suburbs of St. Nikolaus and Mariahilf on the left bank of the Inn, affords the best survey of the environs. In the Inn Alley on the left bank are a pillar with a barometer, and a zinc Statue of Walther von der Vogelweide (p. 311). To the Weiberburg and Mühlau, see p. 199.

On the S. Innsbruck proper is separated by the Grenz-Str. and the Maximilian-Str. from the suburb of Wilten (ca. 10,000 inhab.). At the S. end of the Maria-Theresien-Strasse is a Triumphal Gate, erected by the citizens in 1765, on the occasion of the entry of Emp. Francis I. and the Empress Maria 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.

Beyond this gate, to the right, are the Tyrolese Glass-Painting and Mosaic Establishment (Pl. 24, B 5; open on week-days 11-12 and 5-6) and the Lying-in Hospital. In the adjacent Fallmerayer-Str. stand the Imperial Law Courts (Pl. B, 4, 5), the Gymnastic Institute (Pl. 6), and the Pädagogium (teachers' seminary; Pl. B, C, 4). The garden of the last (open 4-7 from May 1st to July 15th, 8-12 and 4-7 from July 16th to Sept. 15th; adm. 30 kr.) contains a department for Alpine plants, and a large Relief Model of Tyrol (scale 1:7500; vertical scale 1: 2500), by Prof. Schuler, covering an area of about 100 sq. yds., and reproducing the geological peculiarities of the different districts (fee to school-attendant who explains it). In the Anich-Str. rises the State Technical School (Pl. 21). More to the S.W. are the large Public Hospital (Pl. A, B, 4, 5), with the University clinical institutions, the Children's Hospital, and the Pathological and Anatomical Institutes (Pl. A, 5).
In the same quarter lies the well-kept Cemetery, containing handsome modern monuments by Natter, Gasser, Grissemann, and other Tyrolese sculptors, and that of A. Collins, the sculptor (p. 193), in the Renaissance style. In the vestibule of the chapel are frescoes by Franz Plattner, a pupil of Cornelius (1863-1873), and sculptures by M. Stolz.

About 3/4 M. from the gate, on the Brenner road (p. 268), is the Premonstratensian Abbey of Wilten, with two baroque churches. By the portal of that to the E. are statues of the giants Haimon, the traditional founder of the abbey, and Thyrsus. The church itself is sumptuously decorated with stucco, frescoes, and gilding.

In 3 min. more the road brings us to the "Berg Isel" (2460'), at the foot of which is the terminus of the steam-tramway (p. 191). A little farther up are the Bierstindl Restaurant and a notice indicating the way to the rifle-practice ground of the Tyrolese Riflemen ("Kaiser-Jäger"). The road sweeps to the right and ascends in 10 min. to the park-like plateau (restaurant), in the middle of which rises a *Bronze Statue of Andreas Hofer, by Natter, erected in 1893. Beyond it is the rifle-range, on the side next the Sillthal (military music on Thurs. afternoon). The Pavilion at the N.E. angle affords a charming survey of the Innthal and the town.

Among the other monuments on the plateau is an obelisk bearing the inscription: "Dones erunt montes et sara et pectora nostra Austriacae domui nostra semper erunt." The dates 13th April, 29th May, and 13th August, 1809, refer to the repeated capture of the town from the Bavarians by the brave Tyrolese peasants under Andreas Hofer, whose attacks were chiefly directed against it from the Berg Isel and the hills adjoining it on the E. as far as Schloss Amras. — The smaller Pyramide of white marble records the names of Tyrolese officers and soldiers who fell in the campaigns of 1848, 1849, 1859, 1863, and 1878 in Tyrol, Italy, Hungary, and the Herzegovina. — The central building is fitted up as a museum, and contains portraits of Hofer, Speckbacher, and Haspinger, trophies, uniforms, etc. (open in summer 7-7, adm. 20 kr.; closed in winter). — By following the road leading to the W. from the Hofer Monument, past the Officers' Casino, we soon reach the Brenner road, below the Ferrarihof (café). The old Brenner road (p. 268) ascends hence to the left to the (1/4 hr.) Plateau, commanding a good view of the town. Thence a marked path leads to (1/4 hr.) the Plumeskopf (2800'), a fine point of view.

On a spur of the Mittelgebirge, or lower hills, 3 M. to the S.E. of Innsbruck, stands Schloss Amras, the direct road to which leads by Pradl. (A shorter footpath leads to the right below the railway-station and crosses the Sill to the gas-works; here we go towards the right for a few hundred paces, and then follow a field-track to the left, which leads to the road in 10 min.) Another road via Witten is longer, but pleasanter (steam-tramway, see p. 191). It passes to the left under the Brenner Railway at the foot of the Berg Isel, crosses the Sill (to the right are a weir, and the mouth of the first tunnel of the Brenner line), and then leads straight to the (3/4 hr.) château along the base of the mountains (Schlosskeller Restaurant, to the right, near the entrance). — Schloss Amras, the Lanzer Köpfe, and Berg Isel may all be visited the same afternoon if an early start is made.

*Schloss Amras or Ambias (2070'), originally erected in the
13th cent., owes its fame chiefly to Archduke Ferdinand, son of Emp. Ferdinand I., and husband of Philippina Welser, daughter of a wealthy patrician of Augsburg, whom he had met at the diet of Augsburg in 1547 and secretly married in 1557. The archduke, an enthusiastic lover of art, who became governor of Tyrol in 1563, extended the château considerably and filled it with treasures of art. His historical collection of arms and armour established here, but transferred to Vienna in 1806, is to this day one of the finest in existence, and forms the most valuable part of the Imperial Museum of Weapons. The Schloss gradually fell into decay, but when Archduke Karl Ludwig (governor of Tyrol in 1856-58) selected it as his residence, it underwent a thorough restoration. The collection of objects of art were considerably increased by contributions from the imperial collections in Vienna, and in 1882 the château was opened as a museum (open from June to Oct. daily, except Mon., 9-12 and 2-5, in winter 10-12 and 1-3; tickets of admission are obtained gratis at the Hofburg in Innsbruck, daily, except Sun. & Mon. 9-12 and 2-5; see p. 194).

The outer court contains 8 Roman milestones, from the time of Septimius Severus (193-211 A.D.), found on the road over the Brenner. The visitor is shown successively (1) the ‘Unterschloss’ and (2) the ‘Spanish Saloon’, and the ‘Hochschloss’ (fee for each). In the Unterschloss (‘lower castle’), two large halls to the right contain the valuable Collection of Weapons, from the 15th cent. to the present time, arranged in chronological order. At the entrance to the Hochschloss is the large Spanish Saloon, 100' long, 32' broad, and 18' high, with marble pavement, fine wooden ceiling, and artistically inlaid doors; on the walls are portraits of counts and dukes of Tyrol from 1229 to 1600. Built in 1570-71, this hall was thoroughly restored in 1856-77. — The Ground Floor of the Hochschloss (‘upper castle’) contains a restored Gothic chapel of the 15th cent., with frescoes by Wörndle; and a bath-chamber said to have been used by Philippina Welser. — First Floor: Rooms I-VI, Collection of furniture (in R. V. fine antique panels from Meran). R. VII: Models of stone buildings. R. VIII: Models of wooden buildings, wax-reliefs, etc. R. IX: Objects in metal, and textile fabrics. R. X: Oriental and Asiatic articles. R. XI: Marble sculptures. R. XII: Works in wood, ivory, horn, amber, etc.; small sculptures in stone; mosaics and paintings upon stone. R. XIII: Coral. — The Second Floor (N. side) contains a historical portrait-gallery in nine rooms. Among the portraits in RR. III. and IV. are those of the Archduke Ferdinand (d. 1595), at various ages, Philippina Welser (d. 1580), and their sons Andrew (d. 1600 as cardinal), and Charles, Margrave of Burgau (d. 1618). Room V. contains a fine old panelled ceiling. The religious and historical pictures in the last four rooms are of little value.

The pretty*Park, with its miniature waterfalls, is also accessible (entrance near the Spanish Saloon).

About 1/2 M. nearer the town than Schloss Amras a path with pilgrimage-stations ascends towards the S. through wood to the Tummelpfats (‘tournament-ground’), a small open space, with chapels, crosses, and votive offerings. This was the burial-place of about 8000 soldiers who perished during the wars of 1797-1805, when the Schloss was used as a military hospital.

The finest of the excursions from Innsbruck is the ascent of the *Lanser Köpfe (3050'), accomplished from the terminus of the steam-tramway (p. 191) in 1 hr. Beyond the bridge over the Sill
at Wilten, by a finger-post to the right, we ascend the *Puschberg* by a path passing the Bretterkeller, and in 6 min. diverge by a good path to the right (finger-post: 'Abkürzungsweg nach Lans'). In 20 min. we reach a bench commanding a fine view of the Inn valley; 6 min., road; 1½ hr. foot-path (white and yellow marks). In 12 min. more we reach the N.E. summit (320' above the plateau; marked by a trigonometrical signal and mountain-indicator) which commands a charming *View of the valley of the Inn from the Martinswand to the Kellerjoch and Kaiser-Gebirge, and of the Stubai Fener, Habicht, Waldrasterspitz, Saile, etc., towards the S.* A little below the top is an open refuge-hut. We may also drive from Innsbruck to the foot of the Lanser Köpfe and back in 4 hrs. (carr. and pair, incl. stay of 1 hr., 6 fl.). — We may return past the small and boggy Lanser *See* (3760'; baths, 20 kr.) to (1½ hr.) *Igls* (2900'; *Iglerhof*, first-class, with baths, R. from 1 fl., L. 20, A. 25, R. 60 kr., pens. 4–6 fl.; *Altwirth; Sternwirth*, unpretending), a finely situated summer-resort, and thence follow the road via (3½ M.) *Vill* (2660; inn) to (2½ M.) the tramway terminus (omnibus from Vill to Innsbruck twice daily in 3½ hr., 1 fl.); or we may proceed to the left from the S. base of the Lanser Köpfe to (1 M.) *Lans* (2835'; Traube; Wilder Mann), and follow the road via *Aldrans* (2498'; *Plattnor*) to (2 M.) *Amras* (p. 197; a path leading to the left immediately to the N. of Lans saves 3½ M.).

The hill near the church of *Ampass* commands a view similar to that from the Lanser Köpfe and is much more accessible. From Amras we proceed via (¾ hr.) *Bad Egerdach* (1960) to (10 min.) the old ‘Salzstrasse’ ('salt road') from Hall to Matrei (p. 206). We then ascend this road till the church of Ampass comes in sight and mount by a good path on the E. side of the hill to (5 min.) the tower on the top.

A pleasant walk may be taken on the left bank of the Inn, by *St. Nikolaus* (p. 196), the château of *Büchsenhausen* (with a brewery and bathing-establishment), and the Pension *Kaysor* (p. 191), to (1½ hr.) *Schloss Weiherburg* (2210'; Pens. and Restaur.), with a terrace commanding a fine *View of the valley of the Inn, the Glungetzer, Patscher Kofel, etc. About 500' above the Weiherburg (steep ascent of 1½ hr.) is the farm-house of Maria-Brunn (the ‘Hungerburg'; Restaurant), which commands a *View extending to the Stubai Fener; carriage-road back to Innsbruck via Höttling, 2 M. — We may return from the Weiherburg by (20 min.) *Mühlau* (2025'; *Pension Edelweiss; Stern*, with garden-restaurant), a charmingly situated village, and thence to (1½ M.) Innsbruck either by the steam-tramway in 17 min. (station Dollinger, near the Stern Inn) or on foot by the handsome suspension-bridge. — From Mühlaun a marked path leads past the Innsbruck Electric Works to (1½ hr.) the wild Mühlauer Klamm.

**Excursions** (guides, *Al. Hochrain*, known as *Gusshlirt*, and *Karl Santner*, both of 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 (3/4 M.) a chapel. Keeping to the right of the hill, we proceed for about 2 1/2 M. between meadows and wood, and then ascend to the right to (1 1/2 hr.) the Kerschbuchhof, where we have a view of the Saile, the Kalkkögel, and the Tux Glaciers (O1perer). The Klamm lies about 1/4 hr. below in the wood (in wet weather visitors should beware of the stones which occasionally fall on the path). The most convenient return-route is by railway from Völs (p. 273), which we reach by descending from the Klamm to the (1 1/2 hr.) inn at Kranebieten and crossing the Inn by ferry (apply at the hotel). — A somewhat steep path (guide to Zirl 2 1/2 fl.) leads through the Klamm to (4 hrs. from Innsbruck) the Solstein Hut (5375') on the Zirler Müdhof (ascent of the Grosse Solstein, see p. 275), whence it descends along the Ebihach Klamm to (2 1/2 hrs.) Zirl (p. 274). — A finer route to the Kranebitter Klamm is by the ‘Stangengebirg’, which begins at the (3/4 hr.) Planitzchenhof and ascends thence direct, through wood (fine views), to (1 hr.) the Kerschbuchhof (guide 1 1/2 fl.). — A walk may also be taken from the Planitzchenhof, through wood, to the (1/2 hr.) solitary and most romantically situated Höllinger Bild (2390); guide 1 fl. A pleasant excursion may be made by the Brenner Road (p. 268), either on foot or by carriage, to the (4 1/2 M.) Stefans-Brücke and thence to *Ober- Schönberg (see p. 268). Walkers may choose the interesting route through the wild Ahren-Thal to the Stefans-Brücke, which diverges from the Brenner road to the left, at a cross. — To the (3 M.) village of Natters (2565'); Scheerberg; *Stern), charmingly situated at the foot of the Saile, a carriage-road diverges to the right from the Brenner Road above the Berg Isel (blue marks). In the neighbourhood is an excellent spring, known as the Bleichbrunnl. — By the Arlberg Railway to Kematen (Kaiser Ferdinand Waterfalls) and to Zirl, see pp. 272, 273.

The Fatscher Kofel (7261'; 5 hrs.; guide 3 fl., unnecessary) commands a very extensive view. We take the road to Vill and (4 1/2 M.) Ilgis (p. 199), cross the ‘Salzstrasse’ from Matrei to Hall, and ascend a red-marked bridle-path, through wood, to the small pilgrimage-church of (1 hr.) Heitigauß (4070'; Inn). Thence a steeper path, with numerous good view-points (benches), leads past the Ochsen-Alpe (good water) to the (2 hrs.) Kaiser Franz-Joseph-Schutzhaus (6160'; Inn; 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. — A steep path (red marks) leads from the (1 hr.) Ochsen-Alpe through wood to (1 1/2 hr.) Fatsch (p. 258). — The Glungetzer (5793'; 2 1/2 hrs.; ‘View; comp. p. 189) and the Vicarspitze or Neunerspitze (7580'; 1 1/2 hr.) are ascended from the Franz Josef Hut by red-marked club-paths. — The Saile or Nockspitze (7880) is a toilsome ascent of 6 hrs. with guide (4 fl.), by a red-marked path via the Nockhöhe and the Matterer-Alpe. Among the limestone-mountains on the N. side of the Inn, the Hafelekarspitze (7657') is the most interesting (5 hrs.; guide, unnecessary for adepts, 3 fl.; path marked with yellow). Passing the church of Hötting, we reach the quarries on the W. side of the Hungerburg, and then, beyond the Tatscheinbrunnen (3445'), the (3 hrs.) Rossfall-Alp (5305'), about 2 hrs. below the summit. Fine view. Good spring 1/4 hr. below the top (36° Fahr.).

38. From Wörgl to Mittersill.

40 M. RAILWAY (Oesterreichische Staatsbahn) from Wörgl to (22 M.) Kitzbühel in 1-2 hrs. — ONE-HORSE CARRIAGE from Kitzbühel to Pass Thurn 5 (two-horse 10), Mittersill 7, Krümmel 14 fl. Wörgl (1665'), see p. 184. The railway follows the left bank of the Brixenthaler Ache (on the other bank is the Kaiserstrasse, p. 204), to (2 1/2 M.) Stoll-Leukental. Below Schloss-Itter, which stands on a spur of the Hohe Salve to the left, the train enters the Brixen-
hohe Salve. III. Route 38. 201

thaler Klause, a rocky gorge, in which, beyond a short tunnel, it crosses the Ache.

5½ M. Hopfgarten (1930'); Post, R. 40 kr.-1 fl.; *Rose, R. 60-1 fl. 20 kr.; Diewald; Restaurant at the station, R. 50-80 kr.; Bad Salve, with baths, ¼ M. from the station), a large village (1000 inhab.), the seat of the district-court, ¾ M. from the station (omnibus 10 kr.), with a pretty rococo church.

The Hohe Salve (5985'), the Rigi of the Lower Innthal, 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 (new path), but is easiest from Hopfgarten (2½ hrs.). — Guide (unnecessary) from Hopfgarten to the top and back, including a stay of 3 hrs., 2 fl. (16 lbs. of luggage free). Horse or mule with attendant to the Thenn Inn 3, to the top 5 fl.; 'chaise-à-porteurs' with 4 bearers 12 fl. (Same tariff from Westendorf.)

From Hopfgarten station the route (red marks) proceeds to (¼ hr.) the village, then follows the highroad and ascends to the left by the (5 min.) finger-post to (¾ hr.) the Thenn Inn (ca. 4260'; good quarters, ½ hr. from the summit. The path now ascends a little to the left, and then to the right (numerous short-cuts); ¾ hr. Kalbhütte Alp; 25 min., the path from Söll joins ours; ¼ hr. the summit.

From Brixen (p. 202; 2½-3 hrs.) we ascend to the right at the W. end of the village; at the (1 hr.) chalets turn to the left; by the (¾ hr.) chapel again turn to the left to the Alp; lastly a steep zigzag ascent to the (¾ hr.) summit.

From Westendorf (p. 202; 2½-3 hrs.) a bridle-path, with way-posts, and not to be mistaken, ascends at first through wood and then over pastures. The last part of the route is in bad preservation (porters and horses as above).

From Söll (p. 204; 3 3½ hrs) there is a bridle-path to the top, which cannot be mistaken. Good walkers may prefer the following route: first towards the S. to the Stampfanger Graben, passing (20 min.) a chapel on an isolated rock on the right, and ascending straight on; ½ hr., pass through the gate to the brook (path to the left to be avoided), and ascend steeply on the other side through wood; beyond (20 min.) the solitary house of Romsen, ascend in zigzags over pastures; ½ hr., a large and conspicuous farm-house with a bell, where the bridle-path is joined. Then (1½ hr.) a spring, 5 min. beyond which the route joins that from Hopfgarten, at a point ¼ hr. from the summit.

At the top is a chapel and just below it (S.) is an Inn with outbuildings (40 beds; early arrival advisable in fine weather). The View, although less varied than that from the Rigi or the Schaftberg owing to the absence of lakes, is magnificent, particularly to the S., where the complete Tauern chain is visible from the Hohe Tenn and Wiesbachhorn to the Zillertaler Ferner. Due S. rises the Gross-Venediger, to the left of which is the fantastic-looking Grosse Rettenstein in the Spretenthal; farther W. are the N. 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 Steinerner Meer, and, in the foreground, the Kitzbühler Horn (comp. Panorama).

To the S. of Hopfgarten opens the Kelchau-Thal (road to Kelchau, 6 M.), traversed by two passes: one to the right leading through the Lange Grund and over the raddle (5350) between the Frommelkopf and the Kastenwendkopf to (10 hrs.) Gerlos, the other and more attractive (club-path) to the left through the kurze Grund and over the Salzach-Joch (6450) to (9 hrs.) Ronach in the Upper Pinzgau (p. 211; guide not indispensable; F. Rietzler and Al. Bichler of Hopfgarten recommended). — The route through the Windau-Thal (p. 202) and over the Filzen-Scharte (5990')
to (9 hrs.) Wald in the Pinzgau was much injured by floods in 1897 and is for the present inadvisable.

Above Hopfgarten, at Haslau (where we observe the ruin of Engelsberg on the right, at the entrance of the Kelchsau-Thal), the train crosses the Brixenthaler Ache, which here forms a waterfall, and turns to the right into the Windau-Thal, on the left side of which it ascends a steep gradient. Beyond a tunnel, 360 yds. long, the line bends back, and crosses the valley and brook to the opposite slope by means of an embankment 60' high and a bridge 75' high. A second tunnel (220 yds. long) then leads to the upper part of the Brixenthal. The train crosses the Lauterbach and reaches (12 M.) Westendorf (2490'; Hohe Salve Restaurant; Egerbacher; ascent of the Hohe Salve, see p. 201). About 2 M. from the station lies Bad Westendorf (2362'), prettily situated, with peat baths and a chalybeate spring.

The train continues to traverse the broad valley. 14 M. Lauterbach is the station for the large village of Brixen (3680'; Maria-wirth), with the Maria-Luisen-Bad (chalybeate spring). We cross the watershed between the Brixenthaler and Kitzbühler Ache. — 16 M. Kirchberg (2690'; Bechtwirth; Rainwirth; Rail. Restaurant), prettily situated at the entrance to the Sperten-Thal.

Through the Sperten-Thal a cart-track leads to (5 M.) Aschau (3280'; rustic inn), where the valley forks. The W. branch is the Untere Grund, through which an easy pass leads over the Geige (6560') to (7 hrs.) Neu-kirchen (p. 156) in the Pinzgau; while from the E. branch, or Obere Grund, another easy pass leads over the Stangen-Joch (5790') to (6 hrs.) Mühlbach (p. 156). — A fine excursion from Aschau is the ascent of the Grosse Rettenstein (7745'; 41/2-5 hrs., with guide). The marked path leads through the Untere Grund and over the (11/2 hr.) Sonnenwendl-Alpe to the (11/2 hr.) Schöntal-Alpe (6163'), and thence, past the 'Steinerne Frauen', to (11/2 hr.) the top of the W. peak, which is marked by a trigonometrical signal (imposing view).

A marked path leads from Kirchberg via Kirchanger and the Bürsttal-Alpe to (2 hrs.) the pilgrimage-resort of Harlassanger (inn). Hence other marked paths ascend to the Gamperkogel (6163'), the Fiding (6200'), and the Brechhorn (6655'; fine view).

At Klausenbach (to the right, fine view of the Kaiser-Gebirge) the train crosses the Aschauer or Reiter Ache, and soon passes the Schwarzeee on the left (191/2 M.; station). It next crosses the Kitzbühler Ache and the Pass Thurn road, and reaches —

22 M. Kitzbühel (2420'; Tiefenbrunner; Hinterbräu; Golden Greisen, R. & L. 70-80 kr.; Haas, at the station; *Englische Pension Pfleghof, pens. 31/2-4 fl.; Rössl; Schwarzer Adler, moderate; Amberger, R. 60-90 kr.; Rother Adler; Stern, plain; numerous lodgings), a small town (3000 inhab.), charmingly situated on the Kitzbühler Ache, and much frequented for summer-quarters. About 31/4 M. to the S. is the Kitzbühler Bad (R. 60 kr.-1 fl., pens. 21/2 fl.), with a chalybeate spring.

Excursions (marked paths). Numerous pleasant walks have been laid out and provided with seats: to the S.E., past the château of Kopsburg, to (9 hrs.) the Ebner-Kapelle, with a fine view; thence via Waltendorf to
(1/4 hr.) the "Schleier-Fall" (veil-fall), in the Kögl-Graben, and back through the Zephrinau to (1 hr.) Kitzbühel; from the Kitzbühler Bad to the S.E. through the Nagelwald to (1½ hr.) the park-like Buchenwald, and back via Bicheln; both these walks afford good views of the Gross-Venediger. To the S. to (1/2 hr.) the Ehrenbach Fall, 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 Eckeing and Kuselhalde) to the (1½ hr.) Seidl-Alp (3265'), with chalets (r.mts.) and a fine view. To the N.W. via Eckeing and Hinterbräu-Keller (pleasant detour by the Waldhof-Pulverschmied), or from Eckeing to the right via Hirsing, passing Schloss Lebenberg (2220'); to the right, above; pens., see p. 202) and the Seebichlhof, to (1/2 hr.) the beautifully situated "Schwarzsee" (2650'); rail. station, see p. 202), with restaurant, boating, and mineralized mud baths (72.82 Fahrh.) — From the Hinterbräu-Keller a road runs to the N.E., via Bruck, Seebach, and Müntchau, to (3½ M. from Kitzbühel) Reith (2490'; Egid Jochl's Inn), a village commanding a fine view of the Kaiser-Gebirge. — On the N. the Schwarzsee is adjoined by the wooded and hilly district of the Bühlach, which affords many attractive walks.

The Kitzbühler Horn (6540'; 3½ hrs. ; guide, 3½ fl. , unnecessary; horse to the inn 4, to the top 5, there and back 8 fl.) is an easy climb and admirable point of view. The route leads to the S. from the station, past the Hôtel Haas, and along the Ache; the (4 min.) second turning to the left is then taken, the railway crossed, and a good bridle-path, marked in red and white, and provided at doubtful points with way-posts, is ascended through wood and over pastures (several good springs) to the (2½ hrs.) "Inn (5475'; 40 beds at 80 kr.), above the Trett-Alpe. The summit, on which stands a chapel (hotel in progress), is reached in 3/4 hr. more. The view, particularly of the Tauern, surpasses that from the Hohe Salve, and is remarkable for the picturesque grouping of the valleys; to the N.W. is 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 inn is a small stalactite cavern. — Descent on the N. side by the Rupfen-Alp to St. Johann (p. 205); on the E. side by the Rheintal-Alpe to (4 hrs.) Fieberbrunn (p. 136; path marked in white and red). — from the Kitzbühler Horn to the Gaisstein (see below), a highly interesting route, marked by the local Alpine Club, in 8-9 hrs. The route runs along or near the ridge which stretches to the S., crossing the Lömerbühel, and passing the Göhre-Ranken, the Bischof, Staffkogel, Tristikogel, and Gamskogel. Refreshments to be had at various chalets. Ascent of the Gaisstein from Kitzbühel direct (3½-6 hrs.). see p. 204.

The Kleine Rettenstein (7259) is ascended by a marked path in 6 hrs. (guide not indispensable). The first part of the route is by a bridle-path leading through wood via the Einsiedel-Restaurant (see above) and then either via Leitner-Alp and the Blanfeld-Alp (5550') or via the Ehrenbach-Alp and Strieleck-Alp to the (3 hrs.) Bürger-Jufen (6138'). Thence a nearly level path, crossing Alpine pastures, leads past the Pengelstein (6485') and Schwarze Kogel (6667') to the (3 hrs.) summit, which affords a magnificent view of the Tauern. The descent may be made through the Sautkaser-Graben (marked path) to the Pass Thurin, or via the Trattenbach-Alp to Jochberg (see below). — The Steinbergkogel (6430'; view) may be ascended from the Bürger-Jufen (see above) in 20 minutes.

Railway from Kitzbühel to Zell am See and Salzburg, see R. 27.

The Mittersill road (18 M.) crosses the Ache, and leads by the Kitzbühler Bad (p. 202) and (left) Aurach to Wiessenegg (to the S. the Gross-Venediger). Then past a deserted copper-stamping mill, across the Jocheberger Ache, and up a steeper ascent to (5½ M.) Jochberg (3025'; Post or Wagstätter; Schwarzer Adler, moderate).

The ascent of the "Gaisstein" (7760'; 4½ hrs.; path marked, but guide advisable) from Jochberg is recommended. The route ascends through the steep Sintersbach-Graben (fine waterfall) to the Lower and (3½ hrs.) Upper...
Sintersbach-Alpe (accommodation) and in 1 hr. more to the summit, which affords a magnificent view of the Tauern. An easier route is the new marked club-path from Kitzbühel via Unter-Aurach, Ober-Aurach, Kech-Alpe, and Thor (rich flora) to (3'/2-6 hrs.) the summit. — Descent to the Börgl-Hütte (Stuhlfelden or Mittersill), see p. 155; to Saalfbach, see p. 134; to the Kitzbühler Horn, see p. 203. The Pinzgauer Spaziergang to the (9 hrs.) Schmittenhöhe, see p. 134 (provisions and guide necessary).

The road ascends gradually, passing the (2'/4 M.) Wacht Inn and crossing the Ache at (2'/4 M.) Jochbergwald (3487'; 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-Aussicht, 1'/2 hr. to the W., affords a fine survey of the Tauern; still finer view from the Rester-höhe (6220'), farther up, to which a path leads from the inn in 1'/4 hr. — The road now descends, affording a magnificent view of the Pinzgau and the Tauern, and winds down to (4'/2 M.) Mittersill (p. 155).

Walkers on their way to Krimml save 1 hr. by taking the footpath (marked) to the right at the bend of the road, about 1'/2 M. below the pass, which descends through pastures and wood direct to (1 hr.) the station of Dorf-Pass-Thurn (see p. 1'0).

39. From Wörgl to Reichenhall via Lofer.

Comp. Maps, pp. 202, 78.

50'/2 M. HIGH ROAD. The road from Wörgl to (17'/2 M.) St. Johann via Söll is not traversed by any public conveyance (railway via Kitzbühel in 1'/2 hr., see RR. 38, 27). From St. Johann to (9'/2 M.) Waidring, diligence daily in 2'/4 hrs. (fare 1 fl.); from Waidring to (6 M.) Lofer mail-cart every afternoon in 1'/4 hr.; from Lofer to (17'/2 M.) Reichenhall omnibus daily in 3'/2 hrs. (fare 1 fl. 50 kr.); one-horse carr. 6'/2, two-horse 10-12 fl.

Wörgl (1665'), see p. 184. The road (‘Kaiserstrasse’) crosses the Brixenthaler Ache near the Gratlengrüt, runs along the right bank (opposite is the Gisela-bahn, with the Söll-Leukenthal station, p. 200), and ascends (in view of Schloss Iter) to the low saddle separating the Sölland, or valley of Söll, from the Achen-Thal. To the N.W. rise the Jußinger Jochl and the two Bötvon.

6 M. Söll (2270'; Post; Zum Füllweibel, moderate). Ascent of the Hohe Salve, see p. 201. The Kleine Bölf (5120') may be ascended hence via Reit in 2'/3 hrs. (attractive; comp. p. 184). — The road next passes (3 M.) Scheffau, in the valley to the left, and the Plaiken Inn.

The Kaiser-Gebirge consists of two ranges separated by the Kaiser-Thal and the Kaiserbach-Thal (p. 183): the N. chain is the Hintere Kaiser, while the S. chain, at the base of which our road runs, is called the Vordere or Wilde Kaiser. The latter and higher chain culminates in the Elmauer Haltepitze, Trefßauer Kaiser, Scheffauer Kaiser, Ackerlepitze, and Maukspitze. Most of these peaks are difficult of ascent owing to the steepness of the upper parts, and should not be attempted except by adepts (guide indispensable; comp. p. 182; other good guides are Georg Hochfilzer and Seb. Klausner of Gising, Jac. Brunner and Joh. Rothardt of St. Johann). The easiest is the Scheffauer Kaiser (6930'); from Bärnstall by the Hinterberger-Alpe and Steiner-Alpe (3-4 hrs.; guide 2'/2 fl.). The Elmauer Haltepitze
(7690') is ascended from Elmau via the Wochenbrunner Alp, the Grutten, and the Achseltrine in 6 1/2 hrs. (guide 5 fl.; comp. p. 183). The Sonneneck (7410'; guide 3 fl.) is ascended in 4 1/2 hrs. from Bärnstatt via the Kaiser-Hochalpe; see p. 183. The Treffauer Kaiser (7560'), ascended from Bärnstatt in 4-5 hrs. (guide 3 1/2 fl.), and the Ackerlspitze (7461'), climbed from Elmau or Going via the Reg-Alp in 5-6 hrs. (guide 6 fl.), are both difficult. Comp. Hinterbärenbad and Griesener-Alpe, p. 183.

A marked path leads from the Pläiken Inn via Scheffau (2455') to (1 hr.) Bärnstatt (3080'; inn), 1/4 hr. from the E. end of the Hintersteiner See (p. 183; thence by the Steinerner Steige to Kufstein, 3 hrs.).

11 M. Elmau (2690'; Post; Hochfitzer) is prettily situated at the highest point of the road.

Ascents of the Wilde Kaiser peaks (Elmauer Haltspitze, Ackerlspitze, etc.), see above. A good panorama of the Kaiser-Gebirge is obtained from the Hartkaiserköpf (5000'), a spur of the Hohe Salve, 1 1/2 hr. to the S. — The Gamsköferl (5080'), under the Maukspitze, ascended via the Reg-Alp in 3 hrs. (guide), commands a fine view of the Tauern, etc. — A marked path leads over the Astberg to Reith (p. 205) and Kittbühel.

The road now descends, skirting the Reither Ache, to (12 1/2 M.)

Going (Stanglwirth). To the right is a lane leading via the Röhrerbühel (once an important silver mine) to (2 1/2 M.) Oberndorf and (6 M.) Kittbühel. — A marked path leads via the Soillin to (1 hr.) Reith (p. 206) and (1 1/4 hr.) Kittbühel.

We continue to follow the Reither Ache to Rettenbach and then cross the Grosse Ache.

17 1/2 M. St. Johann in Tirol (2160'; Post; Bär; Mauth; *Zum Hohen Kaiser, at the station), a rail. station (p. 137), lies at the N. base of the Kitzbühler Horn (p. 203).

The following route is more attractive than the monotonous high-road to Erpfendorf and Waidring: by railway to Fieberbrunn (p. 136); 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. 71; over the Stripsen-Joch to Kufstein, see p. 183.

The road leads from St. Johann to the N. through the wide valley of the Grosse Ache (Leukem- Thal), quits it at (22 1/2 M.) Erpfendorf (2085'); Inn; route to Kössen, see p. 71), and turns to the E. via Reiterdorf. On the left rises the Fellhorn, and farther to the E., above Waidring, the Stein-Platte.

27 M. Waidring (2540'; Post), a thriving village, finely situated on the watershed between the Achen-Thal and the Saalach-Thal, is a summer-resort. To the S. rise the Loferer Steinberge.

Excursions. By the Grüneid-Hütte to the (2 hrs.) Kammerkör-Alp (3405') and through the Schwarzberg-Klamm to (4 hrs.) Unken, see p. 207 (guide desirable). The Stein-Platte (6130') may be ascended from the Alp in 1 hr.; view very fine. — The Fellhorn (5780'; 3-3 1/2 hrs.: with guide) is ascended via Reiterdorf (see p. 69). On the N. side, 20 min. below the top, is the Eggenalp Inn. The descent may be made to Reit im Winkel (p. 69).

Pleasant walk (road) from Waidring to the S. through the Oefen, a gorge of the Strubache, and past the chapel of St. Adolari to the (1 1/4 hr.) sequestered blue Pillerssee (273)', at the S. end of which lies the (1 1/2 M.) village of St. Ulrich (Seewirth, trout, bed 40-50 kr.) To the E. rise the Loferer Steinberge (ascent of the Hinterhorn, see p. 206). — From St. Ulrich by St. Jacob im Haus to (2 hrs.) Fieberbrunn, see p. 137.

The road from Waidring almost all the way to Reichenhall leads
through grand mountain-scenery. The profound and picturesque valley of the Strubache, between the Hochplatte and the Steinberg, gradually contracts. In the narrowest part is the Pass Strub (2255'; Inn), the frontier between Tyrol and Salzburg, which was once fortified, and was heroically defended by the Tyrolese peasants in 1800, 1805, and 1809 (obelisk erected in 1887). The Saalachtal is entered at —

33 M. Lofer (2095'; *Post, R. 70, D. 70-90 kr.; *Bräu; *Zum Schweizer, with bathhouse and swimming basin, R. 50-60 kr., pens. 23/4-3 fl., 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 Reiter-Alpe, with the Mühltürzhörner; S.W. the Loferer Steinberge (splendid view from the *Calvarienberg, 1/4 hr.). — Beyond this point, comp. Maps, pp. 64, 78.

Excursions (marked club-paths; guides, Magnus Scholz and Georg Sock). Beautiful walk to the (25 min.) Gesundheitsquelle or Exenzach-Quelle (Loferer Brändl), a spring to the S. of the Waidring road, at the entrance to the *Loferer Hochthal, a grand rocky valley (4 1/2 M. long; fine view about 3/4 M. up), enclosed by the precipitous sides of the Steinberge (at the entrance the open Johanna Hut). From the Exenzach-Quelle a path (denoted by green marks) leads to the left across the Wechsel (3610') to (1 1/4 hr.) Kirchenthal (see below), while another marked path (blue and white) returns via the Carolin-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, with its moor-water baths, near St. Martin; via St. Martin to the (1 hr.) pilgrimage church of Kirchenthal (2808'; inn); to (1 1/2 hr.) Wildenthal, on the right bank of the Saalach, on the path to the Kleine Hirschbühl (p. 88); to the N. down the Saalach-Thal via the Teufelssteg to the (1/2 hr.) Eberl (Inn), and from the Antoni-Kapelle (p. 207) to the right, crossing the Saalach, to the (1 1/4 hr.) Mairberg-Klamm, etc. — By the Tyrol road (see above) or by the August Promenade to the (20 min.) Hinterhorn Inn, at the entrance of the Pass Strub. — The Loferer Alpe (5012'; Postkaser, in the 'Obertrett'; Bräu kaser, in the 'Untertrett') is another fine point, reached by a marked path (red and white) in 2 1/2-3 hrs. (guide, not indispensable, 2 1/2 fl.). Fine views from the Schönbühl (5335'; 1 1/2 hr.), the Schwanzek (5140'; 1/2 hr.), and the Grabhornl (5410'; 1 hr.). From the Loferer-Alpe via Mitterfussthal to the Schwarzb erg-Klamm 1 1/4 hr. (see p. 207); via Mitterfussthal and the Kam mermühr-Alp to Waidring 3 hrs. (comp. p. 205). — Ascent of the Hinterhorn or Mitterhorn (8220'), not difficult for adepts (6 hrs.; guide 4 1/2 fl.). A marked path ascends through the Loferer Thal via the (2 hrs.) Stein berg-Alm (4190') to the (1 1/2 hr.) Grosse Wehrgrube (new club-hut, ca. 6725') and by the Waidinger Nieder to the (2 hrs.) summit (imposing prospect). We may descend by the Anderl-Alm and round the Biave Wand (for steady heads only; guide 5 fl.), or by the Lastthal-Alp to (4 hrs.) St. Ulrich on the Pillers (p. 205). — The Ochsenhorn (8240'; guide 5 1/2 fl.), another fine point, is ascended from the new club-hut through the Kleine Wehrgrube in 3 hrs. (toilsome; marked path). — The Reifhorn (8195') is ascended from the new club-hut through the Grosse Wehrgrube in 3-3 1/2 hrs. (difficult; guide 5 fl.).

To Ober-Weissbach (Saalfelden or Berchtesgaden). The road follows the Saalach as far as (1 1/2 M.) St. Martin ("Weissbacher, Steiner; carriages to be had), with a new château, where the route via Wildenthal to the Kleine Hirschbühl, mentioned at p. 88, diverges to the left, and then leads through the Pass Luftenstein (2070'; inn), which was formerly fortified.

About 2 1/4 M. to the S. of St. Martin opens the Schützach-Gрабen, in which, 3/4 M. farther up, is the *Vorderkaser-Klamm, a picturesque ravine, rendered accessible in 1881. This curious defile, 2' to 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 35-40 min.) brings us to the Vorderkaser Inn, 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 4'/2-1 hr. A contribution for the support of the paths is expected at the chalet. The lower waterfall (guide-post) is scarcely worth a visit. If, as is often the case, the water is low, the traveller should have the sluice opened (see 40 kr.). From Ober-Weissbach (p. 89) the Klamm is reached on foot in 2 hrs., by carriage (2 fl.) in 1'/4 hr. We may reach the railway-station of Hochfilzen (p. 136) from the Vorderkaser in 3'/2 hrs., by a marked path passing the Daisein-Alp, the Römer-Sattel (5910'), and the alps of Schützlech and Willeck.

The road now passes (right) the Lamprecht-Ofenloch (p. 88), crosses the Saalach, and reaches (3 M.) Ober-Weissbach (1'2 Inn). Thence to (18 M.) Berchtesgaden over the Hirschwinkel, see p. 88; to (12 M.) Saalfelden, see p. 88. (About 1/4 hr. to the N. of Ober-Weissbach is the interesting *Seisenberg-Klam, p. 88.)

One-horse carriage from Lofer to Frohnwies 2, two-horse 4 fl.; to Saalfelden 6'/2 or 12'/2 fl. (diligence daily in 3'/2 hrs., fare 1'/2 fl.); to Waidring 2 fl. 30 kr. or 4 fl. 30 kr.; to St. Johann in Tirol 6'/2 or 12'/2 fl.; to Berchtesgaden 18 or 32 fl. A conveyance with two seats (50 kr. each) plies daily in summer from Lofer to Unken, starting at 11 a.m. One-horse carr. 2'/2, carr. and pair 1'/2 fl.; one-horse carr. from Lofer to Reichenhall 6, phaeton 10, landau 12 fl.

The Reichenhall road leads to the N. on the left bank of the Saalach, passing the Antoni-Kapelle (p. 206), Maurach, and Haltenstein (Inn). We then pass through the Knie-Pass and beyond (13/4 hr.) Oberrain (Inn), a prettily situated watering-place, reach — 38'/2 M. Unken (1810'); *Post, R. & L. 60-70 hr., pens. 1 fl. 80-2 fl. 20 kr.; Kramer, a summer-resort. To the right is the Reiteralp-Gebirge.

Excursions (guide, Math. Mayrgurschenfentner). Very attractive excursion to the (2'/2 hrs.) *Schwarzberg-Klam or Unkener Klam (guide, needless, 1'/2, horse 4'/2 fl.). A bridle-path ascends the Unkenthal to the W. from Unken or Oberrain, and after 3'/4 hr., at the Friedl (Inn), mounts rapidly to the left. We pass a small waterfall in a gorge to the left, and reach the (1'/2 hr.) Eibol-Klam. We next pass a workmen's hut (Engstübli; generally closed), and reach the (1 hr.) entrance to the Klam, or gorge of the Schwarzberg, which was rendered accessible in 1830 by means of paths and bridges. This is one of the grandest ravines of the kind among the German Alps, and is especially remarkable for the screw-shaped contours of the huge rocky sides, which nearly meet at places. At the entrance is the inscription: 'Gutta cavat lapidem non vi sed sese cadendo', placed there by order of Lewis I. of Bavaria. The gorge, 1'/2 M. long, is quitted at the upper end by flights of wooden steps leading to the Schwarzberg, a hunter's hut, where there is an excellent spring. — Thence over the Kammerköhr-Alp (5055') to Waidring (p. 205) in 4 hrs. (guide 3'/2 fl.). By the Loferer Alpe (see p. 206) to Lofer 4-5 hrs. (guide necessary, 3 fl.). By the Winkelmoos-Alpe to Reit im Winkel 4'/2 hrs. (guide to the Alp desirable; see p. 69). — The *Staub-Fall (3 hrs.) is a fine cascade, especially after rain. Same road as to the Schwarzberg-Klam; for about 8'/4 hr.; we then diverge to the right by the road into the Heuthal, with the Sonntagshorn rising on the N.; where the road divides, we ascend the valley to the left to the fall (620' in height). The path leads behind the fall. (Through the Fischbach-Trail to Seehaus and Ruhpolding, see p. 69.) These two excursions may be combined, but not without a guide (3 fl.). — *Sonntagshorn (6435'; 4'/2 hrs.; guide, not indispensable for adepts, 3 fl.). The route leads through the Heuthal to the (3 hrs.) Hochalpe, whence a marked path ascends to the (6'/4 hr.) Rosskar-Sattel (5410') and the (13/4 hr.)
summit. Superb view. A shorter route, marked with red, leads from Melleck through the Steinbach-Thal and the Rosskar to (3 hrs.) the Rosskar-Sattel.

The Austrian and Bavarian frontier below Unken is guarded by the Stein Pass, a fortified gateway. The road then ascends rapidly to (21/4 M.) Melleck (2015; *Inn, with fine view), the seat of the custom-houses of both countries. Here, on 17th Oct., 1809, the Tyrolese under Speckbacher sustained a disastrous defeat from the Bavarians, and Speckbacher's son was taken prisoner. The road now passes Ristfeicht, and descends the Bodenbühl, where several engagements took place during the wars of 1800, 1805, and 1809, to (3 M.) Schnaitstreut (1670; *Inn). From this point we may proceed by the new road (better for carriages) to (21/4 M.) Jettenberg (p. 87) and through the Saalach-Thal to (41/2 M.) Reichenhall. Or (more interesting for walkers) we may follow the old road, which rapidly ascends the Weissbach-Thal, between the Müllnerhorn on the right and the Ristfeichthorn (on which chamois are frequently seen in the morning and evening) on the left; before we reach the top of the pass, the road to Inzell and Traunstein (p. 67) diverges to the left. At the summit (2120) we meet the (21/4 M.) brine-conduit from Reichenhall to Traunstein and reach two pump-houses (Untere and Obere Nesselgraben). The road descends through the picturesque Nesselgraben to the (11/2 M.) Thumsee (1730'), a lake well stocked with fish, and then through a wooded ravine, past the ruin of Karlstein, the Chapel of St. Pancras (p. 74), and Bad Kirchberg. 501/2 M. Reichenhall (1555'), see p. 72.

40. The Zillerthal.

Comp. Map, p. 58.

From Jenbach (p. 186) or Brixlegg (p. 185) to Zell, 16 M., to Mayrhofen 211/2 M. It is advisable to drive as far as Zell. — Diligence from the railway-station and the 'Toleranz' at Jenbach to Mayrhofen twice daily in summer (to Zell in 4, Mayrhofen 51/2 hrs.); fares 1 fl. 60 kr. (to Zell 1 fl. 20 kr.). Carriage from Jenbach to Fügen with one horse 3, to Zell 61/2, to Mayrhofen 9 fl.; carr. and pair to Zell 10, to Mayrhofen 13, and fee of 1 0. Pedestrians may ferry from the station of Zillerthal (p. 185) to Strass (1/2 hr.'s walk).

The Zillerthal is at first broad and fertile, enclosed by pine-clad heights and smiling pastures. Towards Zell it contracts, and the background is formed by snow-mountains and glaciers. The clear green Ziller, seldom visible from the road, flows on the E. side of the valley. Some of the inner ramifications of the valley ('Gründe'; p. 212), 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 road to the Zillerthal crosses the Inn at Rothholz (Esterhammer, moderate), leads to the left through Schloss Turneck (an agricultural institute), and joins the Innsbruck high-road. 3 M. Strass (1700'; Holaus), at the entrance to the Zillerthal. (To the left, at the foot of the Reitherkogel, is the ruin of Kropfsberg, p. 185.) To the right, above us, is the Brettfall Chapel
(2235'), a good point of view (1/2 hr.). Near (2 M.) Schlitters (Jäger; Stern) the Brandberger Kolm, the Gerloswand, and the Ahornspitze become visible in the background of the Zillerthal; behind us rises the Vordere Sonnwend-Joch (p. 55). Then Gagering and (2 M.) — 7 M. Fügen (1785'; *Post; *Stern; Aigner; *Sonne, moderate), capital of the lower Zillerthal.

The *Kellerjoch (7690'; 5 hrs., not difficult; guide, not necessary for adepts, 3 1/2, horse 6 fl.), is ascended from Fügen by a marked path via the Pankrazberg and the (3 hrs.) Loos-Sattel (3520'; inn). Descend to (3 hrs.) Schwaiz, see p. 137. — The Wiedersberger Horn (6965'), on the opposite (E.) side of the Zillerthal, is less interesting (4 1/2 hrs.; guide 2 1/2 fl.).

We proceed via Kapfen to (13/4 M.) Finsing (*Erzherzog Johann), and thence via Uelensburg (Pachmair) and Ried to (2 1/4 M.) Kaltenbach (*Post, R. 30-60 kr., pens. 1 fl. 40-1 fl. 60 kr.; Inn by the bridge), a prettily situated village.

On the opposite bank of the Ziller (1/4 hr.) lies the pleasant village of Stumm (1830'; 'inn, with veranda and view), about 1/2 M. to the N. of which is the interesting Märzen-Klamm. — The easy and attractive ascent of the Kreuzjoch (8020') is accomplished from Stumm in 5 1/2-6 hrs. (guide 2 1/2 fl.) via the Kapuans-Alpe (6235'). The descent may be made to the Wilde Krimml and Gerlos (p. 210). From the Kreuzjoch to the Thorhelm (see p. 210), 2 hrs., with guide. — Via the Wilde Krimml to Gerlos, 7 hrs., a tiresome route (guide 4 fl.). We ascend past the Heudacher-Alpen and Kapuans-Alpe (see above) to the (1 hrs.) saddle (7940') between the Rifflerkopf (8190') and the Kreuzjoch (8205'). We then descend into the Wilde Krimml, pass the Langensee (7300'), and proceed through the Krummbach-Thal to (3 hrs.) Gerlos (p. 210).

We now follow the Ziller to (2 M.) Aschau and (3 M.) —

16 M. Zell am Ziller (1885'; *Post, Daviter, with garden, on the left bank; *Bräu, with reading-room; *Welschwirth; *Greiderer, *Neuwirth, Tuscher, on the right bank; Café Haun, near the Post), the chief place (1200 inhab.) of the valley, which is here broad and fertile. To the E. rise the Hainzenberg (with the Maria-Rast Chapel on a projecting spur) and the lofty Gerloswand (7105'), resembling a wall; S. the blunted pyramid of the Tristnner (9065') and the snow-fields of the Ingent (9570'). At the foot of the Hainzenberg, 1 1/2 M. to the E. of Zell, the Gerlosbach forms a fine cascade. Adjacent is a gold-mine.

Excursions (guides, Franz and Heiri. Schönorr and Joh. Schwendberger of Zell). A bridle-path leads to (1/2 hr. from the 'Post') Klöpfstauch, a farm-house on a spur of the Zellberg, to the W. of Zell, with a belvedere commanding an excellent view. — The Gerlossteinwand (7105'; 4 1/2 hrs., with guide), reached via the village of Hainzenberg (p. 210) and the Gerlos-Kügerl (5320'), is a fine point of view, which presents no difficulty. A more extensive view is commanded by the Hochfeld (1680), reached in 40 min. from the Gerloswand via the S. arête (red way-marks). The descent may be made to Gerlos or Brandberg (p. 210).

To the E. of Zell opens the Gerlos, 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. (horse from Zell to Gerlos 4, to the Platte 7, to Krimml 9 fl.; guide, not indispensable, from Zell to Krimml over
the Platte 4 fl. 20 kr, from Gerlos 3 fl.). The route leads from Zell to the S.E. to the (1/4 hr.) foot of the Hainzenberg, and rapidly ascends (roughly paved cart-track), past the (20 min.) Maria-Rast Chapel (2320'; Inn), to the village of (1/2 hr.) Hainzenberg. [Those bound from Gerlos to Mayrhofen save about 3/4 hr. by taking the club-path to Hollenzen, which here diverges to the left; see p. 211.] The view, at first limited, afterwards embraces the whole of the lower Zillerthal, with the mountains on the N. bank of the Inn in the background. At the (1/2 hr.) Oetschen Inn (3545') a small wooden platform affords a capital view of Zell. The hilly path, leading chiefly through wood, now skirts the Gerlosbach, which flows through a gorge on the left, passes (1/4 hr.) Marteck (two houses), and crosses the (10 min.) Schönberger-Bach and the (1/2 hr.) Zaberbach. We next cross the (20 min.) Weissbach, the (10 min.) Schwarsach, and the (20 min.) Wilderlosbach, and immediately afterwards the Gerlosbach, and reach (5 min.) the hamlet of Gmünd (3875'), where the valley expands. The path crosses (20 min.) to the left bank of the Gerlosbach, recrosses (5 min.) to the right bank, and then leads across the Riederbach to the (20 min.) long village of Gerlos (4070'; *Alpenrose, at the lower end, near the church, R. 60 kr.; Stöckl; *Kammerlander, 8 min. farther on, bed 30-50 kr.).

Excursions (guide, Jakob Hochstaffl). Up the Schönach-Thal to the (1/4 hr.) Iss-Aste (4810'); fine view of the head of the valley (Schönach Glacier, Zillerkopf, etc.). — From the Durlosboden (p. 211), to the right, up the Wilderlos-Thal, to the (1/2 hr.) Trissl-Alp; at the head of the valley is the extensive Gerlos Glacier, over which tower the Reichenspitze and Wildgerlosspitze. A toilsome route leads hence past the Untere and Obere Gerlos-See and over the Rainbach-Scharte (8965') to the (9 hrs. from Gerlos) Kristmatt Tauernhaus (p. 158). — The Ebenfeld-Aste (6155'), to the N.W., easily reached in 1 1/4 hr., affords a fine view of the Schönach-Thal, with the Wildgerlosspitze and the Zillerkopf. — Ascent of the Thorhelm (8175'; 31/2-4 hrs., with guide), interesting and not difficult: the route ascends the Krummbach-Thal to the N. to the end of the valley (Wild Krimml), then turns to the right to the saddle between the Thorhelm and the Katzenkopf, and mounts the W. side to the summit (excellent survey of the Zillerthal group). — The Kreuzjoch (6205'), easily ascended by a marked path via the Rieder-Thal in 3 1/2 hrs., commands a similar view (see p. 209).

From Gerlos to Mayrhofen, 7 hrs., by an interesting club-path. At the entrance to the (1 hr.) Schwarzwald-Thal (see above), we ascend to the left to the Untere and Obere Schwarzwald-Alp and to the (11/2-2 hrs.) Brandberger Joch (7580') between the Brandberger Kolm and the Thorhelm (*View). Then we descend through the Brandberger Kar to Brandberg (p. 212) and (3 hrs.) Mayrhofen (p. 211). — From the Joch the Brandberger Kolm (8860'; guide 4 fl.), with a fine view of the Zillerthal Glaciers, may be ascended in 1 1/4 hr. without difficulty by experts.

The Wildgerlosspitze (10,760'), ascended through the Schönach-Thal, via the Schönach and Ziller Glaciers, in 7 hrs. (night spent at the Iss-Aste; guide 7 fl.) is difficult. — The ascent of the Reichenspitze (10,843'; 7-8 hrs.) is difficult. We may proceed through the Schönach-Thal to the (11/4 hr.) Iss-Aste (see above; hay-bed) and past the Pastein-Hütte and through the Keeskarklamm to the Keeskar, and thence over the Schönach, Ziller, and Kuchelmoos Glaciers to (51/2-61/2 hrs.) the summit (guide 71/2 fl.). Or we may ascend from the Wildgerlos-Thal (see above) via the Gerlos Glacier, spending the night at the Trissl-Alpe (guide 8 fl.). Descent to the Kuchelmoos-Alp (p. 212) in the Zillergrund very steep (guide 9 fl.); to the Richter-Hütte (p. 158) in the Rainbach-Thal, less difficult.
The bridle-path (marked) follows the right bank of the Gerlos, passing the entrance to the Schonach-Thal (p. 210), crosses the (1\(\frac{1}{4}\) hr.) Krummbach (4155'), and ascends through wood to the (3\(\frac{3}{4}\) hr.) highest region of the valley, called the Durlosboden (1600'), where we pass a timber-dam. The valley bends to the S. (Wildgerlos-Thal, p. 210), and the background is formed by the Reichenspitze, with the Gerlos Glacier. 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 5 min. farther on is a finger-post pointing to the left to Gerlos, and to the right to Krimml. The direct route to the Pinzgau turns to the left and ascends along the Hollenzer Bach, crossing the stream twice. It then turns sharply to the N. and reaches (3\(\frac{3}{4}\) hr.) the flat saddle of the Gerlos Pass or Pinzgauer Höhe (4875'), beyond which it descends to (1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr.) Ronach (4525'; Inn, plain), Waldberg (3\(\frac{3}{4}\) hr.; 3840'), and (3\(\frac{3}{4}\) hr.) Wald (p. 157).

A far more attractive route is the marked bridle-path crossing the Pinzgauer Platte to (4 hrs.) Krimml (guide not indispensable). The path turns to the right by the (1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr.) finger-post (see above), and ascends the N.W. slope of the Plattenkogel; it then ascends to the left to the (3\(\frac{3}{4}\) hr.) Platten-Inn (Waltl's Inn), on the Mitterplatten-Alpe (5560'). Proceeding towards the E., past the (1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr.) Leitner-Alpe (5570'), we reach (10 min.) a hut with a finger-post ("Weg nach Gerlos"), beyond which the Pinzgau and the Krimmler Thal and its cascades come in sight. The good bridle-path now descends in zigzags through wood to (1 hr.) Krimml (p. 157).

An even more picturesque route (also marked), though 1 hr. longer, crosses the Plattenkogel (guide from Gerlos to Krimml 3 fl. 60 kr., desirable on account of the marshy places). At the (2\(\frac{1}{4}\) hrs.) Platten-Inn (see above) we diverge to the right from the above-mentioned route and ascend in a S.E. direction towards the rounded summit. At (30 min.) three chalets is a finger-post pointing E. to the (40 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 last of the Handl Chalets (finger-post) we join the Pinzgauer Platte route (see above).

The road from Zell to (5\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Mayrhofen (one-horse carr. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) fl.) follows the right bank of the Ziller, via Buhel, Eckartau, Hollensen, and Laubuhel; but the path on the left bank (1\(\frac{3}{4}\) hr.), by Laimach, and Hippach (Christlwirth), passing the chapel of Burgstall, an excellent point of view, is more attractive.

Mayrhofen (2065'); *Neuhaus, R. 60-80 kr.; *Alte Post; *Neue Post & Stern, R. 50-80 kr.; *Krammer, unpretending; Geisler, 1\(\frac{1}{3}\) M. above the village, well spoken of; rooms at Hausberger's, Klocker's, Pollinger's, etc.), the highest village in the lower Zillerthal, is beautifully situated in a green valley amidst lofty mountains (Ahornspitze, Filzenberg, Tristner, Grunberg). The valley divides here
into four branches ("Gründe"): E. the Zillergrund, S.E. the Stillup-Thal, S.W. the Zemmthal, W. the Tuxer-Thal.

GUIDES: Jos. Hausberger, Thomas Holzer, Michael Maiert, G. and H. Moser, Jos. Wechselberger, Jos. and Simon Wegscheider, and Joh. Lechner of Mayrhofen, Stan. Tipotisch and Andrä Pfister of Finkenberg; comp. also Ginzling and Rossag (pp. 216, 217). Tariff: to the Stillup-Klamm and back 50 kr., to the Karlsteg in the Dornauberg-Klamm and back (3½ hrs.) 1 fl.; to the Karlsteg and back by the Persal-Brücke (4 hrs.) 1 fl. 20 kr.; to Ginzling (3 hrs.) 1½, Rossag (4 hrs.) 2, Breitlahner (5 hrs.) 2½, the Berliner Hütte (8 hrs.) 5, Dominicus-Hütte (7 hrs.) 4, Olperer-Hütte (10 hrs.) 6, Riffler-Hütte (7 hrs.) 4½, Hinter-Tux (5 hrs.) 2½, Greizer-Hütte (5½ hrs.) 3 fl. 20 kr., Zell on the Ziller (2 hrs.) 1 fl. — Mule to Ginzling 5, to Breitlahner 7, to the Berliner Hütte 10 fl.

An attractive walk, with a succession of pretty views (marked path; 3 hrs.) may be taken to the N.W. via Burgetall to Astegg (3850) and back via Finkenberg. — Another pleasant walk of 2 hrs. (there and back) may be taken to the Stillup-Klamm. A marked path, diverging to the left immediately before the (25 min.) Schmetz-Brücke (p. 215), ascends the right back of the Stillup-Bach (see below), passing three waterfalls, and joins the (50 min.) old path (see below), by which we return. — A third walk leads to (1½ hr.; see below) Brandberg (3500; "Thamer"). Thence via the Brandberger Joch (780) to (6 hrs.) Gerlos, see p. 210.

The Penkenberg (6860'; 4-5 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), commanding an excellent survey of the "Gründe" of the Zillerthal, is easily ascended via Finkenberg (p. 213) and the chalets of Im Alleenstall and Rieseldristen. — The "Ahornspitze" (7950'; 6½ hrs.; guide 6 fl.; not difficult) commands a magnificent view. Beyond the (10 min.) bridge over the Zillerbach (p. 215) a path (red marks) ascends to the left via the Fellenberg-Alpe (5230') to the (3½-4 hrs.) Edel-Hütte in the Fellenbergkar (7340'), Inn in summer) and to (2 hrs.) the top. The descent may be made from the Edel-Hütte by a new path to the Fitzen-Alp (6250'); fine view of the Stillup glaciers) and to the Stillup-Thal (p. 213). The ascent from the Vincenz-Hütte in the Stillup-Thal via the Poberg-Alpe and the Poberg-Schmeide is more fatiguing (6 hrs.; guide).

The Zillergrund, which opens to the E. and is drained by the Zillerbach, is traversed by several passes leading to the Ahrnthal. The most frequented of these crosses the Hörndl-Joch (11-12 hrs. from Mayrhofen to St. Jakob; guide, not indispensable for experts. 8 fl., if a night is spent out, 9 fl.). From Mayrhofen, a path (red marks) ascends through wood to (1½ hr.) Brandberg (3580'; "Thamer"); then descends to the (1½ hr.) Ritelsaste (3150'), beyond which it gradually ascends on the right bank of the Zillerbach to (1 hr.) Häusling (3450'; Kröll, plain) and past the Hohenberg-Alp to the (1½ hr.) Au-Alp (3660'), opposite a shooting-box of that name (simple accommodation; bed 50 kr.). (The Grundschàrtner (10,060'; not difficult for experts) may be ascended hence via the Kainzen-Hütte and the Kainzen or Koanzen Glacier in 6 hrs. (guide 9 fl.; splendid view). The descent may be made to the (3½ hrs.) Vincenz-Jagdhans (p. 218). Through the Sondergrund, which opens here to the S., a monotonous path (Tauern-Weg; red marks), passing several alps, finally ascends over debris to (4 hrs.) the Hörndljoch (8380'; fine view of the Rieserferner, etc.), and then descends through the Hollenz-Thal to (2½ hrs.) St. Jakob in the Ahrnthal (p. 227). — St. Peter in the Ahrnthal may be reached in the same time from Mayrhofen via the Mitterjoch (8645'), instead of the Hörndl-Joch.

On the right bank of the Zillergrund, 3/4 hr. above the Au-Alp, is the Bärenbad-Alp (4700'), opposite the mouth of the Hundskehl-Grund, through which an easy but uninteresting path leads over the Hundskehle to the Ahrnthal (11-12 hrs. from Mayrhofen; red way-marks; guide unnecessary, 9 fl.). This path passes the Šulzen-Alp, Neuhütten, and Miller-Hütten, and beyond three small lakes, ascends over detritus to the (4 hrs.) Hundskehl-Joch (8470'), and thence descends to (2 hrs.) St. Peter (p. 227). — The Rauchkofel (10,670'; 3½ hrs. from the Au-Alp; fatiguing but interesting)
may be ascended by a route leading to the left at the first lake in the Hundskehlgrund and ascending the detritus-slope on the W. side (guide necessary). Fine view from the top (comp. p. 228). — The Napfspitze (10,390'; 3 hrs.), an attractive peak, not difficult for adepts, is ascended from the lower lake (see above) via the Hundskehl Glacier (to the right). — Above the Bärenbad, in the upper part of the Zillergrund, are the Zillerplatten-Alp (5515'), the (1 hr.) Zillerhütten-Alp (6650'), and the (½ hr.) Kuchelmoos-Alp (5835'), beyond which the path traverses the sterile head of the valley (Zillergrund), and ascends over rough stones and rocks (fatiguing) to the (3½ hr.) Heiligegeist-Joch or Feld-Joch (6720'); View), whence it descends to (2½ hrs.) Kasern (p. 227; guide 9 fl.). — In the Kuchelmoos-Kar, 2 hrs. above the Kuchelmoos-Alp (see above), is the new Planunger-Hütte of the Ger. Alp Club (ca. 7519'), whence the Reichenspitze (10,843') may be ascended in 3-4 hrs., with guide, via the Kuchelmoos Glacier (difficult; descent to the Rainbach-Thal, Schönach-Thal, or Wildgerlos-Thal see pp. 158, 210). Other ascents from the Planunger-Hütte (for adepts only) are the Kuchelmoospitze (10,560'), Wildgerlos spitze (10,710'), Zillerscharneispitze (10,290'), and Schwarzkopf (10,170'). Comp. p. 158. — From the Planunger-Hütte over the Gamsscharte (8610') to the (3½ hrs.) Richter-Hütte (p. 153), an attractive route.

The Stillup-Thal, stretching to the S.E., between the Ahornspitze on the left and the Triasner on the right, up to the main range at the head of the Zillerthal, will repay a visit, at least as far as the (3 hrs.) Nieselse-Alp. The Zillerbach is crossed at Strass (p. 215). At the (20 min.) hamlet of Haus we diverge to the left from the main path (route through the Stillup-Klamm, see p. 212), ascend the right bank of the Stillup-Bach, traverse the stony slope of the Fletsenberg, cross the (3 hr.) Klammssteig (3000') to the left bank, and ascend a wild ravine, passing the chalets of the Lackner-Asse (3410'), to the upper part of the valley. We continue to follow the left bank, enjoying a fine view of the head of the valley, and at the (1½ hr.) fourth bridge cross to the right bank. 1 hr. Vincenz-Jagdhaus (3590'; Inn). Those who merely wish a view of the valley go on for 1½ hrs. more to the Nieselse-Alp and turn there. Ascent of the Ahornspitze (5-6 hrs.), see p. 212. — Continuing to follow the right bank of the Stillup-Bach, we pass the Steiner-Alp and Bärberg-Alp (4155') and reach the (2 hrs.) Taxacher-Hütte (1635') and the (1 hr.) upper Stafpen-Alp (5165'; poor accommodation), in a desolate basin at the head of the valley. From this point the Stangen spitze (10,630'; 5 hrs.) and the Wollbachspitze (10,500'; 5 hrs.) may be ascended by experts. — From the Stapfen-Alp over the Stillup Glacier and the Keilbach-Joch (9410), between the Grüne Wand and the Gfällenspitze, to Steinhaus in the Ahrnthal (p. 227), a fatiguing route of 7-8 hrs. (guide from Mayrhofen 9 fl.). The route over the Wollbach-Joch (9315'), between the Wollbachspitze and the Gfällenspitze, to (8 hrs.) St. Jakob, is less attractive and even more fatiguing. The Frankbach-Joch (9040'), between the Grosse Löffler and the Keilbachspitze, offers a fine glacier-tour but is very trying (guide 9½ fl.). The ascent of the Keilbachspitze (10,155'; 4½ hrs.), to the E. of the Frankbach Glacier, and that of the Grosse Löffler (11,090'; 2½ hrs.), to the W., are difficult; see p. 227. — The route from the Taxacher Hütte over the Lapen-Scharte (8900') to the (5½ hrs.) Greiter-Hütte in the Floiten-Thal (p. 216) is toilsome (guide). The ascent of the Giglit (p. 216) may be conveniently combined with it.

Through the Tuxer-Thal, or Duxer Thal, the most populous of the above valleys, a well-trodden route leads from Mayrhofen to (12 hrs.) St. Jodok on the Brenner Railway (p. 260). The path crosses the Zemmabach by the (35 min.) Untere Stey (see p. 215), and ascends to (3½ hr.) Finkenberg (2755'; *Neuwirth, Eberle, both rustic). [To the (40 min.) Karlsteg by the 'Schumann-Weg', see p. 215. In place of the old Teufelssteg, the deep ravine of the Tuxerbach is now crossed by the substantial wooden 'Persal-Brücke'.] Our route runs high up along the slope, passing the
chalets of Persal, with a beautiful retrospect of the Ahornspitze, etc. At the (3/4 hr.) Freithof (3440'; *Krapfenwirth) the path crosses to the right bank of the Tuxer Bach, and at (1 hr.) Vorder-Lanersbach (4120'; *Kapellenwirth, good trout) it recrosses to the left bank. — 1/2 hr. Lanersbach, or Vorder-Tux (4230'; *Stock; Brückenwirth; Hauser zum Jäger, all plain).

The ascent of the *Rastkogel (3055'; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 3 1/2 fl.), which commands a fine view of the Zillerthal mountains, is not difficult. The route leads via the Lämmerbichl-Alp. — Over the Geisel-Joch or the Junasjoch to Schwaz, see p. 183.

The Dornauberg (p. 215) may be combined with the Tuxer-Thal by an addition of 1 1/2 hr. to our walk, if we follow the route described below to the Karlsieg (from Mayrhofen 1 3/4 hr.) and then return along the W. slope of the valley, ascending the Schumann-Weg (see p. 215), to the (1 1/4 hr.) Persal-Brücke (p. 213); beyond the bridge, at the chalets of Persal, we proceed either to the right to (10 min.) Finkenberg, or to the left to (2 hrs.) Lanersbach.

Ascending the left, and farther on the right bank, we follow a somewhat monotonous path, commanding a view of the Kasererspitze, Olperer, Gefrorne Wand, etc. Then returning to the left bank we pass the hamlets of Junsberg and Madseite and beyond a wooded eminence (rough path) reach (1 3/4 hr.) Hinter-Tux (4900'; *Kirchner's Inn, often crowded in summer), the highest village in the valley, consisting of quaint wooden huts, with a Bath-House (rustic; water 71° Fahr.). Grand environs, enhanced by the Gefrorne Wand, a considerable glacier, below which there is a magnificent waterfall.

An interesting visit may be paid (20 min.: along the left bank) to the three Tuxer Waterfalls, which precipitate themselves into deep rocky basins, spanned by natural rock-bridges. The descent to the falls and the rock-bridges is difficult and not recommended. From the top fall a footpath leads to the (3/4 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 (1 1/4 hr.) guide-post (p. 215), whence we may proceed to the left to the (10 min.) Sommerberg-Alp, or Kaser Alp (6456'), commanding a beautiful view of the Gefronre Wand and distinguished by a rich flora. A still finer view is enjoyed from the Frauenwand (3333'), 3/4 hr. to the S. of the Tuxer-Joch (p. 215; 3 1/2 hrs. from Hinter-Tux; guide unnecessary).

Excursions (guides, Dur. Kirchler, Sim. and Jos. Tipotsch). In a picturesque situation on the side of the Gefronre Wand, 3 1/2 hrs. from Hinter-Tux (path steep and toilsome, diverging to the left at the Sommerberg-Alp), is the Wery-Hütte (8310'), built by the Austrian Tourist Club, serving as a starting-point for the ascent of the Rißler (10,645'; 2 1/2-3 hrs.), the Olperer (11,415'; 4 1/2 hrs.), the Gefronre Wandspitze (N. peak 10,735', easy; S. peak 10,745', difficult; 3 3/2 hrs.), the Kleine Kasererspitze (10,150'; 2 hrs.), and the Grosse Kasererspitze (10,700'; 2 1/2-3 hrs.). — From Hinter-Tux a fine route crosses the Rißler-Scharte (9100') and the Federbett Glacier to the (6 hrs.) Rißler-Hütte and (2 1/2 hrs.) Rosshag (p. 217; guide 6 fl.). With this route may easily be combined ascents of the Rißler (see above and p. 217; from the Rißler-Scharte via the Federbett Glacier, 1 1/2 hr.) and the Realspitze (10,000'; 1 hr. from the Federbett). — Over the Riepen-Scharte (10,015') to the Dominicus-Hütte (5 hrs. from the Wery-Hütte; guide 6 fl.), see p. 219.

From Hinter-Tux the path (marked by guide-boards and stakes; guide, not indispensable, to Kasern 2 1/2, to St. Jodok 3 fl.) ascends to the (3/4 hr.) bridge over the Weidenbach, beyond which we
proceed to the left to the (1/2 hr.) guide-post (fine view), where the route to the Sommerberg-Alp and the Wery-Hütte diverges to the left (p. 214). We, however, keep straight on to the right to the (1/2 hr.) Tuxer Joch, or Schmirner Joch (7675'; hence to the Frauenwand, 3/4 hr., see p. 214). From the cross we overlook the bleak Weidenthal to the right, which descends to the E. to Hinter-Tux. Here we turn sharply to the left (finger-post) and reach on the saddle a second cross, from which we descend to the chalet in the basin lying before us, and thence by numerous zigzags over steep and stony slopes into the Schmirner-Thal. We now descend via (1 1/2 hr.) Kasern (5340'; Zingerle, poor) and (3/4 hr.) Inner-Schmirn (4920'), at the mouth of the Wildlahner-Thal (above which rises the Olperer, see p. 219), to (1/2 hr.) Schmirn (3560'; rustic Inn), and pass under the Brenner Railway to (1 1/2 hr.) St. Jodok (p. 260).

The Zemmbach divides at Breitlahn (5 hrs. from Mayrhofen; see p. 217) into the Zemmgrund or Schwarzensteingrund to the left (E. ; in the direction of the Ahrnthal) and the Zamser-Thal to the right (W.; route over the Pfitscher-Joch to Sterzing). These strikingly picturesque valleys are now traversed by good bridle-paths and may be visited without a guide. Beyond 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. 212; to the right to Kreidl's large collection of garnets, for sale), and then, beyond the hamlet of Haus, the (1/4 hr.) Stillup-Bach, which forms a fine waterfall here, by the Schmelz-Brücke (Stillup-Klamm, see p. 212). After 100 paces more we turn to the left (to the right the path via the Untere Steg to Finkenberg, p. 213) and reach (1/4 hr.) the covered bridge, known as the Hochsteg (2340'), crossing the Zemmbach, which here emerges from a wild ravine. The road then ascends on the left bank across the pastures of Lindthal, passing (10 min.) the *Linde Inn (kept by the former guide S. Fankhauser) and the (10 min.) Klam Inn, to the *Dornauberg-Klamm, a profound ravine, enclosed by lofty, pine-clad rocks, between which the Zemmbach is precipitated in numerous cascades (finest view from a projecting rock to the left). The Karlsteg (2820'), 13/4 hr. from Mayrhofen, 11/4 hr. from Ginzling, crosses the brook which here dashes wildly over huge rocks. (The 'Schumann-Weg', ascending by rocky steps to the right, leads to Finkenberg, see p. 213.) In the background rises the snow-clad Ingent (9570'). The Zemmbach forms the boundary between two bishoprics; the farms on the right bank and the inn of Ginzling belong to the parish of Mayrhofen (bishopric of Salzburg, green towers), while those on the left bank, with the chapel, belong to the parish of Finkenberg in the see of Brixen (red towers). Beyond this point the track ascends gradually on the right bank of the Zemmbach, passing below (10 min.; on the right) a group of rocks which form a pointed
vault; 20 min. the Karlsteg Inn; 40 min. Schliffstein Inn; and finally reaching \(1/4\) hr. from the Karlsteg —

Ginzling (3280'); *Kröll, R. 50 kr., pens. 2-2\(1/2\) fl., with baths; another inn, belonging to the same proprietor, near the church, see below), prettily situated at the mouth of the Floiten-Thal (telephone).

Excursions from Ginzling (guides, Dav. Funkhauser 11., Franz Hauser, at the Karlsteg Inn, Josef Kröll, Jak. Pfister, Siegfried and Stefan Schneeberger: to the Riffler-Hütte 2\(1/2\), to the Berliner Hütte 8, to the Olperer-Hütte \(41/2\) fl.).

To the S. E. opens the wild Floiten-Thal, which is worthy of a visit (guide to the Höhenberg-Alp unnecessary; to the Greizer-Hütte, 4-4\(1/2\) hrs., 3 fl.). Steep ascent to the (\(1/4\) hr.) Höhenberg-Alp (3930'), a little before reaching which a view of the Floiten Glacier is obtained. (Those who are not going on to the Greizer-Hütte should ascend the pastures to the left for about 300', to obtain a full view of the end of the valley.) Then a gradual ascent to the (\(1/2\) hr.) Sulzen-Alp (4265', rfmts. at the Franzens-Jagdhaus), the (\(1/2\) hr.) Bockach-Alp (4600'), and the (\(3/4\) hr.) Baumgarten-Alp (4955'). We then ascend to the left to the (\(13/4\) hr.) Greizer-Hütte (7225', Inn in summer), on the Griesfeld, built by the German Alpine Club and commanding a full survey of the crevassed Floiten Glacier, encircled by the Löffler, Floitenspitze, and Mörchner. — The following ascents may be made from this hut (guide-tariff from Ginzling): *Grosse Löffler (11,065'), across the Floiten Glacier and the N.W. arête, between the Löffler and the Trippachspitze (10,785') in 4-4\(1/2\) hrs. (two guides, \(71/2\) fl. each), laborious; superb panorama (descent to the Schwarzenstein-Hütte, see p. 226). — Giglitz (10,045'), via the Lapen-Scharte (8860') in 3 hrs. (guide \(51/2\) fl.), interesting but rather fatiguing. The descent may be made through the Lapenkar into the Stillupgrund. — Schwarzenstein (11,055'), via the crevassed Floiten Glacier and the Trippach-Sattel in 3-3\(1/2\) hrs. (guide \(71/2\) fl.), with descent to Taufers \(11/2\) fl.), fatiguing but not difficult for experts (comp. p. 218). — The Kleine Löffler (9570'; 3 hrs.), Floitenspitze (10,360'; 3 hrs.), Grosse Mörchner (10,785'; \(31/2\) hrs.), and other peaks may also be climbed from the Greizer-Hütte. — Over the Trippach Saddle (10,020') to the Schwarzenstein-Hütte and Taufers (8 hrs.; guide \(101/2\) fl.), a fine glacier-route for adepts. The ascent of the *Schwarzenstein may be easily combined with this route (comp. above and p. 226). — A fine and not difficult route leads across the Mörchner-Scharte (9470'), between the Kleine Mörchner and the Feldkopf, to the Berliner-Hütte (p. 217) in 6 hrs. (guide \(51/2\) fl.).

The 'Tristner (9065') is ascended from Ginzling in 5 hrs. (guide \(41/2\), with descent to the Stillup-Grund 5 fl.). The route ascends in a N.E. direction to the (2\(1/2\) hrs.) beautifully-situated shooting-box of Wandek (5930'; rfmts. and beds), from which a steep climb of 2\(1/2\)-3 hrs. (the game-keeper acts as guide, 2 fl.) brings us to the summit (splendid view).

To the Gunkel, 2 hrs. from Ginzling (guide 1 fl.; provisions should be taken). We follow the right bank of the Zemmmbach to the (\(1/2\) hr.) saw-mill; then ascend to the left through wood, passing (\(1/2\) hr.) a fine fall of the Gunkebach, to the (\(1/2\) hr.) Jagdhaus in der Gunkei (Mar-Hütte; 4575'), which affords a fine view of the head of the valley (Feldkopf, Rothkopf, etc.). From the head of the valley an interesting, but somewhat difficult pass leads over the Gunkeleplatte and the Melcher-Schartl (9535'), between the Feldkopf and Rothkopf, to the Schwarze See and the (5-6 hrs.) Berliner Hütte (guide from Ginzling \(51/2\) fl.). — The Ingent (9570'; \(41/2\) hrs. from the Jagdhaus; guide 5 fl.), an attractive peak, not difficult for adepts, is ascended through the Gunkekar. — The Feldkopf (Zsigmondy-Spitze; 10,120') may be ascended from the Gunkei via the Melcher-Schartl and the S.E. arête in 4\(1/2\)-5 hrs. (difficult; more easily reached from the Berliner-Hütte, p. 215).

The path crosses the Zemmbach near the chapel of Dornauberg (Inn, see above), and leads past the fall of the Gunkebach (on the
left) to (1 hr.) **Rosshag** (3595'; *Fankhauser's Inn, bed 60-70 kr.; telephone).

**Mountain Ascents** (guides, Alois Tiptoch, Franz, Fried., and Luadv. Wechselberger). Ascent of the **Riffler** (10,645'; 6½–7 hrs.), not difficult (guide 5, with descent to Hinter-Tux 6½ fl.). The bridle-path diverges to the right from the path through the valley about 20 min. above Rosshag and leads via the **Gschwantner-Alp** and the **Birgiberg-Alp** to the (3 hrs.) **Riffler-Hütte** (7380'), in the Birgibergkar, picturesquely situated on a small terrace. Thence past the small Riffler-See (7590') in the Steinkar to the (1½ hr.) **Federfell 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** (9460') to (2½ hrs.) **Hinter-Tux** (p. 214); or to the S.W. to the (2 hrs.) Wery-Hütte by the Gefrone Wand (fatiguing). — From the Riffler-Hütte over the (2½ hrs.) **Riffler-Scharte** to (3 hrs.) **Hinter-Tux**, see p. 214 (guide 5 fl.); the ascent of the **Realspitze** (10,003') from the Riffler-Hütte 3½ hrs.) may be easily combined with this route. — The direct descent to **Breitlahner**, below the Gschwantner-Alp, leads to the right from the guide-post direct to the **Kaserle-Alp**.

The path continues to follow the left bank of the Zemmbach, crossing the **Rifflerbach** (to the right, red-marked path to the Riffler, see above), to the **Kaserle-Alp**. [The path diverging here to the left and following the right bank of the Zemmbach cannot be recommended.] Our path then leads through fine wood to (1 hr.) **Breitlahner** (4068'; *Eder's Inn, with bath, R. 70 kr.-1½ fl.), finely situated at the junction of the Zemmgrund with the Zamserthal.

[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, 3½ hrs.; guide 2 fl., unnecessary.) From Breitlahner the path, passing the forester's house, follows the right bank of the Zemmbach, which here forms a small ravine, and ascends slightly to the (3½ hrs.) **Schwemm-Alp** (4465'), situated in a broad basin covered with debris. To the right rises the **Grosse Greiner** (p. 218). About 20 min. farther on the new club-path (red marks) ascends to the left to the (3½ hrs.) **Grawänd** (or **Grauwand** Alp (5242'); *Inn, with 12 beds, rustic), finely situated at the base of huge cliffs. Thence we proceed to the (3¼ hrs.) **Waxek Inn** (6095'), opposite the **Waxeck-Alp**, situated on the left bank at the foot of the Waxeck Glacier. In 1½ hr. more we reach the splendidly situated **Berliner-Hütte** (6725'; *Inn, with 23 rooms and 64 beds at 80 kr.-1½ fl.; adm. by day 25 kr.; telephone to Mayrhofen), erected by the German Alpine Club on the **Schwarzenstein-Alp**. To the S.E. the Schwarzenstein Glacier; S. the Horn and Waxeck Glaciers, surrounded by the Ochsner, Rothkopf, Kleine and Grosse Mörchner, Hornspitzen, Thurnerkamp, Rossruck, Mösele, Schönbichler Horn, and Grosse Greiner.

The best point of view is the **Schwarze See** (8100'), at the foot of the Rothkopf, 1½ hr. to the N. (path indicated by marks; small shelter-hut).

**Mountain Ascents** from the Berliner-Hütte (guides, Joh. Huber, Matt. Fiechtl; the tariff is reckoned from Ginzling, p. 216, whence guides should be brough; to the Berliner Hütte 3 fl.). The arduous ascent of the **Ochsner** (10,190'; 4 hrs.; guide 6 fl.; fine view) may be combined (1½ hr. additional) with that of the **Rothkopf** (9670'; 3½ hrs.) by practised and
expert mountaineers. — The Feldkopf (Szigmoly-Spitze; 10,120'; 3'/2 hrs.; guide 7'/2 fl.) is difficult and should not be attempted except by adepts. The route runs past the (1'/2 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. 216). — The Grosse Mörchner (10,735'; 5 hrs.; guide 6'/2 fl.), via the Schwarzenstein Glacier, presents no difficulty when the condition of the snow is favourable (fine view). — The Schwarzenstein (11,055', 4'/2 hrs.; guide 6'/2 fl.), an easy and very attractive ascent, commands a splendid panorama. The route ascends the Zemmbach and then crosses it to (1'/2 hr.) a cairn on the Saurüset (8925'), beyond which it ascends through the Mörchnerkar to (5'/4 hr.) the Schwarzenstein Glacier. Then crosses the latter, to the snowy saddle (10,180') next the Flöiten Glacier, and leads, to the right, near the snow-arête to the (2 hrs.) summit. The descent may be made to (1 hr.) the Schwarzenstein-Hütte and Taufers (p. 226; guide 11'/2 fl., indispensable as far as the Daimler-Hütte), or (only for experts, with guide) from the Trippach-Sattel via the Flöiten Glacier to the (3 hrs.) Greizer-Hütte (p. 216). — The ascent of the Berliner-Spitze or Dritte Hornspitze (10,735'; 4-5 hrs.; guide 6'/2 fl.) presents no great difficulty and is repaying. The other Hornspitzen (first peak 10,610'; second peak 10,410', above the Schwarzensteinkees; fourth peak 10,400'; fifth peak 10,335', above the Hornkees) are less attractive ascents from this side. — The Rossrucks spitze (10,850'; 4'/2 hrs.), via the Hornkees, is not difficult for experts. Descent via the Rossruck-Scharte to the Chemnitzer Hütte (p. 226). — The Mösele (11,435') and the Thurnerkamp (11,225') are scarcely ever attempted from the Zemmbach, as their N. sides present great difficulty (better from the Chemnitzer-Hütte; comp. p. 226). — The "Schönbichler Horn (10,225'; 4 hrs.; 6 fl.; fine view) is ascended by the 'Berliner Weg' via the Waxeck Glacier and the Schönbichler-Grat; not difficult for experts. Descent to the (1'/2 hr.) Furtschagel-Haus (p. 219; guide 6'/2 fl.). — The Grosse Greiner (10,510'; 4'/2-5 hrs. from the Waxeck-Alp; guide 9'/2 fl.) is an interesting but difficult climb, for adepts only, via the Schnee-Sattel (8000'); see p. 219.

Passes from the Berliner-Hütte to Taufers over the Schwarzenbach-Scharte, the Schwarzenbach-Joch, Mitterbach-Joch, Rossruck-Scharte, and Trattner-Joch, see p. 226 (each about 9-10 hrs., guide 9'/2 fl.). Over the Trippach-Sattel, see above and p. 226 (guide 10'/2 fl.). Over the Melchera-Scharte to the Gunkel, and over the Mörchner-Scharte to the Greizer-Hütte, see p. 216. — By the 'Berliner Weg' over the Schönbichler Horn to the (5'/2-6 hrs.) Furtschagel-Haus, see above and p. 219.

Over the Pfitscher Joch to Sterzing, 11 hrs. from Breitlahner, an easy but rather long route. Guide hardly requisite (from Mayrhofen to St. Jakob 9, from Breitlahner 6'/2, from St. Jakob to Sterzing 3 fl.). The path starts from Breitlahner and ascends rapidly on the left bank of the Zamser Bach over the Breitlahner or Zamser Schinder. Farther on it ascends more gradually, passing the Wesendle-Alp and the pretty Friesenberg Waterfall, to the (2 hrs.) Dominicus-Hütte (5525'; *Inn in summer, 30 beds; telephone), situated opposite the entrance to the Schlegeisen-Thal, 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; provisions should be taken) diverges to the right from the Pfitscher-Joch route, about 5 min. above the Dominicus-Hütte, crosses the Zamserbach, and ascends to the (2'/2 hrs.) Olperer-Hütte (7825'), in the Riepenkurt, overlooking the beautiful Schlegeisen-Thal with the Furtschagel and Schlegeisen glaciers, above which, from left to right, rise the Kleine and Grosse Greiner, the Schönbichler Horn, Mösele, Mutnock, Breitnock, Weisseint, Hochfeller, Hochfernerspitze, and Hochsteller. — This hut is the best
starting-point for the ascent of the "Olperer (11,415'; 3'/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 from the Dominicus-Hütte 6'/2, with descent to Hinter-Tux 7'/2 fl.; two guides necessary for a single traveller). The Olperer-Hütte is also the best starting-point for the ascent of the Gutforne Wandspitze (N. peak 10,795'), via the Riepen-Scharte (3'/2 hrs.; guide 4'/2, with descent to Hinter-Tux 7'/2 fl.), the Fusstein (10,950', 4 hrs.; difficult), and the Schrammacher (10,205'; 6 hrs.; guide 6, with descent to the Gerak Hütte or to St. Jakob in Pfitsch 8 fl.) — From the Olperer-Hütte over the Riepen-Scharte (10,049), between the Olperer and the Gutforne Wandspitzen, to the Wory-Hütte (p. 214), 5 hrs. (to Hinter-Tux 7 hrs., to the Tuxer-Joch 7-8 hrs.), an attractive glacier expedition, free from difficulty (guide to Hinter-Tux 5'/2, to Schmirn, 10 hrs., 8'/2 fl.).

The "Schlegeisen-Thal well repays a visit. A good path, indicated by marks, leads from the Dominicus-Hütte (guide, not indispensable, 1'/2 fl., from Ginzling 3'/2 fl.) via the Zamser, Schlegeisen, and Hörberger Alps, and the Boek-Hütte (8610') to (2'/1 hrs.) the Furtschagel-Haus (7870'; inn in summer; telephone), at the foot of the Furtschagel Glacier, commanding a magnificent survey of the surrounding peaks (from W. to E.: Hochsteller, Hochfernerspitze, Hochfeiler, Weisszint, Breitnock, Mutnock, Grosse Mösle, Schönichhorn, Talggenköpfle, Greiner). MOUNTAIN ASCENTS (tariff reckoned from the Dominicus-Hütte): "Schnibichler Horn (10,355'; 2'/2-3 hrs.; guide 3'/2 fl.; comp. p. 218), easy and highly attractive. Talggenkopf (10,320'; 3 hrs.; 4 fl.), arduous. Große Greiner (10,510; 4-4'/2 hrs.; 5'/2 fl.), the last part difficult, ascended through the Rieschbergkar (descent to Waxeck, see p. 214). Mösle (11,435'; 3'/2-4 hrs.; 5 fl.), the Furtschagel Glacier, difficult (see p. 226). Mutnock (10,110; 3'/2 hrs.; 4'/2 fl.), and Breitnoch (10,570; 4 hrs.; 4'/2 fl.), via the Schlegeisen Glacier, trying. The Hochfeiler (11,560; 5-6 hrs.; 8 fl.), ascended via the Hochsteller Glacier (steep ice-slope, 1650' high) and the Oberberg Glacier, and the Weisszint (11,115'; 4'/2-5 hrs.; 7 fl.), via the Schlegeisen-Scharte (10,115') and the N.E. arête, are both very difficult (see pp. 220, 222). — Over the Neves-Sattel or the Schlegeisen-Scharte to Lappach (9 hrs. from the Dominicus-Hütte, guide 8'/2 fl.) see p. 222; over the Schönichler-Horn by the 'Berliner Wege' to the Berliner Hütte (6 hrs.; guide 5'/2 fl.), see p. 218. The route over the Gries-Scharte (9185'), between the Hochfernerspitze and the Hochfeiler, to the Oberberg-Thal (to St. Jakob in Pfitsch 6'/2-7 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), is trying.

FROM THE DOMINICUS-HÜTTE OVER THE ALPEINER SCHARTE TO THE GERAER HÜTTE (6'/2-7 hrs.; guide to Vals 7-8 fl.), arduous but repaying. At the (1'/2 hrs.) Neukaser-Hütte (5983') the path diverges to the right from the Pfitscher-Joch route, and leads through the Unter-Schrammacht-Thal and up the steep and stony Schrammachkar to the Alpeiner-Scharte (9710'), between the Fusstein and the Schrammacher (fine view). Descent on the N. verge of the Alpeiner Glacier, over debris and turf, to the (2 hrs.) Geraer-Hütte (p. 260).

The path crosses to the right bank above the Dominicus-Hütte (to the right, path to the Olperer, p. 218), and, gradually ascending, intersects the highest reach of the valley (on the right is the Stumpf Glacier, which issues the Zamserbach). From we finally ascend the Schinder to the (2'/2 hrs.) Pfitscher-Joch (7376'; *Rai-
ner's Inn), which affords a fine view, to the left, of the Rothwand and Hochferner. In the foreground, far below, are the green Pfitscher-Thal and the serrated ridge which separates it from the Pfunders-Thal, with the Plettenhorn, Rothe Beil, and Grabspitze; at the end of the Pfitscher-Thal rises the Rolls spitze; and to the W., in the distance, are seen the Ortler and the Stubai Alps. In a basin to the left below the pass lie three small lakes.
The Rothwand or Rothbacher Spitze (9525'; interesting) may be ascended without difficulty from the Joch in 2½ hrs. (guide 4½ fl.). The Hohe Wandspitze (10,775'; 4 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), the Sägenspitzspitze (10,590'; 4 hrs.; 5 fl.), and the Schrammacher (11,205'; 4 hrs.; 6 fl.; difficult) may also be ascended hence via the Stampfl Glacier (comp. pp. 219, 260). — Landshuter Weg to the (3 hrs.) Wildsee-Joch, see p. 262.

The marked path on the side of the Joch, now descends to (3¼ hr.) the Bärenbach, and then through wood to (20 min.) Stein, a prettily situated hamlet, and to (13/4 hr.) St. Jakob in Pfitsch (4700'; Rainer's Inn, R. 60 kr.).

Ascents (guides, Jakob Hofer, A., and Chr. Pircher, Joh. Wechselberger, Joh. Obermüller, Jos. Delweg, and Jakob Graus). A path (steep and dizzy at places; guide advisable, 3 fl.) leads to the E. from St. Jakob through the Unterberg-Thal to the (7½ hrs.) Wiener-Hütte of the Austrian Alpine Club (8745'), finely situated on a rocky knoll above the Glied-Fern and near the S. side of the small but beautiful Weisskog Glacier. From the hut experienced mountaineers may ascend the Hochfeiler (11,560'; 3 hrs.), the highest of the Zillerthal Alps, a superb point of view (comp. p. 222; guide 6, if a night be spent 7 fl.). About 1½ 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 Glied-Fern and the Obere Weisszint-Scharte, is laborious (comp. p. 222). — From the Wiener-Hütte to Lappach over the Untere or the Obere Weisszint-Scharte and the Eisbrugg-Scharte (5 and 6 hrs. respectively; guide 7 fl.), see p. 222. Over the Glied-Scharte to (7 hrs.) Pfunders, see p. 398.

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 (*Hofer, rustic) to (1½ hr.) Wieden (4525'), opposite the entrance to the Grossberg-Thal (comp. the Map, p. 262).

Ascents. The ascent of the *Wilde Kreuzspitze (10,280'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) is toilsome. From (20 min.) Burgum (see below) we proceed through the Burgum-Thal to the (3 hrs.) Sterzinger Hütte on the Burgum-Alp (about 7545'; key at the Elephant Inn, see below), and ascend thence over debris, ice, and rock to the (2½-3 hrs.) N. peak, which commands a magnificent view. The descent (difficult) may be made past the finely situated Wilde See (about 8530') to Freienfeld or Vals (comp. p. 267); or, skirting the Wilde Kreuzspitze below the small glacier, to the right, to the (3 hrs.) Pfunder-Joch (see below) and thence via Daan to (3½ hrs.) Pfunders (p. 398). — The Kramerspitze (9650'), easily ascended from the Sterzinger Hütte in 2 hrs., is also a fine point of view. — From Kematen over sterile pastures to the Schlüssel-Joch (7295'), and thence down to the Brennerbad (p. 262; 4 hrs.), an easy and attractive route (marked path; guide, unnecessary, 4 fl.), preferable to that to Sterzing through the valley. From the Schlüssel-Joch the new 'Landshuter Weg' leads to the N.E. via the Flatschspitze to the top of the Wolfendorn (p. 261), and to the S.W. via the Rollspitze to the top of the Hühnerspit (p. 263). — The route from Wieden through the Grossberg-Thal and over the Pfunders-Joch (8445') to (7 hrs.) Pfunders (p. 398), and that over the Sandjoch (8630') to (7½ hrs.) Vals (p. 397; marked path) are both somewhat toilsome.

The houses of Burgum are seen on the left bank. Near (50 min.; 2 hrs. from St. Jakob) the Elephant Inn (4265', well spoken of) the track crosses to the left bank and descends steeply through wood,
skirting the margin of the Wöhr, a grand ravine, through which the Pfltscher-Bach forces its way in foaming rapids to a lower part of the valley. Below the ravine we recross to the right bank; 1½ hr. Afens; on the left bank appear the houses of Tulfer. Farther on we cross the stream twice. 1 hr. Wiesen (3110'; Zumplex), a village with a handsome church. The track now turns to the left round a projecting hill, passes under the railway, and leads to the right to the station of (1½ hr.) Sterzing (p. 264).

41. From Bruneck to Taufers. The Rainthal.

The Ahnthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 398, 208, 156.

The Tauferer-Thal or Ahnthal, 35 M. in length, which opens into the Pusterthal at Bruneck, extends at first towards the N. to Luttach, and then N.E., between the Zillerthaler Ferner and the Nieserferner, towards the Tauern chain. The central part of the valley from Luttach to St. Peter is called the Ahnthal, while the upper end is known as the Prettal. — DILIGENCE from Bruneck to (9 M.) Taufers twice daily in summer in 2 hrs., fare 70 kr.; one-horse carr. 4-5, two-horse 7-8 fl. — One- horse carriage from Taufers to Luttach in 3/4 hr. (1 fl. 80 kr.), to Steinhaus in 1½ hr. (3 fl.), to St. Valentin in 4 hrs. (6 fl.). — Guides at Taufers: Joh. and Georg Niedereisier ('Stabeler-Hansl', and 'Stabeler-Jörl'), Stef. Kirchler ('Gröber-Steffl'), Jos. Auer ('Feuerschweiner'), Jos. Auer ('Stockmaier-Sepp'), Joh. Reden ('Huter-Hansl'), Martin Reden ('Huter-Marti'), Alois and Elias Niedereisier, Joh. Forer, Vinc. Volgger, E. Winkler and J. Leimegger; comp. also Kasern, p. 227, and Rain, p. 225.

Bruneck (2740'), see p. 361. The Taufers road diverges to the left, just beyond the Rienz bridge, ascends a little, and crosses the railway. Fine retrospect of Bruneck; to the S.E. rise the Prags Dolomites, and to the N. the Frankbach-Sattel and Keilbachspitze. We then descend to (1½ M.) St. Georgen (2690'), traverse a fertile tract, and next reach (1½ M.) Gais (2780'; Inn); on the hill to the right stands Schloss Kehlburg (3930'). View of the Löffler, to the left of the Frankbach-Sattel; to the S. towers the Peitlerkofel (p. 409).

About 4 M. up the Mühlbacher-Thal, which opens here to the E., lies the village of Mühlbach (4855'), 2½ M. above which is the rustic Mühlbacher Bad (5560'; #Inn). A marked path (not difficult) ascends the 'Grosse Windschar (9970') from the Bad in 4 hrs. (with guide). Fine view from the top. The descent to Kematen requires an absolutely steady head (see p. 224). The Grosse Rauchkofel (9093'; 4½ hrs.) and the Grosse Fensterkofel (10,416'; 5 hrs.) may also be ascended from the Bad (experience and a good guide necessary). — To Rain a fatiguing route crosses the Zeher-Scharte or Grub-Scharte (9155') and the Elfer-Scharte (9320') to the Gellthal (p. 225; 7 hrs. to Rain); another rough route crosses the Mühlbacher Joch (9715), between the Morgenkofel (10,070) and the Schwere Wind (10,150'; both ascended from the col without difficulty), and descends over the Gellthal Glacier to the Gellthal and (8 hrs.) Rain (p. 224). The route over the Mühlbacher-Joch, the Gellthal Glacier, and the Gänseblick-Scharte (9170') to (8 hrs.) Mitterthal, in the Antholzer-Thal, is trying (comp. p. 225).

The road crosses the Ahnbach and leads past the ruin of Neuaus on the left to (2½ M.) Uttenheim (2790'; *Mondschein), with the ruin of that name perched on the rock above (4035'). It then
traverses meadows, dotted with alders, to (21/2 M.) Mühlen (2790'; Inn), at the mouth of the Mühlwalder-Thal.

The entrance to the Mühlwalder-Thal (12 M. long; comp. Maps, pp. 398, 206) consists of a deep ravine, called the Nussmühlwalder Klamm (10 min. from Mühlen is the pretty Mühlener Waterfall, to which a path, protected with railings and without danger, leads along the water-conduit). There is a path on each side of the valley. The usual route (at first a carriage-road) leads to the S. from Taurers parallel with the post-road, for 1/2 M., and then ascends to the right on the N. side of the valley, passing above Mühlen, which lies to the left (to the Grüner-Brücke 11/4 hr.). On the S. side (Schatten-Seite) another path ascends the valley from (1/2 hr.) Mühlen, somewhat steeply at first, to the (1 hr.) Grüner-Brücke (3375'), below which the brook forms several falls before it disappears in the gorge. Beyond the bridge the path joins the route on the N. side (see above), and follows the left bank of the stream. Near (1 hr.) Mühlwald (4065'; Inn, rustic), with its lofty-situated church, we obtain a view of the Speikboden (p. 223) to the right, and of the Reisnock and Stechwand in front. The track now leads up and down hill (better descend by the church and follow the path on the left bank). By a (3/4 hr.) chapel the valley turns towards the N.W. (opposite is a waterfall), and a fine view is enjoyed of its head with the snow-clad Weisszint. At (1 hr.) Lappach (4710'; Inn, primitive) the Zösen-Thal opens to the W.; above this point the main valley, stretching to the N., is called the Neves-Thal or Evis-Thal.

Ascents. For most of the following excursions the best starting-point is the Ochsen-Hütte on the Neves-Alp, or Evis-Alp (5985'), 11/2 hr., or the Chemniter-Hütte (p. 226), 31/2 hrs. above Lappach. The Hochfeiler (11,560'), is ascended from the Ochsen-Hütte via the Eisbrugg-Scharte and the Untere Weisszint-Scharte (see below) in 6 hrs. without difficulty by adepts (guide 6, with descent to Pfitsch 8 fl.). The more difficult route via the Obere Weisszint-Scharte is not recommended. — The Weisszint (11,115'), free from serious difficulty, is ascended from the Ochsen-Hütte via the Weisszint Glacier in 5-6 hrs. (guide 5 fl., with descent to Pfitsch 7 fl.). Comp. p. 220. — The Ringelstein (8360') ascended from Lappach via the Lappacher Jochl (see below) in 31/2 hrs. (3 fl.), and the Tristenspitze (8915'), ascended (more laborious) via the Lappacher Jochl in 41/2 hrs. (guide 4 fl.), are also fine points of view. — The Möseler and the Thurnerkamp, see p. 226.

Passes from Lappach. — To Pfunders (p. 398): through the Passen-Joch or Posen-Joch (7955'), 5 hrs. (guide 3 fl.); through the Zösen-Thal and over the Riegler-Joch (7985') 5 hrs. (3 fl.); from the Neves-Alp, over the Eisbrugg-Scharte (8355'), 6 hrs. (4 fl.), all unattended with difficulty. — To Pfitsch: over the Eisbrugg-Scharte and the Untere Weisszint-Scharte (8610'), 8 hrs. (to the Vienna Hut 5 hrs.), or (more difficult) over the Obere Weisszint-Scharte (10,330'), 9 hrs. (to the Vienna Hut 6 hrs.; guide 6 fl.). — To Schlegeisen (p. 219): over the Schlegeisen-Scharte (10,115'), 7 hrs. from the Neves-Alp to the Furtshagel-Haus, or over the Neves or Evis-Sattel (9710') between the Mutnock and Möseler, 7-8 hrs., both trying (guide 6 fl.). — To Weissenbach (p. 226): over the Neveser Joch (7800'), with the Chemniter Hütte (p. 226) and fine view of the Rieserferner, etc., 6 hrs. (31/2 fl.); or through the Rinsbach-Graben and over the Lappacher Jochl (7700'), 5-6 hrs. (3 fl.). From Mühlwald over the Mitterberger Jochl (7819'), 6 hrs. (3 fl.), see p. 226; the ascent of the Speikboden from the Joch in 1/2 hr. is attractive (see p. 224).

Beyond Mühlen the Taufener Boden is entered. To the N.E., beyond the mouth of the Rainthal, rises the Grosse Moosstock (10,045'), on the slope of which lies the village of Ahornach (p. 223); on the left rises the precipitous Burgsteinwand (p. 223). We next reach (3/4 M.) the Gothic parish-church of Taufers, of the 16th cent.,
with the much more ancient chapel of St. Michael adjoining it. Then (3/4 M.) —

9½ M. Taufers (2800'; *Post, R. 60 kr. to 1 fl., D. 90 kr.; pens. 2 fl. 20-2 fl. 40 kr.; *Elephant, R. ½-1 fl., D. 90 kr.; *Pension Steger, on the Luttach road, 2 fl. 40 kr. daily; *Plankensteiner; Mohren; Lamm), consisting of the villages of Sand (post and telegraph office) on the right, and St. Moritzen on the left bank of the stream, most picturesquely situated, and commanded by the old castle of Taufers. To the N. is the Schwarzenstein (p. 226), 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. 226) is clearly visible hence.

Walks. [The paths are all indicated by marks; guides, see p. 221.] The Schiessstand (rifle-range), 5 min. to the E. of the Post Hotel, commands an unimpeded view of the valley. By the targets the path divides; that to the left leads to (1½ hr.) Bad Winkel, plainly fitted up (Inn), that to the right to (1½ hr.) Kematen (Stockmaier), and thence ascends somewhat steeply to the left to the (1½ hr.) St. Walburg Chapel (3380'), an excellent point of view. — The *Rainbach Falls (there and back 2 hrs.; guide unnecessary) may be reached from Sand by a path (indicated by blue marks) on the left bank of the Ahrnbach, leading via St. Moritz and Winkel. The path then crosses the Rainbach and gradually ascends on the left bank to the (3/4 hr.) broad Lower Fall, which issues from a cleft in the rocks. A path to the right ascends via the Schupfenboden with its huge rocks to the (12 min.) larger Second Fall, in a wild gorge which we view from above. We next ascend the path to the right to the (1/4 hr.) bridge high above the Third Fall. We cross the bridge and ascend, crossing the stream again as we quit the wood, then proceed to the right between the fences to the flagged path which brings us in 5 min. more to the copious Fourth or Tobel Fall (p. 224). Those who do not visit this fall may turn to the left on quitting the wood, ascend to the Platten-schmied (p. 224) and return thence to (3/4 hr.) Taufers.

*Schloß Taufers (3130'; 25 min.). By the last houses of Sand we cross the bridge to the right and ascend by a rough paved track. From the (10 min.) chapel we may either ascend to the right by a zigzag path direct to the castle, or follow the broader path to the left, round the castle-rock, and approach the castle from the back. (This second path is also reached by following the Luttach road for ½ M. beyond the castle, and then ascending to the right.) The Schloss, the ancient seat of the knights of Taufers, is still in part occupied. The chapel is old. The windows on the S. side overlook the Tauferer Boden, and those on the N. survey the Zillertalhner Ferner.

A pleasant afternoon's walk may be taken by the shaded cart-road ascending steeply from the bridge over the Ahrn in St. Moritzen to the (1½ hr.) village of Ahornach (4375'; Inn), which affords an admirable survey of the Rieserferner and the Enneberg Dolomites. The return may be made by the somewhat longer footpath (white marks), which leads along the slope, commanding beautiful views of the valley, and then through wood to (1 hr.) Aeschbach and (1½ hr.) Schloß Taufers. As we emerge from the wood we enjoy a charming view of the Schwarzenbach Glacier and the Trippach Sattel.

A pleasant walk by the Ahrnthal road leads to (1 hr.) Luttach (one- horse carriage 1 fl. 80 kr., comp. p. 226). The finest point is reached about ½ M. before the village. — To Ober-Burgstein, 1½ hr. We ascend to the right between the court-house and the bakery, and turn to the left at the fork beyond Untcr-Burgstein. 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, 3½ fl., returning by Mühlwald or Weissen-
RAINTHAL.

From Bruneck

bach, 3 fl. 50 kr.), easy and attractive. The path (marked with red) diverges to the left from the Luttach road after about 1 M. (guide-post), crosses the Ahnbach, and ascends through pastures and wood, to (1 hr.) Michelreis, a cluster of houses, commanding a fine survey of the Rieserferner, Horznspitzen, Schwarzenstein, etc. Thence through wood, steep at places, to the (11/4 hr.) Michelreisser Alp (good spring by the last hut; 6155'). We now ascend to the right through rhododendrons, and mount a stony slope to a basin filled with debris. Turning to the left here, we regain the path a little farther up, and ascend to the summit without difficulty in 1 1/4 hr. more. Splendid Panorama: N., the chief range of the Zillerthal Alps, from the Weisszint to the Birnwäsche; E., the Tauern, with the Simonyspitze and Dreiherrnspitze, the Rieserferner; S., the Dolomites; S.W., the Adamello and Ortler; W., part of the Oetztalferner. Below the summit, 1/4 hr. to the S., lies the Sonklar-Hütte (7340'), commanding a good view. — Descent from the hut over steep pastures and loose stones, through woods, and over meadows to the (1 1/2 hr.) Mitterberg-Alp (milk), the highest chalets in the Mühlenwer-Thal (p. 222). The path, generally good, here turns to the left and leads chiefly through wood, finally joining the cart-track to (2 hrs.) Taufers (Mühlen lies below on the right, comp. p. 222).

The arduous but interesting ascent of the Wasserfallspitzen (6705'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) may be made via Kematen (p. 223) and the Kofel-Alp (6275'). — "Grosse Windschar (9970'), 6-7 hrs., for experts only, with guide (5 fl.). The path diverges to the right from the route to Rain beyond the Tobel Bridge (see and ascends the Lamech Valley to the Zehner-Scharte (p. 221), and thence to the right to the summit (comp. p. 221).

The Grosse Moosstock (10,045'; 6-6 1/2 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) is ascended by Ahornbach (direct route, but trying), or by Payen and the (3 hrs.) Pay von Alpe (6685'), where the night is spent; thence on the W. side, chiefly over debris, to the (3 hrs.) summit. Striking view of the Rieserferner, Zillerthal-Alps, etc. Descent to (3 hrs.) Rain (see below), laborious.

A visit to the Rainthal is recommended (to Rain 3 1/2 hrs.; guide, 2 fl. 60 kr., unnecessary). Beyond St. Moritzen we ascend gradually to the left through wood (blue and white way-marks) to the (1 hr.) Plattenschmied (3510'; Inn, plain), whence a path (blue marks) descends to the right to the (10 min.) Third Rainbach Fall (p. 223). We then follow a paved track to the (1/4 hr.) Fourth Rainbach Fall or Tobel Waterfall, cross the Tobel Bridge (3730'), and ascend through wood, on the left side of the brook, with its numerous falls. The path is bad at places. After 1 hr. we cross to the right bank by the second, broader bridge, and in 1 1/4 hr. reach the unpretending Sager Inn (4950'); to the right opens the Geltthal (p. 225), between the Putzernock (7870') on the right and the Gatternock (9480') on the left. The path then leads past the chapel, through the level valley of the Ruiner Au, and crosses two bridges. At the bifurcation of the path we may turn to the right and cross the Knuttenbach to the (3 M.) lower Hochgall Inn (plain), or ascend to the left to the (3 3/4 hr.) church of Rain or St. Wolfgang (5250'; *Klammlwirth, plain). The village lies most picturesquely at the junction of the (N.) Knuten-Thal with the (E.) Bacher-Thal, which is encircled by the snow-clad Rieserferner. A good point of view is at the cross, 5 min. to the N. of the church (from E. to W., the Stuttennock, Lengstein, Riesernock, Hochgall, Wildgall, and Schneebige Nock).
Ascents (guides, Jos., Joh., and Bartlmä Ausserhofer). To the Tristenbach-Fall in the Bacher-Thal, 1½ hr.; guide not indispensable. — The starting-point for most of the ascents is the Casseler-Hütte (7160'; Inn in summer, 4 R. with 12 beds), at the foot of the Tristen Glacier; 2½-3 hrs. from Rain (good path via the Untere Terner Alp). The *Tristenmöckl (8100'), 25 min. to the S. of the hut, commands an excellent panorama. The *Schneebige Nock (Ruthnerhorn; 11,020'); 3½-4 hrs. from the Casseler Hut; guide 6 fl., a grand point of view, is not difficult (club-path). — The *Hochgall (Rieser; 11,285'); 5-6 hrs. from the hut; 8 fl., a splendid point of view, and the Wildgall (10,735'); 4½-5½ hrs.; 8 fl.) are both troublesome (for experts only). The descent from the Hochgall may be made by a new club-path via the S.E. arête to the Riepen-Scharte and thence across the Patscher Glacier to the Patscher-Thal and on to (4½-5 hrs.) Erlebach in the Deferegger-Thal (p. 161). — The Stuttennock (8900'; 3½-4 hrs. from Rain via the Kofler-Alp; 3 fl.) is easy and interesting. — The Longstein (10,615'), ascended via the Ursprung-Alp in 5-6 hrs. (guide 5 fl.), is fatiguing. The descent may be made (difficult) to the Longstein-Joch (10,145') and over the Fleischbach Glacier to the Seebach-Alp (p. 161; guide 7 fl.). — The Grosse Moosstock (10,045'; from Rain via the Mayerhofs Alp in 4½-5 hrs.; guide 4 fl., with descent to Taufers 5 fl.) is fatiguing (see p. 224). — The Durreck (10,275'; 4½-5 hrs.; 5 fl.), via the Moosmayer-Alp, is attractive. — The Hirbertnock (9,655'; 4-4½ hrs.; 5 fl.) is easy and attractive. The descent may be made to the Ahrnthal (p. 227).

PASSES. FROM RAIN TO MÜHLBACH. Two routes lead from the Gellthal (where the night is spent at the Innere Gehlthal-Alp, 1½ hr. from Sager): either by the Eifer-Scharte and the Zehner-Scharte (7½ hrs.), or by the Mühlbacher Joch (8½ hrs.; both toilsome), see p. 221. — TO THE ANTHOLER-Thal from the Gehlthal (see above), over the Gänsebiel-Scharte (9170'), 8 hrs. to Mitterthal (p. 308), fatiguing (guide 6 fl.); or from the Casseler-Hütte over the Antholzer-Scharte (9230'; fine view), 6 hrs. to Mitterthal, steep descent (guide 6 fl.). The Hochfachkofl (10,155'; 1½ hr. to the E.) and the Magerstein (10,725'; 2 hrs. to the W.), two attractive peaks, may easily be ascended from the Scharte. — TO THE AHRNTHAL, via the Weiße Wand, 6 hrs. to St. Peter, see p. 228. — OVER THE KLAMM TO THE DEFEREGGER-Thal (to St. Jakob 7 hrs.); guide unnecessary (to Jagdhäus 2 fl. 80 hr., to St. Jakob 5 fl.; provisions should be taken). From the church of Rain the path ascends the Knutten-Thal (with retrospect of the Schneebige Nock) to the (1½ hr.) Alpine hamlet of Knutten (6190'), crosses the bridge, and mounts to the right, passing the small Klamm-See, to (1½ hrs.) the Klamm-Joch (7515'). Steep descent (on the left a good spring) over pastures to the Affen-Thal, or upper Defereggere-Thal and the (3½ hrs.) Jagdhaus-Alp (6590'; poor quarters). Ascent of the Fleischbachspitze (10,360'; 3½ hrs. from Jagdhäus, with guide), interesting and not difficult. The Röthsitze (11,470'; 5-6 hrs., with guide), ascended over the Schwarza Glacier, is difficult (descent over the Röth Glacier to the Lenkjoch Hut, p. 228; to the Clara Hut in the Umbal-Thal, p. 166). From Jagdhäus to Erbisch (3½ hrs.) St. Jakob, see p. 161; over the Rothemann-Thörir or the Schwarze Thörir to Prägraten, see p. 167; over the Merbjoch to Prettan, see p. 228.

FROM RAIN TO TAUFERS, interesting return-route via Ahornach (guide desirable). The route turns to the left (N.W.) at the church of Rain and ascends mountain-pastures for 1 hr., affording a fine survey of the Rieserfern. We then skirt the slope by a tolerable path, and, as soon as we obtain a view of the bottom of the valley, follow the margin of the wood to the left. The Zillertaler Ferner are gradually disclosed to view. We now descend by a rough path to (1½ hr.) Ahornach (p. 223), and (1½ hr.) Taufers.

Above Taufers the Ahrntal contracts (Map, p. 208). The road gradually ascends on the left bank of the Ahrnbach, below Schloss Taufers, and then (1½ M.) crosses to the right bank. It next passes
the fall of the Poyerbach on the right, and traverses the gradually widening valley (continuous view of the Hornspitzen and the Schwarzenstein) to (11½ M.) Luttach (3180'; Unterstock Inn, on the road; Oberstock Inn, by the church, with fine view, both plain). On the W. opens the Weissenbach-Thal.

A cart-track ascends the Weissenbach-Thal, crossing the brook by the church and mounting somewhat abruptly on the left bank, finally over meadows, to (1 hr.) Weissenbach (4350'; inn. very primitive). The church contains a fine old carved altar (ca. 1500). To the N. opens the Mitterbach-Thal, and 1½ M. farther up, where the valley bends to the N.W., the Tristenbach-Thal opens on the left.

Ascents (guides, see p. 224). The Speikboden (9275') is ascended in 3½ hrs. from Weissenbach (guide 3 fl.); descent to Taufers via Michelreiss, see p. 224. — Interesting excursion to the Chemnitzer-Hütte (7920'; 3½-4 hrs. from Wei-schenbach), via the Göge-Alp (6655') and Stier-Alp. The hut (inn, in summer), affording an excellent survey of the Rieserferner, the Tauern, and the neighbouring Zillerthaler Ferner, lies on a rocky knoll to the S. of the Neveser-Joch (7900'; p. 222), and at the N. base of the Schaftalermock (8855'), which is ascended hence by a new and easy path in 3/4-1 hr. (striking view). The Gamslanermock (9430'), another fine point, is ascended in 2 hrs. From the Gamslanermock to the summit of the Pfauffennock (9765'), 1½ hr., difficult (guide 3½ fl.). — The Ringelstein (6360'; 3½ hrs.; guide 3 fl.), see p. 222. — The *Mösele (11,435'; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 6 fl., with descent to Lappach 7, to the Furtschagel-Haus or Waxek fl.) is reached from the Chemnitzer-Hütte by a trying ascent (grand view). Descent over the E. Mösele-Scharte (10,735'), between the Mösele and the Rossruckspitzen, and then over the Waxek Glacier to the Berliner-Hütte, or over the Furtschagel Glacier to the Schlegeiensen-Thal, difficult. Comp. p. 219. — The *Thurnerkamp (11,225'; 5-6 hrs. from the Chemnitzer-Hütte over the Trattenbach Glacier; guide 6 fl.) is difficult but very attractive for experts. The descent to the Berliner-Hütte is difficult (comp. p. 218).

Passes. To MÜHLWALD over the Mitterberger-Joch (7813'; 6 hrs.; 3 fl.), an interesting route (p. 222). — To LAPPACH over the Lappacher-Joch (7760'; 5 hrs.; 3 fl.), or over the Neveser-Joch (7900'; 6½ hrs.; 3½ fl.), see p. 222. — To the BERLINER-HÜTTE (p. 217) over the Rossruck-Scharte (10,650) between the Thurnerkamp and the Rossruckspitze (10,850'; easily ascended from the Joch in 1½ hr.), with descent over the Horn Glacier, 7-8 hrs., not difficult for experts (guide 6 fl.). Over the Tratter-Joch (9950'), between the Thurnerkamp and Fifth Hornspitze (10,395'), in 8 hrs. (6 fl.), a fatiguing excursion; the Fifth Hornspitze may be easily ascended from the Joch in 1½ hr. Over the Mitterbach-Joch (10,100'), between the Fifth and Fourth Hornspitze (10,408'), to the Horn Glacier, whence the Third Hornspitze (Berliner Spitze, 10,735'), may be ascended without serious difficulty (comp. p. 218; to the Berliner-Hütte 9 hrs., guide 6½ fl.).

We cross the Weissenbach to (3¼ M.; 33/4 M. from Taufers) Ober-Luttach (3145'). In the ravine of the Schwarzenbach (1 M. to the W.) is the fine Luttach Waterfall.

A difficult route leads through the steep gorge of the Schwarzenbach and over the W. Schwarzenbach-Joch (about 10,200'), or over the Schwarzenbach-Scharte (10,170') to (7-8 hrs.) the Berliner-Hütte (p. 217). The First Hornspitze (10,610') is ascended without difficulty from the Schwarzenbach-Joch in 3½ hr.

To the Schwarzenstein-Hütte, 5½-6 hrs. The route leads to the N. from Ober-Luttach through wood to the Rothbach-Thal, and ascends by a marked path to (2½ hrs.) the Daimer-Hütte (6070'; rfts.). Thence a steep club-path leads to the moraine of the Rothbach Glacier, and across it to the right to the (3½ hrs.) Schwarzenstein-Hütte (ca. 9840'; inn in summer; adm. by day 20 kr.), picturesquely situated on the Trippach-Schneide 10 min. below the Trippach-Sattel (10,020'). The very fine and not difficult ascent of the *Schwarzenstein (11,055'; guide from Taufers 5, with descent to the Ber-
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liner-Hütte 7, to the Greizer-Hütte 9-11 hrs. is made from this hut in 1 hr. via the Trippach-Sattel, and then to the left up the snow arête (comp. p. 218). Descend to the N.W. by the Schwarzenstein Glacier to the (3 hrs.) Berliner Hütte (p. 218); or (more difficult) from the Trippach Sattel to the N.E. over the Floiten Glacier to the (3 hrs.) Greizer-Hütte (p. 216). — The Floiten spitze (10,565'; 1-1/4 hrs.) and the Grosse Mörchner (10,785'; 2'/2 hrs.) are two easy ascents from the Schwarzenstein-Hütte; comp. p. 216. — The Grosse Löffler (11,035'; 3'/2-4 hrs. from the Schwarzenstein-Hütte) presents no difficulty to adepts. The route leads over the Trippach Glacier to the Floiten-Joch (ca. 9100'), and round the N.W. side of the Trippachs spitze (10,785') easily ascended in 20 min. from the Joch), and via the S.W. arête to the summit. Descend to the Greizer-Hütte, see p. 216; over the Löffler Glacier to the Stilup (p. 213), very difficult; over the Frankbach Glacier to Steinhaus (see below), also difficult.

The Ahnthal now bends to the N.E.; and the E. part of the Zillerthal ridge comes into full view (from W. to E., the Hornspitzen, Schwarzenstein, Löffler, Keilbachspitze, Rothwandspitze, Nopfspitze, and Wagnerschneid). The road traverses the deposits of the Rothbach or Rohrbach and reaches (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 (3'/4 M.) St. Johann in Ahn (3315'; *Schachenwirth, bed 40-70 kr., rustic). Fine view, from the churchyard, of the Dreiherrnspitze to the E. The road now leads past the Frankbach-That (terminated by the Frankbach Glacier and Löffler) to (3 M.) Steinhaus (3450'; *Inn of the 'Gewerkschaft', R. 50-60 kr.; Neuwirth), a village with several substantial houses and the last post-office in the valley. Steinhaus lost its former prosperity with the failure of the copper-mining industry of the neighbourhood.

From Steinhaus over the Frankbach-Joch or the Keilbach-Joch to the Stilup (12'/2-13 hrs. to Mayrhofen; guide 8'/2 fl.; Martin Notthdurfer of Steinhaus, Ant. Steger of St. Jakob), see p. 213. The ascent of the Grosse Löffler (11,035') via the Frankbach Glacier (7'/2-8 hrs.) is difficult (see above); that of the Keilbachspitze (10,035') is also trying (6'/2 hrs.). — The Hirbernock (9865'), climbed via the Bärenthal-Alp in 6'/2 hrs., is toilsome but repays the exertion. The descent may be made to (3 hrs.) Rain (p. 225).

Ascending more steeply, crossing the Ahnbach twice, and passing the entrance of the Wollbach-That, we next reach (2'/4 M.) St. Jakob (3930'; Inn, plain), which lies on the hill to the left. Beyond (3 M.) St. Peter (4450'; rustic Inn) the valley contracts to a narrow gorge, in which there is barely room for the road and the stream. (Via the Weisse Wand, to Rain, see p. 228.) At the end of the defile we enter the Prettau, the highest region of the valley, and next reach (4'/2 M.) Prettau (4480'; Wieser, rustic), with the church of St. Valentin (from this point comp. Map, p. 156). The road ends, 1'/2 M. farther on, at Neuhaus, with the abandoned copper mines of the Ahrner Co., beyond which are (1'/4 hr.) Kasern (5330'); Steger, rustic), the last hamlet, and the church of Heiligengeist, 10 min. farther up.

Ascents (guides, Jos. Voppichler, Joh. Steger, and Peter Griesmair of Kasern). The Rothenthal deserves a visit (to the Lenkjochl-Hütte 3'/2 hrs.). By the copper-works, about 1 M. above Prettau, we diverge to the right from the road, cross the stream, and ascend by a marked path through

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wood, past an old copper-mine (the highest ruined shafts are interesting), to the (3/4 hr.) Inner Röth-Alpe (1100'; accommodation), which affords a fine view of the grand head of the valley (Röthspitze, with the glacier of that name, Kemetspitze, and Löffelspitze). Hence we may proceed over the easy Röth Glacier to the (1 1/4 hr.) Lenk-Jochhütte (1540'; Inn in summer), finely situated on the Pferrenkamm, about 100' above the Lenk-Joch (1440'). The Ahrnorkof (10,010'; p. 166) may be easily ascended hence in 1 1/2 hr. (guide 2 fl.). The ascent of the Reinhart (9480'; 1 hr.), on which grows much edelweiss and edelraute, is somewhat more difficult (guide 2 fl.). The Löffelspitze (10,485'; 3 1/2 hrs.) is not difficult. The *Röthspitze (11,470'), a splendid point of view, may be ascended via the Röth Glacier in 3-3 1/2 hrs. (guide necessary, 5 1/2 fl.); the last 1 1/2 hr.'s climb, over the narrow, ice-covered arête, is dizzy; descent to the Clara-Hütte, see p. 166. The ascent of the Dreiherrnspitze (11,500'; 4 1/2-5 hrs.; guide 5 1/2 fl.), via the Hintere Umbal-Thörl (p. 167), is laborious (comp. p. 166). So also is that of the Simonyspitze (W. peak 10,455'; 5 hrs.; 5 1/2 fl.) via the Hintere Umbal-Thörl and the Umbal Glacier. — Over the (1 1/2 hr.) Vordere Umbal-Thörl (9605') to (2 hrs.) the Clara-Hütte and (3 1/2 hrs.) Pragiata (7 hrs.; guide 6 1/2 fl.), see p. 166; the route over the Hintere Umbal-Thörl (9345'; p. 167) is more interesting though 1/2 hr. longer. Adepts, with good guides, may proceed from the (2 hrs.) Hintere Umbal-Thörl over the Umbal Glacier to the (1 1/2 hr.) Reggen-Thörl (10,030), and descend thence to the Maurer-Thal via the Simon Glacier (comp. p. 163).

The Rauchkofel (10,670') may be ascended from St. Valentin by the Wieser-Alpe (1029') and the Waldner-See (1760') in 5 hrs. (6 fl.); admirable view of the Reichen spitze, the Dreiherrnspitze and the Venediger.

Passes (comp. Maps, pp. 156, 172). — From Kasern over the Heiligest-Joch (8720') to the Zillergrund (13 hrs. to Mayrhofen; guide 6 fl.), laborious (see p. 213). — From St. Peter over the Hundskel-Joch (8407') to the Zillergrund (to Mayrhofen 11 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), see p. 212. — From Steinhaus over the Hördl-Joch (9380') to the Zillergrund (12 hrs. to Mayrhofen; guide 6 fl.), see p. 212. Over the Wollbach-Joch (9319') to the Stiltup (18 hrs. to Mayrhofen; guide 9 fl.), see p. 213. — From St. Peter through the Hasenhal and over the Weisse Wand (ca. 1090'; fine view of the Rieserferner group) to (6 hrs.) Rain in the Rainthal (p. 224), not difficult; guide, 5 fl., not indispensable. — From St. Valentin over the Koral (9267') to the Jagdhaut-Alpe (p. 161) in the Defereger-See (5 1/2 fl.), a fatiguing route. (From the S. side of the pass we may proceed to the Kamml and Rain, see p. 225.) Over the Krimmlerp-Joch (9475'), 6 hrs. from Kasern to Jagdhaut (for experts only; 5 fl.), see pp. 167, 225. — Over the Krimmlerp Tauern (8640') to the Krimml, 9 hrs. (guide, desirable at least as far as the head of the pass, 5 1/2 fl.), see p. 159. The route ascends the valley on the right bank to a finger-post pointing the way to the Tauern (straight on the route to the Birnlücke, see below), and then more abruptly to the left to the Tauern-Alpe (6610'; milk), and past the Herzogsbrunnen (a good spring) to the (3 1/2 hrs.) summit of the pass (cross), which affords a splendid view of the Röthspitze and Dreiherrnspitze. Descend through the bleak Windbach-Thal to the Krimmler Tauernhaus and to (3 hrs.) Krimml (p. 157). — Over the Birnlücke (8765') to the Warnsdorfer Hütte and to (11 hrs.) Krimml, a marked path, preferable to the Tauern route (guide to the Warnsdorfer-Hütte, 5 1/2 fl.). At the (9 1/4 hr. point where the Tauern route diverges (see above) our path leads straight on, passing the Aussere and (1 hr.) Innere Kehrer Alpe (6060'), to the (25 min.) Lahner Alp (6095'; view of the Lahner Glacier ahead). We then ascend to the N.E. by a zigzag path (red marks) to (2 hrs.) the cross at the head of the pass. (The Leitenschneide, 10 min. above, to the S., commands a fine view of the neighbouring Dreiherrnspitze.) We now descend towards the Krimmler Glacier, enjoying a magnificent view of this glacier, the Maurerkeesköpfe, the Schleierspitze, 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 1/2 hrs.; 6 1/2 hrs. from Kasern) Warnsdorfer-Hütte (p. 159).
42. From Bregenz to Landeck. The Arlberg Railway.

Comp. Maps, pp. 8, 218, 251.

91 M. Railway in 3⅓-6 hrs. (to Innsbruck, 37 M. in 4⅛-8 hrs.). The Arlberg Railway (Arlbergbahn), built in 1860-84, 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 31:100 (St. Gotthard railway 26:100), and on the E. side (from Landeck to St. Anton) 36:100. — View-carriages, see p. 128; holders of second-class tickets from Bregenz to Landeck pay 3 fl. 8 kr. extra. The luggage of passengers via Lindau (p. 7) to Bregenz is examined at Lindau only; luggage sent on by rail should be addressed to Lindau, not to Bregenz.

Bregenz. — Hotels. Oösterreicbischer Hof, near the harbour, R., L., & A. 1 fl.-1 fl. 80 kr., B. 50 kr.; Hôtel de l'Europe, R. 1-1½ fl.; Hôtel Montfort, Habsburger Hof, all near the station; Weisses Kreuz, Römer-St., R., L., & A. 1 fl.-1 fl 80 kr.; Post; Krone; Schweizerhof; Läuwe; Lamm; Tiroler Hof; Brändle; Bregenzer Hof, R. 40 kr.-1 fl.; Hirsch; Heidelberger Fass, with garden and wine-room, moderate.

Restaurants and Cafés. Railway Restaurant, with view from the terrace; Austria, with bedrooms; Drezel; Weberbeck, on the quay; Veranda; Rose, with garden and view. Wine at F. Kinz's, Kirchpass; Old German Wine Room, opposite the station; Gmeinder, with rooms; Franz Ritter, at the foot of the Gebhardsberg (see p. 230). 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 (1260).) the capital of the Vorarlberg (district 'before the Arlberg'), the Brigantium of Strabo and Ptolemy, with 7000 inhab., lies at the base of the Pfänder, at the E. end of the Lake of Constance (Ger. Bodensee, Latin Lacus Brigantinus). The Old, or Upper Town, of irregular quadrilateral shape, situated on a hill, occupies the site of the Roman Castrum, and formerly had two gates, of which that to the S. has been removed. Above the gateway of the old inner tower in the Aurachgasse (now the house of Herr Flatz, with graffiti) is an ancient relief of Epona, goddess of horses. The handsome Church, with an ancient tower, is situated on another hill to the S. The Harbour Promenade commands a good survey of the town and lake. The Vorarlberg Museum (adm. 25 kr.) contains natural history specimens, coins, and Roman antiquities found on the Altrain, a plateau ½ 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.) Klause, the tower of which commands a charming view (evening light best). Thence to (1½ M.) Lochau (p. 8; Restaurant Bauml; Anker; Thierrheimer's Pension) and to (3½ M.) the Traube Inn (known as the Zech), beyond the Bavarian frontier. — To the S. the Gallus-Strasse or old road leads over the Altrain and past the Villa Taxis to (9½ M.) Franz Ritter's Restaurant, prettily situated at the foot of the Gebhardsberg; ½ M. farther on is the restaurant Zum Engel, at the bridge over the Achk, near which is the former convent of Riedenburg, now a girls' school. We may return either by the new road (1½ M.), which commands a pretty view of the lake; or by the village of Rieden, to Vorkloster (see below). — To the W. a walk may be taken to (1½ M.) Vorkloster (warm sulphur-baths; omn. from the 'Krone' thrice daily), and to Mehrerau, a Cistercian abbey, with a handsome new church. — To the E. is the (9½ M.) Berg Isel, a tavern and rifle-range, with a pleasing view (liner from Weissenreute, the farmhouse above it). To (3½ M.) the little village of Fluh, see p. 230.
The "Gebhardsberg (1965'; ascent 3/4 hr.) is reached by a good road passing the church and the handsome Villa Raczyński, and traversing wood. The summit, on which are the scanty ruins of the castle of Hohen-Bregenz, now surmounted by a small church, and a restaurant (plain), commands an extensive prospect, embracing the Lake of Constance, the valleys of the Bregenzer Ach and the Rhine, the Alps, and the snow-mountains of Appenzell and Glarus; the foreground is formed by picturesque pine-clad hills. — A carriage-road leads round the face of the Gebhardsberg to (2 1/4 M.) Kennelbach (Krone), prettily situated on the right bank of the Ach, crosses the Ach to Schloss Wolfurt (1 1/2 M.), and ascends to the left via Rickenbach to (3 M.) Bildstein (2160'; Inn), frequented by pilgrims and affording a fine view. Return by (2 1/4 M.) Schwarzbach (see below).

Pfänder (3490'), which commands a very striking and extensive view, is ascended by several routes. The best (1 1/2-2 hrs.) leads past Berg Isel (p. 229) to Weissenrenate, and then ascends to the right through wood (indicated by white marks) via Hintermoos to the *Hôtel-Pension Pfänder (R. 1 fl. 20-4 fl. 50 kr., pens. 3-3 1/2 fl.; telephone to Kinz's wine-room, p. 229), 5 min. below the summit. The view (panorama at the hotel) from the top embraces the Bregenzer Wald, the Algäu and Vorarlberg Alps, the Rhéitikon, the mountains of Glarus and Appenzell, and the whole of the Lake of Constance. — The rough carriage-road, which is longer (2-2 1/2 hrs.), leads past Berg Isel (p. 229), chiefly through wood, to (1 1/4 hr.) Fluh (2450'; Halder; Traube) and (1 1/4 hr.) the hotel. A direct footpath leads from Fluh to the (3 1/4 hr.) Wirtatobel (p. 6). — From Loelau (p. 7) 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 Mögers and Scheidegg to Röthenbach (6 hrs.), see p. 7.

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).

From Bregenz via Weiler to Oberstaufen, see p. 6.

The Vorarlberg Railway crosses the Bregenzer Ach at Rieden, with the Gebhardsberg to the left, and at (2 1/2 M.) Lauterisch (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. — 5 1/2 M. Schwarzbach (1420'; *Hotel Bregenzerwald, at the station; *Post or Löffl) is a station for the Bregenzer Wald (p. 241). The large village lies 1 1/2 M. from the railway. A road leads hence via the Farnbach-Tobel to (4 1/2 M.) Alberschwende (p. 241). On a hill about 3 1/4 hr. to the N.E. is Bildstein (see above), with a fine view; the road thither passes the well-equipped baths of Ingrüne, prettily situated near the woods. — 6 M. Haselstauden (Hirsch); passengers who wish to explore the Bregenzer Wald from Dornbirn alight here (see p. 241).

7 1/2 M. Dornbirn (1435'; *Höt. Weiss, at the station, R. 80 kr.-1 1/2 fl.; *Dornbirner Hof; Mohren; Hirsch, moderate), the largest market-town in the Vorarlberg, with 10,700 inhab., is a busy, well-built place upwards of 2 M. long, situated on the Dornbirner Ach. It consists of the four quarters of Markt, Haselstauden (N.), Oberdorf (S.E.), and Hutterdorf (S.W.), and has four churches. The S.W. horizon is bounded by the Mts. of Appenzell, the Kamor and Hohe Kasten, the snow-clad Sentis, and the indented Churfirschen. Road to (6 M.) Alberschwende, see p. 241.
Excursions (guide, Martin Hefele: paths all indicated by marks; comp. the Map, p. 228). Fine views from the "Zanzenberg, 1/2 hr. to the E., with pavilion and tavern, and from the hamlet of (3 M.) Keßlegg (Inn), with a sulphur-spring, reached through the Steinbach-Thal. — In the valley of the Dornbirner Ach. 3 M. to the S.E. (omnibus at the station), lies the Gütle (1700'), with a large cotton-mill, a restaurant, and a fountain, which plays to a height of 180' (fee). About 1/2 M. farther up is the picturesque Rappenloch Gorge, through which dashes the foaming Ach, now made accessible by a wooden path. The gorge is spanned at a dizzy height by a covered bridge over which leads the route to Ebnot and the Hohe Freschen (see below). A marked path also leads from the other end of the bridge to a curious rocky dome known as the Kirche (11/2 hr. from the Gütle). 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.

From Dornbirn to the Bregenzer Wald, see p. 241 (diligence daily to Bezau and Schwarzenberg). Over the Losen (4095') to (3 1/2 hrs.) Schwarzenberg (path marked in white and blue), see p. 242, ascent of the "Hochalpe" (red and white marks; by Keßlegg in 3 hrs., over the Losen in 3 1/2 hrs.), see p. 242. — Via Gütle and Alp Rohr to Mellau (p. 243), 4 1/2 hrs., the nearest route to the heart of the Bregenzer Wald, but not recommended (bad path). — The Mörzleppitz (6010'; 5 hrs.; with guide) is another fine point (yellow and black marks; descent to Mellau 3 hrs.), comp. p. 243. — The ascent of the Hohe Freschen (6590'; 6 1/2 hrs.; guide 6 fl.; path marked red and white) from Dornbirn via Ebnot (see below) requires a steady head in its upper part (better from Rankweil, see p. 232).

9 1/2 M. Hattendorf (p. 230). — 12 1/2 M. Hohenems (1420'; *Post, R. 60-80 hr.; Löwe; Krone), a well-to-do village (4970 inhabitants), with factories and a brisk timber-trade, lies at the foot of precipitous rocks, commanded by the ruins of Alt- and Neu-Hohenems. It contains the 'palace' of Count Waldburg-Zeil.

A new and shady path leads to (40 min.) the ruins of Alt-Hohenems (2340'). Splendid view from the plateau (small inn), and from the "Sattele", of the Rhine Valley, Vorarlberg Alps, etc. The castle of Neu-Hohenems, also called the Tannenberg (2559'), boldly perched on the precipitous Glopper, is partly preserved and occupied. Farther to the N., on a plateau affording fine views, lie the houses of Emser-Reute. — At the base of the Götznerberg, 3/4 M. to the S. of Hohenems, is the small Bad Schwefel.

The Hohe Kugel (5390'), a fine point, is easily ascended from Hohenems via Emser-Reute, the Tannenberg-Alp, and the Fluhereck-Alp (1473) in 4 hrs.; or (shorter but steeper) via the Weilerberg, the Gosott-Alp, and the Elpel (3830') in 3 hrs. The descent may be made via Fraxern (2555'; Inn) and Klaus (see below) to the station of Klaus-Koblach. — From Fluhereck (see above) a route descends to the E. to (1 1/2 hr.) Ebnot (3525'; Edelweiss; Alpenrose), a picturesque mountain-village in an upland valley. Adept, with guides, may follow the ridge hence via the Sattelepitze and the Alpkopf to the (3 hrs.) Hohe Freschen (p. 232), 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. 13 1/2 M. Attach-Bauern. — Near (15 1/2 M.) Götzis (1400'; Goldner Adler, R. 1/2-1 fl.; Sonne; Schäfe; Krone; beer at the Engel), with a modern Romanesque church, is the ruined castle of Neu-Montfort. To the right, near the railway, is the ruined Neuburg.

The following walk or drive from Götzis is recommended: past the ruin of Montfort and the pilgrimage-chapel of St. Arboast, and through a wooded ravine, to (2 1/4 M.) Klaus (1670'; Adler; fine view by the church)
and (9/4 M.) Weiler ("Summer), with the small château of Hahnenberg, and thence past (9/4 M.) Röthis ("Bad; Rösle) and (9/4 M.) Sulz (Freihof, with garden) to (1 1/2 M.) Rankweil. The Victorsberg (2890'; Inn), a splendid point of view, may be ascended from Röthis in 1 1/4 hr.

Beyond the small stations of Klaus-Koblach and Sulz-Röthis, the train crosses the Frutzbach to (20 1/2 M.) Rankweil (1515'); Höhen-freschen, at the station; *Hecht; Zum Schützen, R. 50-80 kr., good cuisine; Goldner Adler; Schwarzer Adler; Traube), a village (2976 inhab.) with a picturesquely situated church, at the entrance to the Laternser-Thal. Charming view from the outer gallery of the church on the Frauenberg (1690').

A path protected by railings leads up the gorge of the Laternser-Bach to the waterfall of Hochwuhr (apply at the spinning-mill at the entrance). — A carriage-road leads to the S.E. viâ Rainberg to (1 1/2 hr.) Uebersaxen (2950'; Krone; Rössl), commanding a fine view. — An excursion may be made to the E. viâ Batschuns (2100'; Bachmann) to the (1 1/2 hr.) Stöcke (Inn; fine view), and thence to (1 1/2 hr.) the village of Laterns (2995'; Kreuz), in the Laternser-Thal, above the deep gorge of the Frutzbach. At the head of the Laternser-Thal is the (2 1/2 hrs.) Hinterbad (3770'). Thence over the Furka (5805') to Domütz and (5 hrs.) Au, see p. 244.

The ascent of the *Hohe Freschen (6580'; 5-5 1/2 hrs.; guide, not indispensable for experts, 5 fl.; F. Barblisch and Leonard Weber of Rankweil) is a fine but somewhat toilsome excursion (part of the path marked red). About 12 min. beyond (1 1/2 hr.) Stöcke (see above) the path ascends to the left to the Furz Alp (Inn), and then leads to the E. by the ridge viâ the alps of Alpweg, Tschuggen, and Süssau, to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Freschen-Haus (3050'; Inn in summer), 1/2 hr. from the top. Magnificent panorama, embracing the mountains of the Algäu, Lechthal, and Patschaun, the Silvretta, Rhätikon, Clarus, and Appenzell Alps. The Bregenzer Wald, and the Lake of Constance. The descent by the N. arête to Ebni or Dornbirn should be attempted only by those with steady heads (p. 231); to Mettla, see p. 243.

The train now threads a defile on the E. side of the wooded and vine-clad Ardetschenberg (2095'), where the line to Buchs diverges to the right (see p. 253), and soon reaches —

23 M. Feldkirch (1610'; *Englischer Hof, R. from 80, 8. 45, D. 1 fl. 50 kr.; Vorarlberger Hof, near the railway-station, R. 60 kr.—1 fl.; *Bär, with beer-garden, R. 70 kr.—1 fl. 20 kr., B. 50 kr.; Löwe; Schäfte, well spoken of; beer at the Rössl; Railway Restaurant), a well-built, thriving town (4000 inhab.), enclosed by mountains which form a natural fortress, and commanded by the ancient castle of Schattenburg. Many of the houses have covered arcades in front of them. The *Stella Matutina is a large school conducted by Jesuits. The Gothic Church, erected in 1487, possesses a *Descent from the Cross attributed to Holbein and a fine pulpit; the Capuchin Church also contains a good Descent from the Cross. Adjoining the Gymnasium is a small botanical garden. Pleasure-grounds have been laid out at the upper end of the town, near the Ill-Klamm; and adjacent are well-equipped public baths.

The terrace in front of the (10 min.) Schattenburg (now a poor-house) is a good point of view. A pleasant walk may be taken hence along the Göfserweg to the Waldfestplatz and the (25 min.) Kanzel, in the Steinwald; returning viâ Stein and the Upper Ill-Klamm to (1 1/2 hr.) Feldkirch.

A fine 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 Ill, is obtained from
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the "Margarethenkapf (1830), a hill 1/2 hr. to the W., on the left bank of the Ill, with the villa and grounds of the Tschauvoll family. (Ascent to the right beyond the lower bridge over the Ill; adm. daily, except Fri., 7-11 and 3-7 free. The villa contains excellent pictures by Matt. Schmid, illustrating local legends.) At the foot of the hill is a café-restaurant. — Similar views from the Veitskapf on the Ardetzben, on the opposite (N.) side of the gorge of the Ill (road ascending to the right on this side of the bridge; 20 min.), and from Maria-Grün (Restaurant with garden), 1/2 hr. to the S., reached by ascending from the lower bridge over the Ill to the left by the Letze (return by the upper bridge). The Stadtscrafen, 10 min. from Maria-Grün, affords a pretty glimpse of the town.

A pleasant excursion may be made to the S. to the prettily-situated village of Amerlügen (2540'; Schönblick Restaurant), which affords a fine view. Thence we should ascend the (1 1/2 hr.) Äelpele (1345'; simple fare in the chalets of Vorder-Äelpele). A more extensive view is obtained from the Rojaberg (Frastanser Sand; 5350'), reached from the Äelpele via the Saruja-Alp in 1 1/2 hr. — The "Drei Schwestern (6883', 6915', 6968') may be ascended without difficulty by adepts, with guide (4 1/2 ft.) in 3 1/2-4 hrs. from (1 hr.) Amerlügen (see above), via the Amerlüg-Alp, the Saruja-Alp, and the Garsella-Alp (Engl.). The descent may be made by a good rock-path to (1 1/2 hr.) Gaflei (see below). Guide, Ign. Steurer ("Rothgärtnere") of Feldkirch.

From Feldkirch to Buchs, 11 M., railway in 3/4 hr. The line skirts the Ardetzben (p. 232), crosses the Ill at Nofeis (Inn), traverses the plain of the Rhine to (7 M.) Nendeln and (9 1/2 M.) Schaan (Linde; 2 M. to the S. of which is Vaduz, see below), and near Buchs crosses the Rhine (comp. Baedeker's Switzerland).

From Feldkirch to Matenfeld (Map, p. 248). About 9 M. to the S. of Feldkirch lies Vaduz (1525'; "Löwe, K. 60-90 kr.; Engel), the capital of the small principality of Liechtenstein (42 sq. M. in area), at the base of the Drei Schwestern (see above). The castle of Liechtenstein, or Vaduz, stands on a (20 min.) hill which overlooks the picturesque little town and affords a charming view (Inn). In the neighbourhood are the prettily situated alps of Masescheu, Gaflei (5710'; 3 hrs.; new Hotel and Süssa (p. 234), all visited in summer for their fine air (cheap board). From Gaflei the "Gipsberg (6560') may be easily ascended in 1 1/4 hr. (splendid view), and the "Drei Schwestern (highest point 6968') in 2 hrs. by a safe and highly interesting path, almost entirely hewn in the rock (guide not indispensable for experts; see above). — The road continues to traverse the plain of the Rhine, skirting the mountains, and at (3 M.) Triessen (Adler) approaches the river. Beyond (3 1/2 M.) Bätzers ("Post, good wine), by the St. Katharinenu-Brunnen (1605), the boundary of the Canton of the Grisons is reached. The road now ascends between the Falknis (5370') on the left and the Fläschergarten (3645') on the right, to the (3 1/2 M.) St. Luziensteig (2395'), a fortifed pass. About 3/4 M. farther on is the ancient Church of St. Lucius (2383'; Inn), beyond which we descend through beautiful woods, latterly with fine views of the Rhine valley, to (2 1/4 M.) Mayenfeld (1705'; Hôtel-Pension Vilan, at the station), a railway-station opposite Ragatz (see Baedeker's Switzerland).

Above and below Feldkirch the Ill has forced a passage through the limestone rocks by means of the Upper and Lower Ill-Klamm. The train passes through a tunnel below the Schattenburg, enters the Upper Klamm, and crosses the Ill. — 25 1/2 M. Frastanz (1500'; Post or Löwe; Kreuz), at the entrance to the Samina-Thal, above which tower the jagged crests of the Drei Schwestern (see above).

The Gurtispitze (5830'), ascended via Gurtis and the Bazoren-Alp in 4 hrs., commands an admirable view (guide necessary). — From Frastanz to Gaflei via the Drei Schwestern (new club-path), see above.

A rough path (not recommended) leads through the wild and narrow Samina-Thal via Amerlügen (see above), to the (4 hrs.) Steg Alp (4240'). A much better road leads from Vaduz (see above) via (1 hr.) Rothenboden.
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(3250'; Samina Inn), (1/2 hr.) Triesnerberg, and the (1/2 hr.) Kulm (4785') to the same point in 31/2 hrs. Beyond the tunnel on the Kulm is the Sëcca Alp (Inn, pens. 2 fl.), a summer-resort affording a survey of the Samina-Thal from the Naafkopf to the Lake of Constance. Thence to the Steg Alp, 1/2 hr. To the E. of Steg opens the Malbü-Thal (11/2 hr. to the Malbü-Alp, 5665'), out of which a pass leads to the E. over the Sareiser Joch to the (31/2 hrs.) Nenzinger Himmel in the Gamperton-Thal (see below). The easy and attractive ascent of the Schönberg (6900') may be made in 2 hrs. from the Malbü-Alp, via the shooting-box of Sass and the Schauner Fürkle. The Gallina-kopf (7205'), ascended in 3 hrs. via the Schauner Fürkele and the Matter-Alp, is another interesting point; the descent may be made on the E. via the Guschelfel-Joch to the Gamp-Alp, and through the Gallina-Thal to Latz and (4 hrs.) Frastanz. — A cart-track leads from Steg through the upper Samina-Thal to (1 hr.) Valina (1580'), the last Alp, whence the Naafkopf (Schneethälispitze, 8425') may be ascended in 4 hrs., via the Gritsch-Alp and the Beltrier-Joch (guide necessary). — From Valina over the Jes-Fürkle (Samina-Joch, 7790') to (7 hrs.) Seewis in the Prättigau, an attractive route.

The valley, called the Inner-Walgau, now expands. 281/2 M. Schlins; the village, with the ruined Jagdburg, lies on the right bank of the Ill.

30 M. Nenzing (1715'; Sonne; Kreuz; Rössle; Gamperdona, at the station, plain), lies at the mouth of the Gamperton-Thal. On a hill 1/2 hr. to the W. is the ruin of Wälsch-Ramschwag (2100'; fine view).

Excursions (guides, M. Heimgärtner, Chr. Maier, Chr. Küng). The picturesque "Gamperton-Thal (Gamperdona; Map, p. 248), will repay a visit. A good path leads first on the right and then on the left bank of the Mänkbach, which flows through the valley between the precipices of the Exkopf and Ochsenkopf on the right and those of the Fundelkopf on the left, to the Alpine village of St. Rochus (4470'; Zur Himmelssonnen), in a beautiful basin called the Nenzinger Himmel. The ascent of the Naafkopf (8440) from St. Rochus, via the Vermates-Alpe (41/2 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), is interesting; so also is that of the Fundelkopf (Matschonspitze, 7890'; 4 hrs.; with guide). The Sceaplana (9735') is ascended in 6-7 hrs. via the Solaruel-Thal and the Spusagang and then by the 'Straussweg' (red marks; upper part altered in 1897) via the Paniüler Schröfflen and the Brandner Ferren; but this very attractive expedition should not be attempted except by experts with guides (10 fl.; comp. p. 236). — Passes: W. over the Sareiser-Joch to the Malbü-Thal and Samina-Thal (see above); E. over the Matschon-Joch and the Paltü-Alpe to (4 hrs.) Brand (p. 236); S. over the Barttmüller-Joch (7610'), between the Naafkopf and the Tschingel, the Grosse Furka (7165'), between the Tschingel and the Hornspitze, or the Kleine Furka (Solaruel-Joch, 7340'), between the Hornspitze and Paniüler-Schröfflen, to Seewis.

The train crosses the Mänkbach and the Ill, and reaches (33 M.) Strassenhaus (1745'; Schmidt, plain), at the foot of the Hohe Frassen (p. 235).

Through the Grosse Walser-Thal to the Schröcken, 11-1/2 hrs., a fine route on the whole (guide necessary from Buchboden to the Schröcken; comp. Map, p. 8). A carriage-road (omnibus to Thüiringen twice daily) leads from Strassenhaus via Ludesch and the Lützbach to (3 M.) Thüiringen (1800'; Hirsch; Rössli), 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 (11/2 hr.) St. Gerold (Rifnts. at the monastery) and (11/2 hr.) Blons (2975'; opposite lies Raggal). It then descends past the mouth of the Gurtella-Tobel, crosses the Lützbach, and remounts to (11/2 hr.) Sonntag (2920'; Low; Krone), the capital of the valley. (Thence by Fontanella and over the Faschina-Joch to Damüls and Au, see p. 244.) — An excellent route for pedestrians from Bludenz to the Walser-
Thaï leads via Latz and Ludescherberg, and round the flank of the Hohe Frasen, to (2½ hrs.) Raggl (3330'; Rinsal), at the entrance to the Marut-Thal (route to Alp Lagutz, Formarin, etc., see p. 249); it then descends into the deep Lasanka-Tobel, whence it remounts to Plazera, Garsella (where it crosses the Lutzbach), and (2 hrs.) Sonntag. — From Sonntag we follow the right side of the valley to (1½ hr.) Buchboden (2950'; Kreuz, plain), opposite the entrance to the Hütter-Thal, where the road ends. (Via the Alp Kiesenza to Lagutz, see p. 249.) In the Rothenbrunnen-Tobel (on the left bank of the Lutzbach), ½ hr. above Buchboden, are the chalybeate baths and *Inn of Rothenbrun (3150). Beyond Buchboden we follow the right bank for ½ hr. more, and then ascend sharply to the left (path bad at places), past the Alp Itschgerney (on the left, above us), to the (3 hrs.) Schadona Sattel (1975'), between the Rothorn on the right and the Hochkönigs spitze (p. 244; ascent from the pass in 2 hrs.) on the left. Fine retrospect of the Walser-Thal, the Seesaplana to the S.W., the Braunerlenspitze to the S., and the pyramidal Widderstein to the E.; far below us lies the little church of the Schrücken (p. 244), which is reached from the saddle in about 2 hrs. (part of the route in the valley is uphill).

Beyond Strassenhaus the train passes Nüziders, a small watering-place, and the ruins of Sonnenberg.

36½ M. Bludenz (1905'); *Bludenzer Hof, R. from 1 fl., D. 1 fl. 20 kr.; Seesaplana; Hôtel Arlberg, well spoken of; these three near the station; *Eisernes Kreuz, in the town), a prettily situated little town of 4500 inhab., dominated by the chateau of Gayenhofen (now government offices). To the S. is the picturesque ravine of the Brandner-Thal, with the ice-peak of the Seesaplana and the broad snowy saddle of the Brandner Glacier in the background.

Excursions (guides, Fidel Rithy, Aug. Haug, and Joh. Obermüller of Bludenz; Clem. Nessler of Bürs, Leonh. Beck, G. and A. Dreier of Bürsberg, Adam and Jacob Beck, Phil. Bitschi, Bern., Joh., Paul, and Jacob Meyer, and Joh. Kegele of Brand; tariff high, 'night-money' 1½ fl.). — A good survey of the environs is obtained from the (10 min.) shooting-range above the château (Restaurant); the view is more extensive from the Ferdinands-Höhe, 20 min. higher up, towards the E. From this point wood-paths lead over the Montigel to the Hintere Ebene, whence we may descend to the W. via Obdorf or to the E. via the Hulse and Kungein (Restaurant), returning to the town (1½ hr.) past the convent of St. Peter (p. 236).

The *Hohe Frassen (Pfannenknecht, 6180'; 4 hrs.; marked path; guide, not absolutely necessary. 4 fl.) affords an admirable view of the Vorarlberg Alps (panorama by Wallenberger). The road leads to the hamlet of Obdorf, then to the left to the bridge at the mouth of the Galgentobel. Hence a bridle-path ascends in zigzags through meadows and wood, turning to the left at a small chapel and to the right by a bench (way-post), and reaches a second chapel. Beyond this it leads to the left, for a short distance through wood. passes the farms of Muttersberg (Rfms.), afterwards traverses underwood and pastures, and ascends to the (3 hrs.) Pfannenknecht Alp (5815'; rfts. and huts in a) to the (1 hr.) top.

The Mondspitze (6430'; 4 hrs.), by a marked path via the Drei Brunnenn, is not difficult and commands a fine view. Halfway up stands the Mondspitze Hüte (Inn). Descent on the N.W. to Neusing (p. 234).

To the Lüner See and the Seesaplana, a very interesting excursion. To (2½-3 hrs.) Brand there is a narrow carriage-road (carr. and pair 8 fl.), thence to the (3-3½ hrs.) Douglass-Hütte a footpath. Comp. Map, p. 248. Leaving the station, we cross the Ill to (1½ hr.) Bürs (Inn), cross the Alvierbach, and ascend to the right, through wood, to (1 hr.) Bürserberg (2850'; Gemse, R. 60-80 kr.), prettily situated on the deep Schesatobel. The charming Brandner-Thal is now traversed; on our left rise the Wanenspitze (6588') and Zimbaspitze (3650'); opposite we are the Seekopf, Zirmenköpfle, and Seesaplana, with the Brandner Glacier; to the right, the Panüeler
III. Route 42. SCESAPLANA.

From Bregenz

Schoffen (p. 234). In 1 1/4 hr. we reach Brand (3360'; *Beck, *Scesaplan, pens. at both 2 1/2-3 fl.), prettily situated at the base of the Mottenkopf. (Over the Matschon-Joch to the Gamperton-Thal, see p. 234.) The marked path now crosses the stream and follows its right bank to the (1 1/2 hr.) Schattenlagant Alp (Inn in summer). On the right are the precipices of the Scesaplanas, with several cascades, and farther on those of the Zirmenkopf or Seekopf, with large masses of debris at their base; on the left is the Saulenkopf. At the head of the valley a waterfall, the subterranean discharge of the Lünser-See, issues from the rock on the left. Here we turn to the right and ascend in zigzags over slopes of loose stones to the Seebord, the rocky saddle on the N.W side of the picturesque dark-green Lünser See (6475'). On the W. side is the (2 hrs.) Douglas-Hütte (Inn in summer, bed 1 1/2 fl.). 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 12 kr., a party 10 kr. each; those arriving from Schruns via the Ofen Pass, summon the boat by shouting (p. 251). There are no trees in the neighbourhood, so that creeping firs are used as fuel for cooking.

The ascent of the *Scesaplanas (9735'; 3-4 hrs.), the highest peak of the Rhätikon chain, is rather fatiguing, but without danger. (Guide from Bludenz, including night-fee, 9/2, from Brand 6, with descent to Schruns 1 1/2 fl.) The path from the club-hut ascends over grassy slopes and debris to the (1 1/2 hr.) Todten-Alp, once covered by a glacier, and passes through a rather steep couloir to the arete, which we then follow without difficulty to the (2 hrs.) summit, on which an iron flag 19' high. The magnificent *View embraces the whole of Swabia as far as Ulm on the N., the Vorarlberg and Algäu Alp's to the N.E., the Oetztal, Stubai, and Zillertal Alps to the E., and to the S. and W. the Swiss Alps from the Silvretta and Bernina to the Bernese Alps, the Prättigau, the valley of the Rhine, the Appenzell Mts., and the Lake of Constance. Immediately below us, on the N., is the considerable Brandner Glacier, with the Brandner-Thal far below. — Descent to the Gamperton-Thal, see p. 251; via the Cavall-Joch to the Schamella Club Hut (7700') and (3 hrs.) Seewis in the Prättigau, see p. 251 and Baedeker's Switzerland. The (3 1/2 hrs.) *Cavall-Joch (7340') commands a splendid view of the Swiss Alps. The route thither (guide not necessary) ascends from the S. side of the Lünser-See by steep cattle-paths via the Vera-Alp and then follows a well-trodden smugglers' path to the Joch, close to the W. Kirchli-pitze. — From the Lünser-See through the Rellsthal or the Gauer-Thal to Schruns, see p. 251. A visit to the *Schweizer-Thor (p. 261; 1 1/2 hr. from the lake) is very attractive.

The Zimbspitze (560') is a difficult climb, to be attempted only by those with steady heads, is ascended from Bludenz via the Brandner-Thal and the Sarotla-Thal (humble night-quarters in the Upper Sarotla Alp, 5740' in about 8 hrs.; or via the Rellsthal (p. 251) in about 7 hrs. (guide 15 fl.).

From Bludenz to the Montafon, see p. 249.

At the nunnery of St. Peter the *Arlberg Railway quits the Ill, which here issues from the Montafon (p. 249), enters the Kloster-Thal, watered by the Alpenz, 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'). 37 1/2 M. Bratz (2315'; Railway Hotel, R. 1 1/2-1 fl.; Troube; Hirsch; Rössl) lies below, to the right. Viaducts, cuttings, and tunnels follow each other in rapid succession. Passing under two aqueducts, traversing four tunnels, and crossing the Schanatobel Bridge (68 yds. long), the train stops at (46 1/2 M.) Hintergasse (2700'), beyond which follow a tunnel (12 yds. long) in the Engelwäldchen (to the right the Fallbachwand, with a waterfall), a bridge over the Brunnentobel, and the Engelwand Tunnel (303 yds. long). A huge viaduct, 130
yds. long and 160' high, next carries the line across the Schmiedtobel, and beyond two tunnels, another viaduct, 138 yds. long, spans the Höllentalobel (to the left the Saladinaspitz, 7320').

501\(1/2\) M. Dalaas (3055'; Paradies, at the station), 300' above the village (*Post or Adler, R. from 50 kr.; Krone). — To the (3 hrs.) Formarin-See, see p. 248 (guide Alb. Liepert).

From Dalaas to the Montafon over the Kristberg-Sattel (4875'), an interesting route (guide unnecessary; 4 hrs. to Schruns). From the Post we ascend by a steep route through wood, past a chapel, to (2 hrs.) the top of the pass, with a crucifix; fine view of the Silberthal. Lobsitzit, Sulzfluh, Sesaplana, etc. Descent to the Gothic Chapel of St. Agatha in Kristberg (4695), which contains an interesting 15th cent. altar, and thence either to (1 hr.) Silberthal (p. 251), or by a good path to the right across pastures to the conspicuous church of (1\(1/4\) hr.) Inner-Bartholomäberg or Innerberg (3770'), from which we descend to the left to (3 hrs.) 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 Rhonaspitze, 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\(1/2\) M.) Danöfen (3525'; to the Spuller-See, 2\(1/2\) hrs., see p. 249). We cross the Spreubach (p. 249); looking back we obtain a brief glimpse of the Sesaplana, adjoining the dark Ilonskopf. Traversing two snow-sheds, the train next crosses the Waldlitobel by a single-arched bridge (206' high, 140' wide); below, to the right, is (571\(1/2\) M.) Klösterle (3470'; Löwe; Krone), at the mouth of the narrow Nenzigast-Thal. At the head of the latter rises the Kalteberg (p. 239). The train now threads a tunnel, 550 yds. long, passing under the great land-slip of 1892. — 59\(1/2\) M. Langen (3990'; Rail. Restaurant; Post).

From Langen to St. Anton via the Arlberg (10\(1/2\) M.), an interesting route for pedestrians, but quite shadeless. The Arlberg road, passing the end of the great tunnel (see below), ascends through a wild and sequestered valley, and crosses the Alfen four times in rapid succession. On the left rise the Waenspitze, Grubenspitze, and Arzbergkopf. 3 M. Stuben (4600'; Alte Post; guide, Jos. Kessler), the last village in the valley. (Over the Flesen-Sattel to Lech, see p. 218.) The road ascends in windings, which afford fine retropects of the Kloster-Thal as far as the Sesaplana, with the Trittkopf on the left, and the Pieschelkopf on the right. It then traverses a bleak valley to the (4\(1/4\) M.) Arlberg Pass (5910'), the watershed between the Rhine and Danube, and the boundary between the Vorarlberg and Tyrol. Beyond the pass (1\(1/4\) M.) is the hospice of St. Christoph (5740'; rimts.), with a small chapel (ascent of the Pieschelkopf and Schindlerspitze, see p. 239). The road descends to (9\(1/4\) M.) the Kalteheck (5535'), and then turns sharply to the left. Fine view, on the right, of the Patterhol, the Faselbad Glacier, the Riffler, etc.; before us rise the mountains of the Stanzer-Thal as far as the Eisenspitze and Parseler Spitze. Then a winding descent past the Waldhaus Inn, and through the Rosanna-Thal to (3 M.) St. Anton (p. 238).

The train now crosses the Alfenzbach, and, after affording us a glimpse to the left of the Arzberg and Trittkopf, plunges into the great *Arlberg Tunnel. This tunnel, 6\(3/8\) M. (or 101\(1/4\) kilometres) long, 26' wide, and 23' high (3 M. shorter than the St. Gottard Tunnel) was begun in June, 1880, and was finished in
November, 1883; the total cost of construction was 16 million florins (about 1,300,000£). It ascends at a gradient of 15 : 100 to its highest point (4300', 1600' below the Arlberg Pass), and descends thence at a gradient of 1 : 50 to St. Anton. The kilomètres are marked by numbers (I-IX) on coloured lamps. The transit (very smoky) lasts 16-17 min., and the temperature is 59-64° Fahr. An obelisk, to the left of the E. end of the tunnel, bears a portrait in relief of Jul. Lott (d. 1883), the first chief engineer of the line.

681/2 M. St. Anton (4270'; *Post or Gemse, R. 1-2 fl., D. 1 fl. 30 kr., pens. 2 fl. 80-4 fl, 50 kr.; *Adler, unpretending), the highest village in the Rosanna-Thal, which above St. Anton is called the Fervall-Thal, and below it the Stanzer-Thal. This beautifully situated village is an excellent centre for excursions and is also frequented as a summer-resort.

Excursions and Mountain-Ascents (comp. Map, p. 254; guides, Jos. Ladner, Alois Schwezshans, Ferd. and Joh. Wasste, Jos. Strolz, Ferd. Maidies, and Karl Klimmer). The Moosthal repays a visit (to the Darmstätter Hütte, 4 hrs.; guide, not indispensable. 31/2 fl.). The route crosses the Rosanna opposite the E. end of the tunnel, and ascends to the right on the right bank of the Moosbach, mostly through wood, to (2 hrs.) the Vordere Thaya (chalet) of the Rossfalt-Alp. Near the poor huts of the Hintere-Thuja (Geisler-Hütten; 6400') it crosses to the left bank of the stream and ascends (good club-path) to the (2 hrs.) grandly situated Darmstätter-Hütte (7775'; • Inn in summer). Fine view of the imposing head of the valley (Küchel Glacier, Rautekopf, Küchelspitze, Kuchenspitze, and Scheiblerkopf; to the E. the Saumpitze and Seekopf; to the N. Faselradspitze). The • Saumpitze (9955'), ascended hence via the Schneid-Jochl (see below) in 21/2 hrs. (guide from St. Anton 6 fl.), commands a magnificent view. The • Seekopf (10,050'; 31/2 hrs.; guide 8 fl.; difficult), the Faselradspitze (9-39', 21/2-3 hrs.; guide 8 fl.; difficult), and the • Scheiblerkopf (9400'; 21/2 hrs.; guide 61/2 fl.; not difficult for adepts) may also be climbed from the Darmstätter Hütte. The ascents of the Kuchenspitze and Küchelspitze (see below) are still harder from this point than from Fasul (guide 12 fl.). — A fatiguing pass leads hence over the Schneid-Jochl (9300'), between the Seekopf and the Saumpitze, to (6 hrs.) Ischgl in the Patzaun (p. 255; guide 8 fl.; descent from the pass through the Vergrösskar bad). A better route crosses the Seegjoch (9175'), between the Seekopf and the Rautekopf, in 5-6 hrs. (guide 8 fl.) and descends through the Madleithal.

From the Darmstätter-Hütte over the Kuchen Glacier and the Kuchen-Joch (9200') to the Konstanzer-Hütte (see below; 31/2 hrs.; guide 5, incl. the Scheibler 6 fl.), an attractive and fairly easy route. The Joch may also be reached in 11/4 hr. by the 'Apotheker-Weg', leading round the Kuchen Glacier. The Scheibler (see above) may be ascended from the Joch in 31/4 hr. (with guide), but should not be attempted by novices. — The Augstbergkof or Oechsberglerkopf (9455'; 31/4 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), ascended from the Darmstätter-Hütte via the Augstberg, and the Bendelspitze (9245'; 4 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), ascended from St. Anton by the Rendel-Alp, are interesting points, easily accessible.

The Fervall-Thal (to the Konstanzer Hütte 3 hrs., guide 21/2 fl., not indispensable) is also worth visiting. A tolerable path, diverging to the left from the Arlberg road after about 11/2 M. (finger-posts), ascends along the Rosanna, mostly through wood, and passing the entrance of the Marov-Thal (p. 289), reaches (21/2 hrs.) the Vordere Bramtwein-Hütte (5470'), where the valley forks. To the right is the Schönh-Fervall-Thal, to the left the Pasul-Thal. About 20 min. up the latter lies the well equipped and provisioned Konstanzer-Hütte (6800'), the starting-point for the ascents of the Patterior (10,035'; 5 hrs.; dangerous from falling stones in the 'Eisrine', esp. about noon; guide 9 fl.), Küchelspitze (10,315'; 41/2-5 hrs.; guide 9 fl.), and • Kuchen-
spitze (10,400'; 5 hrs.; guide 9 fl.), all three difficult and fit only for experts with perfectly steady heads; and also for the ascents of the "Scheiberköpf (9805'; 3 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) via the Kuchenjoch (p. 238), the Vollandspitze (9910'; 4½ hrs.; guide 7 fl.; very attractive and not difficult), the Kölle-Berg (see below), Schönleitskopf (9590'; guide 6 fl.), Pfunserspitze (N. peak 9566', S. peak 9516'; guide 9 fl.; difficult), etc. From the Konstanzer-Hütte across the Kuchen-Joch to the (4½ hrs.) Darmsstädter-Hütte (p. 238), not difficult. Another marked path leads from the Konstanzer-Hütte through the wild Fasul-Thal and over the Schafbuch-Joch (8650') to (6½-7 hrs.) Gallür in the Patzmaun (p. 254; guide from St. Anton to Gallür or Ischgl 9 fl.); in ascending we enjoy fine views to the right of the Patteriol, Fasul Glacier, etc., and to the left of the Kuchenspitze and Kuchoepitze, and from the top of the pass we have a grand view of the Fluchthorn.

The route to the Kofun Winter-Jochl (p. 252) ascends to the W., opposite the Vordere Brandwein-Hütte (comp. p. 238). In the Schön-Ferwall, a path leads on the right bank of the Rosanna to the (1½ hr.) Frasch-Hütte (9750'), where the route to the Silberthal Winter-Jochl diverges to the right (7 hrs. to Schruns; guide 9 fl.; see p. 252). About 1 hr. farther up, beyond the Schön-Ferwall-Hütte, the path quits the Rosanna and ascends to the (1 hr.) Verbellner Winter-Jochl on the Scheidegg (1740'), grandly situated: to the N.E. is the Patteriol, to the W. the Valschavielkopf, to the S. the Woerlitz, and to the S.E. the Wallensteiner Joch. From the convent of the Wallensteiner Joch descends the Verbellner Bach, with a fine view of the Hochmaderer and Litzner group, to the (1½ hr.) Inner-Ganifer Alp and to (1 hr.) Patzen (p. 253; guide from St. Anton 9 fl.).

Route from St. Anton to Stuben by the Arlberg Pass, see p. 237. From the (1½ hr.) hospice of St. Christopher, the Peischelkopf (1920) is easily ascended in 2 hrs. (marked path; guide, not indispensable, 4 fl.). It offers a fine survey of the Ferwall mountains, the Sescaplan, the Stanzer-Thal with the Valluga, the Parsierspitze, the Riffler, etc. — The Galzig (1770'), to the E. of the Arlberg Pass, is ascended without difficulty from St. Anton by a marked path through the Steissbach-Thal (numerous flowers), in 2½ hrs. (guide hardly necessary for experts); descend to St. Christoph 1½ hr. — Another easy ascent is that of the Schindlerspitze (8900'), accomplished from St. Christoph in 3½ hrs., or from St. Anton, via the Steissbach-Thal, in 4 hrs. (guide 6 fl.). Fine view: E. the Parsierspitze, W. the Zimbaspitze and Sescaplan. — Still finer is the panorama from the Valluga (9229'), reached from St. Anton in 5-6 hrs. The route, which presents no difficulty to adepts, leads through the Steissbach-Thal and across the Schindler Glacier and necessitates some climbing towards the top (guide 5 fl.). — The Kalteberg (9515'; 6 hrs., with guide), a toilsome ascent, from St. Anton through the Moroi-Thal (p. 238) or from the Konstanzer-Hütte through the Pfuntal, affords another magnificent view.

Across the Almejur-Joch into the Lechthal (6½ hrs. to Steg; guide, not indispensable for experts, 5, incl. the Stanskogel 6½ fl.). From (½ hr.) 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 Stanskogel (Gasteinspitze, 9050'), which may be easily ascended from the pass in 1½ hr. (fine view). We descend through the Almejur-Thal to (2½ hrs.) Kaisers and (1 hr.) Steg (p. 247).

Beyond St. Anton the railway gradually descends through the Stanzer-Thal and crosses the Rosanna twice. 7½ 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. 240); to the right is the Riffler (p. 240), with its precipitous glacier. — 74 M. Pettneu (3925'); the village (3975'; Hirsch; Adler, well spoken of) lies to the left, at the foot of the Stanskogel (see above).

Excursions: (Guides, Al. Tschiderer, L. and J. A. Zangerl, Heimr. Multi). A pleasant and not difficult route leads across the Kaiser-Joch (7500') to Steg in the Lechthal (6 hrs.; route marked, guide not indispensable; comp.
The route to Koppf in the Patsnaun (p. 256), through the Malfon-Thal and over the Blanka-Joch (8810'), is somewhat arduous (7 hrs.; guide 8, incl. Rißler 10 fl.). The summit of the pass lies between the Blankahorn (see below) and the Weisskögel (9335'); a little below it, on the E. side, are the small Blanka Lakes. — On the W. side of the Blanka-Joch, 3½ hrs. from Pettneu, on the Upper Kapplerboden, is the Edmund Graf Hut of the Austrian Tourist Club (7900'; Inn in summer), from which the "Hohe Rißler (10,365') may be ascended in 3 hrs. with guide (not difficult for experts), via the saddle between the Rißler and the Blankahorn. The summit affords a magnificent and extensive panorama. — The Blankahorn (10,270'; 2½ 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), at the mouth of the Schnanner Klamm, a gully of the Schnannerbach. We cross the Rosanna twice more. — 77½ M. Flirsch (3795'; Railway Inn); the village (*Post, R. 1½-1 fl.; Löffel, Krone, both unpretending), ½ M. to the N. on the left bank, is pleasantly situated at the base of the Eisenspitze.

The Eisenspitze (9400'; 5 hrs.; with guide) is ascended without any great difficulty via the Parseier Alp (guides, Martin Draxl and Engelbert Reich). — Over the Alperschon-Joch or the Flirsch-Joch to the Lechtal, see p. 247.

The valley contracts; the rapid and brawling Rosanna forms several waterfalls. As far as Landeck the railway remains on the right bank, crossing successively the courses of the Ganderbach, the Obere Klausbach, and the Untere Klausbach (the second is carried over the line by an aqueduct, 70' broad). — 79½ M. Strengen (3355'), 125' above the village (*Post; Traube), which lies to the left. The construction of the next portion of the railway (as far as Pians) was attended with great engineering difficulties, and its inspection well repays a walk from Flirsch or Strengen to Landeck, with a deviation to the Frisanna Viaduct and back (footpath). Straight on opens a magnificent view down the valley as far as the Innthal; in the distance rises the pyramidal Tschirgant. Beyond several tunnels, an imposing *Bridge, 250 yds. long and 180' high (central span 390'), crosses the Trisanna, which issues from the Patsnaun-Thal (p. 257) and unites with the Rosanna to form the Sanna. — 84½ M. Wiesberg (3150'), with the picturesque castle of the same name.

To the Patsnaun-Thal, see p. 257. — A highly attractive walk of 1 hr. leads from the station of Wiesberg to the (8 min.) Zoitlhaus (Trisannabrücke Inn), in the Patsnaun-Thal, and up the valley to (½ hr.) a bridge crossing the Trisanna in the Gfäll-Schlucht; thence we return to (½ hr.) the *Trisanna Viaduct (which should be viewed from below) and ascend to (½ hr.) Wiesberg. The shadeless road to (3 M.) the station of Pians is not recommended. — A marked path leads from Wiesberg to (1½ hr.) Landeck via the prettily situated mountain hamlet of Tobadill (3725'; Inn).

The line is now conducted along the Majenwand, high above the Sanna, by a series of viaducts and cuttings; it then crosses the Ganderbach, and reaches the station of —

86 M. Pians (2990'; *Bär). Below, to the left, on the other side of the river and at the mouth of the Lattenbach, lies the pic-
turesque village of Pians (2795’; Alte Post; Neue Post, both very fair); above it, on the verdant Mittelgebirge, is Grins (3230’), at the base of the huge Parseier-Spitze (p. 278).

The line now descends the right bank of the Sanna at a steep gradient to (87 M.) Landeck-Perfuchs, 1 M. to the N.W. of Landeck (p. 277; 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 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 (with the Augsburg Hut); and behind us the beautiful pyramid of the Riffler (p. 240). A lofty embankment now carries the railway over the high-road, and the train enters the station of —

91 M. Landeck (2670’), situated 1 M. from the town (p. 277).

43. From Bregenz to the Schrücken.

The Bregenzer Wald.

Comp. Maps, pp. 8, 228.

The Bregenzer Wald, as the N. part of the Vorarlberg is called, is a diversified mountain-region watered by the Bregenzer Ach, and bounded by the Rhine, the Ill, the Lech, and the Iller. It is rich in beautiful scenery, which will amply repay the pedestrian. A distinction is made between the Vordere, or Aeusseere (outer) 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. Dornbirn (diligence via Alberschwende and Egg to Bezau twice daily in 5 hrs.) and Schwarzach (diligence to Alberschwende twice daily in 1 1/4 hrs.) are the best starting-points for a visit to this district. A diligence runs daily from Egg to Hiltisau and Oberstaufen, and every afternoon to Schwarzenberg (3 1/4 hr.); — The best pedestrian tour is to the Schrücken (about 40 M. from Schwarzach or Dornbirn) via Schwarzenberg or Bezau; and thence either to the Arlberg (3 1/4 hrs. to Langen, p. 237), or across the Deutschel-Joch to Oberstdorf (8 1/2 hrs.).

Railway from Bregenz to (7 1/2 M.) Dornbirn in 22-30 min., see p. 230. The road ascends in windings along the well-cultivated hills, passing Haselstauden (p. 240), to (4 1/2 M.) Achrain (2230’; Inn), which affords a good view of the Rhine valley and the Lake of Constance. It then crosses the plateau, keeping almost the same level all the way, to Winsau and (3 M.) Alberschwende (2365’; *Taube, plain), a prettily-situated village, with a handsome church containing good altar-pieces by Deschwanden, where the Schwarzach road is joined (see above), and a pleasant path, marked with green and white, crosses the Lorenna (3575’) to (13 3/4 hr.) Schwarzenberg (p. 242). The road then skirts the hillside in a wide circuit, affording a splendid view of the valleys of the Rothach, Bregenzer Ach, and Weissach, which unite far below. At the (3 M.) Krönle Inn the road to Lingenauf (p. 242) diverges to the left. After 3/4 M. the road divides again, the branch to the right leading via
Wieden and Stangenach to (3 M.) Schwarzenberg, while the high-road descends into the valley and crosses the Ach and the Schmidlbach to (1/2 M.) Egg (1970'; *Löwe, R. 30-70 kr.; Post; Ochse).

Travellers bound for Oberstaufen, or for Ostersdorf via Hittisau, follow the road from the Krönle inn (p. 241), which descends past Müselbach to the Ach, and then ascends to (6 M. from Alberschweide) Lingensau (2230'; Ochse; Adler; Sonne) and (3 M.) Hittisau (2595'; *Krone; Adler), a large village, beautifully situated on the hill between the Bolgen-Ach and Subers-Ach. [Excursions: to the Hittisberg (1350'; 2 hrs.) and the Hochhâdrich (5155'; 21/2 hrs.) with fine views; through the Leckner-That to (11/2 hr.) the small Leckner-See (tavern close by; trout), and via Schiedwang (quarters) to the top of the (3 hrs.) Hochgrat (6170'). To Ostersdorf via Sibratsgfäll and Rohrmoos, see p. 16.] — A road (diligence daily in 31/2 hrs.) leads from Hittisau towards the N. via Riefensberg to (6 M.) Springen (custom-house) and then follows the Weissach-That, past Ach and Weissach, to (11 M.) Oberstaufen (p. 6). — From Lingenau to Egg (41/2 M.), the road descends in windings into the ravine of the Subers-Ach, and then re-ascends via Grossdorf (Drei Könige). A shorter path (through the Aite Tobel) diverges to the right, 1/2 M. to the S. of Lingenau (to Egg, 1 hr.).

[Schwarzenberg (2275'; *Hirsch, R. 70 kr.; D. 1, pens. 21/2-3 fl.; Lamm, R. 30-60 kr., pens. 2-21/2 fl.; Krone; Adler, bed 50 kr., well spoken of), charmingly situated at the foot of the Hochälplle (see below), affords pleasant quarters for a prolonged stay (chalybeate spring). The church contains an altar-piece (Glorification of the Virgin) by Angelica Kaufmann (b. at Coire 1741, d. at Rome 1807), whose parents lived here, as a memorial tablet below a marble bust of the artist in the left aisle of the church records. Charming views from the Angelikahöhle (10 min.) and from the Frohe Aussicht Inn, 11/2 M. to the N., on the path to the Loreenna (p. 241).

Excursions (guide, Mich. Berchtold). Footpath across the Loreenna to Alberschweide, see p. 241. — An enjoyable, but more fatiguing path crosses the Losen (1975') to (3 hrs.) Dorfbrunn (p. 230), or, descending to the right beyond the pass, and skirting the wood, to (3 hrs.) Schwarzenbach. The Hochälplle (4810'), to the S. of the Losen-Alp, from which it is easily ascended in 1 hr., affords a fine view of the Bregenzer Wald, the valley of the Rhine, the Lake of Constance, and the mountains of Appenzell (refuge-hut 7 min. below the top. to the W.). — The direct route from Schwarzenberg to the top of the Hochälplle descends to the right by the 'Hirsch'; where the road divides, we may either take the bridle-path to the right, or the shorter footpath to the left; beyond the last four chalets we take (11/2 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. Höttlen-Alpe; 1/4 hr. Hochälplle-Alp (refreshments). Our route here enters the wood to the right, and ascends the slope to (3/4 hr.) the grass-grown summit.

From Schwarzenberg to Mellau (6 M.). A narrow road descends to the S. from Schwarzenberg, passing the hamlet of Loch and crossing a torrent, to the Ach, which here flows through a rocky gully. The bold Bersbuch Bridge (beyond which a path leads up to the road from Egg to Bezau, p. 243) remains on the left. We then proceed through wood on the left bank, passing (1 M.) a second bridge. [The road to Bezau runs on the right bank; those who wish to proceed thither cross this bridge and turn to the right.] The road to Mellau, which now becomes broader, keeps to
the left bank, passing (1 M.) Hof, (3/4 M.) Bayen, and (1/4 M.) a third bridge (to the right the conical Mittagspitze, 6860'). On the right bank lies the hamlet of Ellenbogen, whence roads lead to (left; 3/4 M.) Bezau and (right; 1 M.) Reute (see below). Our road follows the left bank, winds round the wooded Bayenberg, and leads past Klaus, where the footpath from Reute joins the road on the left, beside the covered bridge (see below), to (3 M.) Mellau.

From Egg to Bezau. The road follows the right bank of the Ach to (11/2 M.) Andelsbuch (2000'; Taube; Ochs; Lüwe; Brüehaus), 1/2 M. to the E. of which are the chalybeate baths of that name (moderate; adjacent is *König's Hôtel-Pension). Then past Büchl and Bersbuch, and round the projecting Bezzegg (see below) to (6 M.) Bezau (2090'; *Post, R. 40-90 kr., pens. 2 fl.-2 fl. 80 kr.; *Gemse; Engel; Bär, prettily situated on the Bezzegg route, 1/2 M. from the village, R. 1/2-1, pens. 2-2 1/2 fl.), the chief place of the Innere Wald. A private house (Hr. Kaufmann) contains nine pictures by Angelica Kaufmann, which are shown to visitors (fee).

A path (shorter than the road) leads from Büchl across the Bezzegg (3165') to Bezau in 1 1/4 hrs. On the top (halfway) a Gothic column has been erected as a memorial of the wooden house, in which the 'popularly elected Landammann and Council of the Innere Bregenzer Wald' managed the affairs of the community for several centuries, and which stood here till 1807. — A few min. to the S. of this point is a fine mountain-view.

From Bezau to Schoppfennau (12 M.; diligence to Au daily in 2 hrs.). The road crosses the Ach at Ellenbogen (see above). About 3/4 M. to the S., in the pleasant Bisauer-Thal, are the small chalybeate baths of Reute (plain), whence a path, affording pretty views, crosses the Hebung (2425') to Hinter-Reute, and to the Klaus-Brücke over the Ach (to Mellau in 1 hr., see above).

Mellau (2365'; *Bär, with chalybeate baths, beds 45-60 kr. pens. 2 fl. 30-2 fl. 50 kr.; *Sonne, bed 30-50 kr., pens. 2-3 fl., well spoken of; Adler, unpretending), charmingly situated in a finely-wooded valley, is frequented as a summer-resort. To the S.E. rises the precipitous Canisfluh (6695'), to the S. the Mittagspitze (6860'); on the W. opens the narrow Mellenauch-Thal, between the Hohe Koien and Guntenhang, with the Hohe Freschen in the background.

Excursions (guides, Matthias and Joh. Peter Wüstner). Ascent of the Mörzelspitze (6010'), through the Mellenauch-Thal, 3/4 hrs. (view limited towards the S.). — The Hohe Freschen (6580'), 6 hrs., with guide (4 1/2 fl.), difficult but attractive. Descent to Rankweil (p. 232). — The Canisfluh (6695'), 4 hrs., with guide (4 fl.), via the Hofställen-Alp and Wurzach-Alp, rather fatiguing (better from Au, see p. 244). — The Mittagspitze (6860'); 4 hrs.; see p. 244), the Simser-Joch (6634'; 4 hrs.), and the Guntenhang (5723'; 3 hrs.) may also be ascended from this point.

The road crosses the Ach, skirts the wooded slope of the Gopfberg, with the long ridge of the Canisfluh on the right, and leads via Hirschau to (31/2 M.) Schneppfau (2415'; Adler, unpretending).

From Reute (see above) to Schneppfau, a shorter path in 1 1/2 hr. by Bisau and the Schnepfegg (2915'). At the top, near the St. Wendelins-Kapelle, we enjoy a striking view of the Canisfluh, Mittagsfluh, etc.
III. Route 43.  

SCHRÖCKEN.

The road follows the right bank of the Ach, between the Canisfluh on the right and the Mittagfluh on the left, while the Kinselspitze faces us. — 3 M. Au (2580'); *Krone, good beer; *Rössle, beyond the bridge, bed 30-40 kr.; Taube; Bür), pleasantly situated in a broader part of the valley.

Ascents (guide, Menzer). The interesting and not difficult ascent of the Canisfluh (6695'; see p. 243) may be made from Au by a marked path via Argenstein and the Vorsäss-Hütten in 3 1/2 hrs. (guide). — A pleasant route leads to the Grosse Walser-Thal, through the Damüls-Thal, which ascends towards the S.W. Skirting the right bank of the Argenfluh as far as the Hinterböden-Alp, we there turn to the left to the Faschina-Joch (4920'), and descend to Fontanella and (6 hrs.) Sonntag (p. 231). — The path to (9 hrs.) Rankweil is also interesting. It first ascends the valley towards the Faschina-Joch, then ascends to the right to (3 hrs. from Au) Damüls (4685'; Inn, rustic), a lothly-situated village, from which the Mittagspitze (6860') may be ascended in 2-2 1/2 hrs., with a guide (fatiguing, but remunerative). The route then leads via Ober-Damüls (4520') and the (1 1/2 hrs.) Furka (6805') into the Lateriser-Thal, and to (4 1/2 hrs.) Rankweil (p. 232). — A pleasant pass to the Kleine Walser Thal leads first to the N.E. through the saddle between the Mittagfluh and the Didamsberg to (2 hrs.) Schöneck ("Löwe", bed 50-50 kr. pens. 2 fl. 30-2 fl. 50 kr.), and thence (with guide) via the Gerokh-Alp to the (1 1/2-5 hrs.) top of the Hohe Ifen (p. 13) and down to (3 hrs.) Riezern (p. 15).

Walkers need not return from the Rössle to the high-road, but may follow the left bank until opposite (20 min.) Lugen, where a bridge crosses the Ach. The road (short-cut by a path through the meadows to the right) ends at (1 1/2 hr.) Schoppernau (2730'; *Krone, bed 30-60 kr.; Adler), the birthplace of F. M. Felder, the peasant-poet (d. 1869), to whom a monument has been erected in the churchyard. To the S.W. rises the Zitterklapfen (7577'), to the S. the imposing Kinselspitze (7570'), and to the S.E. the pyramidal Uenschellerspitze (6675'). To Mittelberg via the Starzel-Joch, see p. 10.

A good bridle-path ascends gradually from this point, past the shooting-lodge of Mr. Maund, on a wooded hill, to the (1 1/4 hr.) small sulphur-baths of Hopfreben (3350'; *Inn). Thence it ascends rapidly to (1 1/2 hr.) the *Schröcken or Schrecken (4135'; *Ochs, R. 70, B. 30 kr.), a little village in a green basin, surrounded with mountains which rise to a height of 7000-8000 ft., covered with forest and pasture at their bases, and snow on their summits (Juppenspitze, Mohrenfluh, Braunarlenspitze, Rothhorn, Kinselspitze).

Mountain Ascents. — *Widderstein (8305'), 4-4 1/2 hrs. from the Schröcken, not difficult for experts. Starting from (1 1/2 hr.) Hochkrammbach (p. 245) with a guide (2 fl.; Peter Paul Schwarzmann, the host of the inn), we follow the path to the Gentschel-Joch (p. 245), turn to the left from the pass, and ascend through a rocky basin on the S. side of the mountain (path recently improved) to the arête and (2 1/2 hrs.) the summit. Magnificent "View of the Algov and Lechtal Alp, the Tauern, the Ötzthai and Rhetic Alps, the Ortler, the Bernina, the Glarus and Appenzell Alps, and the Lake of Constance. — Hoch-Kinselspitze (7570'), 5 hrs. with guide, over the Schadona Sattel (p. 235), fatiguing; Mohrenfluh (8355') also fatiguing. — Braunarlenspitze (Kleinspitze, 8650'), vià the Hochglencher-Alp in 6 hrs., with guide, difficult.

Passes. To Oberstdorf over the Gentschel-Joch (8 1/2 hrs.), an interesting route, but the descent is rather steep. A tolerable bridle-path
ascends past the small Kalbl-See to (1½ hr.) Hochkrummbach, or Krummbach ob Holz (5020'; *Schwarzmann's Inn, 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 summit of the Gentschel-Joch (6480'), at the S.E. foot of the Widderstein (p. 244); fine retrospect of the Aarhorn, Mohnenfluh, etc. The descent (to the right) is by a steep and stony path to the Upper Gentschel-Alp (5560'), beyond which the route runs high up on the left side of the picturesque Gentschel-Thal (to the right the precipices of the Liechtkopf and Zwölferkopf), passing at one point along a sheer wall of rock, where it is protected by a low parapet, and leads to the Lower Gentschel-Alp (4270'). The path remains on the left bank of the brook, passes the hamlet of Böden, crosses the Breitach, and reaches (2 hrs.) Mittelberg (3980'; *Zum Widderstein; *Krone), the principal place in the Kleine Walser or Mittelberger Thal. Carriage-road from this point to (12 M.) Oberstdorf (diligence daily in 3½ hrs.; comp. p. 15).

— To Oberstdorf via the Haidenwangereck or the Schrôfen Pass, see p. 14.

From the Schrôcken to the Arlberg (to Stuben 5 hrs.; guide unnecessary). A good but steep bridle-path ascends the right side of the deep defile of the Auenfeld-Tobel, at first through wood. On quitting the wood (20 min.) we obtain a striking view of the Juppenspitz and Mohnenfluh, and, farther on, of the lofty Braunarlenspitze (5860') with its glacier. After ¼ hr. we reach the Aelpele (refreshments), traverse a broad basin between the Juppenspitz on the right and the Aarhorn on the left, where the Bregenzer Ach takes its rise, and ascend gradually to the Auenfeld-Alp (5625'). [Travellers in the reverse direction keep to the right as far as the first chalet, then to the left to the Ach, cross in 5 min. to the right bank, and descend along it.] We now descend the right bank of the Greibach, cross (½ hr.) the Kitzbach (4355'), and ascend a wooded hill, on the other side of which we descend into the Lechthal (our path being joined on the left by that from Warth, p. 248), and cross the Lech (q. q.) Lech (p. 245'). Hence to (2½ hrs.) Stuben, see p. 243. — From the Schrôcken to the Upper Lechthal (to Reutte 16 hrs.), see R. 44; to Bludenz across the Schadona-Pass and through the Grosse Walser-Thal, see p. 235.

44. From Reutte to the Arlberg through the Lechthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 22, 8, 223.

Carriage-road (poor at places) to (31 M.) Steg (diligence daily in 11 hrs.; 3 fl.), beyond which the route proceeds by cart-tracks and bridle-paths. The lower part of the valley is monotonous and offers few temptations to linger (driving preferable to walking), but the uppermost part (Tannberg) is picturesque and well worthy of a visit (more conveniently reached from the Arlberg, see p. 243).

Reutte (2770'), see p. 22. The road crosses the Lech to Aschau, and follows the left bank of the river via (2¼ M.) Höfen (Lilie; Krone) to (3½ M.) Weißenbach (2890'; Löwe), with an interesting church. The road from the Pass Gacht (p. 28) here joins ours on the right; to the left (E.) is the Thaneller (7675').

A carriage-road ('Klausenstrasse') leads to the E. via Rieden (Inn) and across the saddle (3340') between the Schlossberg and Thaneller to (1½ hr.) the Ehrenberger Klaus (p. 22). — Through the Rothlech-Thal to Nassereit (8 hrs.), a fatiguing and not very interesting route. A cart-track runs from Rieden through the wooded gorge of the Rothlech-Thal to (2 hrs.) Rinnen (3855'; Inn, poor) and (½ hr.) Berwang (4365'; Rose, plain), whence the *Thaneller (7675') may be ascended in 2½-3 hrs. (fine view and open refuge-hut on the summit; guide, Martin Riml at Berwang, 2 fl.). From Rinnen a route leads via Anraulh and (1 hr.) Mitteregg (4380'), the
III. Route 44.

From Reutte

last village, and traverses the ravine of the Rothlechbach to (2 hrs.) the Lower Tarenton-Alp (6050'), where the valley turns to the E. Crossing the level watershed (5850'), at the N. base of the imposing Heiterwand (8055'), we then enter the bleak Tegesthal, and follow a narrow path along the stream to (3 hrs.) Nassereit (p. 24); or we may ascend to the right of the watershed, round the Alpleskopf (p. 277), and passing the mines of Dirstentritt and the pilgrimage-chapel of Sinnesbrunn, reach (4½ hrs.) Imst (p. 276).

The road returns to the right bank of the Lech. 3½ M. Forchach (2970'); 3 M. farther on, beyond the narrow opening of the Schwarzwasser-That (p. 27), is Stanzach (3115'; Hirsch or Post; *Krone, plain).

To the left opens the monotonous Namlos-Thal, with the hamlet of (2 hrs.) Namlos (3870'; two rustic inns); whence the Namloser Wetterspitze (3360'; fine view) may be easily ascended in 3½ hr. via Falterschein and the Sommerberg-Joch (6725'; path marked red). The descent may be made to Bichlerts or to the Grubegg (see below). Easy passes lead hence eastwards via Kelmen (4490') to (2 hrs.) Anrath (p. 245), and southwards via the Grubegg (6100') and the Steinjoch (7215'), with a fine view, to the Hahnten-Sattel (see below; to Imst 6 hrs.).

On the left bank of the Lech, at the mouth of the Hornbach-That (p. 14), is Vorder-Hornbach, and farther on Mortenau, at the foot of the Glimmspitze (8075'). 3 M. Elmen (3125'; Post; rustic).

Across the Hahnten to Imst, an interesting expedition of 7½-8 hrs. (guide not needed by proficient). A bridle-path leads through the Bichlerts-That (opening 20 min. to the S.), via Bichlerts (accommodation at the cure's), to (2½ hrs.) Boden (Inn; rustic; guide, Lechleitner), at the mouth of the Angeric-That. On the Parsinbühel, 2 hrs. up this valley, is the finely-situated Hanauer-Hütte (6000'; Inn in summer), the starting-point for the ascent of the Schlenkerspitze (9255'; for adepts only), the Panzikopf or Dremselspitze (9010'; difficult), the Reichspitze (9110'; rather difficult), and the Kofelsesspitze (5685'; easy), four view-points of the first rank. Passes lead from this hut to the Lechthal, either via Pfafflar to (4 hrs.) Elmen, or via Gramais (Kofelsseejoch, 7100') to (6½ hrs.) Häselgehr-Elmen; also via Galteist-Joch and Muttekopf (p. 277) to (9 hrs.) Imst (p. 276) in the Innthal; via Boden and Hochtennen (see below) to (1 hr.) Imst; via the Altermann-Joch (7500') and Larsenn-Thal to (8 hrs.) Mils Imst (p. 276); and via the Altermann-Joch and the Verborgne Gratescharfe (1955') to the Steinsee (7005'; very attractive) and through the Starkenbach-That to (7½ hrs.) Schönwies (p. 277). The Memminger-Hütte (p. 277), is reached from the Hanauer Hütte in 7 hrs., via the Kofelssee-Joch, the Mutische-Joch, and the Oberlahms-Joch; and the Muttekopf-Hütte is reached in 7 hrs. via the Muttekopf (p. 276; very attractive). Beyond Boden the route ascends steeply to the E. via Pfafflar to the (2 hrs.) Hahnten-Sattel or Hochtennen-Sattel (6250'), to the N. of the Muttekopf. We descend via Alp Madon and through the Salvesen-Thal, at the S. base of the massive grey Heiterwand, to (3 hrs.) Imst (p. 276). The Muttekopf (p. 277) may be ascended from Boden through the Fundes-Thal in 4½ hrs. (difficult; steady head necessary).

We next pass the Rautherhof, said to be the oldest house in the valley, and, recrossing the Lech at Unterhöfen, reach (3½ M.) Häselgehr (3310'; Sonne or Bräunhaus, R. 1½-2 fl.), at the mouth of the Gramais-That.

Excursions (guide, Erhart Wolf). A marked path leads high above the gorge of the Otterbach to (2 hrs.) Gramais (4320'). Thence (an attractive expedition) we may proceed via the Vordergufel-Alp to the (4 hrs.) Gufelgras-Joch (7840') and descend through the Starkenbach-That past the Alp-Alp to Starkenbach and (3 hrs.) Schönwies, in the Inn Valley (p. 277). From Gramais to the Memminger-Hütte, 5-6 hrs., an interesting route. From Vordergufel (see above) a path, marked blue, leads to the W. over
the Mintische-Joch (7565') and the Alblith-Joch (7490'), and runs to the left through the upper Röth Thal, skirting the Leiterspitze (9030') to the Oberlahms-Joch (8220'), whence we descend to the Memminger-Hütte (see below). — The Lichtspitze (Kreuzspitze; 7740') is ascended from Häselgehr by a marked path in 4 hrs. (fatiguing but attractive; admirable panorama).

Beyond Häselgehr we pass the entrance of the short Griesthal, with its deposits of debris, and then Koglen. 2 1/4 M. Elbigenalp (3400'; *Post), a large village pleasantly situated at the mouth of the Bernhards-Thal (interesting gorge). *View from the Calvareienberg (to the S. the Sonnenkogel, Wetterspitze, and Fallenbach Glacier).

Farther on are the hamlets of Unter-Giebeln (Hirsch) and Ober-Giebeln, at the latter of which Joseph Koch, the painter, was born in 1768. We cross the Lech once more to reach (3 M.) Bach, or Lend (3490'; *Traube or Post, plain), at the mouth of the Madau-Thal.

Excursions (guides. Al. Knittel and Joh. Schiffer of Elbigenalp, Ans. Klotz of Stockach, Apolonius Scheidele of Ober-Giebeln, Ign. Kapeller of Bach, Jos. and Otto Knittel, H. Lampert and L. Weissenbach of Holzgau). A bridle-path leads from Lend along the left bank of the Alperschonbach to (4 1/2 M.) the hamlet of Madau (4290'), where the valley divides into the Röth-Thal to the E., the Parseeier-Thal to the S., and the Alperschon-Thal to the S.W. We follow the Parseeier-Thal to (9 1/4 hr.) the Ochsen-Alpe (4150'), whence we ascend to the left (marked path; shady in the morning) to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Memminger-Hütte (7370'), in a grand situation near the Lower Seebi-See. The Seekopf (6917'; 2 hrs.) and the Oberlahmspitze (8725', 1 1/2 hr.) may easily be ascended from here. Over the Oberlahms-Joch and Alblith-Joch to Gramatis and the Hanauer-Hütte, see above and p. 246. — Two passes lead hence to the valley of the Inn, the shortest, indicated by red marks, to the E. by the (1 1/2 hr.) Seescharte (8350') to the (11/4 hr.) Oberloch Ait (5885') in the Patrol-Thal and past the (1 hr.) Unterloch Ait (5080') to (3 1/2 hrs.) Landeck (p. 277). More interesting is the way (Spiehler-Weg) by the Augsburger Hütte (10 hrs., with guide; for mountaineers only). From the Memminger-Hütte we ascend by a rocky path (indicated by blue marks) past the Untere, Mittlere, and Obere See to the Wegscharte (8435'), to the E. of the Hintere Seekopf; then descend over the Schafscharte (8400'; wire rope) to the Patrol Glacier, and ascend again (falling stones to be looked out for) by a zigzag path (wire rope) to the (4 hrs.) Patrol-Scharte (9350'), view of the Oetzthai mountains, the Ortler, etc.), between the Parseeier-Spitze (9677); ascended hence in 1 hr.; comp. p. 278), on the right, and the Gatschkopf (9663'), on the left. A good path leads to the top of the last View, see p. 278) and then descends to the (1 hr.) Augsburger Hütte and (3 hrs.) Pians (p. 244). — Other paths to the valley of the Inn ascend by the Röth-Thal and the Grossberg-Joch (8190'), descending through the Patrol-Thal to (9 hrs.) Landeck (p. 277); from the Alperschon-Thal across the Flarsch-Joch (8320') to (8 1/2 hrs.) Flirsch (p. 240); and over the Alperschon-Joch (Küh- joch, 7665') and through the Schnanner Klamm to (8 hrs.) Schnann (p. 240).

Above Stockach (Rössle, unperturbing) we recross to the left bank of the Lech to (4 1/2 M.) Holzgau (3620'; *Hirsch, bed 60-80 kr.; *Post, bed 50-50 kr.; *Bräu; Bär, bed 50-80 kr.), a thriving village, picturesquely situated.

The Wetterspitze (9503'; difficult; guide necessary) is ascended from Holzgau via the Sulzet-Thal in 5 1/2-9 hrs. The night may be spent if necessary at the Susel-Ait (5957'). — From Holzgau over the Mädele-Joch to (8-9 hrs.) Oberstdorf, see p. 14.

The carriage-road passes Hügerau and ends at (3 M.) Steg (3680'; Post; Löwe).

To the S. opens the Kaiser-Thal, from which, at the village of (1 1/4 hr.) Kaisers (4900'); Adler, poor; guides, J. and P. Lorenz and K. L. Pfeifer-
korn), the Almejur-Thal branches off to the S.W. Marked paths lead from Kaisers over the Kaiser-Joch (7560'; path bad at places) to (4½ hrs.) Pettneu, and over the Almejur-Joch (7300') to (5 hrs.) St. Anton, on the Arlberg Railway (p. 238).

The valley now contracts. The bridle-path, at first on the right bank, crosses the Lech beyond (1½ hr.) Prenten.

Marked paths lead to the S.W. from Prenten through the Krabach-Thal and over the Krabacher-Joch (7529') to (5 hrs.) Zürs (see below); and through the Bockbach-Thal via the Wöster-Alp (7445') in 4½ hrs., or via the Wöster Ochsengümpfe (ca. 7550') in 6 hrs. to Lech (see below).

The path, now running high above the profound gorge of the Lech, passes the mouth of the Hochalpen-Thal (p. 15), and reaches (3 hrs.) Lechleiten (5045'; *Hirsch Inn, 10 min. from the village), situated among green meadows at the foot of the Biberkopf (8530'); over the Schrofen Pass to Oberstdorf, see p. 14. A fine view opens here of the upper Lechthal with the Omeshorn and Schafberg to the S.W., and the Warthorn and Widderstein to the W. The path now descends rapidly, crosses the Krummbach, a tributary of the Lech, and again ascends to (3¼ hr.) Warth (4900'; Rössele, poor). From this point we may either turn to the right, to (1 hr.) Hochkrummbach (p. 245); or follow the good path to the left, leading round the slope of the Warthorn, through the deep gorge of the Lech, and passing below the high-lying village of Bürstegg (6625'), to (1½ hr.) Lech or Anger (4745'; *Krone; guide, J. G. Pfefferkorn), the chief place in the Tannberg, picturesquely situated at the foot of the Omeshorn (8440'). Path hence via the Auenfeld-Alp to the Schröcken, see p. 245.

Across the Flexen-Sattel to Stuben, 7½ M. A new road leads from Lech along the right bank of the Zürsbach via (3½ M.) Zürs (5640'; Inn) to (1½ M.) the Flexen-Sattel (5775'), which commands a view to the S. of the Kalte Berg (9515') and the Wildenebene-Glacier. The road next descends on the right side of a deep and narrow valley, in which the Stubenbach forms a series of cascades, to (2½ M.) Stuben (p. 237).

From Lech by the Formarin-Alp to Dalaas, 6-7 hrs., interesting (guide unnecessary; provisions should be taken). The track follows the left bank of the Lech to (¾ hr.) Zug, where the path to the Spuller-See via the Stierloch-Alp diverges to the left (see p. 249), and to the (1 hr.) Aetpele (4165'), whence another path, via the Spullers-Alp and the Dalaaser Staffel leads to the (3 hrs.) Spuller-See. — To the left rises the Schafberg (p. 249), and facing us are the Johanneskopf and Hirschenspitze. After 1½ hr. the path crosses the Lech and ascends to (5 min.) the Tannleger-Alp (5380'; fine retrospect). In 1¼ hr. we recross the stream and ascend its left bank, passing various points at which the subterranean discharge from the Formarin-See joins the river in a trickling stream. Beyond the Formarin-Alp we next reach the (1¾ hr.) Freiburger-Rütte (6070'; provisiondepot), on the N.E. bank of the *Formarin-See (5880'), at the foot of the towering Rothwandspitze (8865'), which may be ascended hence by experts in 3½ hrs. (new club-path, but guide desirable). We then skirt the E. side of the lake to (20 min.) the Rauhe Joch (6345'), which affords a view of the Rhaetikon, Sulzfluh, etc. The descent (marked path) leads by (1½ hr.) the Rauhe Staffel Alp, 5 min. below which is an excellent spring; thence in numerous windings to (¾ hr.) the Mostria-Alp, on the right bank, and
to the left to (1 hr.) Dalaas (p. 237). — To the Walser-Thal and Bludenz. A rugged path leads to the N.W. from the Foramarin-See across the saddle In der Eng (6590'), to (2 hrs.) the Lagut-Alp (5050'), whence the Rothwandspitze (p. 248) is ascended in 4'/2 hrs. (with guide). The path then goes on to the W., along the slope of the Breithorn, to Garfali and (2 hrs.) Marul (Inn) in the Marul-Thal: opposite rise the wooded slopes of the Hohe Frassen (p. 235). The Marul-Thal unites about 1 hr. lower down with the Große Walser-Thal (p. 234; via Garsella to Sonntag, 2 hrs.). The route to Bludenz leads to the left across the deep Marul-Thal to (1 hr.) Raggin (3330'; Inn), and winds round the W. side of the Hohe Frassen to (2'/4 hrs.) Bludenz (comp. p. 235). — Another pass leads beyond the Tannleger-Alp (p. 235), to the right, across the Johannes-Joch (6663') to the (2'/2 hr.) Kiesenza-Alp (5810') in the Hütter-Thal, and thence via the Hütter-Alp (4210') to (1'/2 hr.) Buchboden (p. 248). From the Kiesenza-Alp the Rothwandspitze (p. 248) may be ascended in 4'/4 hrs.

From Lech to Klösterle via the Spuller-See, 5 hrs., also interesting. At (3'/4 hr.) the hamlet of Zug we cross the Lech to the left, and ascend the bank of the Stierlochbach to the Stierloch-Alpe, whence we cross the Brützer Staffel (6615') and the Klösterle-Staffel to (2'/2 hrs.) the grandly-situated "Spuller-See" (5910'). To the N. rises the imposing "Schaefberg (8780')", the summit of which is easily reached from the lake in 3 hrs. (with guide); splendid view. The descent may be made either to the left through the Blisadona-Tobel to (1'/2 hr.) Klösterle (p. 237), or to the right through the Spreubach-Tobel to (2 hrs.) Danöfen on the Arlberg railway (p. 237). The latter route is preferable for those who wish to go on by railway, as few trains stop at Klösterle.

45. The Montafon and Patznaun Valleys.

See also Maps, pp. 228, 254.

Diligence from Bludenz to (8'/2 M.) Schruns twice daily in 1'/2 hr. (fare 70 kr.), starting from the Post Office in the town and the Seesaplana Inn at the station. Walking is not recommended, as this section of the road is monotonous. From Schruns to (9'/4 M.) Gaschurn post-gig daily, at 2.30 p.m., in 3'/2 hrs. (fare 1 fl. 20 kr.). One-horse carriage from Bludenz to Schruns (in 1 hr.) 3 fl. 60, two-horse 5 fl. 50 kr.; from Schruns to Gaschurn (1'/2 hr.) 5 or 8 fl.; one-horse carr. from Schruns to Patenen (2'/4 hrs.) 6 fl. — Diligence (ten seats) daily at 1 p.m. from Pians (Neue Post) through the Patznaun Valley to Galtür in 6'/4 hrs.; fare 1 fl. 75 kr. (to Ischgl, 15'/2 M., in 4'/2 hrs.). One-horse carriage from Ischgl to Pians in 3 hrs., 6 fl.

The Montafon (davo, 'behind'), or Upper Illthal, a well-wooded green valley, separated on the S. from the Prättigau in the Grisons by the Rhaetikon Chain, affords a number of attractive excursions, for which Schruns and Gaschurn are the best headquarters. The Patznaun, a wild and narrow valley, with beautiful Alpine pastures, is less interesting than the Montafon, but the S. lateral valleys (Jamthal, Fimber-Thal) deserve a visit.

Bludenz (1905'), see p. 235. The road into the Montafon intersects the Arlberg railway at the hamlet of Brunnenfeld, beyond St. Peter (p. 236), and crosses the Alfensbach above its junction with the Ill. It then traverses the defile of Stebosi, crosses the Ill, and reaches (2'/4 M.) Lorins. We recross the Ill 1'/2 M. farther on (the road on the left bank going on to Vandans, see below), and pass the (2'/4 M.) Schäfle Inn (good wine) and the Adler Inn, belonging to St. Anton (2440'), a village situated on a hill to the left. The road then skirts the base of the mountains, via Ausserboden (opposite which are Vens and Vandans, at the mouth of the Reils-
that, commanded by the bold Zimbaspitze, see p. 236), Gantschier or Innerboden (Zum Kalten Brunnen, plain), and the Capuchin monastery of Gauenstein, to (3 1/2 M.) —

3 1/2 M. SCHRUNS (2260'); *Taube, with beer-garden, R. 80 kr.-1 fl., D. 1 fl. 20 kr., pens. 2 fl. 60-2 fl. 80 kr.; *Stern, with baths, pens. 2 fl. 50-2 fl. 80 kr.; Löwe, R. 80 kr., D. 1 fl. 10, pens. 2 fl. 50-2 fl. 70 kr.; Adler; Krone, good wine; Montavon, well spoken of; Schäfle; private lodgings), the chief place in the Montafon and a favourite summer-resort, charmingly situated in a broad part of the valley, on the Litzbach.

**WALKS.** To the W. to the (3/4 M.) monastery of Gauenstein, with a charming view from the garden. — To the S.W. to (3/4 M.) Tschagguns (Löwe), on the left bank of the Ill. at the mouth of the Rosafeibach, which descends from the Gauer-Thal. Hence we may ascend to the right to the chapel of (3/4 hr.) Landschau (3170), with a fine view of the Sulzlfluh, Drei Thürme, Drusenfluh, etc.; or on the right bank of the Rosafeibach to the top of the (1 hr.) Ziegerberg, which also offers a good view. On the W. slope of the Ziegerberg, in the Kampadetz-Thatl (p. 251), is the simple Bäude (Inn), 1 1/4 hr. from Tschagguns. — Vandans (3 1/2 M.) may be reached either via Tschagguns and along the left bank of the Ill, or by following the high-road to (1 1/2 hr.) the Inn Zum Kalten Brunnen (see above), crossing the Ill there, and taking the pretty woodland path to (3/4 hr.) Zwischenbach (Sonne), a village prettily situated at the entrance of the Rellseh. A pleasant path leads on, chiefly through wood, via Bünten to (1 1/4 hr.) the bridge crossing the Ill before St. Anton (p. 249), returning by the high-road on the right bank (in all 3 hrs.). — To (1 1/2 hr.) Bartholomäberg (3560'): we ascend the right bank of the Litzbach from the right of the bridge (guide-board), and then take the first path to the left, which leads past the Inn zum Grünen Wald to the high-lying church (Adler, plain), which contains a fine carved Gothic altar of 1826. Good view. Thence to the Rellseh, on the slope of the Monteneu, in 1 1/4 hr., a pleasant walk. — To (1 1/2 hr.) Innerberg and over the Kristberg to (2 1/2 hrs.) Dalaas, see p. 237. — To the Silber-Thal we follow the pretty new road on the left bank of the Litzbach, which descends in innumerable waterfalls, and after about 1 1/2 hr. cross the stream. The village of Silberthal (p. 251) lies 3/4 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 E. into the Ill valley, along the base of the Kapell-Joch, via Gampeltz, to (3 1/4 hr.) the Land-Brücke (see p. 252).

**MOUNTAIN ASCENTS** (guides, Christ. Zuderell, Franz Vergut, Josef Both, Michael Fleisch, and Aurel Steu). — Monteneu (6110'), an easy and attractive ascent, via Bartholomäberg in 3 1/2 hrs., with guide (4 fl.). — Itonskopf (6825'; 4 hrs.; guide 4 1/2 fl.), via Innerberg, only slightly more difficult. — The Kapell-Joch (7820'; 5 hrs.; guide 4 1/2 fl.) is not difficult and commands a highly picturesque view. The route ascends in windings past the School-House to (3 1/2 hrs.) the Vordere Kapell-Alpe, and thence through the depression between the Kapell-Joch and the Hochjoch, first to the N. peak and then to the slightly higher S. peak. The Hochjoch (8275'), which affords a still more extensive view, may be reached via the Kreuzjoch (8090') in 1 1/2 hr. from the S. peak. The descent may be made on the N. side via the Hintere Kapell-Alpe to Silberthal (p. 251), or on the S. (steep and toilsome) through the Zamantobel to St. Gallenkirch (p. 252). — Mittagspitze (1115'; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 4 1/2 fl.), via the Ziegerberg and Alp Atilla. somewhat fatiguing; Schwarzhorn (8015'; 6 hrs., with guide), toilsome. — The Drusenfluh (9300'), the huge limestone mountain between the Drusen- thy and the Schweizerthor. ascended from the (3 hrs.) Obere Sporer-Alp (p. 251; night-quarters) in 3 1/2 hrs., with guide, is difficult and should be attempted by adepts only. — Drei Thürme. The Grosse Thurm (9280') and the Mittlere Thurm (9235'), ascended (with guide) in 3 1/2 hrs. from the
Obere Sporer-Alp via the Öfen Tobel, are not difficult; but the Kleine
Thurn (9040') is a rather difficult climb, fit for experts only.

The ascent of the *Sulzfluh (9200'); 7-7½ hrs.; guide 8, if kept overnight
9 fl.) is very interesting and not difficult. The route leads from Tschagguns
via Ziegerberg to (2½ hrs.) the Gampadels-Alpe (5430'). 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 (2½ hrs.) the Tilisuna Hütte (7250'; Jan in summer). lying
above the small Tilisuna-See (6895'). Thence to the left to the Verspatal-
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 Tilisuna Hut into the Gauer-Thal is interes-
ting; there is first a steep ascent to the Bilkengrat (8025'), and then an
easy zigzag descent to the (1½ hr.) Obere Sporer Alp (see below).

The Lünersee is reached by a route through the Rellsthal (from
Vandans a steep ascent on the left bank of the Rellisbach) to the Lüner
Alpe, and over the Rellsthal-Sattel (Lüner Krine; 7105'), to the lake (6 hrs.
to the Douglass-Hütte, see p. 235). A farpreferable route (4½ hrs.; guide
5½ fl., with the Scesaplana and night out 10½ fl., to Bludenz 14 fl.)
ascends from Tschagguns via Landschau to the saw-mill on the Geigen-
sporn (3720'), and thence across the Rosafeibach and along its right bank
through the Gauer-Thal, passing the Mittagspitze and Schwarzhorn on the
left, with a fine view of the imposing head of the valley (Sulzfluh, Drei
Thürme, Drusenfluh). We next reach the Lower and the (3 hrs.) Upper Sporer-
Alp (5780'), a group of forty huts in a basin on the S. side of the Geisspitze
(1665'). Then a steeper ascent through the Öfen-Thal, and past a few
patches of snow, to the (1½ hr.) Öfen-Pass (1520'). The path now descends,
past the imposing *Schweizer-Thor (peep of the Grisens, see below), ascends
again to the (1½ hr.) Alp-Vera-Jochl (7550'; fine view of the Scesaplana),
and lastly descends to the left at the foot of the imposing Kirchlispitzen
(3390') to the (½ hr.) Vera-Alp and round the S.W. bank of the Lüner-See
to the (½ hr.) Douglass-Hütte. Ascent of the *Scesaplana, and descent
through the Brandner-Thal to Bludenz, see p. 226.

To the Prättigau, several passes. Through the Rellsthal and over the
Schweizer-Thor (10½ hrs.) to Schiers (deep ascent). — From Tschagguns
through the Gauer-Thal and over the Drusen-Thor (7200') to Schiers,
9 hrs., toilsome. The pass lies between the Sulzfluh and the Drei Thürme.
— Through the Gampadels-Thal to the Tilisuna-Hütte and over the Gruben
Pass (7350'), or over the Plasseggen-Joch (7730'), to Kölbs in 8 hrs., two
attractive routes. On the Partnun Staffel (Swiss side), below the small lake
of that name, is the Hôtel Sulzfluh, finely situated (6895'). — From the
Douglass-Hütte across the Cavall-Joch (7340') to Seewis, 6 hrs., see p. 226.

From the Tilisuna-Hütte to Gargellen, 4-1½ hrs., attractive (marked
club-path, but guide desirable). The route leads to the S.E. to the Gruben-
Pass (1350'; see above), then skirts the foot of the Weisstullten and the
Scheienfluh (8650') to the Plasseggen-Joch (7730'), and crosses the site of a
landlip, straight on, towards the Vierocker (8143'). We then descend to the
left from the saddle, and cross the Sarolta to the Röbi-Alp, whence a good
path leads to Gargellen (p. 252).

To St. Anton through the Silber-Thal, 11-12 hrs. (guide 12½ fl.).
We ascend the left and then the right bank of the Litzbach by a new road
to the scattered village of (1½ hr.) Silberthal (2800'; Hirsch, well spoken
of). On the S. is the Hochjoch (p. 250) and on the E. rises the Lobspitze
(8560'; ascent through the Wasserstuben-Tobel in 5-6 hrs., fatiguing).
The valley now contracts; the path ascends, generally through wood, first on
the right and then on the left bank of the rapid Litzbach to the (2 hrs.) Alp
Gieselín (4335'), where the valley bends to the E., and (½ hr.) the Alp Unter-
Kafuna (4065'), at the mouth of the Kafuna-Thal (see p. 252). To the right
rises the jagged Pizzegüet Grat, farther on the Maderer-Spitze (p. 253).
The path through the Silber-Thal crosses to the right bank of the Litzbach
and ascends through wood to the Fresch-Hütte and the little Schwarzensee,
III. Route 45. GASCHURNS. Montafon.

and then past the Pfannensee, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Silberthaler Winter-Joch (6510'), between the Trosberg on the left, and the Wannenkopfe on the right; fine view of the bold Patteriol (p. 238) to the E. Descent to the Schön-Ferwall and (5 hrs.) St. Anton (p. 238). — The route through the Kafluna-Thal (p. 251), and over the Kafluner Winter-Joch (7655') to (12 hrs.) St. Anton is fatiguing and devoid of interest.

Above Schruns the valley contracts; on the left is the Zamangspitze (7840'), on the right the Gweilkopf (7900'). The road crosses the Ill by the (2 1/4 M.) Land-Brücke, and ascends rapidly through the Fratte, a defile which divides the Montafon into the Ausser- and Inner-Fratte. At Kreuzgasse (Kreuz; Stern) a route diverges to the right to the Gargellen-Thal (see below), whence the Suggardinbach issues, with the Madriser-Spitze (9075') in the background. Crossing this stream at Galgenuel, farther on, we recross to the right bank of the II, pass a small cascade formed by the Vermielbach on the right, and reach (3 3/4 M.) St. Gallenkirch (2730'; *Adler, R. 50-80 kr.; *Rössle, moderate; Gemse; Hirsch), situated on a hill at the mouth of the Zamangtobel. To the S.E. rises the Valüla (p. 253).

Excursions (guide, J. A. Kessler). Zamangspitze (7840'; 4-5 hrs., with guide), by the Livina-Alp, toilsome but repaying. — A road (omnibus daily) leads through the smiling Gargellen-Thal to Reute and (2 1/2 hrs.) Gargellen (5160'; *Hotel-Pension Madrisa, kept by F. Schwarzhanns, R. 1 fl. 4 fl. 20 kr., pens. 3 fl.-3 fl. 2½ kr.), a prettily-situated hamlet, which can be recommended as a mountain health-resort. To the E. is the Schmalsberg, to the S. the Rietzenspitzen, and to the S.W. the Madriser Spitze (see below), with a small glacier. About 1/2 hr. farther up the valley divides into the Vergaldner-Thal on the left and the Valsafenz-Thal on the right. — The ascent of the *Madrishorn (9285'; 5 1/2 hrs.; with guide), via the Gargellen-Alp, the little Ganda-See, and the stony Gafierplatten, is fatiguing but very attractive. — The Madriser Spitze (9075'; 4 1/2-5 hrs.; guide) is fit for experts only. — Over the Vergaldner-Joch (8925') to the Gaschurn. 7 hrs., rather fatiguing. — Two easy routes (guide not necessary, but advisable in the beginning of summer after snow) are those across the St. Antonien-Joch (7190') to (6 hrs.) Küblis, and over the Schlappiner Joch (7100') to (6 hrs.) Klostertal in the Prättigau.

The road follows the right bank, passing Gortipohl, to (3 1/2 M.) Gaschurn (3120'; *Rössle or Post, R. 60-80, B. 40 kr., D. 1 fl. 20 kr., pens. 2 fl. 50-2 fl. 80 kr.; *Krone, pens. 2 fl. 30 kr.; *Alpenrose, plain), a summer-resort, prettily situated at the mouth of the romantic Ganera Ravine, up which a path runs to the Victoria-Platz, at the foot of the large waterfall.

Excursions (guides, Rud. Kleboth, Vinc. Salner, Em. Rudigier). To the N. into the Valschaviel-Thal as far as the Valschavieler-Alpe (2 hrs.), at the foot of the Maderer-Spitze (see p. 253). — To the S., by a well-kept path, via (1 1/4 hr.) the Ganeu-Alp, to (1/2 hr.) the solitary Ganera Lake in the picturesque Ganera-Thal. About 1/2 hr. beyond the lake is the Ganera-Alp, whence an arduous route leads across the Ganera-Joch (8160') to (6 hrs.) Klostertal in the Prättigau. From the Ganera-Thal across the Vergaldner Joch to Gargellen, 4 hrs., see above. — Mountain Ascents. The Versaillespitze (8065'), ascended via the Iban-Alp in 5 hrs., commands a splendid view of the Fervall group (Patteriol), the Silvretta group (Fluchthorn, Ruin, Litzner, etc.), the Sulzfuh, and the Sceasaplana. The descent may be pleasantly made to Gaschurn via the Verbell-Alp and Paramont, or to Paten via the Verbell-Alp. The Schafhodenberg (7700'; 3 1/2 hrs., via the Ganeu-Alp), and the Matschuner Kopf (8075'; 4 hrs.) also present no difficulty. — The Hochmaderer (9250'; 6 hrs., via Ganeu and the Ganera-
The Maderer-Spitze (Valschavieler Maderer, 2690'), ascended by the arête between the Valschaviel-Alp and the Netzen-Alp in 7 hrs., should not be attempted except by experts with steady heads. — Vallüla, see below.

From (Gaschurn to St. Anton over the Gaschurner Winter-Jochl, 11-12 hrs., with guide. The route ascends by the Valschavieler-Alp and Madusen-Alp to the (5 hrs.) Gaschurner Winter-Jochl (8043'), between the Strittkopf and the Albonakopf, with six lakelets and fine views of the Paternion and Maderer, and descends through the Schön-Fermunt to (6-7 hrs.) St. Anton. An easy and attractive route diverges at the Gaschurner Winter-Jochl, and skirts the Strittkopf to (1 hr.) the Verbettner Winter-Jochl on the Scheissee (p. 239); thence back to Patenen.

2½ M. Patenen or Partenen (3435'; Sonne, well spoken of), the last village in the Montafon, lies in a sequestered basin.

Excursions (guides, Pfefferkorn and Tschofen). The Vallüla, or Flammerspitze (9235', 5-6 hrs.; guide 9 fl.), fit for experts only, is ascended by the Vallüla-Alp (or from the Maderer-Haus in 4½-5 hrs., see p. 254). View strikingly grand.

From Patenen to St. Anton, on the Arlberg Railway, over the Verbettner Winter-Jochl (10-11 hrs.; guide 12 fl.), see p. 239.

From Patenen to the Patznau, two passes. The shorter crosses the Zeinis-Joch (3½-4 hrs. to Galtür; path marked, guide, not indispensable, 4½ fl.). Beyond the last houses we ascend to the left, following the right bank of the Verbettner Bach, enjoying a View of the Gross-Fermunt-Thal, with the Litzner group. In ½ hr. we cross to the left bank, on which a steep ascent leads to the Auser and (1 hr.) Inner Ganifer Alps, where we recross the stream. At (20 min.) the last house we once more cross to the right bank (on the left a fine waterfall) and ascend in steep zigzags, past a (½ hr.) finger-post (to the left the path to the Verbellen-Thal, p. 239), through the Häckeln, a number of curiously weather-worn crags, to the shrine on the (40 min.) Zeinis-Joch (9270') and Fädnerspitze (8915') on the N., and the Baltenzspitze (8055') on the S. side. (The Fädner-Spitze, with a fine view, may be ascended from the pass in 2½-3 hrs.; guide desirable.) The path then descends slightly past the (½ hr.) Zeinis-Alp (5970'; rfts.), skirts the foot of the hills to the left (avoiding an extensive boggy moor), and beyond (½ hr.) a large rock descends to Wirt in the Patznau-Thal. Then across the Furtmuntbach to (1½ hr.) Galtür (p. 254). — The longer, but much more interesting route leads over the Bielerhöhe (6-7 hrs. to Galtür; path marked; guide 6½ fl., to the Maderer-Haus 4½ fl., scarcely necessary). Above Patenen (10 min.) it crosses the III; in 10 min. more it returns to the right bank, and then ascends the Gross-Fermunt-Thal to a steep rocky barrier (Cardatscha), over which the III is precipitated in an imposing double fall (*Stüber Fall or Hötte). 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 ½ hr. farther up, near the huts of Schweizer-Fermunt, and regains the direct route to the pass. View hence of the picturesque Litzner group (Platten spitze, Gross-Seehorn, Gross-Litzner) and Lobsitzens to the S., the Hochmaderer to the W., and the Cresperspitze to the E. The path, marshy at places, ascends gradually through the upper Fermunt-Thal, which soon turns to the E. (view, to the right, of the Cromer-Thal with the Litzner glaciers), passes the Alp Gross-Fermunt, and reaches the (1½ hr.) Maderer-Haus (6515'; Inn in summer), 20 min. below the Bielerhöhe (6630'), which affords a survey of the grand environs (best on this side of the cross). On the right rises the Lobsitzens, on the left the pyramidal Hohe Rad; between the two lies the Ochsen-Thal with the Gross-Fermunt Glacier, the source of the III; beyond, the Grosse and Kleine Buin, to the right the Eckhorn, Silvrettahorn, and Signahorn; to the left of the Hohe Rad is the serrated chain between the Fermunt-Thal and the Jamthal. Descent on the left bank of the Fermuntbach through the wild Klein-Fermunt-
Thal (to the left the Vallüla, to the right the Hochnöderer), and past two small lakes to (2½ hrs.) Wirl and (1½ hr.) Galtur (see below).

Excursions from the Madlener-Haus. A club-path leads up the Ochsen-thal, on the right bank of the III, and ascends the W. slope of the Hohe Rad, passing above the Sources of the III, to the (2½ hrs.) Wiesbadener-Hütte (8400'; Inn in summer), which is finely situated within 5 min. of the edge of the Gross-Fermunt Glacier. This hut is the starting-point for the ascents of the Hohe Rad, Piz Buin, etc.

The *Hohe Rad (9559'), affording an excellent view of this neighbourhood, may be ascended without difficulty in 1½ hr. from the Wiesbadener Hütte or in 3½-4 hrs. from the Madlener-Haus (guide from Gaschurn, including a night out. 1½ fl.). — The *Piz Buin (Gross-Buìn; 10,580'), the highest peak in the Vorarlberg, a fatiguing but highly repay ing climb, is ascended from the Wiesbadener-Hütte in 3½ hrs., from the Madlener-Haus in 6 hrs., with guide (from Gaschurn 13 fl., with descent to the Jamthal-Hütte, 14 fl.). From the Wiesbadener-Hütte we cross the Fermunt Glacier, avoiding the rocky arête running to the N.W. from the Piz Buin towards the Silvrettahorn, and ascend to the uppermost névé and the (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 arête and (1½ hr.) the summit. The *View is magnificent. We may descend to the S. from the Buin-Lücke to the Plan Rei Glacier and through the Val Tuoi to Guarda; or to the W. over the Forcella del Confin (10,030') and the Silvretta Pass to the Silvretta Club Hut (see below); or to the E. to the Jamthal-Hütte (p. 255). — The Silvrettahorn (10,455'), Eckhorn (10,369'), Signalhorn (10,510') and Dreiländerspitze (10,537') are also ascended from the Wiesbadener-Hütte. — Vallüla (9235'); 4½-5 hrs. from the Madlenerhaus, see p. 253. — Gross-Litzner (10,205'), through the Kloster-Thal and over the Glötter Glacier in 6-7 hrs. (very hard). — The Gross-Schehorn (10,245'), 5½-6 hrs., through the Cromer-Thal and over the Litzner Glacier and See Glacier is difficult.

Over the Fermunt Pass to Guarda, in the Engadine, 6 hrs. (with guide), a fine route. To the (2½ hrs.) Wiesbadener-Hütte (8400'), see above. Thence we ascend over the gently-sloping and easy Fermunt Glacier to the (1 hr.) Fermunt Pass (9150), between the Dreiländerspitze (10,537') on the E. and the Piz Buin (10,580'; see above) to the W. Descent through the Val Tuoi to (2½ hrs.) Guarda; see Baedeker's Switzerland.

Over the Kloster Pass to Klosters in the Prättigau, 8-9 hrs. from the Madlener-Haus, with guide, not very difficult. We ascend the Kloster-Thal, which branches off to the left, on the left bank of the Ill, and crossing the Glötter Glacier descending from the Gross-Litzner (the large Klosterthal Glacier lies to the left) reach (4 hrs.) the Kloster Pass (9150), between the Gross-Litzner and the Thallhorn. A steep descent takes us in 3-4 hrs. past the Silvretta Alp and Sardasca to (4-5 hrs.) Klosters. — Over the Rothe Furka to Klosters, 9-10 hrs., laborious. We cross the Klosterthal Glacier, and in 5 hrs. reach the Rothe Furka (8780'), between the Klosterthal Glacier and the Rothhorn; descent in 4-5 hrs. to Klosters, across the Silvretta Glacier and past the Silvretta Hut.

To the Jamthal-Hütte the shortest way from the Madlener-Haus (5-6 hrs., with guide; fatiguing) leads through the Biebach-Thal and across the Biebach Glacier to the Todtenfeld-Scharte (9159'). In descending (steep) we traverse the Todtenfeld Glacier, turf, and (farther down) the lower Jamthal Glacier, and cross the Jambach to the club-hut (p. 255). — From the Wiesbadener-Hütte (see above) a fatiguing but attractive route leads to the (5 hrs.; with guide) Jamthal-Hütte via the Ochsenfurkel (c. 9315') and the Jamthal Glacier.

From Wirl, the highest village in the Patznau-Thal, a bridle-path leads through the sequestered valley, surrounded with lofty mountains, and across the Fermuntbach to (1½ hr.) Galtur (5190'; *Rössle or Post), at the entrance to the Jamthal.
Ascents and Passes (guides, Gottlieb, Ignatz, and Ignatz Alois Lorenz, Johann and Benedikt Walter, Alois and Christ. Zangerle). A good path (marked, guide, not indispensable, 2 fl.) leads through the narrow and deep Jamthal, passing the Schnapfenhöhe, to (3-3½ hrs.) the Jamtal-Hütte (7095'; Inn in summer), in a picturesque situation above the junction of the Futschöl Bach and the Jambach, commanding a magnificent view of the great Jamtal Glacier, surrounded by the Dreiländerspitzen, the Jamthalernerspitzen, the Augstenberg, and (E.) the majestic Fluchthorn. The hut is the starting-point for the Gamshorn (9903'; marked path, in 2½-3 hrs.; guide from Galtür 4½ fl.), easy and attractive; the Gemseelspitze (10,310'; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) via the Jamtal Glacier, and the Dreiländerspitze (10,537'; 4-4½ hrs.; 6 fl.) via the Jamtal Glacier and the Ochsen-Scharte (see below), both easy; the Hintere (10,330') and Vordere (10,415') Jamspitze, via the Jamjoch (see below) in 4-4½ hrs. (guide 5 fl.); the *Fluchthorn (11,120'), by the Fluchthorn Glacier in 4½-5 hrs., fatiguing but not difficult for experts (guide 8 fl., with descent to the Heidelberger Hütte 9 fl.); *Augstenberg (10,595'; over the Chalaua-Scharte in 4½-5 hrs.; 6 fl.); Grenzdeckkopf or Piz Patshalt (10,430', via the Putschöl Pass in 3 hrs.; 5 fl.).

The ascent of the *Piz Buin (10,880'; 6½-7 hrs.; guide 10 fl.) is trying and should not be undertaken by any but experts (comp. p. 251). The route crosses the crevassed Jamthal Glacier (steep) to the (3 hrs.) Obere Ochsen-Scharte (9730'), under the N. shoulder of the Dreiländerspitze (see above), and then traverses the Fermunt Glacier, passing the Fermunt Pass (p. 254), and toils up (difficult) the rocky N. ridge of the Piz Buin to the uppermost snow basin. We finally climb on the N.W side to the Buin-Lücke and to (3½-4 hrs.) the summit. Descent over the Fermunt Glacier to the Wiesbadener Hütte, see p. 254.

The route from the Jamtal-Hütte over the Fermunt Pass to Guarda (6½ hrs.; guide 9 fl.) is more interesting than that from the Madlener-Haus but also more difficult (across the Ochsen-Scharte to the Fermunt Pass 3½ hrs., see above).

From the Jamtal-Hütte over the Futschöl Pass (9100'), between the Augstenberg and the Grenzdeckkopf, to Ardez or Feten in the Lower Engadine, 6 hrs., with guide (9 fl.). The descent is through the Val Urschel (caution necessary in crossing the bridge) and the Val Tasna. A more interesting pass leads over the great Jamtal Glacier (to which a path has been made) and the (3 hrs.) Uezas-Joch (9565'; splendid view), between the Gemseelspitze and the Hintere Jamspitze; descending thence via the little Vadret d'Uezas into the Val d'Uezas, and thence by the Val Tasna to (4 hrs.) Ardez. — A similar pass leads from the Jamtal Glacier over the (3½ hrs.) Jamjoch (10,110') between the Vordere and Hintere Jamspitze (see above); the latter easily climbed from the pass in 3½ hrs.; descending thence steeply to the Val Tuo and to (4 hrs.) Guarda (guide 9 fl.). — To the Madlener-Haus (6 hrs.) over the Todtenfeld-Scharte, see p. 254; to the (7-8 hrs.) Heidelberger-Hütte, via the Kronen and Fimber Glaciers, see p. 256.

From Galtür over the Schaflbuch-Joch to the (6½-7 hrs.) Konstanzer Hütte, see p. 239.

The road through the Patznaun descends gradually along the Trisanna, past Tscheifein, to (3½ hrs.) Mathon (4760'; Inn, very primitive), at the mouth of the Lareim-That, with its glaciers. At the hamlet of Patznaun (4468') we cross the stream to (3 hrs.) Ischgl (4515'; *Post; *Walschwirth or Sonne; Adler), a well-to-do village and frequented summer-resort, finely situated on a green hill at the entrance to the Fimber-That. The best view-point is the Calvarienberg (10 min.). To the N. is the Madlein-That, with the See-kopf (9970').

Excursions (guides, H. Ganahl and Fr. Oesterer of Ischgl). The Vesulspitze (10,145'; 6 hrs.; guide 4½ fl.), from Ischgl via the Obere Velil Alp, is a difficult ascent, fit for experts only. Fine view. — The Bürkelkopf
(1'/2 hrs.; 4 fl.) from the Im Boden Inn (see below) via the Pardatsch-Alp, is fatiguing but interesting. — Vesispitze, see below.

Over the Zebles-Joch to Samnaun, 7 hrs., an attractive route (provisions should be taken; guide, advisable for novices, to Compatsch 5, to Finstermünz or Stuben 8 fl.). The path ascends the steep Calvarienberg, and then through the wooded Fimber-Thal, after 3'/4 hr. crossing the Fimberbach and passing a chapel. By the (1'/4 hr.) Pürschligt-Alp, the huge Fluchthorn (see below) comes in sight at the head of the valley; on the right is the Berglervkopf (9475'). In 3'/4 hr. more we reach Im Boden (5060'; rustic "Inn), a meadow on the left bank of the stream, where we cross the Fimberbach and ascend to the E. through the Vesil-Thal, leaving the Compatsch-Hut to the right above us and keeping to the right bank of the Vesilbach. At the head of the valley, the Vesil-Hütte (Rfmts.) remains on the right. The path turns sharply to the left and leads over grass to the (2'/4 hrs.) Zebles-Joch (6350'; Swiss frontier), between the Vesilspitze (Piz Vedret, see below) on the right and the Pellarinauf (9400') on the left. Fine "View of the Octalhich Glacier, the Fluchthorn (to the S.W.), the Stammerspitze (S.E.), and (as we descend) the Muttlar and the Piz Mündin. 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'/2 hr.) Samnaun (6010'; Jenal's Inn), the first village in the Samnaun-Thal, a Swiss valley. To the S. rise the Muttlar and Stammerspitze. Then on the left bank of the Schergenbach or Schalkbach via Raveisch and Plan, and past the villages of Larec and (1 hr.) Compatsch (5630'; Inn, rustic), which remains above us to the left, to the (1'/2 hr.) Spisser Mühl (4967'), 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'/2 hr.) hamlet of Nogglis (Rfmts.), opposite the imposing Piz Mündin (10,325'), and descends to the left to (1'/2 hr.) Stuben (p. 295). Or we may descend abruptly through wood on the right bank of the Schalkbach to the Inn river, then ascend to the right to the bridge of Alt-Finstermünz. below (1'/4 hr.) Hoch-Finstermünz (p. 295).

In the Fimber-Thal, 2'/2-3 hrs. from the Boden Inn (see above), is the Heidelberger-Hütte (7400'), a starting-point for the Fluchthorn (11,120'; 4'/2 hrs.; guide from Ischgl 8 fl.), the ascent of which is more difficult hence than from the Jamathal-Hütte (p. 255); the Gemskeitskopf (9895') via the Rüttenjoch in 3 hrs.; guide 6 fl.; and the Vesispitze (10,220), via the Rotzkeikopf in 3'/2 hrs. (guide 5 fl.; better from the Zebles-Joch route through the Vesil-Thal, see above). Interesting glacier-routes (7-8 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) lead to the Jamathal-Hütte over the saddle between the Fluchthorn and Zahnspitze (10,125'), and over that between the Zahnspitze and Kronen (10,410'). Attractive routes lead from the Heidelberger Hütte over the Fimber Pass (Remisser Joch, 8570') to (6'/2 hrs.) Remüs, or over the Thuner Pass (Fettanner Joch, 9310') to (3-9 hrs.) Ardez or Fettan, in the Lower Engadine.

Toisalles passes lead from Ischl over the Seejoch (9175') or over the Schneidjoch (9320') to the (7 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) Darmstädter-Hütte and (9 hrs.) St. Anton (p. 258). An easier route is that from Galtür over the Schafbuch-Joch to the Konstanzer-Hütte (p. 239).

Below Ischl the road recrosses to the left bank, and passes the hamlets of Platt, Ulrich, Sinsen, and Wiesen. To the left, above the road, is (6 M.) Kapp! (4125'; *Löwe; *Hirsch, at the roadside, unpretending), the chief place in the Ausser-Patznaun.

From Kapp! over the Blanka-Joch (8810') to Pettwey (p. 240), 7 hrs. (guide 7 fl.; Gottif. Schranz or L. Tschiderer of Kapp!), a toilsome route. The *Riffel (10,365') is easily scaled from the (5 hrs.) Edmund Graf Hut (7900), on the W. side of the pass, in 3 hrs. (comp. p. 240). — The Fritzner Spitze (8370'), ascended from Kapp! via Langeshof (4890'; rustic Inn) in 4'/2 hrs. (guide 3 fl.), is easy.
Valley.  

Fatiguing passes lead to the S. from Kappl through the Visnitz-That and the Grübele-That to (9 hrs.) Compatsch in the Samnaun (p. 256; guide 8 fl.).

About 2½ M. farther on the road crosses to the right bank of the Trisanna. On the slope of the Petsinor Spitze (p. 266), to the left, lies the village of Langesthei (p. 256). On the right are passed the mouths of the Flath-That, below which is the *Rösle im Wald Inn (R. 60-80 kr.), and the Istalanz-That. Then (3 M.) See (3370'; *Weisses Lamm; Schweighofer, near the church; Rose), birth-place of Matthias Schmid, the painter (memorial tablet).

A path, indicated by red marks, leads to the S.E., passing (10 min.) a pretty waterfall on the Schallerbach and offering (1 hr.) a beautiful view of the entire Patmaun Valley and Parseier chain, to the (3½ hr.) Ascher-Hütte (ca. 7245'; provision-depot), situated at the source of the Schallerbach in the Käbelgrund. From this point the easy and attractive ascent of the 'Rothbleisskopf (9640'; 2 hrs. guide from See. 4½ fl.; Joh. Spiss) may be made to the E. The descent may be made to the Urgthal and viâ Hoch-Gallmitz (p. 202) to (5 hrs.) Landeck; or from the highest Urg-Atp (6167') we may ascend the Schönjoch (8190') and descend thence to Ladis and Ried in the valley of the Inn (p. 294). A path (red mark) leads to the S. from the Ascher-Hütte over the Medrig-Sattel (8310') to the (1½ hr.) Furka-Joch (9000'), between the Blonka-tal (9497') and the Furgler (see below), commanding a view of the Oetzthali glaciers. Thence we descend to (2 hrs.) Serfaus and (1½ hr.) Ried (guide 6 fl.). A path from the Furka-Joch a marked path (but guide advisable; from See 4½ fl.) ascends the N.E. arête to (1 hr.) the summit of the Furgler (9865'), 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. viâ the (3½ hr.) Arrezkopf (9940') to the (1½ hr.) Masner-Joch (Feisentoch, 9840') and thence ascend (fatiguing but without danger) the (1½ hr.) Hexenkopf (9965'; guide 5 fl., to Samnaun 8 fl.), the highest summit of the Anti-Rhaetikon, commanding a magnificent view of the Oetzthali mountains, the Ortler, Silvretta, etc. The descent may be made viâ the S. arête and down steep slopes of debris to the Ochsenberg-Atp, with its tarn, then over the (1½ hr.) Zanders-Joch, and down viâ the busy Zanders-Alp to (3 hrs.) Compatsch in the Samnaun Valley (p. 296). Or from the Masner-Joch we may descend to the E. viâ the Arrez-Joch to Serfaus (comp. p. 295). The descent on the N. to the Patmaun is better accomplished viâ the Istalanz-That than viâ the Flath-That, which is strewn with rocks (see above).

Beyond See the road recrosses to the left bank, descends through the wild *Gfäll-Schlucht to the (1½ M.) Gfäll Inn (Zur Sonne), crosses the Trisanna opposite the castle of Wiesberg, and reaches the (1½ hr.) Custom House (Trisanna Inn), close to the huge *Trissanna Viaduct (p. 240). A footpath ascends hence to the (1½ hr.) railway-station of Wiesberg (p. 240). We pass under the viaduct, and along the right bank of the Sanna, until the road divides: to the left across the river to the (3 M.) village of Pians (from here to Landeck by the Arlberg road, 3½ M.); to the right up the hill to the (3 M.) railway-station of Pians (p. 241).
46. From Innsbruck to Franzensfeste (Botzen) by the Brenner.

Comp. Maps, pp. 208, 258, 262, 268.

52 M. Railway. Express in 2½-3 hrs., ordinary trains in 3-3½ hrs. (to Botzen, express in 4½-4¾ hrs., ordinary train in 6-6½ hrs.). Good refreshment-room at Franzensfeste. Best views to the right as far as the Eisak bridge below Sterzing; beyond it, generally to the left. View-carriages, see p. 123.

The Brenner (4490'), the lowest pass over the main chain of the Alps, is traversed by the oldest of the Alpine routes, once used by the Romans, and rendered practicable for carriages in 1772. The railway, opened in 1867, one of the grandest works of the kind (30 tunnels; 60 large, and many smaller bridges), is the shortest route between Central Germany and Italy. The steepest gradient, 1:40, occurs five times between Innsbruck and the summit; and thence to Sterzing the gradient is 1:44. The total cost was 32,000,000 florins. (2,500,000 fl.). The most interesting parts of the line are between Innsbruck and Stat. Gossensass, whence Hocheiden should be visited (p. 263). — A Walk from Innsbruck to Sterzing by the Brenner road is also repaying.

Innsbruck (1880'), see p. 190. The train passes the abbey of Witten (right), traverses a tunnel 750 yds. long under Berg Isel, and then the Sonnenburg Tunnel (270 yds.), and crosses the Sill by a stone bridge, 78' in height. Further on it runs through the narrow Wippthal, high above the brawling river. On the left bank is the highroad; to the S. rises the beautifully-formed Waldrast-Spitze (8920'). Two more tunnels follow before (4½ M.) Unterberg; opposite is the bold Stefans-Brücke, across which runs the Brenner road (p. 265). Beyond three other tunnels we reach (6 M.) Patsch (2570'); the village (3285') lies on the hill to the left, and is not visible from the line. To the W., beyond the Sill, is the wooded Burgstall, concealing the mouth of the Stubai-Thal.

From Patsch to the Stubai-Thal (comp. R. 47). 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 (13½ M.) Schönberger Hof (p. 268) and proceed to the right by the old road to (1½ M.) Ober-Schönberg (comp. p. 263). Or we may cross the Brenner road and ascend the forest-path in a straight direction (1½ hr.; keep to the right at the top). Schönberg on the Brenner road is most conveniently reached from Matrei (see below mules for hire).

Three more tunnels, including the Mühlbach Tunnel (960 yds.), the longest on the line. Near Matrei the line penetrates the Matreier Schlossberg and crosses the Sill.

12½ M. Matrei, or Deutsch-Matrei (3240'); *Krone; *Stern; *Sonne; Lamm, moderate; *Pens. Sachsenhäuser, pens. from 2½ fl.; 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, 11½ M. to the N.E., is the *Pension Kraft (3610'; pens. 2 fl. 80-3 fl. 60 kr.).

Excursions (guide, Martin Höfler). 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 (1½ hr.) the pilgrimage-church of Maria-Waldrast (5355'; Inn), charmingly
situated on the N.E. flank of the Waldrast-Spitze. A more extensive view is obtained from the *Waldraast or Gleinser Jochl (6030') to the N., ascended by a marked path past a chapel in 1/2 hr. — The Waldraast-Spitze or Serles-Spitze (5920'); 3-3/2 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is ascended from Maria-Waldraast by a marked path via the Serles-Jochl (7815'), without difficulty. From the Jochl we may descend on the S.W. to (2½ hrs.) Neustift (comp. p. 269). — A new bridle-path (blue marks) leads from Maria-Waldraast through wood to (2 hrs.) Vöppes in the Stubai-Thal; about 1/2 hr. from Maria-Waldraast a direct footpath (red and white marks) parts of which are steep and marshy, diverges to the left and leads to Schönberg (p. 268) via the Gleinser Hütte. — A marked path leads over the Kaiben-Joch (6665') to (3 hrs.) Trins (see below); the ascent of the Blaser (see below) adds 1 hr. to this route.

The Mieslkopf (8610), easily ascended from Matrei via Pfonns in 4½-5 hrs., is an interesting point; as also is the Blaser (7360'; 4 hrs., see below). — Through the Navis-Thal to the (8 hrs.) Volderer Bad, see p. 190.

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 Navis-Thal. The Sill is again crossed. — 15½ M. Steinach (3430'; fine view from the station). The village (*Steinacher-Hof, at the station, R. 1½-1½ fl., pens. 2 fl. 40-3 fl. 20 kr.; *Post; * Steinbock, R. & L. 60 kr. comfortable; Wilder Mann; Johann Hörtzegel; Peer's Lodging House, well spoken of; beer in the Karlbad, with shady garden), visited as a summer-resort, lies on the left bank of the Sill, at the mouth of the Gschnitzthal. The church contains frescoes by Georg Mader (d. 1881) and an altar-piece by Martin Knoller (d. 1804).

Excursions (guides, Alois and Joh. Pittracher of Gschnitz). Walks to the Lourdes Chapel (10 min.), the Calvarienberg (10 min.); to the Quelle (Restaurant) and on to the Herrenwassert (1½ hr.); to (¼ hr.) Mauren and (40 min.) Tiemzen (pretty view); to the Padaster-Thal (to the upper Alp 3 hrs.); via (1½ hr.) Nöstach (4130'; Touristenruhe) to (1 hr.) Gries (p. 261) or (1 hr.) Füanders (see p. 261; shady ascent, view of the Schmirner-Thal and Valser-Thal). — The Blaser (7360'; 3½ hrs.), on which edelweiss grows freely, is an easy and attractive ascent (guide desirable). Another marked path leads to the E. to the top of the Bendelstein (7945'; 4 hrs.) and thence (guide advisable) to (½ hr.) the top of the Schafseitenspitze (8545'; splendid view). Descent on the S. to (2½ hrs.) Schmirn (p. 260), on the N. to (3 hrs.) Navis (p. 190).

The Gschnitzthal is worthy of a visit (to the Bremer-Hütte 7-8 hrs. shortest approach to the Stubai-Thal from the N.E.; comp. Map, p. 269). As far as (3 M.) Trins (3885'; *Post, R. 60 kr.; Touristenworth), a pleasant village at the S. base of the Blaser (see above; ascended from this point in 3 hrs.), we may follow either the road along the hillside (stony and sunny, but commanding beautiful views) or the 'Moosweg' through the valley. The (5 min.) Calvarienberg commands a fine view of the glaciers at the head of the valley. A marked path leads to the S. over the Truna-Joch (7105') and past the small Lichti-See to (4 hrs.) Obernberg (p. 260). — Beyond Trins we proceed, passing the picturesque château of Schneeberg or following the meadow-paths on the right bank of the Ache, to (1½ hr.) Gschnitz (1075'; good quarters at the curé's); at the base of the Kirchdachspitze (9315'; ascended in 5 6 hrs., with guide; difficult). To the S. rises the Tribulaun, to the N. the Habicht, and at the head of the valley the Feuerstein, the Schneespitze with the Simming Glacier, and the Innere Wetterpitze. The pilgrimage-church of St. Magdalena is worth visiting (5465'; 1½ hr.). From Gschnitz to Neustift via the Pinniser-Joch (7-8 hrs.; guide, not necessary for adepts, 4 fl.) and ascent of the Habicht (3 hrs. from the Innsbrucker Hütte; with guide), see p. 270. — A path leads up the valley from Gschnitz, passing a fine cascade, via the (1½ hr.) Lapones Alp (4880'),
to the (2½ hrs.) Bremer-Hütte (1800'; Inn in summer), situated at the foot of the Innere Wettnerpitze, with a fine view of the Simming Glacier, the Pflerscher Hochjoch, the Schnepitspe, Apere Feuerstein, etc. The following ascents are made from this hut: Innere Wettnerpitze (10,060'; 2½ hrs.); Außere Wettnerpitze (10,030'; 2½ hrs.; see p. 271); Östlicher Feuerstein (10,735'; 4½ hrs.), via the Pflerscher Hochjoch; Schnepitspe (10,420'; 3½ hrs.); to the Magdeburger-Hütte (p. 263; 3½ hrs.). From the hut over the Nürnberger Scharte (3345') to the Nürnberger Hütte (p. 271); 4½ hrs.; over the Nürnberger Scharte, the Gräßlferner, and the Wilde Freiger to the Elisabeth-Haus on the Becher (p. 266; 3½ hrs.), a fine glacier expedition, without serious difficulty. Over the Simminger-Joch (9100') or the Lauterer-Seejoch (9115') to the Langenthal and to Ranall in the Stubai-Thal, see p. 271.

A toilsome but repaying route leads from Gschnitz to the S. through the Sandscape-Thai and over the Pflerscher Finkel (about 5200'), to the W. of the Goldkappel (9195'), to the Tribulaun-Hütte (p. 263) and to (7 hrs.; guide 4 ft.) Inner-Pflersch (p. 263). — The Pflerscher Tribulaun (Scharer, 10,175') may be ascended from Gschnitz via the Sandscape (9200') in 7½-8 hrs. (guide 8 ft.; very difficult); descent to the Tribulaun-Hütte, see p. 263. The ascent of the Gschnitzter Tribulaun (9639'; 5½ hrs. from Gschnitz; with guide), via the Schnathal-Scharte (8635'), is easier.

The train now begins to ascend rapidly on the E. side of the valley and then, near the village of Stafflach (3610'; *Lamm), which lies on the Brenner road below, to the right, it enters the Schmirner Thai. (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 Thai, with the glaciers of the Tux Alps in the background. — 18½ M. St. Jodok, the station for the village of that name (3695'; *Post; Lamm), which lies to the right.

Schmirner Thal and Valser Thal (comp. Map, p. 266). A cart-track (red marks) leads through the Schmirner Thal via (3 M.) Schmirm (4685'; Inn at the church, rustic) and Inner-Schmirn (4750') to (4½ M.) Kasern (5340'; Inn, plain; guides, F. Zingerle and J. Fröhlich). From Inner-Schirm a view is obtained, to the right, of the Oferer (p. 219), rising from the Wildlahner-Thai (path to the Gerauer Hütte, 4 hrs.; see below). — From Kasern over the (2½ hr.) Tuxer-Joch (7670') to (2 hrs.) Hinter-Tux (marked path; guide not indispensable), see p. 215. To reach the Wery-Hütte (p. 214) we turn to the right at a guide-post below the saddle (from the saddle to the hut 3 hrs.). From the Wery-Hütte over the Riepen-Scharte to the Dominicus-Hütte (6-7 hrs.), see p. 214. — In the Valser Thai lies the farm of Ausser-Vals and (½ hr. from St. Jodok) Inner-Vals (4250'; guide, Joh. Ofer), at the latter of which the valleys forks, the branch to the right being known as the Tscheitschaf-Thal. Hence through the Alpeiner-Thai and past the Kasen-Alp (4810') to the (3½ hrs.) Gerauer-Hütte (7710'; Inn in summer) and over the Alpeiner-Scharte (9710') to the (5½-6 hrs.) Dominicus-Hütte, see p. 219. The Schrammacher (11,205'), Fussstein (10,300'; very difficult), and Oferer (11,415'; difficult) may all be ascended from the Gerauer-Hütte by adepts (comp. p. 219).

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 (view of the Valser Thai now to the left). The train next ascends the S. slope of the valley (to the right, 225' below, lies the route already traversed), regains the Sillthal through another curved tunnel, and runs towards the S., high on the slope of the Padauenerkogel. After another tunnel —

22 M. Gries (4115'). The village (3810'; *Aigner; *Rose; Post),
a summer-resort, lies below on the road, at the mouth of the Obernberg-Thal, with the massive Tribulaun group in the background.

Excursions (guide, Joseph Spörr). A highly attractive walk may be taken to (3 M.) Nötsach (4750'; Touristenruhe), whence we may descend to Steinach (p. 259) or Vinaders (see below). A road leads through the picturesque Oberberg-Thal, skirting the Seebach and passing (1/2 hr.) Vinaders (1190'; accommodation at the Gushelbauer's), to (1 hr.) Oberberg (4570'; Spörr, plain), a prettily situated village (over the Truna-Joch to Tries, see p. 259). From Oberberg a footpath (red marks) runs via the Rains-Alpen to the (1 1/4 hr.) Oberberger See (5220'), beautifully situated at the foot of the Oberberger Tribulaun. Milk, etc., may be obtained at the See-Alp, near the S. end of the lake. The Oberberger Tribulaun (9105'; 3 1/2-4 hrs.; with guide) may be ascended by experts without difficulty; but the ascent of the Eisenspitze (9550'; 41/2-5 hrs.; with guide) is more difficult. — An easy and attractive route leads from the lake over the Sand-Joch or Santig-Joch (7090') to (3 1/2-4 hrs.) Schelleberg (p. 262); a more tolerable route, indicated by blue marks (but guide advisable; 3 1/2 fl.), leads over the Port-Joch (7200') to the (4 hrs.) station of Pfersch (see p. 262). The Rothspitze (Grubenjoch, 7690'), commanding a fine view of the Stubai and Zillerthal glaciers, is easily ascended in 3/4 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. (with guide). From Gries we follow the Brenner road for 3/4 hr. and then ascend to the left to the (1 hr.) Padauner Sattel (5180'; view of the Oberper, etc.); thence to the (1 1/4 hr.) top, over moss-grown rocks and steep grassy slopes. The descent may be easily made from the saddle to (30 min.) Ausser-Vals (p. 260) and (3/4 hr.) St. Jodok.

The line describes a long curve, high above the Sillthal, passing the small green Brenner-See (4300') and crossing the Vennabach. To the left rises the Kraxentragr, with a small glacier. The Sill, which rises to the E., at the foot of the Wolfendorn (see below), is now crossed for the last time, and we reach the station of (25 M.) Brenner (4490'; *Buffet), in a valley devoid of form, forming the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic. At the railway-station is a memorial to K. von Etzel (d. 1867), builder of the Brenner Railway. The Eisak forms several falls to the right of the station. On the road opposite is the *Brenner Post Hotel (R. 70 kr.-1 fl., D. 1 fl. 40, pens. 3 fl.-3 fl. 80 kr.), with a tablet to commemorate the visit of Goethe in 1786 and a marble bust of the poet in relief by J. Kopf of Rome.

Excursions (guide, Jos. Plank; comp. Map, p. 262). On both sides of the valley are several level or slightly inclined walks, provided with benches. Pleasant walks may be made to the (20 min.) Brenner Lake; to the Wolfen Inn and the (40 min.) Brennerbad; to the Venna-Thal, as far as (9 1/4 hr.) Vena, with its marble-cutting works (immediately before Vena a view of the Kraxentragr, with its glacier). The head of the valley (9065'; 1 1/2 hr. from the Brenner) commands a view of the Habicht. — The ascent of the *Wolfendorn (Dornspitze; 9005') via the Lueger-Alp or Wolfen-Alp and the Brennermäuerle in 4-4 1/2 hrs., or (less easy) via the Post-Alpe in 4 hrs. (path in each case very imperfectly marked), is interesting and free from difficulty. From the Wolfendorn the 'Landshuter Weg' (red marks) leads to the S.W. over the Flatschspitze (8115') to the (2 hrs.) Schlüsself-Joch (p. 262), and to the N.E., skirting the Wildsee spitze (8650'), to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Wildsee-Joch (see below). — The Kraxentragr (8840'; 5-5 1/2 hrs.; guide 4 1/2 fl.), is a more laborious ascent, but remunerative. The route ascends the Venna-Thal to the Ochsen-Hütte (6525') and thence to the (3 1/2-4 hrs.) Wildsee-Joch (8650'), with the new Landshuter-Hütte (Inn in summer), and finally
leads via the S. W. arête to the (11/2 hr.) summit (splendid view). A new club-path ('Landshuter Weg'; fine views) leads from the Wildsee-Joch, skirting the Kraxentrag and the Kloppe (3188'), to (3 hrs.) the Pfitscherjoch-Haus (p. 249). — An easy pass leads to the N.E. from the Venna-Thai over the Saxalpen-Sattel (ca. 7500') to the Geraer-Hütte in the Vals-Thal (p. 260).

The train follows the course of the Eisak, at first traversing a level, grassy valley, to the (271/2 M.) Brennerbad (4390'; Sterzinger Hof or Wildbad Brenner, R. 1-11/2, D. 11/2, pens. 31/2-4 fl.; Badhaus, with rooms; Vetter's Inn, unpretending), with indifferent thermal springs (68° Fahr.).

From the Brennerbad over the Schlüssel-Joch (7315') to Kematen in the Pfitsch valley (p. 220), marked path in 11/2 hrs. (guide not indispensable). The Schlüssel-Joch may also be made the goal of a special excursion from the Brennerbad, as it commands a splendid view of the Pfitschthal, with the Hochfeiler, Wilde Kreuzspitze, and (in the other direction) of the Habicht, Tribulaun, Pfitschthal, etc. A good path leads to (1/2 hr.) the Bad-Alpe (5262'), whence the saddle is easily reached in 11/2-2 hrs. via the Leitner-Alp or Pfitsch-Alp. Rich flora. — By the 'Landshuter-Weg' from the Schlüssel-Joch to the (21/2 hrs.) Hühnerpiel, or over the Wolfendorn to the (4 hrs.) Wildsee-Joch, see pp. 263, 261.

The Hühnerpiel (642') is ascended in 4 hrs. from Pontigl, which lies 40 min. from the Brennerbad and 10 min. from Schelleberg on the Brenner Road; see p. 263.

The train now descends rapidly by means of a long embankment and two tunnels to (301/2 M.) Schelleberg (4070').

Owing to the extensive curve the train takes 10 min. to descend from Schelleberg to Gosensass, while walkers can accomplish the distance in 5 min., if they are sure of the path.

The line turns to the right into the Pfitschthal, which opens here, gradually descends on its N. slope, enters the side of the valley by the curved Aster Tunnel, 840 yds. long, and emerges lower down, but in an opposite direction. A fine view of the Pfitschthal glaciers is obtained to the right on emerging from the tunnel. 331/2 M. Pfitsch (3760').

36 M. Gosensass (3610'; *Hôtel Gröhner, with two dependencies, R. 11/2-2 fl., D. 1 fl. 70 kr., S. 1 fl., pens. 2 fl. 90-4 fl. 90 kr.; *Höt.-Pens. Wielandhof, pens. from 3 fl.; *Höt.-Pens. Aukenthaler, R. 80 kr.-11/2 fl., pens. 2 fl. 80 kr.-4 fl.; Rose; lodgings at Rigger's, Jos. Mayer's, etc.), often crowded with summer-visitors. The small Barbara-Kapelle above the parish church deserves a visit. Near the station is an open-air swimming-bath (63° Fahr.) with comfortable dressing-boxes.

Excursions (guides, Joh. Kral, Dav. Seidner, Fr. Amort, and Jos. Höfler of Gosensass, Joh. Teissl, Ant. Mühlsteiger, Jos. Rainer, Dav. Aukenthaler, and Alois Fleckinger of Pfitsch). 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 (11/4 hr.) Redwitz-Platz, with a bust of Oskar von Redwitz, the poet, and the (20 min.) Schöne Aussicht, whence we may return via the Wolfenboden in 11/2 hr., or proceed by the blue-marked path to the right (with views of the Pfitschthal and the Tribulaun), to the (20 min.) point where it joins the Falming-Weg (yellow marks), 40 min. from Gosensass. Other walks on the right bank: to the (11/2 hr.) Maderbauer and (11/2 hr.) Achenbauer, with fine views of the Sterzing basin; by the Falming-Weg (see above) to the Falming-Thal (see
below), returning by the Fluen-Weg (3 hrs); along the bank of the Pfierschbach; to the Iben-Platz; and via Silbergasser to (11/4 hr.) Pfiersch (see below).

— On the left bank; to the (11/4 hr.) pavilion on the "Franz-Josef-Höhe," with views of the valleys of the Eisak and Pfiersch; to the (3 hrs.) ruin of Strassberg (3750') and thence by the Larchenweg to (1 hr.) Ried (p. 264). — To the E. via the Dittel-Platz to (40 min.) Hochwieden (4500'; Restaurant), commanding a fine view of the glaciers of the Pfiersch-Thal. The Amthor Weg (blue and red marks) leads hence to the N., ascending slightly along the hillside, through wood, to (11/2 hr.) the bridge-path leading to the Hühnerspiel (see below; fine views; recommended for the return). A new path descends to the S. from Hochwieden, past a waterfall, to the Strassberg path. — The "Hühnerspiel (Amthorspitze, 9025' 4-1/2 hrs.; guide unnecessary; horse 5 fl.) is easy and attractive. From Pontig (Alpenverein Inn; see p. 263), on the Brenner Road, 11/4 M. above Gossensass, a bridge-path ascends to the right through wood to (13/4 hr.) the Amthor-Hütte (6000'; Inn in summer, good wine), whence the ascent continues over turf and slopes of slate to the (2-21/2 hrs.) summit. Splendid View (panorama by Gatt). An electric cable-railway is projected. — A rocky path leads to the N. from the Hühnerspiel over an almost level arête about 3' wide (guide not necessary; for those with steady heads) to the (20 min.) Rollspitze (9115'), commanding an unimpeded view of the central Zillerthal glaciers, which are not seen from the Hühnerspiel. From the Rollspitze the path ("Landsbacher Weg," p. 261) descends in windings on the E. slope, traverses the head of the Gamesgrube, and passes beneath the E. precipices of the Daaspitze (8687'), over debris (fatiguing), to a broad ridge, whence a good path ascends to the (21/2 hrs.) from the Hühnerspiel Schlüssel-Joch (p. 262). From the Joch we may proceed via the Flatschspitze (8415') to the (21/2 hrs.) top of the Wolfendorn (p. 261) and the (11/2 hr.) Wildsee-Joch (p. 261).

The Rosskopf (1160'); 3-31/2 hrs.; guide not indispensable is ascended from Gossensass through the Falming-Tal by the Falming-Weg (yellow marks; see p. 262), from which, before reaching the (1 hr.) Bildstock, we diverge to the left by the Fluen-Weg (blue marks), leading to the (11/4 hr.) Rosskopf-Hütte (p. 264), 31/4 hr. below the summit. Or we may continue to follow the Falming-Weg to the (11/4 hr.) Falming-Alp (5918') and ascend thence by a path indicated by red marks to the (11/2 hr.) hut.

In the Pfierschthal (comp. Map, p. 268), a road ( carr. 31/2 ft. per 1/2 day, 5 fl. whole day; with two horses 51/2 or 9 fl.) leads from Gossensass via Anichen to (3 hrs.) Inner-Pfiersch or Boden (4100'; good quarters at the curé's), at the foot of the imposing Pfierscher Tribulaun (10,175'), which may be ascended hence in 71/2-8 hrs. (difficult; guide 8 fl.). From Stein (see below) we ascend to the right to the (31/2 hrs.) Tribulaun-Hütte (7045'; provision depot), splendidly situated on the small Sonnes-See, whence we proceed over the Sandesjoch (p. 260) to the (1-5 hrs.) summit. — A bridle-path, crossing the brook at Erß, leads to (31/4 hr.) Stein (1465') and then ascends steeply past the Hütte (grand waterfall) to the (1 hr.) Ochsen-Hütte on the Furt-Alp (5320') and part the Schaf-Hütte to the (2 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'; 21/2-3 hrs., with guide) from this point by the Stuben Glacier is remunerative and easy. Descent on the W. via the Simmenger Glacier to the Bremer-Hütte, see p. 260. — The ascent of the Weisswandspitze (8937'), by the Schreusumpf in 3 hrs., is fatiguing. Descent to the Tribulaun-Hütte (marked path), see above. — The Ostliche Feuerstein (10,745'; 4 hrs., with guide), over the Pfierscher Hochjoch, and the Westliche Feuerstein (10,740'; 4 hrs.), over the Magdeburger-Scharte (p. 264), are both difficult. Good climbers may pass from the former to the latter in 25 min. via the arête between them. — The Agelspitze (10,440'; 4 hrs.), via the Magdeburger Scharte, and the Rochollspitze (10,060'; 31/2-4 hrs.), via the Feuerstein Glacier, are both without difficulty. — From Inner-Pfiersch to (5 hrs.) Rößnau over the Allriss-Joch (8295'), between the Wetterspitze (8915') and the Maurerspitze (8630'), an easy route (marked path). A more interesting route leads from the Furt-Alp (see above) over the Ageljoch.
(9280'), between the Rochollspitze and the Lorenzspitze (9440'), affording a fine survey of the great Uebenthal Glacier. Descent past the Pfurn-See either to the right to the Hangende Ferner and the Becherhaus (p. 266), or to the left to the Obere Agels-Alp and to Ridnaun-Maira (p. 285). — From the Magdeburger Hütte over the Stuben Glacier, the Feuerstein Glacier, the Magdeburger-Scharte (10,235') and Hangende Ferner to the (4 hrs.) Teglitter Hütte (p. 266) and thence to the (3 hrs.) Becherhaus; or from the Magdeburger-Scharte via the Hangende Ferner, the Rothe-Grat-Scharte, and the Freiger-Scharte to the (6-7 hrs.) Becherhaus (comp. p. 266). Robust walkers may include (2 hrs. extra) the ascent of the two Feuersteine or of the Wilde Freiger with the above routes. — Via the Pflerscher Hochjoch to the (5-6 hrs.) Bremer-Hütte or the (6-7 hrs.) Nürnberger-Hütte; see pp. 260, 271; via the Pflerscher Punkt to Gschnitz, see p. 260.

The train crosses the Eisak at the influx of the Pflerschbach, follows the old bed of the river for some distance, while a tunnel now conducts the river through the projecting rocks, and then leads high up on the left side of the narrow wooded valley. To the left, above, is the ruin of Strassberg (p. 263); below, the village of Ried. We now enter the broad basin of —

40 M. Sterzing. — Hotels. *Stötter, at the station, R., L., & A. 70 kr.-f fl. 80 kr., pens. 3½-4 fl., with swimming and warm baths; *Goldene Rose, R. 60 kr.-f fl. 20 kr., pens. 2 fl. 80-3 fl. 40 kr.; *Goldener Breig or Alte Post, R. 50, pens. 2 fl. 40 kr.; *Krone, moderate; *Neue Post, R. 60 kr.-f fl., pens. 2 fl. 80-3 fl. 50 kr.; *Mondschei; Schwarzer Adler, bed 50 kr.

Sterzing (3110'), the Roman Vipitenum, a clean little town (1600 inhab.), with picturesque old houses, arcades, balconies, and turrets, lies 1/3 M. from the station, 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.) has a Gothic choir and nave and aisles restored in the rococo style, adorned with ceiling-paintings by Adam Mölckh (1758).

Excursions (guides, Georg Kralinger and Jak. Riederer). At the N. end of the town is the Jungwald, with new 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); also from the castles of Sprechenstein (3½ hrs.) and Reifenstein (3½ hrs.), both well-preserved and worth visiting (fee). — The *Rosskopf (7190'; 3½ hrs.: guide, unnecessary, 2½ fl.) is ascended without difficulty by a path (white marks) via Raminges and the (2½-3 hrs.) Rosskopf-Hütte (ca. 6500'); *Inn in summer). The (3½ hrs.) summit commands a splendid view of the Dolomites, the Tribulaun, the Oetzthall and Ortler groups, etc. — The *Zinseler (Stilfser Joch; 7945'), ascended via Gupp in 4½ hrs. (red-marked path; guide 4 fl.) commands a still finer panorama. — The Hühnerspiel (9025') may be ascended from Sterzing by a marked bridle-path in 5 hrs. (guide 4 fl.); better from Gossensass, see p. 263. — Wilde Kreuzspitze, see pp. 220, 267. — Over the Penser Joch to Botzen, see p. 315; over the Pflerscher-Joch to the Zillerthal, see p. 221 (to Mayrhofen 1½ hrs.); over the Jaufen to Meran, see p. 301 (to St. Leonhard 7½ hrs.). — An interesting route to the upper Passeier Valley leads through the Gilfenklamm (p. 269) to (1½ hrs.) Inner-Ratschings (4475'; Reser) and over the Schlottler-Joch (7457') to the picturesque village of (5 hrs.) Stals (4335'; quarters at the cure's). Thence we may proceed to (9½ hrs.) Moos and (9½ hrs.) Plan or Pfelders (p. 301).
to Franzensfeste. RIDNAUN-THAL. III. Route 46. 265

The Ridnaun-Thal, which diverges from the Eisak-Thal at Sterzing and is closed on the W. by the huge Uebelthal Glacier, offers to the mountaineer a number of interesting ascents and passes. The chief starting-point for these is the Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Haus, on the Becher (p. 266), which may be reached in 71/2-8 hrs. from Ridnaun, and in about the same time or less from the Brenner Railway via the Brenner-Hütte and Mageburger-Hütte (pp. 260, 263), as well as from the Stubai-Thal via the Nürnberger-Hütte and Dresdner-Hütte (pp. 271, 272) and from St. Martin am Schneeberg (p. 267) on the S. A visit to the Uebelthal Glacier (guide necessary) and the passage of the Kaicat to Schneeberg will repay even those who are not climbers. A road ascends the valley to (2 hrs.) Mareith (omnibus in summer, thrice daily in 11/4 hr., fare 60 kr., there and back 20 kr., to Wiedner’s Inn 50 kr., there and back 60 kr.). From Mareith a marked bridle-path goes on to Ridnaun and Schneeberg.

The road from Sterzing leads via (31/4 M.) *Wiedner’s Gilfenklamm Inn (R. 70 kr.;-1 fl., pence 21/2-3 fl.) to (2 M.) Mareith (3505'; Stern), with the picturesque château of Wolfssthurn. In the Gilf (mouth of the Ratscheng-Thal, p. 264), 1/2 hr. to the S. of Wiedner’s Inn, is the interesting Gilfenklamm or Marforlkamm (adm. 20 kr.; key at the inn). Visitors may proceed through the gorge to Mareith, sending their luggage by omnibus. Pleasant footpath to the gorge from Sterzing (red and white marks). — From Mareith a marked bridle-path, passing the little church of St. Magdalena (1060'; fine view of the head of the valley, with the Botzer, Solkarspitze, and Freiger), ascends to (11/2 hrs.) Ridnaun (4130'; *Steinbock, *Sonklarhof). A pleasant walk or drive may be enjoyed on the well-made Erzstrasse (ore road; 9 M. long), which begins about 350 yds. above Mareith and is connected with it by a ‘Brembsbahn’ for the transport of the ore. The Erzstrasse ends at Maiern (see below); thence to St. Martin am Schneeberg, see p. 266. — Guides at Ridnaun: Josef Kofler, Peter Koter, Jos. and Stef. Mader, Jos. Feissauer, Joh. Plassauer, Joh. Wurzer, Leop. Kruenlinger, and Joh. Pariger. The Hohe Ferse (5750') is easily ascended from Ridnaun through the Valligl-Thal in 31/2 hrs. (guide 31/2 fl.). 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 Staudenberg Graben to Maiern. The ascent of the Wettlespitze (8880'), which commands a grand view of the Pflerschtal and the Tribulau, is more trying.

*To the Uebelthal Glacier, a very interesting excursion (comp. Map, p. 268): to the Grohmann-Hütte 31/2 hrs., Teplitzer Hütte 41/4 hrs., Becherhaus 71/2-8 hrs.; guide 21/2, 3, 6 fl.). We proceed to (31/2 hrs.) Maiern (1560'; Inn, rustic) either by the Erzstrasse (see above) or across the meadows. From the (11/4 hrs.) stamping-mill (shown to visitors on application) a marked path ascends to the right through the pretty Burgstall-Wald, to the ridge below the Agels-Boden. We cross the (11/2 hrs.) brook, traverse the desolate Agels-Boden, and ascend on the left side of a deep gorge, through which flows the torrent descending from the Uebelthal Glacier (fine waterfalls, accessible only with a good guide and great care), to the (2 hrs.) Grohmann-Hütte (7275'; provision-depot), splendidly situated opposite the end of the great *Uebelthal-Ferner, the largest glacier of the Stubai group. Best survey of the grand environs from the *Ipeleskogel (7790'); 31/2 hr.; guide 11/2 fl.). The *Botzer (10,695'; 5 hrs.; guide 6 fl.), Hochgewänd (10,525'; 4 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), Moarner Spitze (9740'), Schwarzeespitze (see below), etc., may be ascended from here. — From the Grohmann-Hütte over the Eget-Joch to Schneeberg 41/4 hrs., or, including the Schwarzeespitze, 51/2 hrs., a fine route and not difficult for adepts (guide 3, with the Schwarzeespitze 5 fl.). The route passes below the flat tongue of the Uebelthal Glacier (Ebnener Ferner) and leads through the Egeten-Thal, passing the Trüben-See, to the (21/2 hrs.) Eget-Joch (8835'). We descend past the Egeten-See (7980') to (2 hrs.) Schneeberg (p. 267); or to the right of the Egeten-See over the Schwarzees-Scharte (9160') to (2 hrs) Schneeberg. Or we may ascend to the right from the Eget-Joch, over the Schwarzees Ferner, to the (11/2 hrs.) top of the *Schwarzeespitze (8860'; splendid view), and descend thence, past the Schwarzees (8620'), to (11/2 hrs.) Schneeberg.
The 'Sonklar Weg', a new club-path, leads from the Grohmann-Hütte to the (1-1½ hr.) Teplitzer-Hütte (6395'; rebuilt in 1895; Inn in summer), finely situated on the Brötstein, near the Hangende Ferner. This hut is the starting-point for the Altespitz (10,440'; 2½ hrs.; guide 2½ fl.), the Oestliche Feuerstein (10,745'), Westliche Feuerstein (10,740'; each 3½ hrs.; guide 4½ fl.), Geierswandspitz (955'; 1½ hr.; guide 1 fl.), etc. Passes lead to the Nürnberg-Hütte (p. 271) over the Teplitzer Scharte (9875'; 3½ hrs.; guide 3 fl.), the Rothe Grat-Scharte (950'; 4½ hrs.; guide 4½ fl.), or the Enge Thirl (947'; 3½ hrs.; laborious; guide 3½ fl.); to the Magdeburger Hütte (p. 263) over the Magdeburger Scharte or the Feuerstein (p. 263; 6½ hrs.; guide 6 fl.); to Schönau (p. 302) over the Schwaunspitz-Scharte (10,159'); see below; to Schneeberg over the Botter-Scharte (9770'; see below). — From the Teplitzer-Hütte a route (guide necessary) leads over the Hangende Ferner, and follows the Carl Vogl-Weg (passing near an old refuge-hut on the Rothe Grat) to the (3-3½ hrs.) Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Haus (10,410'; Inn in summer, adm. 6 kr., bed 1 fl. 20 kr., bed by day 9 kr.), situated on the Becher, commanding a magnificent view. An easier route from the Teplitzer Hütte leads via the Hangende Ferner, the Rothe Grat-Scharte, and the Wilde Freiger in about 4½ hrs. The Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Haus is the starting-point for the following ascents: *Wilde Freiger (11,240'; club-path in 1 hr.; guide from the Becherhaus 1 fl.); *Sonklarspitze (11,451'; 2 hrs.; guide 3 fl.); *Wilde Paff (11,300'; 1½-2 hrs.; guide 4½ fl.; for practised climbers); Zuckerhütte (11,330'; 2½-3 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.; for experts with steady heads); Botzer (10,695'; 3 hrs.; guide 3½ fl.); Königshofspitze (10,515'; 3 hrs.; guide 1½ fl.); Hofmannspitze (10,250'; 3 hrs.; guide 1½ fl.). — Passes. A fine pass to the Oetztal leads via the Wilde Paff (club-path), the Pfaffen-Sattel, the Pfaffen-Joch and the Pfaffen Glacier to the (3½-4 hrs.) Hilde- schenmer-Hütte (p. 282) and through the Windisch-Thal to (3½ hrs.) Sölden. The route via the Sonklarspitze or the Sonklar-Scharte (10,915') and the Triecken karlas Glacier is longer and more difficult (8½-10 hrs.; guide 7 fl.). An easy and very attractive pass to Schneeberg leads via the (1½ hr.) Botter-Scharte (9775'), then follows the Otto Dreyer-Weg via the Hochferner and the Schwaunspitz Glacier to the (2 hrs.) pass (1165') between the Schwarzespitze and the Karwiesen (9750'), and descends to St. Martin. From the Botter-Scharte the Botzer (10,195'; see above) may easily be ascended in 1 hr., and the Hochgevänd (10,545') in ¾ hr. via the Hangende Ferner. The *Schwaunspitz (9860'; see p. 265) may also be ascended from the Otto Dreyer-Weg (to the left on the Hochferner). — From the Becherhaus to Meran via the Passerier, 9-10 hrs. The route leads over the Botter-Scharte (see above) or the Schwaunspitz-Scharte (10,165') to the Tinnels-Alp (1855') and to (4 hrs.) Schönau (p. 302). — To the Nürnberg-Hütte over the Wilde Freiger (3 hrs.); easy; or over the upper Uebelthal Glacier and the Freiger-Scharte difficult (see p. 271). — To the Dresdner-Hütte over the Pfaffen-Nieder (p. 272), the Sulzenau Glacier, and the Pfeiferjoch (p. 271) 4½ hr.; via the Wilde Paff, Zuckerhütte, Pfaffen-Joch, and Schaufel-Nieder, about 6 hrs. — To the Bremer Hütte via the Wilde Freiger, Grübl Glacier, and Nürnberg-Scharte 6-7 hrs. (see p. 260). — To the Magdeburger-Hütte via the Uebelthal Glacier, Hangende Ferner, and the Magdeburger-Scharte 5 hrs. (see p. 263). From the Magdeburger-Scharte mountaineers may ascend the Westliche Feuerstein (10,740') in 40-50 min., proceed across the arete in 20-25 m'n. to the Oestliche Feuerstein (10,745'), and descend thence to the Magdeburger-Hütte (guide 5 fl.). — To Pflersch (railway-station; p. 262) via the Hangende Ferner, Pflerssee, and Gewinges-Ferner 6-7 hrs.

From RIDNAUN TO SCHAUNECK, 4½ hrs. (guide not indispensable). By the stamping-mill 1½ hr. above Maiern (p. 265) a bridle-path ascends to the left through the Lazzacher-Thal. passing four 'Bremsberge' ('brake-hills') used for the transport of ore, to the (2½ hrs.) Kas ten-Alpe (8265'; accommodation), and to the (4½ hr.) Kaindl (7610'), a shaft 800 yds. long pierced through the crest of the Schneeberg. (Visitors are sometimes allowed to ascend to the tunnel by 'Bremsbahn'; see 30 kr.; apply at the Kasten-Alp.) A light is necessary for the passage of this tunnel (10 min.). The traveller had better get a miner from the Kasten to propel him through the shaft on one of the trucks called 'Hunde'. When the mine is being
worked the shaft is not passable, in which case the traveller must cross the Schneeberg-Scharte (8325'; 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'; good inn), grandly situated. The mines (zinc and lead), which were known in the 15th cent., are again actively worked. The Schneeberg (9715'; 2'/2 hrs.; with guide) and the Botzer (10,695'; 2'/2 hrs.; with guide; best via the Botzer-Scharte, p. 266), two fine points of view, may be ascended from St. Martin. — From Schneeberg a direct path leads along the slope of the Gürtelwond, on the right bank of the brook, passing Schönau, to (3-3'/2 hrs.) the Timmel-Joch (8230'). Or (a finer route) we may ascend from Schneeberg to the N.W. to the (1 hr.) Gürtel-Scharte (8630'), which affords a capital survey of the Timmel Mulde and its grand surroundings. We then descend to the Timmels-Alp (9359') and cross the Schönauer Alp to the (2'/2 hrs.) Timmel-Joch. From Schneeberg we may follow the valley down to (1'/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 (5 hrs.) Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Haus (p. 266).

Beyond Sterzing the train crosses the Pfitscher Bach (p. 221), and runs between river and rock, close under the castle of Sprechenstein. On the opposite bank rise the castles of Thurnburg and Reifenstein (p. 264; the latter a good specimen of a mediæval stronghold), at the mouth of the Ridnaun-Thal (p. 265), at the head of which rise the lofty snow-clad Botzer, Sonklarspitze, and Freiger. The line traverses a long embankment and reaches (42'/2 M.) Freienfeld (3060'; *Neu-Gasthaus, pens. 2'/4 fl.; Lener). On the hill to the left lies the village of Trens, and on the other side Stilfes and the little watering-place of Möders.

The ascent of the *Wilde Kreuzspitze (10,220'; 6'/2-7 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) from this point is toilsome (better from the Pfitschthal, p. 220). We proceed via Valgenein and through the Senges-Thal to the (2'/2 hrs.) Senges-Alp (5470) and the crest facing the Vals-Thal, behind which nests the picturesque Wilde See. Thence a steep ascent brings us to the (4-4'/2 hrs.) summit (fine view).

The train crosses the Eisak and the Eggerbach, which descends from the Penser Joch (p. 315), and passes the recently rebuilt castle of Wolsenstein. 45 M. Mauls (2940'); the village (Stafler's Inn) lies on the opposite bank, at the mouth of the Maulser-Thal (over the Vals-Thal to Vals, see p. 397). The train now enters a narrow defile, in which lie (47'/2 M.) Grasstein (2745'; *Höt. Sachsenklemme, 1/2 M. to the S.E., pens. 2 fl. 20-2 fl. 80 kr.), and (50 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. The mouth of the defile, called the Brixener Klaus, near Unterau (2510'), was strongly fortified in 1833-38. These works (Franzensfeste), which are very conspicuous when seen from the S., command the Brenner route and the entrance to the Pusterthal. 52'/2 M. Franzensfeste Station (2450'; *Rail. Restaurant; Zum Reifer; Hofer, below the bridge, both unpretending) lies upwards of 1 M. to the N. of the fortress. For the railway to Botzen, see R. 53; for the Pusterthal Railway, see R. 70.
47. The Stubai-Thal.

Comp. also Map, p. 258.

The "Stubai-Thal, the main valley of the Stubai Alps, belonging to the Oetzthaler group, presents within a small compass a series of superb Alpine scenes; and with the frequented Bildstöckl-Joch offers the shortest route from Innsbruck to the upper Oetzthal. Road to a point 6 M. beyond Neustift. DILIGENCE from Innsbruck to (13½ M.) Vulpmes daily in 4½ hrs., starting from the Rothe Adler at 2 p.m. (fare 1 fl. 20, coupé 1 fl. 40 kr.; returning from Vulpmes at 5 a.m. in 3½ hrs.). One-horse carriage from Innsbruck to the Steffans-Brücke 2½ fl., two-horse 4 fl.; to Schönberg 4½ or 7 fl., Vulpmes 7 or 10, Neustift 9 or 13 fl. The telegraph wires extend as far as Neustift.

Pedestrians should take the Brenner Railway to (6 M., in 20 min.) Patsch and walk thence, by the route described at p. 258, to (½ hr.) Schönberg, which is about 7 M. from Innsbruck by the Brenner road (p. 243; via Schönberg to Vulpmes 4½ hrs.). A shorter, but less interesting route to Vulpmes (marked path) diverges to the right on this side of the (4½ M.) Steffans-Brücke (see below), and then ascends along the left bank of the Rutzbach, vià the Galtshof, to (2 hrs.) Vulpmes (p. 269); or we may go by train to the station of Unterberg-Steffansbrücke (only two trains daily) and proceed thence across the Sill to the (¼ hr.) Steffans-Brücke. — Another interesting route ascends to the right from the Gärberbach Inn (see below) to (½ hr.) Mutters (2720'; Inn), and (¼ hr.) Raitis, and leads along the slope of the Saile (p. 200), via Kreit (3245'; Tanzer), and through fine larch-wood, with beautiful views of the Waldrast-Spitze, Habicht, Sulzenau Glacier, etc., to (2 hrs.) Tafes (3235'; Inn) and (½ hr.) Vulpmes (p. 269).

Innsbruck (1880'), see p. 190. The Brenner road ascends the Berg Isel in long windings (p. 197; the old road, to the left at the first bend, is shorter), and then leads high up on the left side of the deep Sillthal (in which, to the left, below us, runs the Brenner Railway with its tunnels), past the (2½ M.) Gärberbach Inn and the *Schupfen Inn (the headquarters of Andreas Hofer in 1809), to the (2½ M.) Steffans-Brücke, which in a bold span of 140' crosses the Rutzbach, descending from the Stubai-Thal. [A pleasant walk leads from Gärberbach through the gorge of the Ahrental and past the railway-station of Unterberg to the Steffans-Brücke, ¾ hr.] Beyond the bridge, at the Steffansbrücke Inn (¼ hr. from the rail. stat. Unterberg), which belongs to the hamlet of Unter-Schönberg (to the right), the road divides. The NEW BRENNER ROAD winds to the left round the slope and ascends in windings through the Sillthal to the (4½ M.) *Schönberger Hof (3280'), a picturesquely situated bath-establishment, 1¾ M. from Patsch and 3½ M. from Matrei. The old road joins this from the right, ¾ 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.) Schönberg (3325'; *Hôt.-Pens. Jagerhof; *Domanig's Inn). From the *Witting-Warte (3365'), 13' high (with mountain-indicator), we obtain a fine survey of the Stubai-Thal, with the Sailespitze on the right, the Waldrast-Spitze and the Habicht on the
left, and the ice-crowned background (Apere Freiger, Wilde Pfaff, Zuckerhüt, Sulzenau Glacier, Schaufelspitze).

From Schönb erg the Stubai road descends gradually to the W. to (21/4 M.) Mieders (3190'); *Höt.-Pens. Lerchenhof, pens. from 3 fl.; *Post, with baths; *Sewald; *Kreuter), the capital of the valley, prettily situated at the foot of the Waldrast-Spitze.

Excursions (guides, Jos. Danler and Frz. Permoser). Via 3 (2 hrs.) Maria-Waldrast to (1 hr.) Maitreü (guide, not indispensable. 2½ fl.), see p. 258. — Ascent of the Waldrast-Spitze, or Serles-Spitze (8920'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), via the Serles-Joch (7845'), reached by blue-marked path from Vulpmes or Neustift, not difficult. Descent to Maria-Waldrast, see p. 259.

Crossing the Mühlbach and the Rutzbach, and passing the village of Telfes on the right, we next reach (21/4 M.) Vulpmes or Fulpmes (3065'); *Pfurtscheller; *Lutz; Post; Platzwirth), on the Schlickerbach, with busy iron manufactories.

Excursions (guides, Andr. Hupfauf, David Pfurtscheller, and Ant. Sitter). The *Hohe Burgstall (8770'; 4'/2-5 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), an admirable point of view, is ascended without difficulty either via the Froneben-Alp and the (2 hrs.) 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; or by the Froneben-Alp and the Kaserstatt-Alp (6100'; rmts.) to the (3'/2-4 hrs.) saddle of the Haselgrube (7310'; refuge-hut building), and then from the S. by a steep ascent to the summit (1 hr.). Descent to the Bärenbad, or from the Haselgrube direct to Neustift (see below).

On the W. and the N. the Schlicker-Thal is fenced by the rugged chain of the Kalkkögel. Most of the ascents are difficult and should be tried by experts only. The most remunerative is that of the Marchreisenspitze (8605'; 5'/2 hrs.; guide), accomplished from Vulpmes by a path leading through the Schlicker-Thal and up the Marchreis, between the Marchreisenspitze and the Amperstein. More difficult and subject to danger from falling stones is the Schlicker Seespitze (9210'), ascended from the Schlicker-Alp via the Schlicker-Schartl (8356') and the Seejochl (8285'; p. 273) in 4 hrs. (guide).

Those who do not wish to visit Vulpmes remain on the right bank. The road follows the left bank via the small baths of Medrats (3100'; Wery's Inn) and the hamlets of KampaI and Neder (Inn), at the entrance to the Pinnis-Thal (see below), to (4'/2 M.) Neustift (3255'); *Zum Salzburger; *Hofer; Vorderauer; Kranerwirth), the last village in the valley. At Milders (3400'), 1'/4 M. farther up, the valley forks into the Oberberg-Thal on the right and the Unterberg-Thal on the left.


Over the Pinniser-Joch to Gschnitz, an interesting and easy pass (7'/2 hrs.; guide 4 fl.). From (1'/2 hr.) Neder (see above) we ascend the Pinnis-Thal (picturesque only at the beginning), passing the Hereben (4165'), Jussenanger (4360'), and Pinnis Alps (5115'), to the (2'/2 hrs.) Kar-Alp (5600'; accommodation), whence a path scends to the (1'/2 hr.) Pinniser-Joch or Alpfach-Joch (7770'), with fine view of the Tribulaun, etc. On the S. side is the
Innsbrucker Hütte of the Austrian Tourist Club (Inn in summer). Descent to (21/4 hrs.) Gschunz (p. 259). — The ascent of the *Habicht (10,760), a famous point of view, may be accomplished from the Innsbrucker Hütte by experts in 3 hrs. (path recently improved; guide 6, with descent to Gschunz 8 fl.).

The Oberberg (Alpeiner Thal) is worthy of a visit (to the Franz-Senn-Hütte 4 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 3 fl.). The path (recently improved) follows the right bank of the Oberbergbach to the (1 hr.) Bärenbad (4103'), a very primitive little bath. (Ascent of the Hohe Burgstall, 4 hrs., see p. 269). Then past the Seeduk-Alp to the (11/2 hrs.) Stocklen-Alp (5220'; small inn, 4 beds) and the (11/4 hr.) Ober-Ise-Alp (5725'), finely situated. [Over the Hornthal Joch to the Liesenser Thal, see p. 275.] Lastly by a recently improved path up the steep Schinder, with the wild gorge of the Oberbergbach (waterfall) on the left, to the (9/4 hr.) Alpeiner-Alp (6755') and the (11/2 hr.) Franz-Senn-Hütte (7130'; Inn in summer), finely situated on a spur, 1 hr. from the end of the grand Alpeiner Glacier. The glacier is not seen from the hut, but is commanded by the route to the Schwarzenberg-Joch (see below). A good survey of the magnificent environs is obtained from the Sommerwand (9560'; 2 hrs., via the Sommerwand Glacier, with guide). The Franz-Senn-Hütte is the starting-point for the ascents of the Falbesoner or Ostfliche Seespitzene (11,220'; 5 hrs.), *Ruderhofspitze (11,380'; 6 hrs.), *Schrankogel (11,480'; 6 hrs.), Schrandele (11,145'; 41/2 hrs.), Wilde Thurn (10,775'; 4 hrs.), Wilde Hinterberg (11,070'; 4 hrs.), *Hinter Brunnenkogel (10,910'; 5 hrs.), Fernerkogel (10,525'; 41/2 3 hrs., via the Rinnennieder, see below), Hohe Villerspitze (10,180'; 5 hrs.), etc. A fine, but toilsome route (guide necessary; to Längenfeld 9 fl.) leads hence over the W. lateral moraine of the Alpeiner Glacier to the Verborgene Bergferner, and then over that glacier and the Alpeiner Glacier to the Schwarzenberg-Joch (10,280'), whence a new path descends via the Schwarzenberg Glacier to the (6 hrs.) Ambergger Hütte (p. 281) in the Sulzthal. Another, more difficult but equally attractive, leads via the Rinnennieder (9566') and the Liesenser Glacier to the Brunnenkogel-Scharte (10,565'), between the Wilde Hinterberg and the Liesenser Brunnenkogel, and descends steeply into the Schrankar and to the (6-7 hrs.) Vordere Sulzthal-Alp (p. 284). — An easy and highly remunerative route (new club-path) leads from the Franz-Senn-Hütte to the Dressaier-Hütte (91/2 hrs., with guide), via the Alpeiner Glacier and the Höllthal-Scharte (10,500), between the Ruderhofspitze and the Schwarzenberg. From the Scharte a steep descent to the Höllthal-Glacier and over the debrisslopes of the Ruderhof to the Mutterberger-Alp (p. 272).

Through the Unterberg-Thal, or main valley, a road, fit for driving as far as Falbeson, ascends on the right bank of the Rutzbach, passing Schaller, Kressbacher, and Gasteig, to (31/2 M.) Vorderau (3695'; Inn); to the left there is a pretty fall of the Misshach, which comes down from the Habicht. We then cross the Rutzbach, recross it near Falbeson, and round a projecting rock to (31/2 M.) Ranalt (4130'; Inn), the last hamlet in the valley, finely situated.

Excursions (guides, see p. 269; not always to be met with at Ranalt). Interesting excursion via the (21/2 hrs.) Pfandler Alp (7035'; rflmt.), to the top of the (1 hr.) *Daunbüchel (5065'), affording a superb view of the Wilde Freiger, Sonkarspitze, Zuckerhüttl, etc.; directly opposite is the Sulzenau waterfall (p. 272). We descend to the (11/4 hr.) Schöllgruß-Alp (7300), and thence either to the left to the Schöngeler Alp (p. 272) or to the right, via the Schrockbüchel Alp and Grabanock Alp to (21/4 hrs.) Mutterberg (p. 272).

The Falbeson-Thal also deserves a visit. On the right bank of the Falbesonbach the path ascends rapidly, passing the (11/2 hr.) Ochsen-Hütte, to the (11/2 hr.) Hohe Moos-Alp (7600'), with a fine view of the head of the valley (Hohe Moos-Ferner, Ruderhofspitze, Seespitzene, Kräuselspitze, Knotenspitze, etc.). Keeping to the right and skirting the Moosalp (guide necessary), we next cross the Hohe Moos Glacier (crevasses; caution necessary),
and ascend rapidly to the (2½ hrs.) Grabagrubennieder (9450'), where we obtain a fine view of the Pfaffen group, etc. Descent either to the left to Schöngelar and (2 hrs.) Ranalt; or to the right to the Alp Grabanock and Mutterberg (p. 272). — The Ruderhofspitze (11,390'), ascended from Ranalt via the Hohe Moos-Alp and the Hohe Moos Glacier in 7 hrs. (difficult; guide 7½ hrs.), commands a magnificent view. The first ascent of this peak was made in 1864 by Karl Baedeker and A. von Ruther. The descent may be made to the Franz-Sepp-Hütte (p. 270), or, on the W. side, over the Hölththal-Scharte (p. 270) to the Mutterberger-Alp (p. 272).

About 20 min. above Ranalt diverges the Langenthal, which is well worthy of a visit. A good path ascends on the right side of the valley, high above the Langenbach, here flowing in a deep ravine, to the (1 hr.) Busch-Alp (5130') and then on the left bank via the Grübl-Alp to the (2 hrs.) Nürnberger-Hütte (7535'; Inn in summer), beautifully situated 3½ hr. from the end of the extensive Grübl Glacier.

Ascents and Passes (guides, see p. 269). A pleasant walk may be taken to (1½ hr.) the outlook (Aussicht-Bank; 9020') on the Maierspitze (8125'), which affords an excellent view of the main Stubal range. — From the Nürnberger-Hütte to the Dresdner-Hütte, an attractive expedition of 6½ hrs. (guide) from the Aussicht-Bank on the Maierspitze (see above) a marked club-path descends to the Grinau; then it passes below the Wilde Freiger Glacier, crosses the Sulzenau Glacier to the Pflanner (8755'), and descends thence to the Dresdner-Hütte (p. 212). — The Wilde Freiger (11,210'), ascended via the Grübl Glacier and the E. arête in 3½-4 hrs., presents no difficulty to adepts. Descent to the (1½ hr.) Becher-Haus, see p. 263.

To Gschnitz over the Nürnberg-Scharte (9345'), an attractive route (4 hrs. to the Bremer-Hütte). A club-path ascends to the Grübl Glacier, which we cross to the (2 hrs.) saddle between the Westliche and the Apere Feuerstein (9366). Thence we descend across the Simminger Glacier to the Simminger Grübl (9010'), and then over rocks, debris, and turf to the (2 hrs.) Bremer-Hütte (p. 260). — Other fatiguing passes from Ranalt to Gschnitz (guide necessary) lead over the Simminger-Jochl (9100'), to the S. of the Innere Wetterspitze (7 hrs. to the Bremer-Hütte), over the Lauterer-Seejoch (9115'), between the Innere and Aeusserer Wetterspitze, and over the Trauljoch (9140'), between the Südliche Röthen Spitze and the Aeusserer Wetterspitze (10 hrs. to Gschnitz). — To Pflerschtal over the Pflerscher Hochjoch (10,380'), grand but trying. From the Nürnberg-Hütte to the (2 hrs.) Nürnberg-Scharte (see above), then to the right round the Ostliche Feuerstein to the pass (superb view), and descent thence via the Pflerscher Niederrjoch (ca. 9380') to the Stubenfennner and the (2½ hrs.) Magdeburger Hütte (p. 263). The Ostliche Feuerstein (10,745') may be ascended from the Hochjoch in 1½ hr. — To Ridnaun (p. 266). An easy route crosses the Teplitzer-Scharte (9875'), to the W. of the Hoch-Gradi (9980'), and descends to the (3½ hrs.) Teplitzer-Hütte (p. 266). — The passage of the Rothegrat-Scharte (9580'), immediately to the E. of the Rothe-Grat, is likewise easy. Thence to the Enge Thür (970') or the Weite Scharte (9490'), between the Westliche Feuerstein and the Hohe Wand, are somewhat trying. — Over the Freiger-Scharte (9950'), between the Rothe Grat and the Wilde Freiger, to the (4½ hrs.) Becherhaus, see p. 266. From the Scharte we descend by the Übeltal 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 directly by the cliffs of the Becher to the (1½ hrs.) club-hut. The route, longer and more fatiguing than that via the Wilde Freiger (see above and p. 266), is suited for adepts only. — To the Passeier. Over the Übeltal Glacier and the Botter-Scharte or the Schwarzwand-Scharte to (8½ hrs.) Schönau or St. Martin am Schneeberg (p. 267), a grand glacier-tour, see p. 266 (Becherhaus).]
The main valley (Unterberg-Thal) bends to the W. The path crosses to the left bank and leads past the alps of Schöngelar (4555') and (1 1/4 hr.) Graba (5030'; opposite the imposing *Sulzenau Fall, 460' high) to the (3/4 hr.) Mutterberger Alp (5670').

The Sulzenau. From the Alp Graba (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-Ferner (large crevasses at the upper end) and the Pfaffen-Nieder (10,400' above, to the left, the Müller-Hütte, p. 273) to the Uebelthai-Ferner (5 hrs. to the Becherhaus, p. 266).

Over the Mutterberger Joch to Längenfeld, 8 1/2 hrs., toilsome (guide 6 fl.). From Mutterberg we ascend abruptly to the W. to the Mutterberger Oberleg (6795') and through the Glammegrub (the small Mutterberger-See, 8145', lying above us on the right); then mount a fatiguing slope of debris and snow to the (4 hrs.) Mutterberger Joch (9395'), between the Mutterberger See spitze (10,820') on the right and the Nördliche Daunkogel (10,060') on the left. View limited. We now descend a steep icy slope to a large expanse of detritus and cross the Sulzthal Glacier (in view of the magnificent Schrankogel, p. 281), whence a path leads down the left lateral moraine into the Sulzthal, to (2 hrs.) the Ambergser-Hütte, (1 1/2 hr.) Gries (6100'; quarters at the curé's), and (1 hr.) Längenfeld (p. 280).

Beyond Mutterberg a marked bridle-path ascends to the (1 1/2-2 hrs.) Dresdner-Hütte, in the Obere Fernau (7570', *Inn in summer).

The *Egessen Grat (8635'), to the N.W. of the hut, ascended without difficulty by a marked path in 1 hr., commands the best survey of the magnificent environs. To the S. is the Pfaffenkamm with the Apere Pfaff and Zuckerhütli, more to the right the Schaufelspitze, W. the Bild stöckl-Joch, Stubai-er Wildspitze, and Daunkof, N. the Höllthalspitzen, Ruderhofspitze, etc.

The *Zuckerhütli (11,520'), the highest peak of the Stubai Alps, may be scaled from the Dresdner-Hütte in 4 1/2-5 hrs.; a laborious ascent, fit for experts with steady heads only (guide 7, from Neustift 9 fl.; better from the Becherhaus, p. 266). The route leads over the Fernau Glacier and the Lange Pfaffen-Nieder (10,015'), in the Apere 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; 9795'), between the Schaufelspitze and the Apere Pfaff (see below), and thence over the Geisskar and Pfaffen Glaciers to the Pfaffen-Joch (10,595') between the Apere Pfaff (10,995', easily ascended hence in 1/2 hr.) and the Pfaffenschneide. We then ascend the Sulzenau Glacier to the Pfaffen-Sattel, and thence to the top as above. Descent to the (2 hrs.) Becher-Haus, see p. 266.

A fine 'high-level' walk, which may be accomplished by adepts in favourable conditions of the snow in 1 1/2 hrs., may be taken from the Dresdner-Hütte via the Zuckerhütli and Wilde Pfaff to the Becherhaus, and thence over the Wilde Freiger to the Nürnberger Hütte.

Over the Bildstöckl-Joch to Sölden, 7 hrs., a very interesting pass, and not difficult (guide from Neustift 9, via the Schaufelspitze 10 fl.). The route ascends from the Dresdner-Hütte to the right over grassy slopes, then over moraine-deposits and rocky debris to the Daunkogel Glacier; then crosses this and the Schaufel Glacier, and ascends steeply to the (3 hrs.) Bildstöckl-Joch (10,290), a rock-strewn ridge at the S.E. base of the Stubai Wildspitze (10,995', ascended hence in 3/4 hr.). Farther to the left is the Inser-Nieder, at the foot of the Schaufelspitze (p. 273). 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 Joch (the best resting-place),
SELLRAIN-THAL.  III. Route 48.  273

affording a striking view of the main Oetzthall group (Wildspitze, Weisskugel), Hinterer Schräiz, etc.). The route next descends to and crosses the Windach Glacier (in ½ hr.; caution necessary on account of the crevasses; the rope should be used), and then leads down a steep water-course, through the Warnsikar and lastly over grassy slopes to the (2½ hrs.) Fiegel Inn (6500'; 12 beds, well spoken of), in the Windach-Thal; then through wood, with the stream in a deep gully on the left, to (1½ hr.) Soldan (p. 281). A more interesting route leads via the Isidor-Nieder (Schwaufen-Joch, 10,280'; see p. 272) and the Geisskar Glacier to the (4 hrs.) Hildesheimer-Hütte (p. 282) and thence through the Geisskar to the (2 hrs.) Fiegel-Inn (see above). The ascent of the Schussgruben-Kogel (10,590'; see p. 282) may conveniently be combined with this route. The Schuafelspitze (10,985') may be ascended without much difficulty from the Dresdner-Hütte in 4½ hrs. via the Isidor-Nieder (see above) and the Geisskar-Fern (guide necessary). Superb view. Descent to the (1½ hr.) Hildesheimer-Hütte (p. 282).

From the Dresdner Hütte to the Nürnberger-Hütte (6 hrs. with guide), see p. 271. — Over the Daumjoch (10,109') to the Sultnahl (6-8 hrs. to the Amberg-Hütte), see p. 281; with this it will be well worth combining the ascent of the Hinterer Daumjoch (10,990'). — To the Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Haus (5 hrs., with guide; toilsome). The route leads over the Peiljoch (p. 271) to the Sultnahl Glacier, and across the crevassed E. arm of the latter (to the left the Apare Freiger, 10,705') to the (4½ hrs.) Müller-Hütte on the Pfaffen-Nieder (p. 272) and to the (½ hr.) Becker-Hütte (p. 266). A more attractive route leads via the Schwaufen-Nieder, Pfaffen-Joch, and Wilde Pfaff, in 6 hrs. (see above and p. 282).

48. From Innsbruck to Landeck.

Comp. Maps, pp. 32, 258, 22, and 282.

45½ M. RAILWAY in 1½-2½ hrs. Best views to the right.

Innsbruck, see p. 190. The line diverges to the right from the Brenner railway, passes (11¼ 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. 4¼ M. Völs, among orchards, with the church of St. Blasius on a projecting hill (to the Krankebitter Klamm, see p. 200). Then across meadows, with a view of the huge Martinswand (p. 275) to the right. Before we reach (7 M.) Kematen (2000'; *Tiefenthaler), the Sellrain-Thal, with the Liesenser Glacier in the background, opens on the left.

About 1½ M. to the S.E. of the station are the Kaiser Ferdinand Waterfalls, formed by the Sendersbach, in a picturesque gorge made accessible in 1885. An excursion is also recommended to (1 hr.) Ober-Perfuss (2670'; Inn), the church of which contains the tomb of Peter Anich (d. 1786), the famous Tyrolean mathematician, prettily situated, with fine views; from here to Sellrain 1½ hr., via Kammerland. From Ober-Perfuss a marked path ascends the Rosskogel (see below), in 5 hrs.

The shortest way (not very interesting) for pedestrians into the lower Oetzthall leads through the Sellrain-Thal (comp. Maps, pp. 32, 258). A carriage-road leads from Kematen through the picturesque ravine of the Melach to (6 M.) Sellrain (2850'), beside Bad Rotenberg, with a chalybeate spring (accommodation at the Baths; another inn farther on), at the mouth of the Fotscher-Thal. At a considerable elevation to the N. is the (1 hr.) St. Quirinus-Kapelle (1080'), which enjoys a wide prospect. Ascent of the Rosskogel (2860'; 2½-3 hrs.; marked path), interesting (guide desirable for novices; A. Rofer of St. Sigismund). — A path (red marks) leads through the Senders-Thal, which begins ¾ hr. to the E. of Sellrain, to (5 hrs.) Neustift in the Stubai-Thal (p. 269), via the See-Jochl (2288') to the W. of

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III. Route 48. ZIRL. From Innsbruck the Schlicker Seespitze (9210'; ascended by adepts in 1 hr.; see p. 269). — Marked paths lead from the See-Jochl to Vulpymes (p. 269) via the Schlicker Schartl (3365'), and to the top of the Hohe Burgstall (p. 269). — At (4½ M.) Gries (4060'; Zum Alpenverein, rustic) theSellrain-Thal divides into the Liesenser-Thal (see below) to the left and the Sellrainer Oberthal to the right. A cart-road ascends the latter to (1½ hr.) St. Sigmund (4915'); thence through the Gliersch-Jochl and over the Gliersch-Jochl (8975') to Umhausen in the Oetzthal, 8-9 hrs., fatiguing (guide 4 fl.). Beyond St. Sigmund the path in the Oberthal leads via Haggen (5400'; Inn, fair) and the Zirmbacher-Alp (6200'; at the junction of the path from the Kreuzjoch, p. 276) to the flat saddle of the Stockacher-Alpe (6615'), a little beyond which is (2½ hrs.) Kühltai (6450'; Inn), finely situated, with an imperial shooting-box. Excursions hence to the Finsterthal Lakes (7350'), 1 hr.; the Pfändler Lakes (7635'), 1 hr. (both containing trout); and ascents of the "Birchkogel" (3285'; fine view; 3 hrs.; see p. 276). Acherkogel (3875'; 5-5½ hrs., with guide; trying), Wettkreuzkogel (3440'; 3 hrs., with guide; sees. p. 276), etc. — We may now either descend via (2 hrs.) Ochsengarten or Wald (5040'; Inn, plain) and by a pleasant forest-path along the Stubenbach, as far as the (1½ hrs.) mill, where the path divides: to the left direct by Au to (9½ hrs.) Otzt, to the right to the Auer Klamm or gorge (p. 273) and by Ebene to (1 hr.) Otzt; or (better; guide to Umhausen 6 fl.) from Kühltai past the Finsterthal Lakes and across the glacier of the same name to (3 hrs.) the Finsterthal-Scharte (9425'), on the W. side of the Krapspespitze (6655'), with a view of the Sulzthal glaciers. Descent by a steep path through the Weite Kaar to (1½ hrs.) the Zweiwelbach-Alp (6315'; accommodation at the curl's). Thence we either proceed to the right, passing the Stuben-Fall (p. 270); to (1 hr.) Umhausen, or via Lehen and Wiesle (3270') to Au and (2 hrs.) Längenthal (p. 280). — Another path (guide necessary) leads to the S.W. from Kühltai through the Längenthal 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 Liesenser-Thal (see above) from Gries, we pass the Alpenverein Inn (4310'; well spoken of) and reach (1½ hrs.) Praxmar (5550'; Schönpfaff), a summer-resort, and (7½ hrs.) the finely situated Liesenser Alp (St. Maria Magdalena, 5375'), the property of the convent of Wilten (no accommodation). At the head of the valley is the imposing Liesenser Glacier, commanded by the Fernerkogel (see below); the Längenthaler-Alp (6500'; rustic quarters), lies at the N. foot of the glacier ½ hr. above Praxmar. — The route hence across the Winnebach Glacier and the Griesjoch or Winnebach-Joch (9201'), and down past the Winnebach-See (7770') to (6 hrs.) Gries (p. 281), is attractive but fatiguing (guide 6 fl.). Another route leads over the Längenthaler-Joch (9810'), between the Hintere Brunnenkogel and the Weisse Kogel, and descends through the wild Schrankar to the Vordere Sulzthal-Alp and (7 hrs.) Gries. — A marked path leads to the S.E. from Liesens to the Hornthalser Joch (Viller-Scharte, 9220'; fine view), and then descends abruptly to the (6 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) Stöckten Inn in the Alpeiner-Thal (p. 270). — The "Fernerkogel" (10,525'), which may be ascended from the Längenthaler-Alp in 5½-6 hrs. (guide 7, with descent to the Franz-Senn-Hütte 10 fl.), commands a superb view (laborious ascent). — The "Hintere Brunnenkogel" (10,910'), ascended from the Längenthaler-Alp by the Längenthaler-Joch and the Brunnenkogel-Scharte (p. 270) in 4½-5 hrs. (guide 7 fl.), presents no difficulty. — The Liesenser Villerspitze (10,180), from Liesens via the Hochgraff-Joch (8930') in 4 hrs. (guide 8 fl.), is not difficult. — The Hohe Villerspitze (10,180), from Liesens in 6 hrs. via the Hornthalser-Joch, a difficult climb (descent to the Franz-Senn-Hütte, p. 270).

The train crosses the Melach in view of the broad valley of the Inn, with the Hochmunde in the background. Com. Map, p. 32.

9½ M. Zirl (1965'; Zur Martinswand, at the station; Regenbogen, on the road to the village). The village (2035'; *Löwe, R. 50-80 kr.; Post or Stern) 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. 46).

Excursions (guide, Frz. Schnaiter, locally called Hieser). Beautiful view from the (1/2 hr.) Calvarienberg; to the S. are the jagged peaks of the Sellrain, Tuxer Ferner (Olperer, Fusstein), etc.; to the N. is the huge gorge (‘Zirler Klamm’; inaccessible) of the Ebnbach, descending from the Solstein.

About 1 M. to the E. of Zirl is the Martinswand (3850'), rising 1600' perpendicularly above the valley. This cliff is 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 scene of the emperor's perilous adventure is marked by a cross in a small cavern 900' above the Inn, now accessible by a safe and easy path (1/4 hr. from the station).

The "Grosse Solstein (8330'; 6 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is ascended from Zirl by the Erl-Sattel (p. 45) without much difficulty. The direct ascent from Innsbruck is fatiguing; a marked path leads through the Kranebitter Klamm (p. 260) to the (4 hrs.) Solstein-Hütte on the Zirler Mühder (5375'; Inn in summer), then (wire-rope in places) to the (3 1/2 hrs.) summit. — The ascent of the higher Kleine Solstein (8170'; guide 5 fl.) is more difficult.

At (10 1/2 M.) Insing (Klotz) the Hundsthal opens on the left, with the Peiderspitze, Koflerspitze, and Rosskogel in the background; to the right the Hochmunde and the Mieminger Hochplatte. 12 1/2 M. Hatting; 13 1/2 M. Flaurling (2000; Wachter), at the entrance of the valley of the same name, above which rises the Grieskogel (9470').

16 1/2 M. Telfs (2045'; Hôtel-Pension Seiser, at the station, R. 60-80 kr.); the village (Post, moderate; Löwe; Träube, well spoken of; Schöpfer’s Inn, prettily situated near the bridge, R. 40-70 kr.), with 2700 inhab. and an extensive cotton-factory, lies 1 M. to the N., on the left bank of the Inn. The corner-house opposite the ‘Löwe' is embellished with a marble bust of Joseph Schöpfer, the painter (d. 1822), who was a native of Telfs.

Excursions (guides, Ant. Greidler, Michael Spiegler, and Joh. Staudacher). The chapel of St. Moritz on the Calvarienberg, 1/2 hr. to the W., affords a beautiful view. Other fine points are the pilgrimage-church on the Birkenberg, 2 1/4 hr. to the N., and the ruin of Hörtenberg, 40 min. from the station, beyond Pattenhofen (Leiser). — From the station a marked path leads by Oberhofen and the Oberhofner Alp to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Hocheder-Hütte (6070'), a fine point of view, and the starting-point for the "Hocheder (9168'; 2 hrs., with guide), the Rietzer Grieskogel (3470'; 3 hrs., with guide; see p. 276), etc. Over the Flaurlinger Scharfe (7375') to Haggen (p. 274) 3 1/4 hrs., or to Kühai (p. 274) 4 hrs.; guide advisable. — The Hochmunde (8705'; 5 hrs., guide 6 fl.) is ascended on the E. side from Telfs via Buchen and the Moos-Alpe (laborious; comp. p. 44).

From Telfs to Nassereit, see p. 25 (carr. and pair 10 fl., with fee of 1 fl. also recommended to pedestrians). — Marked paths lead to the N. from Telfs via Buchen to (5 hrs.) Leutasch, and (uninteresting) via Mösern to (3 hrs.) Seefeld (p. 45). — Over the Niedermunde-Sattel (6770') to the (6 1/2 hrs.) Tittfuss-Alpe in the Gaisthal, and thence to (3 1/2 hrs.) Lermoos (guide 5 fl.), see p. 25. — To the top of the Zugspitze (11-12 hrs. from Telfs, with night at the Knorr-Hütte; guide 7 1/2 fl.), see p. 38. The Alpehaus (p. 29) is reached from Telfs via St. Veit in 4 hrs.

20 M. Rietz; on the slope to the left is the village (Alte Post, bed 40-60 kr.) and above rises the Church of St. Antony, with a charming view.
III. Route 48. IMST. From Innsbruck

An easy route (blue marks) leads through the Klauswald to (4 hrs.) the Peter Anich Hut of the Austrian Tourist Club, on the Untere Seeber Alpe (6595'), whence the Hocheder (9165') may be ascended in 2½ hrs., and the Rietzer Grieskogel (9470') in 3 hrs. with guide. Descent to the Hocheder-Hütte, see p. 275.

28 M. Stams (2190'; *Speckbacher, rustic). In the village, 1 M. to the S., is an extensive Cistercian monastery, founded in 1271 by Elizabeth, mother of Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen. The library contains manuscripts, incunabula, coins, etc. Good wine at the monastery.

The Stamser Alpe (6445'; 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 *Birckkogel (9285'; 3 hrs. with guide), easy and attractive (descent to Kühtai, see p. 274); to the Rietzer Grieskogel (9470'; 3½ hrs.), via the Kreuzjoch (8450'; pass hence to Haggen, p. 274), another easy expedition. A good path leads to the S. from the Stamser Alp to (1½ hr.) Ochsengarten (p. 274), via the Feldbringer-Boden (6555').

A bridge across the Inn leads from (23 M.) Mötz (Kaiser, moderate) to the village of Mötz and to Ober-Mieining (footpath to Obsteig, see p. 26). — 24½ M. Silz (2130'; Railway Inn; *Post or Steinbock, R. 50 kr.-1 fl. 20 kr.; Löwe, R. 30-60 kr., both in the village, 1¼ M. distant), with a handsome modern church. To the left is the imperial château of Petersberg; to the right rise the abrupt slopes of the Tschirgant (p. 277). Beyond (27 M.) Haiming (Inn) we traverse sparse fir-woods to —

28½ M. Oetzthal (2290'; Sterzinger Hof, at the station, with carriages for hire, R. 1½-1 fl.), the station for the Oetzthal (R. 49). The line is carried by a long embankment over the huge masses of debris with which the Oetzthaler Ache has here strewn the valley of the Inn, and crosses that river by a bridge, 65' high (central span 260' wide). To the left, fine view of the Oetzthai with the Acherkogel; to the right the Weisse Wand, with its masses of debris.

Beyond (31 M.) Roppen (2315'; Klocker; carr. to the Oetzthal, see p. 279) begins the most striking part of the line, which is here sometimes carried along the sheer precipices of the S. bank by means of galleries, and sometimes supported by works projecting into the stream. The train crosses the Pitzbach (p. 290) by a boldly-constructed bridge (to the right the high-lying village of Kurres, with its slender Gothic church-tower) and reaches —

34½ M. Inns (2310'; Rail. Restaurant), the station for the Pitzthal (p. 290). The little town of Inns (2715'; *Post, R. 1½-1½ fl.; *Lamm; Krone; Sonne, R. 50 kr.-1 fl. 20 kr.; Hirsch; Dieter's Brewery), with 2396 inhab., situated 2 M. to the N., on a terrace on the W. side of the Gurgler-Thal, is divided by the Matchbach into the Obermarkt and Untermarkt. — Swimming-bath, 20 kr.

The road from the station to the town (omn. 30 kr.) crosses the Inn by an iron bridge and passes (1 M.) Brennbiel, where, at *Mayr's Inn, Frederick Augustus, King of Saxony, died on 9th Aug., 1851. 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, Johann Dialer and Martin Walch, nicknamed ‘Zillerer’).** The (1/4 hr.) Calvarienberg affords the best view of the neighbourhood; to the N. the Muttekopf, Plattcinkogel, Heiterwand, Rauchberg, and Wanneck; to the E. the Tschirgant; to the S. the Oetzthai mountains, and the Pitzthai, lying between the Wildgrat and the Venetberg. Good views are obtained also from the Sirebult, from the Pavilion 1/4 hr. to the S.W., and from Gunglgrun, above the Landeck road, 1 hr. — To the Rosen-garti-Schlucht, beyond the Calvarienberg, to the W. Passing the Johanniskirche we follow the path, partly hewn in the rock, over four bridges to (10 min.) a waterfall (30' high); thence to (20 min.) the Katzenbodele, a fine point of view, returning by Sirebult (see above). — To the N. via (9/4 hr.) Tarrenz (p. 24; Post, Sonne) (1/4 hr.) Schloss Starckenberg (3280'; Pension, 3-4 fl.), with fine woods and a small lake (bathing); from here through wood on the right bank of the Salvesenbach, the valley of which soon contracts to a wild gorge, to the (1 hr.) ‘Klamm Bridge, 320' above the narrow rocky channel of the stream; returning on the left bank past the ruins of Gebraitstein and Alt-Starckenberg to (1 hr.) Tarrenz, or better on the right bank to New-Starckenberg and (11/2 hr.) Imst.

The Tschirgant (7770'; 5-51/2 hrs.; guide 3 fl.) is somewhat fatiguing but repaying. A marked path leads via (1 hr.) Karrosteu (3020') to the (1 hr.) Karreser Alp (1210'); thence to the summit 3-31/2 hrs. more (no water on the route except a scanty spring, 1/2 hr. above the Karreser Alp). The striking view comprises the Oetzthai and the N. Limestone Alps, and the Innthal from Landeck to Innsbruck. — The Muttekopf (9590'; 51/2 hrs.; marked path; guide, desirable after freshly fallen snow, 5 fl.) is another very fine point of view. We ascend the Matchbach to the (2 hrs.) finely situated Obermarkt-Alpe (Rfmts.) and the (11/4 hr.) Muttekopf-Hütte (6400'), near the Peisellestein; thence over turf and rocks to the (2 hrs.) top. The difficult descent to Boden and the Hanauer-Hütte (p. 216) may be made with the help of a wire-rope to the N. over the steep sides of the Kübel and through the Fundels-Thal. — The Eipleskopf (7400') may be ascended in 5-51/2 hrs. (guide desirable) via Tarrenz (see above), Ober-Tarrenz (11/4 hr.), and the pilgrimage-chapel of (11/4 hr.) Sinnesbrunn. Thence we cross the Gafstein-Thal and ascend to the (21/2-3 hrs.) summit either via Dirstentritt or by a new club-path to the left. View both extensive and picturesque.

From Imst to Nassereit (omnibus from the station 11/2 fl.) and over the Fern Pass to Reute, see R. 5; over the Hahntenn to the Lechtal, see p. 246; to the Hanauer-Hütte, see p. 216. Walkers from Imst to the Oetzthai (p. 279) follow the Innsbruck road to Brennichl and (21/4 M.) Karres, whence a footpath leads to the right to (2 M.) Roppen (p. 279).

The train now traverses alder-grown meadows to (371/2 M.) Imsterberg, passing Mils (on the right), with a waterfall of the Larsen-bach. — 391/2 M. Schönwies (2380'; Kölle), in a fertile expansion of the valley. On the right opens the Starckenbach-Thal, through which a path leads over the Gufelgras-Joch (7840') to Gramaüs and (9-10 hrs.) Häselgehr in the Lechtal (see p. 246). Then once more through a defile, and beneath the ruins of Kronburg (3485'), situated on a high cliff (1 hr. from Schönwies; beyond it, a convent and a rustic inn), to (431/2 M.) Zams (2540'; Gemse), with a large nunnery of Sisters of Charity.

451/2 M. Landeck (2670'; *Rail. Restaurant, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.). The large village (*Post, R., L., & A. 11/2-2 fl., B. 50 kr.; Goldner Adler, well spoken of; ‘Schwarzer Adler, Zum Schrofenstein, both mediocre; Beer Cellar, on the left bank, with view), 1 M. to the S.W., consists of the parishes of Pefuchs on the left, and Angedoir on the right bank of the Inn, the latter commanded by the ancient Schloss Landeck. The river here forms several rapids. Fine views
from the loftily-situated Parish Church, which dates from 1471, and from (10 min.) Schloss Landeck: to the N. the Brandjochl and Silberspitze; to the N.W. the Parseierspitze; to the W. the Rifler; 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. 292). — The Lötzter Klamm (3½ hr.) may be reached from Landeck-Perfuchs via the Sanna, and then to the right on the left bank of the Inn. Or we may turn to the left just before reaching the (1 M.) station, and cross the bridge to Perjen (Inn zum Nussbaum). Thence a path leads along the left bank of the Inn to (1½ M.) the hamlet of Lötz, at the back of which, in a wild ravine, is the picturesque fall of the Lötzterbach (key at the mill, 10 kr.). An alternative way back (1½ hr. longer) leads via the village of Zams (p. 277). — The Lötzter Thal ("Zammer Loch" is the name given to the deep gorge at its mouth) divides at the (2½ hrs.) Unterloch-Alp (5090'), into the Medrili-Thal to the right and the Patrol-Thal to the left (routes across the Seencharte to the Memminger Hütte or over the Grosser-Joch to Lend in the Lechthal, see p. 247).

The village of Stanz (3495'), beautifully situated at the foot of the Brandjochl, above Perjen, commands a splendid view. The path thither ascends to the left from the Lötz road beyond Perjen (1½ hr. from Landeck), or, from Landeck by Bruggen in 1 hr.; from Stanz to the ruin of Schroffenstein (3668') 20 min., to Grins (see below) 3½ hr.

Ascents (guide, Isidor Knöbl of Flises). Thialspitze (7855'; 4½ hrs.; guide 3½ fl.), easy and attractive. — "Rothbleiisskopf (9610'), from See in the Patznaun via the Ascher-Hütte in 5½ hrs., see p. 257. — The Venetberg (8245'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), another fine point, is easily ascended by a white-marked path (most of it shady in the morning) via the hill of St. Georgen, and the (4 hrs.) Grabberg (7245'). The descent may be made to the S. via the Gogles-Alpe to (1½ hr.) Piller (p. 290), or along the crest to the Wonnjoch (8130') and then down to (2½ hrs.) Wrens, or (red-marked path) via the Kreuzjoch (7820) and the Gamesstein (6410') to (3 hrs.) Arzl, in the Pitzthal (p. 290). — The Parseierspitze (9067'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 7 fl., with descent to the Memminger Hütte 10 fl.; Jos. Neuner, Nic. Waldner, and Al. Staggl of Grins, Karl Reicli and Vinc. Platt of Pians), the highest peak of the N. Limestone Alps, is difficult. We follow the Arlberg road to the hamlet of Bruggen, and then ascend to the right to (1 hr.) Grins (3320'; Hirsch), whence a club-path leads to the (3½-4 hrs.) Auggaburghütte (7680'; Inn in summer), in a grand situation. Thence the path leads via the Gatschkopf (see below) and the Grinser Glacier, climbing over rocks for the last hour, to the (3 hrs.) summit. Very striking view. — The view from the Gatschkopf (9668'), reached from the Auggaburghütte by a marked path in 1½ hr., is similar to that from the Parseierspitze. From the Gatschkopf over the Patrol-Scharte (9350') to the Memminger-Hütte (p. 247) 4 hrs., an interesting route for adepts.

From Landeck to Wrens in the Pitzthal via Flies and the Gache Blick (5110'), 3½-4 hrs., see p. 290.

From Landeck over the Arlberg to Bludenz, see R. 42; via Finsternünz to Meran or to the Stelvio, see RR. 51 and 58.

49. The Oetzthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 258, 263, and 282.

Diligence from Oetzthal station twice daily (once only in winter) to Oetz (1½ hr.; 40 kr.), to Umhausen (3½ hrs.; 90 kr.), and to (15 M.) Längenfeld (5½-6 hrs.; 1 fl. 20 kr.). Diligence from Längenfeld to Sölden daily in 3 hrs. (fare 1 fl. 30 kr.; from Oetzthal 2 fl. 40 kr.). — Carriage with one horse from Oetzthal station to Oetz 1 fl. 80 kr., to Umhausen 4 fl. 30 kr., Längenfeld 7, Huben 8, Sölden 11 fl. Carr. and pair to Oetz 3½, Umhausen 8, Längenfeld 12, Huben 14, Sölden 20 fl. (similar charges
from Roppen). Good road from Oetzthal to Oetz; tolerable road from Oetz to Sölden. — DISTANCES. From Oetzthal station to Oetz 3½ M. (from Roppen 4 M.), Umhausen 9½, Längenfeld 16, Sölden 25½; Zwieselstein 28½ M.; from Zwieselstein to Vent 4, to Gurgl 3 hrs. (from Gurgl over the Ramoljoch to Vent 7 hrs.); from Vent over the Hochjoch to Unser Frau S., over the Niederjoch 7 hrs.; from Unser Frau to Naturns 4 hrs. — GUIDES, see the different excursions; from Umhausen to Gurgl or Vent (unnecessary) 5½ fl.; 20 lbs. of luggage free, overweight 4 kr. per kilogramme (about 2 kr. per lb.) for each florin of the fee. — Houses from Sölden to Vent or Gurgl 4½ fl., to the Hochjoch Hospice 8½, Hochjoch 10½, Neu-Ratteis 16, Sanmorar-Hütte S., Ramolhaus 9½ fl., from Vent to the Hochjoch Hospice 6 fl.; sleigh from the Hospice over the Hochjoch Glacier (July 15th to Sept. 15th), 1 pers. 3 fl., 2-4 pers. 2 fl. each.

The Oetzthal, the longest lateral valley of the Inn, well watered, and remarkable for the varied charms of its scenery, is broad and fertile in the lower part, contracts higher up to a number of wild ravines and in its highest region branches off in several arms towards the S., terminating in a vast expanse of snow and glacier. Fields of flax and maize alternate with fine larch-woods, and near Oetz chestnuts and even vines flourish. The valley is much exposed to the ravages of mud-torrents and avalanches, the former being most frequent in the lower part of the valley, especially near Umhausen and in the Maurach, the latter occurring in the higher regions in winter and spring only. The roads have lately been much improved, but even in summer they are liable to be damaged, so that enquiries should be made as to their condition. Where there are no inns, accommodation may be procured at the houses of the curés.

Oetzthal Station (2290'; Sterzinger Hof), see p. 276. The road (shorter footpath to the left over the hill) ascends through fir-wood, approaches the Oetzthaler Ache, and leads along the right bank, past Brunnau and across the Stuibenbach, which here issues from the Auer-Klamm (p. 274; the lowest fall 5 min. from the road), to the hamlet of Ebene (on the opposite bank of the Ache, the large village of Sautens), and to (3½ M.) Oetz (2690'; *Kasslwirth, R. from 80 kr., D. 1 fl. 10, S. 70 kr., pens. 2½-3 fl.; Sternwirth, well spoken of), a thriving village, visited as a summer-resort, amidst fields of maize, at the base of the Acherkogel (9875').

Before reaching Oetz this road is joined by the carriage-road from Roppen (p. 276) via Sautens (5 M.; the best route for walkers entering the Oetzthal from Imst). — WALKS from Oetz (guides, Peter Paul Jäger, Jos. Griesser, Johann Praxmarer): to the Schlössl (20 min.); to the Kohlstatt-Quelle (3½ hr.); to Scharl (10½); to Pipurg and on to the Haderbach Fall and the Ritzlerbauer (1 hr.). An easy path leads to the (3½ hr.) Pipurger See (3000'), on a plateau on the left bank of the Ache (restaurant; boats; bath 20 kr.). 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 Auer Klamm, at the end of the Ochsenzarten-Thai (p. 274), in which the Stuibenbach forms a series of cascades (club-paths). — The attractive ascent of the Wetterkreuzkogel (8400) may be made by the Acherberger-Alpe (marked path) in 4-5 hrs. (guide 4 fl.). Descent through the Wörgel-Thai to Kühltai (p. 274). — The ascent of the Acherkogel (9875') via the Acherberger-Alpe (7 hrs.; guide) is easy, but long and fatiguing; shorter but more difficult from Kühltai (p. 274; 5½ hrs.). — Route by Kühltai to Sellrain (guide, needless, 4 fl. 40 kr.), see p. 274.

At Habichen (2768) we cross the Ache and ascend the road winding along the Gsteig. Fine retrospect of the rich valley and the rugged slopes of the Tschirgant (p. 277). Near the first houses
of (21/4 M.) Tumpen (3070’; *Acherkogl Inn, R., L., & A. 50-70 kr., pens. 13/4-21/4 fl.), a prettily situated village on the left bank, we return to the right bank.

Shady walks may be taken to the Mühlbach Waterfall (1/4 hr.), the Tumpen Lakes (1/2 hr.), the Hubicher See (1/2 hr.), the Pipurger See (1 hr.; see p. 279), and other points. Fine view from the Erste Kaarkopf (9235’; marked path; 4²/₅ hrs.).

Farther on we ascend gradually under the almost perpendicular Engelswand (4985’) to Oesten and (6 M.) Umhausen (3400’; *Krone, R. 60-80 kr., pens. 2 fl. 20-2 fl. 60 kr.; Gabelwirth, well spoken of).

Excursions (guide, Math. Schmid). Pleasant walk to the (3/₄ hr.) Stuiben Fall (guide unnecessary). We ascend the right bank of the Horlachbach 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 490’ in height. A marked path, constructed by the German Alpine Club, ascends on the left side of the waterfall, crosses the brook above it by the (1/₂ hr.) Frischmann-Brücke, and returns to (1/₂ hr.) Umhausen. — Travellers proceeding to Langenfeld need not return to Umhausen, but may descend (path marked blue and white). At the bridge below the fall, to the left by the conduit in windings to the carriage-road on the bank of the Ache. — Route across the Gleirsch-Jochl to St. Sigismund or over the Finsterthal-Scharte or Niederviech-Scharte to Kühaltai. see p. 266 (guide 4 fl. 40 kr.).

The Kreuzjoch (8780’), ascended through the Leiersthal by a marked club-path in 5½ hrs. (guide desirable), affords a fine view of the Sellrainner and Stubaierr Ferner. — In the Fundus-Thal, 4 hrs. to the S.W. of Umhausen, above the small Fundus See (6125’), is the Frischmann-Hütte (7220’), whence the *Feiler (10,105’), a splendid point of view, may be ascended in 2½ hrs. (blue-marked path, guide from Umhausen 4, from Oetz 5 fl.).

We now enter the wild defile of Maurach (2 M. long), an old moraine with dreary slopes of clay and loose stones, and cross the Ache twice. After a short ascent between blocks of rock, scantily clothed with pines, the road enters a broad green plateau, of the valley, in which lie the hamlets of Au (3780’; *Lamm) and Dorf. In the foreground (S.W.) rises the Hauerkogel (8180’); farther back the Hallenkogel (8717’), Perlerkogel (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.

6¹/₂ M. Langenfeld (3860’; *Gstrein’s Hôtel-Pension zum Hirschen, R. 60 kr.-1 fl., pens. 2¹/₂-3¹/₄ fl.; *Stern, R. 60 kr., pens. 2-2¹/₄ fl.), prettily situated at the mouth of the Sulzthal, from which the rapid Fischbach issues, is visited as a summer and health resort. About 1/₄ M. from the Hirschen are the Langenfeld Sulphur-Baths (R. 1 fl. -1 fl. 20 kr., pens. 2¹/₂-3¹/₂ fl.).


The *Sulzthal is worthy of a visit. Good footpaths ascend from Langenfeld 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 (1/2 hr.) Gries (1960'; accommodation at the ‘Widum’ or parsonage), finely situated at the foot of the Winnbachspitze, beside which towers the Schrankogel. To the right is the Bockkogel. The Gamskogel (9235'), a fine point of view, is easily ascended from Gries in 3/4-4 hrs. by a marked path (guide 3 fl., not indispensable for adepts). The Breite Grieskogel (10,80'; 61/2 hrs. guide), the Winnbachspitze (10,495'; 5-6 hrs.; guide), and the Hohe Sebterkogel (10,595'; 6-61/2 hrs.; guide) are more fatiguing. — About 20 min. above Gries we cross to the left bank and ascend along the Fischbach through wood to the (11/4 hr.) Vordere Sulzthai-Alp (8225'; comp. Map, p. 265). We then pass the (5/4 hr.) Hintere Sulzthai-Alp or Gries-Alp (6339') and traverse the gorge of the Fischbach to the (11/2 hr.) Amberger-Hütte (1135'; provision-depot), which commands a fine view of the Grosse Sulzthai-Fernier at the head of the valley. (A pond near the hut contains lukewarm sulphur-water.) The Schrankogel (11,480'; 11/2-5 hrs.; two guides, 8 fl. each, with descent to the Franz-Senn-Hütte in the Alpeiner-Thal 11 fl.) is ascended from this point by a club-path (not difficult for experts; magnificent view). The Ruderhofspitze (11,390'; 5 hrs., via the Schwarzenberg-Joch; comp. p. 271) and the Mutterberger Seespitze (10,320'; 11/2 hrs., via the Bockkogel Glacier) may both be ascended from the Amberger-Hütte, and are also toilsome. The ‘Hintere Daunkopf, see below. — From the Sulzthai over the Mutterberger-Joch to the Stubai-Thal (guide 4 fl.), see p. 272; over the Schwarzenberg-Joch (club-path as far as the glacier) or the Brunnenkogel-Scharte, see p. 270. — Over the Daun-Joch (10,108') to the Dresden Hut, 5-6 hrs. with guide, interesting but fatiguing; over the Sulzthai-Fernier by a club-path to the (31/2-4 hrs.) summit of the pass between the ‘Hintere Daunkopf (10,580'; easily ascended in 1/4 hr. from the pass, magnificent view) and the Westliche Daunkogel (10,840'; descending by the Daunkogel-Fernier to the (11/2-2 hrs.) Dresden Hut (p. 272). — An attractive club-path (guide) from the Amberger-Hütte leads through the Rosskar and over the Atterkar-Jochl (6865') to the Kaisers-Alp and to (6 hrs.) Sölden. — From Gries to Sellrain over the Winnbach-Joch or the Lungenthaler-Joch (both toilsome), see p. 266.

From Längenfeld or Huben to the Pitzthai a somewhat laborious route crosses the Hundsbacher or Breitlehner Jochl (8660') to Trenkwald (p. 291) 7 hrs.; guide 4 fl. 40 kr. (guides, Engelbert Schöpf and Rud. Santner). — From Huben over the Loibis-Joch to Piümsö, see p. 290.

At (2 M.) Huben (3915'); quarters at the curé’s) the Hohe Geige (11,140') appears on the right, beyond the Hallkogel. Over the Polles-Joch to the Pitzthai see p. 292. [Pedestrians may follow the field-path which diverges to the left 11/2 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.] Above Huben the valley contracts. Beyond the (31/2 M.) Aschbuch Inn (4110'), at the Brand, we cross the Ache and ascend through wood; we then descend to the stream again, cross it twice, and reach (31/2 M.)

Sölden (4465'); Grüner zum Alpenverein, near the church, R. 50-80, pens. 2 fl. 30-2 fl. 60 kr.; *Unterwirth (istrein zur Sonne; *Oberwirth Rinnl zur Traube, R. 60 kr., pens. 2-21/2 fl.), a village charmingly situated on the slope to the right. To the S. rises the Niederkogel (p. 282).

Excursions (guides, Alois and Ehrenreich Falkner, Anton Feuder, Alois Fiegl, Kasp. Klotz, Zacharias Wendelin, and Johann Alois Gstrein, Vinc. Rimmel, senior and junior, and Jos. Karlinger). To the Edelweißwand (2 hrs.; guide 11/2 fl.), on which there is abundance of edelweiss. — The ascent of the ‘Brunnenkogel (9515'; 1-11/2 hrs.; guide, 2 fl., not indispensable) is easy and interesting. A red-marked path crosses the Oetzthaler Ache and
the Windach and ascends steeply through wood to (1½-2 hrs.) the Falkner Inn (6475'; unpretending); thence over pastures, detritus, and rocks to the (2 hrs.) Brunnenkogel Hut (9000') and the (1½ hr.) summit, which affords a fine panorama. — The Grieskogel (9550'; 4½ hrs.; guide 3 fl.) and the Geistacher Kogel (10,010'; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 3 fl., with descent to Heiligkreuz 4 fl.) are also interesting points.

Through the Windach-Thal, which opens to the E., a good path leads along the N. side of the Windachbach to the (2 hrs.) *Fiegel Inn (6430') and thence to the (3¼ hrs.) Geisbildere Chalet (7160'). Hence a club path ascends to the left along the Geissbach to the (2 hrs.) Hildesheimer-Hütte (9040'; provision-depôt), grandly situated over the junction of the Geisskar and the crevassed Pfaffen Glaciers, at the S.E. base of the Schussgruben-Kogel (see below). The fine view includes the main chain of the Oetzthel Mts. (Wildspitze, Weisskugel, etc.) to the W., the Schaufelspitze to the N.W., the Apere Pfaffengrat to the N.E., the Pfaffenschneide to the E., the Geisskogel to the S.E., and the Mts. between the Windach-Thal and the Tummel-Thal to the S. This hut is the starting-point for the ascents of the Schussgruben-Kogel (10,535'; 1¼ hr.), Schaufelspitze (10,936'; 1½ hr.), Apere Pfaff (10,910'; 2 hrs.), Zuckerhütt (11,520'; 2½-3 hrs.), and Wilde Pfaff (11,950'; 2½ hrs.). Via the Isidor-Nieder (10,290' ; p. 272) or the Schaufel-Nieder (Fernau-Joch; 9875') to the Dresdner-Hütte (p. 272). 3 hrs.; by the Pfaffen-Joch (10,535'), Sützenau-Fern, and Pfeijoch (p. 271) to the Dresdner Hütte, 4 hrs.; by the Pfaffen-Joch and Wilde Pfaff to the Becher-Haus (p. 266), 4 hrs.

From Sölden to the Stubai-Thal over the Bildstock-Joch (8 or 9 hrs. to the Dresdner Hütte, guide 6 fl.), see p. 272. A longer but pleasanter route leads via the Hildesheimer-Hütte and the Isidor-Nieder (see above and p. 273).

— To the Pitzthal via the *Pitzhailer Jochl (9925') by a club-path (to the Braunschweiger Hütte, 5 hrs.), see p. 291 (guide as far as Mittelberg 4 fl. 40 kr.). — A pleasant excursion may also be made via the Rettenbach-Alp to the (3¼ hrs.) Rettenbach Glacier (p. 292).

Beyond Sölden the road becomes rougher. It soon crosses the brook and ascends through a grand rocky ravine of the Ache, called the Kühtrein. At the (3 M.) hamlet of Zwieselstein (4830'; Unterwirth Prantl, indifferent; Traube, moderate), at the foot of the Nöderkogel, the valley divides into the Gurgler-Thal (p. 288), which ascends to the left, and the Venter-Thal to the right.

Besides the cart-track through the valley, another path, about 1 hr. longer but commanding a series of fine views, leads from Sölden to Heiligkreuz via the Geistacher-Alpe (6490') and the village of Geissach (about 6560'). Over the Geistacher Kogel (7-8 hrs. to Heiligkreuz), see above. — Ascent of the Nöderkogel (10,385'; 5½ hrs.; guide 3 fl., with descent to Gurgl 4 fl.; Alois Santer or Peter Praxmarer) from Zwieselstein rather fatiguing. Descent to (3½ hrs.) Gurgl (p. 288) steep and toilsome.

The path into the Venter-Thal turns to the right, by a finger-post, before the first houses of Zwieselstein are reached, crosses the Ache, and follows a stony slope on the left bank of the Venter or Spiegel Ache to (2 hrs.) Heilig-Kreus (5375'; accommodation at the curé's), the white church of which rises conspicuously on a precipitous height (over the Seiter-Jochl to Mittelberg see p. 284). Down the valley we have a fine view of the Söldenkogel and Nebelkogel, with the Stubai glaciers. Above Heilig-Kreuz 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'; *Tappeiner, bed 60-80 kr.; good quarters at the curé's), an Alpine hamlet at the foot of the Thallauspitze
Oetzthal.

WILDSPITZE.

III. Route 49. 283

(11,175'), which divides the valley into two branches. The route to the Hochjoch leads through the Rofen-Thal or W. arm, that to the Niederjoch through the Nieder-Thal or E. arm.

Excursions and Ascents. (Guides: Alois Fiegl, Jos. and Joh. Scheiber, and Jos. Spechtenhauser, known as Jochensepp; the other Oetzthaler guides are also usually to be found at Vent. Here and at Gurgl the guides will not start on Sundays till after mass.) — Fine view from the Feldkôgele, on the Bühl (6890'), 11/2 hr. to the N. — An interesting excursion (guide, 2 fl., recommended to the less experienced) may be made to the W. by a red-marked path over the steep mountain-pastures of Stablein to the (2'/2 hrs.) Breslauer-Hütte (9345', provision-depot), built and well fitted up by the German Alpine Club, in a magnificent situation at the foot of the Oetzthaler Urkund (ascent of the Wildspitze, see below). A similar but wider view is enjoyed from the *Wilde Manale (9355; 3 hrs., via Stablein; guide, unnecessary for experts, 2 fl. 20 kr.), the S. spur of the Wildspitze. Fine views may also be obtained from the Muttboden (8725'; 2'/2 hrs.; guide 2 fl. 20 kr.), a terrace of the Muttkogel (10,850') on the W. side of the valley; from the Langebene (1'/2 hr.; guide 1 fl. 40 kr.); and from the Muteek (8530'; 2 hrs.; guide 1 fl. 40 kr.), on the E. side, at the foot of the Ramokogel; also from the *Hörnle (8350'), a spur of the Thalleitspitze to the S. of Vent (2 hrs.; guide 1 fl. 40 kr.). — To the Sanmoar Hut (2'/2 hrs.), see p. 285. — Via the Rofenhöfe to Plättli (8940'; guide 2 fl.), with a good survey of the Grossvernagt Glacier, 2 hrs.; the descent may be made through the Vernagt-Thal and via Rofenberg to the Hochjoch Hospice (p. 286).

The ascent of the *Kreuzspitze (11,335'; 5'/2 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), the best point of view in the Inner Oetzthal, is very attractive and not difficult (except in deep snow). From the (2'/2 hrs.) Sanmoar-Hütte (p. 285) we ascend steep grassy slopes to the (1'/2 hr.) Brizzi or Kreuz Hütte (9610'; no accommodation for the night), and thence over débris, rocks, and snow to the (1'/2 hr.) summit. Magnificent panorama of the Oetzthal Alps, with a distant view of the Zillerthaler Ferner, Tauern, Dolomites, Adamello, Ortler, Bernina, Silvretta, etc. The descent may be made to the Hochjoch Hospice (p. 286; 2 hrs.), across the Kreuz Glacier (much crevassed, caution advisable; guides and rope necessary).

The *Grosse or Vordere Ramolkogel (11,650'; 5 hrs., guide 5), with descent to Gurgl 7 fl., another magnificent point of view, is not difficult for experts. From the Ramoljoch route (p. 289) we diverge to the left, after 2 hrs., into the Rothe Kaarte, whence a club-path ascends over slabs of rock and loose stones, and lastly over the arête to the (6 hrs.) summit. View similar to that from the Kreuzspitze, but more open towards the E.

The *Wildspitze (12,380'; 5'-6 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), the highest peak of the Oetzthaler Alps, presents no unusual difficulty to experts. From the (2'/2 hrs.) Breslauer-Hütte (see above) a club-path crosses the Mitterkar-Ferner (the last part steep) to the 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 hr.) S. peak (12,364'), which is connected with the N. peak (16' higher) by a narrow arête (where the overhanging masses of snow necessitate caution). The *View is magnificent. Descent over the crevassed Taschach Glacier, the Mittelberg-Joch (10,400'), and the Mittelberg Glacier to the Braunswiescher-Hütte (p. 291), or (more difficult) along the steep sides of the Taschach Glacier (r.; avoiding the séracs of the glacier) and across the lower part of it to the (3'/2-4 hrs.) Taschach-Hütte (p. 291). — To the Gepatsch-Haus (p. 293) direct, via the Brochkogel-Joch (p. 294), Vernagt Glacier, Taschach-Joch (p. 294), Taschach Glacier, Sechsengarten Glacier, and Oelgruben-Joch (p. 292), a fine glacier excursion, advisable only when the snow is in good condition (7'/2 hrs. from the summit; 2 guides necessary, from Vent to Gepatsch 14 fl. each). Via the Brochkogel-Joch and the Gepatsch-Joch to the Rauhenkopf-Hütte, see p. 234.

The *Weisskugel (12,290'; toilsome but repaying), the second of the Oetzthaler Alps, is ascended from the Hochjoch Hospice in 5'/2-6 hrs. (two
III. Route 49. TAUFKAR-JOCH.

Oetzthal.

guides at 10 fl., with descent to Kurzras 11 fl., to Matsch or Langtaufers 13 fl.). The route first crosses the steep tongue of the Hochjoch Glacier, rounds the Obere Berg, and crosses the Hintereis Glacier (to the right the Hintereispitzen, the Hochvernaglwand, and the Langtauerer-Spitze) to the (4½ hrs.) Hintereis-Joch (11,370'), between the Innere Quellspitze (11,885') and the Weisshügel. Thence to the right by the snowy arête (wire-robe) of the Weisshügelkamm to the (1½ hr.) summit. The *View is of surpassing grandeur. Descent to (4½ hrs.) Kurzras (p. 257), to the (3½ hrs.) Karlsbader-Hütte (p. 298), or to the (4 hrs.) Weisshügel-Hütte (p. 298).

The *Similaun (11,835'; guide 4 fl.) is ascended in 4-5½ hrs. from the Sanmoor Hut; see p. 285. The Mutmalspitz (11,599'; guide 5 fl.), in 3½ hrs. from the Sanmoor Hut; the Karlesspitz (11,390'; 4-1½ hrs. from the Sanmoor Hut; guide 5 fl.); the *Schalfkogel (11,515'; 4 hrs. from the Sanmoor Hut or 6 hrs. from Vent direct; guide 5 fl.; comp. pp. 285, 289); the Fluchtkogel (11,530'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.; comp. p. 293); the Hochvernaglspitz (11,585'; 5½ hrs., via the Plattei and Grossvernagt Glacier; guide 5 fl.); the Hintere Brockkogel (11,930'), 3-3½ hrs. from the Breslauer-Hütte via the Mittelkar-Joch (p. 283), or the Vernagt-Joch (11,220'; guide 5 fl.); and the Finalispitz (11,530'; 4½-5 hrs. from the Hochjoch Hospice or the Sanmoor Hut; guide 6 fl.) are also fine points. More difficult is the Hintere Schwarze (11,930'; 5 hrs. from the Sanmoor Hut; guide 6½ fl.).

From Vent over the *Ramol-Joch to (7½ hrs.) Gurtl, see p. 289 (guide 4 fl. 40 kr.).

Over the TAUFKAR-JOCH to MITTELBERG IN THE PITZTHAL, 9 hrs. guide 8 fl.), a rather fatiguing route, but free from danger and very grand. A marked path leads via Stablein to the (2½ hrs.) Taufkar Glacier, which we cross; lastly a steeper ascent to the left to the (1 hr.) summit of the TAUFKAR-JOCH (10,530'), 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. Oetzthal Mts. (Ramlkogel, Firmianspitze, Schallkogel, Hintere Schwarze, Thalleitspitze; immediately to the left the imposing Wildspitze). We descend across the extensive snow-fields at the head of the large *Mittelberg Glacier (on the left the Hohe Wände, Schalkkogel, 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 Karles Glacier (observing on the right the Hangende Ferner, with its fantastic ice-formations), and reach the (2½ hrs.) Braunschweiger-Hütte, on the Karlesköfe (p. 291), affording a striking *View of the huge Mittelberg Glacier and its imposing ice-fall. To the W. are the snow-clad mountains separating the Pittzthal from the Kaunser-Thal, and the green Riffsee at the base of the Verpailspitze; far below lies the Pittzthal. We descend to the right by a club-path skirting the ice-fall; nearer the valley it crosses the lofty moraine, traverses the flat tongue of the glacier, and leads along the bank of the Pittzach (crossing to the left 5 min. before reaching the inn) to (2 hrs.) Mittelberg (p. 291). — This tour may be very pleasantly prolonged by crossing the Oelgruben-Joch to the Gepatsch-Haus (p. 293), and thence over the Weisssee-Joch to Langtaufers (comp. p. 294).

For the direct passage from the Braunschweiger-Hütte to the Gepatsch-Haus via the Mittelberg-Joch, Brockkogel-Joch, and Gepatsch-Joch, an attractive trip for experts, see p. 294.

To the PITZTHAL over the Grossvernagl Glacier and the Sexten-Joch (10,635'; 9 hrs. to the Taschach Hut; two guides at 7 fl.), a fatiguing route. The pass lies between the Hochvernaglspitz (11,585'; ascent from the pass in 1-1½ hr., see above) and the Hochvernaglwand (11,246'). The descent may be made to the Sechsegerten-Ferner, whence we may ascend to the left to the Oelgruben-Joch and the (10 hrs.) Gepatsch-Haus (pp. 292, 293), or descend to the right to the Taschach-Hütte (p. 291). — The TASCHACH-JOCH (10,660'; 9 hrs. to the Taschach Hut; two guides at 7 fl.), between the Hochvernaglwand and the Petersenspitzen (11,525'), is difficult but very fine. — An attractive but tiresome route leads over the SEITER-JOCHL (10,630'; from Heiligkreuz to Mittelberg 8 hrs.; two guides at 7 fl.), between the Inner and the AEUSSERE SCHWARZE SCHNEIDE, to the Rettenbach-Ferner, and thence over
the Rettenbach-Joch (9835') to the Karls-Ferner and the Braunschweiger-Hütte. — The Tiefenbach-Joch (10,640'; 7-8 hrs. to Mittelberg; guide 7 fl.), between the Innere Schwarze Schneide and the Tiefenbachkogel, is fatiguing.

To the Kaunser-Thal over the Gepatsch-Joch (10,640'; 10-11 hrs. to the Gepatsch-Haus; two guides at 8½ fl.), a difficult route; better over the Kesselwand-Joch (9-10 hrs.; two guides at 8½ fl.). From the Hochjoch Hospice we cross the Hintereis-Ferner to the Hintereis-Wände; then, skirting the grand ice-fall of the Kesselwand-Ferner, ascend the slope of the Mutspitze (10,140') to the flat upper part of the glacier, and thus reach the (3 hrs.) Kesselwand-Joch (10,665'), between the Vorderer Hintereisspitze (11,290') and the Kesselwandé (11,275'), where we obtain a survey of the huge Gepatsch-Ferner. The direct descent over the ‘Sumpf’, or unored surface of the glacier, is hazardous; we therefore make a circuit to the left, in the direction of the Weissespitze, and then turn to the right, skirting the Grosse Rauhe Kopf to the (2-2½ hrs.) Rauhenkopf-Hütte (8960'); from here to the (2 hrs.) Gepatsch-Haus, see p. 293. — Another route leads from Vent via Plattol, Hintergrasin (but projected on the Hintergrißspitze) and the Guslar-Ferner to the Guslar-Joch (10,910), between the Kesselwandspitze (11,225') and the Pluchthkogel (11,530'; ascended in 3½ hr.; ‘View), and then across the Kesselwand-Ferner to the (½ hr.) Kesselwand-Joch (see above).

To Langtaufers over the Langtauerer-Joch (10,390'), difficult (to Hinterkirch 9-10 hrs.; two guides at 9 fl.). From the (3 hrs.) Hochjoch Hospice we cross the Hintereis-Ferner and the Langtauerer-Joch-Ferner to the (3 hrs.) pass, which lies between the Vernageland (10,625') and the Langtauerer Spitzt (11,630'). Descent over the crevassed Langtauerer Ferner to the Weiskugel-Hütte (9 fl.;) Hinterkirch (p. 297).

To the Matscher-Thal over the Oberettes-Joch (10,665'), the shortest passage from the Oetztal to the upper Vintschgau, a comparatively easy route (from the Hochjoch Hospice to the Karlsbader-Hütte 5¼-6 hrs.; two guides at 8 fl.). The route diverges to the right from that to Kurzras at (2 hrs.) the Schöne Aussicht Inn, beyond the Hochjoch (p. 287), follows a marked path along the Teufelstisch (7305') to the Steinschlag-Ferner, which it crosses to the (2 hrs.) Joch (p. 299), and descends across the Oberettes-Ferner to the (½ hr.) Karlsbader-Hütte (p. 298). — To Kurzras over the Steinschlag-Joch (10,675), 6-7 hrs. from the Hochjoch Hospice (two guides at 6½ fl.), a fine glacier-route. We cross the Hintereis-Ferner to the Joch, to the E. of the Innere Quellspitze; then a very steep descent to the Steinschlag-Ferner and to Kurzras (p. 287).

The Route over the Niedrjoch (to Unser-Frau 7 hrs.; guide 5 fl. 40 kr.; early start necessary, to secure firm snow on the glacier) crosses the Niederthalher Ache and ascends its left bank, passing the (1½ hr.) Ochsen-Hütte (7000'), to the (½ hr.) Schäfer-Hütte or Klotz-Hütte (7370'). It then mounts more steeply, above the tongue of the Marzell-Ferner, to the (1 hr.) Sanmoar-Hütte (8280'; Inn in summer, splendidly situated opposite the great Schalf-Ferner and the Mutmal-Ferner, which unite with the Marzell-Ferner below, encircled by the Marzellspitzen, Mutmalspitze, Schalfkogel, and Diemkogel.

The Sanmoar Hut is the starting-point (comp. pp. 283, 234) for the Kreuzspitze, the Mutmalspitze, the Similaun, the Karletspeitze, the Hintere Schwarze, and the Schalfkogel (11,515'). The last is not very difficult for experts. The route (guide from Vent 5 to Gurgl 7½ fl.) ascends the N. side of the Schalf-Ferner to the (5 hrs.) Schalfkogel-Joch (ca. 11,000), between the Schalfkogel and the Kleinletschenspitztze (11,530'), and then mounts by the narrow arête to the (1 hr.) summit. A shorter but steeper ascent is over the Diem-Scharte (10,530') between the Hintere Diemkogel (11,160) and the Schalfkogel (the ascent from Vent over the Diem-Ferner also crosses the Diem-Scharte).

— The Similaun (11,385'; 4-4½ hrs.; guide 4 fl., with descent to Unser
Frau 7 fl.) also offers no difficulty to adepts. We cross the Niederjoch Glacier in the direction of the Niederjoch, but ascend to the left before reaching it and traverse the snowy arête 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.

We now traverse turf, debris, and the Niederjoch Ferner to the (13/4 hr.) Niederjoch (9900'), between the Finalispitze and the Similaun (both ascended from the Joch in 21/2-3 hrs.; see above and p. 254); to the S. is seen the Ortler chain. We then descend by a narrow path, over steep rocky slopes, into the Tisen-Thal, to the Tisener Hof (5950'; good wine), and reach Ober-Vernagt and (21/2 hrs.) Unser-Frau (p. 287).

Other passes from the Sanmoar Hut to the Schnalser-Thal (all toilsome and fit for proficients only) are the Similaun-Joch (11,130'), between the Similaun and the W. Marzellspitze; the Marzell-Joch (11,155') between the W. and the E. Marzellspitze; the Roseberg-Joch (11,155'), between the Hintere Schwarze and the Rothenspitze; the Fanat-Joch (10,575'), between the Rothenspitze and the Fanatspitze; and the Karles-Joch (10,785'), between the Fanatspitze and the Karlesspitze (shortest route to the Stelziner-Hütte and to Meran, see p. 302).

Most travellers prefer the easier route from Vent across the Hochjoch (to Unser-Frau 8 hrs.; guide 6 fl. 70 kr., to Kurzras 5 fl. 50 kr.; horses, see p. 279). From Vent we traverse pastures to the (1/2 hr.) Rofenhöfe (6605'), where Frederick with the Empty Pockets (p. 192) found an asylum with the families of Klotz and Gstrein. When this prince re-established his authority, he exempted the hamlet from taxation, a privilege which it enjoyed down to 1849. Above the Rofenhöfe (8 min.) the path crosses the Ache and ascends slowly on the right bank, passing (1/4 hr.) a memorial-stone (6735') to Cyprian Granichler, a guide who lost his life here in 1868. Just beyond this, on the left, is the pretty fall of the Eisfernerbach. In 31/4 hr. more we reach the old moraine of the Gross-Vernagt-Ferner, which we cross in 20 minutes. A small part only of the glacier is seen high up on the opposite side.

The Gross-Vernagt Glacier, which has receded greatly of late, has frequently advanced rapidly (as in 1677, 1680, and 1770) so as to fill the whole valley and dam up the discharge of the Hintereis and Hochjoch glaciers. A lake called the Rofensee was thus formed, the overflow of which caused great devastation on several occasions. The last disaster of the kind occurred in 1846, when the ice in the valley was no less than 650' in thickness. At the upper Rofenhof a small borer is still shown which was sent from Vienna in 1772 to 'tap the glacier'!

An ascent of 1 hr. more (with view of the Wildspitze and the Weisskugel) brings us to the Hochjoch-Hospiz (8030'; bed 1-11/4 fl.), situated on the brink of the Hochjoch Glacier. To the right are the Hintereis and Kesselwand Glaciers, with large moraines.

Ascent of the Kreuzspitze (3 hrs.), see p. 283 (better from the Sanmoar-Hütte); Finalispitze, see p. 284; Weisskugel, see p. 283; Kesselwand-Joch, see p. 283; Langtaufener Joch, Hintereis-Joch, Steinschlag-Joch, Oberettes-Joch see p. 284. Over the Final-Joch (10,255') to Unser-Frau, 5 hrs., laborious.

Beyond the hospice we cross the moraine for 1/4 hr. and reach the glacier, which is traversed without difficulty in 11/2 hr. from
E. to W. The Hochjoch (9465') lies near its S. end. Retrospect of the Wildspitze; to the N.E. the Stubaier Ferner; to the E. the Kreuzspitze, Findlspitze; to the S. the Schwarze Wand and Graue Wand; to the S.W. the Schnalser-Thal with the Salurnspitze, Schwemser, and (left) part of the Ortler chain.

We reach the end of the glacier in 1/4 hr. more and descend along the rocks by a bridle-path to the (1/4 hr.) Schöne Aussicht Inn (8950'), where the route to the Oberettes-Joch diverges to the right (see pp. 285, 299). The guide should not be dismissed here, but kept to the Kurzhof Inn. We then descend on the right side of the Oberberg-Thal, by a stony path (sometimes over snow) on the slope of the Steinschlagspitze (9390'), to (1/4 hr.) Kurzzas (6590'; *Kurzhof Inn, bed 60-80 kr., horses for hire), the highest cluster of houses in the Schnalser-Thal.

Excursions (guides, Ant. and Wend. Nischler, Johann Gurschler, senior and junior, and Seraphin Gurschler). Over the Langgrub-Joch (9890') or the Bildstöckl-Joch (10,225') to the Matscher-Thal (to the Karlsbader-Hütte 6 hrs.), see p. 299 (guide 5 fl. 40 kr.). — From Kurzzas an easy route (7 1/2 hrs.; bridle-path, marked; guide 5 fl., desirable for the inexperienced; horse to the pass 2 fl. 40 kr.) leads to the S. over the (2 1/2 hrs.) Taschel-Joch (9690'), affording a fine view, and then descends, passing the Kortscher-Ste (9730'; chalets) to the (1 1/2 hr.) Kortscher-Alp and through the Schlanders-Thal to (3 1/2 hrs.) Schlanders (p. 299; shortest way from the Oetztal-Hochjoch to the Martell-Thal). — The Weisskugel (12,290') may be ascended from the Schöne Aussicht Inn (see above) in 4-5 hrs. (guide 10 fl. 80 kr.), via the Steinschlag-Joch and the Hintereis-Joch; fatiguing (shortest route; comp. pp. 289, 290). The Grawand (10,595'; good view of the Ortler), Findlspitze (11,590'), and Schweinser (11,340') are also ascended from the Schöne Aussicht Inn.

A path leads from Kurzzas on the left bank of the Schnalser Bach, through meadows and larch-wood, affording a fine prospect of the Weisskugel, to (1 1/2 hr.) Ober-Vernagt (5330'), where it unites with the Niederjoch route (p. 286; on the left the Findlspitze and Similaun, on the right the Salurnspitze), and thence to (1 1/2 hr.) Unser-Frau (4753'; Mitterwirth zum Adler, R. 50 kr.).

The Lefetzberg (7490'), easily ascended past the waterfall of the Mastaunbach in 2 hrs. (guide not indispensable), affords an admirable survey of the entire Oetztal range from the S. Immediately opposite is the Graf Glacier, commanded by the Similaun.

From Unser-Frau a new club-path leads via the Mastaun-Joch (9810') to the (5 1/2 hrs.) Kortscher-Alp (see above), forming the shortest route from the Oetztal-Thal-Niederjoch to Schlanders (see Taschel-Joch, above).

The valley contracts. After 1 1/4 hr. the path crosses to the right bank of the brook, and ascends to (10 min.) Karthaus (4355'; *Rose, unpretending), an old monastery. To the E., far below, is the mouth of the Pfossen-Thal. The church of St. Katharina (4070') is seen on a steep rock on the opposite bank.

A bridle-path leads through the deep Pfossen-Thal, passing the chalets of Vorderkas, Mitterkas, and Rabieti, to the (3 hrs.) Eisiof (8810'; accommodation), the highest farm in Tyrol, at the foot of the Falschungspitze (across the Gurgler Eisjoch to Gurgl, see p. 290). An interesting but somewhat arduous pass (guide 5 fl.) leads hence over the Eisjoch am Bild (9475'), between the Hochwilde (11,405') and the Hohe Weisse (10,770'), to the (3 hrs.) Stettiner Hütte (p. 302) and (3 hrs.) Pfelders (p. 301).
From Karthaus we follow the club-path along the slope, passing the church and traversing a larch-wood, and then descend to (1 hr.) Neu-Ratteis (3035'; Flora's Inn), where the new road begins (Stellwagen to Naturns at 10.30 a.m. in 1¼ hr., fare 1½ fl.; one-horse carr. 3½ fl.; driving unpleasant for the nervous). It crosses the stream below (1 M.) Alti-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 (3½ M.) Vintschgau post-road (p. 300), reaching it 1¼ M. from Naturns (1855'; *Post). Thence to (9 M.) Meran diligence twice daily and Stellwagen twice daily in 1¼ hr.; one-horse carriage 4½, two-horse 6½-7½ fl.

The Gurgler-Thal, beginning at Zwieselstein (p. 282), is the S. ramification of the Oetzthai. Crossing the Gurgler Ache at Zwieselstein, the path ascends abruptly on the left bank, leaving the church to the right, and (1 hr.) above the mouth of the Timmelbach (p. 302) returns to the right bank. We again cross the stream twice, pass the chalets of Pillberg and Angern or Unter-Gurgl (5890'), and reach (2 hrs.) Ober-Gurgl (6265'; *Scheiber's Inn, 24 beds; quarters also at the cure's), the loftiest village in Tyrol, situated in the midst of imposing scenery (to the S. the Gurgler Ferner, Firmisanschneide, Schalkkogel, etc.).


To the Gurgler Ferner, 2½ hrs., interesting (guide, not indispensable, 1 fl. 80 kr.; to the Karlsruher Hütte 3 fl.). The Grosse Gurgler Ferner, until lately formed a barrier across the mouth of the Langthai and dammed up the discharge of the Langthai Glacier. A lake 1650 yds. long and 660 yds. broad was thus formed, the Gurgler Eissee, which, like the Rofensee (p. 286), formerly caused disastrous inundations. Owing to the glacier having retired, the lake has now disappeared. The path (guide advisable) ascends from Gurgl to the left, crossing the Gaisbach and the Rothmoosbach, to the Gurgler Gross-Alpe (7100'; occupied by cattle from Schnals), and then, rounding the Langthaler Eck, high above the tongue of the Gurgler Ferner, enters the Langthai. A small part only of the Gurgler Ferner (3580 acres in extent) is seen from this point; a better view is obtained by following the Ramol route (p. 289) for about 1¼ hrs.; then crossing the glacier to the left (guide necessary, 3 fl.) to the (1½ hr.) Karlsruher Hütte Fidelitas, finely situated on the Steinerne Tisch (9460'; provision-depot). The Schwaarzenkamm (9840'; club-path, 3¼ hrs.), Schalkkogel (11,515), Karlespitze (11,390), and Hochritte (11,405') may all be ascended hence (comp. pp. 289, 302). Over the Gurgler Eisejoch to the Stettiner Hütte, see p. 290.

A walk to the Gaisberg-Ferner is recommended (3½-4 hrs. there and back; guide 1 fl. 80 kr.). Beyond the bridge over the Gaisbach (see above) we ascend a marked path to the left to the (1½ hr.) glacier (7750'), which may be safely explored from the N. lateral moraine (garnets are found here). The (1 hr.) grassy knoll to the W. of the glacier (8694'), between the Gaisberg-Thal and the Rothmoos-Thal, affords the best view of the grand surroundings (Granatenkogel, Hohe First, Säberspitze, Kirchenkogel, etc.; in the opposite direction the ridge separating Gurgl from Vent).—The Hohe Mutt (8735'; 2 hrs.; guide 1 fl. 80 kr., not indispensable), which rises more to the N.W., between the Gaisberg-Thal and the Rothmoos-Thal, affords an excellent survey of these valleys with their glaciers. The marked path ascends the grassy slope on the left bank of the Gais-
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— The **Hangerer** (9900'; 4 hrs., via the Gurgler-Alp; rather troublesome; guide 3 fl.), rising more to the S., between the Rothmoos-Thal and the Langthal, commands a very much more extensive prospect.

The ascent of the **Schafkogel** (11,515', 6-8'/2 hrs.; two guides, 7'/2 fl. each), with the descent to Vent (10-11 hrs.), is recommended to good walkers. From the (3'/2 hrs.) Ramol-Haus (see below) we diverge to the left and ascend over grass and rocks, and then over snow, passing under the **Hintere Spiegeltogel** and the **Firmanschnide** (11,485'), to the (1'/2 hr.) **Firmans-Joch** (10,895'), between the Firmanschnide and the Schafkogel. Hence we climb the arête to (1-1'/2 hr.) the summit. Admirable survey of the Oetzthal Alps. Descent over the **Schafkogel-Joch** to the (1'/2 hr.) Stettiner Hütte (p. 302) or to the W. across the Schaf-Fern to the (3'/2 hrs.) Salmoar-Hütte (p. 285); or via the **Diem-Scharte** (p. 285) to (4'/2 hrs.) Vent.

The **Hochwilde** (11,405'; 7-8 hrs.; two guides at 8 fl.); the **Hochfirst** (11,190'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 5'/2 fl.), the **Süberspitze** (10,850'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 5'/2 fl.), and the **Lieberne-Spitze** (14,160'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 5'/2 fl.) are all laborious and fit for adepts only.

*Over the Ramol-Joch to Vent, a magnificent route, free from difficulty but somewhat fatigueing if there is much snow (6'/2-7 hrs.; guide 4 fl. 40 kr., mule to the Ramol-Haus 5 fl.). Crossing the Ache about 10 min. above the 'Widum', or parsonage, we ascend by a tolerable path (shady in the early morning) on the left side of the valley, enjoying an admirable view of the Gurgler and Langthaler Glaciers and of the bed of the Lissel (p. 288). We then mount more rapidly over rock and debris to the (3-3'/2 hrs.) Ramol-Haus on the Köpfe (9850'; Inn, kept by M. Scheiber, rustic), and again for a short way over loose stones to the Ramol Glacier, which we ascend without difficulty to the (1'/2 hr.) "Ramol-Joch" (10,480), a sharp ridge strewn with rocky debris, between the **Kleine Ramolkogel** (10,985') on the right and the **Hintere Spiegeltogel** (11,255') on the left. Beautiful view towards the E., embracing the Gurgler and Langthaler glaciers, over which tower the Langthaler-Jochspitze, the Hochwilde, Falschungspitze, and other peaks, while the Gross-Glockner is said to be visible in the distance; to the W. is the majestic Wildspitze. We descend over the Spiegel Glacier and the moraine on its right side, and then by a better path over grassy slopes high up on the right side of the **Nieder-Thal**. Fine view, to the left, of the Niederjoch Glacier, as far as the Niederjoch, to the right, of the dazzling Similaun; more to the right is the Kreusspitze, and facing us is the Thalleitspitze. The path then descends in zigzags to the Ramol-Alp (7267'), and through pine-wood, finally crossing the Venter Ache, to (3 hrs.) Vent (p. 282).

To the **Passeier** over the **Timmel-Joch** (6230'), 5'/2-6 hrs. from Gurgl or Zwieselstein to Schönau, see p. 302 (guide 4 fl.; from Schönau over the Schneeberg to Sterzing, or over the Schwarzwand-Scharte or Botzer-Scharte to the Becher-Haus, see pp. 266). — Over the **Königs-Joch** (about 9190), to the N. of the Königsjoch (930'), to the Säberthal and Schönau (6-7 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), attractive and not difficult. — Over the **Rothmoos-Joch** (10,285') to (7'/2 hrs.) Pfelders (p. 301), laborious (guide 5 fl.). On the **Weisse Knoll** (930'), near the Sandfeld Glacier and about 1'/2 hr. beyond the Joch (S. side), is the new Zwickauer Hütte, the best starting-point for the ascent of the (1'/4 hr.) **Hintere Seeleknogel** (11,415') and other peaks. — A fine and not difficult route leads over the **Langthaler Joch** (997') to **Lazins** in the **Pfelders-Thal** (8 hrs.; two guides at 6'/2 fl. each). From the (2'/2 hrs.) Langthaler Eck (p. 288) we cross the Langthaler Glacier to the (3'/2 hrs.) pass, between the Langthaler-Jochspitze (10,355') and the Hochwilde (11,405'). Or we may proceed from the (4 hrs.) Karlsruher Hütte (p. 288) over the Schwärzenkamm (steep) and then across the Langthaler Ferner to (2 hrs.) the Joch. From the pass we may either descend to the right to the (1'/4 hr.) Stettiner Hütte (p. 302) or to the left to (3 hrs.) Lazins (9880'; Winkler, well spoken of), at the head of the Pfelders-Thal. From Lazins we descend the valley to (1'/2 hr.) Pfelders (Inn) and (2'/2 hrs.) Moos in the **Passeier-Thal** (p. 301).

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III. Route 50. Pitzthal.

To the Pfossen-Thal over the Gurgler Eisjoch (10,290'), a fatiguing route, to Karthaus 10-11 hrs. (two guides at 6½ fl.). The route crosses the Gurgler Glacier (p. 289) to the (4½ hrs.) Karlaruder Hütte on the Steinerne Tisch (p. 288) and to the (2 hrs.) pass, between the Falschungspitze (11,000') on the W. and the Hoheide (11,405') on the E. View limited. Descent, steep and disagreeable, to (2½ hrs.) Eishof (9810') in the Pfossen-Thal (p. 287), or to the left to the (2 hrs.) Stettiner Hütte (p. 302).

50. The Pitzthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 258, 252.

The "Pitzthal, a valley running parallel to the Oetzthal on the W., deserves a visit for the sake of the splendid glaciers and mountains at its head. The lower part consists of a narrow ravine, with numerous waterfalls. Mountaineers will also find many attractions in the valley, especially since the construction of the Braunschweiger Hütte. A cart-track (road in progress) leads as far as Mittelberg, about 30 M. from Imst; carriages may be obtained from Mayr of Brennibichl or at the Rothe Ochs in Wenns. A mail-cart (2 or 3 seats) runs on week-days from Imst to Wenns, starting at 10 a.m. and returning at 6 p.m.

Stat. Imst (2310'), on the right bank of the Inn, 2½ M. to the S. of the village, see p. 276. A cart-track ascends to the S.E. from the station to (1½ M.) Arsl (2895'; Unterer Wirth), picturesquely situated on a terrace at the foot of the Burgstall (3440'). To the left runs the Pitzbach in its deep ravine. We now ascend the smiling valley, enlivened by numerous farms, past (3 M.) the little Bad Steinhof (1167; fine view from the garden), which lies ¼ M. to the right of the road, to (1½ M.) Wenns (3195'; Zum Rothen Ochsen, well spoken of, R. 1½-1, pens. 2-3 fl.; Post, R. 1½-1½; Adler, moderate), a prettily-situated village.

Over the Piller-Joch to the Inntal, 4 hrs., an easy route. Good path via the village of Piller (4425'; Hirsch, clean) to the (1 hr.) Pillerhöhe on the Gache Bick (5110'), the top of the pass, on the brink of the deep Inntal. Descent by Fließ to the (1½ hr.) Altenzoll (p. 292). — The Venetberg (6245'), from which there is a grand view, may be easily ascended from either Arzl. Bad Stein, or Wenns in 4½-5 hrs., with guide (comp. p. 278). The red-marked club-path leads via the Hochastner-Alp, the Gamsstein (6410'), and the Kreuzjoch (7820'). Guides, Jos. Gastl, Alois Gstrein, and Tob. Kuprian of Arzl.

The road now descends to the left, crosses the Pillerbach, and ascends the narrow valley of the Pitzbach (passing Jerzens, on the left, above) to the (3 M.) Auf der Schön Inn (to the right the Stuibenbach forms a picturesque fall). It again crosses the brook several times and leads past the hamlets of Ritznried, Wiesen (*Inn), Zaunhof, Scheibrand, and Bichl to (9 M.) St. Leonhard (4580'; Sonne or Lisle; Alte Post, at Pössmol, 3½ M. farther on).

Excursions (guides, Alois, Franz, Emanuel, and Josef Rauch, Johann Paul Schranz, and Rochus Möderle). The Rofelewand (10,670'; 5-6 hrs., with guide; difficult) ascended via the Arler-Alp and the Todtenkar-Ferner, commands a striking view. — Over the Loibis-Joch to Huben, 6-7 hrs. (guide 4 fl. 40 kr.), repaying, and shorter than the Breitlehner Jöchl (p. 281), but for proficient only. From Pössmol the path ascends the steep terraces of the E. slope of the valley to the Loibis-Alp (6815') and then traverses turf, debris, and snow to the Loibis-Joch (about 9810'), between the Hohe Kogel (9950') and the Rettenkogel (10,130'). Steep descent
to the Breilehn-Alp and to Huben (p. 281). — Over the Niederjoch or the Walletfahr-Joch to the Kaunser-Thal, see p. 292.

Beyond St. Leonhard we pass several waterfalls and the hamlets of Neurur (4775'), Trenkwald, and (7 1/2 M.) Planggeros (5300'; Kirschner's Inn, very fair), and reach (3 M.) Mittelberg (5690'; *Kirschner's Inn, R. 70 hr.), the last village, beautifully situated within view of the imposing *Mittelberg Glacier (p. 284). A visit to the glacier is interesting (to the end of it at a height of 6290', 3/4 hr.).

EXCURSIONS FROM MITTELBERG (guides, Quirin Fieg, Joh. Jos. Ennemoser, Alois, Johann, & Jos. Dobler, Engelbert, Franz, Jos., & Alois Kirsch, Hieron. & Josef Eiter, Ser. Schranz, Jos. Neururer, Johann Rimml). — A club-path (see p. 294; guide not indispensable for adepts) leads to (3 hrs.) the *Braunschweiger-Hütte on the Karlsköpfe (9060'; Inn in summer), which commands a splendid view of the Mittelberg Glacier, the Wildspitze, etc. For the ascents and tours made from this hut, see below.

To the Taschach-Hütte (3 hrs.; guide 3 fl.; a most interesting excursion when combined with a visit to the Riffelsee, see below). The route leads to the S.W. from Mittelberg, on the right side of the Taschach-Thal, to the (1 1/2 hr.) end of the Taschach Glacier, and traverses the arched tongue of ice to the left lateral moraine (caution necessary, as deep crevasses are sometimes encountered). The path then ascends grassy slopes to the (1 1/2 hr.) Taschach-Hütte (7700'), a club-hut of the German Alpine Club on a spur of the Pitzthaler Urkund, affording a fine view of the Taschach Glacier, with its imposing ice-falls and its environment of glistening snow-peaks (on the left the Hintere Brochkogel, 11,300'); on the W. is the Sechsegerten Glacier (p. 292). — To the Riffelsee (7320'; 2 hrs.; guide 1 1/2 fl.), attractive. The path ascends abruptly from the Taschach-Alp to the Muttenkopf (7700'), to the left of the lake, affords a fine survey of the Mittelberg and Taschach glaciers, and of the Hohe Geige, Puikogel, and other peaks. We may descend from the Riffelsee into the upper Taschach-Thal, affording fine views of the Taschach and Sechsegerten glaciers, reach the path to the Taschach-Hütte (see above) near the end of the glacier, and return by it to Mittelberg. — The Mittagskogel (10,375'; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), a club-path via the Griessen, affords a fine survey of the Mittelberg Glacier and its environs. It may also be easily ascended from the Braunschweiger-Hütte in 2 1/2 hrs.

The ascent of the S. peak of the *Wildspitze (12,380') from the (3 hrs.) Braunschweiger-Hütte (above) by the Mittelberg Glacier, the Mittelberg-Joch and the névé of the Taschach Glacier, takes 4-5 hrs. (two guides at 8 fl., to Vent 10 fl.); that of the higher N. peak is more difficult (for adepts only). Descent to the Breslauer-Hütte, see p. 283. — The Karleskogel or Rottenbachfernerkogel (10,190) may be ascended by experts from the Braunschweiger-Hütte in 1 1/2 hr., with guide, and gives the best survey of the Mittelberg Glacier. — The Hintere Brunnenkogel (11,225), from the Braunschweiger-Hütte over the Mittelberg Glacier in 3 hrs. (guide 5 1/2 fl.), fatiguing. — The Schuchtkogel (11,285'), 3 hrs. from the Braunschweiger-Hütte, is trying. — The Innere Schwarze Schneide (11,055'; 2 1/2 hrs.) is easier and more remunerative. — The Blickspitze (11,150), from the (3 hrs.) Taschach-Hütte over the Mittlere Eiskasten Glacier in 3 1/2 hrs. (guide 6 fl.), fatiguing, but well worth the ascent. — The Puikogel (10,970), from Planggeros through the Wasserthal in 5 hrs. (guide 5 1/2 fl.), is trying. — The Hohe Geige (11,140), from Trenkwald via the Weissmaurach-Ferner in 5 1/2-6 hrs. (guide 5 fl.), rather difficult. — The Watzespitze (11,249), from Planggeros by the Planggeros Glacier in 6-7 hrs. (6 fl.), is difficult but repayng. A fatiguing descent may be made by the Madatsch-Joch (p. 292) into the Kaunser-Thal.

PASSES. To SÖLDEN over the *Pitzthaler Jochl (9830'), 7 hrs. (guide 5 fl.), not difficult. The club-path ascends from the (3 hrs.) Braunschweiger-Hütte (see above) to the (1 hr.) nass. to the N. of the Karleskogel
ALTENZOLL.

(p. 291). Grand view. We descend by the N. margin of the Rettenbach Glacier to the Rettenbach-Thal and (3 hrs.) Sölden (p. 281). — A somewhat more fatiguing route crosses the Folles-Joch (9635'), to the N.E. of the Pitzthaler Jochl, and descends over the Folles-Ferner and through the Folles-Thal to (7½ hrs.) Huben (p. 291). — To Vest over the Taufkar-Joch (comp. p. 284; 8-9 hrs.; two guides at 8 fl.), a much finer route. The night may be spent in the Braunschweiger-Hütte (p. 291). — The Seiterjochl, Tiefenbach-Jochl, Sexten-Jochl, and Taschach-Jochl, see p. 294 (the last two grand but trying). — The Hundsbacher or Breitlehn-Jochl (8600; 6-7 hrs. from Trenkwald to Huben), see p. 291.

To the Kaunser-Thal over the Oelgruben-Joch, 7½ hrs., a fine route, and not difficult (guide 7 fl., incl. the Hintere Oelgrubenspitze 8 fl.). To the (3 hrs.) Taschach-Hütte, see p. 291. We descend on the W. side of the hill to the left of the Sechsegerten Glacier, which we ascend without difficulty (enjoying, farther up, a fine retrospect of the Wildspitze and the lofty crest of névé stretching from it towards the W.) to the (2½ hrs.) Oelgruben-Joch (3855'), a flat snow-saddle between the Vordere (r.) and the Hintere Oelgrubenspitze (11,710'; easily ascended from the Joch in 3½ hrs.; superb view). View from the pass limited; to the left, below, is the Hintere Oelgrubener Glacier, with its huge moraines. Descent by an improved path, over debris and grassy slopes, to the (2 hrs.) Genatsch-Haus (p. 293). Other passes into the Kaunser-Thal: the Rostitz-Joch (11,009') between the Rostitzkogel (11,175') and the Lœcherkogel (10,900'), 8 hrs. from Mittelberg to Riefenkopf, passing the Riflessch (p. 291; fatiguing; guide 5 fl.); the Madatsch-Joch (5000'), between the Watzespitze (p. 291) and the Schweenekopf (from Planggeros to Feuchten 8 hrs., fatiguing; guide 5 fl.); the Verpeil-Joch (Neurrurer-Jochl; 9250'), between the Verpeilspitze and the Sonnenkogel (from Neurrurer to Feuchten 7 hrs., not difficult; guide 4 fl. 40 kr.); the Wallfahrt-Jochl (Galruthner-Scharte; 9145'), between the Tristkogel and the Peuschelkopf (from St. Leonhard to Kaltenbrunn or Feuchten 7½ hrs.; guide 4 fl. 40 kr.); the Niedersch (7685'), from Wiesen to Kaltenbrunn, past the picturesque Krumpen-See (8445'). in 6 hrs. (marked path; guide 4 fl. 40 kr.). — From the Braunschweiger-Hütte to the Gepatsch-Haus over the Mittelberg-Joch and the Gepatsch-Jochl (10-12 hrs.), see p. 294.

51. From Landeck to Meran.

Comp. Maps, pp. 254; 256. 80 M. DILIGENCE (landaus with four seats) daily in 15 hrs. (fare 12 fl. 90 kr.), to Mals in 9½ hrs. (fare 6 fl. 90 kr.); diligence also daily from Landeck to Nauders, in connection with the Swiss diligence to Schuls-Tarasp. STELLWAGEN daily from Landeck to Mals and from Mals to Meran. Another Stellwagen plies every morning from Landeck to Trefol (comp. p. 336). An Omnibus runs from Landeck to Ried twice daily in summer in 2 hrs., starting at 11.10 a.m. and 5.10 p.m. (fares 38 kr.). Extra-Post with two horses, without changing carriages, from Landeck to Nauders 23 fl. 81, to Mals 35 fl. 56, to Eyrs 43 fl. 9, to Meran 64 fl. 78 kr.; from Meran to Naturns 10 fl. 23, to Eyrs 26 fl. 29, to Mals 33 fl. 52, and to Landeck 68 fl. 58 kr. (these charges include all fees, etc.). A railway from Schludern to Meran is in progress.

Landeck (2670'), see p. 277. — The road passes below the castle and skirts the right bank of the Inn, which here forces its way through a narrow gully and forms several rapids; in the background rise the peaks of the Kauns Alps. On the left bank is a waterfall of the Urybach, high above which lies the village of Hoch-Gallmig. To the left are Fliss (Kreuze; Adler; Post) and the ruined castle of Piedenegg. (Over the Gâche Blick to the Pitzthal, see p. 290.) The road ascends to (33½ M.) Altensoll (3005'; poor inn), and descends to
the (1 1/4 M.) Pontlatter Brücke (2820'), where the Tyrolean 'Land-
sturm' nearly annihilated the Bavarian invaders in 1703 and 1809. The present iron bridge took the place of the old wooden one in 1898. — On a precipitous rock, to the right, above (2 1/2 M.) Prutz, stand the ruins of Burg Laudeck, behind which is the village of Ladis (p. 294), a footpath to which (1 hr.) is indicated by a finger-post 3/4 M. on this side of Prutz, to the right. Among the rocks by the roadside is an overflow of the Obladis mineral springs (p. 294), and boys offer glasses of the water to the passing traveller.

7 1/2 M. Prutz (2840'; *Post or Rose; Kreuz; guide, F. Kathrein), where the road returns to the right bank, lies in a marshy plain, at the entrance to the Kaunser-Thal, the mountains of which have been visible for some time.

From Prutz to the Gepatsch-Haus, a fine excursion of 6-7 hrs. (road to Feuchten; to be continued to the Gepatsch-Haus). The Kaunser-Thal runs to the E. as far as Kaltenbrunn, then towards the S., parallel with the Pitztal, to the central mass of the Oetzthal Mts. (comp. Maps, pp. 258, 292). The new road ascends through the wooded valley, at first on the left bank of the Faggenbach and then on the right, to which it crosses at the ruin of Bernack. (At the Alpenrose Inn a footpath diverges to the left to Kaltenbrunn.) At (5 M.) 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 Fuggen, and ascends on the right bank to (2 1/2 hrs.) Kauns (3455') and (1 1/2 hrs.) Kaltenbrunn (4140'; Eckhardt), a prettily-situated resort of pilgrims. (Over the Niederjoch or the Wallfahrt-Jochl to the Pitztal, see p. 292.) The path then leads (fine view of the Weissensee-spitze, p. 294) past (20 min.) Nufels and Vergöttschen (on the left the fine waterfalls of the Gsailbach) to (1 hr.) Feuchten (4175'; *Hirsch), the last village in the valley, situated at the mouth of the Verpeil-Thal. [The Rothe Schrofen (8875'; *View) is easily ascended hence in 3 1/2 hrs. (guide desirable).] — Over the Verpeil-Joch or the Madatsch-Joch to Ploangeros, see p. 292. Farther up, the path (available for riding) crosses the brook twice, and then follows the right bank, passing the chalets of Wolfkehr, 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 (3 1/2-4 hrs.) Gepatsch-Haus (6325'; Inn, 26 beds), picturesquely situated on a hill clothed with Alpine cedars, opposite the imposing Gepatsch Glacier, the second-largest in Tyrol (upwards of 6 M. long; comp. Pasterze, p. 173). Adjacent is the newly built chapel of Maria im Schnee. About 20 min. to the S.W., on the left bank of the Faggenbach, which forms three falls after its issue from the glacier, is the Gepatsch-Alp (6290').

Excursions (guides, Jos., and Alois Kathrein of Prutz, Jos. Alois Praxmarer, Sen. and Jun., Joh. Praxmarer, Mich. Auer, Thomas and Albert Mark, Franz & Joel Gfall, Ser. Lentisch, J. J. and Carl Penz, Daniel Wolf, and J. A. Maus of Feuchten). — To the Rauhenkopf-Hütte (2 1/2-3 hrs.; guide 3 1/2 fl.). From the Gepatsch-Haus we proceed in a S. direction to the (3 1/4 hrs.) end of the glacier, and thence by a new club-path via the Schaf-Alp and along the slope of the Wonnetberg (10,190'), until in about 1 hr. we are opposite the Kleine Rauhe Kopf (6240'); the route then crosses the glacier, which presents no difficulty here, to (3 1/4 hrs.) the Rauhenkopf-Hütte (8960'), with a fine view of the imposing environment (grander still is the view from the Grosse Rauhe Kopf, 9310', easily reached from the hut in 1/2 hr.). — The "Vordere or Aeussere Oelgrubenapitze (11,135'; 4-4 1/2 hrs.; guide 6 fl.; not difficult), a splendid point of view, is ascended by following the route to the Oelgruben-Joch (p. 292) for 1/2 hr., then diverging to the left by a narrow path, farther on traversing detritus, snow (steep
at places), and finally rocks to (2½—3 hrs.) the summit. Magnificent panorama of the Oetztal mountains. Still easier is the Hintere or Innere Oelgrubenspitze (10,710'), ascended with guide (5 fl.) via the Oelgruben-Joch in 4 hrs. (comp. p. 292), while the descent may be made via the S.E. arete to the Wonnet Glacier and the Rauhenkopf-Hütte (p. 293; to Gepatsch 3 hrs.). — The Weissseespitze (11,595') is best ascended from the (3 hrs.) Rauhenkopf-Hütte (p. 293) in 3 hrs. over the Grosse Raube Kopf (9810') and the Gepatsch Glacier, and is somewhat fatiguing, but offers a grand view (guide 7 fl., with descent to the Weisskugel-Hütte 2 guides at 40 fl.). The descent may be made on the W. side across the Falgin-Thal, or to the S. over the Mühlsen Glacier to the (2½—3 hrs.) Weisskugel-Hütte (p. 296). — The Glockthurn (11,910', 4½—5 hrs.; guide 6 fl.), toilsome. Ascent through the Rifflthal and across the Riffl Glacier. Descent by the Riffl-Joch (10,310') to Radurschel (p. 295), or over the Krumgampen Glacier and the Krumgampen-Schartl (9870') to Langtaufers.

PASSES (comp. Map, p. 282). To MITTELBERG in the Pitztal over the Oelgruben-Joch (9885'), 7½ hrs. (guide 7 fl.), see p. 292. — To die BRAN-SCHWEIGER HÜTTE (p. 291) via the Rauhenkopf-Hütte (where the night may be spent), the Gepatsch-Joch (10,640), the Gross-Vernagt Glacier, the Brockkogel-Joch (ca. 11,150), between the Petersen-Spitzen (11,525') and the Hintere Brockkogel (11,930'), the crevassed Tschach Glacier, the Mittelberg-Joch (10,400), and the large Mittelberg Glacier, a magnificent glacier-tour of 10-12 hrs., not difficult if the snow be in good condition. The ascent of the Wildspitze may be combined with it (comp. p. 293) — to VENT (p. 282) over the Gepatsch-Joch, 9-10 hrs., difficult (two guides at 9½ fl.; see p. 286); better over the Kesselwand-Joch and Gustar-Joch (p. 285). The night may be spent in the Rauhenkopf-Hütte (p. 293). — To LANGTAUFERS OVER THE WEISSSEE-JOCH (6½ hrs.; guide 6 fl., to the Weisskugel-Hütte 8 fl.), a fine route, free from difficulty. From the Gepatsch-Aip we ascend to the right of the Nöderberg and through the Krumgampen-Thal and traverse the moraine of the Weisssee Glacier to the (2 hrs.) Weisssee (8516'), at the foot of the beautiful Weissseespitze (11,595'). Our route now ascends abruptly to the right over turf and debris, and then traverses the Seejoch Glacier to the (1½ hr.) Weisssee-Joch (975'), to the N.W. of the Weissjochkof (10,265). We descend by a steep path over rocks, debris, and turf (9½ hrs., a good spring) into the Malag-Thal, commanding a good survey of the mountains enclosing the Langtaufers-Thal (p. 296). Above the hamlet of Malag we either proceed to the left to (3½ hrs. from the Joch) the Weisskugel-Hütte (p. 296) or descend to the right to (2½ hrs. from the Joch) Hinterkirch, in the Langtaufers-Thal (p. 296), and to (2 hrs.); Graun (p. 296).

— To RADURSCHEL over the Kaisar-Joch (9660'), laborious and unattractive (to the Radurschel-Haus, see p. 295, 6 hrs.; guide 3½ fl.). The Riffl-Joch (10,310), to the N. of the Glockthurn, and the Glockthurn-Joch (10,900'), to the S. of it, are both fatiguing (6-7 hrs., with guide; see p. 295).

10 M. Ried (2875'; Post, R. 1½ fl., pens. 2 fl. 20-2 fl. 60 kr.), a thriving village, with the castle of Sigmundsried, the seat of a district-court.

EXCURSIONS. A fine view is obtained from the Belvedere (3½ hr.), whence we may go on by a pretty forest-path to (3½ hr.) Wiener-Hütte and back direct to (1½ hr.) Ried. Pleasant walks may also be taken (paths marked) to (1½ hr.) Fendels (4500'), to the top of the (2½ hrs.) Burgschrofen (5295'), to the (1 hr.) Schneiderthoch (interesting cave), and other points.

A road leads from Ried up the left bank of the Inn to (3½ M.) Ladis (3900'; Bad Hotel, R. 60 kr.-1 fl. 20 kr., pens. 2½-3½ fl.), a sulphur-bath on a small lake. About 1½ M. farther up is Obladis (4345'), a well-equipped establishment with mineral and sulphur springs (R. 1-2, board 2½ fl.), finely situated amid the woods at the base of the Schönjoch (8480'; easily ascended by a marked path in 3 hrs.; shelter-hut at the top).

A steep bridle-path on the left bank of the Inn ascends via Fronns, behind which opens the gorge of the Beutelbach, to (1½ hr.) Serfaus (4620');
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Inn), a high-lying village with an old church, and (1 hr.) Fiss (4710'); wine at Fulgen's). From Fiss we may return via (1 hr.) Ladis to (3/4 hr.) Ried. From Serfaus we may ascend the Hexenkopf (9660'), via the Arrez-Joch (8490') and the Mamer-Joch (8840') in 5 hrs. (guide; interesting but fatiguing). Over the Furka (9120') to the Ascher-Hütte and to (6 1/2 hrs.) See in the Patznau, see p. 237.

The road now ascends gradually over the extensive alluvial deposits at the mouth of the Stalanzer Bach. To the right, the ruined church of St. Christina. It then descends to (4 1/2 M.) Steinach (3055'; Wilder Mann), crosses the Inn at (1/2 M.) Bruggen, passes (1/4 M.) the Tschupbach Inn (bed 30-50 kr.), and next reaches (4 1/4 M.) — 19 1/2 M. Pfunds (3185'), picturesquely situated at the entrance to the Radurschel-That, and consisting of two villages: Stuben (Post, R. 1/2-1 fl.; Traube), on the highroad on the left bank of the Inn, and Pfunds, on the right bank.

Excursions (guides, Frs. Jennewein, known as Roanderler, and Aug. Oberhofer of Pfunds). The Radurschel-That (comp. Map, p. 282), at first a narrow ravine, expands higher up into a beautiful Alpine valley with luxuriant pasture and wooded slopes. In the background to the S.E. rises the lofty Glockthurn (see below). A good path, steep at the beginning only, leads through wood on the left side of the valley, past the mouths of the Pfundser Tscheythal (left) and the (1/2 hr.) Sadurer-That (right); then on the right bank (passing after 3/4 hr. a shooting-lodge on the left bank, at the entrance to the Nauderer Tscheythal) to (1 hr.) the beautifully situated Radurschel-Haus (6365'; Inn in summer). About 1/2 hr. farther up is the fine Alpl Fall, formed by the Radurschelbach. — From the Radurschel-Haus to the top of the Glockthurn (11,010'; 6 hrs.; guide 6 fl.), over the RiffI-Joch, very laborious (comp. p. 294). The night may be spent in the Alpl-Hütte (7610'), above the first Alpl Fall, 1 1/4 hr. from the Radurschel-Haus. — From the Radurschel-Haus over the Kaiser-Joch (9660'), the Glockthurn-Joch (10,040'), or the RiffI-Joch (10,310') to the (5 hrs.) Gepatsch-Haus, see p. 294. Other passes lead from the head of the valley to the S. over the Radurschel-Schartl (9420') to Hinterkirch in Langtaufers (see p. 296); from the Nauderer Tscheythal to the S. over the Tschey-Schartl (9200') to Langtaufers, and to the W. over the Tscheyer-Joch (8750') to Nauders; and from the Sadurer-That over the Sadurer or Labauner Joch (7870') to Nauders (6 hrs. from Pfunds), easy and interesting. The ascent of the Schmalskopf (p. 296) may easily be combined with this pass.

From Stuben or Finstermünz to Sarntal and across the Zebles-Joch to the Patznau valley, see p. 256.

Above Pfunds (1 1/4 M.) the road crosses the Inn by the Cajetan-Brücke, and gradually ascends on the right bank, being hewn in the perpendicular rock at places, and passing through three tunnels and two avalanche-galleries. Picturesque views of the narrow valley of the Inn. One of the finest points is at (23 M.) Hoch-Finstermünz (3630'; *Hotel, R., L., & A. 4-2, D. 1 1/2, pens. 3-4 1/2 fl.), a group of houses on the roadside, 420' below which is Alt-Finstermünz, with its old tower and a new bridge over the Inn.

Walkers should follow the left bank of the Inn from the Cajetan Bridge to (6 1/4 hr.) Alt-Finstermünz, cross the river here, and ascend to (20 min.) Hoch-Finstermünz. The Novellasteig (steady head necessary) ascends from the bridge to (1 1/2 hr.) Martinsbruck (p. 296).

The road now quits the Inn and enters (to the left) a small lateral valley leading to Nauders. Farther on, a fine waterfall is passed. The end of the defile is guarded by small fortifications (Fort
Nauders. The road then ascends in a long bend (old road shorter for walkers) to (1 1/4 hr.) —

271/2 M. Nauders (4470'; Post, R. 70 kr.; Löwe, moderate; Mondschein), a large village, almost rebuilt since a fire in 1880, with the old Schloss Naudersberg, the seat of the local authorities. The Cemetery, on a hill about 1/4 M. to the E., commands a fine view of the Ortler.

Highroad to the W. to the Engadine via Martinsbruck, see Baedeker's Switzerland. From the highest point of this road (4200'), and from the Norbertshöhe (4490'; 1/2 hr. from Nauders) just to the left of it, we have fine views of the Lower Engadine. A more extensive view of the Engadine Mts. is afforded by the Piz Lat (9200'; 4 hrs.; with guide), the highest point of the range separating our route from the Innthal, the base of which is skirted by the road. Another good point is the Schmalzkopf or Labauer Kopf (6930'; 4 hrs.; Alois Salzgeber of Nauders recommended as guide), to the N.E. (see p. 295).

The road gradually ascends on the right bank of the Stille Bach to (4 M.) the Reschen-Scheideck (4900'), its culminating point, the watershed between the Inn and the Adige. A little beyond the village of (1/2 M.) Reschen (4890'; Stern, rustic), which lies near the small green Reschen-See, a striking **View is disclosed. The background is formed by the snow and ice-fields of the Ortler chain; on the left the Laaser Spitze and the Tschenglser Hochwand, farther distant the Cevedale, then the lofty pyramid of the Königspitze, and lastly, to the right, the Ortler (p. 353), forming the central point of the picture the whole way to Mals. About 1/4 M. farther on, on the lake, is the hotel *Villa Fischersheim.

The Etsch, Ital. Adige, rises near Reschen, flows through the lake of Reschen, and afterwards through the Mittersee and Haidersee. We next reach (1 1/2 M.) Graun (4880'; *Traube or Post; *Adler; *Lamm or 'Doctor-Wirthshaus', R. 50-70 kr.), a village at the entrance to the Langtaufener Thal (in the background the Weissseespitze).

A pleasant excursion may be made to the S.E., over pastures and through woods, up to the (2 1/2 hrs.) lonely Grauner Alp and to the Jagi, the highest point of the arête, commanding a magnificent view of the Oetztal, Engadine, and Ortler Alps.

The pretty Langtaufener Thal is traversed by a good track on the right bank of the Carlinbach, passing Bedross and Kapron, to (2 hrs.) Praten, or Hinterkirch (6150'; *Noggler's Inn, 5 min. below the church, rustic). At the hamlet of Malag (6260'), 1/2 hr. farther up, the magnificent glacier-girt head of the valley (Langtaufener Spitze, Weisskugel, Freibrunnerspitze, etc.) is disclosed to view. From Malag we ascend to the left to (1 hr.) the shepherd's hut, and then along the slope for 1 hr. more to (2 1/2 hrs. from Hinterkirch) the Weisskugel-Hütte (8225'; provision-depot), finely situated above the tongue of the Langtaufner Glacier. — Ascents (guides, Christian & Fried. Hohenegger, Johann. Ant., & Heinr. Stecher, and Johann Kuppelwieser). The Weisskugel (12,290') may be scaled in 4 1/2-5 hrs. from the Weisskugel-Hütte by the Langtaufner Glacier, the Weisskugel-Joch (11,000'), and the Hintereis-Joch (11,368'), a laborious ascent (comp. p. 284). The direct route between the Weisskugel-Joch and the summit over the N.E. arête is steep and difficult, and should not be selected for descending. The ascent via the Bärenbart Glacier and the Bärenbart-Joch (10,590') is still more toilsome and is now rarely made. — The ascent of the Weiss-
**MALS. III. Route 51. 297**

seespitze (11,595'), accomplished from the Weisskugel-Hütte via the Mühlhans Glacier in 3½-4 hrs., or over the Falgin-Joch (10,485') in 4½ hrs., is highly attractive and not hard for experts (guide). Fine views of the Weisskugel are obtained on the way. The descent may be made to the Rauhenkopf-Hütte and the Gepatsch-Haus (comp. p. 294). — The Freibrunnerspitze (11,060'), ascended from Hinterkirch in 5-6 hrs. by the Malager-Alp, the Langgrub Glacier, and the ridge of snow between the Rothkopf and the Freibrunnerspitze, is also difficult; magnificent view. — Schafkopf (3640'), to the N.W. of Hinterkirch, in the direction of Radurschel, 3 hrs., repaying, and not difficult. — Danzewell (10,315'), from Kapron through the Kählthai in 5-6 hrs., fatiguing; magnificent view. The descent may be made to the S.W. over the Zerzerköpfe (9770') and through the Planail-Thal (see below) to (4 hrs.) Mals. — Passes. Over the Weisssee-Joch to Gepatsch (7-8 hrs. from Hinterkirch), see p. 294. — Over the Langtauferer-Joch to the Hochjoch Hospice (5-6 hrs. from the Weisskugel-Hütte; fatiguing), see p. 285. — To the Matscher-Thal over the Planail-Scharte (10,143') and the Matscher Joch (10,455'), between the Freibrunnerspitze, and the Rabenkopf, or over the Bärenbart-Joch (p. 295), 7 hrs. to the Karlsbader-Hütte, trying glacier-tours (p. 299). — To Radurschel, see p. 295.

The road crosses the Carlinbach, here confined by embankments, and leads past the Mittersee to (3½ M.) — 37½ M. St. Valentin auf der Haid (4695'; *Post, 1½ M. to the S.), formerly a hospice, situated between the Mittersee and the Haidersee. Magnificent view of the Ortler chain (see p. 296). Below the Haidersee begins the monotonous Malser Haide, which the road traverses, still commanding a view of the majestic Ortler. On the left opens the Planail-Thal. To the right, at the foot of the hills, lies the village of Burgeis (3985'; Kreuz), with its red spire and the castle of Fürstenburg, once a summer-seat of the bishops of Coire 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 (3440'; Post or Adler; Bür, well spoken of, R. 1½-1½ fl.; Hirsch), a village of Roman origin, in the Upper Vintschgau (so named from the Venosti who once inhabited the valley). The church contains a good picture by Knoller, representing the Death of Joseph.

The mountain-slope to the E. (opposite the Post, 5-10 min. ascent) has been laid out as Pleasure Grounds, with benches, etc., and commands a fine view of the Vintschgau; immediately in front rises the wooded pyramid of the Glurnser Köpf, to the right the entrance of the Münster-Thal, and to the left the snowy dome of the Ortler, the Tschengler Hochwand, the Laaser Spitze, etc. — There are various other good points of view in the neighbourhood, e.g. near the mill, 5 min. from the Post (through the old ruin and past the tower). — The Höhe Joch (8600'), ascended from Mals to the N.E. by a new club-path via the Spittige Lun (7625') in 4 hrs., is somewhat toilsome but commands a superb view of the Ortler Alps. The descent may be made to Matsch (p. 298).

About 1 M. to the W. of Mals lies Schleis, at the entrance of the Schlinig-Thal, through which an easy pass (guide advisable) leads over the Schlinig-Joch (7510') to the Swiss Val d'Ulma and to (8-9 hrs.) Schuls (see Baedeker's Switzerland).

**Pedestrians** on their way to Prad and Trafoi may avoid the sunny and fatiguing route through the valley of the Adige from Mals to Prad via Spondinig by proceeding southwards from Mals to (1½ M.) Glurns (p. 298), crossing the artificial bed of the Adige, and skirt ing the base of the mountains to (1½ M.) Lichtenberg ('Inn), charmingly situated amidst fruit-trees, and commanded by a castle of the same name (p. 299), to
III. Route 51. MATSCHER-THAL. From Landeck.

(1 1/4 M.) Agums, a village with a ruined castle, and lastly to (3 1/4 M.) Prad. — Glurns (2075'; *Sonnen; Krone; Gruner Baum, well spoken of, bed 30-80 kr.), a small town enclosed by walls and gate-towers, with an ancient church, and an extensive old castle, partly restored and occupied, is the chief place in the Upper Vintschgau and is frequented as a summer-resort (new walks and pleasure grounds). It is the starting-point for several interesting excursions (guides, Alois Blaas and Jos. Pflanger). To the *Glurnser Köpf (7800'; 4 hrs.; guide 3 fl., not indispensable), easy and attractive (marked path); splendid view of the Vintschgau, the Ortler, and the Oetztal snow-mountains. The Ciavalatsch (Obere Köpf; 9065'), via the Glurnser Köpf in 5-5 1/2 hrs. (marked path; guide 5, with descent to Gomagoi or Trafai 6 fl.), affords a striking view of the Ortler. Other ascents: *Piz Maipitsch (10,380'; 7 1/2 hrs.; 5 fl.); *Piz Sesvenna (10,570'; 8-9 hrs.; 6 fl.), etc.

To the Münster-Thal. A good road leads from Glurns first on the right, then on the left bank of the Rambach, to (5 M.) Tausers (4040'; Löwe, plain), a lofty-situated village with three churches and overlooked by three ruined castles (Stellwagen twice daily to St. Maria and to Schlanders via Glurns). About 3 1/4 M. farther on is the Swiss frontier and beyond it (3 1/4 M.) Münster, Rom. Mustair (4100'; *Münsterhof; *Piz Ciavalatsch; Hirsch), the first Swiss village, with a large Benedictine nunnery (with seminary for girls). The road now descends and crosses the Rambach, passes the Aua da Fisch, a fine waterfall in a wooded ravine on the left, and leads via Sielva to (1 1/2 M.) St. Maria (4550'; *Weisses Kreuz; *Piz Umbrail), a large village at the entrance to the Val Muranza, which is traversed by the path to the Wormser Joch (p. 340). From this point over the Ofener Pass to Zernets and through the Val de Scarl to Schuls, see Baeckers's Switzerland.

On quitting Mals we pass the venerable tower of the Prölisch-bury. The road leads through Tartsch (3375'; Hilpold, well spoken of) to (3 1/4 M.) Schluderins (3015'; Schweizerhof, moderate charges), at the mouth of the Matscher-Thal. To the left rises the Churbury (3263'), a château of Count Trapp, containing a collection of armour (not always accessible).

The Matscher-Thal (comp. Map. p. 282). Fair cart-roads lead from Tartsch (see above, 1 1/2 hrs.) and from Mals (2 hrs.; porter to Matsch 1 1/2, to the Karlsbader-Hütte 4 fl.) to Matsch (5160'; T. Thanei 'Zur Stadt Karlsbad'; Zur Weisskugel, R. 80 kr.; guides, Mat. Schiggsfrei, Jos. Val. & Math. Heintsch, Ser. Thanei, Mich. Telser, and J. J. Renner), prettily situated on a mountain-terrace, with a fine view of the Vintschgau, Ortler, etc. About 3/4 M. below, on a rocky knoll above the ravine of the Salurnbach, are the ruins of Ober-Matsch and Unter-Matsch (charming walk hence along the aqueduct to Schluderns). Among the easy ascents made from Matsch are the Hohe Joch (6050'; 3 hrs.; guide 3 fl.; comp. p. 297), the Remespitze (10,515; 9 hrs. 4 fl.), the Litsmestpitze (10,540; 5 hrs.; 4 fl.), and the Hohe Kreuzejoch (5370'; 4 1/2 hrs.; 3 1/2 fl.). The ascent of the Hochalt (10,770'), accomplished from the Glisflüe in 1 1/2 hrs. (guide 4 1/2 fl.), is fatiguing but interesting. — From Matsch the track traverses pleasant pastures to the (2 hrs.) prettily situated Gliesshöfe (5950'; *Inn, simple), whence a new bridle-path (Höllweg) leads to the (9 1/4 hr.) Inner Mutscher-Apse (6660'), where a good view of the grand head of the valley is obtained: to the N. the Matscher Glacier with its imposing ice-fall, the Freibrunnerspitze, Bärenbartkogel, Weisskugel, etc. The path then ascends over mountain-pastures to the (2 hrs.) Karlsbader-Hütte (8700'; provision-depot), at the foot of the Oberettes Glacier.

Ascents from the Karlsbader-Hütte. The *Weisskugel (12,290), over the Oberettes Glacier, the Höller-Schartl (10,810), the Matscher Glacier, and the Hinterets-Joch in 4 1/2-5 hrs. (guide 6, with descent to the Hochjoch Hospice 8, to Kurzras 8, to Langttaufers 11 fl.); toilsome (comp. p. 263). — Freibrunner Spitze (11,060'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 4 1/2, or with descent to Langtaufers 7 fl.); Schweinser (11,340), over the Oberettes Glacier in 3 1/2 hrs. (guide 5, with descent to Kurzras 7 fl.); Innere Quellspitze (11,530';
31/2 hrs.; guide 4½ fl.); Aeussere Quellspitze (11,010'; 3 hrs.; guide 4 fl.); Saturnspitze (11,270'), from the Innere Matscher Alpe over the Langgrub and Saturn Glaciers, 3 hrs.; guide 5 fl., with descent to Kurzras 7 fl.). Lagaunspitze (11,280'; 31/2 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.); six laborious ascents, fit for adepts only.

Passes. Over the Matscher-Joch or the Bärenbait-Joch to Langtaufers, see p. 297; over the Hinterreis-Joch to Vent, see p. 284 (to the Hochjoch Hospice 6 hrs.; guide 6 fl.). — Over the Langgrub-Joch (9950') to Kurzras in the Schnauser-Thal (5½ hrs.; guide 5½ fl.), a fatiguing route. A preferable route leads from the Karlshader-Hütte over the Bildstöckl-Joch (10,223'), to the S. of the Schwemser (from the Karlshader Hütte to Kurzras 5 hrs., guide 4½ fl.). The shortest route from the Karlshader-Hütte to the Hochjoch leads over the Oberettes-Joch (10,663'), between the Aeussere Quellspitze and the Schwemser; descent across the Steinschlag Glacier, whence a path to the left leads along the Teufelseeck to the Schöne Aussicht Inn (comp. p. 287; to the Hochjoch Hospice 6 hrs.; guide 6 fl.).

In the distance to the right, beyond the Adige, rises the ruined castle of Lichtenberg (p. 297). At (4 M.) Neu-Spondinig (2900'; *Hirsch), the Stelvio road (p. 336) diverges to the right. To the S.E. are the glaciers of the W. Ortler range. — 2½ M. —

52½ M. EYRS (2960'; *Post; Lamm; Krone). Opposite is Tschengis, with an old castle, commanded by the Tschengiser Hochwund (11,080'). In the vicinity are the small baths of Schgums. —

3 M. Laas (2850'; *Hirsch; Sonne; Adler; Krone), with extensive marble-works, in which the fine marbles of Laas are prepared for sculptors and architects. The Laaser-Thal here opens to the right. To the S. rise the Pederspitzen and Hohe Angelus, with the Angelus and Ofenwand glaciers.

Mountain Excursions in the Laasser-Thal (comp. Map, p. 843; guides, Joh. Tscholl, Georg Rieder, and Franz Tappeiner). — To reach the new Troppau Hut (see below), we cross the Adige and at the mills ascend to the right, passing the chapel of St. Martin (3355'). After 1 hr. we cross to the right bank of the Laaser Bach (above, to the left, are the marble- quarries, at the N. base of the Jennewand, 9580') and ascend along it to (1 hr.) the Lower Laaser-Atp (5855') and the (1 hr.) Troppauer-Hütte (6890'; provision depot). This is the starting-point for the ascents of the Laaserspitze or Orgelspitze (10,835'), accomplished via the Schluder-Scharte (see below) in 3½-4 hrs. (guide 6, with descent to Gand 7 fl.); Schluder- spitze (10,600'; 7½ hrs.; guide 6 fl.); Lyfispitze (10,990'; 5 hrs.); Aeussere Pederspitze (11,170', 5½ hrs.). — Passes. To Sulden over the Zayjoch (ca. 10,660') or over the Angelus-Scharte (10,900'), two trying routes, suitable for experts only (to the Düsseldorf Hut, 6-7 hrs.; guide 6 fl.); over the Rosim-Joch (10,620'; to Sulden 7 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), fatiguing. The ascents of the Hohe Angelus (11,600') and of the Vertainspitze (11,819') may be combined with the two last-mentioned passes (comp. p. 352). —

The route to Martell (p. 347) over the Schluder-Scharte (9925'); to Gand 6 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) is not difficult (ascent of the Laaserspitze, see above); that over the Laaser Scharte (10,260'; to the Lower Martell-Alm 6½ hrs.; guide 7 fl.) is toilsome; the ascent of the Lyfispitze (see above; from the pass in 3/4 hr.; guide 1½ fl. extra) may be incorporated with this route.

The road crosses a large mound of debris (the top of which commands an extensive view over the Vintschgau, and of the Laas Mts. with the Hochofenwand and Hohe Angelus on the S.) and then descends to Kortsch (2575') and (3½ M.) —

59 M. Schlanders (2315'; *Post or Stern, R. 60 kr. to 1 fl.; Weisses Kreuz, Lamm, R. 30-80 kr., both well spoken of.), a large
village with a handsome Gothic church, at the entrance to the Schlandernaun-Thal (p. 287; guides, Joh. Gruber and Engelbert Nollet), where, on the slopes facing the S., vineyards begin. At Göflan (2340’), in the vicinity, are quarries of white marble. The road crosses (2 M.) the Adige above Goldrein (with the château of that name on the right), and then the rapid Plima, which descends from the Martell-Thal (p. 346) on the S. In the background rises the Zufrittspitze (11,270’). Opposite, on the N. slope, is the ruin of Annaberg (3460’), high above which stands the pilgrimage-church of St. Martin am Vorberg (ö695’). Beyond (2 M.)—

63 M. Latsch (2090’; *Hirsch, R. 1/2-1 fl.; Rössl, well spoken of) the road recrosses the Adige by a covered wooden bridge, and runs high above the narrow and rocky bed of the river, to (2 1/4 M.) Kastelbell (1960’; Mondschein). To the left, on a rock near the road, rises the picturesque ruined château of Kastelbell. The road now traverses a broad, and at places marshy valley, to Tschars, Bad Kochenmoos (opposite Tabland), with a sulphur spring (good accommodation), and (3 1/2 M.) Staben (1815’; Adler), at the foot of a barren slope. High above Staben is the ruined castle of Jufahl (2995’).

Below Staben the road passes the narrow mouth of the Schnalser-Thal (on the left bank of which runs the road to Neu-Ratteis, p. 288), and leads to (2 1/4 M.)—

71 M. Naturns (1855’; *Post, R. 60 kr. to 1 fl. 20 kr.), with a ruined castle. On a hill on the opposite bank is Schloss Dornsberg. Beyond (3 3/4 M.) Rabland (1740’) the valley contracts. A saddle, called the Tölt (1660’), separates the Vintschgau from the Adige district. The road passes an Inn (to the N.W. of which lies Partschins at the base of the Tschigotspitze; in the valley, the Partschins Waterfall, p. 333), and soon crosses the (1 1/2 M.) rocky bed of the river, which forms several rapids lower down. On the right bank of the Adige are the small baths of Egard. The road now descends the slope of the Marlinger Berg (p. 334) in a wide curve, affording a striking view of the beautiful valley of Meran, which resembles a vast orchard of vines, chestnuts, and walnuts, enlivened with villages, churches, and castles, and enclosed by beautifully-formed porphyry mountains. At the foot of the hill (1 1/2 M.) we pass on the right the Forst Brewery, 1/4 M. beyond which is Schloss Forst on the left (p. 333). The road here crosses the Adige, and soon reaches (2 1/4 M.)—

80 M. Meran (1000’), see p. 329.

52. The Passeier-Thal.
Comp. Map, p. 262.

From Meran to St. Leonhard 5, thence over the Jaufen to Sterzing (p. 264) 7 1/2 hrs. — From Meran via St. Leonhard to Moos 7, thence (with guide) over the Timmel-Joch to Solden in the Oetzthal (p. 281) 9 hrs.
The Passeier-Thal is intimately associated with the memory of Andreas Hofer, the Tyrolese patriot (b. 1767; shot at Mantua 1810; see p. 194). The lower part of the valley presents few natural attractions.

Meran, see p. 329. The new road, partly hewn in the rocks, begins at the Passeier Gate, above the Giff Promenade, follows the right bank of the Passer, and passes the Zenoburg (p. 332). Beyond the narrow entrance of the Spronser-Thal we cross the Finelebach and reach (1 1/4 hr.) Riffian (1770'; high up on the opposite bank stands the castle of Schönna, p. 332). The road then descends to (3/4 hr.) Saltaus (1560'; Inn in the old Schildhof), where the vineyards terminate. At the (1 1/2 hr.) Quellenhof, whence a marked club-path leads to the left bank of the waterfalls in the Kalben-Thal, we cross to the left bank of the Passer. (Walkers should choose the route from Obermais along the left bank of the Passer, which passes below Schönna and crosses the stream about 1 M. before reaching Saltaus.) In rainy weather the torrents descending from the E. slopes sometimes dissolve the crumbling soil of the Kellerlahn, a fissured slope near St. Martin, and thus give rise to dangerous mud-avalanches (‘Lahn’). 2 hrs. St. Martin (1930'; *Unterwirth), above which are the Pfandlerhof, Hofer’s asylum in 1809; and, 3/4 hr. higher, the Pfandler-Hütte or Hofer-Hütte (4700'), where he was captured in 1810, with a memorial tablet. We next reach the (1/2 hr.) Sandhof (2092'; Inn; purchased by the Tyrolese ‘Adelsgenossenschaft’), in which Hofer was born, and mementoes of him are shown. Adjacent is the new Hofe-Kapelle.

Above (1/2 hr.) St. Leonhard (2260'; *Strobl, with baths, bed 50-80 kr., pens. 2 1/2 fl.; *Brühwirth; Theis, well spoken of), the chief village in the valley, rises the Jaufenburg, a ruin on an isolated green hill (view). The Tyrolese peasantry stormed the churchyard in 1809, and drove out the French.

Passes (guides, Matt. Schwienbacher of Kuens, Jos. Dandler, Alois Oettl, Ign. Pixner, and Vinc. Schwesigl of St. Leonhard, Seb. Pfister of Schönau, Joh. Gauthier of Moos, Seb. Pixner of Pfelders). — OVER THE JAUFEN TO STERZING, 7 1/2 hrs., well-marked bridle-path (guide unnecessary, 4 1/2 fl.; riding not recommended). The path leads through the Watten-That, to the E. (pretty retrospect of the glaciers of the Pfelder-Thal), to (2 1/4 hrs.) the little village of Watten (4440'; Inn, poor), and ascends rapidly to the summit of the Jaufen Pass (6370') in 2 hrs. more (Passeier Jaufenhaus, poor; Sterzinger Jaufenhaus, a good inn on the E. side of the pass). Views of the Oetzthala and Stubai snow-mountains. A new marked path ascends hence to (1 1/2- 2 hrs.) the top of the *Jaufen spitze (5145'; good panorama). Descent through the Jaufen-That, or by the regular Jaufen route on the S. slope of the Raishinges-That via Kalk to (3 1/4 hrs.) Sterzing (p. 284). — To Sterzing via Stuils and the Schloter-Joch, see p. 284.

From St. Leonhard to Sölden in the Oetzthala (11 hrs.; guide to Zwieselstein 6 fl.). The Passeier-Thal turns to the W. above St. Leonhard. The Grafeiweg, a good bridle-path (road in progress), leads on the left bank of the turbulent Passer, past the toll-house of Grafeil, where a small toll is exacted, to (2 hrs.) Moos (3340'; *Hofer). Opposite the village are the fine Stuiber Falls, formed by the Pfelder Bach and made easily accessible by the Austrian Alpine Club. [About 2 hrs. up the Pfelder-Thal (tolerable path) lies the hamlet of Pfelder or Plan (5460'; Pixner, rustic), which may also be reached direct from St. Leonhard in 3 1/2 hrs. by a
marked path leading through wood via Breiteben, Platt, and Innerhütte. About 3/4 hr. farther up is Lasins (6680'; Winkler, well spoken of), the last hamlet; to the N. rise the precipitous walls of the Gurgl-Passeier Kamm. (From Pfelders to the Zwischener Hüt on the Rothmoos-Joch, 3 1/2 hrs., see p. 289.) At the (20 min.) Lasins Alpe (6150') the path forks. The branch to the left (blue marks) leads through the Lasins-Thal and over the Spronser-Joch (8460') to the (3 hrs.) Meran Hut, in the Spronser-Thal (p. 334). To the right is a new bridal-path, which ascends to (2 1/2 hrs.) the Stettin Club Hut (9140'; provision-depot), situated about 100' below the Eisjoch am Bild (p. 287). The view hence embraces the Hochwilde, the Hohe Weisse, and a part of the Stubai and Zillerthal Alps beyond the Pfelders-Thal, while in the distance rise the Dolomites, from the Peitlerkofel to the Rosengarten. The hut is the starting-point for the ascents of the Hochwilde (11,405'; 3-3 1/2 hrs.; difficult), Hohe Weisse (10,770; 2 1/2-3 hrs.), Falschunspitze (10,900'), Karles spitze (11,350'), Langthaler-Jochspitze (10,355'), and Lodner (10,620'). It also greatly facilitates the direct passages from Gurgl to Meran over the Gurgler for Langthaler Ferner (Gurgler Eisjoch, Langthaler Joch, pp. 289, 290), and from Vent to Meran via the Sanmoar-Hütte and the Schalf-Ferner (Karles-Joch, p. 286). — From the Stettin Hut a new club-path leads via the Grubjoch (5590'), to the W. of the Kleine Weisse (10,090'), to the (3 hrs.) Lodner-Hütte in the Zielthal (p. 335). Passes over the Eisjoch to the Pfossental, over the Langthaler-Joch or the Rothmoos-Joch to Gurgl, and over the Spronser-Joch to Meran, see pp. 287, 289, 334.)

At Moos the Passeier-Thal turns to the N. The path first traverses a stony chaos on the left bank, then crosses to the right bank, skirting the rock by means of a gallery, ascends a steep slope, and descends to the (1 1/2 hr.) Seehaus (3930'; Inn, tolerable). The Kummersee, formed by landslips in 1401, frequently devastated the valley by its overflow, but was drained in 1774 and is now a pasture.

The next villages are (3/4 hr.) Rabenstein (4495'; Ennemoser, plain; viâ Schneeberg to Ridnaun, see p. 267) and (1 hr.) Schönau (5620'; Pfitscher, plain), at the mouth of the Süßer-Thal (over the Königs-Joch to Gurgl, see p. 289). The path ascends to the right to the (3/4 hr.) Schönauer-Alpe (5910'), where the route from the Timmels-Alpe is joined (over the Schwarz wand-Scharte or Botzer-Scharte to the Becher-Haus, see p. 267); it then crosses the Passeierbach to the left and ascends steeply through the Moosthal over debris 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 (6730), recross to the right bank in 1/4 hr., and then follow the hillside, on the right bank of the Gurgler Ache, to (3/4 hr.) Zwieselstein and (1 hr.) Sölden. Travellers bound for Gurgl descend the slope by the path diverging to the left before the second bridge over the Timmelbach, and at Pillberg (p. 288) join the route to (3 hrs. from the pass) Ober-Gurgl (p. 288).
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53. From Franzensfeste to Botzen.
Comp. Maps, pp. 262, 316.
31 M. Express train in 1-1/2 hr.; ordinary train in 13/4-21/2 hrs.

Franzensfeste (2450'), see p. 267. The train stops at the (11/4 M.) Military Station of Franzensfeste (p. 267), where the Pusterthal Railway (R. 70) 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 Augustine monastery of Neustift, founded in 1142 (the interior of the church, richly decorated with stucco, is remarkable). To the right, near (41/2 M.) Vahrn (stat.), opens the Schalderer-Thal (p. 307). The vegetation assumes a more southern character, and vineyards and chestnuts begin to appear.

61/2 M. Brixen (1860'; Railway Restaurant, with rooms; *Elephant, 3/4 M. from the station, R., L., & A. 1, pens. 3 fl., good cuisine; Pens. Villa Rudolfshem; Sonne; Kreuz; Adler, all in the town; swimming-bath outside the town), for nine centuries the capital of a spiritual principality, which was suppressed in 1703, and now an episcopal see, still exhibits traces of its ecclesiastical period. Pop. 5530. It contains several churches of the last century, with altar-pieces by Tyrolese masters. The Cathedral, with its two copper-roofed towers of the 15th cent., was rebuilt in 1754 and has been well restored. To the right are the Cloisters, containing old mural paintings and numerous tombstones (the best preserved of which are under the main portal), and the 11th cent. Church of St. John, with ancient frescoes, now under restoration. In the inner court, between the Cathedral and the Church of St. Michael, is the tombstone of the minstrel Oswald von Wolkenstein (d. 1445), opposite which is an excellent small copper relief of the Resurrection in memory of Hans Kessler, coppersmith (d. 1654). At the S.W. end of the town is the Episcopal Palace, with a colonnaded court and an extensive garden, to which visitors are admitted. By
the handsome Widmann-Brücke we reach the Pleasure Grounds between the Eisak and the Rienz. At the N. end is Dr. von Guggenberger's Hydropathic Establishment (pens. 20-35 fl. per week).

**Excursions** (a list of the marked paths, each indicated by a number, may obtained at any of the hotels). A good view is obtained from the garden of the Villa Seeburg (2000'; Dr. Guggenberger), reached via Krakofel in 25 min.; the return may be made by a new path along the Rienz. Another good view is obtained from Köstlan (Bräuhans), an ascent of 1/2 hr. to the E.; more extensive from St. Andrä (1 1/4 hr.; rîmst.). — Pleasant walk to the N. to (9/4 hr.; railway in 14 min.) the charmingly-situated village of Vahrn (2140'; *Villa Mayr*, pension 3 fl., often full; *Waldsacker*, R. 50-80 kr., pens. 2 fl. 70-2 fl. 90 kr. *Adler*, unpretending; apartments at Kinsgaden's), with its fine old chestnuts, commanded by the ruin of Salern, and through the richly-wooded **Schalderer-Thal** to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Schalderer Bad** (3639'; *Inn, unpretending*). (Thence over the Schalderer Joch, 7665', to Durnholz, 6-7 hrs., see p. 315.) — Interesting excursion to the S.W., via Tschôtsch (2460'), to (3 1/2 hrs.) Velthurns or Feldthurns (2715'; *Gemeinde-Wirthshaus*), with a château of Prince Liechtenstein (rooms with fine panelling in the Renaissance style, of 1850); thence (guide useful) via Vérings and the nunnery of Säben to (1 1/2 hr.) Klausen (p. 308). — The **Plose** (8220'; 5 hrs.; guide not indispensable) commands an admirable survey of the Oetzthol 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.) the small baths of Burgstall (3440'; Restaurant), and then to the right, to (2 hr.) the farm of Platzbon, from which there is a fine view of the valley of the Eisak.

We then ascend mainly through wood via Trametsch and the Schönjochl (7510') to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Plose-Hütte (6935'; *Inn in summer*), and (1 1/4 hr.) the summit (Föllspitz or Telegraph; 8220'). A still more extensive view is enjoyed from the Gabler (5400'), which may be reached from the Plose-Hütte in 3/4 hr. by a marked path, via the Scharle and the Pfannberg. Easy descent from the Plose-Hütte to (1 1/4 hr.) Afers or St. Georg (4937'; accommodation at the curé's, guide Alois Obwexer) thence by a path (blue marks) via St. Jakob, Kleraun, and Milland (or by an inferior red-marked path from St. Jakob via Milland and Milland) to (2 1/2 hrs.) Brixen. Or we may descend from the Gabler (guide advisable) to (2 1/2-3 hrs.) Unterlaas (p. 409). The easy and highly attractive ascent of the **Pellikofel** (9440'; guide necessary) may be made in 5 hrs. from Afers via the Kreuzkofel-Joch and the Lüsener Scharte; comp. pp. 308, 409.

To the left, as the train proceeds, rises the château of Pallaus; to the right, on the hill, lies Tschôtsch (see above). The Eisak and the Afersbach are crossed. To the left at the entrance to the Aferer Thal, stands the church of (9 M.) Albeins (2025'; Obermayr; Untermayr). In the background rise the rugged **Geislerspitzen** (p. 319). At (12 M.) Villnöß (1770') opens the **Villnöß-Thal**.

The Villnöß-Thal, 15 M. in length, deserves a visit for the sake of its Dolomites (comp. Map. p. 316). An omnibus plies every evening in summer to the Kabis Inn at St. Peter. Carriages are most conveniently hired at Klausen (p. 308). The road, passing the Schmeitz, ascends the ravine (with Gufdaum on the right, above us, and Theiss on the left) to (3 1/2 M.) **Müteins** (Kreuzwirth). It then leads via Pardell (the Fitzthal, with a mineral spring, lying to the right) to (4 1/2 M.) St. Peter, or Villnöß (3770'; *Zellerwirth*; *Kabiswirth*; guides, Gottfr. Münster and P. Michaeler), the chief place in the valley, frequented as a summer-resort. At the (3 min.) 'Pest-Bildstöckl' (1830) we command a fine view of the Geislerspitzen (evening light best). About 1 hr. to the N.W., via St. Jakob (4225') beyond the landslip is another fine view-point, commanding the Presanella, Brenta, Rittenhorn, Kassianspitze, Hochfellner, Mösele, Pellikofel, Geislerspitzen, etc. — A path (blue marks) leads to the N. to (2 hrs.) *St. Georg* in Afers (see above), whence a red-marked path ascends the (3 hrs.)
Plose (p. 307). — Easy and attractive passes (marked) lead from St. Peter to the N.E. over the Köfler-Joch (6120') and the Wurzen-Joch (6580') to (2 1/2 hrs.) Untermoi (p. 409), and to the S. over the Flitzer-Scharte (6800') to (5 hrs.) St. Ulrich in the Grödener-Thal (p. 317). The Inner Raschötz (7555') may be ascended from the Flitzer-Scharte in 1 1/2 hr. (fine view). — The road in the Villnöss-Thal ends at (3' 1/2 M.) St. Johann (4435'), grandly situated. To the S.E. tower the wild and lofty Geislerspitzen (p. 319); to the S. is the Raschötz-Alp. From this point to the Enneberg via the Kreuzköfler-Joch (Poma-Joch or Wurzen-Joch, 7690'), to Campill (p. 409, 5 hrs.), an interesting route. On the Kreuzköfler-Joch is the Franz Schütler-Hütte (Inn in summer), whence the Peitlerköfler (9440') is easily ascended in 2' 1/2 hrs. via the Lüsener Scharte (7146'). — Attractive routes lead via the Brogles-Alp (6703') to St. Ulrich (p. 317; marked path; 4 hrs.), and over the Joch-Scharte (Puna-Scharte, 8035'; fine view) to the Regensburger Hütte, or to the right across the Sceda (Aschler-Alp) to Oberwinkel and St. Ulrich (comp. pp. 319, 318).

13 M. Klausen (1715; *Lamm, with a garden on the Eisak, R. 1/2-1 fl., pens 2 fl.-2 fl. 40 kr.; *Krone, R. from 50 kr., pens. 2 fl.; Alte Post, Traube, both well spoken of), consisting of a single narrow street, lies in a defile, as its name imports. Above it rises the ruined castle of Branzoll (now under restoration) and still higher is the (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 the French in 1809 and threw herself from the battlements. The minnesinger Leuthold von Säben is commemorated by an inscribed slab on the Keep of Branzoll. The Capuchin Monastery in the hamlet of Fraz, adjoining Klausen on the S., contains a collection of ecclesiastical treasures, presented by Queen Anna of Spain in 1699.

Excursions. Pleasant walk on the left bank of the Eisak to (1 hr.) the château of Fonteklaus, a fine point of view, (3/4 hr.) Guglawa (2400'; *Stern), with the picturesque château of Sommerburg, (1 1/2 hr.) Hof Gnoll, and (20 min.) *Gstammer Hof, four summer-resorts. About 20 min. above the last, and prettily situated amidst wood, is the small Bad Froy, with chalybeate springs and the Felseneck-Inn (3620'; pens. 1 fl. 80 kr.; saddle-horse from Klausen 4 fl.). Thence a picturesque path (red marks) leads via Tschanberg to the (3 hrs.) Raschötz-Alp (p. 318). — On the right bank of the Eisak we may walk to (1 hr.) Villanders, the church of which contains an interesting altar, and thence on to (1 1/2 hrs.) Bad Dreikirchen (p. 309), by a picturesque route. Via Verdings to (2 hrs.) Velthurns, see p. 307. — The *Kassianspitze (3175'; 6 hrs.; guide 4 fl., not indispensable), easy and remunerative, may be ascended either by a path (marked) leading up to the right via Verdings (3145') to (2 hrs.) Latzöns; or by a new road leading through the ravine of the Thinnerbach to the (1 1/2 hr.) Garnstein Pochwerk (stamping-mill), with the restored château of Gerstein, and mounting rapidly thence to (1 hr.) Latzöns (3815'; Inn, plain), whence a marked path ascends to (3 hrs.) the Latzönsker Kreuz (7550'; Inn), and (3 1/2 hr.) the summit, an admirable point of view. Descent over the Lückl (Latzönsker Joch, 7790') to Reinswald and (3 1/2 hrs.) Astfeld, in the Sarnthal (p. 315). — The *Rittnerhorn (7420') is ascended in 5 hrs. from Klausen by a marked path via Villanders and Bad Dreikirchen (p. 309); comp. p. 314.

17 M. Waidbruck (1545'; *Sonne; Krone, R. 70 kr.; Lamm) lies at the mouth of the Grödner Thal. To the left, high above it, rises the Trostburg (2040'), the property of Count Wolkenstein.

Pleasant walk to the (3/4 hr.) Vogelweidhof and (1 1/2 hr.) Lajen, see p. 317. — The Gröden, see p. 311; to Kastelruth and the Seiser Alp. see p. 321.
Kollmann (devastated by an inundation in 1891), lies on the right bank of the Eisak. 3/4 M. to the S. of Waldbruck (steep cart-track hence to Barbian, see below). — A good road, crossing the Eisak (pontage 2 kr.) and affording pretty views of the valley of that river, leads from Waldbruck to (3 M.) Barbian (2740'), whence the *Rittnerhorn (see below) may be ascended in 4 hrs. via Kaserol. From Barbian the road goes on to (21/4 M.) Bad Dreikirchen (3630'; *Restaurant & Pens. Hotzner, with several dépendances, R. & L. 1/2-1 fl., D. 1 fl. 10 kr., pens. 21/2-31/2 fl.), commanding a splendid view. Falls may be taken hence to the Brixier Alpenhaus (4135'; 20 min.), Sauerbrunn (1/2 hr.), or Krösbrunn (1 hr.). The *Rittnerhorn (7420'; p. 314) is ascended hence via Briol and Siss-Kaser in 21/2 hrs., or via Krösbrunn in 3 hrs., or via Kaserol (see above) by a path diverging to the right from the road to Barbian, 2 M. from the Bad. The *Kassianspitze (p. 308) is ascended via the Villanderer Moos and the (3 hrs.) Latschenkreuz (7650'), 3/4 hr. from the summit. — From Dreikirchen a marked path leads via Villanders to (11/2 hr.) Klausen, see p. 308. Another path (red marks) leads to the S. from Dreikirchen along the ridge, with a good view of the Schlern, via Sankelbach to the (2 hrs.) Penz Inn (2805') which lies 1/2 hr. from Kastelruth, 11/2 hr. from Atzwang, and 2 hrs. from Klovenstein via Lengstein (comp. p. 314; from Waldbruck to Klovenstein via Kollmann and Penzi, 4 hrs.).

The train crosses the Grüdener Bach, and then the Eisak, in a defile of porphyry rock, called the Kuntersweg (after the supposed constructor of the road in the 14th cent.). 71/2 M. Kastelruth, the station for the village of that name (3395'), situated high up on the left bank (p. 321; 2 hrs.).

The *Rittnerhorn (7420'; 41/2-5 hrs.) is ascended from the station of Kastelruth via (1 hr.) the Penz Inn (see above) and thence by a new club-path passing the (2 hrs.) refuge-hut at the foot of the Hundeck to the (11/2 hr.) summit. This is the shortest route from the Eisak-Thal.

From (21/2 M.) Atzwang (1220'; Restaurant near the station; *Post, in Unter-Atzwang), a steep route ascends to the right to (21/2 hrs.) Klovenstein on the Ritten (p. 313). — To Seis, Ratzes, and Völs (ascent of the Schlern), see pp. 321, 322.

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 Prössel (2845'; in the background the Schlern), we next reach (26 M.) Blumau (1020'; Tierse Hof; Blumau), at the mouth of the Tierse-Thal (p. 323). On the right bank, beyond the next tunnel, begin the vine-clad slopes of the Botzener Leitach. 29 M. Kardeun, at the mouth of the Eggren-Thal (p. 325; to the left, the castle of Karneid). The train now crosses the Eisak, and enters the broad and luxuriant basin of Botzen (Botzener Boden), which resembles a vast vineyard. Botzen, with its fine Gothic tower, is visible in the distance.

31 M. Botzen, see below.

54. Botzen and Environs.
Comp. Maps, pp. 316, 326.

Hotels. *Kaiserkron (Pl. a; C, 2), Muster-Platz, R. from 1 fl., L. & A. 50, B. 50-70 kr., D. 1 fl. 70 kr.; *Hôtel Victoria (Pl. b; D, 2), at the station, R. 1-2 fl., L. & A. 50, B. 60 kr., pens. 4-6 fl.; *Greif (Pl. c; C, 2), Johann-Platz, with swimming and other baths, R. from 1-2 fl,
IV. Route 54. BOTZEN. Situation.

L. 20 kr.; *HÔT. DE L'EUROPE (Pl. f; C, 2), Johann-Platz, R. from 1 fl., L. 20 kr.; *WALTHER VON DER VOGELWEIDE (Pl. k; C, 2), Johann-Platz, R. 1½-3 fl.; MONDELAGO (Pl. d; D, 1), Bindergasse. R. 1 fl.-1½ fl. 20, B. 30 kr.; KRONPRINZ ALEXANDER (Pl. e; B, C, 2), *RIESEN (Pl. g; C, 2), R. 60 kr.-1 fl., both in the Dominikanergasse; *STIEGL (Pl. h; E, 4), 1/2 M. to the N. of the station, with shady garden and large 'dépendance' for winter residents. R. 1½-3½ fl.; ROSENGARTEN (Pl. 1; D, 2), Mühlgasse, R. from 70 kr., well spoken of; *RÖSSL, unpretending; TRAUBE. — *BADL and others at Gries, see p. 312.

Restaurants. SCHWARZER GRIFF, Kräutner, both in the Johann-Platz, with numerous tables in the open air; WALTHER VON DER VOGELWEIDE, with garden, at the corner of Johann-Platz and Bahnhof-Strasse; *SCHWAFER (Pl. 1; C, 2), with shady garden; BOTZENER HOF, at the foot of the Calvarienberg; FORSTERBRÄU, Dominikanergasse 10; BÜRGERSAAL, Pfarrgasse; KNÖLL, Franz-Joseph-Strasse; at the HOTELS STIEGL and ROSENGARTEN, see above; BRAÜHAUS, at Gries, opposite the Badl. — WINE ("Magdalener," 'Kreuzbächler,' etc.): *Torggol-Haus, Obst-Platz (view from the tower); J. MAIER, Dominikanergasse; Löwengrube (with rooms), *Batzenhäusl (Pl. m; D, 1; interesting paintings). ZOLLGASSE; *PFAU, Bindergasse, R. 60 kr.; GREIF (p. 309); ROVER ADLER, Dominikanergasse; **BESCHWINDERHOF, "old German" room, at Zwölfmalgreiten; LAMM, at Rentsch (p. 314). 1 M. from the station; etc. — WINE MERCHANTS: Fr. Tschurtschenthaler. Muster-Platz; A. WOLF, Silbergasse; Fr. KAPPELWIESER, Bahnhof-Strasse; H. MÜNCHER SÖHNE, Zwölfmalgreiten; F. WEG, WALTHER-STRASSE; A. KIRCHEINSER, Zollgasse.

Cafés. KUSSETH, Muster-Platz; TSCHUGGUEL, Dominikanergasse; Zur Post, Pfarr-Platz 10.

Baths at the Hôtel Greif; at the Badl at Gries, etc. — Swimming-Baths at Gries, below the Taler-Brücke.

Theatre in the rear-building of the Kaiserkrone (p. 309); performances twice or thrice weekly in winter.

Preserved Fruits. CONSERVE-ACTIENGESellschaft, Lauben 7; AL. TSCHURTSCHELTHALER, Obst-Platz. Fresh fruit (a staple commodity): F. KÖRGER, Muster-Platz 10; Anton STIEKLETER, Bindergasse 7; SÜDTIROLER FRÜCHTE-EXPORT-GESellschaft, Obst-Platz; C. MAIER, Fleischgasse 35.

Photographs: MOSSER, GUGLER, Johann-Platz. — Dried Alpine plants (edelweiss, etc.): SANTNER, Bindergasse 31.

Money-Changers. SCHWARZ SÖHNE, Johann-Platz; Fr. TSCHURTSCHELTHALER, Muster-Platz; A. DECORONA, in the Lauben.

Carriages. To Gries, one-horse 1 fl. 30, two-horse 2 fl. 30 kr., there and back, stopping 1 hr., 2 and 3 fl.; to Runkelstein, 2 and 3 fl., there and back with 1 hr.'s halt, 2½ fl. and 4 fl.; to the Mendel and back, two-horse carriage for two persons 16, for three 18, for four 20 fl.; to the waterfall in the Eggen-Thal and back 5, to Birchähruck 7, back 8, Welschnonnen 9 fl.; to the Zoll Inn in the Tiroler-Thal 6½ fl.

OMNIBUS (SCHILDEN) to Kalten (p. 316), twice daily in summer, in 2½ hrs. (fare 70 kr.). — To the MENDEL, see pp. 317, 378. — To the KARERSEE-HOTEL, see p. 325.

Strangers' Enquiry Office, Silbergasse 6 (daily, except Sun. & holidays, 10-12 and 2-5, Sat. 10-3).

BOTZEN, Ital. BOZANO (880'), a town with 12,000 inhab., was the chief depot of the traffic between Venice and the North in the middle ages, and is now the busiest commercial town in Tyrol. It is charmingly situated at the confluence of the Talfer, which descends from the SARNTHAL on the N., and the Eisak, which falls into the Adige 3 M. below the town. The E. background, beyond the Eisak-Thal, is formed by the picturesque and fantastic dolomite peaks of the Schern and the Rosengarten, while to the W. the view is bounded by the long ridge of the Mendel, stretching from Mte. Röen to the Gantkofel and rising above the castled hills of Ueberetsch. Best view of the environs from the Talfer bridge. In summer, when
the heat in the basin of Botzen is very oppressive, the Wassermauer on the Taler affords a cool walk after sunset (approached from the Taler-Brücke, to the right, or from Zwölfgreien, the N. suburb). In July and August the wealthier citizens retire to their country-seats on the Ritten, at Kollern, Jenesien, etc., returning to Botzen in September.

The Bahnhof-Strasse leads through the attractive Public Park to the Johann-Platz (Pl. C, 2), in which in 1889 a monument was erected to the poet Walther von der Vogelweide (probably born about 1160 at the Vogelweidhof near Lajen, see p. 317), by H. Natter.

The Gothic Parish Church (Pl. 3; C, 2), of the 14-15th cent., has a W. portal with two lions of red marble, in the Lombard style, and an elegant open tower (205'), completed in 1519. On the pulpit (15th cent.) are some interesting reliefs. The marble altar dates from 1716; the altar-piece (Assumption) is by Lazzarini, a pupil of Titian.

The gateway on the E. side, with the inscription 'Resurrecturis', leads to the Cemetery (Pl, C, 3), surrounded by arcades. In the S.W. corner is the vault of the Giovanelli family, with a Madonna under a Gothic canopy, designed by Schnorr. In the middle, to the right, is the small Protestant churchyard.

The traffic of the town centres in the Laubengasse, with its arcades, and the adjoining Obst-Platz. In the former the chief buildings are the Rathaus and the Merkantil-Gebäude, with a hall for exhibitions.

The Museum in the Spitalgasse (Pl. 10, B, 2; open daily 9-12, 3-5, Sun. 9-12; 20 kr.) contains a miscellaneous collection of curiosities, natural history objects, Tyrolean costumes, a library of 25,000 vols., and pictures, including an original portrait of Andreas Hofer by Altmutter. — Herr G. Gasser, the artist, possesses a museum of natural history (Spitalgasse 7; 10,000 specimens).

The Franciscan Monastery (Pl. 1; C, 1) 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 the late Archduke Heinrich (fee), of Dr. Streiter, on the Ober-Botzenberg, of the late artist Moser in the Raingasse (now belonging to the Kaiserkrone), and of Count Sarnthein, Franzcanergasse 2. In the last is an ancient Roman marble memorial.

Environs (comp. Maps, pp. 316, 326). — With the exception of the high road in the bottom of the Eisak valley, the roads in the neighbourhood of Botzen and Meran are little better than bridle-paths, and can be used only by low-built carioles ('Sarnthalwagen' or 'Frischfuhrwerke'), which cannot be recommended for strangers. — Mountain guides: Joh. Bologna, Rob. Palazzo, Isidor Widmann. Tariff 3 fl. per day.

The Calvarienberg (950') commands a fine view of the town and its W. environs (25 min.: turn to the left from the high-road by the Botzen Hof beyond the Eisak bridge, cross the railway, and ascend to the right). The oratories on the path to the summit contain curious life-size groups in wood.

A more extensive view is obtained from the Virglwarte (1770'), a belvedere with an excellent mountain-indicator, 20 min. farther up (path marked with white). To which also an easy zigzag path. diverging to the
left from the Eisak bridge, ascends in \( \frac{1}{2} \) hr. A good new path, somewhat steep and running mainly through wood, leads from the belvedere to (2 hrs.) Bauernkollern (see below). — Another walk follows the road to the right of the Eisak bridge, turning off to the left immediately after crossing the (1\( \frac{1}{4} \) hr.) railway by a footpath (red and white marks) and ascending via Haselburg to the (1\( \frac{1}{2} \) hr.) partly preserved *Haselburg, or castle of Kühbach (1365'; Restaurant), picturesquely situated on the brink of a precipice, and commanding an excellent view (best from the rocky knoll 2 min. beyond the castle).

The footpath proceeds to the S. beyond the Haselburg and in \( \frac{1}{2} \) hr. divides at a moss-grown rock (1570). The right branch leads to the (1\( \frac{1}{4} \) hr.) Stallerhof (refreshments) and descends via St. Jakob to (1\( \frac{1}{2} \) hr.) the high-road, beside which it runs through meadows to (1\( \frac{1}{2} \) hr.) Botzen; the left branch rapidly ascends the Lange Wand to (1 hr.) Seil (2315'), crosses the ridge of the Köllerner Berg, and leads through fine wood to (1\( \frac{1}{2} \) hr.) Bauernkollern (3740'), *Klaus, and thence via Badl back to (2 hrs.) Botzen. The direct road to Badl (Bad St. Isidor; 2990'; red and white waymarks; horse 3 fl.) ascends to the left on the bank of the Eisak immediately beyond the Eisak bridge (see above), turning to the right at the cross-roads, and mounting to (1\( \frac{1}{2} \) hr.) Kampenn (2009), with a small château. Thence it again ascends to the right to (1\( \frac{1}{4} \) hr.) a finger-post indicating the way to the ‘Badl’, which it reaches in 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) hr. more (‘Inn). St. Isidor and Köllern (Herrenkollern 3870, Bauernkollern 3740), situated \( \frac{1}{4} \) hr. farther up, are favourite summer-quarters (horse from Botzen to Badl 4, to Köllern 6 fl.). Marked paths ascend hence to (1\( \frac{1}{4} \) hr.) the Tischerr (Stadlweg: 5310) and (1\( \frac{1}{2} \) hr.) the Rothwand (4945), both commanding splendid views. A red-marked path continues to follow the height to (2 hrs.) Deutschhufen (p. 326). — A descent may be made direct from Badl to the Baden-Mühle in the Egggen-Thal (p. 325), but it is necessary to proceed on the same level for some time, as the first paths diverging to the left lead only to impracticable rocks (it is advisable to have a boy to show the way).

**Gries. — Hotels.** *Austria, *Sonnenhof, *Bellevue, *Grieser Hof, these four first-class (pens. 3\( \frac{1}{2} \)-4\( \frac{3}{4} \) fl.), with gardens; *Badl, beyond the Talfer bridge, with baths, R. & L. 1 fl., D. 1 fl. 20 kr.; *Brückl, on the Heinrich Promenade; *Kreuz. — Pensions. Haselburg; Villa Wikenburg; Wentler; Trafoiter; Gruber, etc. — Dr. Navratil’s Sanatorium, with dépendance, pens. 3\( \frac{1}{2} \)-6\( \frac{3}{4} \) fl. — Hotel Omnibuses and Diligence meet the mail-trains at Botzen; one-horse Cab, 1 fl. 30 kr. — Visitors’ Tax, 2 fl. for the 1st week, 1 fl. each week extra, 10 fl. per season.

**Gries (895’),** a village on the right bank of the Talfer, lies \( \frac{3}{4} \)M. to the W. of Botzen, in a sheltered situation at the base of the Guntschna-Berg, and is frequented by persons with delicate chests as a winter-resort and by convalescents from warmer health-resorts as a transition-station. The Church contains a café-restaurant, reading-rooms, etc. (music 3.30 to 5.30 p.m.). The Stiftskirche contains frescoes by Knoller. A tablet on the Hôtel Austria commemorates a visit of the German Emp. Frederick III. Fine view of the Dolomites from the Cemetery. The *Erzherzog Heinrich Promenade, which ascends the slope of the Guntschna-Berg in easy windings, affords a charming walk. On the top is the Hôtel-Restaurant Brückl (see above).

Botzen and Gries are arranged for the ‘terrain-cure’; i.e. the walks and paths in the neighbourhood are classified and marked according to their gradients, so that sufferers from defective circulation, fatty degeneration of the heart, etc., may gradually strengthen the heart-muscles and regulate their breathing-process by a systematic course of walks, gradually increasing in steepness.
The Guntschna-Berg, the S. buttress of an extensive plateau similar to the Ritten, lies between the valleys of the Tafler and Adige and extends nearly as far as Meran. Its surface is sprinkled with villages (Jenesien, Flas, Mölten, etc.) and farms. A path marked in red and white leads from Gries to the N.E., crossing the Fagenbach, to Trojenaus. KLOBENSTEIN. IV. Route 54. 313

The Guntschna-Berg, the S. buttress of an extensive plateau similar to the Ritten, lies between the valleys of the Tafler and Adige and extends nearly as far as Meran. Its surface is sprinkled with villages (Jenesien, Flas, Mölten, etc.) and farms. A path marked in red and white leads from Gries to the N.E., crossing the Fagenbach, to Trojenstein, passes the Gescheible Thurn (i.e. 'round' tower; dating from a yeoman's fortified house), and ascends in windings to the (1 hr.) village of St. Georgen (1930'; charming view near the church). A paved path runs thence to (1/2 hr.) Jenesien (3570'; "Götzen"), a summer-resort of the inhabitants of Botzen, 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. — An excursion to Glaning and Greifenstein is also interesting. From the old parish-church of Gries we ascend by a steep track to the village of (1 1/2 hr.) Unter-Glaning (2400'; Messner Inn), lying on a spur of the Glaning (see below) and affording a picturesque view. We then descend to the (1/2 hr.) ruin of Greifenstein or Schloss (2400'), perched on a rock high above the Adige, and then either return as we came, or descend (very steep and rough) to (1/4 hr.) Siebenstein and follow the Meran road (pp. 333-334) to Moritzing and (4 1/2 M.) Botzen.

— The Glaning or Alten (4020'), which commands a splendid view, is easily ascended from Glaning in 1 1/2 hr., from Gries by a path (red and white marks) via the Brachtnerhof in 3 hrs., or from Jenesien (see above) in 1/2 hr.

The Ritten, a lofty and extensive plateau to the N.E. of Botzen, between the Tafler and the Eisak, is a favourite summer-resort. The chief villages are Oberbotzen and Klobenstein. A mountain-railway via these villages to the summit of the Rittnerhorn is under construction. The old road to (2 hrs.) Oberbotzen diverges to the left from the Rentsch road (p. 314), about 1/4 M. to the E. of Botzen, and ascends steeply and for the most part destitute of shade via St. Magdalena. The new bridle-path (shady in the morning; horse to Oberbotzen 3, to Oberbotzen and Klobenstein 6 1/2 fl.) is preferable. This (red and white marks) leads by (25 min.) St. Anton (p. 314) and ascends to the right to St. Peter. Here we turn to the right and ascend first by a paved path through vineyards and then by a marked path through woods of chestnut, fir, and larch to a (3/4 hr.) finger-post showing the 'Nesselbrunnsteig nach Oberbozen'. Hence ascending to the right, we pass a projecting rock with a fine glimpse of the Sarntal and reach (1 1/2 hr.) a farm house with an excellent spring; then past the Nesselbrunn to the (40 min.) edge of the plateau, and by a carriage-road to (35 min.) Oberbotzen (3915'; Inn, unpretending), which commands a fine View of the Dolomites from the Latemar to the Geislerspitzen. Mens's Aussichtswarte, or belvedere, affords an admirable view towards the W. (Ortler, Oetzthal Alps). From (1/4 hr.) Maria-Schnee (Unterhofer, tolerable) a picturesque road (with varying views of the Schern, etc.) leads to (3/4 hr.) Wolfsgruben (3915'), with its small lake, and (1 1/4 hr.) Klobenstein (3770'; Hôtel. - Pens. Staffler, pens. 2 1/2-3 fl.), the busiest and most beautifully situated village on the Ritten, with a magnificent view of the long chain of the Dolomites. The best point of view is the Belvedere, 10 min. to the E., to the left of the road to Lengmoos, which is now almost a part of Klobenstein (pretty wood-
IV. Route 54. RITTNERHORN. Botzen.

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farther to the N., in the valley of the Finsterbach, are the curious Earth Pyramids, columns of the remains of an old moraine, worn into their present shapes by the action of rainwater, and preserved from farther destruction by stones or trees on their summits. A road from Lengmoos crosses the ravine by a wooden bridge and leads via Mittelberg and Lengstein (3195'); Schweiger) to the (1 hr.) Penzl Inn (2805'), whence we may descend by a path to (1½ hr. Kastelruth (railway-station, p. 309), or via Kollmann to (1½ hr.) Waidbruck (p. 308). — The direct route from Botzen to Klobenstein (3½ - 4 hrs.) is by a rough road (not suitable for driving; horse 4 fl.), via Rentsch (Lamm), St. Sebastian, and Unterrinn. From Klobenstein to Atzwang (p. 309), or to Steg (p. 309), a steep bridle-path (2 hrs.).

The Rittnerhorn (7420'); guide unnecessary; horse 4 fl.), ascended from Oberbotzen or Klobenstein by a marked path in 4 hrs., is an admirable point of view. The route from Klobenstein ascends via woods and pastures to the (1¾ hr.) Pemmmen Inn (5025'; poor; Bad Stüss, ¾ hr. to the E., better), and thence by the Rittner-Alpe to the (2¼ hrs.) summit. on which is the spacious Rittnerhorn-Haus (Inn in summer). Extensive View (panorama by Seelos): to the E. the Dolomites from the Peitlerkofel to the Mts. of the Fleims-Thal; to the S, the Alps of Trent, Monte Baldo, Brenta, Adamello, Presanella Alps; to the W. the Königspitze, Cevedale, and the Oetztal Alps; to the N. the Stubai and Zillerthal snowmountains, and the Tauern as far as the Gross-Glockner. Descent, if preferred, to the Penzl Inn and (3 hrs.) Kastelruth (p. 309), or via Bad Dreikirchen and Villanders to (3½ hrs.) Klausen (p. 308); or via Barbion to (3 hrs.) Waidbruck (p. 308). To Sarntal (p. 315) through the Tanzbach- Thal or over the Sarner-Scharte (7895'), see p. 315. — An attractive walk for robust walkers leads along the heights from the Rittnerhorn past the Sarner Scharte and over the Villanderer Moos to the (3 hrs.) Latzfonser Kreuz (7550') and thence to the top of the (3¾ hrs.) *Kassianspitze (3475'), see p. 308.

Sarnthal (comp. the Maps, pp. 326, 316). To the N. of Botzen opens the Sarnthal, a deep valley intersecting the porphyry mountains, watered by the Tafel, and sometimes contracting to a wild ravine. The road, which was much damaged by a flood in 1891, has been restored and at some points diverted (to Sarntal, 4½ hrs.; omn. daily in summer from the Hôtel Greif at Botzen, 1¼ fl.). The route leads from the Obst-Platz through the Franziskanergasse (or from the Tafel bridge via the Wassermauer) to the (1¼ 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 Thurm (p. 313). The road to the left over the bridge leads to Gries (p. 312; wine at the Sund Inn, on the right bank). Our road, however, keeps to the right, following the left bank of the Tafel, and passes below (1 M.) *Runkelstein (1350'; rfmnts.), a castle presented in 1893 to Botzen by the Emperor of Austria, built in 1287 and thoroughly restored in 1884-88 (adm. daily, 10-12 and 4-7, Sun. 10-12). It is adorned with curious mediaeval frescoes. To the right, farther on, rises Schloss Ried (*Cobi's Inn), on a rock on the right bank of the Tafel, which is here spanned by the iron
Wunderhof Bridge. On the old road (connected with the new road by a bridge) is the Sarnerhof Inn. Farther up, also the left, are the scanty ruins of Schwabenstein (Finglerl-Schlössl) and, high above the road, the ruined Räfenstein or Sarner Schloss (2130'; 1 hr. from the Sand Inn). On the hill to the right is the ruin of Langegg. Passing the (11/4 M.) inn Zum Sarner Zoll (toll 2 kr.), we enter (1 M.) the Mueckner Kessel (1405'), a wild rocky chaos, beyond which rises the Johanneskofel, a porphyry rock, 330' high, on which is perched the Chapel of St. John. (A marked path leads hence via Oberinn to the Ritterhorn, in 51/2 hrs.; comp. p. 314.) Then we reach the (1 hr.; about 21/2 hrs. from Botzen) *Inn zur Post Halbwegs, between which the scenery loses in interest, and proceed past the (1 M.) Tourist Inn (2200') and the little Bad Schörgau, to (2 hrs.) Sarnthein (3170'; *Schweizer, pens. 2-41/2 fl.; *Günsbacher zur Post, bed 30-70 kr., pens. 1 fl. 80-3 fl.; Braunwirth), the chief place in the valley, pleasantly and healthily situated, and much visited in summer. To the E. rise the ruins of Reineck and Kranselstein, to the N. the Kellerburg.

Excursions (guide, Joh. Achinger jun.). Attractive passes lead from Sarnthein to the W. over the Auern-Joch (6240') and Hafling (p. 334; 6 hrs.), and over the Kreuzjoch (6345) and by St. Katharina in der Scharte (p. 335) to Meran (7 hrs.; guide in each case 5 fl.). — *Ritterhorn (p. 314). The path (rather fatiguing) ascends to (4 hrs.) the Sarner Scharte (7596'; 1/4 hr. to the S. of the summit of the pass, 8075), and the Gasteiger-Sattel (6750'), and thence mounts on the N. side to the (2 hrs.) summit of the Ritterhorn. Another route leads to the S. from Sarnthein to the (1 hr.) hamlet of Bundschhen-Dick and thence ascends via Norderer and Giessmann to the (5 hrs.) Ritterhorn-Haus (p. 314).

At Astfeld (3290'; Inn), 21/4 M. above Sarnthein, the valley divides: the right (N.E.) branch is named the Durnholzer-Thal, the left (N.W.) branch the Penser-Thal. In the former 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 Latzfonsen Joch descends (p. 308; from Durnholz over the Schaldersh-Scharte to Vahrn, see p. 307). — A tolerable road ascends the Penser-Thal, passing Aberschütz (4010'), situated in a side-valley to the left, at the base of the Hirzer (p. 335), and (7 M.) Rabenstein (4090'; Inn) to (2 M.) Ausse-Pens (4340'; Inn) and (3 M.) Pens (4780'; poor Inn). From Pens a marked path leads by Asten to the Penser-Joch (7250') and through the Seitenberg-Thal and Jafent-Thal to (6 hrs.) Sterzing, or through the Egger-Thal to Stilfes and (6 hrs.) Freienfeld (p. 287), uninteresting (guide from Sarnthein 6 fl.).

Uebereitsch. Kaltern. — To Kaltern, 12 M., UEBERETSCHE RAILWAY in 11/4 hr. (1st class 1 fl. 20, 3rd cl. 60 kr.).

The new Kaltern Line diverges from the Meran Railway near (3 M.) Sigmundskron (p. 327), and crosses the Adige to (31/2 M.) its own station of Sigmundskron (673'; Ueberschetscher Hof). On a rock to the left rises the conspicuous and still partly-preserved castle of Sigmundskron (1155'), founded in the 9th cent. under the name of Schloss Formigar, rebuilt by Duke Sigismund 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.) On the W. side of the castle-hill a new road ascends to (3 M.) Girlan (1415'; Rössl). The line threads a tunnel 200 yds. in length and ascends gradually, past the hamlet of Frangart (the modern church of which has an altar-piece by Defregger), and through the Warth-That (another tunnel of 150 yds.) to (63/4 M.) stat. St. Pauls (1187'). About 1/2 M. to the N.W. is the large village of St. Pauls (1285'; *Adler), with a handsome Gothic church. The tower commands a beautiful survey of the vine-clad environs, of the rich basin of Botzen, and of the Adige valley up to Meran.

Pleasant walk (path marked with blue and white) via the castle o Korb (left), the ruin of Reimont (left), and the village of Missian (right) to the beautifully-situated ruin of (11/2 hr.) Hoch-Eppan (2075'), the remains of a fortress originally dating perhaps from Roman times. In the 11-13th cent. it was the ancestral seat of the barons of Eppan. — Ascent of the Gantkofel (6120') from St. Pauls, via the Buchhöfe and Kemet-Scharie (3870'), interesting (5 hrs.; with guide); the view from the top resembles that from the Mte. Roèn (p. 378).

The railway now leads to the S. across a lofty and fertile plain to (81/2 M.) stat. Eppan-Girlan (1312'); splendid view of the valley of the Adige up to Meran, the Eisak valley, with the Rosengarten in the background, etc. About 1/4 M. to the W. lies St. Michael in Eppan, usually called Eppan (1345'; *Eppaner Hof, pens. 6l/4-3 fl.; *Sonne or Post; Rössl; Traube), a well-built and thriving village, frequented in autumn for the grape-cure. — Mendel Road, see pp. 317, 378.

The *Gleifkapelle (1810'), above the village, to the W. (1/2 hr.), commands an admirable survey of the valleys of the Adige and the Eisak. — An interesting excursion (1/2 hr.; path marked with white and red) may be made via Bad Pigeno ("Inn) and Schloss Godegg to the Eisgruben (1890), on the Gondberg. These 'ice-caverns', formed by overthrown masses of rock, are remarkable for the lowness of their temperature (rhododendrons in the neighbourhood). The walk may be prolonged along the Mendel road (p. 378), or to Ober-Planitzing and (11/4 hr.) Kaltern.

The line next leads by (101/2 M.) stat. Montiggl-Planitzing and past the Calvarienberg (on the left) to (12 M.) Kaltern (1390'; Rössl; Café Spitaler), the capital of Ueberetsch, with 4063 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 Enzendorf's old château of Campen contains a small collection of antiquities.

Pleasant excursion to (11/2 hr.) the Montiggl Lakes. By the Calvarienberg or the Montiggl station (see above) we descend to the right (path marked with red, but guide useful), bear slightly to the left by the wall, and at the (1/4 hr.) cross go straight on (avoiding the ascent to the left). After 20 min. more we ascend to the left through wood to (25 min.) the village of Montiggl (1620'; Inn). About 10 min. beyond the village, in the midst of wood at the foot of the ridge which separates the lofty plain of Eppan from the valley of the Adige, is the Great Montiggl Lake (1660), and 1/4 hr. higher up is the Small Montiggl Lake. [From Girlan (see above) a path, marked with blue, ascends direct to the smaller Montiggl Lake in 11/4 hr.; a woodland path also leads from Sigmundskron in 2 hrs.] A steep path (marked with blue and yellow) leads across the ridge from Montiggl to Pfatten and (1 hr.) Branzoll (p. 355).
To the Trent Railway there are two carriage-roads from Kaltern. One on the E. bank of the Kaltern See (710'), passing the ruin of Leuchtenberg (1900') on the hill to the left, goes to (2 hrs.) Grumbach, crosses the Adige by a ferry, and leads along the railway to (1 M.) stat. Auer (p. 355). The other road leads on the W. side of the lake to (2½ hrs.) Tramin (p. 355), famous for its wine, and then crosses the plain of the Adige to (3 M.) stat. Neumarkt (p. 355).

*Mendel Route, see p. 378. — The Mendel Excursions form a most enjoyable and convenient expedition for a day from Botzen (finest in the afternoon). An omnibus (open vehicle) plies three times daily in summer from Botzen over the Mendel Pass to Fondo and back (starting twice from the Hôtel Greif, once from the Europe); to the Mendel Pass in 5½-6 hrs., thence to Fondo or to Cavareno in 1 hr., back to the Mendel in 1½ hr., from there to Botzen in 3½ hrs. (from Fondo or Cavareno to Malè, see R. 65). Fares from Botzen to Mendel 2½, to Fondo or Cavareno 3; return-tickets from Botzen to Mendel 3½, to Fondo 4 fl. 20 kr. Luggage to Mendel 3 kr., to Fondo 4 kr. per kilogramme (2½ lbs.). One-horse carr. (two pers.) from Botzen to the Mendel Pass and back 14, carr. and pair (five pers.) 24 fl.; to Fondo 18 and 30 fl. — The part from the Mendel to Fondo is uninteresting; those who wish to give one day only to the excursion are recommended to drive only as far as the Mendel, ascend the Penegal (p. 378), and return to Botzen by the afternoon omnibus.

55. The Grödner-Thal.

Diligence (good open vehicles) from Waidbruck to (8 M.) St. Ulrich, thrice daily in summer, in 3½ hrs. (fare 1 fl. 30 kr.); one-horse carr. 3½, carr. and pair 6 fl. 80, there and back 10, one-horse carr. from St. Ulrich to St. Christina 1½, two-horse 3, to Wolkenstein 3 and 5, to Plan 3½ and 6 fl. An omnibus also plies twice daily to Wolkenstein and Plan (70-80 kr.). — The narrow Gröden Valley (Romanic Gherdëina, Ital. Gardena), 18 M. in length, traversed by the brook of that name, consists of bright green meadows flanked with dark pine-forests. The N. slopes are thickly sprinkled with neat dwellings, and the background towards the E. is formed by huge Dolomites. The dialect of the valley as far as St. Ulrich is German, beyond that 'Ladin' (comp. p. 408).

Waidbruck, see p. 308. — The road ascends the narrow valley at first on the left, then (after 1½ hr.) on the right bank of the Grödner Bach. On the height to the N. is Lajen, with the Vogelweidhof (2545'), said to have been the home of the poet Walther von der Vogelweide (p. 311; a pleasant walk of 3½ hr. from Waidbruck). Before the (6 M.) Bräuhaus St. Peter (3070'; Inn), the Langkofel comes in sight. Farther on we pass Pontives (with the Sella group in the background) and the valley of the Pufler Bach to the right, above which is the village of Puflets, at the foot of the Pufatsch, and reach (1½ hr.) —

8 M. St. Ulrich (4055'; *Rössl or Post, R. 60-80 kr., pens. 2 fl. 60-2 fl. 80 kr.; *Adler, pens. 2 fl. 30-2 fl. 70 kr.; *Marienhein, R. & L. 70-80 kr.; pens. 2 fl. 50-2 fl. 80 kr.; *Mondschein, R. 70 kr., pens. 2 fl. 20-2 fl. 70 kr.; Sonne; beer at the Engel), Ladin Urtischei, the chief village (1320 inhab.) in the valley, is 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, Maler Dolorosa by Moroder). In the sacristy is a *Madonna in marble by Andrea Colli, a pupil of Canova (sacristan
20 kr.). The tastefully restored chapel of St. Antony contains a fine altar-piece by Deschwanden. In the Grödnertal as many as 2500 persons are employed in wood-carving (figures of Christ, toys, etc.).

Near the church is Purger's depot of carved wood. A monument to Paul Grohmann, one of the pioneers of the Dolomite Alps, was erected near St. Ulrich in 1895.

Excursions (guides, Franz Fislí, nicknamed Tamora, Eustach Dopunt, Joh. Bapt. Vinatzer, J. Pescoza, J. A. Rifiser, Al. Stuflesser, Franz Laluoga, Engelb. Nagler of St. Ulrich; Wendeln and Vine. Kostlatter, Al. Demetz, M. Rungealdier, Alois Senoner, of Wolkenstein). A new road leads to the E. to (1-1'/2 hr.) St. Jakob (5140'), with an ancient church and a good view of the Langkofel. (By St. Jakob to St. Christina, 1'/2 hr., a far finer route than the road in the valley.) A marked path hence ascends the Pitschberg (7780'; 2'/2 hr.; fine view); descent to on the N. via the Kuka-Saddle to Oberwinkel (see below). A picturesque route leads to the (2'/2 hrs.) Regensburger-Hütte (p. 319). — The Außer-Raschötz (7490'), from which there is a splendid view, may be ascended in 3-3'/2 hrs. (guide 2'/2 fl., unnecessary, from the church over the bridge to the N., and thence either by the (5 min.) direct path ascending to the left 'via Palua' through wood and over meadows, or by the path that diverges to the right, passes the houses of Oberwinkel, and continues through wood to the Col de Luca and (left) the (2'/2 hrs.) Sattner-Hütte, whence it ascends to the W. to the (1'/2 hr.) Heiligrkreuz-Kapelle (7210') and the (1'/2 hr.) summit, on which is a refuge-hut. Both routes (red marks) are steep and stony. — Another marked path leads to the N.E. via Oberwinkel and the (2'/2 hrs.) Kuka-Saddle (7155'; ascent of the Pitschberg, 1'/2 hr., see above) to the Aischler-Alpe; fine view from the (1 hr.) Seceda (8270'; best point above the cross). A marked path skirts the arête to the E. from the Seceda to the (1'/2 hr.) Joch-Scharte (to Villnös, see p. 308) and descends past the Pera Longia (7605'), to the (1 hr.) Regensburger-Hütte (p. 319). — The Seiser- Alp (p. 321) is reached by a path (red marks) leading through the Pitz-Thai and past the small Pissadoi Waterfall to the (2'/2 hrs.) Col dal Fuli (6225'; fine view), then back by Pufsels (4'/2 hr. in all). — The Pufatsch (7140') may be ascended in 3 hrs. via Pufsels (4360'; two rustic inns) and thence by a bridle-path (Schnürlsteig) leading to the cross (7035), and along the arête to the top (guide, not indispensable, 2'/2 fl., with descent to Kastelruth 4 fl. 40 kr.); return by the Macdi-Senne and the Heissböck-Senne (see below; descent by the Seiser-Alp, and by a rough paved path to Kastelruth or Ratzes, not pleasant; see p. 322). — The Schern (3410'; not difficult) may be ascended from St. Ulrich by Pufsels, the Heissböck-Senne, and the Prostiner-Schweiga in 6 hrs. (see p. 322; guide 4 fl.).

To the Langkofel-Hütte, 3-3'/2 hrs., with guide, attractive. From St. Ulrich we proceed to the S.E., crossing the brook and following the left bank; at the chapel before the mouth of the Saltire-Thal we mount to the right through wood (red marks), and after about 1'/2 hr. we turn to left, cross the brook, and ascend past the Confin Springs to the (3'/4 hr.) Confin-Boden (ca. 5870'). [At this point our route is joined by a path (red marks) leading from (1'/2 hr.) St. Christina via the Christiner Widen; while another red-marked path leads to the S. to the Fassajoch (p. 319) in 1'/2 hr.] From the Confin Boden the 'Santner-Weg' ascends in zigzags over scree to the (1'/2 hr.) Langkofel-Hütte (7380'; provision-depot; keys at St. Ulrich and St. Christina), situated in the imposing Langkofelkar, at the foot of the Langkofelkar spitzen, between the Langkofel (left) and the Plattkofel (right). From the hut a new path leads through the Langkofelkar ('Danter Susch') and over the Langkofel-Joch (8800'), between the Langkofel and the Fünffingerspitze, to the (3-3'/2 hrs.) Sellajoch (p. 320). The Plattkofelkar, with its rugged rocky scenery, is also reached by a new club-path.

The Langkofel (Sas Long, 10,425') may be ascended from the Langkofel-Hütte in 4'/2-5 hrs.; very difficult, for experts only, with good guide, 14 fl. We ascend rapidly to the (2-2'/2 hrs.) small Langkofel Glacier, traverse the 'Untere Eisrinne' to the (3'/4 hr.) Scharte, and thence follow
Valley. ST. CHRISTINA. IV. Route 55. 319

either the old route through the 'Obère Eisrinne' (dangerous from falling stones), or the equally difficult, but less dangerous, new route over rocks, to the (2 hrs.) summit. — The S. peaks of the Langkofel group are still more difficult: viz. the Fünfingerspitze (9830'); from the Langkofelkar via the N. flank, or from the Sellajoch; the Grohmanns spitze (10,205'); via the W. flank or from the N.E., and the Zahnkofel (9825'). The Innerkofelthurn (Punta di Pian di Sas; 10,070'), ascended in 3-3½ hrs. via the Zahnkofel-Scharte (ca. 9090') is not very difficult for adepts. — The Platkofel (Sas Pfai; 9710', 5½-6 hrs. from St. Christina; guide 4, with descent to Campitello 5 fl.) is laborious but not difficult. From the (1½ hr.) Confin-Boden (p. 318) we follow a red-marked path to the (1½ hr.) Fassa-Joch (7535'; p. 391), and then ascend to the left, across the sloping rocky plateau, to the (2½ hrs.) summit. The ascent from the Platkofelkar (p. 318) is difficult.

From St. Ulrich to (4½ hrs.) Vilsöis via the Flitzer-Scharte or the Bregles-Alp, see p. 308. — Over the Mahlknecht-Joch to Campitello or Tiers (Gruselit-Hütte), see p. 322.

We next reach (1 hr.) St. Christina, in the Gröden dialect Dla-itè (4685'; Dosses Inn, moderate, at the E. end of the village, which is 1 M. long). On the left towers the huge Langkofel, and farther on, to the right, is the château of Fischburg, now a poor-house.

The mountain-pastures above St. Christina to the N. afford a good survey of the grand environs: to the N. the Raschötz, Secédia, Geisslerspitzen; E. the Col dalla Piëres and the Rothspitzen; S.E. the Sella (Meisules) group; S. the Langkofel and Platkofel; S.W. the Puflatsch, and the more distant Rossgarten and Schiern.

A pleasant path, marked with red, ascends the Cistes-Thal, to the N. from St. Christina to the (1½ hr.) Regensburger Hütte (6690'; Inn in summer), finely situated on the Cistes Alp, at the base of the rugged Geisslerspitzen (see below). The return may be made by ascending to the S.W. from the hut (red marks) to the cross on the hill (7230'; fine view of the Langkofel, Marmolada, etc.), and thence descending steeply, across the Aschklaber, and along the slope of the Pitzschberg (fine views) to St. Jakob (p. 318) and (3 hrs.) St. Ulrich. — The Geisslerspitzen (highest peak, Sas Rigats, 9930'), a laborious ascent, but not very difficult for experts, is made from the Regensburger-Hütte over debris (Mittagscharte, 8670') and crumbling slopes (wire-ropes) in 3 hrs. (guide 6 fl.). More difficult ascents, fit for thoroughly experienced mountaineers only, are offered by the Grosse Gabel (9930') and Kleine Gabel (Furchetta; 9930'; guide 8 fl.), the Fermedo-Thurn (9410'; guide 14 fl.), the Villnöser Thurn (Campani di Funess; 9317'), and the 'gran Odà (Grosse Nuddle; 9280'). — The Col dalla Pières (9055') is an easy and attractive ascent of 2½ hrs. from the Regensburger Hütte via the Stelvia-Alp (7420-8700'), or of 3½ hrs. from Wolkenstein through the Lange-Thal. — Over the Mittagscharte (see above) to Vilsöis, 4½ hrs. from the Regensburger Hütte to St. Peter (p. 307), very rough descent; better via the Aschklaber-Alpe and the Joch-Scharte (5035') to the Bregles-Alp (p. 308), though in this case also the descent is laborious. — Over the Furcella dall'Ega (Wasser-Joch; 8655') or the Furcella della Roa (Campit-Joch; 8810'), between the Kanzelgrat and Puezspitzen, to Campitl (p. 400) 5½ hrs. (guide 5 fl.) steep descent over debris. — From the Regensburger Hütte over the Furcella de Forra de Seltrés (8810'), to the N.E. of the Col dalla Pières, to the Ladinia-Hütte (p. 411), 4 hrs. with guide, somewhat laborious.

To Campitello over the Fassa-Joch, 5½ hrs. from St. Christina (red marks), see p. 391. — Pleasant excursion to the Setser-Alp, by a marked path leading through the Saltta Runtie to the (2½ hrs.) Enzian-Hütte (5765') and thence to the (1 hr.) Mahlknecht (p. 322).

The road (omn. to Plan twice daily in 2 hrs.) crosses the Cìslesbach and leads over a hill (fine glimpse of the head of the valley) to (2½ M.) St. Maria in Wolkenstein, locally known as Selva.
(*Hirsch or Post, near the church; another new hotel opened in
1899), at the mouth of the Lange-That. At Plan (5290'; Lamm,
primitive), 1½ hr. farther, the road ends.

The Giamp Finöi (7405'), easily ascended in 1½-2 hrs. from Wolken-stein, commands a very attractive panorama. The descent may be
made to (1 hr.) Plan.

From St. Maria to Corvara over the Grôdner-Jöchl. an easy and
pleasant route (3-3½ hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 2½, horse 6 fl.). From Plan we follow a marked path to the R., skirting the Freabach, at first steeply
through wood, and then more gradually across pastures (Cughelea-Wiesen;
with the huge rocky walls of the Sella (Meisutes) on the right, and the
Rothspitzen and Tschierspitzen on the left), to the (1½ hr.) Grôdner-Jöchl
(7010'; Hospice, R. 60-90 kr., open in winter also). Descent to (1 hr.) Col-
fosco (p. 411), and (1½ hr.) Corvara (p. 411). — The Oestliche Tschierspitze
(9775'; attractive) may be ascended without difficulty in 1½-2 hrs.
from the Grôdner Joch.

From St. Maria to Corvara via Crespeïna (5-5½ hrs.; guide, from
St. Ulrich 4-5 fl, convenient, though the path is marked), more attrac-
tive than the preceding route, though also more fatiguing. Starting from
the Hirsch, we pass below the church and enter the Lange-That, on a
cliff to the left in which is the scanty ruin of Wolkenstein, birthplace of
Oswald von Wolkenstein (p. 306). Before reaching (20 min.) the Chapel of
St. Sylvester (5325') we ascend steeply to the right to the upland valley
of Kedul and proceed between the Rothspitzen and Tschierspitzen on the
right and the Mt. de Soura on the left to the (2½ hrs.) Crespeïna-Jöchl
(Schoefü de Crespeïna; 8340'), which commands the best view of the curiously
rifted plateau of the Crespeïna and Puez Alps. To the W. is a good re-
tronspect of the Ortler and Oetzthal Alps. The descent leads past the little
Crespeïna Lake to (1 hr.) the rocky saddle of the Gabel (Chiampei-Jöch;
7835'), where our route is joined by the paths from the Lange-That and
the Ladinska Hütt (see below). Beyond the saddle the path descends steeply
to the small Chiampatsch Lake (7210'; almost dry in summer), at the base
of the Sas Songher (p. 411), whence we reach Colfosco and (1½ hr.) Cor-
vara (p. 411).

From St. Maria to Corvara via the Ladinska Hütt (5½ hrs.), less
interesting than the preceding route. We ascend the Lange-That as far
as (1 hr.) Pra da Ri (5925'), where we diverge by a steep marked path, to
the left, to the Puez-Alpe and the (2 hrs.) Ladinska Hütt (8880'; p. 411).
Thence another marked path leads to the (3½ hr.) Gabel (see above) and
down to (1½ hr.) Corvara (p. 411).

To Campitello over the Sella-Jöchl (3½-4 hrs.; path marked;
guide, including the Rodella, 3½ fl., unnecessary). From Plan (see above)
the bridle-path ascends to the right to the (1½-2 hrs.) Sella-Jöchl (7275';
Valentini's Inn), with a splendid view of the Marmolada, the Sella group
on the left, and the Langkofel, Fünfingerspitze, and Grohmannspitze
on the right (still finer from the "Rodella, 8155', to the S.W. of
the Sella-Jöchl, easily ascended in 3½ hr.). From the pass we descend to
the left by a well-trodden path through the grassy valley (to the right is
the path to the Rodella, which ascends gradually); then we diverge to
the right to (1½ hr.) Canazët and (½ hr.) Campitello (p. 390). From the top
of the Rodella there is a direct descent to Campitello (steep and rough at
places; guide advisable).

The highly attractive ascent of the "Boë-Spitze (10,340'; 5½ hrs.; guide
7 fl.), not difficult for mountaineers, is made from Wolkenstein via the
(2 hrs.) Grôdner-Jöchl (see above) and the 2½-3 hrs.) Bamberger-Hütt (9680';
provision-depot), which is situated 3½ hr. below the summit. A longer and
inferior route leads via the (2½ hrs.) Sella-Jöchl (see above) and thence to
the E. by a club-path running under the cliffs of the Sella through the
Val della Strie to the (2½-3 hrs.) Bamberger-Hütt. The descent may be
made to Campitello (p. 390), Arabba (p. 425), or Colfosco (p. 411).

Comp. Map, p. 316.


From Waidbruck to (5 M.) Kastelruth, DILIGENCE twice daily in summer in 3 hrs. (fare 80 kr.), returning in 1 1/4 hr. (50 kr.); from Kastelruth to (5 M.) Ratzes, twice daily in 1 1/2 hr. (60 kr.). — The Seiser-Alp is a lofty and undulating grassy plateau, 12 M. long and 8-9 M. broad, bounded by the Eisak-Thal on the W., the Grödner-Thal on the N., the Schlern and Rosszähne on the S., and the Langkofel and Plattkofel on the E. side. It is the largest pasture in Tyrol, and is sprinkled with about 70 chalets and 365 hay-sheds. The greater part of it belongs to the parish of Kastelruth and is occupied by cattle after the end of August. The margin of the plateau (on the N. the Pufatsch, 7400', Pitzberg, 6920'; on the S. the Mahlknecht-Joch, 7110') is considerably higher than the centre (5900'-6200'). Guide desirable, particularly before the hay-harvest. (From Kastelruth over the Mahlknecht-Joch to Campitello 4 fl.; ascent of the Schlern 3, or with descent to Campitello 5 1/2 fl.)

Waidbruck, see p. 303. — The road gradually ascends along the E. slope of the Eisak valley; passes a Toll-House and Inn (toll 2 kr.), traverses a tunnel (110 yds. long) below Tisens, and finally leads in windings through wood to (2 1/2 hrs.) Kastelruth (3590'; *Lamm; Rössel), with 3100 inhab., in a fine open situation, with pleasant views, attracting many summer-visitors. The direct road to Seis (see below) diverges to the right at the apex of the long curve before Kastelruth; and another road (also a footpath to Ratzes via St. Valentin) leads from Kastelruth to Seis in 3/4 hr. Seis (3285'); *Seiser Hof, with fine view, R. 80 kr., pens. 2 fl. 60-3 fl. 20 kr.; Adler or Unterwirth, R., L., & A. 60 kr.-1 fl., pens. 2 fl. 60 kr.-3 fl.), another summer-resort, is beautifully situated opposite the majestic Schlern. On the slope is the Hauenstein Forest, with the ruins of Salegg and Hauenstein, once the home of the Minnesinger Oswald von Wolkenstein (pp. 306, 320; memorial tablet). The road then ascends to the left to (3 1/4 hr.) Bad Ratze (3950'; *Inn, pens. 2 fl. 60 kr.-3 fl.; post-office in summer), in the wild and wooded ravine of the Frötschbach, with springs containing iron and sulphur. From here to the Schlern, p. 322; by the Prosliner-Steig to the Seiser-Alp, 2 hrs. to the Prosliner-Schwaige, 3 hrs. to the Mahlknecht, see p. 322.

From the Station of Kastelruth (p. 309) the Eisak is crossed by the covered Tergvöl Bridge, whence a steep paved bridle-path ascends to (2 hrs.) Kastelruth.

From Atzwang (p. 300) a steep and stony bridle-path, turning to the left after 3/4 hr. (the path to the right goes to Völs, see p. 322), leads to (1 1/2 hr.) St. Constantin (2980'; Gashid's Inn), an unpretending summer-resort (in the woods is the Völser-Weiter), and thence by Strasser (Inn, rustic) and Rung 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 finger-post, 55 min. from St. Constantin and 50 min. from the baths. — A marked path leads from Kastelruth to St. Ulrich in the Grödner-Thal (p. 317) in 3 hrs., via St. Michael and Runggaditsch.

A rough cart-road, paved at places, leads from Kastelruth to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Seiser-Alp. As we enter the Alp there is a hut (Selas) with refreshments; to the right is the (1 1/2 hr.) Prosliner-Schwaige.
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(6150'), a hut with 5 rooms and 9 beds (good accommodation), at the foot of the Schlern (from here to the Schlern 2 1/2 hrs.). — On the plateau we enjoy a fine view: to the S. the Schlern and Rosszähne, and to the S.E. the Langkofel and Plattkofel. A still finer point is the (1 hr.) *Fufatsch (7140') to the N. a picturesque peep into the Gröden Valley, to the W. the Ritten and Rittnerhorn, in the distance the Ortler, to the N. the Zillerthal Alps, to the E. the Dolomites of the Enneberg and the Fassa. (Descent to St. Ulrich, see p. 318.) — The path now ascends gradually towards the S.E., rounding the N.E. spur of the Rosszähne (8070'), to the (2 hrs.) Mahlknecht-Senne (6720'; good accommodation, 6 beds), and in 1/2 hr. more to the Mahlknecht-Joch (*Auf der Schneid, 7110'), which commands a view of the Fassa Dolomites, the Marmolada, etc. Descent to the Soria-Alp and through the Duron Valley to (2 hrs.) Campitello (p. 390), or via the Tierser-Alpel to the Bürrentloch and thence to (2 1/2 hrs.) the Grasleiten-Hütte (p. 324; reached also by a more difficult route over the Moligon Pass in 3-3 1/2 hrs., see p. 324).

On the S.W. the Seiser-Alp is bounded by the huge dolomite mass of the *Schlern (8402'), which may be ascended from Kastelruth, Seis, Ratzes, Völs, Campitello, or Tiers. The best starting-point is Ratzes (see above; 3 3/4-4 hrs.; guide, 2 1/2-3 fl., not indispensable; Jac. Fill, or 'Larmjockl', and Frz. Karbon of Ratzes, Paul Scherer or 'Korbele' and Jos. Messner of Seis, and R. Leitner, A. Gostner, A. Karbon, and M. Guggenberger of Kastelruth). We ascend by the Touristensteig (bridle-path; straight on at the tin placard, 1/2 hr. farther on) through the ravine of the Frötschbach, passing the mineral springs supplying the baths, to (3 hrs.) the Schlern plateau and (1 1/2 hrs.) the Schlern-Haus (8050'; *Inn in summer, bed 1 fl.; adjoining, the Schlern Inn, well spoken of), 20 min. below the rocky summit. The highest summit is called the Alt-Schlern or Pets (8402'), the N.W. peak the Junge-Schlern (7434'); to the N. are the Burgstall (8240') and the rocky pinnacles of the Euringerspitze (7860') and the Santnerspitze (7920').

The summit commands a magnificent *Panorama: on the W., far below us, is the valley of the Adige with the long ridge of the Mendel, beyond which rises the Ortler group; to the right (N.W.) are the Oetzthai, Stubai, Zillerthal (N.), and Rieser Ferner, and the Tauern (Venediger); N.E. the extensive Seiser-Alp, and the wild Geislerspitzen and other Enneberg Dolomites towering over the pine-forests of the Gröden-Thal; E. the Plattkofel, Langkofel, and Boë, and farther back the Antelao and Pelmo; in the foreground the serrated Rosszähne, above which are seen the snow-fields of the Marmolada; S.E. the Rosengarten chain with the Kesselkogel, Rosengartenspitze, and Rothwand; S. the Latemar, Zangen, 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 Schlern-Klamm, with the rocky walls of the Schlern-Alp on the left.

The shortest way from Atzwang (better from Steg) leads via (1 1/4 hr.) the finely situated village of Völs (6980'; *Weisses Kreuz, bed 30 kr.; *Wenzelwirth, guide, Franz Baumgartner). Thence a marked path (guide advisable, 3 fl.) ascends through wood, passing the Völserwether (3400'),
of Botzen.  

**TIERS.**  

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to the (11/4 hr.) Chalet am Duft (4190'; Alpine fare) and leads to the right diagonally through the ravine of the Völserbach, skirting the precipices of the Schler Alp on the S.W. and S. (poor path). Ascending the Schlierne-Graben we next reach the Untere and (3 hrs.) the Obere Schler Alp (near the restored Chapel of St. Cassian, 1850'), whence an easy walk of 20 min. brings us to the Schler-Haus (p. 322). — From Tiers several routes ascend through the Tschamin-Thal (see below) to the Schler, one by the Bärenfälle, another by the wild Jungbrunnen-Thal (with ladders, etc., but sometimes impassable), and a third by the Bletschen-Thal. These routes (each 5-5'/2 hrs. to the Schler-Haus) should not be attempted except by experts, with guides (5 fl.). A better route ascends from the (31/4 hrs.) Bärenloch (p. 324) via the 'Stiege' to the (1 hr.) Tierser-Alp (p. 324), to which also the approach from Campitello through the Duron-Thal leads; thence to the left along the slope of the Rotherd-Spitze (see below; guide necessary for the less experienced) to the (2 hrs.) Schler-Haus. [This is a more interesting descent to Campitello than the route via the Mahlknecht-Joch.] — The view from the *Rotherd-Spitze* (8700'; ascended in 11/2 hr. from the Schler-Haus) excels perhaps that from the Schler.

**b. The Tierser-Thal.**

Perhaps the most impressive scenery among the W. Dolomites is to be found at the head of the *Tierser-Thal*, which stretches up towards the Rosengarten (comp. Map, p. 326). A carriage-road extends as far as (31/4 hrs.) Weisslahn-Bad, whence a bridle-track goes on to the (3-3'/2 hrs.) Grasleiten-Hütte. Carriages may be hired at Blumau. Highly interesting passes lead from the head of the Tierser-Thal to the Fassa-Thal and the Grödner-Thal.

**Blumau** (1020'), see p. 309. The road ascends thence along the Breibach to the (31/2 M.) Zoll Inn, and then to the left to the (31/2 M.) village of Tiers (3340'; *Rose; Krone*, bed 40-70 kr.).

**Excursions** (guides, Alois Villgrättner, or *Löwenlois*, Joh. Villgrättner or *Löwenhansl*, Georg Aichner, and Joh. Schrofenegger or *Stricker*, for difficult ascents; also Joh. Damian or *Messnerhansl* and Alois Ratschigler at Tiers). A marked path (guide 1'/2 fl.) leads over the Wölflgrube (4955') to (21/2-3 hrs.) Weitschönen (p. 326); another (guide useful, 3 fl.) leads over the Niger and the Köbbegg (5989') to the (31/2 hrs.) Kaverrse Hotel. The latter descends to the right across the Breibach at St. Cyprian (see below), and ascends through wood beneath the cliffs of the Rosengarten to the hotel (p. 326). — The Tschafon (5680'; 2 hrs.; guide convenient) may be ascended from Tiers or Weisslahn-Bad.

**From Tiers to the Grasleiten-Hütte**, a very attractive route (31/2-4 hrs.; guide, not indispensable, 21/2 fl.). The road leads high above the Breibach to the (11/2 hr.) chapel of St. Cyprian (3560'), at the confluence of the Tschaminbach and the Breibach (fine view of the Rosengarten chain), and then ascends the Tschamin-Thal, to the left, to the (11/4 hr.) Weisslahn-Bad, locally known as Tierser Badl (3818'; *Kräutner's Inn, pens. 3-31/2 fl., good cuisine). The bridle-path now crosses the Tschaminbach and ascends steeply through wood, with the Mittagkofel and Tschafatsch opposite (to the N.) and, farther on, past the narrow mouth of the Jungbrunnen-Thal (see above). The path recrosses to the right bank and reaches (11/2 hr.) the chalets of the Rechte Leger (5220'), at the mouth of the wild Bletschen-Thal (see above), where we obtain a fine view of the Grasleitenthurm, Valbuonköpfe, etc. Descending through wood we reach (1 hr.) a point (guide-post) where the path forks, the left branch leading to the
Bärenloch and the Tierser Alpl (see below), the right branch, running along the slope of the Grasleitenthurm, high above the ravine, to the (3/4 hr.) Grasleiten-Hütte (7100'; Inn in summer), finely situated, with a view of the Ortler group to the W.

Mountain Ascents (guides, see p. 323). The Kesselkogel (8849'; guide 4 fl.), the highest peak of the Rosengarten group, may be ascended from the Grasleiten-Hütte in 3-3 1/2 hrs. via the Grasleiten Pass (see below), on the S.W. side of the mountain, and thence over rocks to the W. arête and the summit; not very difficult for experts (more difficult from the Antermoja-THAL in 2 1/2-3 hrs.). Very fine view. — The Rosengarten spitze (9780'; from the Vajolet-Hütte 3-4 hrs.; guide 7 fl., including descent to Vigo or to Campitello 8 fl.) is difficult and should be attempted by steady climbers only. From the Grasleiten-Hütte the route crosses the Grasleiten Pass (see below) to the (3 1/4 hrs.) Vajolet-Hütte (see below), whence we ascend, under the precipitous E. flank of the Vajolet-Thürme, through a hollow covered with debris, to the (1 1/2-2 hrs.) Gartl, a scree-slope, usually covered with snow, between the Laurinswände and the Rosengarten, and finally by a very steep scramble to the (1 1/2-2 hrs.) summit. The ascent from Tiers (on the W. side) is still more laborious; from the (2 1/2 hrs.) Baumann-Schneise over grassy slopes to the scree-covered base of the Laurinswänd, whence a stiff rock-climb brings us via the Santner Pass to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Gartl (see above). — The Antermoja-kogel (9490'), the Molignon (N.W. peak 9120', central peak 9355'), the Fullwand (9180'), the Grosse Valboungkogel (9255'), the Kleine Valboungkogel (9170'), the Western (9765') and Central or Highest Rosengarten spitze (8870'; both very difficult), the Eastern Rosengarten spitze (8510'; via the Molignon Pass, not difficult), the Grasleitenthurm (8830'; very difficult), the Cima di Lausa (9440') and Scalteretspitze (9180'); these two not difficult), and the very difficult Vajolet-Thürme (Hauptthurm, 9188'; Detagothurm, ca. 9185'; Stabelerthurm 9203'; Winklerthurm 9180'), may also be ascended from the Grasleiten-Hütte or from the Vajolet-Hütte (see below). Ascent of the Rother-Spitze (31/4 hrs.), see p. 323; of the *Schier* (4 1/2 hrs.), see p. 322.

Passes. To Fassa or to Gröden via the Tierser Alpl (from Tiers to Campitello 7-7 1/2 from the Grasleiten-Hütte 4 1/2, to St. Ulrich 8 and 5 hrs.), attractive; guide (3 1/2-4 fl.) advisable for the less experienced. To the (3 1/4 hrs.) point where the path forks, see p. 323. We take the marked path to the left entering the wild Bärenloch and mount by the Stiege, a steep natural rock stairway (wire-ropes), to the (1 hr.) Tierser Alpl (8080'), between the Molignon (right) and the Rosszähme (left). The route to the Schier-Haus via the Rothe Erde diverges to the left about 1/4 hr. before the summit of the pass; comp. p. 323. From the Alpl we proceed to the (1 1/2 hr.) Mahlknecht-Joch (p. 322) and thence descend either to the right to the Soria Alp in the Davon-THAL and (2-2 1/2 hrs.) Campitello (p. 390), or to the left via the Seiser-Alp to (3 hrs.) St. Ulrich (p. 317).

From the Grasleiten-Hütte to Campitello via the Molignon Pass, 5 1/2 hrs. (guide necessary for adepts when the pass is covered with ice). The path ascends to the left from the Grasleiten-Kessel (see below), between the Molignon and the E. Grasleiten spitze, to the (1 1/2 hr.) Molignon Pass (about 9180'), and thence descends steeply, joining the route from the Tierser Alpl to the (4 1/4 hrs.) Mahlknecht-Joch. Thence as above.

To the Fassa-THAL over the Grasleiten Pass, two routes from the Grasleiten-Hütte. a. Via Vajolet to Vigo, 5 1/2 hrs. (guide from Tiers 4 fl.; not indispensible for experts). The route ascends to the S.E. from the hut, traversing the imposing Grasleiten-Kessel and mounting to the (1 1/2 hr.) Grasleiten Pass (ca. 8530'), between the Kesselkogel (left) and the Kleine Valboungkogel (right), with a magnificent view (to the right the Vajoletthurme and Rosengarten spitze, to the left the Scalteretspitze and Cima di Lausa). From the pass we descend to the (6 1/4 hr.) Vajolet-Hütte (7430'; p. 390) in the wild Vajolet-THAL, and thence, with the Dirupi di Larsec on our left, to the Rosengarten and Mugoni on our right, proceed via the Gardesca (6440') and Savoia Chalets (5135') to (2 1/2-3 hrs.) Monzon (4950'), situated at the junction of the Vajolet-THAL and the Fassa THAL. The path forks here, the right branch
leading to (20 min.) Perra (p. 380; 3/4 hr. from Vigo), the left branch to (25 min.) Masz (p. 390; 1 hr. short of Campitello). — b. Via Antermoja to Campitello, 5 hrs. (guide desirable, as far as the Duron-Thal 5 fl.), a much more attractive, but also more toilsome route (way-marks). From the (1 1/2 hr.) Grassleiten-Pass we skirt the S. side of the Kesselkogel to the (3/4 hr.) Antermoja Pass (3145), between the Kesselkogel and the Cima di Lanza (9440’; ascended hence in 1/2 hr.), and hence descend over scree into the wild Antermoja-Thal, which is enclosed by the Kesselkogel, Seekogel, Antermojakogel, and Fallwand, to the (3/4 hr.) small Antermoja Lake (8160’), at the base of the Fallwand (8130’). Skirting the latter to the E., we next cross the (1/2 hr.) Donna Pass (ca. 8330’) to the head of the Val Udai, and at the chalets of Camerio we once more ascend, to the left, to the grassy saddle of the Duron Pass (ca. 8130’), whence we descend to the (1 hr.) Sorcia-Alp (p. 391) and through the Duron-Thal to (1 1/2 hr.) Campitello (p. 390).

From Tiers to Vigo over the Vajolet Pass, 8 1/2 hrs., difficult (guide 5 fl.). We turn to the right at the (1/2 hr.) chapel of St. Cyprian (p. 323), cross the Tschaminbach, and ascend through wood to the Han-icker Schwaige and the (1/2 hr.) Pufeler Schwaige. Steep stretches of debris lie between this point and the (2 1/2 hrs.) Vajolet Pass (8350’), between the Tschaminspitzen and the Vajolet-Thürme. Magnificent view. Thence a steep descent to (1 hr.) the Vajolet-Hut and (3 hrs.) Perra (p. 390).

Farther to the S. are the easy Tschager-Joch (8675’), to the N. of the Coronelle, the Tscheiner-Scharte (8140’), between the Coronelle and Tscheinerspitze, and the Vajolet Pass (Porcella di Vael, 8360’), between the Tscheinerspitze and the Rothwand (p. 326), which may be crossed in 7-8 hrs. from Welschnofen or Tiers to Vigo (p. 390).

c. The Eggen-Thal. From Botzen to Vigo di Fassa via the Karersee Pass.

Diligence from Botzen to (25 M.) Vigo, daily in summer in 11 hrs. (fare 4 fl. 50 kr.). Omnibus from Botzen (Hôtel Greif, Hôtel Kräutner, Hôtel Mond- schein) to the (20 M.) Hôtel Karersee, several times daily in summer, in 6 1/2-7 hrs., returning in 4 hrs. (fares: to Birchabruck 1 fl. 60, Welschnofen 2 fl. 2 fl. 10, Hôtel Karersee 3 fl. 3 fl. 10 kr., return-ticket 5 fl.). Carriage with one horse from Botzen to the Waterfall and back 5 fl., to Birchabruck 7, Welschnofen 10 fl. ; two-horse to Hôtel Karersee 20 fl. and fee.

From Botzen we follow the Brixen road to (1 1/2 hr.) Rentsch (Lamm), and after crossing the Eisak and the railway, to (1/4 hr.) Kardaun (p. 309). Here we turn to the right through a gateway and ascend a steep road into the narrow ravine of the Eggen-Thal, watered by the Karneidbach. On a precipitous rock to the left rises the picturesque castle of Karnei (1565’). To the left of the road is the Eggenhalscher Hof (Inn, well spoken of), to the right is the Flor- keller (beer). After 1 1/2 M. the road passes through a tunnel; under the bridge before it the Karneidbach forms a picturesque fall. Beyond two other short tunnels the valley expands. About 1/2 M. farther is the Wasserfall Inn (good wine; trout) and farther on is the Baden-Mühle (p. 312), beside which is Pircher’s Restaurant (well spoken of). The valley once more contracts to form a narrow gorge, beyond which, however, it becomes somewhat monotonous.

6 M. (12 M. from Botzen) Birchabruck (2895’; Post; Lamm), charmingly situated, with a superb view of the Latemar to the right, and the Rothwand and Rosengarten to the left. The valley ramifies here, the Welschnofener Thal diverging to the left, and the Eggen-Thal to the right.
In the Eggen-Thal a road ascends among the scattered houses of the village of Unter-Eggenthal to (11/2 hr.) the upper Church (4440'). Thence a bridle-path (by the saw-mill 5 min. below the church to the right) leads to the (2 hrs.) Reiter-Joch (6530'), with remains of old trenches, between the Reiterjochspitze or Cima di Val Sorda (9145') on the left, and the Zangenberg or Palla di Santa (6130') on the right, the latter (splendid view) ascended in 11/4 hr. We then either descend to the right through the Val di Stara to (21/2 hrs.) Tesero, or ascend to the left to the (11/2 hr.) Sattel-Joch (Passo Fosso; 6965'), and descend thence by the Val Gardena to (11/2 hrs.) Predazzo (p. 359). — An attractive path leads along the foot of the Latemar from the church in Unter-Eggenthal to the (2 hrs.) Karersee Hotel (see below).

On the plateau between the Eggen-Thal and the Etschthal, 2 hrs. to the S.W. of Birchabruck, lies Deutschofen (4445'; *Adler, plain; Rössl, etc.), a considerable village, prettily situated. It may also be reached from stat. Lefers (p. 355) in 31/2 hrs., via the Branten-Thal. Charming excursion from Deutschofen to the beautifully-situated monastery and pilgrimage-church of (11/4 hr.) Weissenstein (6835'; *Inns), and thence down to the S.W., either through the woods direct or (preferable) via Petersberg, with admirable views of the valley of the Adige and the mountains beyond it, to (11/2 hr.) Aldein (Krone), a prettily situated summer-resort, and (21/2 hrs.) stat. Branzoll (p. 355). — The *Weisshorn (7300'), an excellent point of view, may be ascended without difficulty from Weissenstein or from Radein in 21/2, from Deutschofen or from Aldein in 31/2 hrs. (guide not indispensable). The descent may be made to the S. to the (11/2 hr.) Grimmjoch (6550'; two Inns), between the Weishorn and Schwarzhorn, and thence either to the W. by Radein (p. 388) to (3 hrs.) Fontane Fredde (p. 388), or to the E. over the Lavanze-Joch (5930') and through the Val Gambis (cart-road) to (21/2 hrs.) Cavalese (p. 388). — The Schwarzhorn (Cima di Rocca; 8005') commands a more extensive view (from the Grimmjoch, 11/4 hr., trying; from Cavalese by the Val Gambis, 4 hrs., comp. p. 389).

The road ascends from Birchabruck along the Welschnofener Bach in 11/4 hr. to (15 M. from Botzen) Welschnofen (3865'; *Rössl; Welschnofener Hof; Krone; Goldnes Kreuz), occupying a fine open situation. To the right rises the serrated ridge of the Latemar, to the left the imposing Rosengarten (best survey from the Zischql-Atp, 11/2 hr., by a marked path). (The old road from Birchabruck, diverging after 11/4 M. to the left at the bridge, is shorter.) The road (marked path 11/2 hr. shorter) ascends gradually on the N. side of the valley past several farms. (Crossing the Pukelin-Bach at a (3/4 hr.) saw-mill, we ascend in windings through wood, passing the (3/4 hr.) beautiful green Karer-See (5030'), picturesquely situated at the base of the Latemar, to the (25 min.; 20 M. from Botzen) *Hôtel Karersee (5270'; large house of the 1st cl. with 150 R. from 11/2 fl., B. 70 kr., D. 2, pens. from 41/2 fl.; post and telegraph office), a summer-resort amidst pine-woods, above which tower the Rothwand (left) and Latemar (right).

Excursions (guides: Joh., Jos., and Georg Kaufmann, Ant. and Ign. Dejori, Ant. Planck, Bon. Pafftis, Alois Pardeller, and Georg Seehauser, of Welschnofen). Walks may be taken to the Dairy, the Karerpass-Aussicht (view), the Latemar-Wiese, and the Köllelegg-Alm. — The Rothwand (Roda di Vael, 9215'; 4 hrs., with guide), fit for adepts only, is ascended from the hotel by a path traversing woods, meadows, and finally scree to the (3 hrs.) Vajolon Pass (Forcella di Vael; 8360'), between the Rothwand and Tscheinerspitze, and thence to the right to the (1 hr.) summit. The Tscheinerspitze (Cima della Sforcella, 9155') is still more difficult and requires a perfectly steady head. — From the Vajolon Pass a difficult route leads to the Vajole-Hütte.
(p. 324) via the Upper Mugoni Pass. The ascent of the Mugoni (9080') or of the Coronelle (9165') may be combined with this passage. — Latemar. The E. Peak (8990'; 3-4 hrs.) is not very difficult for experts. The W. Peak or Diamantidi-Thurm (9235'; 6-7 hrs.) is a difficult climb from the N., but from the Val Sorda, on the S., presents no difficulty. — An attractive route leads from the Hôtel Karersee to (3 1/2 hrs.) Tiers via the Kölblegg and the Niger; comp. p. 323.

Beyond the hotel the road gradually ascends through wood and across meadows to the (25 min.) Karersee Pass or Costalunga Pass (5765'), between the Latemar on the right and the Rothwand on the left. Opposite are seen the Dolomites of the Fassa; to the W., in the distance, are the Ortler and Oetztal Alps. At the top of the pass are a chapel and the Rosengarten Inn (well spoken of). A bridle-path (marked) descends to the right, through the Costalunga Valley, to (1 1/2 hr.) Moëna (p. 389; shortest route from Botzen to Primiero, see R. 69). The new road winds down to the left (views of the Langkofel group and the Marmolada) to Vallonga and (1 1/2 hr.; 25 M.) Vigo di Fassa (p. 390).

57. From Botzen to Meran.

20 M. RAILWAY in 1 1/4 hr. (1st class 1 fl. 64, 3rd cl. 98 kr.).

Pedestrians who prefer the picturesque route to Meran over the hills on the right bank of the Adige (8-9 hrs., rough at places) should take the train (see below) to (10 M.) Völlan, there cross the Adige to (1 1/2 M.) Nals (1085'; Sonne), and ascend above the ravine of the Prissianer Bach (waterfalls), passing the château of Fahlburg, to (9 hrs.) Prissian (2020), charmingly situated, and (20 min.) Tisens (2080'; Löwe, Adler), lying amidst fruit-trees at the foot of the wooded Gall (5350'). Fine view from the little church of St. Christoph (1963'), on the brow of the hill, 1/4 hr. to the E.; still more extensive from the chapel of St. Hippolyt (2490'), 3/4 hr. to the N., on a conspicuous rocky hill. From Tisens a bridle-path gradually descends past Naraun, the ruin of Leonburg, and the châteaux of Alt- and Neu-Brandis, and through a beautiful chestnut-grove, to (1 1/4 hr.) Niederlana (898), with its interesting Gothic church. We may now regain the railway at (1 1/2 M.) stat. Lana (p. 328); or we may follow the Brandis conduit on the hillside (red-marked path) passing the Schweizer Wand and the ruin of Braunberg, to (1 1/2 M.) Oberlana (see below). The pleasant route vià Völlan is 1/2 M. longer: from Tisens it crosses the plateau to the N.W., leaving the chapel of St. Hippolyt (see above) on the right, to (2 1/4 M.) Völlan (2355'; with the ruined Mayenburg on the right), from which we descend by a roughly paved road to (3 M.) Oberlana (980'; *Röss or Theiss-wirth, good cuisine, Weisse Rose, both near the bridge; Adler, well spoken of; Weisses Kreuz), at the entrance to the Ulten-Thal (p. 339). Pleasant walk from Oberlana into the *Gaut, the wild gorge of the Falschauer torrent, which descends from the Ulten-Thal (there and back 1/2 hr.). — From Oberlana a road leads to the E. to (2 1/2 M.) stat. Lana (p. 328); another to the N., vià Tschermas to (5 M.) Meran (the Marlinger Steig, to the left at the bridge over the Adige, is a short-cut).

The train crosses the Talfer and ascends towards the W. on the bank of the Eisak through vineyards and then through fields of maize and reeds to (3 1/2 M.) Sigmundskron (Hôt. Sigmundskron; *Mendilho or Post, good wine), the junction of the Kaltern line (p. 315). We next traverse embankments on the left side of the Adige or Etsch. On the hillside to the left are the ruins of Boi-
mont and Hoch-Eppan (p. 316), and farther up the Gantkofel (p. 316). To the right, on a precipitous rock, rises the ruined Greifenstein (p. 313). Beyond Siebebeneich (to the right) is the ruin of Neuhaus or Maulisch, on a low rocky hill to the right, a castle which once completely commanded the valley. To the left, beyond the Adige, lies the village of Andrian with the ruin of Felsenstein.

8 M. Terlan (805'); *Hôt.-Pens. Steindhof, pens. 2½-3 fl.; *Oberhauser, R. 60 kr.-1 fl.; apartments at Dr. Bederlunger's, 50 kr., famous for its wine, has a Gothic church of the 14th cent. with a modern tower. — 10 M. Vilpian (835'; Post; Rail. Restaurant), with a brewery, on the Mölltiner Bach (fine waterfall). Beyond the Adige we observe the large village of Nals (p. 327) and the hills of Tisens, overtopped by the wooded summit of the Gall (5350'); more in the background, the Laugenspitze (p. 335). The train next traverses maize-fields and woods on the bank of the Adige. Beyond (12½ M.) Gardazon we cross the Aschler Bach, which by the Treaty of Verdun (843) was constituted the boundary between Germany and Italy, and in 1810-13 separated Bavaria from Italy. From (15 M.) Lana-Burgstall a road crosses the Adige to the left to Oberlana (p. 327), at the mouth of the Uttlen-That (p. 335). The line traverses the old bed of the river. To the right, the castle of Katzenstein and the lofty Fragsburg (p. 333); to the left rises Schloss Lebenberg (p. 332); in the background Schloss Tirol. — 18¾ M. Untermais (955'; p. 332). The train quits the Adige, traverses a high embankment, crosses the Passer, and enters the station of (20 M.) Meran, on the right bank of the Passer. Omnibuses and cabs at the station, see p. 329.

Meran. — Hotels (some closed in summer). *Grand Hôtel Meraner-Hof, in an open situation on the left bank of the Passer, with garden, R., L., & A. 1½-3½ f. D. 1½, S. 1, pens. from 4½-5 fl.; *Kaiserhof, R. from 4½, pens. from 4 fl.; *Habsburger Hof, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 20 kr.-3 fl.; D. 1 fl. 60, S. 1 fl. 20 kr., pens. 3½-7 f.; *Tiroler Hof, R. from 1 fl., L. 20 kr., D. 1½, pens. 3-5 fl., these three at the station; *Post or Erzherzog Johann, in the Sand-Platz, with garden, R., L., & A. 1½-3, D. 1½, pens. 3½-7 fl.; *Graf von Meran, Rennweg, recommended to passing tourists; *Viktoria, Rennweg, R. 1½, D. 1½, pens. 4½-7 fl.; *Hassfurter, near the lower Winter-Anlage, R. from 1½, board 3 fl., good cuisine; *Park Hotel, in Obermais; *Stadt München, Cur-Promenade, R. 1-3, pens. 3-5 fl.; *Hôtel Ecorp, pens. 3½-5 fl.; *Hôtel Waldner, both Habsburger-Str., *Hôtel Forsterbräu, with garden-restaurant, R. 80 kr.-1 fl. 60, L. 20 kr., pens. 3½-5 fl.; Andreas Hofner, Meinhardt-Str., with garden-restaurant, R. 80 kr.-1 fl.; *Euchta, pens. 3-5 fl., Finnemünd, both in the Stafanie-Promenade, near the station; *Mühlhof, R. 2-4, pens. 4-6 fl.; *Austria, R. 1½-2, pens. 4½-5 fl.; *Mazegeg, *Erzherzog Rainer (these four at Obermais); *Hôt.-Pens. Uttentstein (p. 331), R. 1-2, pens. 3½-4½ fl.; *Maiershof, in Untermais. *Sonne (R. 70 kr.-1 fl.), Stern, etc., in the town.

Pensions. Passerhof, Neuhaus, Grigio, Hartia, all in the Gisela and Stefanie Promenades (the best situation); Deutsches Haus, Sandhof, both in the Anlagen (promenades); Brächer, Speckbacher, both in the neighbourhood of the station. At Obstmais (see p. 329): Weinhart, Dr. Mazegeg, Villa Regina, Villa Imperial (4½-6 fl.), Warmegg, Aders (3½-5 fl.), Villa Ittinger (3½-7 fl.), Tannheim, Freihof, Lichtenegg, Matscher, Leichterhof; at Untermais: Edelweiss, Stefanie, Glückauf,
Tschomer, etc. Pension in all these, 3-1 fl. per day; R. with a S. aspect, without board, from 20 fl. a month (R. to the E. or W. 12-18 fl.). Less expensive (from 2 fl. per day): in the town, Holzeisen, etc.; at Untermais, Villa MAIA, Berthasheim, Flora, Hermann; at Obermais, Petersburg; to the W. of the town, on the road to Forst and Gratsch, Villa Claudia, A. Holzeisen. The châteaux of Rametz, Labers, Lebenberg, Winkel, Pfirs, Josefsberg, etc., are also fitted up as pensions, usually open in spring and autumn only. — "Hôtel-Pension Eggerhof", 3 hrs. from Meran, see p. 334.

A number of villas are let to families. When a stay of some time is contemplated it is of importance to have all the arrangements with the landlord reduced to writing.

Cafés. Curhaus (see below); Café Gilf, on the Gilf Promenade; Ortenstein, Tappeiner Weg, with pretty view; Wieser, Paris, Laubengasse; Meran, Pfarr-Platz; Schönbrunn, Habsburger-Str.

Restaurants, at the above-mentioned hotels. Wine at Jos. Marchetti's, Berglauben 84; Kofler, Berglauben 82. Beer: "Curhaus" (see below; on the ground-floor); Raff, Pfarr-Platz; Forsterbräu (p. 323), with a garden; Maiserhof (p. 328).

Curhaus (closed in summer) in the Gisela Promenade, with handsome Cursaal, café and reading-room, restaurant, baths, pneumatic apparatus, etc.; subscription 1 fl. per week, 2 fl. per month, 5 fl. per quarter, 9 fl. per half-year; members of a family at reduced rates (tickets sold by the attendant at the casino). — Visitors' Tax 1-2 fl., according to class.

Post and Telegraph Office in the Sand-Platz. The diligences to Landeck and Trafai start from the Sonne Inn.

Medical Establishments: Hygieia (Dr. J. Schreiber) in Obermais, open from Oct. to May, pens. 4½-6 fl.; Aurora Hydropathic Establishment (Dr. Ballmann), Gisela Promenade; Martinsbrunn (for nervous patients), Thalysia (Dr. Ludwagner), a 'Natur-Heilanstalt', at Gratsch. — School-Sanatorium (W. Maassen) in Obermais; Fürsteinstein Sanatorium, both for boys and youths.

Public Baths, with swimming-basin, at the end of the Stefanie Promenade, open June 1st to Sept. 30th. — Quehl's Inhalatorium, beside the Curhaus.

Carriage from the station to the town, with one horse 60 kr., two horses 1 fl.; to Obermais 1 or 2 fl. From Meran to Schöenna and back 4 fl. 70 kr.; to Forst and back 2 fl. 70 or 4 fl. 50 kr., or returning by Marling 3 fl. 90 or 6 fl. 60 kr.; to Töll and back 3 fl. 20 or 5 fl. 50 kr.; to Lana and back 3 fl. 90 or 6 fl. 60 kr. (these charges include halt of 2 hrs., and fees and tolls). By time: in the town, ¼ hr. 30 or 60 kr., ½ hr. 60 kr. or 1 fl. 20 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. 5 or 2 fl. 10 kr.; each addit. ¼ hr. 20 or 60 kr.; double fares at night. Outside the town: ½ hr. 70 kr. or 1 fl. 40 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. 40 or 2 fl. 80 kr., etc. — Horse to Schloss Tirol, Schöenna, Goyen, Lebenberg, Josefsberg, Töll, Partschins, or Hallbauer, 2 fl.; fee to attendant 40 kr.


Rustic Dramas, outside the Vintschugauer Thor, in spring and autumn.

English Church Service in the Church of the Resurrection.

Meran (1000'), with 7176 inhab., the ancient capital of Tyrol, occupies a delightful and sheltered situation at the base of the vine-clad Küchelberg, on the right bank of the Passer, ½ M. above its confluence with the Adige, and is much frequented in winter by persons with pulmonary complaints on account of its mild and equable climate ("terrain cure", see p. 312). There are also a whey-cure in spring and a grape-cure in autumn. On the opposite bank of the Passer lie the suburbs of Untermais and Obermais (the latter higher and cooler), with numerous villas, old castles, and vineyards.
The business quarter of Meran is a long street intersecting the town from E. to W., flanked with arcades ('Unter den Lauben'). In this street, in the court of the 'Magistrats-Gebäude', is situated the Burg, once the residence of the Counts of Tyrol, dating from the 15th cent., and containing old frescoes, armorial bearings, etc.; it has been restored and deserves a visit (adm. 30 kr.). — The Gothic Church (14-15th cent.) contains a good painting by Knoiter (d. 1804), representing the Assumption. The Spital-Kirche, on the left bank of the Passer, has an interesting high-altar. Close by is the Cemetery, with several handsome monuments. — A tablet marks the house in the Renuweg (No. 28; 'Graf von Meran'), in which Andreas Hofer was examined as a prisoner, and another on No. 36 indicates the house in which he spent the last night before he was taken to Mantua (1810).

The Gisela Promenade, with its fine old poplars, the chief rallying-point of visitors, lies on the broad embankment on the
right bank of the Passer. Adjoining it is the handsome Curhaus (see p. 329), in front of which a band plays in winter (2-4; Sun. 11-1), and farther on is the Stefanie Promenade, with the Protestant Church. Above the Spital-Brücke there are tasteful pleasure grounds (smoking prohibited) on both banks of the river, united by means of the Tappeiner-Steg. On the right bank are the Untere and the Obere Winter-Anlage, in the former of which is a covered walk, with a bust of Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria (band in the morning). On the left bank are the Untere and Obere Sommer-Anlage, or ‘Valerie-Garten’, where the band plays in the evening in spring and autumn. These grounds extend along both banks, beyond the Steinerne Steg, to the Elisabeth-Garten at Obermais, on the left bank, which contains a large covered promenade (band twice weekly; bust of the poet Oskar von Redwitz, by Zumbusch), and to the *Golf-Anlage, with its luxuriant vegetation and the Café Golf, on the right bank. The platform at the upper end of the latter affords a charming glimpse of the gorge of the Passer, at the foot of the Zenoburg. Easy walks lead uphill, crossing the Passeier road, to the Hôtel-Pension Ortenstein, and going on thence, past the powder-tower, to join the *Tappeiner-Weg, which leads to the top of the Segenbühel (fine view), and thence descends in windings to the Laubengasse, near the Rathhaus. On this path is a marble bust of Dr. Tappeiner, by J. Steiner.

The mountains visible from Meran, best seen from the bare summit of the Segenbühel (1685'; panorama by F. Plant) are, to the N.W., the Muthspitze, Röthelspitze, and Tschigatspitze; then the Zielspitze, Texelspitze, and Gilf; to the E. the Hirzer and Ifinger, to the right of which is the loftily-situated little church of St. Katharina in der Schart; from the valley of the Adige rises the precipitous Gantkofel and in the distance is the Cima d’Ast, one of the Alps of Trent; to the S.W. the Marelinger Berg and the mountains of the Ulten-Thal. — Marked paths lead to all the points of interest.

Pleasant walk from Obermais towards the E., past Schloss Rubein with its cypress-avenue, and across the Naif (two cafés by the bridge) to the (20 min.) church of St. Valentin, which commands a charming view; then back by Schloss Rametz (p. 329), or to the S. by Schloss Trautmannsdorf (1220'; *Restaurant at the foot), with a park and a terrace at the back, which is another fine point of view. (A direct and attractive route leads hence to the Weissplatter, on the way to the Fragsburg, p. 333.) — The most interesting of the numerous old châteaux of Obermais are the ivy-clad Planta (1350') and Schloss Rottenstein, the latter belonging to the Archduke Franz Ferdinand (garden generally open to the public). The garden of the Schillerhof (visitors admitted) contains a bust of Schiller, by Zumbusch.

Excursion to Schloss Tirol (there and back 3-3½ hrs.). Several paths ascend to the castle. The easiest and most picturesque route leads from behind the Rathhaus via the Tappeiner-Weg (see above) to the top of the Segenbühel, and thence to the left by
the Tiroler Steg, to the carriage road, which it follows to the left. — The Carriage Road leads through the N.E. town-gate (Passeirer Thor; short-cut to the left), past the Zeno, with its interesting Romanesque portal, and then ascends to the left over the Küchelberg to (55 min.) Dorf Tirol (1960; Zum Rimmele, 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. — Another and longer route (13/4 hr.), rough at places, but level for the first 1/2 hr., passes through the N.W. town-gate (Vintschgauer Thor), diverges from the high-road to the right opposite the convent ('Unterm Berg', passing the Martinsbrunn Sanatorium, p. 329), and ascends by the village of Gratsch (wine at the *Vessobrunn Restaurant, pens. 4 1/2 fl.), the old château of Durnstein, and the church of St. Peter, to the castle. This route is recommended for the descent (1 1/4 hr.; fine view of Schloss Tirol).

*Schloss Tirol (2095'), situated on the N.W. side of the Küchelberg, was the earliest residence of the Counts of Tyrol, who possessed considerable power as early as the 12th cent. and gave their name to the whole country. It is in a dilapidated condition, having been partly destroyed by a landslip, but is now under restoration. The only ancient parts of the building are a porch and the two interesting marble portals of the Rittersaal and the chapel, the latter, with a representation of the Fall of Man, being particularly rich. Magnificent *View from the windows of the Kaisersaal, best by evening-light, embracing the valley of the Adige to a distance of 20 M., bounded on the left by a chain of porphyry mountains extending to Botzen, and on the right by the cliffs of the Hohe Mendel and the Ulten-Thal Mts.; to the W. stretches the luxuriant valley of Meran, with the rapids of the Adige (which descends 1900' from the Töll); in the background the Laaser Ferner (fee 20-30 kr.).

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 Spronser-Thal (p. 334).

The château of *Lebenberg (1740'; now a pension, 3 fl. per day; rmt.), charmingly situated in the midst of rich vegetation 5 M. to the S. of Meran, is still in excellent preservation, and some of the rooms are adorned with paintings illustrative of its history. Shortest route by the 'Marlinger Steig', which crosses the fields to the (1 1/2 M.) Marlinger Bridge (958'), above the station of Untermains (p. 328). Beyond the latter we follow the road to the left to the (1 1/2 M.) bridge over the Lebenberger Graben, ascend on the other side by the field-path past several mills, and then by the road to the (40 min.) castle. The short-cuts through the vineyards are barred in autumn, but a payment of 5 kr. to the mediaevally-attired watchers ('Saltner'), with their grotesque feathered caps, will
generally secure permission to pass. — In returning we may choose the charming route along the hillside by St. Anton, with the Schückenburg (Rfmts.), and Marling.

Among the numerous old castles visible from Meran, that of *Schönna (1925'), at the entrance to the Passeier; built in the 12th cent., and containing a collection of old weapons and other curiosities, is one of the most interesting and picturesque. Of the different routes to it the easiest is the carriage-road by Obermais (31/2 M.; finger-post by the fountain near the 'Erzherzog Rainer'). A shorter but steeper route is the 'Stickle Gasse'. Or the Lazag-Steig, ascending by the Passer to the left from Pension Mazegger, may be followed to (1 hr.) Dorf Schönna (*Prunner's Inn; Schlosswirth, fine view). The Gothic *Chapel, 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).

The walk may be very pleasantly prolonged as follows (best by morning-light). From Dorf Schönna we return by the road to the (10 min.) Unterdorf, then ascend to the left to the (5 min.) Oberdorf, and follow the hillside, shaded by fine chestnuts and affording charming views of Meran, to the beautifully-situated château of (1/2 hr.) Goyen (190'; no admittance). We next descend by a long curve into the Naif-Thal, beyond which we remount through wood to (1/2 hr.) Schloss Rametz, now a pension (p. 329). We may now either return to Meran via Obermais in 1/2 hr.; or again ascend by the 'Freiberger Weg', which passes the Steghof (Restaurant) and the Weissplatter (Rfmts.). After 1 hr. the track divides, the branch to the right leading to the (10 min.) Hallbauer, that to the left to the (40 min.) Fragsburg (2410'; no admittance). In a gorge, 20 min. farther on, is a fine waterfall of the Sinachbach (visitors to which must have a written permission from the proprietor of the castle).

From the saw-mill by the approach to the castle a steep path descends to the (1/4 hr.) Hallbauer. Hence we may make a circuit by the (20 min.) castle of Katzenstein (1925; rfmts.), and descend to the Rametz-Brücke over the Naif. We may now return to (2 M.) Meran by the Botzen road, or ascend to the right on the bank of the Naif, past Schloss Trautmannsdorf (p. 331), to the upper Naif bridge, and reach the town via Obermais (1 hr.).

The Vintschgau road leads from Meran to the W. (passing on the right, just outside the gate, the pleasant walk 'Unterm Berge' to the sanatorium of Martinsbrunn, p. 332), to the (13/4 M.) bridge over the Adige, immediately beyond which, on the right, is the château of Forst or Vorst (1175'), recently restored and decorated (visitors admitted). The road gradually ascends, passing the (1/2 M.) Forster Brewery and the Meran Electric Works, to the (1/2 M.) saddle of the Töl (1660'; Inn), from which the Adige descends in a series of rapids (p. 300). — A new road ascends to the left from Forst to the (25 min.) small château of Josefberg (1860'; *Restaurant, pens. 2 1/2–3 fl.).

Bridge-path from this point to the (1/2 hr.) *Partschins Waterfall, passing Partschins (2055'; Zur Stiege), and ascending the Ziehtal by a somewhat steep path (continued to the Lodner-Bütte, see p. 335). — From the Töl we may return to Meran by the picturesque Old Road ('View of the falls of the Adige), or along the Plats Aqueduct on the hillside to (1 hr.) Algund and (3/4 hr.) Meran.

Excursion to Ober-Lana (*Gaul) and the 'Mittel-Gebirge' of Völten and Tisens, see p. 327; the Utten-Thal, p. 335; the Passeier, p. 300.
Ascents from Meran (guides Joh. Altmeberger and Alois Schussegger at Meran, Joh. Oettl at Dorf Tirol, Jos. Köfler at Partschins). The finest expedition for a whole day is the ascent of the Vigiljoch (5870'; guide, not indispensible, 3½ fl., with return via the Ulten-Thal 4½ fl.). The route leads over the Marling bridge (p. 332) to (1 hr.) St. Felix (1645'), ascends to the right by an unmistakable path to the N.E. angle of the Marlinger Berg, and then winds up to the (2 hrs.) finely situated Hôtel-Pension Eggerhof (4175'; R. 1-2, pens. 3-4 fl.). Or we may follow the Vintschagau road as far as the (1½ hr.) Töll (p. 300), then ascend to the left by a carriage-road to the Quadrat-Höfe (2740'; Restaurant), and thence by a good path through wood, to the (2½ hrs.) Eggerhof (comm. from the Hôtel Sonne at Meran 9 a.m. on Mon., Wed., Fri., & Sat., in 3 hrs., fare 2 fl., return-ticket 3 fl.; carr. and pair 10 fl. and fee of 1 fl.). The path now ascends to the S.W., through wood, to the (1½-2 hrs.) old Vigil-Kapelle on the Vigiljoch, adjoining which is the Jocherbauer (5570'; rfrmts.; better night-quarters at the Gampfhof, 5 min. farther to the S.). The view is very grand: to the N. the Oetzthaler Ferm are the background of the Schnalser-Thal; to the W. is the Vintschagau, bounded on the S. by the Laaser-Ferner and the Ortler, and close to us rise the peaks enclosing the Ulten-Thal (Hasenohr, etc.); to the S. are the Langenspitze, the Mendel as far as Monte Röen, and the valley of the Adige as far as Sigmundskron; to the E. the Dolomites, from the Fettlertkofel and the Geisslerspitzen on the N. (Langkofel, Platkofel, Marmolada, Rosengarten, Latemar, Schwarzhorn, Weisshorn) to the vicinity of the mouth of the Avisio, beyond which the peaks of the Trentine Alps may be des cribed; to the N.E. are the Flizer, Hirzer, and, beyond the Jaffen, the Tuxer Ferner. A more extensive view is obtained from the Larchbühel (5795'), 20 min. to the E., and a still finer point is the Rauhe Bühl (6390'), ¾ hr. to the S.W. — We may return to the N.W. via Aschbach (4440') and Bad Egoard (2 hrs.) the Töll (p. 300), 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 Pasigl, with the picturesque church of St. Oswald, to (1½ hr.) Asserhof in the Ulten-Thal (p. 335), and thence by Tscherms (p. 327) to (2½ hrs.) Meran. — The ascent of the Hochwart (5550') from the Rauhe Bühl will amply repay the fatigue (2 hrs.; guide from Meran 6 fl.).

The Rothsteinkogel (Rothstein, 5160') is interesting (4 hrs.; guide 3-3½ fl.). We ascend (marked path) by Katzenstein (p. 333) and across the Sinischbach, past the Fragsburg Waterfall, to the (1½ hr.) Hochplatter, the highest farm-house belonging to Meran (2265'; rfrmts.). On the margin of the Vöran plateau we diverge to the left from the path to Vöran, and soon reach the summit, distinguished by its girdle of sandstone. The view embraces the valley of the Adige, the Dolomites, Ortler, etc. We return either by Vöran (3970'; Lercher's Inn) and Burgstall (p. 328), or by Haftling and St. Katharina in der Schart (p. 335).

The Muthspitze (1730'; 5½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is less interesting: from Dorf Tirol to the Muthhöfe (poor accommodation), then a fatiguing ascent, partly through wood. The descent may be made to the Sproson-Thal (see below).

To the Sprosner-Thal, with its ten lakes, a fatiguing but attractive expedition (there and back 15½ hrs.; guide 3½, or with descent to Plan 5 fl.). The path ascends by Dorf Tirol and Schloss Auer to the (3 hrs.) farm of Longvall or Langfall (3570') in the Sprosner-Thal; thence by the Langfall-Alpe (8820') to the (3½ hrs.) Kasersee (7210'; to the left of which is the Pfitschsee) and the (20 min.) abandoned Meraner-Hütte (7605), in a fine situation, and past the Grünsee (7530') to the (½ hr.) Langsee (9045), the largest of the lakes (1½ M. in circumference). The ascents of the Tschiguatspitze (8835'; 2 hrs.; with guide) and the Rothspitze (9965'; 2½ hrs.; with guide), via the Langsee Joch and Halsel Glacier, are interesting expeditions from this point; descents to the Lodner-Hütte, see p. 335. — From the Meran Hut we may return to Meran either round th. E. slopes of the Muthspitze (in 5½ hrs.), or by ascending to the N.W. to the (3½ hr.) Sprosner-Joch (8460'; * View of the Gurgler glaciers) and descending thence
vià Lazins (or more directly, through the Valschnal-Thal) to (3 hrs.) Pfelders, and thence to (9 hrs.) Meran vià Moos; comp. p. 301.

The ‘Gfallwand (10,430'; 11/2 day; guide 61/2 fl.; Jos. Kofer of Partschins), between the Zielthal and the Schnalser-Thal, is the finest of the lofther peaks near Meran. We may either proceed from Naturns (p. 300) to the (4 hrs.) Mair-Alp (6635'; night-quarters) and thence to the (31/2 hrs.) summit; or (preferably) we may ascend the Zielthal from (11/2 hr.) Partschins (p. 333) to the (11/2 hr.) Club Hut above the Partschins Waterfall (p. 333) and the (21/2 hrs.) Lodner-Hütte on the Rossleiten (7220'; provision-depot); thence to the (3 hrs.) summit, with a shelter-hut and fine view.

The Lodner Hut is also a starting-point for the ascents of the Tschigatspitze (9835'; 21/2 hrs.; see p. 334), Rothe Spitze (9665'; 21/2 hrs.; see p. 334), Lodner (10,120'; 31/2 hrs.), Hohe Weisse (10,765'; 31/2 hrs.), Trübbwand (10,720'), Rothe Wand (10,680'), Rotheck (10,930'; 4 hrs.; highest summit of the Texel group) and Texelspitze (10,890'; 4 hrs.); the six last-named for adepts only. Over the Grub-Jöchl to the (3 hrs.) Stettiner-Hütte, see p. 302.

The Füng (8215'; 6 hrs.; guide 31/2-5 fl.), for adepts only. The path (red marks) leads by Goyen and Allfreid to the (3 hrs.) Gsteir-Hof (4625'); Alpine fare; thence to the (11/2-2 hrs.) Naifer Pass (6670') and by a tollsome ascent over the Kleine Füng to the (11/2 hr.) summit of the Grosse Füng, a fine point of view. Descent from the Naifer Pass either to the S.W. to (11/2 hr.) St. Katharina in der Schart (4080'; Sulfiner Inn), and by the Eggertbauer and Rametz to (2 hrs.) Meran, or to the N.E. by the Missenstein Pass (6950') to (3 hrs.) Abeerstück in the Penser-Thal (p. 315); pleasant détour by the Krutberg-See; or to the S.E. by the Schörboden and through the Oetlebacher-Thal to (31/2 hrs.) Sarntal (p. 315). The ascent of the ‘Hirzer (9135'; 71/2-8 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) is a much finer excursion. A good bridle-track leads by Schöenna to (2 hrs.) Verätns (8690'; Inn), a small ‘Bad’. Crossing the romantic Masul-Schlucht, it next leads to Oberlatt or Prun (4590'; Inn, rustic), and ascends to the (31/2 hrs.) Hirzer-Hütte on the Teller-Alp (6510'), from which a somewhat tollsome path leads to the (21/2 hrs.) summit. The superb ‘Panorama embraces, to the N., the Oetzthal, Stubai, and Zillerthal Alps, the Hohe Tauern as far as the Glockner, E. the Dolomites, S. the Brenta and Presanella, and W. the Ortler (panorama by F. Plant). Steep descent to Abeerstück (p. 315) in the Penser-Thal; better by Videgg (5010') to Schöenna, or by a marked path by the Pfandler-Alp to St. Martin in Passeier (p. 301; ascent thence to the Hirzer Hut, 4-5 hrs.).

The ‘Laugenspitze (7680') is best scaled from the Ulten Mitterbad (see below; bridle-path, 4-41/2 hrs.; guide 31/2 fl., not essential), or from Unser Frau im Walde (p. 379; 3 hrs.). About 10 min. below the summit is the Laugens Club Hut (now left unfitted in the interior, in consequence of repeated robberies). Splendid and extensive view (panorama by Plant). A tollsome but interesting descent (red marks; guide not indispensable for adepts) leads past the Laugen-See and vià (3 hrs.) Platzers, the (11/2 hr.) Völker Badl (Inn, rustic), and (11/2 hr.) Vollam to (11/2 hr.) Ober-Lana (p. 327).

From MERAN to THE BATHS OF RABB, through the Ulten-Thal (15 hrs.), an attractive route. At (41/2 M.) Tschermis (p. 327) the ascent begins with the Eichbergh; Oberlana (p. 327) 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 Frasburg, the Füng, etc. The first house in the Ulten-Thal is (11/4 hr.) Auserhof (reached direct from Oberlana in 31/4 hr.); 5 min. farther is the Forsthof. The route now ascends along the N. slope bounding the valley, and passes through pine and firwoods to the farm of Klaus, beyond which it descends via the farm of Abbreit and the ruins of Eschenloch (on the left) to the valley of the Kirchenbach. 11/2 hr. St. Pancraz (2415'; Inner-Wirth; guide, Matth. Gamper), a picturesque situated village with a pretty Gothic church. We then skirt the left bank of the Falschauer, and crossing the (31/4 hr.) third bridge (Maurach-Brücke; 2510'), ascend the Kalkei, watered by the Maranbach, 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 without difficulty via the Laugenhof and the Laugen-Alp (5730') in 4-4'/2 hrs. Over the Hofmahd (5850') to Proves, 4 hrs., see p. 379. — The road in the Ulten-Thal leads from the Marann-Brücke past the Innerbad or Lotterbad to (1'/2 hr.) St. Walburg (Eck Inn); then via (1 hr.) Kuppelwiese (3700'; Inn) and (3'/4 hr.) St. Nikolaus (4125') to (1'/2 hr.) St. Gertraud (4290'; rustic Inn). (Passes to the Martell, see p. 347; guide, Matth. Trafoier at St. Gertraud.) Thence by a bridle-path to the S.W. through the Kirchberger-Thal to the (2 hrs.) Lach-Alp (7030') and the (1 hr.) Kirchberger-Joch or Rabbi-Joch (1320'), near the Corve Lake, where a view of the mountains of the Val di Sole is disclosed. Descent by a stony path to the (3'/4 hr.) Malga Poli de Caldés, the path to the right before which must be avoided. Lastly via Piazza di Rabbi to the (1'/4 hr.) Baths of Rabbi (see p. 373). — The alternative route via the Falzauer-Joch or Schwarz-Joch (9295') is preferable, though about 1'/2 hr. longer. A bridle-path leads to the W. from St. Gertraud through the Falzauer or Falschafer-Thal, passing the Weissbrunn-Alp and the Lang-See (7445'), and finally ascends steeply to the 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 of the Adamello and Prenella. — The descent from the Falzauer-Joch leads down to the Sarent-Alp and the Baths of Rabbi in the Val di Rabbi; or we may descend to the E. from the Gleckspitze to the Rabbi-Joch (see above) and thence in 2'/2 hrs. to the Baths of Rabbi.

From Meran over the Gampen-Joch to Fondo, see p. 379; over the Arven-Joch or the Kreuz-Joch to the Sarntal, see p. 315.

58. From Eyrs (Landek, Meran) to Colico via the Stelvio Pass. Valtellina.

Comp. Maps, pp. 292, 343, 354.

99 M. DILIGENCE from Landek to Mals (43 M.) daily in 9'/4 hrs.; to Trafoi (61'/2 M.) daily in 13'/2 hrs.; from Meran to Trafoi (40'/2 M.) daily in 10 hrs. STELLWAGEN from Landek to Trafoi daily at 6.15 a.m., arriving at 7.40 p.m. (fare 8 fl. 50 kr.). MAIL COACH daily in summer (fare 6 fl.) from the Hôtel Graf Meran at Meran to the Hôtel Trafoi at Trafoi, starting at 8.30 a.m., arriving at 6 p.m. — An omnibus (in addition to the diligence from Landek) plies daily in summer from Mals to Trafoi in 4'/2 hrs. — DILIGENCE from Eyrs to Bad Bormio over the Stelvio (31 M., pay for 41) in summer (1st July to 15th Sept.) daily in 11'/2 hrs. (8 fl. 40 kr.); comfortable open vehicles; and another from Eyrs to Trafoi daily in 4 hrs. — ITALIAN DILIGENCE from Bormio to Sondrio (41 M.) twice daily in 8'/4 hrs. (13 fr. 40 c.); RAILWAY from Sondrio to Colico (26 M.) in 1 hr. 35 min. — CARRIAGE from Eyrs to Gomagoi, one-horse 7, two-horse 8 fl.; to Trafoi 10 and 11'/2 fl. (extra horse for the ascent, when more than 66 lbs. of luggage, 4 fl. 60 kr.); to Franzenshöhe 15 and 17 fl.; to Bormio 32 and 34 fl. (extra horse 10 and 14 fl.); from Mals to Gomagoi carr. and pair for two pers. S. larger vehicle 12'/2 fl.; to Trafoi 11 and 17 fl.; to Franzenshöhe 16 and 28 fl.; to Bormio 32 and 48 fl. EXTRA-PST with two horses from Mals to Trafoi 12'/2 fl.; from the Baths of Bormio to Trafoi 65, to Sondrio 86 fr.

The route over the *Stelvio (Giogo di Stelvio, Ger. Stilfser-Joch), the highest carriage-road in Europe, 9055' above the sea-level, constructed by the Austrian government in 1820-25, is exceedingly interesting, and gradually carries the traveller from the huge glaciers and snow-fields of the Ortler and Monte Cristallo to the vine-clad slopes of the Valtellina and the luxuriant vegetation of the banks of the Lake of Como. The finest scenery is on the Tyrolean side of the pass, whereas the construction of the road itself is an object of interest on the Italian side.

PEDESTRIANS crossing the pass are strongly recommended not to take any short-cuts, as the road affords the finest view. The following times...
should be allowed for the various stages on foot: from Prad to Trafoi 3; Franzenshöhe 2½; Stelvio Pass 2; Santa Maria 1½; Baths of Bormio 3 hrs; back to Santa Maria 4; over the Wormser-Joch to St. Maria in the Münster-Thal 4; Münster 3/4; Taurers ½; Mils 1½ hr. — Travellers entering Italy should provide themselves beforehand with Italian money.

From Landeck or Meran to Eyrs, see R. 51. The Stelvio road crosses the Adige to the left at (13/4 M.) Spondinig (2905'; *Hirsch), and then runs straight across the valley, which is rendered marshy by the inundations of the Trafoier Bach. At —

3½ M. Prad (2950'; *Neue Post; *Alte Post; good ice-axes at Dialer's; guides, see under Franzenshöhe, p. 339), a small village at the entrance to the Trafoier-Thal, the road is joined on the right by the direct route from Mals via Glurns and Lichtenberg (p. 297). At the Schmels (3050'; Inn) the road begins to ascend, the valley contracts, and the brawling Trafoier Bach forms several waterfalls. On the slope to the right lies the poor village of Stilfs, Ital. Stelvio (4300'), whence the route derives its name. A little farther on we cross the stream, and soon obtain a fine view of the Trafoi snow-mountains (see below). To the N. towers the broad snowy pyramid of the Weisskugel (p. 283). Near —

7½ M. Gomagoi, Ger. Beidewasser (4175'; *Reinstadler's Inn), with a small fort (sketching not allowed), to the S.E., opens the Sulden-Thal (p. 348). Comp. the Map, p. 348.


The road ascends more rapidly and crosses the Trafoi Bach four times. As we approach (3½ 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 Nashornspitze (8810'), and crowned by the Trafoier Eiswand (11,660'); farther to the right, the black Vordere Madatschspitze (10,175'), the Madatsch-Ferner, and the Geisterspitze (11,405').

10½ M. Trafoi (5080'); *Trafoi Hotel, a large house of the 1st cl., R. from 1½ fl., B. 70 kr., lunch 1½, D. 2, pens. from 4½ fl.; *Post, R. 1-1½ fl., B. 40 kr.; *Stelvio or Alte Post, R. 80 kr.-1 fl., B. 30 kr.; Zur Schönen Aussicht, well spoken of), a small village, is grandly situated.

Schöne Aussicht Hotel, runs at first below the pine-wood and then through it, crosses the three arms of the brook, which afterwards unite, and reaches the 'Three Holy Springs' (5240'). Under a wooden roof are three rude figures representing Christ, the Virgin, and St. John, from whose breasts flows the ice-cold 'holy water'. Adjacent are a chapel and a restaurant. Opposite rises the huge and nearly perpendicular Madatsch, from the dark limestone cliffs of which two brooks are precipitated from a great height. To the left, above us, are the ice-masses of the Trafoi and Untere Ortler Glaciers, overshadowed by the Trafoier Eiswand. The whole scene is very picturesque and impressive. — A new and easy footpath, diverging to the right shortly before the Three Springs, ascends via the Bären-Brücke to the (1-1/4 hr.) Weisse Knott (p. 339), or from the Bären-Brücke to the left to (2 hrs.) Franzenshöhe (p. 339).

An admirable survey of the Ortler group is obtained from the Tartscher Alm (6905', 1/4 hr.; guide, unnecessary, 1 fl.), reached by a path ascending to the right, 20 min. from the Weisse Knott (p. 339). Still more extensive views are afforded by the Schwarze Wand (7855'), 21/2 hrs., and by the Korspitze (9615'), 41/2 hrs. from Trafoi (same way to both; good path almost to the top; guide 3 fl.). — From the Korspitze via the Seejoch (9555'; a towski pass leading to the Münster-Thal, less attractive than the Wormser-Joch) to the Röthelspitze 3/4 hr., and descent to the Stelvio Pass 1/2 hr., very interesting, see p. 340. — The Kleinboden (6890'; 1/4 hr. to the N. of Trafoi; new path; guide not necessary) affords a fine view of the Ortler, Stelvio, Oetzthaler Ferner, etc. The ascent of the "Ortler (12,500'; 71/2-8 hrs.; guide 10 fl.; with descent to Sulden 11½ fl.) is not difficult for experts when the snow is in a favourable condition (comp. p. 353). The night is spent at the Payer-Hütte (guide to this point unnecessary). The route crosses the Trafoier-Bach at the mill and ascends by a good path through wood, and then over grass, and after about 2 hrs. is joined on the left by the club-path from Gomagoi (p. 337). Thence we proceed over debris through the Tabaretta-Thal to the Tabaretta-Joch, where we join the path from Sulden (p. 335), and to the (41/2 hrs.) Payer-Hütte (9910'). Hence to the summit, see p. 353. — The first ascent of the Ortler (comp. p. 353) was made in 1804 from Trafoi, by 'Passeier Joscele' (see p. 339), via the Untere Ortler-Ferner and the Hintere Wandeln, a route followed in 1854 by Dr. Tauscher, accompanied by his wife. In 1864 Mr. F. F. Tuckett and Mr. Buxton made the ascent from the Heilige Drei Brunnen via the Hohe Eisrinne and the Obere Ortler-Ferner, and in 1872 M. von Dáchy chose the route, first attempted by Ruthner in 1859, via the steep snow-couloir known as the Stickle Pleis. These difficult ascents were formerly begun from a small refuge-hut erected by Dr. Arning of Hamburg (d. 1886), replaced in 1897 by the new Bergl-Hütte (6726'; Inn in summer), 11/2 hr. above the Holy Springs, 2½ hrs. from Trafoi. The former ascent led up the ice-coated S. side of the Pleishorn, 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 Pleis, and thence along the snow arête (above the region of avalanches) to the Pleishorn (10,345) and the Upper Ortler Glacier (to the summit from the hut, 5-6 hrs.). — Thurnerwasser, very difficult, see pp. 339, 353. A route laid out ten years ago and recently repaired (guide necessary) leads from the Bergl-Hütte via the Lower Ortler, Trafoi, and Madatsch Glaciers to (2½ hrs.) Franzenshöhe (p. 339). Other ascents are described under Franzenshöhe and the Stelvio Pass, pp. 339, 310.

Over the Hochleiten-Joch to Sulden, with the ascent of the "Hochleitenspitze (9175), 61/2-7 hrs., laborious (guide 5½ fl.). We follow the Payer-Hütte route to the point where it is joined by the path from Gomagoi (see p. 357), and 1/4 hr. higher up ascend to the left over abrupt slopes of grass and detritus, to the (31/2 hrs.) Hochleiten-Joch (8805'), from which we ascend the rocky arête to the (20 min.) summit without difficulty. Magnificent view of the Sulden Alps: from left to right, Tschengelser Hochwand, Kleine and Hohe Angelusspitze, Vertainspitze, Plattenspitze, Pederspitze, Schön-
tauftspitze, Madritschspitze, Cevadale, Suldenspitze, Schröterhorn, Kreilspitze, and finally the huge Ortler, which seems quite near. Far below, to the E., is the Suldens-Thal; to the W. the Trafoi-Thal, with the Stelvio road and the sombre Madatsch; N. the Upper-Vintschgau, 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 (2½ - 3 hrs.) St. Gertrud (p. 349).

* Via the Tabaretta-Joch to Suldens (6 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.), see pp. 350, 353.

The road ascends in bold windings on the left side of the valley. The finest point is (3½ M.) the *Weisse Knott (6110'; r.fmt.-hut), a platform with a marble obelisk (erected in 1884) to the memory of Josef Pichler ('Passeirer 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 Nasshornspitze and overlooked by the snowy summits of the Eiskögel, Fernerkogel, Thurwieserspitze, Trafoier Eiswand, and Hintere Madatschspitze. More to the left, in the foreground, is the Pleishorn with the Hohe Eisrinne (p. 363), above which rise the snowy slopes of the Ortler. Far below, amid dark pine-trees, lies the chapel of the Three Holy Springs. About ½ M. farther on is the spot (indicated by a marble tablet) where Madeleine de Tourville, an English lady, was thrown down the slope and murdered by her husband, a Walloon, on 16th July, 1876. The new path to the (40 min.) Heilige Drei Brunnen diverges here on the left (comp. p. 338). Farther on, opposite the superb Madatsch Glacier, is the (3/4 M.) Cantoniera del Bosco, which was destroyed by irregular Italian troops in 1848. The zone of trees is now quitted, and stunted dwarf-pines only are occasionally seen.

At (2½ M.) —

15 M. Franzenshöhe (7180'; Blaas-Wallnöfer's Inn), the highest peak of the Ortler becomes visible for the first time. Austrian custom-house revision.

An easy path ascends to the right of the inn, on the slope of the Vordere-Grat, towards the Madatsch Glacier, which may be traversed higher up without danger. A splendid view, particularly striking by evening-light, is obtained hence of the precipitous glacier with the Ortler above it, the Trafoi-Thal, and the Oetztal glaciers. The view is still finer from the Untere Signlkuppe (8205'; 3½ hr. from the inn) and from the Signalkogel (9090'; 2 hrs.). Over the Madatsch, Trafoi, and Lower Ortler Glaciers to the Bergl-Hütte, see p. 335. — Franzenshöhe is one of the best headquarters for Mountain Ascents in the W. Ortler district (guides, Alois and Johann Thaier, and Math. Faurner of Prad). The Geisterspitze (11,405'; 4 hrs.), see p. 340. Other easy peaks are the Grosse Naglerspitze (Cima Vitelli, 10,690'; 4 hrs.; guide 3½ fl.), the Payerspitze (11,130'; 4½ hrs.; guide 4½ fl.), and the Tuckettspitze (11,385'; 5 hrs.; guide 4½ fl.). Adepts only should attempt the Madatschspitzen (Vordere, 10,175', 4-5 hrs.; Mitttere, 10,265', 4-5 hrs.; Hinterre, 11,260', 5½ - 6½ hrs.), the Cristallospitze (11,360'; 5½ hrs.; guide 5½ fl.), the Grosse Schneeglocke (11,215'; 6 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.), the Hohe Schweide (10,630'; 4½ hrs.; guide 5½ fl.), and the Grosse Eiskogel (11,710'; 7 hrs.; guide 6 fl.). Very difficult are the Trafoier Eiswand (11,660'; 8-10 hrs. via the Tuckett-Joch and the S. flank; guide 12½ fl.), first ascended by M. v. Deyh in 1892, and the Thurwieserspitze (11,915'; 8-9 hrs.; guide 14 fl.), ascended from the Bergl-Hütte (p. 338) via the Lower Ortler Glacier and the Thurwieser-Joch.
PASSES. To Sta. Caterina over the Ortler Pass (11,000'), between the Ortler and the Grosse Eiskogel, 8 hrs. to the Milan Club Hut in the Val Zebù (p. 343), difficult. Other fatiguing or difficult passes are the Glocken-Joch (10,980'), between the Trafoier Eiswand and the Grosse Schneeclaglocke, 7 hrs. to the Milan Hut or to the Malga Prato Bognino in the Val Zebù (guide 5½ fl.); the Trafoier-Joch (10,840'), between the Kleine Schneeclaglocke and the Hintere Madatschspitze (7 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.); the Tuckett-Joch (10,985'), between the Hintere Madatschspitze and the Tuckettspitze (6 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.); and the Madatsch-Joch (10,960'), between the Tuckettspitze and the Cristallospitze (6 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.). The Geister Pass (Passo di Sasso Rolando, 10,685'), between the Geisterspitze and the Payerspitze, is not so difficult. — To Selden over the Ortler Pass and the Hochjoch (11,600), between the Ortler and the Mte. Zebù (14 hrs.; guide 12 fl.), very difficult and not recommended from this side, see p. 394.

The road ascends in long windings on slopes of talc-slate, passing the 'Casetta', a road-menders' hut (8290'), to the (1½-2 hrs.; 18½ M.) Stelvio Pass (Stilfser-Joch, or Ferdinands Höhe, 9055'). Adjacent is the Dreisprachen-Hütte (Rfmt.); Hotel under construction. A column to the left marks the boundary between Austria and Italy (the height given on the boundary-stone is wrong).

A path, traversing mica-slate, ascends to the right in steep zigzags to the (1/4 hr.) Dreisprachsenspitze (9325'), a rocky spur which commands an imposing view, particularly of the Ortler, the snowy dome of which appears quite near. Below, in the foreground, are the gorges of the Stelvio road. — The barren red Monte Pressura (Röthelspitze, 9940') may be ascended in 3/4 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, or from Franzenshöhe in 4 hrs. (guide 4 fl.). The route ascends gradually across the Eben Glacier, between Monte Livrio on the left and the Naglerspitze and Hohe Schneide on the right, to the W. base of the snow-clad ridge. Then a steep ascent to the narrow arête at the top (steady head necessary), which commands an admirable view of the Ortler, etc. Far below lies the green Val Furva.

To the left is the Eben Glacier. The road is seldom entirely free from snow except in warm seasons; snow 6-8' deep is sometimes seen by the roadside in July, and long icicles frequently hang from the roofs of the galleries. The road then descends in windings, which may be avoided by short-cuts, to (2 M.) —

21 M. Santa Maria (8160'; C. Gobbi's Inn, tolerable), the fourth Cantoniera and the Italian custom-house.

A bridle-path, formerly the only route between the Vintschgau and Val Tellina, diverges from the Stelvio route to the right near the Cantoniera S. Maria, crosses the Wormser-Joch (8240'), or Giogo di S. Maria, or Umbrait Pass, and descends (in 3 hrs., ascent 4 hrs.) through the Muranza Valley to the Swiss village of St. Maria in the Münster-Thal (p. 298).

The ascent of the 'Piz Umbrait (9045'; 1½ hr. from Sta. Maria; guide, advisable, 5-6 fr.) is recommended. We diverge by the Dogana to the left from the road into the Münster-Thal, and ascend first a grassy slope and then a stony zigzag path to the jagged summit (the Umbrait Glacier remains to our right). Magnificent view. To the E., towering above the red Monte Pressura, is seen the Ortler, with its series of snowy peaks, Zebù, Turwieserspitze, Trafoier Eiswand, Tuckettspitze, Monte Cristallo, Geisterspitze; to the S. the distant Adamello, then the Alps of the Valtellina (Cima di Piazz, Cima di Lago Spalma, Corno di Dossè, etc.); W. the Bernina; N. the Alps of the Lower Engadine (Piz Linard, Piz Buin, Fluchthorn), then the Oetztal Alps with the Weisskugel, Similaun, and, in the
background, the Venediger and Glockner. A good panorama by Faller may be seen at the cantoniera.—Those approaching from Bormio ascend the Umbrail from the third cantoniera (see below); the route (no path) diverges to the left from the road, near a post on the right, about 1/4 M. above the cantoniera, and ascends the hillside to (1 hr.) a small lake, whence it climbs over rocks to the (1 hr.) top. Descent to the 4th Cantoniera.

We next reach the (1 M.) third Cantoniera al Piano del Braulio (7590' ; Inn, 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 al Pietre di Spondalonga (6495'), which was destroyed by the Garibaldians in 1859. To the right rises the abrupt Mte. Braulio (9775') and Mte. Radisca (9745'). The road skirts the mountain slope and is carried through the Diroccamento (Wormser Loch) by covered galleries. Farther on is the (first) Cantoniera di Piazza Martina (5685'), beyond which the Adda dashes forth from the wild Val Fraele on the right and unites with the Braulio. Beyond the last gallery but one the valley and the road turn towards the S., and a beautiful view is disclosed of the valley of Bormio as far as Ceppina, especially fine towards evening. To the S.W. rise the Corno di S. Colombano (9915'), the Cima di Piazz (11,280'), and the Cima Redasco (10,300'); to the S.E. are the Mte. 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., L., & A. 2-3 1/2, B. 1, pens. 6-8 fr.). About 1/2 M. farther down are the —

31 M. *New Baths of Bormio, or Bagni Nuovi (4380'; also a hotel, R. 2-5, L. & A. 1 1/4, B. 1 1/4, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 8-12 fr.; post and telegraph-office), a handsome building on a terrace, commanding a fine view of the valley of Bormio and the surrounding mountains.

The baths, refitted in 1894, include two swimming-baths, mud-baths, etc. (plunge-bath 1 1/2, swimming-bath 2 fr.) and are frequented mainly for rheumatism, gout, feminine ailments, etc. The water (slightly impregnated with lime; 100-105° 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 Therme used for heat-cures (62-102° Fahr.). A visit should be paid to the old Roman Baths (Piscine), at the efflux of of 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 warm water. Near the springs the S. maidenhair (Adiantum capillus Veneris), edelweiss, and other rare Alpine plants are found.

The ascent of the *Monte delle Scale (5210'; 3 1/2 hrs.; with guide) is recommended. The route descends to the W. from the Baths, crosses the Adda at Premadio, and ascends by a good bridle-path on the N. slope of
the Val Viola (edelweiss abundant) to the two towers of the (2 hrs.) Scale di Fraele (6370'), a well-known pass in the middle ages, commanding a fine view of the Piz Tresero, Cima di Piazzi, etc. About 1/4 hr. farther on is the beautiful little Lago di Scale (6345'); Chalet; rfnts.), where the bridle-track ends. From this point a climb of 1/4 hr., the last 1/2 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.

33 M. Bormio, Ger. Worms (4020'; *Posta or Leone d'Oro; *Alb. della Torre, Piazza Cavour, moderate), an antiquated little Italian town at the entrance to the Val Furva, with many dilapidated towers.

Ascents (guides, Mass. Longa, Stua. Bertolina). The Corno di S. Colombano (9915'; 5 hrs.) and the Monte Valtacetta (10,325'; 5½ hrs.) are both interesting ascents, presenting no difficulty. The difficult ascent of the Cima di Piazzi (11,280'; 7-8 hrs.) should be attempted by adepts only (p. 344).

From Bormio to Sta. Caterina, 9-10 M. (diligence twice daily in 2 hrs.; one-horse carr. there and back 12 hr.). The road leads through the pretty but monotonous Val Furva, along the Frodolfo, via Uzza, San Niccoù, and (3½ M.) San't Antonio (1390'), at the mouth of the Val Zebrù (p. 343), which is terminated by the precipes of the Cristallo, to (6 M.) Santa Caterina (5700'; Stabimento Clementi; generally full of permanent Italian guests in summer; Alb. Tresero; Alb. Compagnoni; Café Cavour), a bath of some repute, with a spring impregnated with carbonic acid. Sta. Caterina is very finely situated between the Monte Confinale on the N., the Mte. Tresero on the E., and the Mte. Sobretta on the S., and is a good starting-point for exploring the S. side of the Ortler.

Excursions (guides, Pietro, Gio. Batt., Batt. Luigi, and Gius. Compagnoni, L. Bonetti, Batt. Confortola, Fil. Cola, P. Pietrogianna, and B. Pedrazzini). To the Forno Glacier, a beautiful walk (3 hrs. there and back; guide unnecessary). We follow the right bank of the Frodolfo, the path being level at first, and then ascend the wild Val Forno, which contains remarkably fine Alpine cedars, to the (1½ hr.) Osteria Buzzi (ca. 7220'; 10 beds), beside the lower chalets of Batte del Forno, situated 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 di S. Matteo, Punta Taviola, etc. To the Val di Cedeh and the (1½ hr.) Cedeh Hut of the Italian Alpine Club (8200'), see p. 343. Over the Forno Glacier to the Col degli Orsi, see p. 343.

Very interesting and moderately easy is the ascent of *Monte Confinale (11,055'; 4½-5 hrs.; with guide), to the N. of Sta. Caterina, via the Val Pasqual. The summit commands an admirable survey of the Ortler chain; W. the Bernina and Piz Linard, S.W. the Monte della Disgrazia, S. the Presanella. The descent may be made on the E., past the small Lago della Manzina (1055'), to the (2½-3 hrs.) Osteria Buzzi. — The Monte Sobretta (10,715'), to the W. of Sta. Caterina, ascended in 5 hrs. via the Val Scenara, finally over scree and snow, is not difficult and commands a view resembling that which from the Confinale. — Another easy ascent is that of the *Monte Cevedale (12,380'; guide necessary), from the (3 hrs.) Cedeh Hut (see above) via the Vedretta di Cedeh in 4½ hrs.; comp. p. 352. — The Königs spitze (12,045'; guide), 5 hrs. from the Cedeh Hut via the Königsjoch; see p. 352. — The Pizzo Tresero (11,820') is ascended from Sta. Caterina via the Val Gavia, or from the Osteria Buzzi via the Forno Glacier in 5½ hrs. or from the Osteria Buzzi via the Forno Glacier in 8½ hrs. via the Val Gavia, or from the Osteria Buzzi via the Forno Glacier, etc. (see above). — The Palon della Mare (12,195'; highest summit of the S. Ortler group) is ascended in 5 hrs. from the Osteria Buzzi over the Rosole Glacier and the Col della Mare (11,345'). All these ascents should be attempted by adepts only.
From Sta. Caterina to the Val Zebù (10-11 hrs. there and back; guide necessary), attractive. From the (1 3/4 hr.) Osteria Buzzi (p. 342) we ascend on the W. side of the Val del Cedeh, over grass, debris, and snow, to the (3 hrs.) Passo del Zebù (9925'). Fine view of the König- spitz, Zebù, Thurwieserspitze, and Mt. Cristallo. Descent over the Castelli Glacier to the (1 1/2 hr.) Baita del Pastore (7255') in the Val del Zebù, and thence to the (6 hrs.) Malga Prato Beghino (6315'), and via (2 hrs.) S. Got tardo back to (2 hrs.) Sta. Caterina. On the edge of the Zebù Glacier, 2 hrs. above the Pastore Alp, is the Milan Hut (Cappanna Milano, 9440') of the Italian Alpine Club, the starting-point for the ascents of the Monte Zebù (12,255'; over the Hochjoch in 4-5 hrs.), the Thurwieserspitze (11,945'; 5-6 hrs.; either from the S. or via the Thurwieser-Joch), the Königspitze (12,685'; over the Colle Pate Rosse in 6-7 hrs.; see p. 353), and the Ortler (12,697'; by the Hochjoch in 8-9 hrs.; see p. 353). All these ascents should be attempted only by experienced mountaineers, with steady heads and good guides.

From Sta. Caterina over the Langenferner-Joch to Sulden, and ascent of the Cervale, see R. 60, to the Martell-That, see p. 347; over the Madatsch- Joch, Ortler Pass, etc., to Trafoi, see p. 340.

From Sta. Caterina to Ponte di Legno, over the Gavia Pass, 8 hrs., easy and interesting (guide advisable). A steep path (poor at places) ascends on the W. side of the Val Gavia, crosses the stream by the (1 1/4 hr.) Ponte delle Vacche (6690'), and again ascends to (1 hr.) the top of the E. side of the valley. On the left are the precipices of the Pizzo Tresvero (11,820'). Farther on, the path crosses, by the Ponte di Pietra (7890'), the discharge of the Doségü Glacier, which descends on the left from the Punta S. Matteo (good view of the glacier from the hill to the left beyond the bridge). We then traverse a more level valley, following the right bank of the stream (way marked by crosses and heaps of stones), pass the Lago Bianco, and reach the (2 hrs.) Gavia Pass (8465'; refuge-hut), between the Corno dei Tre Signori and the Monte Gavia (10,516'); fine retrospect of the Ortler group. The easy and very attractive ascent of the Corno dei Tre Signori (11,620') may be made from the pass in 2 1/2 hrs. On the other side of the pass the Lago Nero (7865') lies on the right. The path descends to the left, past a spring ('Acqua Benedetta'; marble tablet with inscription of 1619), to the (2 hrs.) small baths of Sant' Apollinare (5180'; Inns; better night quarters than at Ponte di Legno), in the Val delle Mesi, from which a carriage road follows the bank of the Oglio, passing Stilissi to the right and Pezzo on the hill to the left, to (3 M.) Ponte di Legno (p. 376).

From Sta. Caterina to Pejo, over the Sforcellina Pass (9860', 9 hrs.; with guide), without difficulty. The route is at first identical with that to the Gavia Pass, above the Ponte di Pietra, where the more level valley begins. We diverge to the left, and cross loose stones and the small Sforcellina Glacier to the (2 hrs.; from Sta. Caterina 5 hrs.) pass between the Punta della Sforcellina (10,128') on the left, and the Corno dei Tre Signori (see above; ascended hence in 1 1/2 hr.) 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. 375) in 2 hrs. more.

To Pejo over the Col degli Orsi, 12-13 hrs., a fine but difficult glacier-expedition, which should be attempted only by experts with guide. From the Osteria Buzzi (p. 342) the route leads over the Cedeh brook to the (1 1/4 hr.) humble Malga del Forno (7600), and thence across the Forno Glacier to the (4-5 hrs.) Col degli Orsi (10,810), whence the Mt. Giumella (11,840') may be ascended in 1 1/4 hr., the Punta Sos Matteo (12,110'; see p. 342) in 2 hrs., and the Punta Cadini (11,595') in 1 hr. (three attractive ascents). Descent from the pass over the Vedretta degli Orsi into the Val del Monte and to (6-7 hrs.) Pejo (p. 375). — From the Cedeh Hut across the Col della Mare (11,315') to the Cervale Hut (p. 376), 6 1/2-7 hrs., difficult.

From Bormio over the Val Viola Pass to Pontresina, and over the Foscagno Pass to Livigno, see Baedeker's Switzerland. — An easy and attractive expedition may be made through the Val Viola to the mouth of the Val Verva, and up the latter to the (6 hrs.) Passo di Verva (7560').
between the Cima di Piazzi (11,280') and the Pizzo di Dosdè (10,760'), then
down to (1 hr.) Eita (5575'; club-hut near the church), and through the
picturesque Val Grosina to (3 hrs.) Grosio (see below). The Casa d'Eita
is the starting-point for the ascents of the Sasso di Conca (10,310'),
Punta Sassi Rossii (10,255'), Pizzo di Dosdè (10,760'), Cima di Piazzi (11,280'),
Cima Redasco (10,300'), etc. — Farther up, the Val Dosdè diverges to the left
from the Val Viola. Through this valley and crossing a small glacier we
reach (7-8 hrs. from Bormio) the Dosdè Club Hut (Capanna Dosdè) of
the I. A. C., on the Passo di Dosdè (9350'), from which we descend through
Val Vermolera and Val Grosina to (6 hrs.) Grosio. The Capanna
Dosdè is the starting-point for the ascents of the Cima Saoseo (10,720';
3 hrs.); with descent to Poschiavo 8 hrs.), Cima Occidentale di Lago
Spalmo or Cima Viola (11,000'; 3 hrs.). Corso di Dosdè (10,605'; 4 hrs.), etc.
Descent through the Val Vermolera to (5 hrs.) Grosio in the Val Grosina.

The road, which will repay pedestrians as far as Bolladore,
crosses at (1 1/4 M.) Santa Lucia the muddy Frudolfo, which falls into
the Adda below the bridge, and then turns towards the S. The broad
green valley (Piano) of Bormio ends at (3 M.) Ceppina (Osteria Pic-
cagnoni), 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 3 1/2 M. in length, here
separates the district of Bormio, the 'Paese Freddo', or 'cold region',
from the Valtellina, which belonged to the Grisons down to 1797,
then to Austria, and since 1859 has been united to Italy. The broad
valley is watered by the Adda, the inundations of which often cause
great damage, and its slopes yield excellent red wine. The Ponte del
Diavolo was destroyed by the Austrians in 1859. Near the end of
the defile, on the right, are the ruins of a fort. To the left lies Le
Prese (3100'; Inn, to the left, before the bridge), at the mouth of
the Val di Rezzo; then Mondadizza, with a curious old church. On
the slope to the N. rises the church of Sondalo.

45 M. **Bolladore** (2840'; Posta or Angelo, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2, pens.
5-7 ft.; Hôtel des Alpes, well spoken of). Below (1 1/2 M.) Tiolo the
road crosses to the right bank of the Adda. At (2 1/4 M.) Grosio
(2470'; Gilardi, well spoken of), a bridle-path diverges to the left
and leads over the Passo del Mortirolo to Edolo (p. 377). Between
Grosio and (1 1/2 M.) Grosotto (2035'; Albergo Piini), the attractive
Val Grosina opens on the left (to the Casa d'Eita, 3 1/2 hrs., Capanna
Dosdè, 7-8 hrs., see above); at the entrance to this valley, on the
left, are the conspicuous and well-preserved ruins of the castle of
Venosta.

At (1 1/2 M.) **Maszo** (1840') the road recrosses the Adda. To the
W. rises the precipitous Mte. Masuccio (9140'), a landslip from
which in 1807 blocked up the narrow channel of the Adda, and
converted the populous and fertile valley into a large lake. The
road then descends by Tovo, Lovero, and Sernio to —

56 1/2 M. **Tirano** (1475 ft.; Italia; Posta, R., L., & A. 3-5,
B. 1 1/2 fr.; Stelvio), a small town which has also often suffered
from the inundations of the Adda, with old mansions of the Visconti,
Pallavicini, and Salis families.
About 3/4 M. farther on, on the right bank of the Adda, lies Madonna di Tirano (S. Michele, R. 3, B. 1 fr.), a small village with a large pilgrimage-church built in the 16th century. (The road which diverges here to the right leads to Poschiavo, and across the Bernina to the Upper Engadine; see Baedeker's Switzerland.) — The road next crosses the Poschiavino, which descends from the Bernina glaciers. At (63 M.) Tresenda (1220'; Ambrosini) the Aprica road diverges to the left (comp. p. 377; pedestrians turn to the left about 11/2 M. beyond Madonna di Tirano for the Belvedere of Aprica, 21/2 hrs., via Stazzona). To Barbellino by the Caronella Pass, see p. 382. On a hill to the N. rises the old watch-tower of Teglio (2945'), which gives its name to the valley.

73 M. Sondrio (1140'; *Posta, R., L., & A. 3-4, pens. 71/2-10 fr.; *Maddalena; Ristoratore Mariano, Piazza Vitt. Emanuele, with rooms, well spoken of; *Rail. Restaurant), the capital (9000 inhab.) of the Valtellina, with a considerable wine-trade, is prettily situated on the Malero, an impetuous torrent.

The easy ascent of the Corna Stella (8665'); 7-8 hrs.; with guide) is made from Sondrio via the Val del Lario; fine view from the top.

The beautiful *Val Malenco, which opens here to the N., deserves a visit. A tolerable road leads on the right bank of the Malero via Torre to (40 M.) Chiesa (3155'; *Hôtel Olivo; guide. Enrico Schenatelli), the chief place in the valley, very finely situated (N. the Bernina, W. Monte della Disgrazia). Thence over the Muretto Pass (8300') to the Maloja (8 hrs.), or over the Conciano Pass (8300') to Poschiavo (9-10 hrs.), see Baedeker's Switzerland. Picturesque walks in the vicinity: to the Lago di Palù (6315'), beautifully situated; via Lanzada to the waterfall at the head of the Val Lanterna; to the Pirola Lake (8890'), etc. — The Monte della Disgrazia (12,050') may be ascended from Chiesa in 4 hrs. (not difficult for adepts). The previous night may be spent in the Capanna Corna Rossa of the Italian Alpine Club, on the Corna Rossa Pass (8880), between the Val Malenco and the Val di Sasso Bissolo, Thrs. from Chiesa. Hence the summit may be attained in 4 hrs. (magnificent view); 1/4 hr. from the top is the small Capanna Maria (12,005'). The ascent from the Val Masino (see below) is scarcely shorter. The route leads from Cateaggio, 11/2 hr. from the Bagni del Masino, via the Val di Sasso Bissolo and the Fedaia Rossa Alp, to the (6 hrs.) Capanna Cecilia (8400) of the Italian Alpine Club, whence the top is reached in 5 hrs. (guide 30 fr.). The descent through the Val di Mello to the (7 hrs.) Bagni is easy.

The Railway skirts the hill of Sassella, producing a well-known wine, on the right bank of the Adda. 76 M. Castione; 791/2 M. S. Pietro-Berbenno; 84 M. Ardenno-Masino.

Val Masino (guides, Pietro Scotti at Cateaggio; B. Sartori at Filolera, Giov. Giulio, and Pietro Fiorelli, at S. Martino). The road (diligence to Bagni del Masino thrice daily in 3 hrs.; fare 7 fr.) ascends via Masino, Pioda, and Cateaggio, at the mouth of the Val di Sasso Bissolo (see above), to (71/2 M.) S. Martino (3755'), where the valley divides: to the right is the Val di Mello, to the left the Val di Bagni. In the latter lie (11/2 M.) the Bagni del Masino, with a Bath-house (3830). The valley, called the Val Porcelliza above this point, now turns to the N. At its head (31/2-4 hrs. from the Bagni), and at the base of the precipitous Badile group, is the Badile Hut (8280). 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. — In the Val di Mello (see above), 5 hrs., from S. Martino, is the Capanna Zocca (7845'), the starting-point for ascents of the Cima di Zocca (10,465'), Cima di Castello (11,130'), Pizzo Torrone
IV. Route 59. MARTELL-THAL.

(11,030'), etc. — Passes to the Val Bregaglia (Bondo Pass, Forcella di S. Martino, etc.), see Baedeker's Switzerland.

The train crosses the Adda above its junction with the Masino. 88 M. Talamona. — 90 M. Morbegno (850'; Ancora), noted for its silk-culture, lies at the mouth of the Val del Bitto, through which a bridle-path leads over the Passo di S. Marco (5995') to the Val Brembana. — 90½ M. Cosio-Traona. 94 M. Delebio.

99 M. Colico (700'; Albergo Piazza Garibaldi, on the lake; Isola Bella) is situated at the N.E. end of the Lake of Como; see Baedeker's N. Italy, or Baedeker's Switzerland.

59. The Martell-Thal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 326, 292, 348.

The Martell-Thal, or Mortell-Thal, the longest valley in the Ortler Alps (20 M.), affords the shortest route from the lower Vinschgau to Sullen. The lower part of the valley (as far as the Marteller Alp) is rather monotonous, but the glacier-scenery at its head is magnificent. In the years 1888, 1889, and 1891 the valley was devastated by the overflow of the lake formed by the Zufall Glacier; a new but inconvenient and hilly road has been constructed by the local authorities. — Guides: Joh. Gumper of Morter, Math. Kobald, Joh., Jos., Math., and Hein. Eberhöfer, and Jos. Gluderer of Gand. Martin Hotzknecht of Martell (see also Sullen guides, p. 349).

At the mouth of the valley lies the village of Morter (2285'), reached in 20 min. from Goldrein (p. 300), or in 40 min. from Latsch (p. 300). The path from the latter quits the village on the S.W. side, to the right, crosses the Plima or Flimbach after 35 min., and in 5 min. more reaches the road up the valley, at the upper end of the village of Morter. On a hill to the left are the ruined castles of Unter- and Ober-Montan (2750') and the ancient Chapel of St. Stephen. The road (10 min.) crosses the brook and begins to ascend rapidly (there is also a marked path somewhat shorter from Latsch to Martell, leaving the castles on the right, skirting a conduit through shady woods, and joining the main road about 1½ M. before Salt). Beyond some large marble quarries we reach (1½ hr.) Salt (3765'; good accommodation), a small mineral bath. To the right, on the hill on the left bank, lies Martell, or Thal (4330'), a scattered village, with a church. We next cross the Flimbach to (3½ hr.; 3 hrs. from Latsch) the long village of Gand (4125'; Eberhöfer, unpretending), traverse wood (on the right the precipitous Schluderhorn. 9030'), and pass Unterhölderle and the solitary chapel of (1½ hr.) Maria in der Schmelz (5100'). We then (/½ hr.) recross the stream and traverse pastures, with numerous chalets and hay-sheds. High up, on the left, is the Untere Zufritt-Ferner. At the end of the Alp (1½ hr.) the path again enters the wood and ascends, skirting a projecting spur, beyond which the two snowy peaks of the Cavedale are suddenly disclosed; this magnificent picture, however, soon disappears. We next reach the (1½ hr.) Untere Marteller Alp
(5955'), on the right bank, and the (10 min.) Obere Marteller Alp (5935'), 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. 348), we turn to the left, cross the Madritsch-bach, and ascend to the (3/4 hr. ; 4-4½ hrs. from Gand) Zufall-Hütte (7180'; Inn in summer), prettily situated on a grassy hill. To the W. the imposing Zufall Glacier descends in two arms into the valley (left, the Fürkèlle-Ferner; right, the Lange-Ferner). On the left is the Hohe Ferner with the Veneziaspitze (11,000') and Schranzspitze (9635'). About 3/4 hr. above the hut are an embankment and tunnel, constructed in 1892-93 to prevent a recurrence of the inundations.

Ascents (guides, see p. 348; the charges given are from the Zufall-Hütte; guide from Gand to the hut 2½ fl.). The ascent of the Cèvedale (12,330'; 5½-6 hrs. from the Zufall-Hütte; guide 6, with descent to Sulden 8½ fl., to Sta. Caterina 9½ fl.) is troublesome, but most interesting (comp. p. 352). From the hut we proceed to the S., crossing the Plima and passing the Untere Konzenlacke (8000') and ascend over scree and moraine-deposits to the Zufall Glacier and the N. summit. The descent may be made via the Langenferner-Joch to S. Caterina, or via the Eissee Pass to Sulden (pp. 342, 352). — The Innere Pederspitze (10,775'; 4 hrs.; guide 3 fl., with descent to Sulden 6 fl.), the Plattenspitze (11,210'; 4½ hrs.; guide 3 fl.), the Aeusserer Pederspitze (11,170'; 5 hrs.), the Mittlere Pederspitze (11,340'; 5 hrs.), and the Schîldspitze (10,880'; 4½ hrs.; 2½ fl.) may also be ascended from the Zufall-Hütte. — Of the Hintere Schönantaufspitze, see p. 352. — The ascent of the Zufrittspitze (11,270') from the Untere Marteller Alp via the Zufritt-Joch (10,080') is laborious but interesting (5½-6 hrs.; guide 6 fl.). The same remark applies to the Veneziaspitze (11,000'), ascended from the Zufall-Hütte by the Hohe-Ferner in 4 hrs., and to the Hintere Rothspitze (10,975'), reached from the Zufall-Hütte by the Schran-Ferner and Gramsen-Ferner in 4 hrs. (guide 4½, with descent to Pejo over the Careser Glacier 9½ fl.). — The Lauser Spitze (10,835') and the Schîldspitze (10,600') are both comparatively easy (from Gand 5-6 hrs.; guide 4 fl., with descent to the Troppau Club-Hut and Laas 6½ fl.); comp. p. 299.

Passes. To Pejo (p. 375), from the Zufall-Hütte over the Langenferner-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 8 fl.), fatiguing but interesting. The ascent of the Veneziaspitze or of the Cima Marmotta may easily be combined with this route. — The route over the Fürkèlle-Scharte (9945') to the E. of the Cèvedale (to the Cèvedale Hut 5 hrs., thence to Pejo 5 hrs.; guide 7½ fl.), is less attractive, the ascent across the crevassed Fürkèlle Glacier being very tedious. — To the Baths of Rabbi (p. 375) from the lower Marteller Alp over the Sàllents-Joch (9910'), between the Gransenspitze and the Sàllentspitze, 8-9 hrs., laborious (guide 8 fl.). — To St. Gertraud in the Utèn-Thai (p. 336), several passes. From the lower Alp over the Zufritt-Joch (10,080'), between the Zufrittspitze (see above) and the Weisbrunner Alp (10,680'), down the rocky slope called 'In der Neuen Welt', and past the Lago Aur -lufer, the Weisbrunner Alp, laborious but interesting (8-9 hrs.; guide 7½ fl.). From Gand to St. Gertraud over the Soyjoch (9215'), to the N.E. of the Zufrittspitze, 9 hrs., or over the Fiumjoch (9400'), between the Tufererspitze and the Hasenohr, 7 hrs., two fatiguing routes (guide 6 fl.). — To Sta. Caterina over the Langenferner-Joch (Cèvedale Pass; 10,730'), a grand glacier-tour of 8 hrs. from the Zufall-Hütte (guide 7 fl.), with which the ascent of the Cèvedale may be combined (3-4 hrs. more; comp. pp. 332, 334).
IV. Route 59. MADRITSCH-JOCH.

To Sulden over the Madritsch-Joch, 9 hrs. from Salt, a somewhat fatiguing route, but highly interesting when combined with the ascent of the Hintere Schöntau spitze (guide 7½, including the Schöntau spitze 8 fl.; from the Zufall-Hütte 6 and 6½ fl.). From the (2½ hrs.) Upper Marteller Alp to the (1 hr.) bridge over the Pederbach, see p. 347. We then ascend to the right through wood and across pastures in the Madritsch-Thal, and lastly over a steep slope of débris to the (2½-3 hrs.) Madritsch-Joch (10,280'), between the Madritschspitze, on the left, and the Hintere Schöntau spitze, on the right. From the pass a splendid view is disclosed of the mountain-giants of Sulden. The "Hintere Schöntau spitze (10,905'), immediately to the N. of the pass, and easily ascended in ½ hr., commands a still grander and more extensive panorama (see p. 352). Descent from the pass over the Ebenvand-Ferner, which presents no difficulty, to the (1½ hr.) Schaubach-Hütte and to (1½ hr.) Sulden (p. 350). — 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 Schaubach-Hütte) a good walker may cross the Madritsch-Joch, climb the Schöntau spitze, and reach Latsch (p. 300) in one day.

To Sulden by the Eisseespitze Pass, another grand route (from the Zufall-Hütte 6½-7 hrs.; guide 6½ fl.), with which the ascent of the Gevedale may conveniently be combined (comp. p. 352). From the hut we ascend to the W., on the slope of the Mutspitze to the foot of the Hintere Wandeln, then across débris and to the Langen-Ferner to the (3½ hrs.) Hütte'sche Hütte, on the Eisseespitze Pass (10,290'; pp. 352, 354). Thence we proceed via the Eisseespitze (10,650'; splendid view) and descend to the (1½ hr.) Schaubach-Hütte and (1½ hr.) Sulden.

60. The Sulden-Thal.

The imposing *Ortler Group of mountains, situated between the sources of the Adige and the Adada, and notable for their boldness of form, great height, and magnificent glacier-scenery, present a most interesting field to the mountaineer. The best starting-point for excursions is Sulden (St. Gertraud), beautifully situated 2½ hrs. from Gomagoi; but the hotels, especially the Sulden Hotel, are generally so crowded at the height of summer, that only those who are prepared to put up with makeshift accommodation should omit to secure rooms several weeks in advance. — Dignance from Eyrs to Sulden, 6½ hrs., twice daily from July 1st to Sept. 30th. Omnibus (6 fl.) from Meran (from the Sonne or the Graf Meran Hotel) daily at 7 a.m. from June 20th to Sept. 20th, reaching Sulden at 7.30 p.m. (inconvenient; frequent change of vehicles). Another omnibus plies daily to Trafoi (see p. 336). Carriage and pair for two per. from Malz, 16 fl. in the forenoon, 20 fl. in the afternoon, landau 24 or 30 fl.; one-horse carr. from Gomagoi 6, two-horse 12 fl.; from Landeck (two days), 36 or 60 fl.; two-horse carr. from Meran 30, landau 44 fl. Porter from Gomagoi 1 fl. 90 kr.

Robust and practised Pedestrians may reach the Sulden-Thal in 5 days from Innsbruck as follows; through the Stubai-Thal and over the Bildstock-Joch to Sulden, over the Hochjoch to Kurzras, over the Taschel-Joch to Schlanders (or over the Sieder-Joch and Mastaun-Joch), through the Laaser-Thal to the Troppauer-Hütte, and over the Zay-Joch to Sulden; or (1 day longer, but easier) over the Nieder-Joch to Unser-Frau, via Naturns to Latsch, and through the Martell-Thal and over the Madritsch-Joch to Sulden.

At Gomagoi (p. 337), on the Stelvio road, the *Sulden-Thal, a valley 9 M. in length, opens to the E. The road ("Leopold Hofmann Strasse") descends to the left by the inn (toll for foot-passengers, 2 kr.), crosses the Trafoier-Bach in its narrow gorge, and then ascends again
into the wooded Sulden-Thal (to the right the 'Prager Weg' to the Payer-Hütte, p. 337), passing an obelisk in memory of L. von Hofman, the promoter of the road. In 1/4 hr. more we cross the Suldenbach (4280'), beyond which the road ascends in wide curves through wood (footpath to the right saves 1/2 M.), then on the open hillside. We soon come in sight of part of the Königspitze and of the majestic pyramid of the Ortler (to the right), which remains in view for the rest of the way; on the top of the Tabaretta ridge the Payer Hut (p. 363) is visible. At the (40 min.) Unter-Thurnhof (6205') the road makes another bend (shorter footpath to the right), and farther on it passes the Ober-Thurnhof to the right, and the Gandhof with its chapel (5330'), above us, to the left. Crossing the Razoibach we reach (20 min) the Lagundahof Inn (5520'), finely situated, and in 10 min. more cross the Suldenbach (5640'). The road ascends steeply on the left bank, traversing wood and crossing the old moraine of the Marit Glacier (p. 353), and commands a beautiful view of the mountains bounding the Sulden-Thal on the E. (from right to left: Vordere and Hintere Schöntau spitze, Pederspitze, Plattenspitze, Schilspitze, Vertainspitze). On quitting the wood (25 min.) we come in sight of the houses of Sulden. At a gate, 3 min. farther on, a footpath diverges to the left to the Ortlerhof and the Sulden Hotel, but the road goes on to (1/4 hr.; 2-2 1/4 hrs. from Gomagoi) the *Hôtel Elter (R. 1 fl., pens. 3 fl. 10 kr.), beside the church and parsonage of Sulden or St. Gertraud (6050'). The E. summits of the Ortler group (see above) and the Ortler itself (to the W.) are well seen from this point. On the wooded slope near the hotel is the Payer Monument, commemorating Julius Payer, the explorer of the Ortler (1856-68), and Joh. Pinggera, his guide. On the way to the Payer Hütte is a memorial-tablet to Joh. Stüdtl (1897). — We now descend, cross the Suldenbach, and re-ascent (short-cut to the right) to the (8 min.) *Ortlerhof Inn (angerer; R. 80 kr.-1 fl. 20 kr., pens. 3 fl.), beyond which the road is almost level. We cross the Zaybach at the Ofenwiesenhof, pass the Pichlhof on our right, and at the Gampenhof ascend to the left to the (1/2 hr.) *SULDEN HOTEL (6160'; R., L., & A. from 1 1/2 fl., B. 70 kr., luncheon 1 fl. 50 kr., S. 2, pens. 4 1/2-6 fl.), a large establishment of the first class, 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, Königspitze, Zebrü, and Ortler).

IV. Route 60.  

SULDEN.  Ortler District.

hof. Comp. p. 337. On Sundays the Sulden guides do not start before mass (6.30 a.m.). — To the Rosim boden, 1/2 hr. (guide 1 fl. 75 kr., unnecessary; horse 4½ fl.). We may either follow the marked path (ascending along the wood to the left of the Sulden Hotel), or (starting from the Hôtel Eller) ascend through wood, to the left at the Ofenwieshof (p. 349). Where the wood terminates we reach a height called the Kanzel (7800), which affords a magnificent view of the Ortler, with the small End-der-Welt Glacier.

To the "Schaubach-Hütte (8440'; 2 hrs.; guide 2½ fl., unnecessary), a very fine excursion. The bridle-path from the Sulden Hotel leads to the S. over the Rosimbach, and beyond a refreshment-hut ascends the Leger wand; to the right are the huge moraines of the Sulden Glacier, which has much receded. After about 1 hr. the path mounts the old E. lateral moraine, and finally, bending to the left, ascends in zigzags over grassy slopes, to the Schaubach-Hütte, on the Ebenuwand, 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, Schröterhorn, and Sulden spitze. The hut (Inn in summer, bed 60 kr. - 1 fl., S. 1 fl.) is the best starting-point for the Königspitze, the Cevedale, Schön tau spitze, etc. An easy "Glacierwalk leads from the Schaubach-Hütte across the Sulden Glacier to the (1½-2 hrs.) Baeckmann-Hütte (see below).

To the Düsseldorf Hut (8880'; 2-2½ hrs.; guide 3½ fl., unnecessary). An easy bridle-path leads from the Sulden Hotel, at first through wood, and then through the Zaythal (where our route is joined by a path leading from St. Gertraud via the Vollensteinhof) to the Düsseldorf Club-Hut (Inn in summer), which commands a striking view of the Ortler, Zebru, Königspitze, etc. Ascents from the hut (Tschenglaer Hochwand, Höhe Angclus, Verts in spitze, etc.), see below. — The return via Vorder-Schöneck (see below) is recommended (ascent from Sulden via Vorder-Schöneck to the hut, 3½ hrs.).

To the Baeckmann Hut (8760'; 2-2½ hrs.; guide 3½ fl., not indispensable). We follow the Schaubach-Hütte route as far as the (1 hr.) Leger wand (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 (1½ hr.) small Grat-Spee (8730). On the N. bank of this lake is the small but well-fitted hut, built in 1892 by Herr Baeckmann and presented to the Sulden guides (keys at the hotels; night-quarters 1 fl.). 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. 354), the Mte. Zebru, Thurwieserspitze, etc. We may return by the old path on the slope of the Scheibenskopf (1½ hr. to the Sulden Hotel).

The ascent of the "Vorder-Schöneck (9005'; 2½-3 hrs.; guide 3. horse 7 fl.), by a marked path, may be combined with the excursion to the Düsseldorf Hut (see above).

The Kuhberg (7875'; 1½-2 hrs.) is ascended from St. Gertraud by a marked path leading up in zigzags from the Payer monument and across the now wooded old moraine of the End-der-Welt Glacier. At the lower end of the glacier we turn to the right and ascend in the direction of the cairns, from the last of which we follow the arête to the left until the steep flanks of the Ortler are seen straight in front ("the world's end"). Splendid view of the entire chain from the Tschenglaer Hochwand to the Königspitze, and of the Vintschgau peaks and the Oetzthal to the N.

To the Payer-Hütte (9940'; 3-3½ hrs.; path marked with red; guide 4 fl.), see p. 353; recommended even to those who do not intend to ascend the Ortler. Descent to Trafoi (guide 5½ fl.), see p. 338. — Hochleiten spitze (9175'; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 4 fl., with descent to Trafoi 5 fl.), a fatiguing ascent owing to the precipitous slopes covered with loose stones and creeping-flags, leading to the Hochleiten-Joch (20 min. from the summit). See p. 338. — Tabrettaspitze (10,260'), from the Payer-Hütte in 1½ hr. (guide from Sulden 4½ fl.); strikingly grand view of the Ortler.

The ascent of the Vetsin spitze (11,615'; 3½ hrs. from the Düsseldorf
Panorama from the Hintere Schöntaufspitze (10,905').
Hut; guide 7 fl.) is laborious and fit for experts only. 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 (not difficult for experts); or by the direct route via the N.W. arete and the Harpprecht-Kuppe (about 3½ hrs.; difficult, perfectly steady head necessary). The former ascent via the Rosimoden and Rosim Glacier has been rendered difficult by the advance of the glacier.—Descent from the Angelus-Scharte over the Laaser-Ferner to the Laaser-Thal (guide 11 fl.), see p. 299.

The Tschenglser Hochwand (11,050'; guide 6 fl.), ascended in 2-2½ hrs. by a club-path from the Düsseldorfer Hut, is not difficult. The fine view from the top embraces the Ortler group, and the Etschthal, the Engadine, and Oetzthaler Alps. — The Hohe Angelus (11,600'; 3-3½ hrs.; guide 6½ fl.), ascended from the Düsseldorfer Hut via the Angelus-Scharte, is fatiguing but attractive. — The Hochofenwand (11,260'; 3 hrs. from the Düsseldorfer Hut; guide 8 fl.) offers an interesting climb for adepts free from dizziness. We cross the Zay-Ferner to the S. base, then ascend by a couloir intersecting the entire side of the mountain, to the N. side, and finally follow the N. arete to the top (splendid view).

The Hintere Schönau spitze (10,905'; 4-4½ hrs.; guide 4½ fl., not indispensable for experts) is another admirable point, free from difficulty. The route leads from the (2 hrs.) Schaubach-Hütte (p. 350) over grass and moraine debris and across the Ebenwand Glacier to the (1½-2 hrs.) Madritsch-Joch (10,230'), and thence to the left by the arete to the (1½ hr.) summit. Magnificent view (comp. the panorama, p. 351). The ascent is generally combined with the passage of the Madritsch-Joch to the Martell-Thal (comp. p. 345). — The Innere Pederspitze (10,775'; 5 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), the Platten spitze (11,240'; 5 hrs.; 5 fl.), the Madritschspitze (10,720'; 4½ hrs.; 4½ fl.), the Schildspitze (11,380'; 5 hrs.; 5 fl.), and the Mittlere Pederspitze (11,340'; 5-6 hrs.; 6 fl.), are also occasionally ascended.

The Monte Cevedale (Zufaltspitze, 12,380'; 7 hrs.; guide 8 fl.), a magnificent point, is easy for adepts. From the (2 hrs.) Schaubach-Hütte (p. 350) we descend to the left over grassy slopes and moraine debris to the Sulden Glacier, then ascend to the left by a new serpentine club-path on the slopes of the Eiseespitze, avoiding the offshoots of the Ebenwand Glacier. On attaining the ridge we turn to the right (S.) to climb the Eiseespitze (10,650), which commands a splendid view (the huge Königspitze immediately to the right seems to dwarf the Ortler). We now descend to the (2½ hrs.) Halle's Hütte (Inn in summer) on the Eisees Pass (10,290'; pp. 343, 354), whence the Sulden spitze (11,100'; attractive) may be ascended in 4½ hr. (see below). From the pass we ascend gradually across the Langen-Ferner, leaving the Langenferner-Joch (p. 354) 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 (2½-3 hrs.) S. and highest peak. (The Cevedale has three peaks: the N. 12,195', the central 12,340', 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-Thal, and the Upper Vintschgau.—Descent by the Langenferner-Joch to Sta. Caterina, see p. 354 (5 hrs.; guide 12 fl.); by the Langen-Ferner to Martell (1½-5 hrs. to the Zufall-Hütte; guide 10 fl.), see p. 347. By the Vedretta la Mare to the Cevedale Hut (p. 376) and to Pejo (7 hrs.; two guides at 15 fl.).

The ascent of the Königspitze (12,655'), the highest peak of the Eastern Alps next to the Ortler, is difficult, and fit for experts only (7-8 hrs.; guide 19 fl., with descent to Sta. Caterina 14 fl.). From the (2 hrs.) Schaubach-Hütte we cross the Sulden Glacier to the (1½ hr.) the foot of the Königs-Joch (10,810'), which we ascend in 3½-4½ 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 Schütt. At the top we turn to the right to the (2½ hr.) Schütt, a projection of the S.E. arete, whence a stiff climb of 1½ hr. over snow and ice, and finally over rocks and detritus, brings us to the summit. The view is magnificent, particularly of the Ortler, and towards the S. — The ascent on the S. side is rather
easier. From the Capanna del Cedeh (3 hrs. from S. Caterina, p. 342) we ascend over Alpine pastures and across the N.W. arm of the Cedeh Glacier to the (2 3/4 hrs.) Königs-Joch; thence to the left to the (2 1/2 hrs.) summit. — A more difficult ascent leads from the Capanna Milano (p. 343). We cross the Zebrù and Miniera Glaciers to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Colle Pales Rosse (10,980'), and then ascend direct to the (2-2 1/2 hrs.) summit by a chimney, ice-covered near the top (tedious step-cutting sometimes necessary). — The ascent was first made in 1864 by Tuckett and Buxton from the Cedeh Glacier via the Schultner; 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 1870 and 1881 Minigerode ascended on the S.E. and N.E. sides.

The ascent of the Monte Zebrù (12,255') from the Baeckmann-Hütte by the Hochjoch in 5-6 hrs.; guide 14 fl. is also difficult, but interesting; the descent may be made to the Capanna Milano (p. 343). — The Sulden spitze (11,100') from the Schaubach-Hütte over the Eissee Pass in 3 1/2 hrs.; from the Halle'sche Hütte in 2 1/4 hrs., see p. 352, the Schrötterhorn (11,090'), and the Kreislspitze (11,120') both ascended from the Schaubach-Hütte via the Forno Pass in 3 1/2 hrs.) are three ascents of which only the last presents any difficulty (guide 6 fl., to Sta. Caterina 10 fl.). — The Thurwieserspitze (11,945'); from the Baeckmann-Hütte over the Hochjoch and the Thurwieser-Joch (11,335') in 7-3 hrs. (guide to Trafoi 20 fl.) is very difficult (comp. pp. 338, 343).

The Ortler (12,800'), the highest of the Eastern Alps, may be ascended in 6-7 hrs. (3-1/2 hrs. from the Payer-Hütte; guide 10, with descent to Trafoi 11 fl.). The ascent is fatiguing, but when the snow is in good condition presents no great difficulty to experienced mountaineers. About 3 min. from the Hôtel Eller the route to the Payer-Hütte (3-3 1/2 hrs.; riding practicable to the foot of the Tabaretta rocks) ascends gradually to the left through wood; after 1 1/2 hr. it crosses the broad moraine of the Marlt Glacier, turns sharply to the left, and ascends in steep zigzags through wood, afterwards over debris and (to the right) over slopes of turf to the (1 1/2 hrs.) Marlt-Schnide (6315'), a grassy arête on the left side of the Marltthal. Here we turn to the right, cross a steep slope of debris, and ascend the apparently vertical rocks of the Tabaretta-Wand by a narrow but safe path, which finally leads up a flight of steps in the rock (wire-ropes) to the (1 hr.) Tabaretta-Joch (9460'), between the Bärenkopf and Tabaretta spitze, where our route is joined by the path from Trafoi (p. 338; splendid View to the W. and N.). We then follow the crest to the left to the (20 min.) Payer-Hütte (9440'; Inn in summer, accommodating 60 persons), with a view to the E. as well as to the W. From the hut we cross the Tabaretta Glacier to the right to the (1 1/4 hrs.) 'Scharte' below the Tabaretta spitze, whence a magnificent view is obtainable of the Ortler, on this (N.) side entirely covered with snow. We now round the shoulder of the Tabaretta spitze, and follow a path ('Hamburger Weg') made by the German Alpine Club, with steps at places, to the (1 1/4 hrs.) Upper Ortler Glacier, which descends to the right into the valley of the Höhe Eisrinne. Here we ascend to the left over the glacier, at first steep (beware of the stones which occasionally fall), to the Tschiefeck; then over the crest of nèvé, 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 arête of snow, 50 yds. long. The View is most imposing, embracing the Ortler group, the Tauern chain, the Alps of the Zillerthaul, Stubai, and Oetztal; E. the Dolomites with the Marmolada and Pala di San Martino; W. the Silvretta, Bernina, and Valais (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 Joseph Pichler (see p. 339) from Trafoi in 1804; in the following year Dr. Gebhard scaled it from Sulden via the Hintere Grat; in 1826 M. Schebelka, an officer of engineers, and in 1834 Thurwieser again made the ascent from Trafoi. No successful ascent was again made till the summit was attained in 1864 by Messrs. Tuckett and Buxton, also from Trafoi. In July, 1865, Dr. v. Mojsisovics discovered the easier route from Sulden, which was first successfully
followed by Julius Payer in Sept. of that year, and since then ascents have been frequent.

Gebhard's route (comp. p. 353) to the summit from Sulden, via the Hintere Grat, was again brought into notice in 1872 by Theodor Harprecht, and is now occasionally followed; difficult and sometimes dangerous from falling stones, but recommended to adepts (6½-6½ hrs. from the Baeckmann Hut, p. 350; guide 12 fl., with descent to Trafoi 16½ fl. — The Ortler has also been scaled in 1873 by Harprecht from the Sulden Glacier via the Harprecht-Rinne; in 1875 by Otto Schück via the Hochjoch (see below) and the Hochjoch-Grat; in 1879 by Schück from the End-der-Welt 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 is that via the Hochjoch (11-12 hrs. from the Baeckmann-Hütte; guide 23 fl., with descent to Trafoi 25 fl.).

**Passes.** To the Martell-Thal over the Madritsch-Joch (6½ hrs. to the Zufall-Hütte), see p. 348. The route from this side is less fatiguing, but in the reverse direction it is more striking, the view of the Ortler group being then new to the traveller. Guide to the Zufall-Hütte 6 fl., to Gand or Salt 7½ fl., to Latsch 9 fl.; with ascent of the Schöntau Spitze or Madritschspitze 50 kr. more. — Over the Eissee Pass (8-9 hrs. to the Zufall-Hütte; guide 8 fl.), see p. 348.

From Sulden over the Eissee Pass and the Langenferner-Joch to Sta. Caterina in the Val Furva, 9 hrs., a most interesting expedition, with which the ascent of the Cavedale (p. 352) may easily be combined (guide 9, including the Cavedale 12 fl.). To the (4½ hrs.) Halle'sche Hütte on the Eissee Pass (10,290'), see p. 352. Beyond the pass we cross the névé of the Langen-Ferner and reach the (3½ hr.) Langenferner-Joch or Cavedale Pass (10,730'), from which a view of the S. part of the Ortler group and of the Bernina and Val Tellina Alps to the W. is enjoyed. The S. side of the Königs spitze, and of the whole Ortler group, consists of precipices of black rock. (The summit of the Cavedale is attained from the pass in 1½-2 hrs., see p. 352.) Descent over a steep slope of debris and across the Cedeh Glacier, passing the small Laghi di Cedeh (9600'), to the (1½-2 hrs.) Capanna di Cedeh (club-hut of the Italian Alpine Club; 8220'); then on the right side of the sequestered Val del Cedeh, enclosed by grand mountains and glaciers, to the (1½ hr.) Osteria Buzzi (p. 342) and (1½ hr.) Sta. Caterina (p. 342). — To the Milan Hut over the Hochjoch (6-7 hrs. from the Baeckmann Hut; guide 14 fl.), difficult; see below and p. 345. —

To Pejo over the Eissee Pass and the Füreule-Scharte (8-9 hrs. to the Cavedale Hut), a fine glacier-expedition, not difficult, when the snow is in good condition; see p. 376. This is the shortest route from Sulden to Campiglio (guide to Pejo, 15 fl.). — Over the Cavedale, see p. 352.

To Trafoi over the Tabaretta-Joch (6½-7 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.), see p. 350. — Over the Hochjoch (11,600') and the Ortler Pass (11,000'; 9-10 hrs. from the Baeckmann Hut; guide 13 fl.), a very difficult route, and exposed to avalanches, advisable only when the glacier is in a favourable condition.

To the Laaser-Thal (p. 299) over the Zayjoch (8-9 hrs. to Laas; guide 10 fl.), attractive but difficult. From the (2 hrs.) Düsseldorf Hut we cross the steep and fatiguing Zay Glacier to the Zayjoch (ca. 10,660') between the Kleine Angeline and the Hochofenwand. and thence descend by a new club-path over rocks, debris, and grass to the Schöfer-Hütte and the (2½ hrs.) Lower Laaser Alp (p. 299). — Over the Angelus-Scharte (10,990'), between the Hohe Angelus and the Vertainspitze (7 hrs. from the Düsseldorf Hut to Laas; guide 10 fl.), also fatiguing. — Over the Rosim-Joch (10,620'; 9 hrs. to Laas; guide 10 fl.), between the Vertainspitze and the Schilspitze, difficult, especially the ascent over the Rosim Glacier to the pass. The descent is made over the Laaser Glacier and Ofenwand Glacier. The ascents of the Vertainspitze and Hohe Angelus may be combined with the last two routes (p. 352).
61. From Botzen to Verona.

Comp. Map, p. 357.

89 M. Railway. Express in 3'/4-4'/4, ordinary trains in 5'/4 hrs. Botzen (870'), see p. 309. 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-Thal (to Deutschmoßen, see p. 326). We approach the Adige near (6 M.) Branzoll (Kreuz), where the river becomes navigable. On the right stretches the long porphyry ridge of the Mittelberg (p. 317), which separates the Eppan plateau from the Adige valley, with the ruins of Laimburg and Leuchtenberg. At Gmund, beyond (10 M.) Auer (Elephant; Rose), 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; Engel), with 1550 inhab., lies on the left bank of the Adige, 1 M. from the railway. Road to the Val Fiemme, see p. 388. On the slopes to the right (comp. p. 317) lie the villages of Tramin (915'; *Adler; Löwe), Kurtatsch (*Rose), and Margreid (Hirsch). — 15'/2 M. Margreid Station. — 19'/2 M. Saturn (735'; Adler), the last German village, lies on the left bank. Behind the church is a picturesque waterfall, below the ruined Haderburg, situated on an apparently inaccessible pinnacle.

23'/2 M. San Michele, or Wälsch-Michael (750'; plain Inn at the station), with an old Augustinian monastery, is the station for the Val di Non, which opens on the right (p. 374).

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 left, on the Avisio, a torrent descending from the Val di Cembra (p. 384), 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: *GRAND HÔTEL TRENTO (Pl. a; B, 1), R., L., & A. 1'/2-2'/2 fl., B. 60 kr., D. 2'/2, S. 1'/2 fl. — In the town: *EUROPA (Pl. b; C, 2), Via Lunga, with garden-restaurant, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 40 kr. Second-class: AQUILA BIANCA, near the castle; DUE CONTI, Via S. Marco. — Restaurants. Rail. Restaurant, with garden; Carloni, Via Lunga; All' Isola Nuova, near the station, with garden and a few bedrooms; Löwenbräu, Via Larga; Frassoni, by the theatre; Rebecchio. — Cafés. Europa, Specchi, both in the Via Lunga; Trento, near the cathedral; NONES, Piazza Macello Vecchio; PORTA NUOVA; ALLA TERRAZZA, on the left bank of the Adige, with pretty view. — POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE (Pl. C, 3), Via Calepina. — SWIMMING AND other BATHS on the Fersina. — ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE in the Hôtel Trento.

Trent (640'), or Trento, Lat. Tridentum, with 21,571 inhab., once the wealthiest town in Tyrol, founded according to tradition by the Etruscans, and mentioned by Strabo, Pliny, and Ptolemy, possesses numerous towers, marble palaces, and broad streets, and, despite many traces of dilapidation, still presents all the characteristics of an important Italian town. — A large *Monument to
**Dante**, designed by Zocchi, was erected in the Piazza Dante, the square outside the station, in 1896.

The *Cathedral*, begun in 1212, completed in the 15th cent., 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, 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 1555.

The finest of the old palaces, whose elaborate façades conceal but imperfectly their dilapidated interiors, are the **Palazzo Galasso**, Via Lunga (now Zambelli; Pl. 4, C2), built in 1581, now a savings-bank; the **Casa Geremia** (now Podetti; Pl. 8; B 2, 3), Via Larga 29; the **Casa Cazzuffi** (now Fernetti), Via del Teatro 12, and the **Palazzo Tobarelli** (Pl. 6; C, 3), Via del Teatro 4, said to have been designed by Bramante, and containing a fragment of the old Roman town-wall. In the **Palazzo Salvadori**, Via Lunga 33, is a small picture-gallery, with examples of Morone, Bassano, etc. — The **Museo Comunale** (adm. free 9-12 and 3-6; Sun. 9-12; closed in July and Aug.), in the Palazzo Municipale (Pl. 2; B, 2, 3), contains Roman and other antiquities, natural history objects, coins, etc. The **Library**, in the same building, has 46,000 vols. The **Archiepiscopal Seminary** (Pl. B, 2) contains an exhibition of the local products and industries of the Trentino (adm. free).

On the E. side of the town rises the **Castello del Buon Consiglio** (Pl. D 1, 2), with remains of ancient frescoes, once the residence of the Prince-Bishops, now a fortified barrack. The huge circular **Torre di Augusto** is said to be of Roman origin (fine view; permission to enter at the commandant's office). There is also a good view of the town from the terrace of the Capuchin monastery above the castle. To the S. of the town the old town-wall, referred to the reign of Theodoric the Great, is in good preservation. Here also are the new **Law Courts** (**Palazzo della Giustizia**; Pl. D, 4).

On the right bank of the Adige (here spanned by the handsome new **Ponte S. 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 (or by rail.
in 33 min., see p. 383) to (3/4 hr.) Ponte Alto, with a fine *Fall of the Persina (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 (30 kr.).

**Mountain Excursions** (guides, Gius. Scoz., etc.). On the left bank of the Adige: the **Monte Celva** (3276'), ascended via Pozo (p. 383) and the Cimbro Saddle in 2'/2 hrs. (path indicated by yellow marks); magnificent view of the Brenta group. Descent from the saddle to (1/2 hr.) Roncogno (p. 383) and (35 min.) Pergine (p. 384). — The **Marzola** (6700'), to the S.E., via Villazzano and the Maranza (path indicated by red marks) in 4'/2 hrs., easy and attractive; admirable view of the Brenta group and the mountains of the Val Sugana. An interesting walk may be taken along the ridge to the N. to the (1/4 hr.) Terrarossa (5965') and the (3/4 hr.) Chegol (4825'), and thence down through wood to the (1/2 hr.) Cimbro Saddle (see above). — The **Corno di Scanupia** (Becco di Piatanola; 7055'), via Val soda and Coll della Caura (path indicated by red and white marks) in 6'/2 hrs. with guide, fatiguing. Descent via the Cornetto or Hornberg (10,30) to Folgaria (p. 335). — **Kalisberg** (Mte. Calisio, 3535'), to the N.E., by Martignano and Lo Spechio (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; 8350), to the S.W., either by Sardagna (blue marks) in 5 hrs., or more easily by Sopramonte (yellow marks) in 6 hrs. with guide (3 fl.), fatiguing. Splendid view. — **Cornetto del Bondone** (7150'), by Ravina and Garaiga Vecchia in 6 hrs. with guide (red and white marks), difficult; also from Rovereto via Cej and the Becca (yellow marks) in 6 hrs. — Monte Gazza, see p. 365.

From Trent to Venice through the Val Sugana, see R. 67; through the Val Sarca to Riva, see p. 366; to Giudicaria, see R. 63. — By Pergine to Lavarone and Luzerna, see p. 385. — To the Val Piné (drive of 3 hrs. to Lavarda, back in 1'/2 hr.), see p. 333.

Below Trent, on the right bank, is the village of Sardagna, with a considerable waterfall. To the left is the long viaduct of the Val Sugana railway (p. 383). 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 chateau of Beseno (1420'), the property of Count Trapp (route to Lavarone, see p. 385). The lower valley of the Adige, rich in fruit, and yielding excellent red wine, is called Val Lagarina as far as the Italian frontier. At the foot of the mountains to the left is the ancient Castel Pietra (785'). — 46 M. Volano; 47 M. Villa Lagarina.

49 M. **Rovereto** (690'; *Hôtel Glira, with garden, R. 80 kr.-3 fl., pens. 3-5 fl.; Aghello), a busy town with 9000 inhab., on both sides of the Leno. The old Castello is interesting. Sacco (2300 inhab.), 1 M. to the W. (branch-railway), has a large tobacco factory.

**Monte Stivo** (Zobiana; 6750') may be ascended from Rovereto in 7 hrs., via Villa Lagarina, Castellano, and the Spiazine. The summit 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 (3'/2-4 hrs.), see p. 380. — A good road leads to the S.E. from Rovereto, via Vallarsa (2670'; Inn) and the Plan della Fugazza (3880'; Italian frontier). to (28 M.) Schio (630'; Croce d'Oro; Stella), an industrial town with 7400 inhab. on the Leogra. Railway from Schio (in 3'/4 hr.) to (20 M.) Vicenza, see Baedeker's Northern Italy.
The railway crosses the Leno. On the right bank of the Adige is Isera (Aquila), with vineyards, villas, and a waterfall. On the left bank, to the E. of the railway, near Lizzana, is a castle (Castello Dante; 1005') in which Dante resided about the year 1302, when banished from Florence. The line follows the left bank of the Adige. 51½ M. Mori (570'; Buffet; Railway Hotel, Italian, well spoken of, R., L., & A. 80 kr.-1 fl. 20 kr.) is the junction for Arco and Riva (see below).

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 landslip 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'; *Hôtel Ala; Corona; Rail. Restaurant), a considerable place (4650 inhab.), where luggage is examined. — 61½ M. Avio (Due Spade) is the last Austrian station.

67 M. Peri (410'), the first Italian station, is the starting-point for the ascent of the Monte Baldo (p. 361), which separates the valley of the Adige from the Lago di Garda. On a height on the right bank, shortly before (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 passage which the Adige has forced through the limestone mountains. To the left is the new fortification of Incanale, commanding the defile.

80½ M. Domegliarà, also a station on the Verona and Caprino line (p. 362); 82 M. Pescantina; 85 M. Parona. The train crosses the Adige.

89 M. Verona, see Baedeker’s Northern Italy.

62. From Mori to Riva. Lago di Garda.

Comp. Map, p. 357.

15½ M. Local Railway in 1½ hr. (fares 1st cl. 1 fl. 53 kr., 3rd cl. 77 kr., return-ticket 2 fl. 46, ½ fl. 24 kr.). The narrow-gauge line (maximum gradient 28:100), which coincides with the road only in a few places, is free from dust and affords a series of pretty views.

Station of Mori (570'; Railway Hotel), see above. — The local railway crosses the Adige to (2 M.) Mori-Borgata, the station for the long and straggling village of Mori (Aquila). It then traverses the broad green valley to (4½ M.) Loppio, with a château of Count Castelbarco of Milan, passes the pretty Lago di Loppio (720') with its rocky islands, and ascends in windings amid rocky debris to the summit of the pass beside the Chapel of S. Giovanni (915'). The line then descends, amidst rich vegetation, to (8 M.) Nago (705'; Inn), a village situated on the brink of a ravine, with the ruins of the castle of Penede (950'; fine view of the Lago di Garda) on a bare rock to the left (1¼ hr. from Nago). (Road to Riva via Torbole, 3 M., see p. 361.) The line now descends to the right along the hillside,
affording fine *Views of the Lago di Garda, with the mouth of the Sarca, and of Arco and the broad, fertile Sarca valley, with its imposing mountains. Beyond (10 M.) Oltresarca, the station for Vignole, Bolognano, Massone, etc. (see p. 360), we cross the Sarca to —

12½ M. Arco. — Hotels (the larger hotels are closed from June until October). *Curhaus, with garden (hand once or twice daily), baths, whey-cure, and a covered promenade, and containing 100 rooms, R., L., & A. 1½-3 fl., pens. 3½-1½ fl.; *Schweizerhof (Cur-Casino), opposite, pens. 4-5 fl.; *Hotel Olivo. R. 1 fl. 20-1 fl. 50 kr., L. 15, B. 50 kr., pens. 3 fl. 20-4 fl. 50 kr.; *Hotel-Pension Strasser (café, see below), R. 1-3, pens. 3-5 fl.; these four in the prettily laid out Cur-Platz; *Hotel-Pension Bellevue, near the station, R. 1-1½, pens. 3-4 fl.; *Hotel-Pension Arco, 1½ M. to the W. of the Cur-Platz; *Hôtel-Pension Arciduca Alberto, in Chiarano (p. 360), 1 M. from the Cur-Platz; these two in well-sheltered situations, pens. from 2-3 fl. Pension-Restaurant Austria, Cur-Promenade; Corona, with garden, pens. 2½-3 fl.; Hotel-Pension Romarzolo, pens. from 2½ fl.; Höfer, at the station; Sarcabrücke Inn, in an open situation.

Boarders are taken 'en pension' at the hotels, and in the Pensions Bellevue (Dr. Navratil's Sanatorium, pens. 4-6 fl.), Rainalter (D. 1 fl. 20 kr.), Aurora, Olivenheim (in a lofty situation on the edge of olive-woods), and Monrepos; pens. at these 3½-5 fl., L. and heating extra. — Private Apartments in the Villas Anna, Corradi, Emilie, Tappeiner, Vindobona, Prati, Wehrlauf, Geiger, etc. (R. 20-50 fl. per month, according to the aspect). — Restaurants. Austria, Cur-Platz (beer); Stummer, Cur-Promenade (beer); Giov. Porotti (wine). Café Strasser (see above; also confectioner). — Well-appointed Establishment near the Cur-Casino, with saline inhalations and hydropathic appliances.

Carriage to Riva and back, with one horse 1½, two horses 3 fl.; to Castel Toblino and back 3½ or 6 fl.; to Trent 7½ or 12 fl. — Donkeys, 50 kr. the first hr., 30 kr. each addit. hr.; 1½ day 1 fl. 60 kr., whole day 2 fl., and fee. — Visitors' Tax 1 fl. per week after the first three days; music tax, 1½ fl.; subscription to the reading-room 2 fl.

Arco (300'), an ancient town with 3785 inhab., situated in a beautiful valley, almost perfectly shut in on the N., E., and W. by lofty mountains, and protected from the S. winds blowing in March by Monte Brione (p. 361), is a favourite winter-resort for consumptive and nervous patients (also 'terrain-cure', see p. 312). The climate is warm (annual mean 53–56° Fahr.) and the vegetation resembles that of Lago Maggiore; vines, olives, cedars, magnolias, cypresses, and oleanders flourish. Snow rarely falls and the thermometer never sinks below 26° Fahr. The town is supplied with good drinking-water from Monte Stivo, by means of an aqueduct over 1½ M. in length. The château built by Archduke Albert (d. 1895) has a fine garden (gardener 50 kr.). Near the handsome Renaissance church is the old town-palace of the counts of Arco, with allegorical frescoes. To the N., on a precipitous rock (390'), rises the Castle of Arco, destroyed by the French in the Spanish War of Succession, with a beautiful garden (key at the Curhaus and the Schweizerhof; fee 30–40 kr.).

Excursions. To the N. to the Castel Arco (see above; 25 min.); to the Casa Bianca, Veduta Maria, and the 'Holm Oak' (all in 4½-1 hr.; paths indicated by marks). By the romantic 'Via di Prabi, to the left before the bridge, between the castle-rock and the Sarca, past some huge fallen rocks, to (1 hr.) Ceniga (p. 331); or past the small Laghel Lake (dry in
summer), over the hill by a stony path to Ceniga, and back by the right bank of the Sarca, a pleasant round of 3 hrs.

A pretty walk of 4 hrs. leads by the road ascending on the right of the château through groves of fine old olive-trees to the village of (1'/2 hr.) Chiarasso (*Hôtel Arciduca Alberto, see p. 359), with a fine orangery and a charming view, and thence either to the left by the road passing the convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie to (1 hr.) Varone, or to the right past Vigne to (1'/2 hr.) Varignano and up to the right by a road, the picturesque ness of which makes up for its roughness, to the (1'/2 hr.) village and castle of Tenno (p. 361). We descend by Cologna to (40 min.) Varone (p. 361) and thence through the plain back to (1 hr.) Arco. — Another excursion may be made over the Sarca bridge to (1'/4 M.) Oltre-Sarca, (1 M.) Massone, (1'/2 M.) Bolognano, and (1'/2 M.) Vignole, where a fine view is enjoyed, including the castle-hill of Arco. — A good and level but sunny road leads to the S. to (4 M.) Riva (railway, see below). — To the Monte Brione (p. 361; 1'/2 hr.) We ascend from the Villa Lutti beyond La Grotta (p. 361) and descend to Port S. Niccolò, returning thence via Torbole and the Nago road (evening-light best), or by Riva. — To the Fall of the Ponale, the Val di Ledro, etc., see pp. 361, 362.


The railway now runs through the broad and fertile valley, Mte. Brione being visible to the S., and Tenno (p. 361) on the hill to the right, via (1'/2 M.) San Tommaso, to —

15'/2 M. Riva. — The Railway Station (*Restaurant) is about 1'/2 M. from the steamboat-pier. — Hotels. *HÔTEL SOLE D’ORO, with a terrace on the lake, R. 1 fl. 20-1 fl. 40, L. & A. 40, B. 50 kr.; ^HÔTEL-PENSION DU LAC, 3'/4 M. to the E., on the Torbole road, with a large garden and bathhouse, R., L., & A. 1-1'/2 fl., B. 40 kr., pension 2 fl. 50-3 fl. 50 kr.; See Villa, adjoining the preceding, with garden on the lake: *HÔTEL RIVA (L. Witzmann), R. & A. 1 fl. 1 fl. 50 kr., B. 45, pens. 2 fl. 50-4 fl. 50 kr. BAVIERA, R. 50 kr.—1 fl. 20 kr., pens. 2'/2-3 fl.; ^SAN MARCO AL GIARDINO, outside the Porta S. Michele, Italian. R. 50 kr.—1 fl., pens. 2 fl. 50-80 kr.; LEFEVRE (Tomasini), R. from 50 kr., well spoken of; CALLO, R. 50 kr., with good trattoria; MUSCH, ALB. DEL POPOLO, both moderate. — DR. VON HARTUNG’S PENSION, under medical supervision (120-150 pf. per month). — Furnished Apartments at Signora C. Zannaloni’s. — Beer: Musch; Giardino S. Marco, outside the Porta S. Michele (see above); Birreria Kräutner, outside the Porta S. Marco. — Café Andréis, at the harbour. — Baths in the lake, at the Lido della Speleto, to the E., beyond the barracks. — Money-changer: Vinc. Andréis. — Small boat with one rower 50 kr. for the first hour, two rowers 80 kr., each 1'/2 hr. extra 20 and 30 kr. more. — Engl. Church Service in the Hôtel du Lac.

Riva (230'), a busy town and harbour with 6556 inhab., is charmingly situated at the N. end of the Lago di Garda, close to the foot of the steep Rocchetta. On the hillside, high above the town, are the ruins of the round keep of a castle, which is said to have been built by the Scaligers. On the lake, to the E., is the old castle of La Rocca, now a fortified barrack. At the entrance to the town from Arco is the Church of the Minorites, erected towards the end of the 16th cent. in the florid rococo style. The Parish Church contains modern pictures and frescoes.

EXCURSIONS. To the Fall of the Ponale, by boat (2-3 fl.), 1'/2-2 hrs. there and back; or we may go by boat (80 kr.—1 fl.) and return on foot (steep ascent; 3-4 hrs. there and back). The waterfall itself, which the
Ponale forms shortly before it falls into the lake from the ravine of the Ledro, is insignificant, but its surroundings are picturesque. Beside the fall are the Riva electricity-works. We disembark at the point where the disused bridle-path from the Ledro valley reaches the lake and ascend a few paces to the old bridge, just below the fall (Restaurant, with terrace, good 'vino santo').—The walk to the fall by the *Ponale Road* (p. 362) is also very interesting. It leads at a considerable height along the rocky precipes of the W. bank, through a succession of tunnels and galleries, to the Ledro valley, and commands beautiful views (shade after 3 p.m.). At the point (9/4 hr.) where it turns to the right into the valley, a good footpath (fee of 10 kr. usually solicited), descending to the left, leads to the waterfall.—From the highest point of the road we reach in 1 hr. a hill, marked with a cross, near *Pregasina* (2130'), where we obtain a fine view of the lake, the valley of the Sarea, etc.

**Torbole** (*Hôtel del Lago di Garda*, with view-terrace and lake-baths, R. 90 kr., pens. 21/2 fl.; *Albergo all’Aurora*, Ital., good wine; boats to Riva 11/2, Ponale Fall 2 fl.) may be visited either on foot (21/4 hr.) or by boat (11/2 fl.; see p. 360). Boats pass *Fort S. Niccolò* at the foot of the Mt. Brione, and enter the mouth of the Sarea (good trout-fishing and interesting fish-breeding establishment). Here we have a splendid view of the lake, and the surrounding mountains and valleys, and of the valley of the Sarea as far as Arco. Above Torbole are olive-groves. On the mountain-slope to the N.E. ascends the picturesque road to Nago (p. 358).

The **Monte Brione** (1235'), 1 hr. to the E. of Riva, affords a fine view of the whole lake (best from the rifle-range). It is most easily ascended from the Fort S. Niccolò (see above) or from the hamlet of *La Grotta* (*Inn*), 11/2 M. to the N.W. of Riva, but the upper road requires a military permesso.

Interesting excursion to the N.W. to (3 M.) **Varone** (400'), where there is a wild and picturesque gorge with a fine waterfall (adm. 30 kr.; electric light; waterproofs convenient on account of the spray). Thence either by road direct to (3 M.) Arco, or on foot by Cologna to (3 M.) Tenno (1310'), with an old castle (charming view), and along the richly-cultivated slopes to Varignano and (41/2 M.) Arco.—Another pleasant excursion may be made from Riva to (21/2 hrs.) **Campi** (2185'; rönta., good wine), returning by (11/2 hr.) **Pranzo** (p. 367) to (11/2 hr.) Riva. From Campi the *Corno d’Impichia* (7010'; fine view) may be easily ascended in 41/2 hrs. via the *Bocca di Trat* (5190'). Descent to the Ledro valley, see p. 362.

The ascent of the **Monte Baldo**, a range 40 M. long, between the Lake of Garda and the valley of the Adige, is interesting but rather fatiguing. It consists of two distinct ranges separated by the depression of the *Bocca di Navene* (4660'), one culminating in the *Altissimo* on the N. and the other in the Cima Val Dritta (7275') and the Cima del Telegrafo (7210') on the S. (*Monte Maggiore*). The easiest route to the *Altissimo* (6790') ascends on the E. side from Mori (p. 355) to (2 hrs.) **Brentonico** (2245'; Albergo Alpino); thence with guide (Nap. Togni, M. Giovannetti, or Stef. Passerini) over the Alpine pastures of (11/2 hr.) S. Giacomo (3825'; Inn) to the (3 hrs.) summit (refuge-hut). Magnificent view of the mountains, the Val Sarea, Riva, and the N. end of the Lago di Garda. The Altissimo may also be ascended from Nago via the *Malga Casina* in 5-6 hrs. with guide (G. Cieletti, alias *Pumella*). About 5 min. beyond the Alp is the only spring in the neighbourhood. —We may continue our tour from the Altissimo via the *Bocca di Navene* and the *Artiglione Alp* (5190') to the (4-5 hrs.) **Monte Maggiore**. The direct descent from the Bocca di Navene to *Matcesine* (p. 363) is very steep; it is better to proceed farther S. to the *Bocca Tratto Spini* (6640') and descend thence via the finely-situated *Malga Piombi* (3800'; p. 363).

The ascent of the **Monte Maggiore** (7220') is best made from the S.E. side. From the railway-station *Peri* (p. 358) 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 *Spafta* (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'; *Inn*, plain; guides. B. Battistoni G. Tonin). This point may also
be reached by a good road from Garda (p. 363) leading via Costermano, Pesina, and Caprino (three stations on the Verona and Caprino railway) to Pazzone, whence the road ascends in steep windings to Spiazzi (see above). From Ferrara a bridle-path, constructed by the Italian Alpine Club, leads to the (2½-3 hrs.) top of the S. peak or Cima del Telegrafo (7210'), on which is a refuge-hut. The "View, one of the grandest in the S. Alps, embraces almost the whole of S. Tyrol, the Italian and Swiss Alps as far as Mte. Rosa, the plain of the Po, and the Apennines; in clear weather the Adriatic is visible to the W.; at our feet almost the whole expanse of the Lago di Garda is seen. From the summit it is best to return to Ferrara or via the Bocca Trafo to Malcesine (p. 363).

To the Valle di Ledro, another beautiful excursion (one-horse carriage to Pieve and back 4, two-horse 8 fl.; diligence daily to Pieve in 3½, to Condino in 6 hrs.). Beginning of the road as far as the fall of the Ponale, see p. 361. It then turns a corner high above the waterfall, enters the valley to the W., and leads via Brescia and Molto to the pretty Lago di Ledro (2160'), on the N. side of which is Mezzolago and (8 M. from Riva) Pieve di Ledro (2160'); *Albergo Alpino, R. 8'/4 kr. 1 fl. 20 kr.). The Monte Pari (6530'; fine view) is easily ascended hence in 4 hrs. At Bezzecca, 3/4 M. beyond Pieve, the Val Conei, in which lie the villages of (1 M.) Enquiso and (1/2 M.) Lenzumo (2570'), opens to the N. From Lenzumo the *Corno d'Impichela (7010'; 4½ hrs., with guide) may be ascended for the sake of the splendid view (see p. 360); from Lenzumo to Bondo over the Gaverdina Pass, see p. 372). From Bezzecca the road leads to Tiarno, and through the sequestered Val Ampolo to (9 M.) Storo (1340'; Aghello) in the Chiese valley and to (23½ M.) Condino (p. 373). — Near the Fort Ampola, which was destroyed in 1866 (3 M. before Storo is reached), the wild Val Lorina opens on the left; through this valley a route leads to the top of the Cima Tombea (6395'; fine views) in 4½ hrs. The descent may be made to the E. to the Bocca di Lorina (4690) and through the Val Negrini to S. Michele and Tremosine on the Lago di Garda (p. 364); or to the S. to Magasa in the Val Vestino, surrounded by lofty mountains, and over the Bocca della Valle (4565) to Bondone, on the Lago d’Idro (p. 373).

From Riva to Tione, in Giudicaria, see p. 367.

The *Lago di Garda (213'), the Lacus Benacus of the Romans, 34½ M. long, and 2-11 M. broad, is almost entirely in Italy, a small part near Riva alone belonging to Tyrol. The lake is rarely perfectly calm, and Virgil’s description (Geor. II., 160), ‘Fluctibus et fremitu adsurgens Benace marino’, is sometimes vividly recalled. In fine weather the S. wind usually makes the water rough in the afternoon, so that the morning is the best time for boating. The mountains at the N. end are lofty and abrupt, but slope gradually towards the S. until they are lost in the great plain of Upper Italy. The water of the lake is of a striking azure blue. The fish include the Carpione (salmon-trout), Trotta (trout; sometimes 25lbs. in weight), Anguilla (eel), and Luccio (pike).

Steamboats. West Bank (the finer side). From Desenzano to Riva, twice daily in 4½ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 35, 2 fr. 40 c., with 10 c. passenger-duty) via Sirmione, Manerba, San Felice di Scovolo, Salo, Gardone Riviera, Maderno, Gargnano, Tignale, Tremosine, and Limone. The morning steamer from Desenzano touches at Castelletto, the afternoon steamer from Riva at Malcesine (both on the E. bank). — East Bank. From Riva to Peschiera, twice daily in 4½ hrs. (fares 4½, 2½ fr.), via Torbole, Malcesine, Assenza, Macugnano, Castelletto, Pai, Torri, Garda, Bardolino, and Lazise. The steamers call at Gargnano and usually also at Maderno (on the W. bank).

— On Sun. in summer pleasure-steamers ply from Riva along both banks.
— Information as to the hours should be obtained on the spot. — The lake is sometimes rough enough to make the motion of the boats un-
pleasant, and when a strong N. wind blows the intermediate stations must sometimes be left unvisited. Tickets are issued on board the steamers and fares are paid in Italian currency.

**Steamboat Trip. — E. Bank.** The first station is *Torbole* (p. 361), at the mouth of the Sarca. Then we skirt the steep slopes of the long *Mte. Baldo* to *Malcesine* (*Albergo d’Italia*, pens. 4½ fr.), a good harbour on the E. bank, with an ancient château, recently restored (view from the tower; fee). Excursion to the *Malga Piombi* and ascent of *Mte. Baldo*, see p. 361. — Beyond it rises the rock of *Isolotto dell’Olivo*, then *Cassone*, and farther on the small island of *Trimelone*. Then stations *Assenza, Macugnano, Castelletto, Pui, Torri*. The promontory of *San Vigilio*, with the Villa *Brensoni*, extends far into the lake, and is the finest point on the E. bank. The surrounding hills are planted with vines, olives, fig, and other fruit-trees. The village of *Garda* (*Tre Corone*) in a bay at the influx of the *Tesino*, has a château of Count Albertini. Fine views from the (3¾ hr.) *Punta di San Vigilio* (see above; plain Osteria) and from (3¾ hr.) the *Rocca di Garda*, with the ruins of an ancient German imperial castle; on a wooded hill opposite are the hermits' cells of *Sant’Eremo*. — The next places on the E. bank are *Bardolino* (*Ancora*) and *Lazise*, with a picturesque ruined castle. The steamer finally stops at the small fortress of *Peschiera* (*Tre Corone*, indifferent), at the efflux of the *Mincio*, at the S.E. angle of the lake, 1½ 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 (4500 inhab.) of *Desenzano* (*Mayer’s Hôtel Royal*, R., L., & A. 3-5, B. 1½, lunch 3-3½, D. 4 fr.; *Due Colombe*, with garden on the lake, well spoken of; *Alb. Trento*; *Trattoria Antica Pesa*, with rooms, plain), another station on the Milan and Verona railway (see *Baedeker’s N. Italy*; omnibus from the quay to the station 50 c., luggage 25 c.).

**W. Bank.** The first station after leaving Desenzano is *Sirmione* (*Alb. Sirmione; Promessi Sposi*), 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* (fee to the porter). The next stations, *Manerba* and *San Felice di Scovolo*, are only occasionally touched at. In the lake, opposite the above-mentioned promontory of S. Vigilio, lie the small *Isola di San Biagio* (St. Blasius) and the beautiful crescent-shaped *Isola di Garda* or *Isola Lecchi*, with a villa of Prince Borghese. In a bay to the W. lies *Salò* (*Hotel Salò*, on the lake, R. 2½-4, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 7½-10 fr.; *Europa*, R. 2, pens. 6 fr.), a town with 3200 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 Bartolommeo* (1865’), the shortest way (1½ hr.) to which diverges immediately behind
the Hôtel Salò, beside the orphanage (guide-post); descent to Gardone, 11/2 hr. — Steam-tramway to Torni and Brescia 5 times daily in 21/2 hrs.; to Vestone (change cars at Torni), see p. 373.

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 Gardone, pens. 71/2-12 fr., frequent (as a winter health-resort, closed in summer; *Hôt.-Pens. Fasano, 3/4 M. to the E., on the road to Fasano, pens. 81/2 fr.; *Bellavista, in Fasano, R. 2-21/2, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Pens. Villa Primavera, 91/2-12 fr.; Pens. Hüberlein, 61/2-8 fr.; *Pens. Aurora, 6-10 fr.; Villa Goldstrand; Villa Maria; lodgings at Fasano, 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 laurels flourish, and camellias, magnolias, and palms grow unprotected in the gardens.

Excursions. To the Barbarana Ravine, 1/2 hr., and back by Montagna and the ‘Little Rigi’. — To Gardone di Sopra (pretty view from beyond the church), with the fine garden of the Villa Cargnacco, and to the left of the latter to Fasano, 1 hr. — To San Michele (1325), a high-laying church, affording a fine view of the lake, 1 hr.; in returning we may skirt the Mt. Lavino, via Sopiane and Gardone di Sopra, 11/2 hr. — The charming excursion (2 hrs.) to the romantic and profound *Toscolano Ravine, with its paper-mills, may be made by carriage, the return being made via Gaino (1000), the church of which commands excellent views (carriage to be ordered to proceed to Toscolano). — By boat (11/2 hr.; 7 fr.) to the promontory of Manerba (view of the whole lake). — By boat (9/4 hr.; 3 fr.) to the Isola di Garda (see p. 363). — By steam-tramway to the Lago d’Idro (p. 373).

Ascents. *Monte San Bartolommeo (1865), ascended in 2 hrs., see above. — Other good points of view are Mt. Roccolo (1600'; 11/2 hr.), Monte Lavino (2975'; 21/2-3 hrs.), and Monte Pizzocolo (5195'; 4-5 hrs., with guide).

Fasano (Hotels, see above) lies 1 M. to the N.E. of Gardone. On a promontory at the base of the Monte Pizzocolo (see above), lies Maderno (*Albergo S. Marco, R., L. & A. 11/2-2, pens. from 6 fr.; Pens. Lignet, 6 fr.; Pens. Amman), with an ancient church (Roman inscriptions on the wall). Then Toscolano, Cecina, and Bogliaco, with the handsome Villa Bettoni (beautiful gardens). Next, Gargnano (Cervo), a large village (4124 inhab.) surrounded by lemon and orange-plantations. (Omnibuses run in connection with the Salò and Brescia tramway, see above.)

The Riviera ends here. The mountains become loftier. Mustole, Piovere, Tignale, and Oldese, four small places on the W. bank, follow each other in quick succession. Tremosine (Alb. Bruschini), hardly visible, lies high above the lake; the path to it, ascending a precipitous rock, is not easily distinguished. Farther on, in a bay, appear the white houses of Limône (*Gallo, rustic), amid lemon and olive plantations. We next pass the mouth of the Ledro Valley, with the Fall of the Ponale (see p. 360), and the new road (p. 361) on the face of the cliff high above the lake, and at length reach Riva
63. From Trent to Pinzolo (Campiglio). Giudicaria.

Comp. Maps, pp. 354, 368.

Diligence from Trent (railway-station) to (38 M.) Pinzolo, twice daily in summer in 9/2 hrs., fare 2 fl. 70, coupé 3 fl. 40 kr.; from Pinzolo to (13 M.) Campiglio, twice daily in 3 hrs., fare 2 fl. Carriage and pair from Trent to Campiglio in 10-11 hrs. (change of horses at Comano and Pinzolo), 26 fl. and 2-3 fl. gratuity. — Since the opening of the new road, Campiglio may be reached in less time (8-9 hrs.; see pp. 374, 378) from S. Michele or the Mendel Pass via Dimaro. — Diligence from Tione to (12 1/2 M.) Condino daily in 2 1/2 hrs. (fare 1 fl.); from Condino to (11 M.) Anfo in 2 hrs. (1 fr. 75 c.). Steam-tramway from Vestone to Brescia via Torbole and Cavardo, and from Torbole to Salò (p. 361).

The Val Sarca, 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 Rabbi, 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 Val Rendena. Lastly, near Pinzolo, the valley turns again to the W., being here named Val di Genova, and assumes a very imposing Alpine character, terminating among the rocky wilds of the Adamello-Presanella Alps. — The short valley of the Arno, the upper Val Chiese, and the Valle di Ledro, with their ramifications, also belong to Giudicaria.

Trent, see p. 355. The road crosses the Adige, skirts the S.W. side of the Doss Trento (p. 356), and ascends through a series of wild ravines, called the Buco di Vela, the (3 M.) upper end of which is guarded by a fort. The road now ascends in a wide curve past Cadine (1555') to the (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, 5 1/2-6 hrs., an attractive route, presenting no difficulty (guide, 4 fl., 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 (1455'). Thence a bridle-track (red marks) leads via (1 1/4 hr.) Cove de (1910'; guide, G. Povoli) to the (3 hrs.) Passo di Giovanni (about 5575'), between the two summits of Mt. Gazza (N. peak, 6315'; S. peak, 6015'), where a magnificent View of the Lago di Molveno and the striking Brenta group is unfolded. Descent to the N.W. (keep to the right) through meadows and wood to (1 1/2 hr.) Molveno (p. 366). Water is scarce all the way. — The N. summit of Mt. Gazza (6315') may be ascended from the pass in 3/4 hr. (easy), thence to the top of the Doss Negro (Lora; 6380') 20 min., and on to the Mt. Payanella (6939'), 1/4 hr. (red way-marks); all excellent points of view.

The road descends past (1 1/2 M.) Vigolo to (3 M.) Vezzano (1265'; *Stella d'Oro, *Croce, both with good wine) and (1 1/2 M.) Paidergnone, at the entrance to the Val Capèdine, where olives begin to appear, and then crosses the narrow strait between the little Lago di S. Massenza (to the right), and the Lago di Tolbino. The picturesque château of that name, the property of Count Wolkenstein, stands on a tongue of land in the latter (Signor Gottardi, the castellan, keeps good 'vino santo'). At (21/2 M.)

12 1/2 M. Sarche (860'; Sommadossi's Inn) the Sarca emerges from a deep gorge.
**The Road from Sarche to Arco** (10 M.; omnibus daily in 2 hrs.) crosses to the right bank of the Sarca and runs between the mountains and the river, traversing the debris of old landslips. 2 1/4 M. Pietra Murata. Near (4 1/2 M.) Dro (Inn; good wine) the Sarca is again crossed; on a rocky eminence to the left rises the ruined castle of Drena. Beyond Ceniga (Inn) an extremely fertile district is traversed to (3 M.) Arco (p. 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 (5 M.) Comano and proceeding thence to the left through the charming mountain-scenery of Giudicaria, via Campo, Fiave, Balldino, and Pranzo, to (6-7 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 (5 1/2 M.) the sulphur-baths of Comano (1160'; D. 2 1/4 ft.), frequented by Italians. Thence it follows the right bank via the Duina (Albergo all' Opinione; Nazionale) to (1 M.)

19 M. **Ponte delle Arche** (1300'; Malecarne's Inn).

To the right, a road ascends in windings to (2 M.) Stenico (2150'; Albergo 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 high-road, 1 1/2 M. from the Tre Arche.

From Mezzolombardo to Stenico, 27 M., a fine route on the whole; an early start should be made on account of the heat. About 1 M. to the N. of Mezzolombardo (p. 374) the new carriage-road diverges to the left from the Val di Non road, and ascends in windings (at the S. end of the village is a steep short-cut through a wooded gorge, to the left by the cemetery), affording fine retrospects. Beyond (6 M.) 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 (1 1/2 M.) the Santel chapel (3600') on the left, the road again skirts the slope of the Mte. Paganelatta (p. 365) now affording a beautiful view of the Val di Non, lying far below, with its numerous villages, and of the huge rocky peaks of the Brenta to the W. We next reach (3 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.) Moiveno (2835'; Alb. alle Dolomiti, at the end of the village; Alb. Cima Tosa, both unpretending), a charming view is suddenly disclosed of the considerable lake of that name (2695'), beautifully situated between the Brenta and Mte. Gauza, and enclosed by picturesquely-shaped mountains. (The churchyard wall is an excellent point of view.) Thence over the Monte Gauza to (4 1/2-5 hrs.) Terlago, see p. 365; over the Bocca di Brenta to Pinzolo, 10 hrs. (guide 6 1/2 fl.), a grand but fatigu-ing route, see p. 369. Bonif., Mateo, and Gio. Nicolussi, and Carlo Giordani of Molveno are good guides. — Beyond Molveno a rough bridle-path leads round the W. side of the lake in 1 1/4 hr. (boat across in 3/4 hr., preferable), passing farther on the small Lago di Nembo (2555), and divides at (1 hr.) the mills of S. Lorenzo. On the right bank of the brook the road leads to the Val Sarca via Dorino, Tavodo, and Villa di Banate, to (10 M.) Comano or (12 M.) Stenico (see above); on the left bank a foot-path (guide advisable) leads along the mountain slopes, soon rises high above the Sarca, and, lastly, descends abruptly to (2 1/2 hrs.) Sarche.

From Stenico to Campiglio or Pinzolo, 6 1/2-7 hrs., a bridle-path ascends rapidly through the wooded Val Dalgone, passing a glass-work, to (4 hrs.) the saddle (6053') to the S.E. of the Sabione (6890'). We then either cross the latter (ascend from the pass in 3/4 hr.; see p. 363) or
proceed through the Vulagola, past the small lake of that name (6215'),
and descend into the Val Nambino and to (2½-3 hrs.) Campiglio or Pinzolo
(see below).

The Tione road ascends the right bank of the Sarca, passes below
Stenico, and enters a deep and romantic gorge, where it crosses the
river twice (tunnel). The valley expands. On the opposite bank
opens the steep Val Dallyone (see above), and farther on are the
villages of Ragoli and Preore. We pass through Suone, and cross
the Arno to (8½ M.) —

27½ M. Tione (1850'); Posta, well spoken of; Cavallo Bianco,
prettily situated at the confluence of the Arno and the Sarca (2000
inhab.). To the Lago d'Idro, see p. 372.

From Riva to Tione by the Durone Pass (6½-7 hrs.), a beautiful route
but without shade (driving practicable nearly all the way; railway pro-
jected). The road (good way-marks) leaves the town by the Porta S. Marco
on the N., and gradually ascends a luxuriantly fertile slope (short-cuts for
walkers). To the right we enjoy a fine survey of the extensive and fruit-
ful valley of Arco, and at intervals a charming retrospect of the Lago
di Garda. Farther on, the road bends into the Val Varone (p. 361; 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, green Lago di Tenno a road to Tenno diverges on the
right. The small village of (3 M.) Ballino (2480'; 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. 366), and skirts the slope, at the same level. After 3¼ hr. we descend,
cross the Duino, ascend again to (20 min.) Cavrasto (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 Carè
Alto with the Vedretta di Latres; at our feet lies the Val Sarca. The
path now descends gently to (½ hr.) Zuclô and (1¼ hr.) Bolbano, and
crosses the Arno to (1½ hr.) Tione.

The Val Sarca here turns towards the N., and this part of it is
called the Valle di Rendena. At (2½ M.) Villa di Rendena the Val
di S. Valentino opens on the left, through which a fatiguing route
leads over the Passo di S. Valentino (9060') into the Val di Fumo
(comp. p. 375). Javre, Darè, and Vigo-Rendena, the next villages,
are close together; then (2½ M.) Pelugo (2150'), at the mouth of the
Val Borzago, at the head of which the Vedretta di Latres (p. 372)
is visible for a short time. The road passes the mortuary chapel of
S. Antonio with old frescoes, and beyond the villages of Spiazzha,
Mortaso, Strembo, and Cadernone crosses the Sarca and leads by
Giustino to (6 M.) —

38 M. Pinzolo (2525'); *Hôtel Pinzolo, R. 80 kr.-1½ fl., pens.
2½-3½ fl.; Corona, R. 80 kr.-1 fl. 20 kr., pens. 3 fl., very fair;
Alb. Adamello). The valley of the Sarca here divides into two
branches, the Val di Genova (p. 370) to the N.W., and the Val
Nambino to the N.E.

Excursions (guides: Giacinto, Liberio, Amanzi, and Giacomo Collini,
Luigi and Const. Predi, Lodovico Caulet, Ognibene, and Quintilio Bonapace,
the road to Campiglio (p. 368), ¾ M. to the N. of Pinzolo, is the interest-
ing 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, 3 fl.), easily ascended via Giustino (p. 367) and Mezzano, affords a splendid survey of the Brenta, Adamello, and Presanella Alps. On the top is a club-hut. The descent may be made into the Val Dalgon e or through the Valagola to Campiglio (comp. p. 367).

FROM PINZOLO TO CAMPIGLIO, 8 M., carriage-road in 3½ hrs. (diligence twice daily in 3 hrs.; 2 fl.; one-horse carr. 1 pers. 3, 2 pers. 4½ fl.; two-horse 7 fl. and fee). The road, passing the chapel of San Vigilio (p. 367; 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 Nambron (2830'). 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 (4 M.) —

8 M. Madonna di Campiglio (5095'), an old monastery, now the *Grand Hôtel des Alpes (R., L., & A. 1½-4 fl., board 3½ fl.), a pleasant summer-resort, situated on a grassy plateau among fine fir-woods. The other hotels here (Pension Rainalter, well spoken of, Albergo Dante Alighieri, both a little above the Grand Hotel; Hôtel-Pension Brenta or Palu, 1½ M. below the Grand Hôtel) are generally occupied in the height of summer by guests from the Grand Hôtel.

EXCURSIONS. Pretty walks 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 "Pfeijfer Walk or by the Bear Walk (Giro dell' Orso) beginning at the upper Vallesinella-Alp and running higher up on the slope of the Spinale; up the Val Nambino to the N.W. to the (1½ hr.) Lago di Nambino (6800'), 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 Carè Alto. The ascent requires 1½ hr., or via the Gisela Path a little more. The W. peak (6900') is most usually ascended, as the only slightly higher E. peaks are somewhat remote. About 20 min. to the S. of the W. summit is the Tilly Hut, at the upper end of the Gisela Walk. — Another pleasant walk leads over the hills to the W.: cross the Sarca and ascend a winding path to the (3½ hr.) Malga Patascone (6628') and thence follow the height to the S. to the (3½ hr.) Malga Ritorto (6790'; fine views). Descend to the bridge over the Sarca at Palu, 3½ hr. — More fatiguing walks lead to the Lago Ritorto (6750'; 2½ hrs.); to the Lago di Malghetto (1550'; 2½ hrs.); and over the Campo Carlo Magno (see below) to the (3 hrs.) Passo del Grostè (8005'; Rifugio Stoppani), with fine view from the Signal, 20 min. to the S. (ascent hence of the Cima del Grostè, 1½ hr., see below; to Cles, p. 375). — ASCENTS (guides, Ant. Dalla Giocoma or 'Lusion', A. Ferrari, Remigio Gaspari). Mte. Ritorto (7900; 3 hrs.; guide 3½ fl.). Mte. Nambino (5770'; 4 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), with a trigonometrical pyramid and a fine view; Mte. Serodoli (9155'; 4½-5 hrs., guide 4 fl.); Cima Brenta (10,050'), direct from Campiglio via the Vallesinella and the Roccia Tucceti (5739') in 8-9 hrs. (guide 8 fl.; difficult. From the Rifugio Stoppani the following may also be ascended: Cima del Grostè (9505'; 3½-4½ hrs.; guide 4½ fl.), Pietra Grande (9690'), Roccia di Vallesinella (Cima Fahlner; 9845'), Rocchetta della Val Persa (Cima Roma, 9275'), etc.; see p. 370.

FROM CAMPIGLIO TO DIMARO IN THE VAL DI SOLE, 3-3½ hrs. A new road (opened in 1899) leads to the (1½ hr.) Campo Carlo Magno (6705'; Inn),
Val Sarca. BOCCA DI BRENTA. IV. Route 63. 369

commanding a splendid view, and then descends through wood on the W. side of the Val Mededrio, to (11 M.) Dimaro (p. 379), whence there is a road to Male and S. Michele (R. 65) and over the Mendel to Botzen (R. 66).

From Campiglio to Cles over the Passo del Groste, 10-11 hrs. (guide 8 fl.), see p. 375. — To Fucine over the Passo delle Malghette (7010'; 8'/2 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), easy and attractive. From the Campo Carlo Magno a marked path crosses the head of the wooded Val Mededrio to (2'/2 hrs.) the beautiful Lago di Malghette (6174'), 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 Malghet Lakes to the Malga Malghetta and through the wooded Val Leores to (3'/2 hrs.) Mezzana (p. 375), 1'/2 hr. from Fucine. — To Fucine over the Passo di Nambino (8260'; 8 hrs.; guide 8 fl.), fatiguing but attractive. Passing the Lago di Nambino (p. 365), we ascend to the (3'/2 hrs.) summit of the pass, between the Mts. Nambino and the Cima Gilada, and descend through the Val Gilada and Val Fazzon to Peliano and (3'/2 hrs.) Fucine (p. 375). — To Fucine over the Passo di Lago Nero (8590'; 8'/2 hrs.; guide 8 fl.), to the S.W. of the Cima Gilada (8770'), is another fatiguing route. — To Fucine over the Passo di Scarpaçò (8560'; 10 hrs.; guide 9 fl.), laborious. From (1'/4 hr.) San't Antonio di Mavigiola (p. 369) we ascend the Val Nambro to the N. to the (3 hrs.; from Campiglio 4'/2-5 hrs.) Laghi di Cornisello (6535'), and thence to the (1'/4 hrs.) pass, which lies to the N.W. of the Cima Giner (9865). We descend through the Val Piana to Osanna and (3'/2 hrs.) Fucine.

From Pinzolo to Molveno over the Bocca di Brenta, 10 hrs. (from Campiglio 9 hrs.), a fatiguing but grand route (guide 7 fl.). To (4 M.) San't Antonio di Mavigiola, see p. 368. A marked path here leads through the meadows to the right, crosses the Sarca di Campiglio by the saw-mill, and ascends through wood to the (1'/2 hrs.) Lower Brenta Alp (4160'). This point may also be reached from Campiglio by a direct path via the Kaiser-Friedrich-Platz (4200') in 1'/2 hr. The superb and beautifully-wooded Val Brenta consists of three vast terraces, which the path to the Bocca ascends. The lower region of the valley (Brenta Bassa) ends in a basin enclosed by precipices which seem to defy farther progress. A steep and narrow path ascends hence on the left side of the valley, behind a rocky slope, to the (1'/2 hrs.) Alp Brenta Alta (5485'), a well-watered and partly wooded plateau enclosed by huge rocky peaks; to the left the massive Campante Alto (9635) and the Torre di Brenta (9920), to the right the immense rocky mass of the Crozon 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, and then ascend to a rock-girt basin, filled with debris, beyond which we mount a long, steep, and fatiguing snow-slope to the (2'/2 hrs.) Bocca di Brenta (3375'), a gap between the Cima Brenta Alta (9735'; ascended in 1'/2 hrs. from the Tosa Hut) on the left and the Cima Brenta Bassa (9210') on the right. View to the E. limited; to the N. the Ortler chain is visible. — We descend over snow (behind the rocky saddle to the right is the Tosa Hut, see below), and by a rough and toilsome path over steep slopes of debris and grass, to the Baito dei Massodi (6910'), a poor shepherd's hut, then through the Val delle Seghe, passing imposing rocks, especially the Croz Alissin (7735') at the entrance to the Val Persa (p. 370), 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 (3'/2 hrs.) Molveno (p. 366).

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'); 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 (3-3'/2 hrs.; fatiguing; guide from Pinzolo 8 fl., with descent to Molveno 10 fl.; from Molveno 7, with descent to Pinzolo or Campiglio 10 fl.; single travellers should have two guides). The path leads to the right from the hut, skirts the inner side of the Pozza Tramontana, and then crosses the

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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 Zillerthal Alps and Tauern; to the E. the Dolomites; and to the S. part of the Lago di Garda and the Italian plain.

The *Cima di Brenta (Kaiser Franz-Josef-Spitze; 10,350') may be ascended from the Tosa Hut in 5-6 hrs. (difficult, suited for adepts only; guide from Pinzolo 8 fl.), via the Bocca d'Armi (9060') and the Vedretta dei Fulmini. The ascent from Campiglio via the Vallesinella and the Bocca Tuckett (see below; 8-9 hrs.) is equally difficult.

From Campiglio to Molveno over the Bocca Tuckett (8715'; refuge hut) between the Cima Brenta and the Dente di Sella (9370'), and down through the Val Persa, fatiguing (10-11 hrs., guide 9 fl.). Over the Passo del Grostè (8007', p. 368) and the Bocca della Vallazza (8000'), between the Rocchetta di Val Persa and the Gagliarda, or via the Passo della Gagliarda (7435'), the Malga Spore Grande (6125'), and the Passo del Clamer (7100'), 9-10 hrs. (guide 7½ fl.), not difficult. The ascent of the Cima del Grostè (9505'), Rocca di Vallesinella (Cima Falkner, 9805'; guide 7 fl.; attractive), Rocchetta della Val Persa (Cima Roma, 9275'; guide 6½ fl.), or Gagliarda (8635'; guide 6½ fl.), may be combined with the latter route.

The *Val di Genova, a beautiful, wild Alpine valley, 13 M. in length, ascends from Pinzolo (p. 367) to the W. into the heart of the Adamello-Presanella Alps: to Bedole 4½-5 hrs., thence to the Mandron Hut 2 hrs. (guides, required only for excursions from the hut, to Bedole 3, to the Mandron Hut 4½ fl.). Driving is not recommended on account of the roughness of the road (one-horse carr. to Ponte di Lare 4, two-horse 8 fl. and fee). The narrow road leads from Pinzolo to the N.W. through the broad valley to the (1 M.) 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 Laires, with the Crozzon del Diavolo adjoining it on the left. To the right (½ hr.) is the *Cascata di Nardis, 320' high, the discharge of the Vedretta di Nardis (to the Presanella Hut, see p. 372). The road now ascends to a higher part of the valley. On the left, ½ hr. farther on, 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 over the level Pian di Genova to the (25 min.) small Osteria al Ponte di Laires (Rfmts.; beer), a few yards beyond which is a bridge over the Sarca (3682'); at which the carriage-road ends. At (¼ hr.) the Fontana Buona the bridle-path on the right bank crosses the Laires, which forms a triple fall on the left (from here to the Laires Hut, 2½ hrs., marked path; see p. 372). The bridle-path then ascends rapidly to the (25 min.) chalets of Ragada (wine), whence a fine retrospect is
obtained. To the left is the Fargorida Fall. The Sarca is again crossed to the Alpine hamlet of Todesca (4210'), beyond which we once more ascend to (1/2 hr.) the Malga Caret (4625'), with a large saw-mill. On the right bank is the finely situated Muta Alp. Our path now rounds the wooded Mte. Menicigilo (8810'); on the right tower the formidable precipices of the Presanella. To the left is the Cascata del Pedrue, 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 valley of Bedòle (5145'), at the (10 min.) farther end of which is the Casina Bolognini (5280'; Inn).

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 (1/4 hr.) the Matterott Alp (5059'), at the base of the Lobbia Glacier. — The Busazza (10,920') may be ascended from the Casina Bolognini in 7 hrs. with guide, but only by practised climbers.

A good bridle-path (guide unnecessary) ascends by the Casina Bolognini, at first through wood, and then steeply above the Ronchina Ravine, to (2-2 1/2 hrs.) the Mandron Hut (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 Laires, the Corno di Cavento, and the Mte. Mandron.

Excursions. The *Monte Adamello (11,640') may be ascended with no great difficulty by active mountaineers from the Mandron Hut, via the Mandron Glacier, the Colle di Payer (10,270'), and the Adamello Glacier, in 5-6 hrs. (guide from the Mandron Hut 5 1/2, by the Corno Bianco 6 fl.). Superb view from the top. The descent may be made on the S. to the (3 hrs.) Rifugio di Salarino (7300') and (5 hrs.) Cedegolo (p. 350), or over the Passo dell' Adamello (10,630') to the Val Miller (p. 360); on the E. from the Mandron Glacier over the Passo della Lobbia Alta and Passo di Laires to the (5-6 hrs.) Laires Hut (comp. p. 372); or on the N. from the Mandron Glacier, over the Passo della Tredicesima (10,560'), between Mte. Venerocolo and Mte. Narcanello, to the Vedetta di Piesana, and down through the Val Narcane to (8-9 hrs.) Ponte di Legno. — The *Lobbia Alta (10,480'; 4-5 hrs.; guide 4 1/2 fl.); the Cima Presena (10,070'; 2 1/4 hrs.; see p. 372); the Leipziger Spitze (11,100'; 2 1/4 hrs.; 3 fl.); the Piesana (10,170'; 2 1/2 hrs.; 3 fl.); the Dosson di Genova (11,265'; 6 hrs.; 5 fl.); the Monte Mandron (10,790'; 4 hrs.; 4 fl.); the Monte Venerocolo (10,760'; 3 1/2 hrs.; 4 fl.); the Corno Lagosceuro (10,380'; 3 1/2 hrs.; 4 fl.); and the Corno Bianco (11,265'; 4 hrs.; 5 fl.), may also be ascended from the Mandron Hut.

Passes (paths generally marked). Over the Passo del Lago Scuro (9735') to Ponte di Legno, 6 hrs., with guide, fatiguing. The route ascends from the Mandron Hut, past the small and sombre Lago Scuro (8789), to the (1 1/2-2 hrs.) top of the pass, between the Corno Lagosceuro (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 Narcane or Narcanello, which we follow to (4 hrs.) Ponte di Legno (p. 376). — The Passo Pisgana 24*
(Passo del Lago Inghiacciato, 9625'), between the Pisgana (10,170') on the right and the Corno di Bedole (10,755') on the left, is equally laborious (to Ponte di Legno 5½-6 hrs.). On the E. side is the small Lago Inghiacciato. — A fine glacier tour for experts leads over the Passo di Mandron (10,350') to the Rifugio Garibaldi and down the Val d'Avio to (8½ hrs.) Ponte di Legno (see p. 371). — A less troublesome route (not difficult for experts) is the “Passo Presena” (9760'); from the hut to the Tonale Pass 5½ hrs. or to Ponte di Legno 6 hrs.; guide 7 fl.). It ascends from the Mandron Hut to the N.E., up the slope of the Cima del Zigolon (9974'), latterly over steep slopes of detritus and snow, either to the (2 hrs.) Passo di Marocaro (9760'), to the W. of the pass proper, or in the same time to the Passo Presena itself (8890'), close to the Cima Presena (10,070'; 20 min. from the pass, well worth the ascent). It then descends across the easily-passable Presena Glacier to the Laghi di Presena (8890' and 8455') and either to the right (marked path) 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 (9650') to Pizzano in the Val Vermiglio 9-10 hrs. (guide 8 fl.), difficult (p. 376). — Over the Passo delle Tredicesima and the Passo del Venerocolo to the Val d'Avio, see p. 376.

For the E. peaks of the Adamello, the best starting-point is the Rifugio di Lares (6320'), at the foot of the Vedretta di Lares, 5 hrs. from Pinzolo (guide 3½ fl.); 2½ hrs. from the Osteria ai Ponte di Lares (p. 370). The ascents made hence include the Crozzon di Lares (11,000'; 4½ hrs.; guide 5 fl.), fatiguing; the Corno di Cavento (11,150; 4½ hrs.; 5 fl.), easy; the Carè Alto (11,370'; 5 hrs.; 6½ fl.), fatiguing; etc. Over the Passo di Lares (10,490') and the Passo della Lobbia Alta (8960') to the Mandron Hut (8 hrs.; guide 6 fl.), a fine glacier excursion, with which the ascent of the Corno di Cavento may easily be combined. Over the Passo di Lares, Passo della Lobbia Alta (or the Passo di Piumo), and Passo di Salarno to the Rifugio di Salarno (9-9 hrs.; guide 10 fl.), see p. 380.

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 (11,660'; 8½ hrs. from Pinzolo; guide 9 fl.) presents no difficulty to experts. From Pinzolo we proceed to (1 hr.) the guide-post, 10 min before the Nardis Fall (p. 370), then ascend to the right through wood and across the Piano dei Vitelli to the (1½ hr.) Maiga di Nardis (4850'), the (1½ hr) Maiga dei Fiori (6440'), and the (2½ hr) Rifugio Presanella or Nardis Hut (7250'); thence to the summit 4½ hrs., crossing the Nardis Glacier (or in late summer when the crevasses are numerous up the S.E. arête). Imposing "View of the Adamello, Ortler, and Bernina groups. The descent may be made by the Freshfield Saddle (from which the Mies. Gabbiol, 11,400', may be ascended in ½ hr.) to the Presanella Glacier, then either to the N. to the Val Stavel (1½ hrs.) Pizzano (p. 376), or to the W. over the Passo di Cercen (see above) to (6 hrs.) Bedole, or (for experts only) to the (6 hrs.) Mandron Hut (p. 371).

The road through SOUTHERN GIUDICARIA ascends from Tione (p. 367) on the left bank of the Arno, and crosses the river near (3 M.) Bondo (2760'), where it issues from the Val Breguzzo, opening on the attractive path leads hence to the E. through the Val Gaverdina, and over the pass of that name to Lenzumo and Pieve di Ledro (p. 362). The Cima Gaverdina (6720') is easily ascended from the pass. — Between Bondo and (1½ M.) Roncone (2750') we cross the watershed between the Sarca and Chiese, and descend via Fontanedo, Lardaro (beyond which are two small forts), Agrone, and Strada to (4½ M.) Croto (1685', Croce d'Oro), on the Chiese, which issues from the Valle di Daone (W.).
The only village in the Valle di Daone is Daone (2415'); Osteria del Tirone, tolerable). 9/4 hr. from Strada. About 21/2 hrs. farther up is the Malga Boazzo (3885'; hay-beds). The highest part of the valley, enclosed by huge mountains and glaciers, is called the Val di Fuma. Over the Passo di S. Valentino to Val Rendena, see p. 367. To the Val Camonica an attractive route leads from Boazzo by the Lago di Campo (8355') over the Passo della Forcellina (Passo del Lago di Campo, 7515'), between the Re di Castello (9480') and the Mte. Campellio (9215'), and descends past the picturesque Lago d'Arno (5880'; p. 381) to Fasapardo and (7-8 hrs.) Capo di Ponte (p. 381). — Over the Passo della Rossola, Passo della Monoccola, etc., to Breno, see p. 382; over the Forcella Rossa and the Passo della Porta to the Val Adige, see p. 381.

The road next leads to Cinego and (4½ M.) —

12½ M. Condino (1445'; Torre di Londra; Alb. Baccoli, both very fair), the chief village in the Val Buona, or upper valley of the Chiese. About 3 M. farther a road crosses the river to Storo (Agnello), prettily situated on the left bank, whence a road leads through the Val Ampolla to the Valle di Ledro and Riva (see p. 362). — The valley expands; 1 M. Darso (*Ancora); 1 M. Lodrone (1245'), with a ruined castle; 1/2 M. Caffaro, with a handsome modern château of Count Lodron, situated on the Caffaro, which forms the Italian frontier (small Inn, on the right bank).

The Cima Spessa (5990'), 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. Ciampana, very fair). A pleasant route leads hence over the Colle Manira (5745') to (5 hrs.) Collio (2700'; Hot. Nella; Alb. Tabladino), a large village in the Val Trompia, whence a road and a branch-railway run via Gardone to Brescia. The interesting ascents of the Dasso Alto (6775'; 1 hr.), to the S., and the Monte Colombina (7265'; 2 hrs.), to the N.W., may easily be made from the Colle Manira. — From Bagolino a cart-track ascends the Val Caffaro to (1½ hr.) S. Antonio (3875'; poor Inn). Thence we may proceed to the left through the Val Sanguinera and over the Croce Domini Pass (6215') to (5 hrs.) Breno in the Val Camonica (p. 381); or through the Val Sanguinera and the Valle di Cadino to the (4½ hrs.) Lago della Vazzia (7695'); rough accommodation in the chalets. The Cornone di Blumone (9285') and the Monte D'erone (5770), neither difficult for adepts, may be ascended from this point (comp. p. 381). — Over the Passo di Lajone (5317') to the Case Paghera; see p. 382.

About 1 M. lower down, the road reaches the Lago d'Iseo (1200'), 6 M. in length, 3/4-1 M. in width, and skirts its W. bank. Above, to the left, lies the hamlet of Bondone (to the Val Vestino, see p. 362). 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 Preseglio 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. 363).

Comp. Maps, pp. 368, 354.

38 M. From Mezzolombardo to Malè (25 M.) DILIGENCE via Tajo and Cles twice daily in 6½ hrs. (1 fl. 90 kr.); also once daily via Denno to Cles (16 M. in 4½ hrs.). — One-horse carriage from Mezzolombardo to Cles 6-8 fl., carriage and pair to Rabbi 24, to Pejo 30 fl. — From Malè to (12½ M.) Fucine DILIGENCE daily in 2½ hrs.; from Fucine over the Tonale Pass to (ca. 15½ M.) Ponte di Legno, daily in 4½ hrs.; from Ponte di Legno to (11 M.) Edolo in 2½ hrs.; from Edolo to (24 M.) Tirano, daily in 6 hrs.

Since the opening of the new road, the shortest route to Madonna di Campiglio (p. 368) leads from S. Michele: 40 M.; DILIGENCE in summer in 8½ hrs. (6 fl. 10 kr.), starting from S. Michele at 7.45 a.m., and reaching Campiglio at 4.15 p.m., with ½ hr.'s halt for dinner at Male; returning from Campiglio at 6 a.m., reaching S. Michele at 12.20 p.m. — Carriage and pair in 6½ hrs., 25 fl. and fee.

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. 356. The road crosses the broad valley of the Adige to the W. (omnibus 15 kr.) to (1½ M.) Mezzolombardo (865'; *Hôtel Victoria, R. 50-70 kr.; Corona), a large village on the right bank of the Noce. (Route to Fai and Molveno, see p. 366.) On the opposite bank is Mezzotedesco (*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 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 (15½ M.) Cles, via Denno, Flavon, Terres, and Tuenno. We gradually ascend on the left bank of the Noce, past the conspicuous château of Tuen (1645'), on the right, and reach (10½ M.) Tajo (1700'; *Posta; *Corona), a prettily situated village.

About 3½ M. to the N.E. of Tajo lies Coredo (2800'; inn), frequented in summer by Italians; fine views.

From Tajo to Fondo, 11 M., diligence twice daily in 3½ hrs. (1 fl.). The road leads via (1½ M.) Dermullo (see below) to (3½ M.) San Zeno (2100'; Corona, R. 60-80 kr.), with a large Romanesque church. (About 3½ hrs. to the E., in the wild Romedio Ravine, is *San Romedio (2520'; inn), with its hermitage on a precipitous rock, and five chapels, one above the other, much visited by pilgrims. Hence to the (3½ hrs.) Mendel, see p. 378.) — The road continues by Romeno and Cavarena (Corona; Chiave) to (11 M.) Fondo (p. 379). At Cavarena the road to the (2½ hrs.) Mendel-Pass (p. 378) diverges to the right.

At (2 M.) Dermullo the road turns to the left, crosses the deep rocky chasm of the Noce by the bold *S. Giustina Bridge (1740', 470' above the stream), and ascends in windings to (3½ M.) —

16 M. Cles (2150'; Aquila Nera; Corona), the capital of the Val di Non (2750 inhab.), situated high above the confluence of the Novella and the Noce. The Doss Pez, 5 min. to the N., is the best
point of view. On the slope below the village stands the well-
preserved château of Clés, built in the 16th century. Clés possesses
a school for wood-carving, the products of which are not expensive.

To Campliglio via Grostè,10½ hrs. (marked path, but guide advisable, 
Amad. Visintainer of Clés; 8 fl.). From Clés via Tuenno and the Val di 
Tovel, watered by the Tressenga, to the (4 hrs.) little Lago di Tovel (3810'),
then through the Val Flavona, and by an ascent to the W. to the (4 hrs.) 
Passo del Grostè (8005'), on which is the Rifugio Stoppa (p. 368). We 
then descend past the Mte. Spinale (p. 368) to the Campo Carlo Magno 
and (2½ hrs.) Campiglio (p. 368).

The road ascends to the (3½ M.) hamlet of Dres, and descends to 
the (3 M.) Mostizzol Bridge, high above the foaming Noce. It then 
continues 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 (43½ M.) Caldes, with two 
old castles, we cross the Rabbies Brook to (1½ M.) —

25 M. Malè (2420'; *Hôtel Malè; Hôtel Romeo Onestinglehel, 
R. from 70, B. 50 kr., well spoken of; 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 Pracorno and S. Bernardo), are the Baths of Rabbi 
(4000'; Hôtel Roma; Hôtel Rabbi; Hôtel Pangrazzi; Corona), the most important 
in Tyrol, the water of which, strongly impregnated with iron, resembles 
that of Selters. The season extends from 16th June to 15th September. 
— From the Baths (guides, A. Dallaser, Sim. Pangrazzi, and A. Mengon) 
through the Ulten-Thal to Meran, see p. 356; over the Söllent-Joch (9810') 
to the Martell-Thal, see p. 347. — An attractive route leads over the Cercena 
Pass (8600') to Pejo in 6½ hrs. (guide 4 fl.). The pass commands a splendid 
view. Descent through the Val della Mare to Pejo (see below).

From Malè the road runs at nearly the same level through the 
wide valley via Crociana 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. 379). — Farther on the valley 
is wilder. On the S.W. rise the lofty granite buttresses of the Pre-
sanella. We next pass (8½ M.) Mezzana and Castello, both on the 
right, high above the road, and reach (3 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 (1 M.) —

37½ M. Fucine (3135'; Zanella, Leone or Posta, both very fair; 
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. 347), from which the Noce issues, is traversed 
by a road as far as Pejo, and divides at (4 M.) Cogolo (3760'; Moreschini). 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; Raveelli; Caserotti; 
Zanella; at all these R. 1-1½, pens. 3½-4 fl.), with chalybeate springs 
(closed after Sept. 1st.). The baths are in the valley; the village (5195') on 
the N. slope, ¾ hr. higher. The lofty peaks of the S. Ortler region (Punta 
San Matteo, 12,110'; Mte. Vioz, 11,955'; Punta Taviela, etc.) may be ascended 
from Pejo by mountaineers (each in 7 hrs.). (Guides, G. and M. Groaz, 
Antonio and Ign. Veneri, M. Caserotti of Cogolo.) The Cima di Vioz (8210'), 
ascended without difficulty from the village of Pejo in 3 hrs., and the 
*Redival (9750'), on the S. side of the Val del Monte, ascended from the
Baths via the Sorgente Minerale and the Malga Palu in 4-5 hrs., afford a
good survey of the grand environs. — Through the Val del Monte and
over the Sforcellina Pass or the Col degli Orsi (difficult) to S. Caterina,
see p. 343. — To the N. is the Val della Mare, through which a tolerable
route leads from Cogolo (provisions should be brought from Fucine) past
(2½ hrs.) the Malga Ponte Vecchio (5785') and the 1 hr. Malga la Mare
(6695'; 2 hrs. direct from the village of Pejo), thence ascending the steep
Scala di Venezia in the bleak Val di Venezia to the (2 hrs.) Cavedale Club
Hut (5505'), a good starting-point for the Cavedale (12,380'; 5-6 hrs.; p. 352),
Palon della Mare (12,155'; 4 hrs.), Cima Venezia (11,400'; 4 hrs.), etc. Across
the Fürkele-Scharte or the Hohenferner-Joch to the Zufall Hut, see p. 347.
We may also cross the Eissee Pass to Sulden from the Fürkele-Scharte,
or descend across the Langenferner-Joch to Sta. Caterina; comp. p. 347. —
A trying glacier-route leads over the Col della Mare (11,315'), between the
Mte. Rosole and the Palon della Mare, to Sta. Caterina in 9½-9 hrs. (see
p. 343).

From Fucine to Campiglio over the Passo delle Malghette, Passo di
Nambino, Passo di Lago Nero, or Passo di Scarpaoc, see p. 369.

Near Fucine the road quits the Noce, and ascends to the S.W.
through the Val Vermiglio in long windings. Towards the S. we
enjoy a series of splendid views of the jagged and ice-girt crests of
the Presanella, the highest peak of which is repeatedly visible. 2 M.
Pizzano (4000'; Alb. Panizza, plain), the Austrian custom-house.

From Pizzano to the Mandron Hut through the Val Stuvel and over
the Passo di Cercen (6985'), 11 hrs. with guide (895';), difficult; see p. 372. —
Ascent of the Cima Presanella (11,690') via the Freshfield Saddle, about
8 hrs., with guide; see p. 337.

Beyond (3 M.) Strino (5110'), an Austrian fort built in 1866,
and the (3 M.) Lociatori Inn (6065'; rustic), the road ascends past
a poor Austrian Cantoniera to the (1 M.; 44½ M.) Tonale Pass
(6180'), the boundary between Tyrol and Italy.

From the Tonale over the Presena Pass to the (6 hrs.) Mandron Hut,
see p. 372 (marked path). Dom. Kessler of Vermiglio, though not authorised,
may be recommended as a trustworthy guide.

The road descends, passing the mouth of the Val Narcane (left; p. 371),
and then forming several long bends to the right (the steep
footpaths, though shorter, are not recommended), to (6½ M.) —
53 M. Ponte di Legno (4140'; Alb. Battistazza, Alb. delle Alpi,
R. 2-2½ fr., both mediocore; Alb. Botariferi, R. 1½-2 fr., tolerable),
in the Val Camonica, which is watered by the Oglio.

Over the Cavia Pass to Sta. Caterina (guide advisable, 12 fr.), see
p. 343; to the Val di Genova, see pp. 371, 372. — To the N. an easy
crosses the Forcellina di Monteotto (6055') to (7 hrs.) Pejo (p. 375).

At Temù (see p. 377), 2 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 Val Caldea (5495'), and past
three pretty waterfalls and the picturesque Lago d'Avio (6170) to the
(3½ hrs.) Malga Lavedole (6700; hay-beds), which commands a splendid
view of the impressive head of the valley (from right to left: Mte. Avio,
Corno Baitone, Cima Premassone, Cima di Plem, Corno Miller, Adamello,
and Corni del Confine). Thence a path leads to the left through the Val
del Venerocolo to the (1½ hr.) Rifugio Caribaldi of the Italian Alpine Club
(8395'), beneath the small Venerocolo Lake (now drained), which is the
starting-point for the ascent of the Adamello (p. 371; 5 hrs.; difficult) via
the Passo di Mandron (10,330). A fine glacier-expedition, presenting little
difficulty to experts, leads over the Passo del Venerocolo (10,430') and the
Passo della Tredicesima (10,560') to the (5-6 hrs.) Mandron Hut (p. 371); the
ascend of the Mte. Venerocolo (10,885) may easily be combined with this expedition. — The Panzano d’Avio, or highest part of the Val d’Avio, 1¼ hr. from Lavedo, was formerly the bed of a lake. Thence over the Passo di Premassone (5010) to the (5 hrs.) Capanna Baitone, see p. 350. — Guides, Martino Bastanzi and Em. Sozzi, at Ponte di Legno.

From Ponte di Legno (one-horse carriage to Edolo 10 fr.) the road follows the Oglio to Pontagna, Temù (p. 376), Stadolina, Vezza (at the mouth of the Val Grande), Incudine, and —

64 M. Edolo (2260'; Leone d’Oro, high charges; Gallo, well spoken of; beer at Carminati’s, in the market-place), a picturesquely situated little town (1700 inhab.), commanded on the E. by Mte. Aviolo, and forming a single parish with Mü, on the left bank.

Excursions. The not difficult and interesting ascent of the Monte Aviolo (9450'; 6-7 hrs.; with guide) is made via the Val Moia and the Conca della Foppa (6560). Fine view of the Adamello, Bernina, Disgrazia, Ortler, etc.

To the Val Tellina over the Passo del Mortirolo (6235'; 6½ 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 40 min. above Edolo, ascends the Val Mortirolo past Monno to the (3½ hrs.) modest Osteria della Fontana (5923'), just on this side of the pass. Descent, with fine view of the Val Tellina, to (2½ hrs.) Grobio, 3½ M. below Bolladore (p. 341). From Edolo to Brescia through the Val Camonica, see R. 66.

The Road to Tirano (24 M.; one-horse carriage in 6 hrs., 25 fr.) ascends gradually on the N. side of the Val di Corteno, commanding fine retrospects of the Val Camonica, with the snowy peaks of the Adamello in the background. It passes (4 M.) Cortenolo (2975'), Corteno (1½ M.; 3290'), whence a toilsome path leads over the Mte. Padrio (7063') to (6-7 hrs.) Tirano, and the hamlet of S. Pietro, and reaches the (5½ M.) Passo d’Aprica (3875'). About 3/4 M. beyond the pass, before the prettily-situated village of Aprica, stands the Hôtel Negri (R., L., & A. 2-3, D. 4 fr.), with a post and telegraph office. A view of the Val Tellina, with Sondrio in the background, is soon disclosed. The broad gravelly bed of the Adda (p. 344), with traces of the devastation caused by the river, is well surveyed. Several of the snowy spurs of the Bernina come into view towards the N.; on the lower mountains above Tresenda rises the square watch-tower of Teglio (p. 344). On the road (1¼ M.) is the Belvedere d’Aprica (3010'; *Inn; over the Passo di Venerocolo to Schilpario, see p. 381). The road now descends through chestnut groves, describes a wide circuit by Motta, and penetrates the rock by two cuttings. Before (4½ M.) Tresenda (p. 345) the Adda is crossed.

Pedestrians may quit the high-road a few hundred paces beyond the point where it bends to the W. by a path, somewhat steep at first, which crosses a brook near the hamlet of Stazzona, passes through an opening in a wall, and leads (to the right) to Madonna di Tirano (p. 345) in 1½ hr.; or the embankment of the Adda may be followed direct to (1½ M.) Tirano (p. 344).

From Tresenda to (6½ M.) Tirano, see p. 345. Travellers bound for Sondrio (p. 345) need not go to Tirano, unless to hire a carriage as conveyances are seldom to be had at Tresenda.
65. From Botzen via the Mendel to Malè and Madonna di Campiglio.
Comp. Map, pp. 324, 368.

55 M. Omnibus (open carriages, see p. 317) from Botzen via the Mendel to Fondo or Cavareno in summer three times daily in 7 hrs. (3 fl.). Diligence (four-horse vehicle with 9 seats) from the Mendel via Cavareno and Cles to Campiglio daily in summer in 9½ hrs. (fare 5 ft. 70 kr.), changing horses thrice; starting at 7 a.m., reaching Campiglio at 4.15 p.m.; returning from Campiglio at 6 a.m., reaching the Mendel at 4 p.m. At Cles this diligence corresponds with the diligence from S. Michele (p. 474); at Malè there is a middy halt of ½ hr. — Carriage and pair from Botzen to Campiglio over the Mendel in 14 hrs., 42 fl. and fee.

The *Mendel Road (a military road constructed in 1880-85) diverges to the right at (7½ M. from Botzen) St. Michael (p. 316). It then mounts the Gondberg to (33/4 M.) the Matschacher Hof (2730').

with Baron Dipauli's Villa, and ascends in windings (short-cuts for walkers) the precipitous slope of the Mendel, with a magnificent view of the Dolomites to the E. of the Adige, the Schlern, Rosenberg, Latemar, Schwarzhorn, Weisshorn, and of Uebersetch and Kaltern with its lake deep below. — On the (51/4 M.) —

15½ M. Mendel Pass (4475') is the *Grand Hôtel Penegal, with a Tourists' Hotel, and the *Mendelhof Hotel (4440'; pens. 4-6 fl.), well situated, with view of the Brenta, Presanella, and Southern Ortler peaks. Woods in the vicinity.

From the Schöne Aussicht (1/4 hr.) there is a charming view of the Adige valley and the Val di Non. — From the inn the *Penegal (5665') may be ascended (easy path ; red marks) in 1½ hr. via the Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand-Höhe ('Little Penegal'); on the top is an Inn (R. 1-1½ fl.); admirable view. — Monte Roën (6340'), the highest point of the Mendel, may be ascended by the Roën-Alp (Malga di Romeno; 5605') in 2½-3 hrs. (marked path as far as the Alp, and beyond that stakes; guide 1½ fl., not necessary, mule 3 fl.). The view includes to the E. the Dolomites as far as the Tauern, to the S. the Brenta, Adamello, and Presanella, to the W. the Ortler, to the N. the Oetztal and Stubai Alps.

An excursion from the Mendelhof to (3 hrs.) S. Romedio (p. 374) is well worth making, by Cavareno and Romeno (p. 374); the route via Ambiar and Don, in 2½ hrs., is inferior, as parts of the path have been destroyed by floods. There is also a direct descent from the Mt. Roën to S. Romedio (guide as far as the Malga di Sanzeno advisable). — To Cavareno from the Mendelhof there is a direct footpath (1½ hr.), turning to the left from the road at the inn, and descending to (¾ 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 (1½ hr.) Cavareno (see below). — Marked club-paths (but guide useful) lead from the Mendelhof to St. Felix (p. 379) either via the Malga di Sulomp in 5 hrs. or (the lower route) via Regola, Valle Sedrunu and Crozze in 4½ hrs.

The ridge of the Mendel is the boundary between the two languages; almost all the places beyond are Italian. The road descends past (1 M.) the *Aquila d'Oro (4320'; R. 70 kr.-1½ fl., pens. 2 fl. 80-4 fl. 50 kr.) along wooded slopes (below lies Ruffrè, see above) and divides about 3/4 M. beyond (3½ M.) Ronzano (3555'; short-cut to the right): to the left to (1½ M.) Cavareno (see above), to the right by Sarnonicco and Malosco, with its castle, to (13/4 M.) —
22\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Fondo (3240'; *Posta, R. 60 kr.; Albergo Fondo), a considerable market-town with 2171 inhab., on both banks of the Rivo di Fondo, which here forms a sombre ravine, 130' deep, known as the *Burrone del Sasso (1/2 M. from the Piazza del Municipio; adm. 20 kr.). An admirable view of the Val di Non and Val di Sole as far as the Presanella may be obtained from the garden of the Post Inn, or from the chapel of Sta. Lucia (3315'), 1/2 M. to the W.

From Fondo an interesting excursion may be made to Laurein and Proveis, two German villages. From (1/2 M.) Castelfondo (see below) a bridle-track (guide advisable) leads over the Jochl (4590') to (21/4 hrs.) Laurein, Ital. Lauregno (3300'), and thence to (1/2 hr.) Proveis (4025'; Inn, rustic; quarters at the curé's), finely situated on the hillside, high above the Pescara. There is a school for lace-making at Proveis, where cheap specimens of the work may be bought. The inhabitants, who are civil and obliging, are said to be of Saxon origin. The following ascents may be made from Fondo: the *Laugenspitze (7980'; 41/2 hrs.), by a bridle-path over the Hofmahd (see below, and comp. p. 335); the Ilmenspitze (8710'; 4 hrs.; with guide), a rocky climb, for experts only; the Hochwart (8620'; 4 hrs.; with guide); etc. — About 4 M. to the S. of Proveis lies Lanza, with the small baths of Moccenigo (3415'), whence a road runs via Livo to the (21/2 hrs.) Mostizzol Bridge (see below). A footpath leads from Proveis over the Laureiner Alp (Malga di Lauregno, 5700') to (3 hrs., with guide) Unsere Frau im Walde; and to the N. a bridle-path leads over the Hofmahd (5930') to (3 hrs.) the Utienzer Mitterbad (p. 335).

From Fondo to Meran over the Gampen-Joch, 9 hrs., attractive. A cart-track leads via Tret and St. Felix (4115'; Inn, rustic) to (3 hrs.) Unsere Liebe Frau im Walde, Ital. Senale (4405'; rustic inn by the church), whence the Laugenspitze (see above) may be easily ascended in 3 hrs. A rather difficult pass (steep descent) leads hence to the E. over the Gaidner Scharte (5270') to (6 hrs.) Prissian (p. 327). The ascent of the Gantkofel (p. 316) may be conveniently combined with this route. — Another 4/4 hr. brings us to the top of the Gampen-Joch (5060'). We descend either to the left via Platzers (p. 335) and Vollan (p. 327) or to the right via Bad Ofrit (3415'; Inn), Tisen (p. 327), and Lana (p. 337) to (51/2 hrs.) Meran.

From Fondo by Sanzeno to Cles and Mezzolombardo, see p. 374; omnibus daily in 31/2 hrs. — For pedestrians the nearest way from the Mendel to Male leads by (11/2 hr.) Cavarena (p. 378) and then by Dambel, crossing the Novella, to (21/4 hrs.) Revò (see below).

The road descends in wide curves, leaving Castelfondo with its château to the right, crosses the picturesque ravine of the Novella (160 ft. deep), and winds gradually down the slope of the Osol (4975') by Brez, Arsio, Cloz (Corona), and Romalto, to (81/2 M.) —

30 M. Revò (2375'; Alb. Revò, clean), a prettily situated village. To the left, on the hill, is Cles, with its castle (p. 374). We now descend to the right to (1 M.) Caynò (Rosa, well spoken of) and thence in windings to the Pescara Valley, where we cross the Ponte Schiara. On the other side we ascend again, skirt the valley of the Noce high above the river (with Livo above us on the right), and finally once more descend in windings through the stony Val Bresimo to the (35 M.) Mostizzol Bridge (p. 375). The road now follows the valley of the Noce via (41 M.) Malè (p. 375) to (44 M.) Dimaro (2660'; *Corona, R. 60 kr.-1 fl.; Martinelli), whence a new road ascends the Val Meledrio to the Campo Carlo Magno, descending thence to (55 M.) Madonna di Campiglio (p. 368).


To Pisogne, 31'/2 M., Diligence daily in 7 hrs.; from Pisogne to Iseo, Steamboat in 1'/4 hr.; from Iseo to Brescia, 15 M., Railway in 1'/4 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-ox. The valley is visited by mountaineers on account of the easy excursions to be made thence to the S.W. side of the Adamello region and to the Bergamasque Alps. The snow-peaks of the Adamello group are not seen from the valley, but are visible from the Lago d’Iseo, which adjoins it on the S.

Edolo (2260'), see p. 377. — The road runs to the S.E., skirting the chestnut-clad slopes of Mte. Aviola (p. 377), to (1'/2 M.) Sonico, where it crosses to the right bank of the Oglio.

From Rino (2105'; Osteria Mutinelli, very fair; guide, Angelo Cauzzi), 1'/4 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 (2'/2 hrs.) beautiful Lago Baitone (7370') and the (8'/4 hrs.) Capanna Baitone (795'), on the Lago Rotondo di Baitone. This club-hut is a starting-point for the ascent of the Cima di Plem (10,465'; 2'/2-3 hrs.) via the Bocchetta di Plem (Passo del Cristallo. 9450') and the S. slope; also for the ascents of the Corno delle Granate (10,930'; 3 hrs.), Roccia Baitone (10,360'; 3 hrs.), Corno di Baitone (10,930'; 3'/2 hrs.), Cima di Premassone (10,070'; 2'/2 hrs.), etc. — A tolerably fatiguing route leads to the N.E. over the Passo di Premassone (9340'), between the Cima di Plem and the Cima di Premassone, to (6 hrs.) the Malga Lavelle (p. 376) in the Val d’Avio. Easy and attractive routes lead to the W. over the Forcella Bombia (1125') or the Passo delle Granate (10,920') to the Val Rabbia and (6-7 hrs.) Rino.

To the E. in the Val Malga, 20 min. above the Premassone Alp, lies the Malga Frino (5575'), whence we may ascend the Pian della Regina (8290'; 3'/2-4 hrs.; fine view), to the S.W., via the Passo del Coppetto (8290'; or from Sonico or Malonno via Garda in about 6 hrs.). — From Frino a steep path ascends to the E. up the Scale del Miller to the high-lying Val Miller, in which are situated the Malga Miller (6790') and the (2 hrs.) Cà di Cero (720'; poor), at the foot of the glacier-girt Corno Miller (11,070'). Thence we may ascend the Adamello (p. 371; 5-6 hrs., with guide), via the Passo dell’Adamello (10,630'), difficult. Over the Passo di Miller (9270') to the Rifugio di Salarno (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 Piasio, and, leaving Demo on the left, descends to (9'/2 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 Poggia.

A pleasant excursion may be taken hence up the Val di Brate, diverging to the N.E. from the Val di Saviore, via Cero (3115') and (2'/2 hrs.) Saviore (3970'; Alb. degli Alpinisti, mediocre guide, P. Brizio, G. Tomaselli), to the picturesque Lago di Salarno (6689') and the (3 hrs.) Rifugio di Salarno (7400'), grandly situated at the foot of the Corno Miller and the Adamello Glacier. The Adamello (11,640'; 5 hrs.; guide 20 fr.; see p. 371), 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 dell’Adamé (10,260'), to the Pian di Neve of the Adamello Glacier, and thence over the Passo della Lobbia Alta (9607') and Passo di Lares (10,480') to the (8-9 hrs.) Lares Hut (p. 372). The ascent of the Corno di Cavento (p. 372) may be conveniently made en route. — Over the Passo di Miller to the Val Miller and Rino, see above; over the Passo di Poggia to the Val Adamé, see p. 381.
A road from Cedegolo ascends the Val di Saviore via (13½ hr.) Fresine (wine at the Casa Zitti) to the (1/2 hr.) village of Valsavore (3610'; Inn, below the church, tolerable). A cart-track goes on hence, passing several chalets, to the (1½ hr.) Malga Lineana (5260'), and thence a footpath ascends the steep and rocky Scale di Adamè to the (1 hr.) Malga di Adamè (6920'), the last hut, whence the laborious Forcella Rossa (8885') leads into the Val di Boone (p. 373). Several passes lead out of the Val Adamè, which is closed by the beautiful Adamè Glacier; to the N.W. over the Passo di Pogitia (Passo di Val Sallarino; 9220') to the Rifugio di Sallarino (p. 380); to the N. over the Passo dell'Adamè (10,360') to the Mandron Hut (p. 371); to the E. over the Passo della Fortina (9213') to the Val di Fumo (p. 373).

The very attractive excursion to the *Lago d'Arno (8800') is best made from Paspardo, above Capo di Ponte (see below), whence an unmistakable path leads thither round the Monte Colombo (7039') in 4½ hrs. Other routes (good guides essential) lead from Cedegolo via Grovo in 5-6 hrs., or via Fresine (see above) and Isola in 5-6 hrs. Accommodation may, if necessary, be obtained in the Casa della Finanza, which resembles a fjord. Thence over the Passo della Forcellina to the Val di Boone, see p. 371. — The ascent, on the bank of the beautiful lake, which resembles a fjord. Thence over the Passo della Forcellina to the Val di Boone, see p. 371. — The ascent, on the bank of the beautiful lake, which resembles a fjord.

The road then crosses the Poglia and the Oglio and leads past Sellero, on the slope to the right, through a broad pastoral valley, returning to the left bank of the Oglio over the Ponte S. Rocco. — 13 M. Capo di Ponte (1185'; Albergo Ceseretti; Alb. S. Antonio, plain; Apollonio's Osteria, very fair).

A bridle-path ascends hence to the W. through the Val Glegna, steep and shadeless, to the (5 hrs.) Passo di Campelli (6200), between the Cina Baione (7830') on the S. and the Mt. Campione (7100') on the N., with view of the Adamello and Cares Alto to the E. Descend by the Valle di Scalve, watered by the Dezzo, to (2 hrs.) Schilpario (3730'; Alb. Alpino; guides, Tomaso Bonaldi and Tom. Mai), with smelting-houses; in the church is a monument of Cardinal Mai, the well-known polyglot scholar, who was born here (d. 1855). From here a badly-kept path leads over the Passo di Venerocolo (7690') and through the monotonous Valle di Belviso to the (8 hrs.) Belvedere di Aprica (see p. 377). The Monte Tornello (8290') will repay the ascent, 4½ hrs. with guide. — 39½ M. down the valley by carriage-road is a lateral valley in which lies Vilminore (3420'; *Alb. Albirecco, good wine; guide, Am. Bonicelli), whence an easy path leads over the Passo della Mannia (3890') to (5 hrs.) Bondione (p. 382). The road continues to Dezzo (2640'; 'Franceschetti's Inn'), where on the right the road from Clusone (p. 3-2) comes in, and by the interesting ravine of the Valle d'Angelo, through which the Dezzo flows, passing Angolo and Gorzone, to the (10 M. from Dezzo) Cassina Borario (p. 382).

Another attractive detour leads to the E. from Capo di Ponte via Paspardo (accommodation at the curé's; to the Lago d'Arno, see above) or via Cimbergo to the Malga Tredenu (6320) in the Val Tredenu, then over the Passo di Mesa Malga (1870') to the Casaghera in the Val di Bois, whence we proceed through the Val Pallocia to (10 hrs.) Bremo.

The road continues to follow the left bank of the Oglio, leaving Ceto to the left, at the foot of the Pizzo Badile (see below), and reaches (19½ M.) Bremo (1080'; *Italia; Trattoria del Fumo; Caffè Leonardi), with a ruined castle and several churches.

Excursions (guide, Apol. Bettoni). The Pizzo Badile (790'), a difficult peak, for adepts only, is ascended in 6 hrs. (guide 6 fr.) from Ceto (1470'; Osteria Beatrici), 1½ hr. from Bremo. — The Monte Ferono (8770'; 7½-8 hrs.), difficult, is ascended from Bremo via Ponte di Dagna, Pian d'Astrio, and the Malga Strubian di Sotto and di Sopra. Splendid view.

At the head of the Val Pallocia, about 4 hrs. to the N.E. of Bremo, are the humble Case Paghera (3740'; Alpino fare, hay-beds). Difficult
IV. Route 66. VAL SERIANA.

Routes lead hence over the Passo della Rossola (8515'), the Passo Monoccola (8530'), or the Passo del Listino (8645'), to (3-8 hrs.) the Malga Boasso (Alpine fare, hay-beds) in the Val di Deone (p. 373), and over the Passo di Lajone (8317') to the (5 hrs.) Lago della Vacca (p. 373). Over the Passo Malga to Pasparo, see above.

Over the Croce Domini Pass to (9 hrs.) Bagolino, see p. 373. Over the Croce Domini Pass and through the Valle di Cadino to the Lago della Vacca, 7-8 hrs.; see p. 373.

The Oglio here flows through a rocky defile. The road crosses to the right bank. To the E. towers the Pizzo Badile (p. 381). Beyond the defile, on the left bank, lies the village of Cividade, over which rise the ruins of a monastery. The valley expands. Beyond the (26 M.) Casino Boario (738'; *Baths Hotel; Alb. degli Alpinisti, R. 2-2 1/2, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.), at Corna, the road forks. The left branch leads via Darfo to (34 1/2 M.) Pisogne (p. 383); the right branch leads via Rogno to —

33 1/2 M. LOVERE (Albergo Lovero, very fair; S. Antonio; Ancora), a busy harbour (3000 inhab.), prettily situated at the N.W. end of the Lago d'Isco, near the influx of the Oglio. The handsome church of S. 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 collection of ancient paintings. The Gregorini Iron Foundry employs 1600 workmen. — A good road leads hence to the W. through the Val Cavallina to (6 hrs.) Bergamo.

A picturesque excursion may be made from Lovero to the Val Seriana, the easternmost of the main valleys of the Bergamasque Alps. A carriage road leads through the rich pastures of the Val Borlezza by Sovere and Cerete to (8 1/2 M.) Clusone (2169'; *Gambero; Alb. Reale), the chief locality of the lower Seriana valley, with 4000 inhab., 3 M. to the N.E. of Ponte della Selva (*Inn), the terminus of the railway to Bergamo (17 M., in 1 3/4 hrs.). From here a road to the E. leads by Rovella, Castione, and the Giogo (4229'; fine view into the grand ravine of the Dezzo), at the S.E. foot of the imposing Presolana (8240'; ascent by mountaineers in 4 1/2-5 hrs. with a guide, from the Cantoneria on the summit of the pass), to the Valle d'Angolo and (5 hrs.) Dezzo (p. 381). — From Clusone the road continues by Ogna and Ardesio to the (4 M.) Ponte di Brianza, where it joins the road from Ponte della Selva (see above) on the left bank of the Serio; then by (2 1/2 M.) Gromo (2200'; *Osteria dei Terzi; guides, Is. Bonetti, II. Zamboni, G. Andreolletti) and (3 1/4 M.) Fiumervero (2560'; Inn) to (3 M.) Bondione (2920'; Albergo della Cascata, above the village, fair; guides P. and S. Bonacorsi), the last place in the Val Seriana (to Vilminore over the Manina Pass, see p. 381). Bridle-paths lead from here on both sides of the Serio (that on the left bank preferable), past some fine gorges and waterfalls (Goi di Ponce, Goi del Ca) to the (2 hrs.) grand *Cascata del Serio (about 1000' in height), which is broken into three parts. The best view is obtained from the Belvedere, protected by iron railings (3/4 hr. from the club-hut). Above the falls on the Pian del Barbellino (6170'; 3 hrs. from Bondione), is the Rifugio Curò, in a splendid situation, from which the Mt. Gleno (9160') may be ascended in 3 1/2-4 hrs., the Pizzo di Coca (10,010') in 5 hrs., and the Pizzo del Diavolo (9800') in 4 hrs. From here over the Passo di Barbellino (ca. 9050') and through the wooded Val Malgina to S. Giacomo and (7-8 hrs.) Teglio (p. 345) in the Val Tellina, an attractive route; or to the N.E. past the small Barbellino Lake (7000') and the source of the Serio to the (3 hrs.) Passo di Caronella (8565') to the left of Mt. Torreina; then descending through the Val di Caronella to (3 hrs.) Carona (8370'; accommodation at the cure's) and (1 1/2 hr.) Tresenda (p. 345).
The *Lago d'Iseo (Lacus Sebinus, 620’), 15 M. long, 1-3 M. broad, and 1000' deep in the middle, vies with the Lago di Garda in the loveliness of its banks, which are luxuriantly clothed with vegetation, while to the N. rises the snow-clad Adamello group. In the middle of the lake lies a picturesque rocky island, 13’/4 M. long, culminating in the Mont’ Isola (1965’), with the fishing-villages of Peschiera Maraglio and Siviano. Steamboat twice daily from Lovere to Sarnico (Alb. del Cappello), at the S.W. end, in 23/4 hrs.; stations, Pisogne, Riva di Solto (W.), Marone (E.), Sale Marasino (E.), Sulzano (Inn), Peschiera Maraglio, Tavernola (W.), Iseo (Leone, mediocre; railway-station for Brescia, see below), Predore, and Sarnico (admirable view from the Villa Montecchio).

Railway from Iseo, in 11/4 hr., to (15 M.) Brescia, and from Poratrico (on the left bank of the Oglio, opposite Sarnico), in 26 min., to Palazzolo, a station on the railway from Lecco to Brescia (to Bergamo about 1 hr.); comp. Baedeker’s Northern Italy.

67. From Trent to Bassano (Venice) through the Val Sugana.

71’/2 M. Val Sugana Railway from Trent to Tesze, 43’/2 M., in 4’/2 hrs. ( fares 3 fl. 49, 2 fl. 93, 1 fl. 17 kr.); Carriage from Tesze to Bassano, 23 M., in 31/2 hrs.; Railway from Bassano to Venice, 53 M., in 3-31/2 hrs. On the completion of the section between Tesze and Bassano in Italy, the Val Sugana Railway, opened in 1896, will offer the shortest route between S. Tyrol and Venice. This line passes through a picturesque region, in which many interesting excursions may be made.

Trent (640’), see p. 355. 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 Marzola, describes a wide loop and enters the spiral tunnel of S. Rocco (400 yds. long), from which it emerges in a N. direction. — 51’/2 M. Villazzano (920’), below the village of that name with its numerous villas. A series of difficult cuttings now carries the line along the slope, and traversing lofty embankments over the Valnigra and Saltè streams, we reach (8 M.) Pono (1080’), where the line enters the lower Forsina Valley. 91’/2 M. Ponte Alto (1155’), near the waterfall mentioned at p. 357. The valley contracts to a wild ravine, in which four tunnels are traversed. On the right bank, opposite the third, is Fort Cantunghel; and beyond the fourth we reach the upper level of the valley. Above, to the left, lies Civeszanno, with its fort and Gothic church. — 13 M. Roncogno (1390’; Stella) is situated opposite the entrance of the Val di Pinè.

The pretty Val di Pinè, formerly inhabited by Germans, is worth a visit (a day’s trip from Trent; carr. and pair there and back 10 fl.). The road
Passes Civè and Maso Bariselli (to the left the road to Civezzano, p. 383), and ascends the left bank in windings to (2½ M.) Nogarè (2225'). Farther on it passes Fornace (left) and the old church of S. Mauro and leads via Trevisola and Baselga to the (4 M.) pretty Lago della Serraia (5195'; *Alb. al Pavone and Alb. alla Tea, in Serraia, at the lower end). Passing the (1½ M.) smaller Lago delle Piazzé (3320), we next reach (1½ M.) the hamlet of La Varda (3345'; two inns), at the mouth of the Val Regnano (see below). From this point an easy pass leads to the S.E. over the Passo del Redeus (4800') to (2 hrs.) Palai (see below). — A cart-track leads to the N.W. along the N. side of the Val Regnano to (3 hrs.) Segonzane, with its interesting clay-pyramids (Inn at Siedro), whence we cross the Avisio to (½ hr.) Favor. Road hence via Gembra (2170'; Lanzinger), Lisignago, and Veria to (9 M.) Leviss (p. 355).

The railway proceeds in the broad and fertile valley, enclosed by finely formed mountains, to —

15½ M. Pergine (1555'), on the watershed between the Adige and the Brenta. The village (1580'; *Hôtel Vottolini; Cavalletto, unpretending), with 4434 inhab., is charmingly situated, ½ M. from the station, at the mouth of the Upper Fersina Valley. It is commanded by the old Castel Pergine (2215'; fine view from the tower).

In Montagnaga (2890'; Coronà; Alb. Toller), 6 M. to the N. of Pergine, is the frequented pilgrimage-church of Madonna di Pìnè or di Caravaggio (2 M. from Nogarè, see above; 3 M. from Serraia).

The Val Fierozzo or Val Fersina (Ital. Val dei Mocheni), which here stretches to the N.E., contains several German communities in the midst of an Italian population: Gerent, Eichberg, St. Franziskus, St. Felix, and Palai. A visit to this pretty valley is recommended. The road ascends to (3 M.) Canazea (1750), crosses the stream, and reaches (1½ M.) Gerent, Ital. Frassilongo (2790'; Holzer). Thence mostly through wood, past St. Franziskus, with its charmingly situated little church (opposite the prettily situated S. Orsola or Eichberg), and St. Felix (3650'), two hamlets of the parish of Florus (Fierozzo), to (4½ M.) Palai or Palù (4600'; the curé receives travellers), at the head of the valley. Thence to the top of the Schrumepitz (7860'; 2½ hrs.), attractive. From Palai to (1½ hr.) La Varda in the Val Pìnè, see above.

The road from Pergine to Levico (6 M.) skirts the Lago di Levico (1440'), 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 Terrarossa (p. 357), and in the background behind us rise the Monte Gazza and Paganella. At (17½ M.) S. Cristoforo (1485'; *Pauli's Inn, pens. 2-3 ft.), with its venerable little church, the line reaches the Lago di Caldonazzo (1470'; 2½ M. long), surrounded by woods. Among the chestnut woods above us to the right is the village of Castagne. We skirt the W. bank of the lake 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. on a mound formed by the deposits of the Mandola.

From Calceranica a steep path descends by Vigolo-Vattaro (2380'; Inn) and Valsorda to (3 hrs.) the station of Matarrello (p. 357); 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 through meadows to (21 1/2 M.) **Caldonazzo** (1530'), a station 1 1/4 M. to the N. of the village (1605'; **Hôtel Caldonazzo; Due Spade**), a summer-resort, with a ruined castle.

To **Lavarone** and **Luserna**, a pleasant excursion (carr. and pair from Levico to Lavarone, incl. fee, 10 fl.). From Caldonazzo we ascend the **Val Centa** by a good winding road, often hewn through the rock, to the (39 1/4 M.) **Stanga Inn** (toll 3 kr.) and to (39 1/2 M., 7 1/2 M. from Caldonazzo) **Cisela**, the chief village of the parish of Lavarone, Ger. **Lafraun** (3840'; **Hôtel des Alpes**, plain; **Leon d’Oro**), with a small lake, grandly situated on the watershed between the Brenta and Astico. We then follow the new road, passing **Gionghi** and **Gaspari**, both belonging to **Cappella** (Canepele Inn), which lies to the right. Passing the **Laghetto Alp** (below us, to the right) we next reach (41 1/2 M.) the **Monte Rover Inn** (Ger. **Eichberg**; 4415'), whence we follow the E. side of the deep gorge of the Rivotrto, chiefly through wood, to **Luserna**, Ger. **Lusarn** (4370'; **Osteria Gaspari; Ost. Nicolussi**), grandly situated on a bleak plateau (880 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.) **Casotto**, the Austrian frontier-village, in the **Val d’Astico**, whence a road runs via **S. Pietro Val d’Astico** to (1 M.) **Pedescale** (to Asiago, see p. 387).] From Luserna we return to (1 hr.) the **Monte Rover Inn** (see above), and descend a steep bridle-path on the slope of the Cimone (6000'; ascended from Monte Rover in 3 1/4 hr.) to (2 hrs.) **Caldonazzo**. Or from Lavarone we may descend to the S.W. via **Girardi** to (1 1/4 hr.) **S. Sebastiano** (4270'; Inn) and by a new road to (1 hr.) **Folgaria**, Ger. **Folgeiret** (3770'; **Stella**) and thence in windings (short-cuts for walkers) to (2 hrs.) the station of **Calliano** (p. 357). The **Corno di Scandua** (7041'; fine view) may be ascended from Folgaria or S. Sebastiano in 3 hrs. (descent to Trent, see p. 357). — To **Asiago** (p. 387). From Monte Rover (see above) a fine new road leads to (3 M.) **Vezzena** (4600'; Inn), beautifully situated amid luxuriant Alpine meadows. [Excursions may be made hence to the **Cima di Vezzena** or **Pizzo di Levico** (6260'; 1 1/4 hr.), the **Cima Mandriol** (6715'; 2 hrs.), **Mte. Verena** (6625'; 3 hrs.), and to **Luserna** (1 1/4 hr.).] Beyond Vezzena we proceed through the **Val d’Assa**, via the **Osteria del Terme** (4305'; Italian frontier), **Gherlele** (3710'), and **Camporovere**, to (15 M.) Asiago (p. 387). 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 **Tenna** (p. 384).

24 M. **Levico** (1680'; 6100 inhab.), with the **Baths** of the same name (*Cirhaus or Gran Stabilimento Balnearc*, outside the village; **Bellevue; Hôtel Levico; Grand-Hôtel Caliari; Alb. Voltolini; Germania or Deutscher Hof, fair, pens. 3 fl.; **Concordia; Coron; Villa Pruner; Villa Bosco**), with springs containing arsenic, much patronized by Italians in summer.

The chief spring rises at the baths of **Vetriolo** (4675'; *Cirhaus d’Hôtel des Alpes; Alb. Allegria; Hôtel Monte Fronte*, recommended to passing tourists), situated on a terrace of the **Mte. Fronte**, to the N. (bride-path. 3 hrs.; footpath, 2 hrs.; mountain-carriages at Levico station). Pretty walks and views. The ascents of the **Semperspitzi** (9080'; 1 hr.), **Pianorotì** (6370'; 1 1/2 hr.), and **Frawir** (7330'; 3 hrs.) are interesting.

At this point begins the fertile **Val Sugana** proper, with its cornfields, pastures, and countless mulberry-trees. The railway skirts the left bank of the Brenta as it descends the valley. To the left is the ruined castle of **Selva**, and above it appears **Vetriolo** (see above). — 26 M. **Barco**, whence a pleasant excursion may be made...
into the Val di Sella (see below; to the Baths, 2½ hrs.). Beyond (28 M.) Novaledo the Brenta is crossed twice. 30 M. Roncegno-
Marter (1364') is the station (omnibus) for Roncagno (1655'; *Sta-
bilitamento di Bagni, pens. 5-6 fl.; Stella, R. 1, pens. 3-3½ fl.; Moro, R. 80 kr.-l fl.; D. 1 fl. 20 kr., pens. 3 fl.), with arsenical springs, 
which lies higher up, 1½ M. to the N. — We then cross the Bren-
ta to —

33 M. Borgo di Val Sugana (1290'; Hôt. Val Sugana, R., L., 
& A. 60 kr.-l fl. 20 kr., pens. 2½-4 fl.; Croce Bianca; Café Bocher, 
with rooms), with 4800 inhab., the capital of the valley. On a height 
to the N. are the ruins of Castel Telvana, high above which are the 
remains of the Castel di S. Pietro (2887'). To the S. are the Cima 
Dieci (7270') and the Cima Dodici (7670').

A road leads from Borgo to the S. to (1½ M.) Olle, at the entrance 
to the Val di Sella, in which (5¼ M.) lies a Stabilitamento Alpino (2850'), 
with lime and magnesia waters; near it is a large stalactite cavern, the 
Grotta di Costanza (3 hrs. there and back). The Cima Dodici (7670'), fatig-
ing, is ascended from Olle in 7 hrs. (guide).

From Borgo over the Passo Cinque Croci to Caorlia, see p. 395.

Beyond Borgo the railway returns to the left bank of the Brenta, 
and running parallel with the highroad, crosses the broad gravelly 
channel of the Ceggio. 36 M. Castelnuovo. The Maso and the Chiepe-
pena are crossed. 36½ M. Strigno (1145'; Aquila), beside the vil-
lage of Agnedo. Above, to the N. is the handsome château of Ivano 
belonging to Count Wolkenstein.

From Strigno to Primiero (11 hrs.). The road (diligence to Castel 
Tesino daily) leads via Strigno and Biemo, in the Val Chiappe-
na, to (8 M.) Pieve di Tesino (2920'; *Abb. Granetito, R. 60 kr.; Sole; guide, Seb. Mar-
chetto). It then descends into the Val Tesino, crosses the Grigno, and 
remounts to (2 M.) Castel Tesino (2950'; Roza, poor), 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 (3306', 
poor inn), descends by the (9½ hr.) Pian dei Cavalli (Rfmts.) and Ronco to 
(2 hrs.) Canale S. Bovo (p. 386), and then crosses the Gabbera Sudde (p. 386) 
to (3 hrs.) Primiero (p. 395).

39 M. Ospedaletto. Skirting the base of the Cima Lasta (5505'), 
on which, high up, is the curious natural bridge known as Ponte 
dell' Orco, we next reach (43½ M.) Grigno (870'), where the Gri-
rgno issues from the Val Tesino.

48½ M. Tezze (740'), 1½ M. to the S. of the village of that 
name, on the Austrian frontier, is the present terminus of the rail-
way, with the Austrian custom-house.

From Tezze the road leads over the Italian frontier (custom-
house) to —

5½ 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. 396, 
424), while the Bassano road enters the *Canale di Brenta, a wild 
and imposing ravine, bounded by lofty precipices. In a rocky grotto 
beyond the village, 100' above the road, are the ruins of the old fort-
ress of Covolo, now inaccessible. On the opposite height (4½ M. from Primolano) lies the large village of Enego (2580'; Tre Pini; Aquila), whence a bridle-track leads to (5 hrs.) Asiago (see below). About 3 M. farther on the road crosses a handsome bridge over the Cismone, descending from the Val Primiero (p. 396). The village of Cismon is 3/4 M. lower down.

62 M. Carpanè (485'; Cavallino), opposite which on the right bank of the Brenta, at the mouth of Val Frènzel, lies Valstagna.

A bridle-path ascends the wild and romantic Val Frènzel via Buso (with a church and inn), Ronchi (road beyond this point), and Gallio (3675'), to (5 hrs.) Asiago (3275'; Croce Bianca; Rosa), 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. In the 16th cent. the inhabitants were considered by Italian savants to be descendants of the Cimbrì, who were defeated by Marius at Verona in the year 100 B.C., as no affinity could be traced between their language and the written German of the period. They are possibly, however, descended from the Alemanni who flocked to Theodoric, the Ostro-Goth, after the battle of Tolbiac in 496, as their dialect bears most resemblance to the Swabian. Most of the 30,000 inhabitants of this bleak upland plain now speak Italian only. Their chief occupations are cattle-breeding and straw-hat-making. Down to 1797 the Sette Comuni formed a small republic under the protection of Venice. — The nearest railway-station to Asiago is (15 M.) Arsiero (1170'; Alb. Bortolan), the terminus of the line to Belluno (p. 357) and (32 M.; 2½ hrs.) Vicenza (see Baedeker's N. Italy). To reach it we proceed to the S.W. of Canove, cross the deep Val d'Assa, and, beyond (1½ hr.) Roana, descend via Rotzo and Castelletto to (2 hrs.) Pedescaia, in the Val d'Asio (p. 355). Here we turn to the left for (1½ hr.) Arsiero. — An interesting route leads to the S.E. of Asiago over the Campo di Mezzavilla (3350'), at the N. base of the Mte. Bertiaga (4455'; ascent recommended; 1 hr., through the Val de' Bonati), to (6 hrs.) Bassano (see below).

From Carpanè to (½ 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 (5½ M.) Solagna (430') the ravine at length expands, and we obtain a view of the extensive olive-clad plain of (3½ M.) —

71½ M. Bassano (420'; *S. Antonio, near the principal piazza; Mondo), a finely-situated town (6100 inhab.), with old ivy-clad walls. The Town Museum contains several pictures by the Da Ponte family of artists, who are usually surnamed Bassano, after their native place. — The CATHEDRAL contains pictures by Jacopo Bassano. — Near the N.W. gate is the old castle of the Ghibelline tyrant Ezzelino, part of which is now occupied by the 'arciprete' or dean of the cathedral (fine view). — The promenades surrounding the town afford fine views of the Alps and of the foaming Brenta, which is spanned by a picturesque wooden bridge. — The Villa Parolini, in the suburb of Borgo Leon, stands in a beautiful park. — For more details, see Baedeker's Northern Italy.

RAILWAY from Bassano via (9 M.) Cittadella to (30 M.) Padua and (53 M.) Venice, see Baedeker's N. Italy.
68. The Fiemme and Fassa Valleys.

Comp. Maps, pp. 388, 392, 316.

The Valley of the Avisio, 60 M. long, consists of three sections: the lowest, from Lavis to Val Floriana (21 M.), called the Cembra (or Zimmer); the central part, as far as Moëna (24 M.), the Fiemme (or Fiem); and the highest region, extending to Penia (15 M.), the Fassa (Evas), which is famed for its Dolomites (comp. p. 412).

The Val Fassa is most easily and quickly reached from Bozen, since the completion of the new road, via the Eggen-Thal and the Kursersee Pass (p. 325). Routes for pedestrians lead also via the Seiser Alp (p. 321), through the Tierser-Thal (p. 323), or through the Grödner-Thal and via the Sellajoch (p. 320). — The Val di Cembra is seldom visited. — The Val Fiemme is usually approached from the railway-stations of Auer or Neumarkt (p. 355).

Diligence from Auer to (11/2 M.) Cavalese daily in 5½ hrs. (fare 1½ fl.); from Neumarkt to (24 M.) Predazzo twice daily in 7-1½ hrs., fare 1 fl. 90 kr. (to Fontane Fredde 3½ hrs.; from Predazzo to Neumarkt in 5 hrs.). Omnibus from Predazzo to Vigo daily in 2½ hrs., fare 85 kr., returning in 2½ hrs. — Carriage and pair from Neumarkt or Auer to Cavalese 12, to Predazzo 20 fl.; one-horse carriage from Cavalese to Moëna 5 fl.; from Predazzo to Vigo 5, to Campitello 7 (carr. and pair 8 and 12 fl.); one-horse carr. from Vigo to Campitello 3, to Predazzo 4, to Cavalese 6 fl.

— From Predazzo via Primiero to Feltre, or via Tezze by the Valsugana Railway to Trent, see Rk. 69, 67.

Neumarkt (700'), see p. 355. The road at first ascends rather rapidly, and on the (2 M.) first plateau of the mountain, above the ruined Castell Feder (1330'). unites with the road coming from Auer (p. 355). On the slope to the right lies the village of Monton (Löwe), 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, Ueberetsch, the Mendel, and the Oetztal Alps, and then bends round the N. slope of the wooded Cislon (5130') into a green valley, through which the Hohenbach has cut itself a deep rocky channel. We first reach (4 M.) Kalditsch (Inn), prettily situated; then (3½ M.) Fontane Fredde (3115'; Brewery), where a road to the right diverges to the German village of (2 M.) Truden (3770').

A steep forest-path (red marks) ascends to the N.E. from Fontane Fredde to (1¼ hr.) Radein (6120'; Zirmendorf, R. 75 kr.-1 fl. 20, D. 1 fl. 20, pens. 2 fl. 60 kr.-3 fl.), pleasantly situated amid wood and commanding a view of the Brenta, Presanella, Ortler, and Oetztal Alps. Attractive excursions may be made to the convent of Weissenstein (p. 326; 2 hrs.), the Grimmjoch (p. 326; 1½ hr.), the Weisshorn (pp. 326, 389; 3 hrs.), the Schwarzhorn (pp. 326, 389), the Cugola (6820'; 2½ hrs.), etc. From Betzen to Radein via Birchbruck and Weissenstein is a long day's walk (9-10 hrs.), see p. 326.

From the (2½ M.) culminating point of the road, near S. Lugano (3610'), a view is obtained of the Fiemme mountains. The road now descends to the left, passing the sulphur-baths of Carano, above the road to the left, and Castello, to the right, to (4½ M.) Cavalese (3260'; Ancora, R. 70 kr.-2 fl.); Uva, fair, R. 70 kr.; Stella; guide, Fr. Ventura), the principal place (2500 inhab.) in the Fiemme valley. The ancient palace of the Bishops of Trent, with a painted
façade, is now a prison. The Gothic parish-church, with its old marble portal and pictures by native artists, stands on a hill to the E.

The Schwarzhorn ('Cima di Rocca, 8005') may be ascended from Cavalcese either direct or via the Val Gambis in 4 hrs. (with guide), somewhat trying (comp. p. 326). — Over the Pass di Lagordai to Caoria, see p. 395.

The Val Fiemme, or Fleims-Thal, is an Alpine valley of moderate width, watered by the Avisio. Viewed from the church-hill, the villages of (3½ M.) Tesero, (1½ M.) Panchià, and (¾ M.) Ziano seem quite near, but the intervening gorges necessitate frequent circuits. From Panchià a bridle-path leads to the right to the baths of Cavelonte in 1½ hr. — 3 M.

24 M. Predazzo (3340'; *Nave d'Oro; Rosa; B. Guadagnini, guide), a large village (3600 inab.) in a broad dale, is an excellent field for the mineralogist. The visitors' book at the 'Nave' contains autographs of many eminent men of science. Fine new church. To the E. opens the Val Travignolo (p. 393); in the background rise the Cimon della Pala and the Cima di Vezzana.

A pleasant excursion may be taken in the 'Travignolo Ravine, 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 Eggenthal, see p. 326.

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-dorda, to (3 M.) Moena (3935'; *Corona; Cavalletto, well spoken of; *Alb. Alpino, beyond the bridge, moderate; guide, Gius. Zanoner), the first village in the Val Fassa.

From Moena to Cencenighe (7 hrs.). A road, afterwards degenerating into a cart-track (shadeless and uninteresting) leads E. through the Val S. Pellegrino to the (9 M.) church of San Pellegrino ("Inn, plain), on the Passo di San Pellegrino (6270'); descent to Falcade (p. 427) and (4 hrs.) Cencenighe (p. 427). — From San Pellegrino passes lead to Paneveggio (p. 393) over the Forcella Juribrutto (7825), or over the Passo dei Zingari (7285') and the Passo Valles (6665); both routes marked with red, but guide advisable. — From San Pellegrino to Caprile over the Passo di Forca Rossa (8155'), to the S.E. of the Sasso di Valfredda (9870), and through the Val di Fraschedas, an attractive route of 8 hrs. (guide). The route to the Contrin Hut over the Cirèlie Pass (8410') is also interesting (4 hrs.; guide; see p. 392).

From Moena over the Lusia Pass to Paneveggio, 3½-4 hrs. (guide needless). We ascend by a new road through pastures and wood passing the (1½ hr.) Rezila Alp (Rmts., wine), to the (50 min.) Lusia Pass (6745; Bernardi's Hotel), which affords a fine view (Cimon della Pala, Cima di Vezzana, the Colbricon, etc., as far as the Rosengarten and Marmolada; in the background, the Oetztal Alps). A more extensive view is commanded by the grassy Piapec (7450'), ascended in 35 min. from the pass, to the right. Descent by a marked path via the (3¾ hr.) Lusia Alp (6240'), and then to the right by a path, indicated by red marks, to the (3¾ hr.) Paneveggio (p. 393).

From Moena to Botzen over the Kaversee Pass, see p. 327.

The road now crosses to the left bank of the Avisio. Immediately to the left rise the dolomite rocks of the Rosengarten, Rothwand, etc., the W. side of which presents so striking an appearance from Botzen (comp. Map, p. 316). To the N. the Langkofel, adjoined by the Platthofel (p. 391), rears its white summit above the valley. To the right is the Sasso di Mezzodì (8660'). At (1½ M.)
Soraga (3945') the road recrosses the stream. We next reach (2 M.) S. Giovanni (4350'), with the church of Vigo di Fassa (4565'; *Hôt. Vigo; *Corona; Rosa, well spoken of), the chief village in the Val Fassa, situated 1/2 M. higher up, to the left.

Excursions (guides, Ant. and Gius. Dacchiesa, G. B. Delmonego, Fr. Desilvestro, and Batt. Rizzi). The "Monte Campedie (6090'), the E. spur of the Magoni, between the valleys of Vajolon and Vajolet, is an admirable point of view (1'/2-2 hrs.; guide not indispensable). Beyond the village we diverge to the right from the road to S. Giuliana, enter a gorge, and ascend by a tolerable path. From the summit we obtain a magnificent view of the wild Vajolet valley and the lofty pinnacles of the Rosengarten; to the right are the rugged Dirupi di Larsee; farther to the N. the Plattkofel, Langkofel, Sella, and Marmolada; S.E. the P unto Vallacia, the Pala group, and the Cima d'Asta. — The "Sasso di Dam (8130'), on the S.E. side of the valley (ascended by Pozza in 3 hrs. guide 3 fl.), commands a more extensive prospect: to the S. is the Val Monzoni, terminated by the syenite mass of the Costabella; to the E. rise the Marmolada, Cima di Valfredda, etc. — The Cima Malinverno ("635') and the Sasso di Mezzi (8660') are easy and remunerative ascents of 6 hrs. each (guide 5 fl.), made from Pozza (see below) through the Val di S. Nicolo and the Val Monzoni (rare minerals found here). From the Val Monzoni an attractive route leads over the Passo le Selle (8303'), on the S.W. of the Cima di Costabella (8890'), to (5 hrs. from Pozza) San Pellegrino (p. 389); another route, easy and attractive, leads through the Val di S. Nicolo and via the Contrin-Alp (7685') to the (4 hrs.) Contrin Hut (p. 392). — The Rothwand (Roda di Vael, 9200') ascended without difficulty by experts from Vigo through the Vajolon Valley and over the Vajolon Pass (8365') in 6-7 hrs. (guide 4 fl.), commands a splendid view. — The Tscherspitz (Cima della Sforcella, 9155'; a difficult climb), Coronelle (9165'), Magoni (9060'), etc., may also be ascended from this point. — Over the Vajolon Pass to the Karsee Hotel, 4'/2-5 hrs. (see p. 326).

From Vigo through the Vajolet Valley to the Graisedi Hut (5'/2-6 hrs.; guide 3'/2 fl.) or to Campitello (9 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), a fatiguing but highly interesting route. The path ascends from (3/4 hr.) Perra past the Gardena Chalets and through the wild Vajolet Valley to the (3'/2 hrs.) Vajolet-Hütte (7430'; provision-depot), at the foot of the Vajolet-Thürme. Thence we may proceed to the N. over the Graisedi Pass to the (2 hrs.) Graisedi Hut (p. 324), or to the E. over the Antermoja Pass (p. 324) to the Antermoja Lake and (4'/2 hrs.) Campitello. — Over the Vajolet Pass to Tiers, see p. 325.

New road from Vigo to Botzen over the Karsee Pass (post-omnibus daily in 11 hrs.), see p. 325.

The road descends via Pozza (4305'; Löwe), at the mouth of the Val Monzoni (see above), to (2'/4 M.) Perra (4310'; Ant. Rizzi). At (1'/2 M.) Monzon it crosses the Sojal, which descends from the Vajolet Valley (see above). We then cross the Avisio, and recross it near (1'/2 M.) Mazzin, a hamlet at the mouth of the Val Udai (p. 325). We proceed via Campestrin and Fontanazzo to —

3 M. Campitello (4730'; Battista Bernard 'al Mulino'; Valentini, well spoken of), at the influx of the Duron into the Avisio.

of the Avisio.  

FEDAJA PASS.  

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from Campitello via the Langkofel-Joch to the Langkofel-Hütte, 5 hrs.; guide 3 ½ fl.). The Plattkofel (9710'; 5 hrs.; guide 4 ½ fl.), ascended by a marked path via the Fassa-Joch, is laborious but not difficult (comp. p. 319). — The Schrern (8402') is ascended via the Tierser-Alpl (p. 324) and Rotherde (p. 323) in 5'/2-6 hrs. (guide 5 fl.) or, easier but less attractive (7-8 hrs.; guide 5 1/2 fl.), by a marked path from the Mahlknecht-Joch via the Seiser-Alpl (p. 322) to the Frötschbach and thence by the bridle-path beginning at Ratzeis. — The Boespitze (10,340'), ascended in 6-7 hrs. (guide 6 fl.) from Canazei (see below) through the Val delle Sèrte (p. 320), is not difficult for adepts (comp. pp. 320, 411, 425).

From Campitello to the Seiser-Alp (guide advisable; to the Mahlknecht 3, to Ratzeis or Kastelruth 4 ½ fl.). A bridle-track ascends the Duron Valley to the W., skirting the stream, to the (1'/4 hr.) Duroner Alp (5980') and the (1 hr.) Sorcia Alp (6425'). Here the path ascends to the right, in the direction of the summits of the Rosszähne (7945'), to the (1 hr.) Mahlknecht-Joch (7110'). Thence across the Seiser-Alp to (3 hrs.) Ratzeis, (5'/2 hrs.) St. Ulrich, or (4 hrs.) Kastelruth (p. 321). — From Campitello to Gröden over the Fassa-Joch (7535'; 5'/2 hrs.). From the valley of the Duron, above the second bridge, we ascend (marked path) to the right and proceed across the Laris Alp to the (2'/2 hrs.) pass, immediately to the W. of the Plattkofel (ascent, see p. 319 and above). We descend past the (25 min.) Zallinger Alp (6680'; rfts.) to the Confinboden and thence via the Christiner Weiden to (2'/2 hrs.) St. Christina (p. 311). — To Gröden or Enneberg over the Sella-Joch, see pp. 320, 411; to Livinallongo over the Pordoi-Joch, see p. 425. — To Tiers across the Tierser-Alpl (8040'), from Campitello 7 hrs. (guide 5'/2 fl.), see p. 324. To the Grasleiten Hut via the Tierser-Alpl, or via the Malognon Pass (5 hrs.), see p. 324. — From Campitello to the (4 hrs.) Antermoja Lake, and through the Vajolet Valley to (5 hrs.) Vigo, see pp. 325, 380.

The Val Fassa now turns to the E.; the scenery is attractive and imposing. 1 ½ M. Gries; 3'/4 M. Canazei (4790'; Dantone's Inn, rustic), where the path descends from the Sella-Joch (p. 320) and the Pordoi Pass (p. 425). A shorter field-path leads to the right from Gries, crossing the Avisio, direct to Alba, without touching Canazei. — The valley now bends to the S.E. 1 M. Alba (4980'; *Rössl, plain); then (1 M.) Penita (5095'; Jori's Inn), at the mouth of the Contrin Valley (p. 392), the last village in the Fassa.

From Penia to Capriole by the Fedaja Pass (5'/2-6 hrs.), a most attractive route, chiefly owing to the immediate proximity of the huge Marmolada (path marked; guide not indispensable). The bridle-track ascends on the right bank of the Avisio (passing a fine waterfall after 1'/4 hr.), at first gradually through the broad valley, and afterwards more abruptly on the margin of a wooded ravine, from which rise the colossal cliffs and summits of the Punta di Cornate and the Vernel (see p. 392). The (2 hrs.) Fedaja Alp (6705') is a sequestered Alpine valley, with a few chalets (Verro's Inn; 1 M. farther on, Valentin's Inn, R. 1 fl.-1 fl. 20 kr., well spoken of), overshadowed on the right by the snow-clad Marmolada. Ascents of the Marmolada and Vernel, see p. 392. At the E. end of the valley we reach the small Fedaja Lake, with grey glacier-water, immediately beyond which is the Fedaja Pass (6710'; the frontier between Italy and Tyrol). On the N. is the Mte. Padon (5370'); fine view of the Langkofel to the W. and the huge Civetta to the S.E. from its slopes (better view from the Belvedere, 8860'; 1'/2-2 hrs.; guide, 4 fl., needless for adepts). By the Passo di Padon to Buchenstein, see p. 425. — We now descend, at first rapidly over pastures, into the Val Candiarei, and skirt the huge white precipices of the Punta Serauta (9720'). On the S.E. rises the pyramidal Sasso Bianco (7900'). On the right, in the valley far below, at the (1'/4 hr.) Malga Ciapela (4720'; Trattoria, 5 min. below), is the mouth of the Val Ombretta (p. 392). The path then enters the imposing Serrai di Sotto-
guda, a ravine with huge perpendicular walls, 3/4 M. long and so narrow at places that the path has to be carried on wooden galleries above the brawling stream. At the end of the ravine lies the village of (3/4 hr.) Sottoguda (4270'; Biasio’s Inn). The valley expands. We pass *Palù* to (3/4 hr.) Rocca Pietore (3760'; Posta, moderate), descend steeply, and cross the Cordevole to (1/2 hr.) Caprile (p. 425). Travellers from Caprile to the Fedaja Pass must ascend the valley to the right (N.) beyond the Sottoguda Ravine; the footpath passes a saw-mill and traverses pastures.

The *Marmolada*, the highest of the Dolomites, is a huge group with several peaks: the *W.*, the *Punta di Penta* (11,020'); the *E.*, the *Monte Sarauta* (10,530). 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 Valentini’s Inn (p. 391), in 4-5 hrs., is trying and fit for adepts, only (guide from Campitello, 31/2 fl. from Caprile 15 hr.). From the inn we proceed along the E. side of the Scasso Dodi, over debris and rocks, to the (1/4 hrs.) glacier, cross the latter first in a S., then (beyond the crevasses) in a W. direction to the N. arête of the Marmolada, and mount over rocks and snow to the (3-31/2 hrs.) W. and highest peak. The View from the summit is one of the finest in the Alps. The descent via the *Marmolada Pass* to the *Contrin Hut* is very difficult (see below).

The ascent of the *Vernel* (10,520'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 91/2 fl.) from the Fedaja Pass over the *Passo di Vernel* (9610'), is very 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 when the snow is in an unfavourable condition, and is not recommended (comp. below).

A marked path ascends the *Contrin Valley* from *Penta* (p. 391) to the (2 hrs.) finely situated *Contrin Hut* (ca. 6390'; Inn in summer), which is the starting-point for several interesting tours, including the following ascents: to the *W.*, the *Varos* (7916'; 1 hr.), via the *Contrin-Alp*, easy; to the *N.W.*, the *Collass* (8036'; 3 hrs. with guide), moderately difficult; to the *S.*, the *Col Ombert* (8780'; 21/2 hrs., with guide) and *Cima di Cadin* (9450'; 3 hrs., with guide) via the *Cirelle Pass* (see below), both without difficulty; to the *E.*, the *Sasso Vernale* (9855') and *Monte Cirelle* (10,348'), via the *Passo d’Ombrettola* (see below) in 4 hrs. (with guide), not very difficult for experts; to the *E.*, the *Cima d’Ombretta* (9870'; 21/2-3 hrs.), via the Ombretta Pass, not difficult for experts; to the *N.*, the *Marmolada* (11,020'; 6 hrs., with guide), via the *Marmolada Pass*, and to the *N.W.* the *Vernel* (10,520'; see above) and *Punta di Cornate* (9980'), three difficult climbs, fit for adepts only. — *Passes* from the Contrin Hut. To the *E.* to *Capriole* over the *Passo d’Ombrettola* or *Contrin-Joch* (9070'), between the Marmolada and the Cima d’Ombretta (see above), and down through the *Val d’Ombretta* to the *Malga Ombrettola*, and thence either via the *Scalare d’Ombrettola* (6300'; with a ‘mauvais pas’ for novices), or (1/2 hr. longer but much easier) by a slight ascent over the *Col Freida* (6850') to the *Malga Cigola* (p. 391; 6-7 hrs. short of Capriole, guide 7 fl.). — Another route, difficult but remunerative, leads farther to the *S.* from the Contrin Valley to the Ombretta Valley via *Campo della Selva* (see below) and the *Passo d’Ombrettola* (9343'), between the Sasso Vernale (see above) and the *Sasso di Valfredda* (9975'). — To *S. Pellegrino* over the *Cirelle Pass* (*Forcella Selva*: 8410'), an easy and repayng route (41/2-5 hrs.; guide from Campitello 6 fl.). From the Contrin Hut we ascend rapidly to the *Campo della Selva*, then skirt the W. base of the Sasso Vernale (see above) to the head of the pass, between the *Cima di Cadin* (9450'; see above) and the *Punta Cigoli* (9090'). We then descend via *Fuchiau* and *Cherye* to *S. Pellegrino* (p. 389). Or from Cherye we may proceed to the left, past the *Col di Mezzo*, to *Falcade* (p. 389). — To *Pozza* in the *Val Fassa* (p. 390), an easy and attractive route (marked path) leads over the *Contrin Alp* (765') and down through the beautiful *Val di S. Nicolo*, in 4 hrs. From the pass, which commands a fine view, the ascent of the *Varos* or *Col Ombert* (see above) may be made.
69. From Predazzo to Feltre (Venice) via Primiero.
Comp. Maps, pp. 392, 388.

46\1/2 M. From Predazzo to Primiero (26\1/2 M.) Diligence in summer
daily in 8 hrs., starting at 3 P.M. (fare 3 fl.); from Primiero to (20 M.) Feltre
in 5 hrs., and to (27\1/2 M.) Tezze in 6 hrs., diligence in summer daily.
One-horse carriage from Predazzo to Paneveggio 4, to Primiero 12 fl., carr.
and pair 20 fl. (5 hrs.). Carr. and pair from Auer (Elefant) to Paneveggio
(5 hrs.) 22 fl.; from Cavalese to Paneveggio (3 hrs.) 12 fl., from Paneveggio
to S. Martino di Castrozza (3 hrs.) 12 fl.; one-horse carr. from S. Martino
to Feltre (4 hrs.) 13, two-horse 20 fl. Railway from Feltre to Venice in
3\1/2 hrs. — The picturesque "Val di Gismone, or Primiero Valley,
is well worthy of a visit. The best place for a prolonged stay is S. Martino di
Castrozza (often crowded in summer; rooms should be ordered beforehand).
S. Martino is reached by carriage most quickly from the Valsugana Railway
(p. 386); the carriage, with change of horses, should be ordered to meet
the traveller at Tezze, which is 8 hrs' drive from S. Martino.

Predazzo (3340'), see p. 389. The road follows the right bank of
the Travignolo, at first level and afterwards ascending to the
left (short-cut for walkers), to (4 M.) the village of Bellamonte
(4495'; Inn, rustic), with the chapel of Madonna di Neve. We cross
(1 M.) the Val Valazzio, descending from the left, and then ascend
through wood, round the rock-strewn flanks of the Dossaccio (6024'),
to (4 M.) —

9 M. Paneveggio (5055'; *Ceol's Inn, R. 80 kr.-1 fl. 20, B.
50, S. 90 kr., D. 11/2, pens. 31/2-4 fl.), a frequented summer resort,
next fine woods. To the E. the Cimone della Pala (10,450') and
Cima di Vezzana (10,465') tower majestically over the intervening
green hills.

The ascent of the Cima di Bocche (9015'; 4 hrs.; guide, Ant. Vedova)
forms an interesting excursion via the Malga di Bocche; magnificent panora-
ma of the Dolomites of the Fassa and Primiero from the top. — To
Moena over the Lusia Pass (path marked with red), see p. 389.

From Paneveggio to Cencenighe over the Valles Pass, 6 hrs. (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 Venegia and the Rolle Pass (comp. p. 427). About 1/2 M.
further on the red-marked path via the Juribrutt Pass to S. Pellegrino
(p. 389) diverges to the left. We, however, keep to the right and beyond
the Piano di Casoni (5636') ascend more rapidly to the Malga Valazzia (6246)
and the (1 hr.) Valles Pass (6665'; Italian frontier), between the Pizzo di
Venegia (7575') on the right and the Mte. Pradazzio (7474') on the left. We
descend through the Val di Valles to (11/2 hr.) Falcade (4290'), in the Val
Bivio, and thence via (11/4 hr.) Forno di Canale to (1 hr.) Cencenighe (p. 427).

The route to S. Martino over the Colbricon Pass (6235'), between the
Cavalezza (7630'; ascended from the pass in 1 hr.; comp. p. 394) and the
Colbricon (8540'), and then down past the Ces Alp (3 hrs.), is more fatiguing
and less interesting than that by the Rolle Pass.

The road to S. Martino (3 hrs. either by carr. or 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 (41/2 M.) Rolle Pass (6510'; rustic inn beyond
the summit). The pass commands an imposing view of the Cimone
della Pala (10,450'), a huge rocky pinnacle, the 'Matterhorn of the
Dolomites', and of the jagged chain which extends to the SASS MAOR.
The Mte. Castellazzo (7470'; edelweiss), to the E., easily ascended from the inn in 1 hr., affords the best survey of the Cimon della Pala and the Cima di Vezzana; farther to the N. tower the rocky Pian di Campido (10,542') and Cima di Fiocobon (10,010'). — The road now descends gradually to the Posse di Sopra Alp, winds down a barrier of rock, crosses the Cismone, and leads through wood in windings, which may be avoided by the old bridle-path, to (4'/2 M.) —

18 M. San Martino di Castrozza (4740'), originally a monastery, beautifully situated in a richly wooded basin at the foot of the Dolomites (*Hôtel des Dolomites, R. from 1, pens. 41/2-51/2 fl. ; V. Toffoli's Alpenhotel, R., L., & A. 1-11/2 fl., D. 1 fl. 40 kr., pens. 2 fl. 80 hr.-4 fl.; Rosetta, R. 1-11/2 fl.; Alb. Cimone della Pala, R. 1, pens. 21/2-3 fl., well spoken of). 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 Cavalastra, Cima di Colbricon, and Tognola, to the E. the Cima di Ball and Sass Maor. Beautiful walks in the neighbouring woods. Rich flora.

**Mountain Ascents from S. Martino** (guides, Mich. Bettiga, first-class; Antonio, Matteo, and Giov. Tavernaro, Giac. Favro, Bart. Zagonel, Dom. Scaliet, Giur. Zecchini, Giac. Pradell, and Fort. Broch; comp. p. 395). To the W. are the Cavalastra (7630'; 21/2 hrs.; guide 3 fl.) and the Tognola (7900'; 3 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), both easily ascended. — To the E. are the Rosetta (8890), ascended via the Rosetta Pass (see below) in 3'/2-4 hrs. or from the (3 hrs.) Rifugio Rosetta in 1'/2-2 hrs. (guide 3 fl.; panorama by Siegle), and the Cima di Fradusta (9610), from the Rifugio Rosetta in 3 hrs. (guide 6 fl.), both without serious difficulty. — The Cimone della Pala (10,450'; guide 12 fl.; first ascended by Mr. Whitwell in 1870), from the Rifugio Rosetta (or direct from S. Martino by the Passo Bettiga) via the Traviognolo Pass (ca. 9185'), between the Cimone and Vezzana, a difficult climb of 4-4'/2 hrs. to be attempted by thoroughly experienced mountaineers only; the worst place is facilitated by a wire-rope 100' long. — The higher Cima di Vezzana (10,465'; 3'/2-4 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), from the Rifugio via the Traviognolo Pass, is less difficult. — The Cima di Ball (9490) is ascended by the Val di Roda and the Passo di Ball (see below) in 6 hrs. (laborious; guide 9 fl.). — The Pala di San Martino (9830), ascended for the first time by Herr Meurer and the Marchese Pallavicini in 1878, may be scaled from S. Martino through the Val di Roda in 6-7 hrs. (guide 14 fl.; difficult). — The Sass Maor (Sasso Maggiore, 9240'; 8 hrs.; guide 12 fl.), ascended via the Val della Vecchia, is very difficult. The Cima della Madonna, the W. peak (9029) of the latter, is considered the hardest ascent of the Pala group.

**Passes from S. Martino.** To the Pravitale Hut (p. 396), 5 hrs. (guide to Primiero 6 fl.). An easy and highly attractive route leads over the Rosetta Pass (8375'), a little above which lies the well-equipped Rifugio Rosetta (8380), and the Fradusta or Pravitale Pass (8365'). The ascent of the Fradusta (see above) may be combined with this expedition. Descend from the Pravitale Hut to Primiero, 3 hrs. — Another route (3'/2-4 hrs.; guide 5'/2 fl.) 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), 7'/2 hrs. with guide, very attractive. We proceed over the Rosetta Pass and the interesting Pala Plateau (whence the Fradusta may be scaled), and descend via Forcella di Sopra and Forcella di Canali (5810') to the Canali Hut, which lies 2'/2 hrs. from Primiero. — To Agordo. To the Pala Plateau as above; thence down either via Forcella di Sopra and the Val d'Angoraz and Val di S. Lucano to Taibon and (12 hrs.; with guide) Agordo (p. 428); or via the Forcella Cesurette (5928') to the Val di S. Lu-
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cano. — To FORNO DI CANALE, 9-10 hrs. (guide 8 fl.), via the Val delle Canelle, a grand but difficult route, for adepts only.

A bridle-path (guide desirable, 5 fl.) leads from S. Martino to the W. via the Tognola Alp (6510') and through the Val Sorda to (6 hrs.) Caoria (2880'; Inn, dirty), in the Val di Canale, watered by the Valoni, at the N.E. base of the Cima d'Asià (9340'). The last may be ascended through the Val Regana in 7'/2 hrs. (guide 7 fl.; Tabarro of Caoria); easy descent to Pieve di Tesino (p. 386). A cart-track leads through the Val Cia, or upper valley of the Valoni, to the (3 hrs.) Malga Söitele Bassa (5520'), whence we may proceed to the W. over the Passo di Lagorai (7770') to (7 hrs.) Tesero (p. 396), or to the S.W. over the Passo Cinque Croci (6635') to the (3 hrs.) Rifugio al Cenone (good inn), in the Val Campette, and on to (4 hrs.) Borgo (p. 386), or to the S.W. over the Sforcella Magna (6690') to the Grigno Valley and (5 hrs.) Pieve di Tesino (p. 356). — A road descends the valley from Caoria, on the left bank of the Valoni, to (3'/2 M.) CANALE SAN BOVO (2485'; Stella, well spoken of). Thence over the Brocon Pass to CASTEL TESINO, see p. 386; to Imer in the Primiero Valley (p. 396) over the saddle of Gobbera (3245'), 2 hrs., or by a picturesque footpath direct to (3 hrs.) PIERA DI PRIMIERO. The valley farther down (Val Cortella) contracts into an impassable ravine, and joins the Val di Cismone below Pontet (p. 396).

The road follows the right side of the Cismone valley, at first through wood, and afterwards on the shadeless hillside, high above the river. Opposite tower the rocky pinnacles of the Rosetta, the Cima di Ball, and the Sass Maor (p. 394); to the S. lies the beautiful Val Primiero with the Vette di Feltre and Monte Pavione. Finally we cross the Cismone to (7'/2 M.) SIOR and (1 M.) —

26'/2 M. Fiera di Primiero (2350'); *Alb. Gilli, R. 1 fl.; Aquila Nera, bed 60 kr.; Osteria al Mercato, plain), 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 mn. above the village, to the W. (ascend to the right by the church) and from the belvedere beyond Transacqua (20 mn. to the E.).

EXCURSIONS (guides: Enrico Taufer, Girod. Trotter, and Ernesto Turci; comp. also p. 394). To the N.W. via Sior (see above) to the (2'/2 hrs.) picturesque Calaita Lake (5220'), and thence in 2'/2 hrs. to the top of the Cima d'Arzon (7800'), a splendid point of view. — To the S.E. to (1'/2 hrs.) S. Giovannì (3870') and thence to the (20 mn.) top of the Cordone (4369'), 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 NOANA, a wild and imposing ravine, which joins the valley of the Cismone at Imer (p. 396), is sufficiently seen by ascending the cart-track through it for 1 hr. Farther on it forks into the Val Nagaoni on the right, through which a route leads over the Passo della Finestra (5800') to Feltre (p. 424), and the Val Asinozza on the left, at the head of which rise the Piz di Cimonega or di Sagron (8140') and the Cadinot di Neva (8380'; see p. 428). — The MONTA PAVIONE (7065'), the highest summit of the Vette di Feltre, may be ascended from Imer or MonteCroce (see below) via the Agnerolla Alp (5165'; quarters) in 5 hrs. (guide 5 fl.). It affords a superb view. Rich flora.

To the (1 hr.) CASTEL PIETRA (8410'), see p. 428. Thence a route ascends the imposing VAL DI CANALI, passing the Villa Weitsperg and the MALGA CANALI, to the (2'/2 hrs.) CANALI HUT (5350'; Inn in summer), grandly situated at the precipitous head of the valley. This hut is the starting-point for the CIMA DI SEDOLE (7933') and CIMA DELLE LEDE (8145'), both
moderately difficult; Cima di Fradusta (9610'), Cima Mansiorna (9343'), and Cima Lastei, all without difficulty; Cima d'Alberghetto (9240), difficult; Cima del Coro (8878'), very difficult; Croda Grande (9215') and Sasso d'Ortiga (8860'), both moderately difficult; Punta or Pala della Madonna (8336') and Sasso Cavallera (Cima d'Oltro, 7933'), both very difficult. — Passe from the Canali Hut. Over the Forcella di Canali (8490') and Forcella di Miel (8326') to the Val di San Lucano and (7 hrs.) Agordo (p. 428); or from the Forcella di Canali to the W. over the Forcella di Sopra and across the plateau to the Rosetta Pass (p. 394) and (6 hrs.) San Martino. The Forcella delle Maghe (7418'), between the Sasso d'Ortiga and the Pala della Madonna and the Forcella d'Oltro (6910'), between the Pala della Madonna and the Cima d'Oltro, lead to the E. from the Canali Hut to Gosaldo or Miss, on the route to the Cereda Pass (p. 428).

To the left from the Val di Canali (p. 395) diverges the Val Pravitale or Pradidale, a wild glen containing a small lake surrounded by lofty limestone peaks. A new path (practicable for riding) ascends this valley to the (4½ hrs. from Primiero) Pravitale Hut (ca. 7545'; provision-depot), the starting-point for the following ascents: Cima di Canali (9335') and Cima Wilma (9070'), both very difficult; Cima di Fradusta (9610'), not difficult; Pala di S. Martino (9830'), very difficult; Cima Immink (ca. 9180'), moderately difficult; Cima di Pravitale (8080'), difficult; Cima di Val di Roda (9105') and Cima di Ball (9490'), neither difficult; Sass Maor (5240'), very difficult. — An easy route leads from the Pravitale Hut over the Fradusta or Pravitale Pass (7365') to the Rosetta Hut and (5 hrs.) S. Martino. Over the Passo di Ball (8140') to (3½ hrs.) S. Martino, descent difficult, not advisable for any but experts (comp. p. 394). From the Pravitale Hut to Agordo, 7 ½ hrs. (with guide), via the Fradusta Pass, Forcella di Sopra, Val d'Angwaz; and Val di S. Lucano; comp. p. 428. Over the Fradusta Pass and the Forcella Cesurette (p. 394) to Gares and Forno di Canale (p. 427), 6½ hrs. (with guide).

From Primiero to the Val Sugana, 1½ day. We proceed via Imer and the Gobbera Saddle to (3½ hrs.) Canale San Bovo (p. 395); thence via Ronco to the (3½ hrs.) Brocon Pass (p. 386), and descend to (3 hrs.) Pace di Testino and (2½ hrs.) Strigno on the Valsugana Railway (p. 386). — Over the Cereda Pass to Agordo (7 hrs.; guide 6 ft.), see p. 428.

The Road from Primiero to Feltre (or Tezze) leads along the right bank of the Cismone, via Messano, Imer (opposite the mouth of the Val Noana, p. 395), and Masi d'Imer (where the bridle-path to Canale San Bovo via Gobbera ascends to the right), to the (4½ M.) Ponte San Silvestro (1930'). Here we cross to the left bank and follow the romantic gorge of the Val Schenere to the (3½ hr.) custom-house of Monte Croce or Pontet (1830'; Inn), on the Italian frontier. To the left, built into the rock, is a new fort. Thence a fine road, in many places hewn in the rock, leads past the mouth of the Vanoi (p. 395) and below the old Castel Schenere (to the left). Beyond (1½ hr.) Le Moline we cross to the right bank by the Ponte d'Oltro (1345'); 1 hr. farther on we recross by the Ponte della Serra (1240'), and descend to (3 hr.; 14 M. from Primiero) Fonzaso (1080'; S. Antonio, fair; Angelo), a small town picturesquely situated at the foot of Mte. Avena (4775'). Here the road forks, the right branch leading to Primolano and (27 M.) Tesze (p. 386), while the left runs via Arten to (2 hrs.; 20 M.) Feltre (p. 423).
70. From Franzensfeste to Lienz. Pusterthal.


66 M. RAILWAY in 21/4-5 hrs. — The Pusterthal, one of the longest valleys in Tyrol, consists of the valleys of the Rienz and the upper Drave or Drau, separated by the low saddle of Toblach. The scenery is pleasing, but has no claim to grandeur except at Franzensfeste, near Lienz, and at a few other points. Between Niederdorf and Lienz the bold forms of the Dolomites are visible from time to time beyond the green hills enclosing the valley. The Ampezzo-Thal, Ahrnthal, Iselthal, Möllthal, and other lateral valleys afford many beautiful excursions.

Franzensfeste (2450'), see p. 267. The train passes through the fortifications (rail. station) and crosses the Eisak by an iron bridge supported by six piers of granite, 200 yds. in length, and 260' above the impetuous torrent in the gorge beneath. About 100' lower is the old Ladritsche Bridge, 160' above the Eisak. Beyond Aicha is a tunnel 275 yds. long, at the end of which we obtain a view of the Plose to the S., with the Schlenz in the background (p. 322). At (3 M.) Schabs the line passes through the watershed between the Eisak and Rienz by means of long cuttings, turns to the left into the Pusterthal, and is carried along the hillside by a lofty embankment. On the right is the castle of Rodeneck. — 5 M. Mühlbach (2475'); *Sonne, with garden, R. 1/2-1 fl., D. 1 fl. 20 kr., pens. 21/2-31/2 fl.; Linde, unpretending), a considerable village in a sheltered situation at the mouth of the Valser-Thal, is a summer-resort. On the left bank of the Rienz, 11/2 M. to the E., are the small baths of Bachgarten (ca. 2625'); *Inn, D. 1 fl., pens. 2 fl. 40-2 fl. 70 kr.).

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 Linerhof (11/2 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 (Karleboden; 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'; 61/2 hrs., with guide, via Rodenbeck and the Lüsener-Alp), which commands a view of the Tauern, the Dolomites, etc. (comp. p. 399). — The Gitsch (8300), easily ascended via (11/2 hr.) Mersen (4655'; Inn, rustic) in 3-31/2 hrs. (guide), is also interesting; fine view to the S.

A road leads through the Valser-Thal, past the (3 M.) Valser Bad, to (21/4 M.) Vals (4440'; Inn), whence the Wilde Kreuzspitze (10,280'; 51/2-6 hrs.) may be ascended (with guide; comp. p. 220). We proceed via the Fanne-Alp (5625') to the point where the valley forks (6310), and thence either ascend to the left via the (2 hrs.) Wilde See to the (11/2-2 hrs.) top, or follow the Vals stream farther up to the (1 hr.) refuge-hut on the Pfannoboden (7580'), whence a steep climb to the left brings us to the (21/2-3 hrs.) top. — An easy but uninteresting pass leads from Vals over the Valser-Joch (6310') to (4 hrs.) Marts (p. 267). Over the Sandjoch (8800') to (7 hrs.) Kematen in the Fritschthal, see p. 220.

Beyond Mühlbach the valley contracts to a narrow ravine called the Mühbacher Klause, once defended by fortifications, which were destroyed by the French in 1809. Beyond it the valley expands. — 10 M. Vintl (2495'), near the village of Nieder-Vintl (*Post, pens. 2-3 fl.), at the mouth of the Pfunders-Thal.

A road leads through the picturesque Pfunders-Thal to (3/4 hr.) Weitenthal (2330; Inn) and (1 1/4 hr.) Pfunders (3780'; Unterwirth, unpretending; guide Leo Huber, known as "Kircher Leo"), a prettily-situated village. Thence via Daan (3520'; Inn), the Weitenberg-Alp (6680), and the Pfunders-Joch (3145') to (6 1/2 hrs.) Kematen in the Pfuschertal, see p. 220; via Daan, Engberg-Alp, and Glieder-Scharte (3840'), or via Daan, Eisbrugg-Alp, and Untere Weisszint-Scharte (9610'), to the Wiener-Hütte (p. 220). 7 hrs., with guide; to Langach by the Passen-Joch, Riegler-Joch, or Eisbrugg-Scharte, see p. 222. The Hochfeiler (11'560') is ascended via Daan, Untere Weisszint-Scharte, and Wiener-Hütte in 9 1/2 hrs. (trying; comp. p. 220). — The Wilde Kreuzspitze (10'280'; difficult; see above) is ascended from the (4 1/2 hrs.) Pfunders-Joch (see above) in 3 hrs. — The Eidespitze (9660'), ascended from Vintl in 5 1/2 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'; Hasenwirth). Thence we ascend through the Terenten-Thal (marked path; guide not indispensable for adepts) to the (4 1/2 hrs.) summit, which commands a splendid view, embracing the Zillerthaler and Nieserferner snow-mountains, the Dolomites, etc.

The train crosses the Rienz. To the left are the villages of Ober-Vintl, St. Sigmund (where some trains stop), and Küns (2560'; Stemberger). In a valley to the right lie the small sulphur-baths of lstern. 14 M. Ehrenburg (2580'; Burger), with a château of Count Künigl. Several deep cuttings. Near (18 M.) St. Lorenzen or St. Laurenzen (2665'); *Rose, R. 60-80 kr.; *Post; Mondschein; Löwe), a summer-resort, the train crosses the Gader (p. 403). To the left is the dilapidated monastery of Sonnenburg; on a rock to the right the ruined Michaelsburg.

20 M. Bruneck (2670'; *Post, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 20 kr.; *Stern; *Hôt. Bruneck, near the station; Bayerischer Hof, pens. 2 fl. 80-3 fl. 50 kr.; Krone; *Sonne; Mayr's, good vine; Hirsch; Bräu; Lamm; Niederbacher, at the station, very fair; Restaurant Blitzburg, beside the station, with garden; Mäh's Café, Stadtgasse 76), the chief place in the W. Pusterthal, charmingly situated at the mouth of the Tauferer-Thal (p. 221), is much frequented in summer. The Castle (2880') is now a prison; the tower (visitors admitted) affords a fine survey of the environs. The Church, destroyed by a fire in 1850, and rebuilt in the Romanesque style, contains frescoes by Mader and altar-pieces by Hellweger. Bruneck was the home of the famous wood-carver Michael Pacher (d. 1498).

Walks (paths nearly all marked in red). To the S.W., through the grounds on the Kuhberg, to the (25 min.) Waldheim Restaurant and (1 1/2 hr.) St. Lorenzen (see above; good inns), and back by the Pusterthal road (2 M.). The Kaiserwarte, a wooden view-tower on the top of the Kuhberg (3295'; 1/2 hr.), commands a fine panorama. — To the S.E. by (2 M.) Reischach (8135'; Kapplerwirth, with garden) to the (25 min.) Lamprechtstal (3130'), picturesquely situated above the gorge of the Rienz, and now occupied by peasants; back by the promenade on the left bank of the Rienz (1/2 hr.). — To the W. past (1/4 hr.) Stegen and through wood to the (1 1/2 hr.) Kapbrunn, then to the right (E.), via St. Georgen on the Taufers road, to (1 1/2 hr.) Bruneck. Or we may go on from the Kapbrunn farther to the W., through wood, to (3 1/4 hr.) Pfaien (3860; Inn), then via Issing and the Hexenplatz to (1 hr.) Küns (see above), and finally back to (2 hrs.) Bruneck via St. Lorenzen. — On the right bank of the Rienz to (1/4 hr.) Dietenheim (2820; Bock, near the church), affording a fine view of Bruneck (from the
crucifix); to (1/2 hr.) Aufhofen (2795'); to the (11/2 hr.) bill of Ameten, with fine views; to the (11/4 hr.) castle of Kohlburg (3930'), etc. — About 21/2 hrs. to the S.W. of Bruneck (1 hr. from St. Lorenzen; marked path via Münsthal) is the prettily situated Bad Ramwald (4310'; good quarters), whence the Achjoch (7210') may easily be ascended in 21/2 hrs. (see p. 397).

Mountain Ascents (guides, Georg Engl, Joh. Fauster, and Fr. Schuster of Bruneck). The ascent of the "Kronplatz (7455') is very attractive. The route (marked path; 4 hrs.; guide, unnecessary; 31/2 fl.) leads via (9/4 hr.) Reitschach (p. 395), ascends to the right through wood beyond the church (guide-post), and in 2 hrs. more, avoiding the path on the left to the Ochsen-Alp, follows the new path (guide-post) to the (1 hr.) Kronplatz-Haus (7280'; "Inn in summer), 3 min. below the summit. The ascent is also often made from Olang (see below; 31/2-4 hrs.). This route leads from the railway-station over the ridge to (11/4 hr.) Nieder-Olang (3390'; Inn), 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 Scharil (4745'). About 20 min. farther on our route (point of divergence not very distinct) leads to the Koppl-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, bed 40-60 kr., horses for hire), and thence, mainly through wood, to the Schlichten (horse-pasture) and the (3 hrs.) summit. — The View embraces the Rieserferner and Zillerthaler Ferner on the N., the Stubai mountains, Oetzthaler Ferner and Plose on the W., the Pielker-koefel and Geislerspitzen to the S.W., the Sella, Marmolada, Heilergreuzkoefel and other Enneberg Dolomites on the S., and to the E. the Höhlenstein and Sexten Dolomites (good panorama by Siegl, 60 kr.). — Descent to (2 hrs.) St. Vigil in the Enneberg-Thal, see p. 48.

The Rammelstein (8150') may be easily ascended from Oberwieslenbach (4465'; "Mayer), 4 M. to the N.E. of Bruneck, in 3 hrs. via the Aschbacher Alp (guide desirable; Joh. and Georg Niederwolfsgruber). — The Sambeck (7865'), a grand point of view, is ascended from Bruneck by a marked path leading to the N.W. via Stegen and Greinwalden, or (steeper) via Pfälzen (41/2 hrs.; guide 3/2 fl.). — The Grosse Windschar (6970'; 71/2 hrs.), via Bad Mühlbach, see p. 221.

The train crosses the Rienza, describes a wide curve round the town (fine glimpse of the Tauerer-Thal with the Löffler, Frankbach-Sattel, and Keilbachspitze), and passes through a tunnel 350 yds. long, opposite the Lampruchsburg (p. 398). At Percha (3060') it recrosses to the left bank of the Rienza. Beyond two tunnels we cross the Furkelbach and reach (281/2 M.) Olang (3380'; Inn at the rail station), the station for the villages of Nieder-, Mitter-, and Ober-Olang. (Ascent of the Kronplatz, see above; over the Furkel to St. Vigil, see p. 408.) To the N. opens the Antholzer-Thal, from which rise several peaks of the Rieserferner; to the S. are the Enneberg Dolomites.

Antholzer-Thal (comp. Map, p. 398; to Erlsbach 71/2 hrs.; carriage-road as far as the Antholzer See). From the station at Olang we cross the Rienza by the Windschnur Bridge to the (9/4 M.) Windschnur Inn (carriages). Thence a good road leads by (9/4 M.) Nieder-Rasen (3390') and (1 M.) Ober-Rasen (3580'; Lechner; Trüger) to the (3 M.) unpretending Antholzer Bad, or Salomonsbrunnen (3600'), the water of which is a cure for female ailments. The road continues thence to (1 M.) Niederthal (6693'; Inn, rustic) and (21/4 M.) Antholz-Mitterthal or Gassen (4050'; "Brugger, unpretending; guides, Ant. Messner and Jos. Röhrecher). (Passes hence to the Mühlbach-Thal and Rainthal, see pp. 221, 225.) The ascent of the Amperspitze (8815'), 4-41/2 hrs. from Niederthal (with guide), is attractive. — We proceed over meadows and through wood via Oberthal or St. Josef (4645') to the
(1½ hr.) beautiful "Antholzer See (5375'; Toldt's Restaurant, with 20 beds), at the base of the Rieserferner (p. 225). To the S.E. rises the *Rothe Wand (9250'), ascended without difficulty via the Monalt- Alp in 3½ hrs. (guide). The path skirts the S. side of the lake for 20 min., ascends to the (1¼ hr.) Staller Sattel (6740'), and then descends past (5 min.) the small Ober-See (6610') into the Staller- Thal, the S.W. ramification of the Defereger-Thal, and to (1½ hr.) Erlsbach (5060'; Stumperf) and (1¼ hr.) St. Jakob (see p. 160). The path to Rain diverges to the left at a guide-post, beyond a bridge, 1 hr. before Erlsbach (see p. 225; to Jagdhaus, 2½ hrs.).

Beyond Olang the train runs in numerous windings high up on the left side of the deep ravine of the Rienza, and passes through a tunnel, 150 yds. long. — 32 M. Welsberg (3555'; *Lamm, R. 60 kr.-1 fl. 40 kr., pens. 2½-3 fl.; *Löwe, similar charges; *Rosé) is a summer-resort, pleasantly situated at the mouth of the Gsieser- Thal. The village was almost completely destroyed by an inundation of the Gsieserbach in 1882, but has since been rebuilt and improved. To the N. rise the ruins of Welsberg and Thurn; ½ M. to the S. are the well-situated baths of Waldbrunn (3770'; *Hôtel-Pension, R. 1½-1½, pens. 2½-4 fl.).

Walks. A path ascending the left bank of the Gsieser-Bach towards the E. and turning to the right at a guide-post before the ruin of Welsberg, leads to the (2½ hr.) Aussicht on the Eggerberg, with a fine view of the Prags and Hohlenstein Dolomites. This path goes on to Niederdorf (see below). — A marked path leads to the N. on the right bank to (9½ hr.) Taisten (3975'; Inn) with an interesting church. The Schindelholzer Ried (3085'; fine view) may be ascended hence in 3½ hrs. (blue-marked path, but guide useful; Jos. Krbacher of Welsberg).

The Gsieser-Thal, which stretches N.E. towards the Defereggen mountains, is traversed by a carriage-road on the left bank of the stream, leading via Durnwald, Unter-Planken, and Ober-Planken to (9 M.) St. Martin (3855'; Kahn, well spoken of) and (2½ M.) St. Magdalena (4585'). Easy passes lead hence to the N. (red marks) over the Gsieser Thörl (7220') to (4½ hrs.) St. Jakob in the Defereger-Thal (p. 160); and to the E. (blue marks) over the Kalkstein-Jochl (7710') to (4½ hrs.) Kalkstein and (1 hr.) Inner-Villgraten (p. 403). The Hochkreuzspitze (7350'; easy; fine view) may be ascended from St. Magdalena in ½ hr. (with guide).

The train crosses the Pragser Bach (to the right the Hohe Gaisl and farther on the Dürrenstein and Seekofel), and ascends slightly to —

35½ M. Niederdorf (3800'; *Post, R. & L. 1½ fl. 15 kr.; *Adler ('Frau Emma'), R. 1 fl. 60, D. 1½ fl. 30 kr., pens. 3-4 fl.; Goldner Stern; rooms at the Villa Tassenbacher, the Café Bachmann, etc.), a large village in a broad green valley, much resorted to in summer. About ½ M. to the E. is the Weilerbad (*Moser's Inn, pens. 2-3 fl.).

Walks (guide; A. Steffen & Michael Straggengen). To Bad Maistatt (4060'), on the hillside, ½ hr. to the S.E., with pleasant wood-walks. By Weilerbad to (2½ hr.) Gratsch (Hermeter's Inn) and to (½ hr.) Toblach (p. 402.) To (40 min.) the village of Aufkirchen (4340'), to the E.N., on a terrace of the Eggerberg, and to the (½ hr.) Wetterkreuz ('Viertler's Restaurant), with an admirable view of the Prags and Hohlenstein Dolomites. The (½ hr.) Thaler Bauer (refreshments) and the Aussicht (½ hr. farther on) are also good points of view.

[About ½ M. to the W. of Niederdorf, and about the same distance to the E. of Welsberg (see above), the attractive *Pragser Thal opens to the right (diligence from Niederdorf to Alt-Prags,
twice daily, 60 kr.; omnibus from the Post Inn to the Brückele, twice daily in 2 hrs., returning in 1 1/2 hr.; one-horse carriage to Alt-Prags 2, two horse 4 fl.). Comp. Map, p. 398. The road leads round the foot of the Golser Berg (or we may take the shorter path diverging to the left at the railway-station, crossing the hill, and passing the Lercher Höfe) to the (3 M.) Hofstatt in Ausser-Prags, where the valley divides into Alt-Prags on the left (S.), and Inner- or Neu-Prags on the right (W.). About 2 1/4 M. up the S. branch of the valley (road) lie the baths of Alt-Prags (4535'; Hotel, R. 1-1 1/2, D. 1 1/4 fl., usually crowded in summer), amidst superb 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.

Excursions (guide, Jakob Schwingshackl). Ascent of the Sarlkofel (7740'; guide, not indispensable, 2 fl. 30 kr.) via the Sarl-Sattel in 3 hrs., easy and attractive; see p. 403. — The *Grosse Rossokofel (8440'; 4 hrs.; guide 3 1/2 fl.), ascended via the Gufdiaum-Alp or Postmeister-Alp, is not difficult; splendid view; the descent may be made to the Pragser Wildsee. — Good walkers may ascend (a fine route) via the Ross-Alp to the Forcella di Cocodain (Maurer, 7800'), and descend via the Fosses Alp, with the beautiful Remeda Lakes, to La Stava and the Ampezzo road (to Cortina 10-11 hrs.; guide to the Ampezzo road 6 1/2 fl.; comp. pp. 402, 419). — To Schluderbach an easy and very fine route crosses the Plätzwiese (4 hrs.). A road leads past the base of the Heimwaldkofel and up the valley to (1 hr.) the Brückele (4970'; omnibus-terminus, see above). Thence we proceed on foot up a wooded slope to the left (with the Daumkofel and the Schwalbenkofel behind us) and the rugged Dürrenstein on the left) to the extensive pastures of the Plätzwiese and to (1 1/4 hr.) the *Hôtel Dürrenstein (8540'), at the S. base of the Dürrenstein (9220), which is easily ascended hence in 2 1/4 hrs. (see p. 414; guide, Jak. Messner). On the right rises the imposing Hohe Gaisl (Crodà Rossa, 10,330'; see p. 415). Our route crosses the plateau. Before us rise the Cadini (p. 415) and the huge *Monte Cristallo (p. 415). At the (1/2 hr.) end of the pastures the path passes below a fort, and then descends to the left, past the Knollkofel (7220), into the Seeland-That, and through wood (keep to the left) to (1 hr.) Schluderbach (p. 413). The route through the Knappenfuss-That, to the right of the Knollkofel, is now almost impassable and is not recommended (comp. p. 414).

To the Pragser See, a very interesting excursion (omnibus from the Post Inn to the lake twice daily in 2 hrs., returning in 1 1/2 hr., 1 fl. 20 kr.; one-horse carr. to Neu-Prags and back 3 1/2 fl., to the Pragser See and back 4 1/2, two horse 8-10 fl. — Through the Inner-Prags, or S.W. arm of the valley, a tolerable road leads from the (3 M.) Hofstatt (see above), via the hamlet of Schmieden (3995'; inn), to the baths of (2 M.) Neu-Prags (4350'; *Inn, D. 1 fl., S. 60 kr.; post and telegraph-office in summer). About 1/3 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 (1/2 hr.) the beautiful, dark-green *Pragser See (4910'; *Hôtel Wildsee), in which the huge Seekofel (9220') is reflected (boats for hire, 30 kr. per 1/2 hr.). On the left rise the Herrstein (8035') and Kleine Rosskofel (8520'), to the right is the Schwarzberg (6960').

Excursions (guides, Jos. Appenrichter and Ant. Trenker). The ascent of the *Kühwiesenkopf (7035'), accomplished from Neu-Prags in 2 1/2 hrs., is
easy and attractive; the key of the view-tower (fine panorama) is kept in
St. Veit. A marked path ascends also from Welsberg in 3 1/2 hrs. — The
Hochalpenköpf (8420), ascended from Neu-Prags via the Hochalpen-Hütten
in 3-3 1/4 hrs. (with guide), is easy and commands a magnificent view. Edel-
weiss grows abundantly on this mountain. The Herrstein (8035; 3 1/2 hrs.;
guide 3 fl.) is fatiguing but repaying. — To the Col de Riegon (8770), from
the Pragser See via the Sennaser Kar in 4 hrs. (guide 5 fl.), difficult but
very interesting for good climbers. — The ascent of the Seekofel (9920;
41/2 hrs.) from the Pragser Wildsee, through the Nagibe Loch and the Ofen
(Porta Sora al corn, 7840), is toilsome but well worth the trouble (comp.
p. 409; guide 4 fl.). — From Neu-Prags over the Kreuzjoch to St. Vigia,
5 hrs., uninteresting (guide, not indispensable for adepts. 41/2 fl.). The path
leads from the (3 M.) S.W. end of the Pragser See, through the Grünwald-
Thal, and past the Grünwald-Hütte and Altkaser-Hütte to the (2 hrs.) Hoch-
Alte (retrospect of the Rosskofel, Seekofel, Riegon; to the S., Mt. Sella
di Sennes) and the (1/2 hr.) Kreuzjoch (7395; abundant edelweiss), between
the Paratscha (8040; ascended from the pass in 1/2 hr.) on the left and the
Dreifingerspitze (3129) on the right. We then descend through the narrow
Foschedura-Thal to (1/2 hr.) St. Vigia (p. 408).

From Neu-Prags over the Forcella di Cecodain (Mauern. 7800) to Corti-
tina, 9 1/2-10 hrs. (guide 6 1/2 fl.), very attractive. From the (3 M.) S.E. end
of the Pragser See we ascend to the Nagibe Loch and past the Seeble (6880)
to the (3 hrs.) pass. Descent to the Ampezzo road, see p. 401.

At Gratsch the train crosses the Rienza, which descends from
the Höhlensteiner-Thal, for the last time, and soon reaches the
Toblacher Feld (3965'), the watershed between the Rienza and the
Drave and the highest point on the line. To the right opens the
narrow Höhlensteiner-Thal (p. 412), enclosed by pinnacled Dolom-
ites (to the left the Neunerkofel, to the right the Sarlkofel and
Dürrenstein). In the background rises the Cristallino.

38 M. Toblach. — Hotels. In Neu-Toblach, near the station: *Hôtel
Toblach or Südkehl-Hôtel, a large house, opposite the station, finely
situated close to the wood, R., L., & A. from 1 1/2-2 fl., D. 1 fl. 50, S. 1 fl. 30,
pens. from 4 1/2-5 fl.; *Germania, R. 1-2 fl., A. 20 kr., pens. from 3 fl.;
Hôtel Ampezzo, R. from 1 fl.; *Pension Villa Santer; Ploner's Hotel,
R. 50 kr.-1 fl. 10 kr., pens. 3-3 1/4 fl.; Walchau (hôtel garni); *Villa Laner,
R. 80 kr.-1 1/2 fl. — In Dorf Toblach (see below): *Mutschlechner, R. 70 kr.
-1 fl. 80, D. 1 fl. 20 kr., pens. 2 1/2-3 fl.; *Schwarzler Adler, R. 70 kr.;
Goldener Kreuz; Stern, unpretending. — Post and telegraph-office at
the station.

About 3/4 M. to the N. of the station lies the village of Toblach
(4080'; Dorf Toblach), with a handsome new church and the scanty
remains of a château of Emp. Maximilian I. The view from the
village is much finer than that from the hotels in Neu-Toblach,
which lie too close to the mountains.

Excursions (guides, Franz Girardi and Jos. Taschler). A pleasant path
on the bank of the Toblacher Wildbach ascends to the (6 1/4 hr.) Sylvester-
Thal, where large embankments have been constructed to prevent floods;
as we return we have a pretty view of the Dolomites. — On the Ehren-
berg, 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 skirts the slope and finally descends and crosses the Drave to (1 1/4 hr.)
Innichen. — The Wetterkreuz (1 hr.), 5 min. beyond which is the Rads-
bach-Inn, with fine view (ascent via Aufkirchen, descent via Wahlen); Mai-
statt, Niederdorf, see p. 400. To the Rienza, a brewery 3/4 M. to the W.
of the station. To the (6 1/4 hr.) Toblacher See (p. 412; rifft.; boats). To the
(1 hr.) Hackhoferkaser, at the foot of the Neunerkofel, etc. - The ascent of the *Pfannhorn* (6730') is easy and interesting (4 1/2 hrs.; guide, not indispensable, 2 fl. 80 kr.). The marked path (driving practicable for two thirds of the way) ascends gradually over the gently-sloping Alpine pastures of Wahlen and Kandelten, with pretty views of the wooded valleys far below, to the (3 1/2 hrs.) *Bonner-Hütte* (7740'; Inn in summer) and the (3 1/4 hr.) summit. Excellent view of the Dolomites (Dreischusterspitze). The ascent of the Zillerthal, the Zillerthal Alps, etc. (mountain-indicator). — From the Pfannhorn we may proceed to the N. via the *Pfannthorl* (5268') to the (40 min.) summit of the *Gastlhorn* (5860) and thence ascend the (20 min.) *Hochhorn* (6605), by the arête to the W. The descent may be made through the *Versell-Thal* to St. Martin in Ostes (p. 400); to the N.E. from the Pfannthorl to *Kalkstein* and *Inner-Villgraten* (p. 405); or to the E. from the Pfannhorn to the ridge of the *Tennack* (8150') and thence to Kalkstein, on the N., or to the *Sylvester-Thal* (see above) and Toblach, on the S. — *Sarlkofel* (7740'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 2 1/2 fl.). About 1/4 hr. beyond the Toblacher see the path ascends to the right through the *Sarl* (p. 414) to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Sarl-Sattel* (6860), whence it climbs to the right to the (2 3/4 hr.) summit over steep slopes of debris. Splendid view of the Pusterthal, the Tauern, the Rieserfener and Zillerthal snow-mountains, and the Dolomites. Descent to *Alt-Prags* (p. 401).

From Toblach to the *Val Ampezzo*, see p. 412.

The train now descends, passing the insignificant source of the Drave on the right, to (4 1/2 M.) *Innichen* (3855'); *Bär*, R. from 1 fl., D. 1 fl. 10 kr., pens. 2 1/2-3 1/2 fl.; *Schwarzer Adler*, R. from 80 kr., pens. 2 1/2-3 1/2 fl.; *Pens. Saxonia*, pens. 3-5 fl.; *Goldner Stern*; *Rössl*, pens. 2 1/2 fl.; *Sonne), another summer-resort, prettily situated at the mouth of the *Sexten-Thal*. The Romanesque *Stiftskirche*, dating from the 13th cent., has an interesting portal. The first chapel to the left on entering the village is a 17th cent. imitation of the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem and served as a model for the burial chapel of Emp. Frederick III. at Potsdam. To the E. rises the *Helm* (see below); to the S. are the *Dreischusterspitze* (10,375') and other Sexten Dolomites.

A bridle-path (yellow marks) leads to the E. from Innichen to the (4 hrs.) summit of the *Helm* (7935'; attractive; see pp. 404, 405). — Another marked path leads to the S. to the (3 hrs.) top of the *Haunoldkopfl* (7890'; fine view), the N.E. spur of the *Haunold* (p. 404). The descent may be made to the Innicher Wildbad (see below).

[The road into the *Sexten-Thal* (comp. Maps, pp. 398, 412; omnibus to Sexten, thrice daily in summer in 1 hr. 60 kr.; one-horse carr. from Innichen to Wildbach Innichen 1 1/2, two-horse 3 fl., to Bad Moos 3 1/2 and 6 fl.), crosses the *Sextner Bach*, and ascends on the left bank. After 11/4 M. a road diverges to the right to the (1 1/2 M.) *Innicher Wildbach* (4315'; *Inn*, R., L., & A. 1-3 fl., D. 1 fl. 30, S. 70 kr., board 2 1/2-3 1/2 fl.), in the woods above the main road (fine view from the *Herminenhöhe*, 8 min.). The road (tablet commemorating the visit of the Crown-Prince Frederick William of Prussia on Sept. 11th. 1887) then passes the mouth of the *Innerfeld-Thal* (fine view of the Haunold on the right, and the Gsellknoten and Dreischuster on the left), crosses the *Ixenbach* and then the Sextenbach, and beyond Schmieden reaches (4 1/2 M.) *Sexten* or *St. Veit* (4320'; *Post*, R. 80 kr.-1 fl., pens. 2 fl. 20-2 fl. 60 kr.; *Kreuz; Mondschein*), the chief place of the valley.]

26*
IV. Route 70. 


An interesting route leads through the wooded Innerfeld-Thal, and over the Wildgraben-Joch, to Landro (3½-6 hrs.; guide 4½ fl.). A 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 (5890'), in the Innerfeld proper. 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, Schusterkofel, Schwalbenkofel, Bullköpfle, etc. Thence through the Innicher Wildgraben to the (1½ hrs.) Wildgraben-Joch (7530'), affording a picturesque view, between the Schwalbenalpenkopf (8305') on the left, and the Schwalbenkofel (9410'), on the right. Steep descent to the Rienzthal and (1½ hrs.) Landro (p. 413). — The ascents of the Hochebenkofel (9530') and the Birkenkofel (9550'), accomplished from the Ober-Hütte via the Lückle (8295') in 4 hrs., are trying (guide 4½ fl.; comp. p. 415). — The Haunold (9535'; from the Unter-Hütte via the Kohlensbrenn-Thal in 5-6 hrs.; guide 7 fl.) is very trying. A toilsome and uninteresting pass leads over the Birken-Schartl (8290'), between the Haunold and Birkenkofel, to the Birkenthal (p. 412) and the (4½-5 hrs.) Ampezzo road. — The Dreischusterspitze (10,375'), 6½-7 hrs. from Bad Moos (see below) via the Weisse Lahn (guide 8-10 fl.), is fatiguing and difficult.

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 new forts on the right and left). In the right arm lies (1¼ hrs.) the unpretending Bad Moos (4455'; *Kastlunger's Inn), whence a beautiful walk may be taken to the (1½ hrs.) *Fischeleinboden (4785'), which affords an admirable view of the imposing head of the valley (Gsellknoten, Dreischusterspitze, Schusterplatte, Oberbacherspitze, Einserkofel, Elferkofel, Zwölfkofel, and Röthwandspitze). The traveller should go as far as (1 hr.) the point where the ascent begins and the valley branches into the Altstein- or Böden-Thal to the right (W.) and the Bacher-Thal to the left (E.).

An attractive route leads through the former (route marked; guide to Landro for the inexperienced 4½ fl., to the Dreizinnen-Hütte 3¼ fl.), via the Sextner Böden and the small Böden Lakes, to the (3½ hrs. from Bad Moos) Dreizinnen-Hütte on the Toblinger Riedel (7895'); descent through the Schwarze Rienzthal to (2½ hrs.) Landro (p. 413), or over the Lavaredo Saddle to Rimbianco (p. 414) and Misurina (p. 414; from Sexten 8 hrs.). The Dreizinnen-Hütte commands a fine view of the Dreizinnen, to ascend which we must cross the Lavaredo Saddle to the S. side (guide from Sexten 8 fl.; comp. p. 415). — In the Bacher-Thal, 3 hrs. from Bad Moos (guide 2 fl. 80 kr., not indispensable), is the Zsigmondy-Hütte (7320'; provision depot) of the Austrian Alpine Club, the starting-point for the ascent of the Oberbacherspitze (8770'; 2½-3 hrs.; guide 3 fl.; not difficult), the Hochbrunnenschneide (10,040'; 3½ hrs.; guide 7 fl.; toilsome), the Zwölferkofel (Croda dell' Agnello, 10,150'; 4½ hrs.; guide 12 fl.), and the Elferkofel (10,290'; 4½ hrs.; guide 12 fl.), the last two very difficult. Attractive passes lead hence to the W. across the Oberbacher-Joch (8295), between the Sandebühel (8050) and the Oberbucherspitze, and then to the right across the Büllële-Joch (8215) to the Böden-Alp and the (2½ hrs.) Dreizinnen-Hütte (see above and p. 414), or from the Oberbacher-Joch to the left past the little Lago del Pian del Cavallio (7635') to the Pian di Lavaredo, and then either to the right over the Lavaredo Saddle to the (3 hrs.) Dreizinnen-Hütte, or to the left over the Forcella Lungierves to Rimbianco (to Misurina 4½-5 hrs.;
see p. 415). Another route to the Pian del Cavallo (p. 404) leads over the Sandebübl-Joch (8395), between the Sandebübl and Zwölferkofel; descent thence to Amonzo, very toilsome. — From the Zsigmondy-Hütte over the Forcella di Giraltba (8005'), between the Zwölferkofel and the Monte Giralba, to (6 hrs., with guide) Auronzo (p. 421), not difficult.

From Bad Mös (p. 404) the Sexten-Thal road ascends steeply to the (2 hrs.) Kreuzberg, or Monte Croce (6340'; Tiroler Hof, well spoken of), where it crosses the Italian frontier. Thence to the Val Cometica, see p. 421. From the Monte Croce a rough path leads to the Schuss or Cima del Collesei (6320'), the extreme E. spur of the Rothwandspitze (fine view to the N. and E.)

Beyond Innichen the line follows the right bank of the Drave, passing (46 M.) the baths of Weiltanbrunn (*Hotel, R. 30 kr.), to (43 M.) Sillian (3600'; *Adler, R. 60 kr.-1 fl. 20 kr.; Riesenwirth), the highest market-town in Tyrol. To the N., at the mouth of the Villgraten-Thal, stands the well-preserved castle of Heinfels (3975').

Excursions. The *Helm (7959'), ascended from Weiltanbrunn (see above) by a shady bridle-path via the Forscher Alp in 4 hrs., is an admirable point (see p. 401).

A road ascends the monotonous Villgraten-Thal to (11/2 hr.) Ausser-Villgraten (4195'; Leiter), at the mouth of the Winkel-Thal, and to (11/2 hr.) Inner-Villgraten (4510'; Aeschhammer). From Ausser-Villgraten over the Villgraten-Joch to Hopfgarten, see p. 160. About 1 M. above Inner-Villgraten the narrow Kalkstein-Thal opens on the left; from the (3/4 hr.) village of Kalkstein (5370) we may ascend the Pfannhorn and descend to Toblach (see p. 402), or proceed over the Kalkstein-Joch to Gais (see p. 400). — In the Arntal, or upper Villgraten-Thal, which is watered by the Staller-Bach, a red-marked path ascends to the (11/2 hr.) Unterstaller-Alp (5480'), where the valley bends towards the E. A marked path goes on to the N., over the Villgrat-Thörl (8235') to (11/2 hr.) St. Jakob in the Deferegger-Thal (p. 180). The Unterstaller-Alp lies 3/4 hr. below the Oberstaller-Alp, whence the Rothspitze, Weisspitze, Grosse Degenhorn, etc., may be ascended (p. 160).

From Sillian to Kötschach (p. 503), 13-14 hrs., unattractive. The route (at first a narrow carriage-road) ascends on the left side of the Kartitsch-Thal, via Höllbruck and St. Leonhard or Kartitsch (1490'; *Inn), to (3 hrs.) In der Innerst (4380'), the head of the pass, and the watershed between the Drave and the Gail, and descends through the Lessachtal, as the upper Gaithal is called, to (11/2 hr.) Ober-Tilliach (3745'; Inn) and (21/2 hrs.) Maria-Luggau (3720'; *Post; Bäckerwirth, R. 40-50 kr.), a pilgrimage-resort. (Over the Kohf to Lienz, see p. 407.) The road from this point to (61/2 hrs.) Kötschach is very bad, and scarcely practicable even for the lightest vehicles. It leads over very hilly ground, and is intersected by innumerable water-courses descending from the Kreuzkofel chain. From (1 hr.) St. Lorenzen (*Mitterberge) the *Paralba (Hochweissstein, Jochkofel; 8825'; 6 hrs.). a splendid point of view, which is visible towards the S.E., may be ascended without much difficulty with guide (5 ft.; Joh. Rauler of Luggau or Sch. Tüswwalder of St. Lorenzen): to the Enzian Brenn-Hütte in the Frohthal (night-quarters) 21/2 hrs.; thence over the Oftern-Joch or Hochaltel Pass (7220') and the Forcella dell'Oregione or Verani's-Joch (7550') to the top 31/2 hrs. The descent may be made via the Bladner-Joch (7510') and through the Val Sessis to Sappada (see p. 421), or over the Verani-Joch and through the Val Degano to Forme Avoltri (see p. 526). In the Radegund-Thal, 2 M. to the N. of St. Lorenzen, lies the rustic watering-place of Tuffool (4125'). From St. Lorenzen over the Zchen Pass or the Lavantner Thörl to Lienz, see pp. 405, 406. — The next places are (31/2 hr.) Lieszing (3345'; Post); 11/2 hr. Bierbaum (3280'; *Huber); 11/4 hr. St. Jakob (3250'; *Koller); and (11/2 hr.) Kötschach (p. 503).

The train crosses the Drave and descends to (53 M.) Abfaltersbach (3220'; Aigner). Charming view down the valley. To the right
the Lienz Dolomites with the Spitzkofel (see below) are seen. The scene becomes uninteresting. The line is carried along the hillside by lofty embankments and descends rapidly (gradient 1:40). 57 M. Mittewald (2890'; *Wanner's Hotel & Baths); 61 M. Thal (2660'). To the right opens the interesting Gamsbach-Klamm (walk of 3/4 hr. as far as the waterfall, 230' in height). After traversing a defile 8 M. long the train reaches the Lienzer Klause, which has often been successfully defended by the Tyrolese.

66 M. Lienz (2210'); *Post, R., L. & A. from 1 fl.; Rose, with garden, R. 60-80 kr.; Traube; *Adler; Sonne; Huber; Weisses Lamm; Fischwirth, on the left bank of the Isel; *Rail, Restaurant, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.), the easternmost town in Tyrol, with 3600 inhab., is delightfully situated near the confluence of the Drave and the Isel, a river three times as large. The Lieburg, a large edifice of the 16th cent. with two towers, in the Platz opposite the Post, is now the seat of the district authorities. To the S., on the opposite side of the Drave, rise the wild and jagged Rauchkofel (6270') and Spitzkofel (8915'), belonging to the Lienz Dolomites, which separate the valleys of the Drave and Gail.

Walks. To the new *Schiessstand on the Schlossberg, with veranda commanding a fine view (indicator); thence to (1/2 hr.) the *Venediger-Warte, overlooking the valley of Lienz, with the surrounding mountains, and the Isel-Thal, with the Gross-Venediger in the background (adm. free). — To the N.W., on the slope of the Schlossberg, rises (1/4 hr.) Schloss Bruck (2375'), once a seat of the counts of Lurn and Pusterthal, now a brewery and hotel (R. from 1 fl. 20 kr., pens. 3'/2-4'/2 fl.). The chapel contains some old frescoes, and the tower affords a good survey of the town and its environs. — To (1/2 hr.) Bad Leopoldsruhe (2370'), with a fine view of Lienz. To Amlach (2350'; *Höf.-Pens. Anlacher Hof, pens. from 3 fl.), charmingly situated at the foot of the Lienz 'Unholde', 1 M. to the S., on the right bank of the Drave. Thence a marked path leads to the (1/2 hr.) romantic Tristacher See (2660'; bathing and boating) and to (3'/4 hr.) the baths of Jungbrunn (2117), etc.

Mountain Expeditions (guides, Math. Marcher, Franz Gassler, Joh. Gybler, and Jos. Kreuzer). The Schönbiichele (6600') is easily ascended in 3'/2-4 hrs. (guide, 2 fl. 70 kr., not indispensable) by a marked path via the Venediger-Warte and the Taxer-Gassl (4775); at the top is the Hochstein-Haus (Inn in summer). Splendid view. — The Rose Weibele (8285'), ascended without trouble from the Schönbiichele via the Blüssenekar in 1 hr. (guide 4 fl.), is another grand point of view. — The Rauchkofel (6270'), ascended from Jungbrunn (see above) via the Mitterwiesen in 4 hrs. (with guide) is rather difficult (belvedere at the top).

To the (4-1'/2 hrs.) Kerschbaumer Alp, a fine route (guide 3 fl.). We proceed by Amlach or Leisach (marked path) to the (1'/2 hr.) Galizien-Schmiede, at the mouth of the imposing *Galizen-Klamm, and follow this ravine to the (1'/3 hr.) Klamm-Brücke (6050'); thence to the right in 2 hrs. to the grandly situated Alp (5600'; quarters). Rich flora. From the Alp via the Hallebach-Thôr (6100') to the Linder-Hütte, on the *Spitzkofel (see below), 2'/2-3 hrs. The ascent of the Kreuzkofel (8328'), accomplished from the Kerschbaumer Alp via the Hallebach-Thôr and Kuhboden-Thôr in 3 hrs. (guide 6 fl.), is toilsome but remunerative. A trying route (guide 5 fl.) leads from the Alp over the Zeichen Pass (7390) to the Toffard in the Wildensender-Thôr and to (4'/3 hrs.) St. Lorenzen in the Lessach-Thôr (p. 405). — The ascent of the *Spitzkofel (8915'; 6 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) is easy and very attractive. The route leads through the Galizen-Klamm (see above), and ascends to the right along the Hallebach, 3'/4 hr. above the Klamm-Brücke,
to the (2 1/2 hrs., 3 3/4 hrs. from Lienz) Linder-Hütte (8805') and to the (1 1/2 hrs.)
summit (splendid view).

A visit to the "Leitmeritzer-Hütte (5 1/2 - 6 hrs., guide 3 1/2 fl.) is very
interesting. The route leads through the Galizen-Klamm (p. 406) and at the
(2 1/2 hrs.) Klam-Brucke ascends to the left to the (3 3/11 hrs.) Leit-
meritzer Hütte (7390'), on the small Laserts Lake, in the grand basin of the
Laserts Dolomites. The ascent hence of the Grosse Sandspitze (9300'; 3 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
Kleidspitze (9019'; 3 1/2 hrs., with guide) is difficult also. — The Lasertskopf
(9130'; 2 1/2 hrs.), the Lasertor Seekofel or Wildensender-Spitze (9020'; 2 hrs.),
and the Ganskofel (8725'; 2 hrs.) are three toilsome ascents also made from
the Laserts-Hütte. An interesting path leads over the Kerschbaumer-Thörl
(7905') to the (1 1/2 hrs.) Kerschbaumer Alp (p. 406); that over the Laserts-Thörl
(1297) and the Lavant-Thörl (see below) to the Lasach-Thal is fatiguing.

The ascent of the "Ederplan (6300'; 3 1/2 - 4 hrs.; guide 3 fl.) from Döllach
or Nikolsdorf (bridle-path), or from Winkeln, is interesting (Anna Refuge-
Hut, 1/4 hr. below the top, see p. 171). — The "Hohe Zieten (8140'; 4-5 hrs.
from Nikolsdorf by a club-path; guide 4 1/2 fl.; 2 hrs. from the Ederplan
by a marked path) also commands a fine view.

The Schleinitz (9520'; 6 1/2 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) 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 Thurmer-Alpe (8915'); thence
a difficult climb to (3 3/12 hrs.) the top. — The ascent of the "Hochschober
(10,600'; 8 hrs.; guide 8 fl.) is trying but very fine. The route leads via
tirafendsdorf and through the monotonous Debant-Thal to the (1 hrs.) Liezen-
Hütte (6855'), and thence over the Schober-Thörl (9624') to the (4 hrs.) summit
(superb view). The descent may be made to the S.W. to St. Johann (p. 160),
in the Isel-Thal, or to the N.W. from the Schober-Thörl via the Roff-
Ferner, to the Lasach-Thal and Kals (p. 163). — The ascent of the Petecke
(10,770'; 5-6 hrs.) from this side is fatiguing (better from Döllach through
the Gaden-Thal, see p. 171). The route runs from the Lienzer-Hütte over
the Feld-Scharze or See-Scharze (8305) to the Wangeritz Lakes in the upper
Wangeritz-Thal, and then via the Bürschützkopf (10,406'). — Toilsome passes
(8 hrs. each) lead from the Lienzer-Hütte to the Lasach-Thal and Kals over
the Schober-Thörl (8320), between the Hochschober and the Kleinschober;
over the Kalser-Thörl (9185'), between the Ralkkopf and Glödespitze; and
over the Glödes-Thörl or Gosnitz-Thörl (9290'), between the Glöses and
Kleine Gosnitzkopf. The route over the Hofalm-Scharzt or Gosnitz-Scharzt
(8905') to the Gosnitz-Thal (p. 170) and (8 hrs.) Heiligenblut is fatiguing and not
recommended. That over the Feld-Scharte (See Scharze; 8905) to the Wanger-
itz-Thal and (6 1/2 hrs.) Döllach (p. 171) presents no difficulty. Over the
tiroler-Scharte (8373') to the Leitnitz-Thal and (5 hrs.) St. Johann im Wild
(p. 160), an easy and attractive route.

The route from Lienz to the Lasachthal via the Leisacher Kofl (6165';
to Maria-Luggau, p. 405, 6-7 hrs.) is fit for adepts only. That over the
Lavant-Thörl (8210') to (10 1/2 hrs.) St. Lorenzen (p. 405) is toilsome.

From Lienz to the Isel-Thal, see R. 33; to Kals, see R. 34; to the
Müllthal (Heiligenblut), see R. 35. The interesting excursion to the Kais-
Matricier Thörl (p. 167) 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. 84.

71. The Enneberg Valley or Gaderthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 388, 398, 316.

Diligence from St. Lorenzen to (20 M.) Corvara daily in 9 hrs. (fare
2 fl.), stopping over 2 hrs. at Pederoa, and from Bruneck to (3 M.) St. Vigil
daily in July & Aug., and on Tues., Thurs., & Sun. during the rest of the
year (3½ hrs.; fare 1 fl. 10 kr.). One-horse carr. from Bruneck to St. Vigil 6, two-horse 8 fl., to St. Leonhard 15 or 20, to Corvara 20 or 30 fl. — The Language spoken in the Enneberg, Gröden (p. 317), and Livinallongo (p. 425) valleys is 'Ladin', which resembles the Romance ('Romontsch') of the Grisons. Each of these valleys has a slightly different dialect. Philologists may consult Joh. Alton's 'Ladinische Idiome in Ladinien, Gröden', etc. (Innsbruck, 1879) and 'Beiträge zur Ethnologie von Ostladinien' (Innsbr., 1880); also Vian's 'Der Gröder und seine Sprache' (Botzen, 1874), and Gartner's 'Gredner Mundart' (Linz, 1879). In the Gröden valley, however, Italian is gradually superseding Ladin, and the prayer-books in common use are almost all Italian. Of the twelve pastors in that valley eight preach in Italian, three in Ladin, and one in German; but every one understands and speaks German. In the Enneberg, on the other hand, German is becoming the predominant language.

St. Lorenzen (2665'), see p. 398. The New Road, recently completed as far as Corvara, ascends on the left bank of the Guder and crosses that stream below Monthal (above, to the right). It then, with the aid of cuttings and tunnels, traverses the *Gader-Schlucht, a picturesque ravine 4 M. long, passes (4½ M.) the Palfrad Inn, and reaches (11/2 M.) Longiega, Ger. Zwischenwasser (3330'; Inp), situated at the junction of the Vigilbach and the Gader.

The name Enneberg strictly belongs to the Vigil-Thal, which opens here to the S.E., and above St. Vigil is called the Rau-Thal. St. Vigil, in Ladin Plan de Marò (3940'; Stern, R. 60 kr.-1 fl. 20 kr.; Krone, unpretending), the chief place in this valley, and a summer-resort, lies 3 M. above Longiega, amid grand scenery. To the S.E. rise the Neunerspitze, Crostafels or Paresberg, and Eisengabel, to the E. are the Mte. Sella di Senes, Paratscha, and Piz da Peres, to the N. the Kronplatz. About 3/4 M. to the S., on the stream, are the small baths of Cortina (bath 15 kr.).

Excursions (comp. Map, p. 398; guides, Franz and Joh. Kastlunger, Al Elliscases, and Frz. Obergeser of St. Vigil, Frz. Clara of Piccolein, Joh. Miribung and Andr. Ploner of Wengen). To the Jochl (5030'), with view as far as the Marmolada, 1 hr. (steep descent to Piccolein, 3/4 hr.). The easy and attractive ascent of the Korspitze or Kaurspitze (6210') may be made from the Jochl in 1½ hr. — To the top of the *Kronplatz (7455'; 3-3½ hrs.; guide, not indispensable, to Olang 3½, to Bruneck 4 fl.). 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 (2½ hrs.) St. Vigil's Unterkunftshaus (6905'), 1½ hr. below the summit (p. 399). Descent to Bruneck or Olang, see p. 399. — To Olang (p. 399) over the Furkel (5700), an easy walk of 3½ hrs.; descent by Geiselsberg or past the small baths of (2 hrs.) Bergfall or Perfall (4910') and along the Furkeibach. — To Neu-Prags over the Kreuzjoch (6 hrs.), see p. 402. From the (3 hrs.) Joch the Paratscha (6040'), to the S., may be easily ascended in 1½ hr. The Piz da Peres (5225'; 1 hr.), to the N., should not be attempted without a guide. The Mte. Sella di Senes (9145'), ascended through the Krippes-Thal in 4 hrs., requires mountaineering skill and a guide (slightly easier route from the Tamers-Alp, see p. 409). — To St. Cassian (p. 410), a charming expedition (6½ hrs.; marked path; guide 5 fl.). The path leads over the (2 hrs.) Rittjoch (6220), to the W. of the Paresberg (7664'; ascended from the pass in 1½ hr.; laborious), to (3½ hr.) Spessa in the upper Wengen-Thal (Miribung's Inn); then over the lofty Alpine terraces of Armentara, which command a splendid prospect (to the left, the Neunerspitze or Nûôres, Rossbauthofel, and Heiligkreuzkofel), to the (1½ hr.) church of Heiligenkreuz (p. 410) and to (1 hr.) Abtei, (3½ 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 8 hrs.; guide, unnecessary; for adepts, 6 fl.). A road ascends the Rauhall to the (2'/4 M.) small Kreidesee (4206'); to the right, below the road, is the source of the Vigilbach, at the foot of the Paresberg), and then past the entrance of the Krippes Valley to (4'/2 M.) the Tamiers Alp (3710'), with a shooting-box of Baron Sommaruga. A bridle-path leads hence to the (1'/2 hr.) grand head of the valley, known as Pederù (4950'). We then mount the steep slope of the Col du Rù, keeping to the right at the top, to (1'/4 hr.) the cross at the head of the pass (6700') and to the (10 min.) Alp Fodara Vedla (Rudo di Sotto, ca. 6560'). We then descend rapidly, enjoying a view of the Croda Rossa and Mte. Cristallo, to the Campo-Crocè Hut, at the mouth of the Val Salata, and to the (1'/4 hr.) Alta Stua Alp (5560'), whence the Ampezzo road is reached in 3'/4 hr., at the apex of the long curve below Peitlerkofel (comp. p. 416; to Cortina 1'/4 hr. more). - The ascent of the Seekofel (9220') is easily combined with the route to Ampezzo or Prags. In this case we turn to the left 40 min. beyond Pederù, (see above), and ascend to the (1 hr.) splendidly-situated Sennes Alp (Rudo di Sorda, 6980'); thence over the depression of the Ofen (Porta Sora al Form, 7540') to the (2'/2 hrs.) summit, which commands a strikingly grand view. Descend through the Nabige Loch (arduous) to the Prager Wildsee (p. 401), by the Ross-Alp to Al-Prags (p. 401), or by the Fosses Alp and the Forcella di Giralbes to La Stua (see above).

b. Via Fanes (to Cortina 10-11 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), a highly interesting route, full of variety. From (3 hrs.) Pederù (see above) this route leads to the right through the Valtion di Rudo, passing the little Lake Pischodif (6135'), to the (2 hrs.) Klein-Fanes Alp (6650'), beautifully situated above the small Grünssee, whence the Heiligkreuzkofel (9550') and Rosskofel (9920'; 3-3'/2 each; guide) and La Varella (10,010'; 4-5 hrs.; guide) may be ascended (descent to Abtei or St. Cassian, see p. 410). We then turn to the S.E., and proceed via the (1 hr.) Limo-Joch (7070') and the Limo-See (7065') to the (3'/4 hr.) Gross-Fanes Alp (6900'), where the route from the Col Lodgia (p. 410) descends on the right. We next traverse the Fanes Valley, between the Furcia Rossa (8805') on the right, and the Croda del Becco (9165') and Col Bocchi di Sotto (8240') on the left, pass the small Lago di Fanes (6080'), and reach the Ponte Alto di Pragolfo (p. 419) and the (3 hrs.) Ampezzo road (to Cortina 3'/2 M.; p. 411). Those bound for Ospitale should ascend beyond the bridge over the brook to the bend of the road below Pausos.]

The new road (not very interesting as far as Abtei) crosses the Vigilbach and ascends the right bank of the Gader to (3 M.) Piccoleim (3660'; Inn, plain). (Over the Jöchl to St. Vigil, see p. 408.) St. Martin in Thurn (3730'; Dasserwirth), 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 (1'/2 hr.) Basts of Valdander (4734'; accommodation) and to (1'/4 hr.) Untermoi (3910'; Inn, above, to the right, near the church), whence an interesting route leads via the Warzdjoch (6380') and the Kofeljoch (6120') to (5'/4 hrs.) St. Peter in the Villnöss-Thal (p. 307). The ascent of the Petlerkofel (9440'; 4-1'/2 hrs., with guide) from Bad Valdander, via the Col Verzim (6935') and the Lüsener Schartl (see below), is not difficult for adepts (better, however, from Campill, see below).

1'/2 M. Preromang, at the mouth of the Campill Valley.

About 4'/2 M. up the Campill Valley lies Campill (4500'; Frenes, poor), whence the Petlerkofel, Ladin Sas de Butgja (9140'; magnificent view) may be ascended by the Schartl (Lüsenerjoch or Petlerjoch, 7740') in 4'/2 hrs., with guide (not difficult for experts). — Over the Kreuzkofel-Joch (7690'), on which is the Franz-Schütter-Hütte, to Villnöss, see p. 303; over the Forcella de la Roa to the Regensburger-Hütte, see p. 319; over the Puez-Joch to the Lodinia-Hütte, see p. 411.
The road crosses the Gader twice. At (2 1/4 M.) Pederou (3810'; Inn, rustic) opens the Wengen-Thal, with the hamlet of Wengen and the small baths of Rumschlags. Farther on we pass through a ravine, crossing the tracks of several large mud-torrents. After 3 1/2 M. the road crosses to the left bank of the Gader and beyond an iron bridge over the Inschaura-Mure (mud-torrent), reaches (1 M.) Pedrazes (4350'; Post, bed 40-60 kr.; Zingerle), with small sulphur-baths. Opposite, on the right bank, lies —

St. Leonhard, or Abtei (4510'; Crafonara's Inn; Kreuz, R. 1 fl.), Ladin Badia, the chief place of the valley (here called the Abtei-Thal or Val Badia), overshadowed by the precipitous Heiligkreuzkofel (9550'). On the W. rises the Gardenasza (7700').

Pleasant walk to the (2 hrs.) pilgrimage-church of Heiligkreuz (6710'; Inn, poor); admirable view and echo. — Ascent thence of the 'Heiligkreuzkofel (9550'; 3 1/2 hrs.; with guide, Franz De Luca of St. Leonhard), for adepts only. We ascend by a steep and dizzy route to the pass (ca. 8530) 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. 409) is much easier. — The Rossauerkofel (Zehnerspitze, 9930'), to the N. of the Heiligkreuzkofel, is difficult (3-3 1/2 hrs. from Klein-Fanes, see p. 409). — From Heiligkreuz over the Ritjoch to St. Vigil, see p. 408.

[From St. Leonhard a cart-road leads along the right side of the Abtei-Thal (from which the Corvara Valley diverges 1 hr. farther up, see p. 411) to Valle (and 4 1/2 M.) St. Cassian or Armentarola (5060'; Grassolar's Inn, bed 50 kr.), near which fossils abound.

Mountain Ascents (guides, Jos. Rudiger). The Heiligkreuzkofel (9550'; 5 hrs., guide 4 fl.), via the Val de Medes and over the La Varella Saddle (ca. 8530), between the Kreuzkofel and La Varella, is laborious. — La Varella (10,010'; guide 7 1/2 fl.), ascended via the La Varella Saddle (see above) in 5 1/2 hrs., difficult and for adepts only (somewhat easier via Fanes, p. 409).

From St. Cassian to Cortina via Tre Sassi (6-7 hrs.), an interesting route (club-path; guide, not indispensable, 4 fl.). We ascend through pastures and past the mouth of the Lagazuoi Valley (see below) to the (1 1/4 hr.) Valparola or Eisenofen Alp (5700'). Below the chalets we cross the brook and then ascend steeply through wood and afterwards over grass and loose stones to the (1 1/2 hr.) Valparola Joch (Castello Pass; 7050'), to the N.E. of the Mie. Castello (7750'), which commands a retrospective view of the Enneberg Valley, the Kreuzkofel, the Peitlerkofel, and the Zillerthal Mts. (to the N., in the distance). Beyond the pass, above a small lake, the path divides. The lower and better route descends to the right, soon affording a fine retrospect of the Marmolada, and afterwards leading through wood, to Buchenstein (to the Castell Andraz, p. 424, 1 1/4 hr.). The upper path follows the slope to the left, traversing dreary tracts of debris via Tre Sassi ('Tra i Sassi'), crosses the pass (7215') between the Lagazuoi on the left and the Sasso di Stria on the right, and reaches the (2 1/4 hr.) Falsarego Pass (p. 424); to Cortina 2 1/2 hrs. more; horse from St. Cassian to Cortina 6 fl.). — To the Ampezzo Valley over the Col Lodgia, a laborious route (to Cortina 9 hrs.). After 1 1/2 hr. we diverge to the left from the Valparola route (see above) and ascend along the Sare, through the Lagazuoi Valley. — Passing through a rocky amphitheatre we reach the (3 hrs.) Col Lodgia (Tadega-Joch; 7030'), between the Stijaspitze (9300') on the left and the Mie. Casale (9100') on the right. We then descend to the (1 1/2 hr.) Gross-Fanes Alp (6900') and proceed through the Fanes Valley to the Ampezzo road (comp. p. 409). — To Buchenstein via Valparola (to Andraz 4 1/2 hrs.), see above. Another route (guide advisable) leads over the Stuore Meadows (numerous fossils) and the saddle
of Pralongia (7020'), with fine view of the Marmolada, etc., to (41/2-5 hrs.) Pie di Livinallongo. Extensive panorama from the *Settsass (W. peak, 8405'), reached from Pralongia by following the arête for 11/2 hr. to the E.

The road from Pedrazes (p. 410) to Corvara follows the bank of the Gader to the (21/4 M.) hamlet of Alting (4620') and then ascends to the right in windings, passing below (41/2 M.) Stern (4870'; Ladinia). It then descends via Varda to the (21/4 M.) Corvara-Bach or Grossbach and ascends a little on the right bank to (11/2 M.) Corvara (3110'; *Rottonara's, plain, bed 80 kr.), a finely-situated village. About 11/4 M. farther up the N.W. arm of the valley, which ascends to the Gröden-Joch, lies Colfosco or Colfusco (5400'; Kapelle Inn, bed 60-70 kr.), the most picturesque point in this interesting dolomitic region (S. the Pisciadù and Meisules; N. the Sas Songher, Ciampatsch, and Tschierspitze). A direct path to Colfosco leads off to the right over the bridge (guide-post), about 3/4 hr. before Corvara.

Excursions (guides, Jos. Dapunt of Stern, Jos. Kostner of Corvara, and Peter Pescostra of Colfusco). The Sas Songher (8750'; from Colfusco in 4 hrs.; guide 41/2 fl.) difficult, commands a fine view. - A marked path leads from Colfusco to the N.W., passing the small Lake Ciampatsch (7210) and crossing the Gabel (Chiampai-Joch; 7835), to the (3 hrs.) Ladinia-Hütte or Puez-Hütte (8170), on the Puez or Pats Atp, whence the Col di Montigolla (8170; 3 hr.; fine view) and the E. and W. Puez-Spitze (9545', 9615'; 11/4-11/2 hr.; more trying) may be ascended (guide). The descent from the Ladinia Hut to Gröden may be made through the Langenthal (steep at first) to Wolkenstein (21/2 hrs.), or via Forces de Sëlles to the Regensburger-Hütte (p. 319). From the Gabel (see above) over the Groepeina Joch to Wolkenstein, see p. 320. - From the Ladinia-Hütte a route leads to (4 hrs.; guide advisable) Campill (p. 409) via the Puez-Joch (8244'), the Zwischenhof-Atp, and the Mangrifeng-Alp.

The *Boespitze (10,340'; 5 hrs.; guide 71/2 fl.) is not difficult for adepts (best night-quarters in the hospicc on the Gröden-Joch, p. 320). From Colfusco we may proceed either through the wild Val de Mesdi direct, or turn to the right about the middle of the valley and ascend a club-path to the little Pisciadù Lake, and passing the Pisciadù or Piscadoi (Wasserkollspitze 9387') and the Bamberg Spitze (9870'; ascent difficult), reach the (4 hrs.) Bamberg-Hütte (9680'; provision-depot) on the Sella Plateau. Thence we mount over rocks and debris to the (61/4 hr.) summit, which affords a splendid view. Descent to Wolkenstein or Campillino, see pp. 320, 391.

From CORVARA TO BUCHENSTEIN. One route, a bridle-track (marked with red), leads to the right over the saddle of Campolungo (Chaolone; 6165') to Arabba and (4-41/2 hrs.) Pieve (p. 425). Another and more attractive path (also marked), to the left, crosses the Incisa-Joch (about 6400'), which affords a fine survey of the Marmolada, Ciavetta, etc., and descends via Contrin and Corte to (31/4-4 hrs.) Pieve.

From CORVARA TO THE VAL FASSA there are two routes: one leading as above to (2 hrs.) Arabba, and then crossing the Pordoi-Joch (p. 425) to Canazei in 31/2 hrs.; the other, far more attractive, crosses the Gröden-Joch and the Sella-Joch to Campitello in 6 hrs. (guide, 4 fl., not indispensable). This route ascends from Colfusco to the (11/4 hr.) Gröden-Joch (7010'; Hospice; see p. 320). Descending through the upper region of the valley (Cughelecs Meadows, see p. 320) we cross the Prea and follow the path (visible from the Joch) close to the precipices of the Meisules, till we cross the stony bed of a brook, where the bridle-path from Plan is reached. We now ascend to the (21/2 hrs.) Sella-Joch (p. 320; Inn); thence to (11/2 hr.) Canazei, see p. 301.

To the GRÖDEN VALLEY, over the Gröden-Joch (5 hrs. to St. Ulrich), see p. 320.
72. From Toblach to Belluno. Val Ampezzo.

Comp. Maps, pp. 398, 388.

67 M. Post-Omnibus from the Toblach station to (18½ M.) Cortina daily in 4 hrs., starting at 7.30 a.m. (fare 1 fl. 70 kr., coupé 2 fl.). Omnibus from Hôtel Toblach in summer daily, at 3 p.m., in 4 hrs. (fare 1 fl. 80 kr., return-ticket 3 fl. 30 kr., to Landro 80 kr., Schluderbach 1 fl. 20 kr., from Schluderbach to Cortina 1 fl.). Omnibus from the Hôtel Germania daily, at 6 a.m., in 4½ hrs. (fare 2 fl.; to Landro 1 fl., Schluderbach 1 fl. 20, Ospitale 1 fl. 50 kr.); returning from the Hôtel Cortina, at 2.30 p.m., in 3½ hrs. — Carryage with one horse from Toblach to Landro 2½, with two horses 4 fl.; to Schluderbach 3 and 5 fl.; to Cortina 7 and 13 fl.

To Cortina and back, with one horse 9, two horses 16 fl., if kept overnight 11 and 18 fl.; to Cortina via Misurina, and back by the high-road, with two horse 20, if kept overnight 23 fl. From Cortina to Schluderbach, one-horse carr. 4, two-horse 8 fl.; to Landro ½ and 9 fl.; to Toblach 6 and 11 fl. — Post-Omnibus from Cortina twice daily in summer in 1¼ hr. to S. Vito (fare 50 kr.) and Italian diligence (uncomfortable) thence to Belluno in 8 hrs. (8½ hrs. in the reverse direction); halt of ¾ hr. at Tai di Cadore, during which the diligence runs to Pieve di Cadore and back. Carriage with one horse from Toblach via Cortina to Pieve di Cadore and back (2 days) 20, two horse 32, returning by Auronzo and Misurina 34 fl. From Toblach via Cortina to Vittorio (2½ days) 39 and 41 fl. From Cortina to Belluno 15½ and 29 fl., to Vittorio 24 and 45 fl. One-horse carr. from Pieve di Cadore to Belluno 16 fl., with fee of 2 florins; from Belluno to Cortina 40, two-horse 60-70 florins; from Belluno to Toblach two-horse 100 florins. Good carriages may be hired of Kofler, in Perarolo (p. 422), who on receipt of a letter or telegram will send carriages to meet travellers at Toblach, Vittorio, or Belluno. — From Belluno to Venice, 7½ M., railway in 4½ hrs. — The journey from Cortina to Venice via Belluno is easily made in one day; but travellers in the other direction should spend the night at Belluno and start early next morning. The custom-house barrier at S. Vito (p. 419) is closed at 8.30 p.m.

A visit to the Limestone Alps of S. Tyrol, enclosed by the Drave, Rienz, Eisak, Adige, Brenta, and Piave, and generally known as the Dolomites (from Dolomieu, the geologist, who first examined this magnesian limestone formation), is greatly facilitated by the Pusterthal railway. Strictly speaking, the term Dolomite belongs to the Fassa Mts., the Langkofel, Rosengarten, and Schlern, but does not apply to the Cristallo, Hohe Gaisal, 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 unstratified rocks, and some geologists see in them an analogue of the coral-formations. Comp. The Dolomites Mountains, by Gilbert and Churchill (London).

The Ampezzo Road (called by the Italians 'Strada d'Allemagna') quits the Pusterthal at the Toblach station (3965'; p. 402), leads due S., between the Sarlkofel (1740') on the right and the Neunerkofel (8418') on the left, into the Höhlensteiner-Thal, watered by the Rienz, and passes the small, dark Toblacher See (4130'; Restaurant). The valley soon contracts to a wild gorge. To the left opens the Birkenthal (p. 404) and on the same side, farther on, the Klausenkofel (Nasswand) is conspicuous; to the right rises the jagged spurs
SCHLUDERBACH. IV. Route 7:...of the Diirrenstein. The view up the valley to the S. is bounded by the Mte. Pian (see below). Above the Klaus-Brücke (4310') the Rienz (p. 414) issues from its subterranean channel. On the left slope of the valley rises a curiously-shaped isolated rock, called by the natives the Muttergottes- Keller. Near Landro the road passes a new fort.

6'/2 M. Landro, Ger. Höhlenstein (4605'); *Post, R. 1-3 fl., L. 20 kr., D. 1'/2, pens. 3-5 fl.), a pleasant summer-resort. At the head of the valley of the Schwarze Rienz, which opens here to the left, rise the lofty and glistening Drei Zinnen (9850'). A few paces farther on, at the N.W. base of the Mte. Pian, is the light-green Diirrensee. In the background rise the huge *Monte Cristallo (10,495'), with its glacier, and its neighbours, the Piz Popena (10,310') and the Cristallino (9140'), presenting a most striking picture. The lake, into which the Schwarze Rienz flows, is sometimes dry in autumn, but fills again in spring. The road skirts the W. side of the lake and 1'/2 M. from Landro reaches—

S M. Schluderbach (4730'); *Hotel Ploner, R. 1'/2-2, D. 1'/2 fl., S. 1, pens. 4 fl.; rooms should be engaged beforehand in summer), beautifully situated at the mouth of the Val Popena (p. 414). The Monte Cristallo is here concealed by the sombre Rauhkopel (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 (Rothwand, or Hohe Gaisl, 10,330').

Walks and Excursions from Landro and Schluderbach (guides, Jos. Innerkofler, G. Nosca, P. and S. Stroplas, A. Vorgizzer of Schluderbach, and J. A. Forcher of Landro). Round the Diirrensee, part of the way lying in wood. — From Schluderbach to the (1'/2 hr.) Eduardsfelsen, at the entrance of the Val Fonda and the base of the Cristallo; to the (1'/2 hr.) Sigmundsbrunnen in the Schmelitzen-Val; to the (1'/2 hr.) Sommertal; through the fine woods of the Seeland-Val to the Plätzwiese (road; to the Hüt. Diirrenstein, 2 hrs.; see pp. 401, 414).

The *Monte Pian (Piana; 7630') may be ascended from Schluderbach without difficulty in 2'/2-3 hrs.; guide not indispensable (one of the men at the hotel, 2 fl.). We ascend the Val Popena Bassa by the 'Erzstrasse', and before reaching the (1'/4 hr.) Ponte del Paludeto, diverge to the left and follow a steep path (marked with red) to the Forcella Alta (6187) to the (1'/4-2 hrs.) summit, an extensive plateau, with curiously fissured rock-formations. The highest point is on the W. margin, facing the Rienzthal. Stones painted yellow indicate the way to the (20 min.) best point of view (7600'; shelter-hut). The panorama is very fine: to the S. are the Cristallo, Sorapis, Antelao, Marmarole, Cadini, and the Lago Misurina; S.W., the Tofana and the distant Marmolada; to the W., far below, lie Schluderbach and Höhlenstein (Landro), with the Diirrensee, beyond which rise the Hohe Gaisl and Seekofel; N., the Schwalbenkofel, Birkenkofel, and Dreischusterspitze, with the Zillerthaler Ferner, Rieser Ferner, Tauer, and the Gross-Glockner; E., the Drei Zinnen and the Mts. of Comelico. The part of the mountain towards Landro, from which it appears to be the highest summit, should also be visited, for in some particulars the view from it is finer; grand fissures on the Rienzthal side. — The Monte Pian may also be ascended from Landro (see above) through the Rienzthal and via the Kragenfels. Rimbianco Valley (p. 314), and Forcella Alta. The route through the woods from Rimbianco to the Forcella is, however, not easily found. Descent (indicated by blue marks) via the Forcella Bassa (6167) to the (1'/2 hr.) Lago Misurina (p. 414).
From Schluderbach to Cortina via Misurina and Tre Croci,
4½-5 hrs. (guide 4 fl., unnecessary), a highly attractive excursion (carriage-road, see p. 419). 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 of the mountain-indicator of the Austrian Alpine Club, leads S.E. from Schluderbach, up the wooded Val Popena Bassa (the ascent of the Mte. Pian, on the left, adds 2-3 hrs. to the expedition; see p. 413). Beyond the Col S. Angelo (5900') we reach the (1¼ hr.) Lago Misurina (5763'); Grand Hôtel Misurina, to be opened in 1899, at the S. end of the lake, R. 3-6, D. 4, pens. 10-12 hr., with post and telegraph office; Alb. Misurina, at the N. end, very fair. R. 1 fl., a sheet of pale green water, amidst beautiful surroundings (the Drei Zinnen on the N.E., the Cadini on the E., the Marburgo, Antelao, and Sorapis on the S.). We follow the W. bank of the lake, via the Misurina Alp, for ½ hr., then, at a guide-post (5365'), take the narrow road entering the wood to the right, and ascend gradually along the slope of the Crepe di Rudaroi, with fine views of the Marmolada and Sorapis on the left, and of the huge cliffs of the Cristallo on the right. In 2½ hr. our route joins the narrow road from the Val Buona (p. 421), and then ascends to the right to the (20 min.) Passo Tre Croci (5930'); Hôtel Tre Croci, R. 80 kr.-1½ fl., B. 50 kr.), whence the View of the beautiful Ampezzo valley suddenly discloses itself, to the W. Opposite us rises the huge Tofana, in the distance, to the left, adjoining the Nuvolau, appears the snow-covered Marmolada, and to the right is Mte. Cristallo. We descend through woods and pastures, along the Bigontina Valley and passing the hamlet of Alerdà to (1½ hr.) Cortina (p. 417).

Ascent of the Dürrenstein (5920'; 4-4½ hrs.; guide 3 fl., unnecessary), very attractive. A road leads through the Seeland-Thal to (2 hrs.) the Hôtel Dürrenstein (6540'; R. from 1 fl.; guide Jak. Messner), whence a marked path, steep at places, ascends to the right to the (2½ hrs.) summit (Reins-Hütte 1¼ hr. below). The fine view includes the Tauern, the Ortler and Adamello groups, the Dolomites, and the Pragser-Thal and Pusterthal (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. 401). The path through the Knappenfues-Thal to the Plätzwiese is not recommended (see p. 401).

The Flodige (6 hrs. there and back from Landro; guide not necessary). The route diverges to the W. from the Ampezzo road a little beyond the (1½ hr.) Toblacher See, and ascends (red marks) into the Sarl (5600'), a beautiful sequestered valley between the Sarlkofer (right) and the Kasamutz (left). From the (2½ hrs.) Sarl-Sattel (5660'), to the N. of the Sarlkofer (7575'), we obtain a picturesque glimpse of the Prags valley (descent to Alt-Prags 1½ hr.; ascent of the Sarlkofer, 1 hr., see p. 408). We now retrace our steps, descend a little, and proceed towards the S. over the pastures of the Sarl-Alp. We then ascend by an easy route to the (3½ hr.) Flodige-Sattel (1130'), immediately in front of the rugged precipices of the Dürrenstein; then descend over grass and follow the path (indicated by marks) through the Flodige Valley, to the (1½ hr.) Klaus-Brücke (p. 413).

To the Rienzthal and the Toblinger Riedl, 3½ hrs. (marked path but guide advisable). A stony track from Landro traverses the Rienzthal as far as the (¾ hr.) rocky barrier that seems to close the valley, and above which tower the Drei Zinnen; to the right is the Monte Pian. A steep path (Katzenleiter), beginning opposite the shepherd's hut (6100'), ascends the Rimbianso Valley, backed by the Cadini, to the (1 hr.) Rimbianso Alp (6035'; rinf., see p. 415). — The path to the left in the Rienzthal divides in 20 min.; one branch leading steeply to the N., through the Grosse Wildgraben, to the (1½ hr.) Wildgraben-Joch (p. 404); the other (marked with red) running to the E., via the Rienzboeden, to the (2 hrs.) Toblinger Riedel (8397), a saddle strewn with needle-like rocks, between the Paternkofer (9000') on the right and the Toblinger Knoten (5520') on the left. On the saddle stands the Dreizinnen-Hütte of the German Alpine Club (Inn
in summer), in a grand situation opposite the perpendicular cliffs of the Drei Zinnen (see below). The View embraces the Rienzthal, Mte. Cristallo, Hohe Gaisl, etc., to the W., and the Allenstein-THAL to the E., with the Boden Lakes, lying but a few yards below the Riedel (to Sexten, see p. 404; guide from Landro 5 fl.). — A stony but tolerable path diverges sharply to the left a short distance down the path to Landro, skirts the rubble-strewn flanks of the Paternekofel, and finally ascends again to the (1 hr.) Forcella Lavaredo or Patern-Sattel (8040'), to the E. of the Klein Zinne. View hence of the Cadini, Marmarole, and Antelao to the S. We descend to the Pian di Lavaredo, with its two small lakes (route over the Oberbacher-Joch to the Zaizmondy-Hütte, see p. 404), 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 (1'/2 hr.) Rimbianco Alp (p. 411). Thence we may regain (1'/2 hr) Landro via the Katzenleiter and the Rienzthal; or follow the cart-track to the left which leads past the small Lago Vantorno (6050') to (1 hr.) Misurina.

The ascent of the Cristallino (highest peak, 9140'; 4'/2 hrs.; guide 3'/2 fl.) 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'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 8 fl.) is fit only for expert climbers with steady heads. The route leads through the Val Fonda (Val del Monte Cristallo) to the (2'/2 hrs.) Cristallo Glacier, which it crosses to (1'/2 hr.) the Cristallo Pass (Forcella; 9270'), between the Mte. Cristallo and the Popena. We then ascend the Lange Band' on the S. side of the Cristallo and finally clambers over rocks (the worst point being the Böse Platte') to the arête and the (2-3 hrs.) summit. The view is magnificent. The descent may be made from the Cristallo Pass over snow and debris to Tre Croci and Cortina (p. 419). — The Piz Popena (10,340'; 6-7 hrs.), ascended from Schluderbach via the Val Popena Alta, is very difficult.

The Croda Rossa or Hohe Gaisl (Rothwand, 10,330'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 9 fl.) is ascended from the Hôtel Dürrenstein (p. 414), or from Ospitale by a very toilsome and difficult route via the Val Gotties and the Val Buones. — Of the Drei Zinnen (Tre Cime di Lavareda; 9765', 9850', 9020'), the central peak (8'/2-9 hrs. from Rimbianco up the S. side; guide 8 fl.) is both the highest and the easiest, but is fit only for experts with steady heads (route from the Dreizinnen-Hütte, see above). The Vordere or Waidliche Zinne and the Kleine Zinne are more difficult, especially the latter.

The Hocheneckofel (9530'; 5 hrs.; guide 5'/2 fl.) is accomplished by adepts without difficulty from Landro over the Toblacher Schoifain. It is connected with the slightly higher Birkenkofel (9553'), to the N., by a narrow arête, requiring a steady head. Descent via the Litkele to Sexten, see p. 404. — The Cadini di San Lucano (highest peak 9920'), ascended from Schluderbach via the Forcella di Rimbianco (7190') in 5'/2-6 hrs. (with guide), are not difficult for experts.

From Schluderbach to Auronzo via Misurina, see p. 421. Other attractive but more toilsome passes lead from the (2 hrs.) Rimbianco Alp (p. 411) over the Forcella Lungieres (7610') or the Forcella di Rimbianco (7190') to the Val Marson and (5-6 hrs.) Auronzo (p. 421).

The road ascends, crosses the Seelandbach, and then the bed of the Knuppenfußbach, which is generally dry, and reaches the Gemärk, or Cime Banch, the lower watershed (5000') 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 Fredo (9230'), and next it the Croda dell'Ancona (p. 416), appearing above the wooded Crepa di Zuoghi; before us are the peaks of the Tofana which overtop the Col Rossa; to the left is the Punta del Forame; behind us, the Monte Pian and the
Cadini. The road descends gradually, passing the shallow Lago Bianco (4950'), and crosses the Rufreddo, which descends from the right. We next cross the Gottresbach and soon reach (4 M.) Ospitale (4835'; Inn, good wine), once a hospice, picturesquely situated at the base of the Crepe di Zuoghi (6745'). Opposite is the Vecchio del Forame (9415'), from which descends the Felizon. Farther down is the Val Grande, flanked on the W. by the Pomagognon, beyond which rise the Tofana, Col Rosa, and Furcia Rossa.

Beautiful walk in the Gortres Valley, between the Col Freddo on the right and the Croda dell'Ancona on the left, to the (2 hrs.) La Rosa Alp (6700'), which commands a fine view of the mountains of Fanes and Travenanzes (p. 419). We may then proceed over the Forcella di Giralbis (7280') to the (2 hrs.) large sheep-pasture of Fosses (7015'), with its two small lakes, whence we may descend over the Forcella di Cocodain (Mauern) or over the Porta Sora al Fora (p. 402) to Prags (see p. 401). Ascent of the (2 hrs.) Seekofel, and route via the Stennes Alp to St. Vigil, see pp. 403, 410.

Through the Val Grande to Cortina (11/2 hrs.; with guide), not very attractive. A good track descends, crosses the Felizon, and ascends to the S. in the Val Grande, between the Pomagognon (9140) on the right and the Crestabianca (9825) on the left, to the (2 hrs.) Padeon Alp (6070'). Thence we ascend to the (1 hr.) Forca (6880'; to Zumelles, 20 min., see p. 419), and descend to (11/2 hr.) Cortina (comp. p. 418).

For some distance the road, now level, skirts the slope of Monte Cadini (Croda dell'Ancona or di Rancon', 7750'), the side of which is pierced by an aperture high above us. On the left are the ravine of the Felisón and the Val Grande. (A finger-post by the telegraph-post numbered 463 indicates a short-cut which crosses the deep gorge of the Felizon by the *Ponte Felizon, rejoining the road below the Ponte Alto.) The road ascends for a short distance, and then descends. About 11/4 M. beyond Ospitale the conspicuous Peutelstein or Podestago (4945') rises on the left. The rock was formerly crowned with the ruins of the castle of that name, which were removed in 1866. The road bends sharply to the right, and winds down into the Ampesio or Haydner Valley, watered by the Boite. In the foreground is the Col Rosa, to the right of which are the Furcia Rossa, Col Becchei, Croda d'Antruiilles, and Lavinores. The apex of the long curve, where a finger-post indicates the way to St. Vigil to the right (comp. p. 409), commands a fine survey of the valleys of Fanes and Travenanzes; in the distance to the S. are the Croda da Lago, Becco di Mezzodi, and Pelmo.

The road now descends to the S., skirting precipitous slopes, and crosses the deep gully of the Felizon by the (11/4 M.) Ponte Alto (to which the above-mentioned path descends from the Ponte Felizon). The following stretch of the valley is monotonous; the Boite flows through a broad stony bed, between pine-clad banks, over which tower the rocky masses of the Tofana on the right and the Pomagognon on the left. About 3/4 M. farther on a finger-post indicates the route to the right to St. Cassian (p. 410) via Fannes; and after 3/4 M. more we pass the inn of Fiammes (4255'). The road then (11/2 M.) quits the wood, and descends to (1 M.) —
18 1/2 M. Cortina. — Hotels. *Hôtel-Pension Bellevue. at the N. end of the village, in an open situation, D. 1 1/2 fl.-1 fl. 80 kr., S. 1 fl., pens. 2 fl. 20-t Fl. 50 kr.; *Aquila Nera, the dining-room and the exterior of the dépendance of which are decorated with paintings by the sons of the late landlord Ghedina. R. & L. 1 1/4-1 1/2. D. 1 1/2, S. 1 fl.; *Croce Bianca, with baths, R. & L. 1 1/2, D. 1 2/3 fl., S. 80 kr., pens. 3 1/2 fl.; *Hôtel Cortina, R., L., & A. 1 1/2 fl., D. 1 fl. 60 kr., S. 1 pens. 3 3/4 fl. (good rooms in the Villa Apolonio); Stella d'Oro (frequented by the English), pens. 3-3 1/2 fl.; *Victoria, at the S. end of the village, R. 80 kr.-1 fl., pens. 3 fl.; Ancora; Menardi, very fair, R. 80 kr.; Hôtel Restaurant de Rome. — *Hôtel Faloria, first-class, with baths. 1 M. to the S.E., finely situated, high up and close to the woods, R. 1-2 fl., L. 30, A. 50 kr., D. 1 1/2, pens. 3 1/2-5 fl. — Swimming Baths, 1/4 M. below the Aquila Nera; baths also at the Croce Bianca, Victoria, and Faloria. — Views of the Dolomites on sale in Cecchini's Studio. — English Church Service in summer.


Cortina d'Ampezzo (4025'), a village of 800 inhab., superbly situated and admirably adapted for a prolonged stay, is the capital of the valley and the seat of the district authorities. The Industrial School deserves a visit (filigree-work and wood-mosaic tasteful and not expensive). The Church contains a rich altar, wood-carvings by Brustolone, etc. The gallery of the handsome detached Campanile (about 250' in height; 235 steps) commands an admirable Survey of the surrounding landscape. On the N.E. rises the Cristallo group, with the Pomagagnon and the highest Cristallo peak; E., the Tre Crici saddle and Crepedel; S.E., the Punta Nera, Sorapis, and Antelao; S., the Pelmo, and (nearer) the Rocchetta and Becco di Mezzoldi; S.W., the Croda da Lago, and, in the foreground, the Crepa, Nuvolau, and Cinque Torri; W., the Lagazuoi and Tofana; N., Col Rosa, Lavinares, 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 Faloria (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 Albergo Tofana, on the Pocol Alp, and proceed thence to the (5 min.) the Restaurant on the nearer side of the rock (guide quite unnecessary; horse 2 fl.). In the wood, beyond the Belvedere, are several deep fissures in the rock, of which the traveller should beware. — A path, diverging to the left from the way to the Crepa after about 3 1/4 M., leads through the hamlet of Mortissa to the Grottesse di Chiesa Maria di Zanin or di Valpera, at the S.E. foot of the Crepa, 50 min. 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 hr. from Cortina), lie the baths of Campo di Sotto, destroyed by an inundation in 1882. In the wood on the opposite side of the Costeana is a curious deep rocky gorge, with ice, known as La Quaire (1 3/4 hr.; guide necessary, 1 fl.). — Other good points of view are the Col Alfera, near Gillardon (1 1/2 hr.) and the Col Drusclè (5 3/4 hr.; 13/4 hr.), above the Romerlo Alp, at the S.E. base of the Tofana.

Another attractive walk leads to the (3 1/2 M.) Ghedina Lakes (4750'), embosomed in woods at the foot of the Tofana (guide unnecessary).
IV. Route 72. CORTINA. Ampezzo
diverge to the left from the Schluderbach road at the kilometre-stone 29.4, or at the Albergo Verra, a little farther on, cross the Boite, and ascend by a marked path. The return-route commands a fine view of the Val Ampezzo. — A good path through the woods leads by Campo di Sotto (see above) and the (2 hrs.) Federa Alp to the (1 hr.) little Lago da Lago (Lago di Formin; 6700'), picturesquely situated at the foot of the Croda da Lago (p. 419) and the Becco di Mezzodi (p. 419). Thence to the Forcella da Lago, see p. 426.

To the Crepe di Zumeles (7290'; 3 hrs.; guide convenient; fine view). The route ascends to the left after following the Tre Croci road for 1½ hr. ('Via Sonforca-Ospitale') and crosses the Forca (p. 418); we may return through the Val Grande to Ospitale, across the Felzison Bridge to the Ponte Alto, and by the high-road to (4 hrs.) Cortina.

To the Tondi di Fatoria, on the Monte Casadio (3 hrs.; guide 2 fl. 70 kr.). The path diverges to the right from the Tre Croci route (p. 414) by a finger-post about ½ hr. below the pass, and ascends to the closing of the Pian della Bigontina. We cross (10 min.) a bridge, and (¼ hr.) where the path forks we proceed to the right to the grassy hill of the Fatoria Alp and (1 hr.) Crepedel (7690'), which commands a splendid survey. To the S. is the Punta Nera (8000'), with the rocky range stretching from it to La Cedel (La Costa, 9080') and the Cadin del Malqueira (7890') and separating the Mte. Casadio from the Val Sorapis.

To the Pfalzgau-Hütte, 3½-4 hrs. (guide unnecessary). From the (3 hrs.) Hotel Tre Croci (p. 414) a marked path leads to (1½-2½ hrs.) the hut, splendidly situated on the Sorapis Lake (9350'), in the wild Sorapis Valley, shut in by the huge cliffs of the Sorapis (with the Ditta di Dio), Punta Nera, and La Cedel. The Punta di Sorapis (10,520'; guide 12½ fl.) may be ascended hence by two routes. The old 'Großmann-Weg' (3½-4 hrs.), crossing the W. flank of the Sorapis, joins the S. Vito route near the summit (see p. 419; difficult). The new 'Muller-Weg' (5-6 hrs.), which traverses the S. 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 (8900'; 3 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.), and La Cedel (9080'; 2½ hrs.; 6 fl.). — We may return via Valbona (p. 421) and Tre Croci (4½ hrs.), or via the Lando Pass (4½ hrs.; guide 5 fl.).

The ascent of the Nuvolau (8460'; 4½ hrs.; marked path; guide, 3 fl., not necessary; horse to the Nuvolau Saddle 5½ fl.) is very attractive and not difficult. We follow the Falzarego road (p. 424) to a point about 2½ M. beyond the (3 M.) Osteria Pocol; at the finger-post we diverge to the left and ascend by a bridle-path through larch-woods and the pastures of the Averau Alp (on the right the curious Cinque Torri, see below) to the Nuvolau Saddle (Forcella; 7875'), between the Nuvolau and Mte. Averau (8690'). From this point we ascend to the left over the broad ridge of rock to the (2½ hrs.) Sachsendauk Club Hut (small restaurant), on the summit, which commands a noble Panorama: to the W. the Marmolada, farther off the Rosengarten Mts., and adjoining them in the distance the Suldner Königspitze, the Stella Group, the Oetzthau snow-mountains, the Geislerpitzen, the Stubai Ferner, Lagazuoi, Mte. Cavallo, the Tofana Group, Croda Rossa, Dürrenstein, Gross-Glockner, Mte. Cristallo, the Sexten Dolomites (Drei Schuster, Zwölfer, Elfer), Cadini, Paternkofel, Sorapis, Marmarole, Antelao, Croda da Lago, Becco di Mezzodi, Pelmo, Civetta, and the Primiero Group (Pala, Vezzana). — In returning from the Nuvolau we may ascend the S. peak of the Cinque Torri (7750'). This apparently inaccessible rock is cleft and fissured in such a way as to offer no serious difficulties to an expert climber (ca. ¾ hr.; guide necessary). — Monte Averau (Alto Nuvolau, 8695'), ascended in 1½-2 hrs. (with guide) 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 (2½ hrs.) Colle S. Lucia or (2 hrs.) Andraz, see p. 426.

The interesting Val Travenanzea (9-10 hrs. round the Tofana and
back; guide 4½ fl.; horse to the Alp 6 fl.) is well worth a visit. At the (1½ hr.) guide-post on the Ampezzo road beyond Flammes (p. 416) we turn to the left and cross the Felizon 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 Pragolite, spanning at a height of 280' the gorge of the Travenanzes brook, at the point where the road from Fanes (p.409) debouches. Beyond the bridge we turn to the left, pass the entrance of the Valles Valley, recross the stream in 10 min., and ascend the narrow Val Travenanzes. To the left rise the high cliffs of the Tofana, and to the right the Furcia Rossa, Vallon Bianco, Mte. Casale, Mte. Cavallo, and Panesspitze. About 3½ hr. farther on is the poor Travenanzes Alp (5'400'), whence we ascend (latterly no path) to the (1½ hr.) Col dei Bois (7'580'), between the Tofana di Razes (10,550') on the left and the Cima Falzarego (8'550') on the right. Beyond the pass we obtain a splendid view of the Marmolada (still finer from the Cima Falzarego, easily ascended in 3½ hr.). The descent leads across steep Alpine pastures to the (1 hr.) Falzarego road (p. 424), where we proceed to the left to (1½ hr.) Cortina.

The *Seekofel* (9'220') is reached from Cortina in 6½-7 hrs. (guide 6-6½, if a night be spent at La Stuva 8 fl.). We follow the Ampezzo road to the (2½ hrs.) apex of the great curve below Peutelstein (p. 419), thence ascend to the left to (1 hr.) the Alp Stuva, and proceed to the right via the *Fosses* Alp to the (3½-4 hrs.) summit (comp. p. 409).

Among the more important ascents from Cortina, all fit for adepts only, that of the Tofana (Tofana di Razes or Prima, 10,503'; Tofana di Mezzo or Seconda, 10,635'; Tofana di Fuori or Terza, 10,600') is the easiest. The night is spent in the Tofana Hut, on the Forcella di Fontana Negro (14'900'), 4½ hrs. from Cortina; thence to the Tofana di Razes 2½-3 hrs., to the Tofana di Mezzo or the Tofana di Fuori, 3 hrs. each (guide 7, if a night be spent 8½, for all three summits in one day 12 fl.). — The *Becco di Mezzeno* (14'930'; guide 5½ fl.), ascended from the S. side via the Forcella di Lago (p. 426) and the Forcella Col Duro (7'520') in 5 hrs. (last 4½ hr. a difficult climb), commands a magnificent and highly interesting view. — The *Croda di Lago* (Cima d'Ambrìciola, 8'887'; guide 16 fl.), ascended from Cortina via the Federa Alp in 6-7 hrs., is very difficult. — The *Monte Cristallo* (10'495'), ascended from the Hôtel Tre Croci (p. 414) via the Cristallo Pass in 4½-5 hrs. (guide 7 fl.; comp. p. 415), offers to adepts an interesting climb. — The *Sorapis* (10,520'), ascended from the Pfalzgau Hut (p. 418) in 5½-6 hrs., or from S. Vito via the Forcella Grande (see below) in 9 hrs. (guide 10½ fl.), is toilsome and difficult.

From Cortina to Schulerbach via Tre Croci (1½-2½ hrs., or including Mte. Pian 7½ hrs.), a very attractive route (preferable in the reverse direction, comp. p. 414; guide, 3 fl. 25 kr., including Monte Pian 5 fl., unnecessary; light vehicle to Misurina 5½, carr. & pair 10, via Misurina to Schulerbach 6½ or 12 fl.). The route diverges to the left from that to the Valbona, about 1½ hr. beyond the Tre Croci Pass (guide-post) and cannot be missed (to Misurina 3 hrs.).

Pleasant day's drive to *Pieve di Cadore* (see p. 420; one-horse carr. there and back 7, two-horse 13½ fl.). — From Cortina to *Buchenstein* and *Caprale* see p. 424; to *St. Cassian*, see p. 410; to *St. Vigil*, see p. 409.

The road next reaches Zuel (splendid view down the valley) and then (3 M.) *Acquabona*, the last Tyrolese village, crosses the (1½ M.) Italian frontier (custom-house), and descends rapidly to (1½ M.) *Chiapuzza* (3'475') and (1½ M.) *San Vito di Cadore* (3'315'; Abb. all' Antelao), finely situated at the base of the Antelao. To the right (S.W.) towers the *Pelmo* (10,395'), a colossal rock, forming the most conspicuous feature in the landscape.

Ascents from S. Vito (guides, Gius. and Arcoag. Pordon, G. A. Zanucco, and Gius. de Vido; tariff lower than that at Cortina). The ascent of the Sorapis (10,520'; 9 hrs.; guide 18 fr.) via the Forcella Grande, is very
IV. Route 72. Pieve di Cadore. Ampezzo

laborious (see p. 419). — The Mte. Antelao (10,710'; 6½-7 hrs.), a superb point of view, though very toilsome, offers no special difficulty to experts (guide from Cortina 9½ fl., from S. Vito 15 fr.). The route leads via the Forcella Piccola (see below) to the (3½ hrs.) Rifugio San Marco (ca. 7545') and thence by the N. arête to the (3 hrs.) summit. — The Mte. Pelmo (10,385'; 8-9 hrs.; guide 18 fr.; from Cortina 10½ fl.) is difficult, and should be attempted only by expert climbers with perfectly steady heads. The route leads to the S.W. via Serdese and the Nafarone Alp to the (3½ hrs.) Rifugio di Venezia, on the Rutorto Pass (6624'), and to the (4½-5 hrs.) summit. Comp. p. 422.

From S. Vito (or Borca) over the Col della Poina or the Forcella Forada to Caprice, see p. 426; to the Val Zoldo over the Rutorto Pass, see p. 422. — To the E. over the Forcella Piccola (6960'), between the Mte. Bel Pra and the Antelao, and through the Val Olen, to Pieve di Cadore (see below), 6 hrs. (with guide; fatiguing).

Between S. Vito and (28½ M.) Borca (2980'; Alb. al Pelmo) the road runs high above the Boite on the slopes of the Antelao, a landslip from which in 1816 overwhelmed the villages of Marcea and Taulen. The road then leads past Cuncia, Vodo (3038'; Alb. d'italia), and Peajo to (6½ M.) —

33½ M. Venas (2895'; Alb. Borghetto), below which the Vallesina unites with the Boite. Then (36 M.) Valle di Cadore (Leon Bianco; route to Zoldo, p. 422), finely situated opposite the mouth of the Val Cibiana, and (38 M.) Tai di Cadore (2795'; Alb. al Cadore, R. 1½-3 fr., well spoken of; *Alb. Venezia, on the road to Pieve).

39 M. Pieve di Cadore (2905'; Progresso; Angelo; Sole, well spoken of; Café Tiziano), the capital of the Val Cadore, beautifully situated on a mountain-spur high above the Pieve. 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 panelling and portraits of celebrated natives.

A fort (no admission) is being built on the site of the old Castello, above Pieve. The road below the Castello commands a fine view to the W.; the Chapel of S. Rocca one to the E. (key at the Progresso Inn).

Attractive excursions to the Cappella S. Dionigi (6835'; 3-4 hrs.), to the top of the Mte. Vedorchia (5810'; 3 hrs.), etc. — The *Mte. Zucco (3990), easily ascended from Tai in 1½ hr., commands a superb survey of the Pelmo, Antelao, Marmarole, etc., and of the Piave valley.

From Pieve a good road leads through the beautiful Piave Valley, which is enclosed by picturesque Dolomites (right, the *Mte. Cridola; left, the Marmarole), to the picturesque mountain-hamlets of Domegge ('Alb. Belvedere, pens. 5-6 fr.) and (7 M.) Losso (2480'; Osteria alla Fortuna). At (1½ M.) Pelòs it crosses the Piave by the Ponte Nuovo (2870'; leaving the large village of Loretango on the left bank, p. 526), and again at (9½ M.) Tre Ponti (2400'; Inn, with sulphur-baths), at the influx of the Ansiei, which descends from the Val Auronzo (see below; handsome bridge). At Gogna (Alb. Aoria), 2 M. farther on, 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 (3030'); *Girardi's Hotel), the capital of the Comelico Inferiore, pleasantly situated at the junction of the Padola and the Piave. (By the Kreuzberg to Sexten, see below.) From S. Stefano we ascend the valley of the Piave past Campolongo and Presenago to the (4½ M.) Ponte del Cordevole (4430'), 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 (1280'; "Kratter, by the church; "S tern), the chief hamlet of the parish of Sappada, Ger. Bladen, picturesquely situated at the foot of the Mte. Ferro. The villagers are Germans, probably mediæval immigrants from the Pasierthah. A cart-road leads from Granvilla by Cima Sappada (Oberbladen, 4275') to (2½ hrs.) Fornti Avoltri (p. 526). Route over the Bladner Joch and Ofner Joch to (8-9 hrs.) St. Lorenzen in the Gailthal, see p. 405 (with this may be combined the ascent of the "Paraiba; guido 15 fr.; P. Kratter of Sappada). — From S. Stefano a good road leads to the N.W., making a wide bend (short-cut for walkers) past S. Nicolò di Comelico in the Upper Comelico Valley, to (5 M.) Candid (4635'; "Alb. alle Alpi, in an open situation), whence it continues on the left bank of the Padola via Dosoleto (1600), passing (1½ M.) Padola (4430'; Due Nazioni) on the right bank, and crosses the Italian frontier at the (2 hrs.) Kreuzberg (or Mte. Croce; 5340'). A road (as far as Sexten walking is shorter and better than driving) leads hence to Sexten and (4 hrs.) Inichen (p. 403.)

In the Val Auronzo (road to Schluderbach; diligence from Pieve to Auronzo daily in summer), 3 M. above Gogna (see above; 2½ hrs' drive from Pieve) lies Auronzo (2850'), consisting of the villages of Villapiccola, with a large new church, and Villagrande (Alb. Centrale; Alle Grasie; Victoria; guides Orsolin Pacifico, Val. and Carlo Zandegiacomo, and Flor. Vecellio). The Mte. Calvario (3050) affords a good survey of the environs. A highly-attractive route leads to the N. through fine woods to the (2 hrs.) Forcella di Mte. Zovo (4010'), commanding good views of the Sexten Dolomites, Mte. Ajarola, Sassolungherin, etc., to the N., and to the S. of the Mts. of the Comelico and Piave valleys as far as the Cima di Larex. Thence we descend to (1 hr.) Padola (see above). The route via the Colle Castello (4335') to Danta and (2½-3 hrs.) S. Stefano (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 3½ hrs.) follows the left bank of the Ansei via Reane and Ligonto to (1½ hrs.) Giralta, at the mouth of the Giralta Valley (over the Giralta-Joch to Sexten, see p. 405). Before Ligonto we see the Ponte di Rin (see below) on the left. To the S. rises the imposing chain of the Monti delle Marmarole, the highest summit of which, the Mte. Fronpa (3620'; 7-8 hrs., with guide; not difficult for experts), may be ascended via the Val di Rin, beginning S. of Reane, and the Forcella della Fronpa. The Pala di Mduce (975'); 7½-8 hrs. from the Casa S. Marco, see below), the highest point, in the W. part of the chain, is more difficult. — Quitting Giralta we next pass the mouth of the Val Murson (on the right; at its head rise the Drei Zinnen or Tre Cime di Lavaredo, p. 415) and the (3 M.) Miniera Argentiera (3290'); lead and zinc mines; Inn) to (3 M.) Stabization (3570'; Inn), and (1½ M.) the toll-house Casa San Marco (3710'). From the (2½ M.) Ponte delle Acque Rosse onwards the Ansei forms the Tyrolese frontier. About 1½ M. farther on, on the opposite bank, is the Osteria Valbona, with a good view of the Sorapis; (To the Pfatzer Hut, 2½ hrs., see p. 418.) A road (not very good) to the left leads via Valbona and over the (4½ M.) Passo Tre Croci (p. 419) to (4½ M.) Cortina, while the 'mineral road' to the right, first on Austrian, then on Italian soil, passes the (4½ M.) Lago Misurina and leads to (4½ M.) Schluderbach (comp. p. 414).

From Tai the ROAD TO BELLUNO describes a long circuit round Mte. Zucco (p. 420), and descends in windings, being hewn in the
rock and supported by masonry at places, to the (4½ M.) valley of the Piave, into which the Boite here falls.

43 M. Perarolo (1735'; *Corona d'Oro, carr. and pair to Vittorio 25, to Cortina 40 fr.; Abb. Sant' Anna). The Piave runs for many miles through a narrow ravine, in which there is barely space for the road. 1½ M. Machietto, with the small pilgrimage-church of S. Maria della Salute. Farther on are the villages of Rovorvo and Rivolyo. To the right, near (3½ M.) Ospitale, is a fine waterfall; opposite the hamlet of (2 M.) Termine, on the left bank of the Piave, is a second fall (La Pissa). Beyond a cutting, 50' deep, the road reaches (1¼ M.) Castel Lavazzo, the ancient Castellum Luctatium, as appears from an inscription found here. Then (2½ M.)—

54 M. Longarone (1470'; Posta, R. & A. 2½ fr.; *Albergo di Roma, unpretending; Lepre), charmingly situated at the junction of the Maè, which issues from the Val di Zoldo, with the Piave.

The attractive, but little-visited Val di Zoldo is entered by a narrow ravine, through which a road (diligence from Longarone daily in 2 hrs., 1½ fr.) leads to (10 M.) Forno di Zoldo (2180'; *Cerceno), the capital of the valley, with iron-works. To the E. rise the rocky Monte Rocchetta (1795') and Sasso di Boscenoro (7345; ascended in 6 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 8½-9 hrs. (difficult; able guides requisite, comp. p. 420). The route leads via Zoppè to the (3 hrs.) Rifugio di Venesia on the Rutorto Pass (Inn in summer) and thence to (4½-5 hrs.) Val di Venas (p. 420); to the N. over the Col Botel (5175') to (4 hrs.) Vodo (p. 420), and over the Passo di Rutorto (6824') to (6 hrs.) Borca (p. 420); to the S. through the Val Pramper and over the Moschis Pass (p. 428) to (6 hrs.) Agordo (p. 428). — Above Forno lies (½ hr.) Dont (3040'; Abb. ai Pelmi, where the route from the Duran Pass descends from the left (p. 425). The church contains a handsome monument (by Besarel) to the sculptor Andrea Brustolon (d. 1782), a native of the village. — The bridle-path then leads to the right through the narrow valley of the Maè, via Fusine (3860'; *Inn, rustic) and Pianaz, to (1½ hr.) Mareson (4390'; Locanda Filippi, very plain), where the valley forks for the last time. Through the W. branch an easy and interesting path leads by Pocat, at the E. base of the huge Civetta (see below), and over the Passo Coldai (Ferruccia d'Alleghe, 5670'), to (3½ hrs.) Alleghe (p. 427). A visit to the Lado Coldai and *Monte Coldai (p. 427) may easily be combined with this route. — Through the N. branch (Val Patiafaver) a path ascends, with admirable views of the Pelmo and Civetta, to the (2 hrs.) Forcella Staulanza (5815'), between the Pelmo on the right and the Mte. Crot on the left, and then descends into the Val Fiorentina, leaving the (1½ hr.) Malga Fiorentina (5345') to the right and passing Pescul and Setca, to (3 hrs.) Caprile (p. 425). Or (a very attractive route) we may proceed to the right from the Forcella Staulanza straight across the upper end of the Val Fiorentina, leaving the alp of that name (see above) below us to the left, and ascend to the Malga Durona (6290) and the (1½ hr.) Forcella della Poina (6650'; to Borca, see p. 426). We then pass to the left along the base of the Rocchetta and the Becco di Mezzodi and cross the Forcella Col Duro (7250) to the (1½ hr.) Forcella da Lago or Ambriola (7436'), between the Becco di Mezzodi and the Crodo da Lago, whence we descend by the Federa Alp to (2 hrs.) Cortina (p. 147). — The Mte. Civetta (10,565'), reached from the E. side via the Forcella di Grava 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 stone. The first ascent on the W. side, from Caprile, was made in 1895 by Messrs. Raynor and Phillimore, with the Ampezzo guides Antonio Dimai and Santo Siorpaes.
Beyond Longarone the valley expands, without at first losing its wild character. 58 M. Fortepagn. The road divides at (61 1/2 M.) Ponte nell' Alpi or Capodiponte (1295'; Campana, rustic; Stella), the left branch leading to Vittorio, the right to Belluno.

The road to Vittorio (20 1/2 M.; one-horse carr. from Longarone 20 fr.; two-horse carr. from Cortina 45, one-horse 24 fl.) crosses the Piave, turns to the E., and follows the left bank of the Rai, which issues from the (6 M.) Lago di Santa Croce (1225'; 21/2 M. long). At the S. end of the lake is the hamlet of Santa Croce. The road then crosses the debris of an extensive old landslip (Cima Padalato; 1050') and descends steeply to Padalato. It next skirts the E. bank of the Lago Morio (925'), passes two other small lakes, and traverses a picturesque defile, at the end of which lies (12 M.) Serravalle (510'), connected by a fine avenue, 3/4 M. long, with the larger village of Ceneda. These two places together form the town of Vittorio (Hôtel Vittorio, not far from the station, with garden, R. 2 1/2-8, pens. from 7 fr.; Giraffa, in the town). In the Piazza is a statue of Victor Emmanuel II. by Del Favero, erected in 1882. Railway from Vittorio to Venice via Conegliano in 2 1/3 hrs., see Baedeker's Northern Italy.

The Belluno Road ( omnibus from Longarone to Belluno, at 4 and 7 p.m., in 2 hrs.; fare 11/2 fr.) turns to the right and follows the broad valley of the Piave at the base of Mte. Serva (692') to —

66 1/2 M. Belluno (1330'; Albergo delle Alpi, near the station, R. & L. 2-4, B. 1, pens. 8-10 fr.; Cappello, well spoken of; Leon d'Oro), the capital of a province, with 5,200 inhab., situated on a hill between the Ardo and the Piave, which here unite. The exterior of the town is Venetian in character. The Cathedral, built by Palladio, was partly destroyed by an earthquake in 1873, but has been restored. The massive campanile, 230' high, commands a beautiful view. An old sarcophagus, locally prized as a work of art, adorns the piazza in front of the church of S. Stefano. In the Piazza del Duomo are the Palazzo Comunale, adorned with busts of Victor Emmanuel II. and Garibaldi (by Bortotti), and the Museo Civico, containing paintings, bronzes, coins, a natural history collection, etc. The triumphal arch outside the W. gate, completed in 1815, and dedicated to the Emp. Francis, was, like that at Milan, begun in honour of Napoleon. Fine view from the hill on the left bank of the Piave (10 min.).

From Belluno to Primolano in the Val Sugana (3 1/2 M.). Railway to (19 1/2 M.) Feltre in 1 1/4 hrs.; from Feltre to (13 M.) Primolano diligence daily in 3/2 hrs. — The railway traverses the valley of the Piave, passing numerous villages. Beyond (8 M.) Sedico-Bribano (to Agordo, see p. 428) the train crosses the Cordevole. Near (10 1/2 M.) S. Giustina, to the right, rises the Mte. Pizzocco (1175'). 15 M. Costo-Busch. Near Feltre the valley contracts; the line skirts the Piave, and then quits it entirely.

19 1/2 M. Feltre (830; Albergo Doriguetti, near the station; Hôtel Belvedere: Restaurant Suisse), an ancient town of 3,000 inhab., is the Feltreo of the Rhätians. 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 S. Rocco, in a debased style, the ruinous old Castle (line view; fee), and a building embellished with the gilded lion of St. Mark, the lower story of which is used as a school and the upper as a theatre. In the centre of the piazza rise statues of two distinguished natives of Feltre. — From Feltre to Cornuda and Treviso, see Baedeker's N. Italy (to Venice, 53 M., in 3 1/2 hrs.); to Primolano (diligence daily in summer), see p. 596.
The beautiful road to Primolano passes Arien (where the Primiero road diverges to the right; p. 396) and (6'/2 M.) Arsie, and descends through the Val Brenta in windings to (13 M.) Primolano (p. 386).

73. From Cortina to Belluno via Agordo.

Cordevole Valley.

Comp. Maps, pp. 388, 412, 316, 392.

From Cortina to Caprile there are several routes: the easiest (18 M.) leads by Falzarego (road to the summit of the pass; one-horse cariole to the hospice 6 fl., two-horse 10 fl. and fee; driving thence to Caprile not recommended); more attractive (also easy) are the routes via the Mte. Giavu (p. 426), the Nuvolau, or the Forcella da Lago (6'/2-7 hrs.; guides, 3'/2-6 fl., scarcely necessary for experts). — From Caprile to Agordo (12 M.) diligence daily in 3'/2 hrs. (one-horse carriage 12 fr., two horse-carr. 20 fr.). From Agordo to Sedico-Bribano (p. 428) diligence twice daily in 3'/2 hrs.; one-horse carr. to Belluno 13-14, two-horse 20 fr. — From Cortina to the Fassa, either direct over the Fedaja Pass, or by the longer, but likewise interesting route via Agordo and the Cereda Pass to Primiero, and thence by the road via S. Martino di Castrozza to Predazzo (comp. p. 393).

Cortina (4025'), see p. 417. Our road descends to the right immediately to the W. of the church, crosses the Boite, and ascends to the left past Lacedel and through meadows and fields, skirting the Crepa (p. 417), and at places rather steep, to the (23'/4 M.) Albergo Tofana (R. 60-70 kr., well spoken of) and the (1'/4 M.) Osteria Pocol (‘behind the hill’), where the route to the Giavu Pass (p. 426) 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 in which is a cavern, ‘Il Buso della Tofana’, and on the left the fissured Croda da Lago, the curious Cinque Torri, the Mte. Averau, and the Nuvolau with the Sachsendank Hut. Beyond (21/2 M.) the guide-post to the Nuvolau (p. 418) and the (3 M.) unpretending Hospice of Falzarego (6510') we reach the (11/2 M.) Falzarego Pass (6945'), a wide, rock-strewn depression at the S. base of the Sasso di Stria or Hexenfels (8126'). To the S.W. appears the snow-covered Marmolada, with the distant Pala di S. 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 Lagazuoi (9117') via Tre Sassi to (3 hrs.) St. Cassian (p. 410). The road to Buchenstein turns abruptly to the S., and terminates beyond the pass, on the frontier of the Ampezzo district, whence we descend by a steep and rough cart-track past the picturesque ruin of *Castell Andraz (5625); to the right the route over the Valparola Pass to St. Cassian, (p. 410) to (3 M.) Andraz (4685'); Celestín Finazzer, R. 40-80 kr.), a village at the base of the Col di Lana (p. 425), in the E. branch of the Buchenstein Valley.

Excursions (guide, Pietro Palla). The Monte Pöre (Mte. Frisole) 7890'; 3'/2 hrs.; guide 2 fl.), an easy and highly attractive ascent via the Montagna di Andraz (chalets) and the Fédère Pastures, commands a view similar to that from the Col di Lana (p. 425). The descent may be made to Colle S. Lucia (p. 428) or to the Nuvolau saddle (p. 418). — The Nuvolau (8100'); 4 hrs.;
guide 3½ fl.; horse to a point ½ hr. below the Nuvolau Saddle 41½ fl.) may be ascended from Andraz via the Montagna di Andraz; see p. 418.

A good path, with charming views of the Alleghe Lake, Mte. Civetta, etc., leads from Andraz round the slope of the Col di Lana, and past Salesei, to (1 hr.) Pieve di Livinallongo, or Buchenstein (4815′; *Albergo Alpino, R. 50-80 kr.; Post, R. ½-1 fl., well spoken of), the chief place in the Val Livinallongo, or upper Cordevole Valley, picturesquely situated high above the ravine of the Cordevole. Guides: Luigi and Pietro Delmonego and Pietro Crepaz. — A somewhat difficult route leads to the W. from Pieve via Cornella and the Passo di Padon (7795′), which affords a splendid view of the Marmolada, to the (4-4½ hrs.) Fedaja Pass (p. 391; the shortest way from Cortina to the Marmolada; guide from Pieve to the top of the Marmolada 12 fl., with descent to Campitello 15 fl.). — The Col di Lana (8084′), ascended from Pieve in 2½-3, from Andraz in 3 hrs. (steep at places; guide 2½ fl.), commands a superb view. A refuge-hut has been built ½ hr. below the top. — A steep and unattractive path leads from Pieve direct to Caprile in 2 hrs., via Salesei and Dognera.

From PIEVE to CAMPITELLO OVER THE PORDOI-JOCH, 5½-6 hrs., easy and attractive (guide, 4 fl., not indispensable). A narrow carriage-road gradually ascends on the N. side of the pretty Val Livinallongo, through woods and meadows, with views of the massive Civetta on the S.E., and of the long Sella group, with the Boëspitze, on the W. After 25 min. the route to Corvara via Incisa diverges on the right, and after 35 min. more, near Crepaz, the route via Campolungo (p. 411). We now lose sight of the Civetta and the huge rocky summit of the Pelmo appears behind us. ½ hr. (1½ hr. from Pieve) Arabba (5290′; *Alb. Sasso di Capello, unpretending), a village prettily situated at the foot of the Sella (Boëspitze). To the S.W. rise the Becco di Mezzioli (9060′) and the curious Sasso di Capello (3395′). We now cross to the right bank of the Cordevole, which descends from the Pordoi-Joch in a series of rapids, and cascades over Alpine pastures, passing scattered chalets and a new refuge-hut, to the (2 hrs.) Pordoi-Joch (7355′), a grassy saddle between the Sasso Becco (8335′; left) and the Pordoi-spitze (8236′; right). Here a *View of the imposing Langkofel group is suddenly disclosed to the W. (from right to left: Langkofel, Fünffingerspitze, Grohmannspitze, Innerkoflerthurm, Zahnkofel, and Plattkofel), while to the S.W. the entire Rosengarten group is in sight. A still more comprehensive view (including the Marmolada, etc.) is commanded by the Cima Rossa (7815′; to the S.W.), ascended from the pass in 3½ hr. (easy). The ascent of the Boëspitze (10,340′; 3-3½ hrs., with guide), to the N. of the Pordoi-Joch, is not very difficult for adepts (comp. p. 330). — From the pass we descend among rocks and over grass by the side of the Jetriesbach, and then through wood to (1½ hr.) Canazei (p. 391) and (¾ hr.) Campitello (p. 390). — Those bound for Gröden via the Sella-Joch (p. 320) turn to the right at the Mortiz Alp, before Canazei, and ascend direct 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. Migion, rises the tower-like Col di Roccia; to the S. appears the vast Civetta (p. 427). The road descends steeply, crossing the Italian frontier, to (6 M.) Caprile (3375′; *Alb.-Pension Belvedere, finely situated above the village, pens. 7 fr.; Posta, well spoken of; Albergo alle Alpi), picturesquely situated in a beautiful valley.

Excursions (guides, Battista and Bortolo dalla Santa, Clem. Callegari, Agostino Soppelsa, Nepom. dei Buos, and Pellegrino & Ant. Pellegrini.) The Monte Migion (7825′; 3½ hrs., with guide), rising to the N.W. between the Val Pettorina and the Val Livinallongo, commands an admirable view of the Marmolada, Civetta, etc. — An easier and also very attractive point is
the *Mt. Fernazza (6895'), to the E. of Caprile (2 hrs.); ascent through wood and then over pastures. Splendid view of the Pelmo, Civetta, Marmolada, Tofana, etc., and of the valleys of the Cordevole (with the Lago d'Alleghe far below) and the Fiorentina. The descent may be made to Alleghe or to *Pescul in the Val Fiorentina (see below).

From Cortina to Caprile several easy and attractive passes. —

a. **Over the Giau Pass**, 6½ hrs. (guide, 5½ fl., advisable in the reverse direction; horse to the pass 5½ fl.; provisions should be taken). The marked path diverges to the left from the Falzarego road at the (3 M.) *Pocoi Inn* (p. 424), and at the (20 min.) *Pec di Paltù Alp* it crosses the Costeana, 10 min. beyond which it crosses the Giau and ascends through wood, leading to the right at the bifurcation, and after ½ 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 *Mt. Gusella* and Nuvolau on the right, and the Tofana behind us), cross the stream below a chalet, which we leave on the right, and ascend to the right to the (1 hr.) pass marked by a white stone with red marks (not to the hill on the left with a black stone). This is the **Giau Pass** (*Col Giaiè*, 7520), on the S.E. side of the *Mt. Gusella* (8520'). *Superb View*, towards the N., of the rocky walls of the Nuvolau, Tofana, Hohe Gaisl, and Cristallo; E., the Sorapis, Croda da Lago, and Monte Carnera; W., the Marmolada, the Boè, and other peaks. We now descend by a steep and narrow path (yellow marks), pass several huts, and soon obtain a fine view of the huge Civetta and (farther down) of the Pelmo. In the valley (¾ hr.) we turn to the right, cross the Codalunga, at the junction of the path descending from the Nuvolau Saddle (p. 418), and then descend (to the right) the wooded slope of the *Mt. Pòrè* (p. 425). Lastly we descend by a stony path to (1½ hr.) *Colle di Santa Lucia*, or *Villa Grande* (4830'); *Carlo Finazzer*, R. 50-70 kr., very fair; guides, *Pietro* and *Bonav Agostini*, *Fil. Pallaia*, beautifully situated on a mountain-terrace, with a striking view of the Val Fiorentina and the Pelmo. From Santa Lucia across the Italian frontier to *Caprile*, 1½ hr. by road, ¾ hr. by footpath.

b. **Over the Nuvolau Saddle**, 6½-7 hrs. (with which the ascent of the *Nuvolau* may easily be combined, see p. 418). To (4 hrs.) the *Nuvolau Saddle* (ca. 7870), see p. 418. Thence we descend over grassy slopes to the Giau route in the *Codalunga Valley* (see above; to Colle S. Lucia, 2½ hrs.). The descent may also be made to the right, through the Val Mélèi and via the *Montagna di Andraz* to (2 hrs.) Andraz (see p. 424; in the reverse direction we diverge to the right under the hill of Cernòdi, about 1 M. above Andraz, a pleasanter route than that via Falsarego).

c. **Over the Forcella da Lago**, 7½ hrs. (guide to the Forcella 3½ fl., not indispensable). A good wood-path leads via *Campo di Sotto* (p. 417) and past the *Federa Alp* (to the Lago da Lago, a detour of 1½ hr., see p. 418) to the (3½ hrs.) *Forcella da Lago* or *Ambrìcolo* (7439'), between the *Croda da Lago* and the *Bocco di Mezzodi*. Hence we have a beautiful view of the verdant Ampezzo Valley, the Cristallo, Drei Zinnen, and Sorapis, to the S. the Pelmo, Civetta, and farther off the Primiero Alps (Cimon, Vezzana, Pala di S. Martino, Cima di Canali). A good path descends to the *Mondeval Alp*, and, entering the wood to the right, to *Costa* in the *Val Fiorentina*. Thence a carriage-road leads via *Selva* to (12 M.) *Caprile*.

From *Caprile* to *S. Vito* on the Ampezzo road (p. 419), a pleasant route (road to *Pescul*, thence bridle-path) leads in 7-8 hrs. through the *Val Fiorentina*, past the villages of *Selva Bellunese* (4320'; *Alb. Valle Fiorentina*), *Costa*, *S. Fosca*, and *Pescul* (1640), and over the *Forcella Forada* (6480'), on the N. side of the Pelmo, or over the *Forcella della Poina* (6650'), a little to the N. The *Pelmo* (10,935') may be ascended from the *Val Fiorentina* (difficult, comp. pp. 420, 422; from Selva, where guides may be procured, 8.9 hrs.). The right is usually spent at the *Malga Fiorentina* (5945'). —

Over the *Forcella Scandarola* to *Zoldo*, see p. 422.

From *Caprile* over the *Fedaja Pass* to (7 hrs.) *Campitello*, see p. 391; guide, 10 fr., not indispensable.
The Road from Caprile to Agordo (12 M.) follows the left bank of the rapid Cordevole (leaving Le Grazie on the right bank) to the beautiful *Lago d’Allègre (3170’), 11/4 M. long, the E. bank of which it skirts (ferry across the lake preferable, to the S. bank 1 fr.). The lake owes its origin to a landslip from the *Mte. Forca (9700’), which in 1772 buried three villages, but is gradually being filled up by accumulations of debris. The surface of the green water reflects the towering rocks of *Mte. Civetta (10,565’; ascent, see p. 422). On the E. bank lies (11/2 M.) the hamlet of *Alleghé (3215’; Hôt.-Pens. Regina Margherita, R. 1-11/2, pens. 11/2-6 fr.), charmingly situated at the mouth of the Val Lander.

The *Mte. Coldai (7570’), to the E. of Alleghé, ascended via Fontanive and Sassel (5205’) in 4 hrs., commands an admirable view of the Lago d’Alleghé, Marmolado, Pelmo, etc. To the S., in a romantic basin between the Coldai and the Civetta, lies the Lago di Coldai (7030’). To the N. of the Coldai an easy route crosses the Pass Coldai (Forcella d’Alleghé, 5970’) to the Val di Zoldo (p. 422).

At the S. end of the lake, beside the Albergo al Monte Civetta, the road crosses the Cordevole 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 S. Lucano on the right, and with the *Mte. Alto di Pelsa on the left, to (31/4 M.) Cencenighe (2540’; *Stella), at the confluence of the Biois with the Cordevole.

In the Val Biois (Val Canale) a carriage-road leads to (3 M.) Forno di Canale (3290’; Gall. moderate; guides, Giov. de Dorigo and P. Lorenzini). picturesque situated at the mouth of the Val di Garès (see below). From Forno there is a bridle-track on the left bank of the Biois to (11/4 hr.) Falcade (4290’; Inn, rustic). Thence over the Vallis Pass (6665’) to (5 hrs.) Paneveggio, see p. 393; those who are bound for S. Martino di castrozza need not go as far as Paneveggio, but descend to the left below the Piano di Casoni (p. 393) into the Val Venegia and cross the Jurubello Alp direct to the Rolle Pass (see p. 393). — Over the S. Pellegrino Pass to Môna, see p. 3-9. — About 11/2 hr. to the S. of Forno di Canale lies Garèz (4530’; rmts. at the lowest chalet). In a magnificent situation. Thence over the Forcella Cesurette (5928’) and the Fradusta Pass (8365’) to the Pratibolo-Hütte (p. 396), 5-6 hrs., with guide; through the wild Val delle Comette and over the Rosetta Pass to S. Martino di castrozza, 71/2-8 hrs., with guide (difficult; fit for adepts only), see p. 394. Guides, Val. Bonelli di Forno di Canale and P. Lorenzi of Garèz.

The Cima di Pape (8238’), a very fine point of view, is ascended from Cencenighe via Civit and the Rudolfina Alp without serious difficulty (5 hrs.; guide, Cesare Luzzarini). — Another attractive and not difficult 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 (31/4 M.) Fàè the Cordevole, and enters an imposing, rock-strewn gorge, at the end of which lies the (3 M.) hamlet of Listolade, at the mouth of the wild Val di Corpassa. To the left rises the Cima di Framont (7525’). To the right, at (1 M.) Taibon, opens the Val di S. Lucano (p. 396), with the huge Pale di S. Lucano (7905’) on its N. side. Then (11/2 M.) —

12 M. Agórdo (2000’; Albergo alle Miniere; Alb. Roma, R. 2-3, pens. 6-8 fr.), the capital of the valley (900 inhab.), beautifully situated amid imposing mountains (N., Mte. Alto di Pelsa and Cima
di Framont; E., the Pramper Mts.; W., Pale di S. Lucano, etc.).
The church of Rivamonte (3195'), 31/2 M. to the S., commands a splendid view.

From Agordo to Primiero over the Cereda Pass, 7'/2-8 hrs., easy and attractive (guide, 10 fr., not indispensable; horse 20 fr.). At (10 min.) Brugnach we cross the Cordevole and ascend to the left, obtaining fine retrospect of the Val Agordo (to the right the jagged crest of the Mts. Agner, 9430', as far as the Creda Grande, 9315'), pass Voltago and Miana, and reach (11/4 hr.) the picturesquely situated village of Fassane (3550'; rfmts.). About 3/4 hr. farther on (short-cut to the right, by the last house) is the Forcella Aurine (4260'), between Mts. Luna (5735') and Mts. Gardetton. Thence we descend again via Villa to (3/4 hr.) Gosaldo (Inn), in the Val dei Molini, at the foot of lofty dolomites (Sasso d'Ortiga, Pala della Madonna, Cima d'Oltro, etc.). Over the Forcella della Mughe or the Forcella d'Otto to the Canali-Hütte, see p. 396. We now follow the path (road above to be avoided), high above the Miss valley (opposite is Sagron, see below, above which rises a long rocky ridge with the picturesquet Piz di Sagron, 8140'), to (1'/2 hr.) Miss (3410'), cross the stream (Austrian frontier), and ascend to the (40 min.) Osteria (poor) 10 min. below the grassy depression of the Cereda Pass (4290'). On the other side the stony track descends gradually through meadows and woods to the (1 hr.) Castel della 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 Pravilla Club-Huts diverges to the right, see p. 398.) A good road now descends the hill, crosses (1'/2 hr.) the stream descending from the Cereda Pass, and proceeds (crossing the Canali) via Tonadico to (2 M.) Piera di Primiero (p. 390). — Another route from Agordo to the Cereda Pass leads via Tiser, Ren, Valalta (quicksilver mines, interesting to geologists), and Sagron, but is longer and less attractive than the path by Gosaldo. — The Piz di Cimonega or di Sagron (8140') and the Cimon del Piz (7637') may be ascended from Sagron via the Passo Palughet (6203') or the Forcella di Comedon (7637') respectively (both difficult). Guides, Gius. Preloran, Eugenio and Pietro Condera of Agordo, Tommaso da Col of Voltago.

From Agordo to Forno di Zoldo over the Duran Pass (5360'; 5'/2 hrs.), a somewhat fatiguing and not very interesting route. The path (rough and swampy at places) ascends via Rif. Piasent, and Dugon to the pass, between Mts. Mojazza and Cime di San Sebastiano. Descent either direct, or by S. Tiziano di Gioima (4175'), to Dons and Forno (p. 432). — The route over the Forcella Moschesin (6430') 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, 9'/2-10 hrs., with guide, a fine and not difficult route. Road via Taudon through the Val di S. Lucano to (1'/4 hr.) Pra; thence a marked path through the Val d'Angoras and over the Forcella di Miel (8325') and the Forcella di Canali (8390') to the (5'/2 hrs.) Canali Hut (p. 395) and (2'/2 hrs.) Primiero (p. 395). — From Agordo to the Pravilla Hut, see p. 355; to to S. Martino di Castrozza, p. 394.

Below Agordo the valley contracts. The road is flanked with huge masses of rock. It leads over the *Ponte Alto*, and farther on crosses the Cordevole three times more in this magnificent defile (*Canal d'Agordo*), the narrowest part of which is guarded by a new fort. The valley expands at (10 M.) Peron (Inn), and at (1 M.) Mas (Inn) the road forks, the left branch traversing a hilly district to (6 M.) Belluno (p. 423), the right skirting the Cordevole to (4'/2 M.) Sedico-Bribano, on the railway from Belluno to Feltre (p. 423).
# V. ALPS OF UPPER AND LOWER AUSTRIA.
## STYRIA. CARINTHIA. CARNIOLA.

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### 74. From Vienna to Gratz.

139 1/2 M. RAILWAY. Express trains in 5-5 1/4 hrs.; ordinary in 6-8 hrs. Best views as far as Gloggnitz on the right, then generally to the left. — For fuller details of places near Vienna, see Baedeker's Handbook to Austria.

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.

A branch-line (1 1/2 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. A
very pleasant excursion (blue and green way-marks) may be made to the (31/2 M.) Hollenstein (2120'), where the Julienthrum commands a splendid view.

8 M. Brunn am Gebirge. From (10 M.) Mödling (705'; Hôtel Cursalon; Goldnes Lamm, etc.), an old town at the entrance to the picturesque Brühl, a branch-line diverges on the left to Luxembourg, an imperial château in a fine park.

The *Anninger (2215') may be ascended from Mödling in 2-21/2 hrs. We ascend by the 'Goldne Stiege' to the Wilhelmswarte, which commands a magnificent view. About 1/4 hr. below, near the Buchbrunnen, is the Anninger-Haus (Inn in summer). The Anninger may also be ascended (paths marked) from Gumpoldskirchen, Baden, the Brühl, etc.

121/2 M. Guntramsdorf; 13 M. Gumpoldskirchen, famous for its wine.

17 M. Baden (695'; *Central Hotel, near the rail. station, R. 11/2-21/2, pens. 4-5 fl.; *Grüner Baum, R. 11/2-6, B. 1, pens. from 5 fl.; Rechberger; Elisabethhof; Stadt Wien) is a famous watering-place (11,262 inhab.), the warm springs of which (72-97° Fahr.) were known to the Romans (Thermae Pannonicae). The chief spring (Römerquelle, or Ursprung) rises copiously in a cavern in the shady Park, at the base of the Calvarienberg (1070'), the summit of which (20 min.) affords a good view of the town. The Theriesnwarte (1365'; 2' min.; Restaurant Rudolphshof) is another good view-point.

A pretty walk leads through the *Helten-Thal. on the bank of the Schwechat, to the (1 M.) Weilburg, a château of Archduke Frederick Ferdinand, and thence to the (1 hr.) Urtelstein and the (11/2 hr.) Krauner-Hütten; on the hills, to the right and left, are the ruins of Rauhenstein, Rauheneck, and Scharfeneck. — To the *Eiserne Ther (Hohe Linnkogel, 2120'; 21/2-3 hrs. from Baden) is another attractive excursion. We follow the path indicated by blue marks to the (1 hr.) shooting-lodge in the Weichsel-Thal in 11/4 hr., and thence reach the (11/2 hr.) summit (Albrechtshöhe), on which there are a view-tower and hut (restaurant). Marked routes also ascend the Hohe Lindkogel from the Krauner-Hütten (see above) and from Merkenstein (see below) in 11/2-2 hrs.

A little beyond Baden the ruins of Rauhenstein and Rauheneck (see above) are visible from the train on the hills to the right. The broad plain to the left, sprinkled with villages, is bounded by the Leitha Mts. Near (191/2 M.) Vöslau (810'; *Hôtel Bellevue; *Hollmayer & Schmerzer Hof; Vöslauer Hof), another watering-place (3840 inhab.), the finest Austrian wine is produced, the best vineyards being above the church of Gainfarm, which yield 'Oberkirchner'.

Immediately adjoining Vöslau is the prettily situated village of Gainfarm (Weintraube) with two hydropathic establishments. — Excursion to (11/2 hr.) *Merkenstein, with a ruined castle, a château, and a belvedere in the park. Pavilion with refreshments, outside the park.

201/2 M. Kottingbrunn. Near (211/2 M.) Leobersdorf (870'; Adler) the Schneeberg (p. 436) appears on the right. To the E. is (11/4 M.) Schönau, with a beautiful park.

From Leobersdorf to Gutenstein, 211/2 M., railway in 11/2 hr. The line diverges to the left from the St. Pölten railway beyond (11/4 M.) Wittmannsdorf, passes Matzdorf, and enters the smiling valley of the Piesting. Stations Steinabrückl, Wöllersdorf (with large sandstone-quarries), and Unter-Piesting (Löwe; Hirsch), 2 M. to the N. of which is Hornstein, the finely-
situated château of Archduke Leopold. About 1½ M. to the S. of (12 M.)
Ober-Piesting (1165', Grüner Baum) is the extensive ruin of Starhemberg, once
a seat of Frederick der Streitbare. Beyond (13 M.) Wopfing (Adler) we
reach (14½ M.) Waldeck, the station for the villages of Waldeck (Kuchner)
and Feisching (Singer's Hotel; Neuber). Interesting excursion to the Hohe
Wand. The Waldecker Steig, a marked path (steep at places, and provided
with wire-rope and ladders) leads via the Hammerl in 2½ hrs., or through
the Dürenbach-Thal (waterfall), passing Schönthalers Inn, to the (2 hrs.)
Waldecker-Hütte (3250'; view-tower), a little to the S. of which is the
park-of Archduke Leopold, containing mountain-goats and moufflons.

The valley contracts. The train runs through deep cuttings and
crosses a viaduct. — 15½ M. Oed (1285'; Karoly), with a large factory
of metal-ware. From Oed the Vordere Mandling (3040') is ascended in 1½ hr.,
the Hohe Mandling (3178') in 2½ hrs. (both attractive). — From (16 M.)
Miesenbach a road leads to the S. through the Miesenbach-Thal to (9 M.)
Puchberg (p. 434). — Then past (18 M.) Ortmann to (20 M.) Pernitz (1440';
Singer; Wagner; Sedlmayr), in a broad and pleasant valley. About 2 M.
to the N.W. lies Muckendorf (Herzog), from which the Unterberg (4400';
splendid view) is ascended in 8 hrs. (shorter from Gutenstein through the
Steinapiesing-Thal); about 1½ hr. below the top is the Unterberg-Haus,
a club-hut (3520'; Inn in summer). The descent may be made to Hainfeld
(p. 452). Above Muckendorf are the (20 min.) fine Mira Falls (Karner's Inn),
whence the Kineck (3630'; club-hut) may be ascended in 2 hrs. (see p. 453).
Via Kreuth and the Steinwandklamm to the Further-Thal, see p. 453. —
21½ M. Gutenstein (1580'; *Bür; Löwe; Zum Touristen), a prettily-situated
village. Fine views from the ruined castle (access across the Lange Brücke
through the gorge of the Steinapiesting), from several points in the park
of Count Hoyos, and from the (4½ hr.) Mariahilfburg (2315'; Inn), with a
pilgrimage-church. A marked path leads over the Öscher (3389') to (3 hrs.)
Puchberg (p. 434). A road leads from Gutenstein through the Klosterthal,
and over the Klosterthal Gscheid (2575'), to the (10 M.) Höchbauer (from this
point to the Schneeberg, see p. 437), and to the (3½ M.) Singerin, at the
head of the Höllenthal (p. 435).

From Leobersdorf to St. Pölten, see p. 453.

24½ M. Solenaus; 25 M. Felixdorf; 27 M. Theresienfeld.

30½ M. Wiener-Neustadt (930'; *Hirsch; Kreuz; Rössl; *Rail.
Restaurant), an ancient town with 25,146 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 garden contains a statue of the empress by Gasser. Beneath the high-altar of the chapel Emp.
Maximilian I. is interred (comp. p. 193). — For details, see Baedeker's Austria.

From Wiener-Neustadt to Aspang, 22 M., railway (from a station
on the E. side of the town) in 1½ hr. (from Vienna to Aspang 3 hrs.).
Stations: Klein-Wolkersdorf (marked path to the Rosalien-Kapelle in 2½ hrs.,
via Frohlsdorf), Erlach, and (8 M.) Pütten (Inn), an old village with an
extensive ruin, beyond which the line follows the pleasant Püttenthal. —
10½ M. Seebenstein (*Fuchs) is commanded by the (1½ 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 (3½ hr.) Türkenschuss (1925;
Müller's Inn). — 14 M. Schieblingkirchen. 16½ M. Edlitz (1470'; Treibl; Post;
Lackner), with a fortified church; pleasant excursion thence to the (1 hr.)
Grimmenstein-Warte on the Kulmiriegel (2455'). — 20½ M. Feistritzthal,
station for (3 M.) Feistritz (p. 434). — 22 M. Aspang (1455), consisting of
Unter- and Obert-Aspang (Hirsch; Kreuz; Löwe; Post; Casino), with a châ-

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teau of Count Pergen, is a summer-resort. A marked path leads hence to the E. to the Aspanger Warte on the Kulmariet (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 Pisching-Thal (Hetrosser Klause) to (21/2 hrs.) Mariensee (Dorfstetter), and ascend by the (2 hrs.) Aspanger Schwag (4810'; Inn) to the (3/4 hr.) summit; or ascend by a steep road to (21/4 hrs.) Müunicirkirchen (3215'; Binder; Treitner), a high-lying village with a fine view, and thence by the Vorauer Schwag (4840'; tavern) in 31/2 hrs.; or mount in 4 hrs. by the Steinere Stiege (4900') and the Niedere Wechsel (5475') to the summit (Hochwechsel or Hohe Umschuss, 5700'), marked by a trigonometrical pyramid (splendid view). Descent by the Kranichberger Schwag (4920'; Inn; ascent of the Strubliek hence in 4 hrs., see p. 439) to (31/2 hrs.) Kirchberg (see below). From Aspang to (8 M.) Kirchberg diligence daily via Feistritz in 11/4 hr.; see below.

From Wiener-Neustadt to Puchberg, 171/2 M., railway in 11/2 hr. — The railway (Schnneberg-Bahn) runs to the W. across the Steinfall. From Pischau (Waldandacht Restaurant), with a large military orphanage, a branch-line runs to (3 M.) Wöllersdorf (p. 432). — 7 M. Winzendorf, with the ruin of Emmersberg (r.) and a church containing interesting monuments. At (10 M.) Willendorf the line reaches the mountains and ascends on the S. side of the Hohe Wand (p. 439) to (13 M.) Grünbach (1800'; inn). Beyond (15 M.) Grünbach-Klaus (2234'), on the Grünbach Saddle, it descends again to (171/2 M.) Puchberg (1910; Hotel, at the railroad; Riegler; Doppler), a prettily situated little town, at the E. base of the Schnneberg (ascent, see p. 436).

351/2 M. St. Egyden; 39 M. Neunkirchen (1210'; Hirsch), a manufacturing place. Scenery picturesque and varied. At (42 M.) Ternitz (1290'; Restaurant zur Südbahn), a place with a large steel-foundry, the train crosses the Stierlingbach.

To the W. of Ternitz rises the conical Gfiederberg (1990'), which may be easily ascended from (1/2 hr.) St. Johann im Steinfelde (inn) in 1/2 hr.; charming view from the tower.

431/2 M. Pottschach, with manufactories. — 461/2 M. Gloggnitz (1430'; *Baumgartner's; *Adler; Grüner Baum; Rössl), a pretty little town (4500 inhab.), watered by the Schwarz, at the base of the Semmering, frequented as a summer-resort. On a hill is Schloss Gloggnitz, with its numerous windows, a Benedictine abbey down to 1803, and now a private residence.

From the rail-station a steep path ascends to the N. to the (1/2 hr.) *Heinrichshöhle (2555'; view-tower and restaurant), on the Silberberg. — A new road (omn. from the station to Schlagl 50 kr., carr. and pair 5 fl.) leads to the S.W., past (41/2 M.) the picturesque Schloss Wartenstein (2490'; Prince John Liechtenstein), to (11/2 M.) the *Hôtel Schlagl (extensive view). Hence we may proceed to the W. to (11/4 hr.) Maria-Schutz (p. 439), or to the E. to the (10 min.) village of Raach (Westermayer), whence a blue-marked path returns to (11/4 hr.) Gloggnitz. — The summering road leads to the S.W. from (Gloggnitz to (3 M.) Weissbach (1607'; *Plötschinger), a summer-resort in the pleasant Auerbach-Thal (swimming baths), and thence via Aue (Ehrenhofer) and its spinning-mill to (3 M.) Schottwien (1790'; Müller; Post; Zum Wasserfall, at the entrance to the Adlitz-Graben), another resort, with swimming-bath and paper-mill, at the foot of the Semmering (Maria-Schutz, etc., see p. 439). — A road leads from Gloggnitz to the S.E., via Schloss Kranichberg and the Rams (2685'; inn, to (71/2 M.) Kirchberg on the Wechsel (1800'; *Dannhäuser; *Grüner Baum; Linde), from which the Wechsel (5000') may be ascended via the Kranichberger Schwag in 41/2-5 hrs. (see above). — To the W. of Kirchberg is the (1/2 hr.) *Hermanns-Höhle, a fine stalactite cavern (adm. 1 fl., less for a party; the visit takes 2-3 hrs.). — To the E. of Kirchberg (391/2 M.) lies Feistritz (Grill), with a château of Prince Sulkowski (no admission). Thence to (41/4 M.) Aspang, see above.
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 34 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. 439). The construction of the line cost about 2,000,000fl.

The train now ascends. In the valley is the large paper-manufactory of Schöglmühl. On the left rises the Sonnwendstein, with its three peaks (p. 439); to the W., in the background, the Raxalpe (p. 437). The line describes a wide bend round the N. slope to (51 M.) Payerbach (1510'; *Lebert, R. 70 kr.; Schwemmeltein; Rail. Restaurant, R. 1-2 fl.), a summer-resort with swimming-baths and numerous villas. Fine view (marked path; \(\frac{3}{4}\) hr.) from the Antons-Höhe (tower).

To Reichenau and the Höllenthal, a very attractive excursion from Payerbach (post-omnibus twice daily in summer to the Singerin, 10½ M., in 3 hrs., fare 1 fl.; carr. 9, with two horses 12, there and back 11 and 14 fl.). The road passes under the railway-viaduct and reaches (1½ M.) Reichenau (1800'; *Hôtel Thalhof, 1 M. to the N.; Waisnix-Rudolfsföhlo Hydropathic, 1½ M. to the N.; *Hôtel Fischer, R. from 1½ fl., L. 20 kr., good wine; Hochwarner; Goldner Anker; Kronaun, moderate; guides, Kasp. Baumgartner, Ch. Reisenauer; omn. from the station to the village 30, to the Thalhof 40 kr.), in a sheltered situation in the beautiful green valley of the Schwarza, a fashionable resort of the Viennese, with many new villas and lodging-houses, a Curhaus, and a Cur-Park (visitors' tax 5 fl.). The road then passes the Villa Wartholz and the mouth of the Freinthal (p. 437), and reaches (1½ M.) Hirschwangel (1585'; *Fink, R. 60 kr.). The valley now contracts, and we enter the Höllenthal. The road crosses the Schwarza several times, and next reaches (2 M.) Kaiserbrunn (1760'; *Schmeißer'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 Krummbach-Graben to the Baumgartner-Haus, 2½-3 hrs., see p. 436). We now pass through a very picturesque part of the valley. After twice crossing the Schwarza, we reach (1½ M.) the Touristenheim Weichthal (1730'; with restaurant; through the Weichthal to the Kienthal Hut, see p. 436), and 1 M. farther on, to the left, is a finger-post showing the way to the (\(\frac{3}{4}\) M.) Grosse Höllenthal (Restaurant Pfiefer at the entrance), a grand basin, enclosed by the rocky slopes of the Loswald on the left and the Klofen on the right, with the Losbühel on the left in the background. (Chamois, which are preserved here, are often seen.) Good view from the (10 min.) first meadow. Ascent of the Raxalpe, see p. 437.

The main road next passes (2 M.) the Weinzeettel Inn (1800'). The valley becomes more open, and we reach the (1½ M.) inn *Zur Singerin (1890'; good wine), picturesquely situated at the mouth of the Nassthal. The Schwarza-Thal now turns to the N., and after 1½ M. again ramifies. The road through the Voithal to the right ascends to the (1½ M.) Höchbauer (2075'; Inn; ascent of the Schneeberg, see p. 437), and crosses the Klosterthalier Gscheid (2369') to (12 M.) Gutenstein (p. 439).

Few tourists proceed beyond the Grosse Höllenthal, or farthest the Singerin; but the following prolongation of the excursion is very attractive. From the Singerin we ascend the Nassthal to the (1½ M.) Reithof (1 Inn) and (1½ M.) Oberhof ("Dangl), a few hundred paces beyond which is *Engelteiner's Inn. The valley again contracts, and we cross the Sauriissel Bridge to (1 hr.) the scattered village of Nasswald (2330'; *Schütter), a Protestant
community, founded at the end of the 18th cent. by woodcutters from Gosau, situated in a grand basin. The Reissthal, at first a narrow gorge, diverges here to the S.; at the upper end of it is the rustic Binder Inn (2655'), finely situated, with the Scheibwald-Mauer on the left and the huge Kahlmäuer beyond it. Thence to the Rasalpe, see p. 438. — From the Binder Inn we ascend through beautiful wood to the (1 hr.) Nasskamm (3955'), a saddle between the Rasalpe and Schnaelpe. (Ascent of the latter, see p. 443; from the Nasskamm over the Gamsecksteig to the Rasalpe, see p. 437.) We then descend to the Nassbauer, and proceed via Altenberg to (2 hrs.) Kapellen (p. 443).

The Schneeberg (6510') is now usually visited from Puchberg by means of the new Schneeberg Railway (from Puchberg to the Schneeberg Hotel, 61/4 M., in 11/2 hr., fares 3 or 2 fl.; from Vienna to the Schneeberg Hotel, 33/4 hrs. by rail). The line, constructed on the Abt system, with a maximum gradient of 20:100, leads past the station of (11/2 M.) Schneeberg-dörf (2020'), 11/2 M. to the E. of the village (see below), and then ascends through the Hengst-Thal on the E. slope of the Hengst to the (11/4 M.) Hauslitz-Sattel Station (2785'), whence we have views of the Rohrbach-Graben and of the Gahnshöhen. The line then ascends, with steadily improving views, to (3 M.) Hengst (station) and across the Kaltwasser-Sattel (4355') to (5 M.) Baumgartner (1890'; station), 1 M. from the Baumgartner-Haus (see below). The final steep ascent, traversing two tunnels, brings us to the (61/4 M.) terminus Schneeberg (5900'), on the N. side of the Wauzriegel (6180'), 1/4 hr. from the large Hôtel Schneeberg, opened in 1898. Hence to the Kaiserstein, 1/4 hr. (see below).

By pedestrians, the Schneeberg is usually ascended from Payerbach or from Puchberg (guide, not indispensable, 4-5 fl.). From the Payerbach station (1-11/2 hrs.; guides, Jos. Mauser, Conr. Werner, Jacob Würz) the path ascends steeply to the right to the (11/2 hr.) Schneeßörf and through wood (notice-boards and red marks) to the (11/2 hr.) Eng, a defile between the Feuchter and the Saurüssel. We then mount the Mariensteig and through the Gansriese (a timber-slide in a steep gorge) to the (11/4 hr.) Lackerboden (3775'; small Inn). We next ascend in a straight direction by the Fürschoffweg, turn to the left to the Alpeleck, and mount the Krummbach-Sattel (4300') to the (11/4 hr.) Baumgartner-Haus (4890'; 60 beds), situated on the steep S. slope of the Hoch-Schneeberg. From this point we ascend either by the Emmnysteig (shorter but very steep), or to the right past the Fischer-Ruhe (view-point with benches), crossing the railway several times, to the (11/2 hr.) Schneeberg Hotel (see above), and then past the dilapidated Damböckhaus to the (11/4 hr.) Kaiserstein (6760'), with the open Fischer Hut, and thence to the (20 min.) Klosterwappen 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 Höllenthal, on the S.W. side. The easiest of these is by the bridle-path ascending from the Kaiserbrunnen (p. 433) through the Krummbach-Gruben to the (21/2-3 hrs.) Baumgartner-Haus. A slightly more difficult, but attractive route leads from the Weichthal Inn (p. 435) through the highly interesting Weichthal-Klamm (some rock-climbing necessary; wire-ropes) to the (21/2 hrs.) finely situated Kienthaler Hütte (ca. 4265'), on the Thurstein. Thence we may proceed either by a path to the left (red marks) to the (21/2-3 hrs.) Kaiserstein, or by a path to the right (blue marks) to the (3 hrs.) Klosterwappen (see above). Still more difficult are the ascents over the Pretschacher, through the Lahngraben, over the Lärchkogel-Grat, and (steady head essential) via the Hochaufl.

Pedestrians from Puchberg (guide Joh. Halmer) follow the road to the W. to (3 M.) Sonnleiten, then take the easy and attractive Faden-Stieg (yellow marks) to the (2 hrs.) Sparbach-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 Vostenkogel to the (21/2 hrs.) Kaiserstein. — A new and easy bridle-path skirts the toothed railway to the summit; another leads from the Schneebergdörf (2276'; Bock, unpretending), 21/4 M. to the W. of Puchberg, through the Miesel-Thal and over the Kaltwasser-Sattel (see above). — Only adepts, with
guides, should attempt the difficult ascents from the Schneebergdörf through the Schneidergraben or the Krumme Kies, or through the Breite Riss and via the Herminen-Stieg. The Bürklepfad is difficult, but very interesting for practised climbers. — The ascent from the Höchdauer (pp. 433, 435) is by a somewhat steep path, at first through wood, to the (2 hrs.) Höchdauer Alp (Alpine fare), on the N. margin of the Kuh-Schneeberg (6380'); then across the furrowed plateau, past the Inner and Outer Chalets, to the (2 hrs.) Kaiserstein.

The ascent of the Raxalpe, an extensive plateau bounded on every side by precipitous slopes, with numerous chalets, offers special attractions to the botanist (guide to the Heukuppe 3 fl.; if a night be spent out 4 fl.). The highest point is the Heukuppe (6590'), on the S.W. side. In the middle of the plateau rises the Scheibwaldhöhe (6380'). The buttress projecting into the Höllenthal and culminating in the Preinerwand (5380') and the Jakobskogel (5700') is called the Grünschacher. The ascent is best made from Prein (22/60'; *Kaiserhof; *Untere Eggl; *Obere Eggl; Zum Wassersintage; guides, J. Frisch, F. Gruber, J. Wanzenböck), 6 M. to the S.W. of Reichenau, in the Preinthal, which is reached by a road via the summer-resort of (3 M.) Edlach (Edlacher Hof, R. 1/2 fl.; *Hôtel Rax 80 kr., 1 fl. 17 hrs.; guide, Jos. Klima); Stellwagen from Payerbach to Prein, twice daily in 21/2 hrs. (70 kr.). An attractive marked path leads hence to the S. through the Eselbach-Graben to (1'/4 hr.) the Ortbauer (3050'; Inn) and on to the (40 min.) station of Breitenstein and (1'/4 hr.) the Sommering Hotel (p. 433). — From Prein we follow the road to the E. as far as the (3 M.) Preiner Gschaid (3510'), the frontier of Styria. (The continuation of the road descends to Kapellen.) (p. 443; 6 M.) We now ascend to the right through the Siebenbrunnen-Graben (a fine rocky basin) to the (3'/4 hr.) Halterhütte (4320'), and thence by the Schlangenweg (brown marks; practicable for carriages) to the (1'/4 hr.) Carl-Ludwig-Haus (6915'; *Inn, 30 beds), situated on the plateau. From this point, passing the Lackenhofer Hütte (6450'), we reach the summit of the Heukuppe in 3'/4 hr. (6550'; extensive and beautiful view). A shorter route for experts (green marks) ascends direct from the Gschaid to the (3'/4 hr.) Reissthaler-Hütte (4100') and thence by the Wetterkogel-Steig to the (1'/4 hr.) Carl-Ludwig-Haus, or by the Reissthaler-Steig (for adepts only; wire-rope) through the Raxmäuer to the (2 hrs.) Lackenhofer Hütte. — The Grünschacher is ascended as follows: from Edlach (see above) we ascend to the left to the (3'/4 hr.) Knappendorf (2700'), and thence follow the winding 'Thörlweg' (way-marks) to the (2'/4 hrs.) Thörl (5625'), on which is the finely-situated Erzherzog-Otto-Haus (5625'; *Inn). From this point to the Jakobskogel (5700'), distinguished by its rich flora, 1'/4 hr. A more toilsome ascent leads from Edlach via the Preinerschütt (the Preinerwand is more difficult) to the plateau and the (3'/2 hrs.) Schrückenfuchskreuz. Thence we may proceed to the left via the Trinkstein-Sattel to the (1'/2 hr.) Carl-Ludwig-Haus (see above), or via the (1'/2 hr.) See-Hütte (quarters) to the (3'/4 hr.) Erzherzog-Otto-Haus. — From Kapellen (p. 443; guide, Joh. Holzer) we reach in 20 min. a point where several routes diverge (Zum Touristen Inn). One route leads to the right through the Raxengraben via Stojen and Raxen (Inn) to the (1'/4 hr.) Preiner Gschaid and as above to the Carl-Ludwig-Haus. Another turns to the left at Stojen and ascends to the (2'/2 hrs.) Reissthaler-Hütte and the (1'/2 hr.) Carl-Ludwig-Haus. A third leads to the N. to the (2 M.) Altenberg (5855'); it then proceeds to the left to the (1 hr.) Hohe Stein ("View") and mounts by a good path in windings to the (1 hr.) plateau (6050), near the Gameck (6090'), whence it ascends to the right to the (1'/2 hr.) Heukuppe. Another route leads from Altenberg through the Altenberg-Graben to the (1'/2 hr.) Nasskamm (3935'; p. 436), proceeds to the right to the (1'/4 hr.) Gamecksteig (with steps, chains, and a ladder) to the (1'/2 hr.) Hohe Stein and to the (1'/2 hr.) Heukuppe. — From the Große Höllenthal (p. 435) the Gaisloch-Steig ascends at one point by an iron ladder, 13' high, past the Ostrath to the Lux (to the Eis-Hütten on the Grünschacher 3 hrs.; thence over the
Trinkstein-Sattel to the Carl-Ludwig-Haus 1'/2-2 hrs.). More interesting, but difficult (steady head essential), is the Teufels-Badstuben-Steig, ascending to the (2'/2 hrs.) top of the Loswand. Thence to the Erzherzog-Otto-Haus (see p. 437), 1'/4 hr. — A number of other routes, varying in difficulty and danger (Preinthaler-Steig, Klosterswand-Jagdstieg, etc.) lead from the Höllenthal to the plateau. — From the Reissthal (p. 436) a route, beginning at the Binder Inn (guides, "Daniel Innthaler and Ant. Winter), leads via the Kaisersteig, to the (1'/2 hr.) Zikafahrner Alp (4750'; small inn); thence to the (1 hr.) Pehofer Alpenhaus (3900'), on the Warten (6260'; View), the (1 hr.) Lichtenstern-Hütten, and the (1'/2 hr.) Carl-Ludwig-Haus. A new serpentine path, diverging to the right 1'/2 hr. before the Carl-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 (2'/2 hrs.) Pehofer-Haus; and by the Grosse Gries, the Bärenloch, the Wildführung, or the Zubereinzel to the (3 hrs.) Carl-Ludwig-Haus.

Beyond Payerbach the train crosses the Schwarza by an imposing viaduct of 13 arches, and then ascends (gradient 1:40) the S. slope of the valley. 561'/2 M. Eichberg. The paper-manufactory of Schlöglmühl again becomes visible far below, while to the W. the Raxalpe still forms the background. Two short tunnels; to the left an extensive view of the plain. Gloggnitz lies 560' below this part of the line.

The train next skirts the Gotschakogel (two tunnels). On a rocky pinnacle, at (60 M.) Klam (2255'; Deininger; Zur Ruine, 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 runs the Semmering road, with several manufactories and the white houses of Schottwien (p. 434) in a ravine. Beyond the next tunnel a picturesque retroспект of the castle of Klam. Farther on, a fine view is obtained of the deep valley with its rocky wallis and pinnacles. The train traverses a long gallery, with apertures for light, and a bridge, shutting the Weinseteilwand, and reaches (63'/2 M.) Breitenstein (2540'). Two more tunnels. It then crosses the Kalte Rinne by a viaduct 310 yds. long and 150' high, the loviest 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 Adlergraben.

After three more tunnels (station Wolfsbergkogel, beyond the second) the train stops at (69'/2 M.) Semmering (2840'; Hôtel Stephane, R. 1'/2 fl.; Hydropathic Establishment, farther down). A monument to Karl von Ghega (p. 435), the constructor of the railway, has been erected on the rocks to the right.

On the slope of the Kartnerkogel, about 1 M. to the N. (omnibus at the station, 40 hr.; one-horse carr. 1'/2, two-horse 2 fl.), is the "Semmering Hotel" (3250'; R. 2-5, L. & A. 1'/2 fl.), built by the S. Railway Company, in a fine situation, frequented as a summer-resort. In July and August rooms should always be engaged beforehand. A little lower are the two 'dépendances' belonging to the hotel, and 1'/2 M. to the S., nearer the station, is the "Hôtel Pankans (R. 1'/2-2'/2 fl.). Numerous picturesque walks in the neighbourhood (paths marked). Thus we may visit the Meier, 25 min.; or ascend the Doppelreiterkogel (fine view), 1'/4 hr.; or follow the 'Hochstrasse' to the (10 min.) Erzherzog Johann Hotel and the Hôtel-Restaurant Ein- stiedelei, at the highest point of the Semmering road (3216'; 1'/4 hr. from Semmering station), with a monument in honour of Emp. Charles VI., the
to Gratz.

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constructor of the road. Or we may walk to the top of the (1 hr.) Pinkenkogel (4235'; refuge-hut; fine view); to the (1/2 hr.) Adlitzgraben (p. 438), etc.

The 'Sonnwendstein or Göstritz (4995'; guide unnecessary), ascended from the Erzherzog Johann Hotel by a road in 2 hrs., or in 1 1/2 hr. by the Alpine Club path via the Myrilenbrücke, commands an extensive and beautiful panorama. Far below is the Semmering railway. About 5 min. below the summit is the Friedrich Schüter Alpenhaus (4763'; Waliner's Inn, R. from 1/4 fl.). — A zigzag path ('Fischersteig') descends on the N. side to (1 1/2 hr.) Maria-Schutz (2490'; Hotel Bellevue; Auerhahn), a resort of pilgrims, in a charming situation. A diligence plies hence thrice daily in summer from the station of Semmering (2 1/4 hr.; fare 50 kr.; one-horse carr. 2 1/2, two-horse 4 fl.). From Maria-Schutz we may proceed by the Semmering road via Schöntann to (6 M.) Gloggnitz (p. 434).

The line now avoids a farther ascent of 280' by means of a tunnel, 1564 yds. in length, which penetrates the Semmering, the boundary between Austria and Styria. The middle of the tunnel is the culminating point of the line (2940'). The train then descends rapidly. From (73 M.) Steinhaus (Post) onwards it is carried high up on the N. side of the picturesque Fröschnitz-Thal by means of long embankments and deep cuttings. — 76 M. Spital am Semmering (2520'; Schwan; Hirsch; Krone), a summer-resort.

Excursions. A marked path leads to the N. to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Kamp-Alpe (5035'; fine view). — The Stuhleck (5880'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide, Johann Konrad of Spital, not indispensable), ascended via the (2 1/2 hrs.) Spitaler Alp (Inn in summer), commands a fine and extensive view. About 5 min. below the summit (N.W.) is the Munsen-Hütte (5700), belonging to the Ski-Club. The descent may be made to Steinhaus (see above), or by the Schwarzkogel-Alpe and Schöeneben to (2 1/2 hrs.) Mürzzuschlag, or to (3 hrs.) the Kranichberger-Schwaig (p. 434); path marked.

80 M. Mürzzuschlag (2200'; *Schwarzer Adler, R. 80 kr.-1 fl.; *Post, R. from 80 kr.; Hôtel Meier, nearest the station; Hôtel Guéck ins Land, prettily situated on the slope of the Drahtekogel, 1/2 M. from the station; Hôtel Lambach, 1 M. from the station; *Rail. Restaurant, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.), an old town (3650 inhab.) with iron-works, prettily situated on the Mürz, is a summer-resort, with a hydroopathic establishment, a Kurhaus, and pleasant promenades. In winter snow-shoeing with Norwegian snow-shoes (‘skis’) is a favorite pastime here.

Short walks lead hence to the (1/2 M.) Ganster, the (1/2 M.) Griebhauer, the (1 1/2 M.) Rauchengraben, the Steinbauer, and the (1 1/2 hr.) top of the Gansstein (2860'; view). — An easy route (indicated by blue marks) leads to the N. from the station to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Scheiben-Hütte (4840'; rfmts.) and the (1/2 hr.) top of the Drahtekogel (5140'), which offers a fine view of the Schneeberg, Raxalpe, Schneeealpe, etc. Descent by the Kamp-Alpe to (2 hrs.) Spital (see above). — From Mürzzuschlag to Mariazell, see p. 443.

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'), on a hill to the left, is the ruin of Hohenwang or Hochschloss, and to the right is the château of Neu-Hohenwang. — 87 1/2 M. Krieglach (1970'; *Höhenreich; *Maurer; Kammerhofer), a prettily situated village and summer-resort. Rosegger, the poet, born in 1843 at Alpl in the vicinity, has a villa here. The Weikerhöhe, 1 hr. to the N., commands a good view. — 90 1/2 M.
From Vienna to Veitschthal, rises Schloss Pichl, with its four towers.

Mitterdorf (1635'; Eggl; Mitterhammer; Grünwald). To the right, at the mouth of the Veitschthal, rises Schloss Pichl, with its four towers.

A road from Mitterdorf ascends the picturesque Veitschthal to (3 M.) Veitsch (2180'; Wedl; Priller), where the valley divides into the Grosse (W.) and Kleine Veitschthal (E.). Road through the former to the (41/2 M.) Inn im Rad (2690); then an ascent to the left to the (11/2 hr.) Schaller-Alpe, and over the Hundeschuppen to the (11/2 hr.) Graf Morar Refuge Hut (6230'; Inn in summer), and thence to the (1/2 hr.) summit of the Hohe Veitsch (6500'; 6 hrs. from Mitterdorf; fine view). Descent past the Rothsohl-Alp and through the Aechbach-Graben to (31/2 hrs.) Wegscheid (p. 446); or through the Fluchgraben or the Dürgraben to (3 hrs.) Müritzeg (p. 444).

Farther on, near (92 M.) Warberg-Mürzthal (1885'), to the right, is the ruin of Lichtenegg. The train makes a wide sweep round the Warberg (2320'), crossing the Mürz twice, and reaches (95 M.) Kindberg (1880'; *Wolfbauer, with brewery and bathing-establishment, R. 60 kr.-1 fl.; Löwe, R. 11/2-1 fl.; Körner; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms), a summer-resort, with the handsome château of Oberkindberg, the property of Count Attens. — 99 M. Maria- rein (Hirschvogel). — 103 M. Kapfenberg (1580'; Ramsauer; Hirsch, etc.), with Schloss Wieden, and to the left, high above us, the picturesque ruin of Oberkapfenberg (2315'). The Fürstenhof Sanatorium and Boehler & Co.'s. large steel-works are situated here. Narrow-gauge railway to Au-Seewiesen, see p. 448. Pretty situated at the mouth of the Thörithal (p. 448), 11/2 M. to the W., lies Bad Steinerhof (1640'; pine-cone baths).

106 M. Bruck an der Mur (1695'; Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Post, at the station, R. 80 kr.-11/2 fl.; Schwarzer Adler; Löwe; Mohren; Café Austria, etc.) is a small town (5788 inhab.) at the confluence of the Mürz and the Mur, with a Gothic church of the 15th century. In the principal square is the late-Gothic Kornmesser-Haus (1497-1505), with arcades and an open loggia. The Gloriette, to the E. of the station, and the Calvarienberg, on the right bank of the Mur, afford the best surveys of the town and environs. On a crag to the N. of the station rises the old castle of Landskron. — To St. Michael and Villach, see R. 87; to Mariazell, see R. 75.

A pleasant excursion may be made hence to the Tragöß-Thal (from Bruck to Oberort, 171/2 M., diligence daily in 41/2 hrs.; fare 11/2 fl.) A carriage-road runs to the N.W. through the pretty valley, which is watered by the Laming, via Schörgendorf and Unterthal, to (5 M.) Kathrein (2140'; Fleischers), whence the Floning (5195') may easily be ascended in 21/2 hrs. (p. 448). Thence it goes on through the Tragößthal proper, passing Niederdorf, Oberdorf, Untort, and Püchel (Inn), to (171/2 M.) Oberort (2560'; Höfl; Völkel; guide, Joh. Klachler), the chief village, frequented as a summer-resort, 1 M. to the S.E. of the pretty Grüne See, at the base of the Pribitzmauer. Various ascents and excursions may be made hence. The Pribitz (6173'; 21/4 hrs.; attractive) is ascended by a route leading through the Klamm to the (1/hr.) saddle between the Pribitz and the Messnerin, and thence to the left to the (11/4 hr.) Pribitz Huts (4563') and the (1/hr.) top. From the Pribitz Chalets a path leads to the Sonnenschien-Alp (p. 448) in 1 hr. — The Messnerin (6023'; 3 hrs.; attractive) is ascended by a path leading to the N.E. from Oberort via the Schneeauer to the (21/2 hrs.) Halter-Hütte and the (1/hr.) top (fine view). Descent, if desired, via the Pfillsteiner Alp to St. Ilgen (p. 448). — Passes from Oberort. To Eisenerz through the Frauenmauer-Höhle, 5 hrs., see p. 461. — A carriage-road
runs to the S.W., via the Hieslegg (3525'; Inn) to (4'/2 hrs.) Trofajach (p. 461) or (4 hrs.) Vorderberg (p. 461). — To the E. through the Haringgraben and via the Grubeck (3326') to (4'/2 hrs.) St. Igen (p. 448). — To the N., a path (yellow marks) leads through the Klamm and over the Ploischboden (4560') to the (3'/2 hrs.) Sonnenschien-Alp (p. 448).

The train now enters the narrow valley of the Mur. At (112'/2 M.) Pernegg (1555'; Linde, with a mineral spring) is a large château, built in 1582, and now the property of the Lipith family. Above it are the ruins of an interesting older castle, in plan resembling the Wartburg.

Ascent of the Rennfeld (5345') from Pernegg, interesting and easy; either through the Gabraun-Graben in 3'/2 hrs., or through the Breitenau (see below) by carriage-road to the (1'/2 hr.) foundry, and then through the Feislergruben in 3-3'/4 hrs.; descent to the N. to (1'/2 hr.) Frauenberg (Maria-Rehkkogel; 3055'), a favourite resort of pilgrims (Löwe, Linde), and thence either to (3'/2 M.) Kapfenberg (p. 449) or (5 M.) Bruck.

Through the Breitenau, which opens to the E. halfway between Pernegg and Mixnitz, a carriage-road, passing Schaffer’s Foundry, leads to (2 hrs.) St. Jakob (1885'; Ebenbauer; Rosenkranz) and (1'/2 hr.) St. Erhard (2160'; Zum Bücken; Zur Post), a frequented pilgrim-resort. The Hochlantsch (see below) may be easily ascended hence in 3'/2 hrs. The ascent of the Hochschlag (5190'; 2'/4 3 hrs.) is also attractive. The Rennfeld, 3'/2 hrs. from St. Jakob, see above.

114 M. Mixnitz (Schartner), a village picturesquely situated at the foot of the Röthelstein (4050').

Excursions (guide, Peter Stengg, vulgo ‘Weber’). On the slope of the Röthelstein, about 1550' or 1'/4 hr. above the village, is an extensive stalactite cavern, called the Drachen-Höhle or Kogelhülsen (new path, guide 1 fl.) — A pleasant excursion may be made to the *Bärenschrüz. The route leads through the valley of the Mixnitzbach to (1'/2 hr.) a charcoal-burner’s hut, and thence (guide-post) for 20 min. along the cliff, to the Bärenschrüz (2665), where the Mixnitzbach breaks through a rocky wall (rendered easily accessible).

The Hochlantsch (5660'; 4-4'/2 hrs.; guide, not indispensable, 4-5 fl.) is also well worthy of a visit. We follow the right bank of the Mixnitzbach to the (1'/2 hr.) charcoal-burner’s (see above), thence to the left to the (1'/2 hr.) Schoaierbauer, and to the (3'/4 hr.) Inn ‘zum Guten Hirten’. Then to the left (the path to the right leads to the Teichalpe, see below) to (3'/4 hr.) Schüsslerbrunn (4470'), a pleasantly situated pilgrimage-chapel (two inn), and by the arête to the (1 hr.) summit, which commands an admirable view of the Styrian Alps and possesses a rich flora. Descent by Schüsslerbrunn, and through the Breitenau to (3 hrs.) Pernegg (see above); or on the S.E. to (1 hr.) the Teichalpe (3855'); Tourist-Hotel in summer), and thence through the Mixnitz-Thal back to (3 hrs.) Mixnitz, or via the Aibel (4185') and through the Tyrnauer-Graben to (1'/2 hrs.) Frohnleiten.

122 M. Frohnleiten (1425'; *Stadt Strassburg; *Krone; Sonne, etc.), a summer-resort with a hydropathic establishment.

Numerous walks in the neighbouring woods. Schloss Weyer, 3'/4 hr. to the N.W., see below. — Adriach, 1 M. to the S.W., possesses one of the oldest churches in this region, with interesting tombs.

The Brucker Hochalpe (3370; 5 hrs.) is an easy and attractive ascent from Frohnleiten. We follow the Bruck road for 1'/2 M. to the N.W., turn to the left into the Gamsgraben, passing Schloss Weyer, and reach the (2 M.) Traminger Inn, at the bifurcation of the valley. We then ascend to the right through the Gamsgraben (‘Diebsweg’), turning to the left at (1 hr.) the cross, to the (1 hr.) Almveit (3865'), and thence to the right (route marked) along the arête to the (1'/4 hr.) summit, where a fine panorama is enjoyed. About 1'/2 hr. from the top, to the S.W., are the Hochalpen-Hütten.
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, with interesting collections. The valley now expands for a short distance, and then contracts to a narrow defile, through which the line is carried along the Badlwand by means of a gallery of 35 arches (440 yds. long). Above the railway runs the high-road. At (126½ M.) Peggau (1350'; Bräuhaus) the Schöckel (p. 482) is seen to the left. Opposite, at the mouth of the Uebelbach, lies the small town 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 (7½-8 hrs.). From Feistritz we follow the road (diligence to Uebelbach twice daily in 2 hrs.; fare 60 kr.) on the left bank of the Uebelbach, to (3 M.) Waldstein, with a château and ruined castle, and the village of (3 M.) Uebelbach (1895'; Jägerwirth; Bräuhaus; Kölblinger). The road terminates at Hofer (inn), 7 M. farther up the valley. Thence an ascent of 2½ hrs. to the "Alpen-Wirthshaus (5210')", an inn beside a church, 1½ 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 (2½ hrs.) Krutwirsch Inn (3740'), and then through wood and past the Sattlwirth to the (1½ hr.) Abraham Inn (2100'), in the Stübling-Graben. From this point we ascend to the right to the (1 hr.) Pleschewirth (3385'), whence the Pleschkogel (3488'), a good point of view, may be ascended in ¼ hr. Lastly we proceed by the 16th cent. church of (1½ hr.) Rein to (1½ M.) the rail. stat. Gratwein (see below). — Descent from the Gleinalpe into the Murthal, to St. Lorenzen or Knittelfeld, see p. 513.

A carriage-road leads to the E. from Peggau, passing the ruin of Peggau and crossing the Taschen, to (1½ hr.) Semriach (2320'; Fleischer), a village with 1940 inhab., whence the Schöckel (p. 482) may be ascended in 2½ hrs. In the Rötschrabren, about ½ hr. to the S., is the Lur Grotto, an extensive stalactite cave. Seven visitors from Gratz were imprisoned in this cavern for 9 days in April-May 1894 owing to the sudden swelling of the stream, and were finally liberated by blowing away the rock. The grotto is illuminated daily in summer (adm. 1½ fl.; Sun. and holidays 80 kr.). We may descend the Rötschrabren to (2½ hrs.) Stübing (see below). — Ascent of the Schöckel, see p. 482.

The train crosses the Mur, and follows the right bank to Gratz. At (129 M.) Stübing (Hirsch) is the handsome château of Count Palffy. The line then runs between the river and a wall of rock to (132 M.) Gratwein (1290'; Fischerwirth; Stern; Kreus), where there is a large paper-mill. The valley expands. 134 M. Judendorf (*Fritschers Alpenhotel; Materleitner; Heinrich) is a favourite summer-resort with fine woods and a well-equipped hydroathletic 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. 482), 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. 478.
75. From Mürrzzuschlag to Mariazell and Bruck on the Mur.

Comp. Map, p. 432.

Railway from Mürrzzuschlag to (7'/2 M.) Neuberg in 34 minutes. — Diligence from Neuberg to (8 M.) Mürzsteg, twice daily in summer in 1'/2 hr. (60 kr.); from Mürzsteg to (21 M.) Mariazell daily in 5 hrs. (2 fl. 70 kr.). One-horse Carriage from Neuberg to Mürzsteg 2, two-horse 3 fl.; two-horse carr. to Mariazell in 5 hrs., with two seats 12, four seats 14 fl. — Between Mariazell and Au-Seewiesen (23 M.) Diligence twice daily in summer in 5 hrs. (fare 3 fl. 18 kr.); from Au-Seewiesen to (14 M.) Kapfenberg, railway in 1 hr. 35 minutes. — From Gaming to Mariazell, see p. 446; from St. Pölten via Kernhof to Mariazell, see p. 454.

Mürrzzuschlag, see p. 439. The railway crosses the Mür, and ascends the wooded valley of that stream on the right bank, passing several iron-works, to (41/2 M.) Kapellen (2310'); Rail. Restaurant, with rooms; Baumgärtner). Ascent hence of the Raxalpe, see p. 437; of the Schneealpe, see below; via the Nasskamm to the Singerin, p. 436. — 6 M Arzbach.

71/2 M. Neuberg (2400'); *Post, with garden; Goldner Hirsch; Stern; Kaiser von Österreich), finely situated at the base of the Schneealpe (see below), is a favourite summer-resort. The handsome Gothic Cistercian Church, with its fourteen slender octagonal pillars and large rose-window, was consecrated in 1471, and has recently been restored. From the well-preserved cloisters, which contain portraits of all the abbots, we enter the elegant crypt, in which are the coffins of the Margrave Otho, his two wives, and his two sons. The abbey was suppressed by the Emp. Joseph II. in 1785. The E. wing of the extensive abbey-buildings is the residence of the emperor during the spring shooting-season. A little to the N. of Neuberg are the extensive iron-works of the Alpine Montan-Gesellschaft (shown on application to the manager). At the foot of the (10 min.) Calvarienberg is a pyramid carved from the rock in 1882, with a bronze portrait of Archduke John (p. 447).

The Schneealpe (6245'; 31/2 hrs.; guide, not indispensable for adepts, 4-5 fl.) is easily ascended from Neuberg or from Kapellen (see above). A marked path ascends from Kapellen past the cemetery, to the right of the Kapellentogel, to the (1/2 hr.) chalets Im Greith, and to the (11/2 hr.) Kampfl (5385'). Thence it crosses the plateau to the (1 hr.) Schneealp- or Windberg-Hütten (5720'; Inn); to the summit (Windberg, 6245') in 1'/2 hr. more. Extensive view of the Styrian Alps. — From (1 hr.) Altenberg (p. 437) a marked path leads to the N.W., through the Lomgraben to the (21/2 hrs.) Schneealp-Hütten. — From Neuberg we may either follow the steep marked path via Neudörfl to the Furchelwand and cross the plateau to the (3 hrs.) Schneealp-Hütten; or take the easier route through the Lichtenbach-Graben, which diverges 1'/2 hr. to the E., to the (1'/2 hr.) Michelbauer and (1 hr.) Kampfl (see above). — From the Schneealp-Hütten via the Ameisibühel and the Nasskamm to the Raxalpe (p. 437), 5 hrs.

Over the Eisen Thörl to the Frein, 5'/4 hrs., attractive. From (2'/4 hr.) Krampen (p. 444) a carriage-road ('Kaiserweg') runs to the N.W. through the Innere Krampengraben, past the (1'/2 hr.) hamlet Im Tirol, to the (1'/2 hr.) Eisen Thörl (4420'), whence the Windberg (see above; 2'/2 hrs.), to the E., may be ascended via the Grossboden-Alp, and the Lach-Alpe (5335'; 1'/4 hr.; fine view) to the S.W. — From the Thörl the
road goes on to (2 M.) the shooter's lodge in the Nasskôhr (Inn), 1/2 M. to the N. of the imperial Jagdschloss (4610). Thence a marked path leads via the (1/2 M.) Hinteralm (1735'; rfrmts.) down to (2 hrs.) Frein (see below).

Above Neuberg the valley becomes narrower and more picturesque. The road, skirtung the clear and rapid Mürz, side by side with a shady forest-path, ascends to (2'/2 M.) Krampen (2480'; *Forelle) and the pretty village of (6'/2 M.)—

8 M. (from Neuberg) Mürzsteg (2570'; *Eder, with garden; *Grabner), with an imperial shooting-box.

The Hohe Veitsch (6500'; 4'/2-5 hrs.), an interesting point, is easily ascended from Mürzsteg. We follow the Wegscheid road for 1'/2 M., diverge to the left by a marked path leading to the (1/2 hr.) Fluch Shooting Lodge (4200'; rfrmts.), ascend steeply to the ridge, and cross the plateau by a path indicated by blue and white marks to the (2'/2 hrs.) Graf-Meran-Haus and the (1/2 hr.) summit (comp. p. 440). Another route, entering the Bärengraben about 1 M. before Mürzsteg, ascends past the Dürnthal-Alp to the (2'/2 hrs.) finely-situated Veitsch-Alp (4690'); thence across the plateau to the summit 2'/2 hrs. more. From Neuberg (p. 445) a path indicated by blue marks ascends via the Veitschbach-Thörl (4610'), the Karoluskreuz (4080'), and the Heinzelkogel (4200'), to the (4 hrs.) Veitsch-Alp. — From the Niederalfel (see below) to the Hohe Veitsch via the Sohien-Alp (4480') and the Bärnthaler-Alp (4169') a path (indicated by red marks) ascends in 4 hrs. — The descent may be made on the S.W. side to the (1 hr.) Rothsohl-Hütten (4695'), through the Rothsohl-Graben to the Aschbach-Thal, and by road to (2 hrs.) Wegscheid (p. 446).

The valley divides here. The high-road ascends the Dobrein-Thal to the W., passing (1 M.) an Inn and the (1'/2 hr.) village of Niederalfel (5110'; Inn), and crosses the (1 hr.) Niederalfel Saddle (4000'; fine view of the Veitsch Alfred and Hochschwab) to (1'/2 hr.; 20 M.) Wegscheid, a village 9'/2 M. to the S. of Mariazell (p. 446).

The new road via Frein is much preferable (from Krampen to Frein over the Eisen Thörl, see above). This runs to the N. through the gradually widening valley of the Mürz to the (3'/2 M.) Scheitern-boden (2700'; Inn), and then leads through wild ravines, between the cliffs of the Rosskogel on the right and the Proleswand on the left, close by the side of the foaming stream. [The path through the gorge was formerly carried above the stream by a wooden gallery resting on iron bars inserted in the rock.] In the midst of this rocky wilderness a small waterfall descends from a cavity above, called Zum Todten Weib (2730') from a peasant-woman having been found dead at this spot many years ago. A flight of wooden steps, passing a hermitage, ascends to the orifice whence the cascade issues. The valley soon expands into a green dale, surrounded by lofty, pine-clad mountains, in which lies the hamlet of (2'/2 M.) Frein (2840'; Mayer's Inn; accommodation at the cure's). From Frein the road continues to the W. through the Freiner-Thal, passing (3 M.) Gschwand, and then ascends in wide curves to the (2'/2 M.) Hühnerreith-Sattel or Schöneben-Sattel (3750'), between the Student and the Fallenstein. Descending to (1 M.) the Schöneben Inn (3630'; poor), whence a marked path leads to the right, through the Washubenwald, to (2'/4 hrs.) Mariazell, we follow the road through
the pretty Fallensteiner-Thal (to the left is the Tonion-Alpe, 5575') to the (5½ M.) Gusswerk (p. 446), 3½ M. to the S. of Mariazell.

The Footpath from Frein over the Frein-Sattel to Mariazell (1½ hrs.) is more attractive and saves 1 hr. Guide (3 kr.) not necessary. The marked path diverges from the road to the right at (3 M.) Gschwand (p. 444), and ascends into the wood to (9½ hr.) the summit of the Frein-Sattel (3670'). To the left rises the Student (4960'), and to the N.W., in the background, the bald summit of the Oetscher (6210'). Then a steep descent. After 30 min. we descend by the path to the left (following the brook) to the Hallthal, and in ½ hr. cross the Salza to the Kernhof and Mariazell road (p. 454) and to (2 hrs.) Mariazell.

29 M. Mariazell (2830'; *Schwarzer Adler; *Löwe; *Krone; *Weintraube; *Greif; *Goldnes Kreuz; Rössl; *Goldner Ochs, etc.), 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 100,000 pilgrims. The village consists almost entirely of inns and taverns, all of which are crowded at the time of the great pilgrimages (from Vienna on 1st July, from Graz on 14th Aug.) and during the latter half of August. In the centre of the village rises the imposing Church, erected at the end of the 17th cent., with its four towers, of which the handsome Gothic central tower belongs to the original structure of the 14th century.

The Interior is 207 ft. long and 69 ft. broad. Behind a silver railing in the nave is the chapel containing the miraculous wooden Image of the Virgin, 20 inches high, on a silver altar. The Pulpit is of red marble. On the High-Altar is an ebony crucifix and two life-size silver figures, presented by the Emperor Charles VI. Beneath the cross is a silver terrestrial globe, 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 (guide, Ferd. Kahlich). To the Calvariendberg (1¼ hr.), by the rifle-range; the adjacent Carovinenhöhe commands a charming view. Fine view of the Hochschwab, etc., also from the (½ hr.) Kreuzberg (2955'), on the Hallthal road (p. 454). — The (1½ hr.) Franz-Carl-Hütte on the Bürger-Alpe (4155'; inn in summer; forest-path indicated by red marks) commands a striking view. A path (yellow marks) descends hence to the (½ hr.) interesting cavern in the Hohenstein, with stalactites and a small waterfall; thence we may regain (1½ hr.) Mariazell by a path (white marks) via the Hundseck and the Calvariendberg.

Pleasant excursion (one-horse carr. there and back 4-5 fl.) through the Grinaien (Maria Waterfall; refreshments at the Kiltznbeurer's) to the (4½ M.) Erlafsee (2740'; "Seeiwirth, at the upper end, trout; lake-baths; boats for hire), from which we may return by the S. bank to the "Hôtel Herrenhaus (R. from 70 kr.), at the E. end, and thence either by the direct road to (3 M.) Mariazell, or by a path to the N.E. (red marks) via Filtzweier to (1 hr.) Mitterbach (p. 446).
To the "Lassing Fall, 3-3½ hrs. (carr. there and back 8 fl.). We follow the road to the N. to (1½ hr.) Mitterbach (Steiner; Engleitner), and over the Josefssberg (3365') to (6 M.) Wienerbruck (2820'; *Burger), and descend to the left to the (25 min.) fall, 260' high, which the Lassing forms before its union with the Erlaf, amidst grand rocky environs. (The fall, in itself insignificant, may be improved by the opening of a sluice; fee 2 fl.; tickets at Burger's Inn.) About halfway up the fall we cross the Lassing, descend it to its junction with the Erlaf or Erlauf, and cross to the left bank of the latter, where we meet the path from the Thormäuer (p. 454; to Gaming, 6 hrs.). We then follow a narrow path (yellow marks) to the left, which is hewn for the most part out of the rock and leads through the romantic "Oetschergraben and past the Mira Fall to the (2 hrs.) Klaus. From this point we may follow a path through wood to the (1 hr.) Spielbüchler (Inn) and ascend rapidly to the (1 hr.) Riffel-Sattel (4210), between the Grosse and the Kleine Oetscher (p. 455), whence we may descend in a straight direction to (1 hr.) Lackenhof (p. 455), or ascend to the right to (25 min.) the Oetscher-Haus (red marks), and thence to the top of the (1½ hr.) "Oetscher (6210'; comp. p. 455). From the Oetschergraben a marked path leads direct back to Mariazell via the Hintere and Vordere Haagenbauer and (1½ hr.) Mitterbach (see above; from the Oetscherklause to Mariazell 3½ hrs.).

From Mariazell to Gaming (25 M.). The road leads through the Grünau or past the Erlafsee (p. 445) and across the Zellerrain (3510'), the boundary of Lower Austria, and the watershed between the Erlaf and the Ybbs, to (3½ M.) Neuhauß (3390'; Konrad), with a fine new church; and then through the picturesquely wooded Neuhauser-Then, between the Zweisellberg (4710') on the left and the Buchalm (4840') on the right, and past the Holzthlen-Boden, with a large shooting-lodge, belonging to Baron Rothschild, to (6½ M.) Langau (2360'; Inn, clean), in the Ostalz, or upper valley of the Ybbs. The route to Lackenhof diverges to the right, 1½ M. farther on, and the new road to Lenz (p. 455), by the Sag, to the left, 1¼ M. farther on. The road follows the Ybbs for 3 M. more, ascends to the N., over the Füllbaumhöhe, to (3 M.) Grubberg Inn (p. 455), and descends to (3½ M.) Gaming (p. 454).

From Mariazell via Kornhof to St. Pölten, see p. 454; to Weichselboden, Wildalpen, and Gross-Reitling, see R. 76. — Carriages may be hired of C. Rohrbacher, Haupt-Platz 26, Mariazell, who will also send to meet travellers at other points if required.

The Road from Mariazell to Seewiesen leads through the pretty valley of the Salza. To the right, on a wooded rock, stands the Sigmunds-Kapelle, originally fortified and surrounded with lofty walls to protect it against the Turks, who in the 16th cent. frequently invaded these remote valleys. At the (5 M.) Gusswerk (2450'; *Werksgasthaus), with important iron-works, the road to Weichselboden diverges to the right (see p. 449). Our road now quits the Salza, ascends the Aschbach-Thal to the S.E., uniting at Stromminger's Inn (well spoken of) with the road from Frein (p. 445), and reaches (2 hrs.) the small village of Wegscheid (2670'; *Neue Post; *Alte Post). — To Mürzsteg by the Niederwalp (3½ hrs.), see p. 444.

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-Thal, and ascends through wood and meadow to the (5 M.) Kastenriegel (3545'), a depression between the Zeller and Atemzer Stairitten (625') at the head of the Holle (p. 449). 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. 449), to (6½ M.) Weichselboden (p. 449).
to Bruck.

**SEEWIESEN.** V. Route 75. 447

The road ascends by the Gollradbach to (33/4 M.) the important iron-mines of Gollrad (Hasselwander's Inn), and 1½ M. farther on reaches the Brandhof (3660'), formerly a country-seat of Archduke John (d. 1859), finely situated at the foot of the Seeberg.

The villa is adorned with stained glass, statues, and reminiscences of the chase. The small Gothic chapel, with two paintings by 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 (1/2 hr.) Seeberg Pass (4115'), where we enjoy a fine view of the Seethal, enclosed by the rocky walls of the Hochschwab chain, and then descends in long windings (short-cut to the left) to (1/2 hr.) the village of —

18½ N. **Seeveisnen (3175');** Post; **Zum Hochschwab**; guide, Mich. Neubauer, picturesquely situated.

The Hochschwab (7475'; 5 hrs.; marked path; guide, not indispensable for adepts, to Weichselboden 5 fl.) is frequently ascended from Seeveisnen. We ascend the Seethal to the (1½ hr.) Untere and (1½ hr.) Obere Dullwitz, with the Voithaler-Hütte (5445'), follow the valley for 1½ hr. more past the Goldbrunnen, and then ascend to the right to the (1½ hr.) Schiesl-Haus, on the Schwabenboden (7380'; Inn in summer), and to the (1½ hr.) summit, on which are a trigonometrical pyramid and an iron memorial tablet. Extensive View, reaching to the Danube on the N., and embracing the whole of the E. Alps from the Schneeberg to the Dachstein. On the S. side the Hochschwab descends in a sheer precipice. — Descent by the Edelboden to (3 hrs.) Weichselboden, or through the Antengraben to Oscher; see p. 449. To St. Igen, see p. 448; to Wildalpen, see p. 460.

The road now leads through the narrow See-Graben and past the little Dürr-See (2968') and the romantic lake in the Au, to (23 M.) Au-Seeveisnen, 1/2 M. from which begins the Styrian Narrow-Gauge Railway to (14 M.) Kapfenberg. From (1½ M.) the station of Seebach-Turnau, a diligence plies in 1½ hr. to Turnau, a prettily situated village in the Stübming-Graben, 2½ M. to the E. Thence the railway descends the pretty Stübming-Thal, via (3 M.) Hinterberg and (5½ M.) Wappensteinhammer, to (6 M.) Aflenz (Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Carlon, opposite the station).

From the station a road leads to the N. to (1½ M.; omn. 30 kr.) Aflenz (250'); *Hôtel Daniel, etc.), a thriving village with an old church, and to (3½ M.; omn. 40 kr.) the *Hôtel Hochschwab*, finely situated in the Fölz (ca. 2620'). From this point we proceed for 1¼ hr. straight on through the Fölzklamm. The road then divides. The left branch (yellow marks) leads through a narrow ravine to the (2 hrs.) Fölz-Alp. The right branch crosses the bridge to the finely situated Schwanenschwrithe (coffee), whence a path (red marks: easier than the above) leads over the Alm-Thörli to the (2 hrs.) Fölz-Alp (4830'). Thence a path ascends (to the E.) to the (2 hrs.) Mitter-Alpe (6490'), a plateau bounded by huge precipices on every side. (Fine view from the Kampfl, the highest point.) A direct path also leads hither in 2½ hrs. from Aflenz, through the Bürgergraben to the (2 hrs.) Bürger-Alp (4930'), and then over the Schönleiten and the Zlacken-Sattel (5720'). — Ascent of the (1½ hr.) Fölzstein (6635') from the Fölz-Alpe, attractive; thence an easy ascent of 1½ hr. more to the top of the Karl-Hochkogel (see below) and past the Karl-Alp to (2½ hrs.) St. Igen (p. 448).

— A path (red marks) leads from the Fölz-Alp to the Hochschwab via the Ochsensteig and the (1½ hr.) Voithaler-Hütte in the Upper Dullwitz (see above). Guides, Anton Haidler and Joach. Gutjahr of Aflenz.
At (7 M.) Thörl (2065'; Sommerauer), with wire-works, the brooks from the S. slopes of the Hochschwab combine to form the Thörlbach. Above the village rises the picturesque ruin of Schachenstein.

A road (diligence daily in summer to Bodenbauer in 1½ hr.) leads from Thörl to the N.W. through the pretty St. Ilgen-Thal to (3½ M.) St. Ilgen (2400'; Pierer), and thence by Ober-Zwain to Buchberg and the (4½ M.) Hôtel Bodenbauer (2975'), beautifully situated at the head of the valley, and a good starting-point for excursions. (Guides, Kasp. Sauprigl, M. Pierer, Paul Tolder, and Thom. Schragel.). — The easy and attractive ascent of the Buchbergkogel (6220') is made via the Häusi-Alp in 2 hrs. — Ascent of the Messnerin (6025'; 3½ hrs.) by the Pillisteiner-Alpe, interesting (from St. Ilgen also in 3 hrs.; descent to Oberort in the Tragöß-Thal, p. 440, 2 hrs.). — The Karl-Hochkogel (6810'), a fine point of view, is reached by the Trawiesen-Alpe and the Gehackt-Brunnen in 3 hrs., or from St. Ilgen by the Karl-Alp in 3½ hrs. Descent by the Trawies-Sattel to (3 hrs.) Seewiesen; to the Pöllstein (1¼ hr. from the Karl-Alp) and to Afienz, see above. — The Sonnschein-Alpe (4310'), the finest Alp in the Hochschwab group, is ascended (marked path) by the Häusi-Alpe, the Sackwiesen-Alpe (4783'; to the N.W. lies the pretty Sackwiesen-See), and the Platschboden (4586') in 3½ hrs. (quarters at the woodcutter's hut). We may thence ascend the Ebenstein (6370'), a superb point of view, in 2 hrs.; also the Brandstein (6370'), by the Spitzboden in 2 hrs., another fine point. Through the Klamm to Oberort in the Tragöß-Thal, see p. 440. — The Hochschwab (1475') is ascended by several routes. The easiest (marked) leads by the Häusi-Alpe (see above) to the (2½ hrs.) Hochstein-Hütten (5000'), and ascends thence through the Hirschgrube and via the Hundsbolden and the Grosse Speikboden (p. 449) to the (2½ hrs.) summit. A shorter route is by the Trawiesen-Alpe to the (2½ hrs.) Gehackt-Brunnen (see above); then, skirting the slopes of the Gehacktkogel and over the 'Gehackte', by a path indicated by red marks to the plateau and the (1½ hr.) summit. Descent to Seewiesen, to Weichselboden, or to Gschöder, see pp. 447, 449.

— A good bridle-path (red marks) leads from the (2 hrs.) Häusi-Alp to the N. over the Hochalpe (5105') and through the Andreisgraben to (3½ hrs.) Gschöder (p. 449). Another fine route crosses the Sonnschein-Alpe and the Schafwaid-Sattel (5100) to the the Sieben-Seen-Thal and (6 hrs.) Wildalpen (with which route an ascent of the Ebenstein or the Brandstein may easily be combined; see above and p. 451). — From St. Ilgen over the Grubeck to (4½ hrs.) Oberort in the Tragöß-Thal, see p. 440.

We next traverse the narrow Thörithal, passing the iron-works of (8 M.) Margarethen-Hütte and (10½ M.) Hansen-Hütte, at the E. base of the Floning (5195'; *View), which is easily ascended hence in 2 hrs. — 12½ M. Winkel. 13½ M. Kapfenberg-Lokalbahn, station for Bad Steinerhof (p. 440). 14 M. Kapfenberg-Sudbahn (p. 440). Hence to (3 M.) Bruck an der Mur (p. 440).

76. From Mariazell to Gross-Reifling via Weichselboden and Wildalpen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 432, 458.

48½ M. ONE-HORSE CARRIAGE to Weichselboden (18 M., in 4 hrs.) 6 fl.; thence to Wildalpen (11 M., in 2½ hrs.) 4 fl.; from Wildalpen to Reifling (17½ M., in 4 hrs.) 6 fl. Carr. and pair from Mariazell to Wildalpen 18, to Klein-Reifling 50 fl. Diligence from the Gusswerk to Weichselboden every morning in 2½ hrs.; from Weichselboden to Wildalpen daily in summer in 2½ hrs.; from Wildalpen to Palfau every morning in 3 hrs., in connection with diligences to Göstling and Hiesflau. A tolerable WALKER takes 5½-6 hrs. from Mariazell to Weichselboden, thence to Wildalpen 4 hrs., and from Wildalpen to Reifling 6 hrs.
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The road, practicable for light vehicles only, quits the Bruck road at the (31/2 M.) Gusswerk (p. 446), and leads to the S.W. through the picturesque valley of the Salza. 51/2 M. Greith (2405'; Hohn, R. 1 fl. - 1 fl. 20 kr., plain). The Salza in its deep ravine turns towards the S., while the road ascends through wood to the Hochschlag or Hals (2745'; view of the Hochstadl). We then descend in windings (short-cut to the left) to (61/2 M.) —

18 M. Weichselboden (2220'; *Post, R. from 1 fl.; *Schützenauer, in the Höllle, 1 M. to the E., R. 60-80 kr.; guide, G. Lindner), a small village at the union of the Radmerbach with the Salza.

The road from Wegscheid over the Kastenriegl is preferable (comp. p. 446; from Marazell to Weichselboden 20 M.). — The neighbouring mountains abound in game, especially the Höllle and the Ring, formerly the chasse of the Archduke John. Pleasant walk through the Vordere Höllle (1 inn, see above) to the (31/2 hr.) shooting-lodge (2530), and thence (with guide) to the Untere and (2 hrs.) Obere Ring (5415'), a magnificent rocky basin, into which hundreds of chamois are driven on the occasion of a grand battue. The heath-cock, with the feathers of which the Styrian huntsmen decorate their hats, also abounds here.

The Hochschwab (7475'; see pp. 447, 448; marked path; guide not indispensable for adepts) is frequently ascended from Weichselboden (in 5-51/2 hrs.). We may either ascend direct via the Weichsellietet, or to the right (steep), 10 min. beyond the Schützenauer, over the Miessattel (4835), to the (31/2 hr.) Edelboden (4383; no accommodation), and thence by the Samstall and the (21/2 hrs.) Weitbrunnkessel to the (1 hr.) Schiël-Haus. Descent to Gschöder, see below; to Seewiesen, see p. 447; to the Bodenbauer, see p. 448. — FROM THE HOCHSCHWAB TO EISENERZ THROUGH THE FRAUENMAUER-HÖHLE (9-10 hrs.; path indicated by red marks; guide, not indispensable for adepts, 12 fl.). The first part of the route leads past the Gehacktkogel via the Grosse Speikboden and the Hundsboden (the landlord of the Schiël Inn acts as guide to this point) to the Hirschgrube and then via the Häusl-Alpe to the (31/2 hrs.) Sackwiesen-Alpe (p. 448). Above the houses we ascend to the saddle and skirt the near side of the Sackwiesen Lake to the (1 hr.) Sonnenschlag-Alpe (p. 448). Further on, beyond the Hörndlboden-Alpe (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 Hörndlbauer (5655'), to the Kulm-Alp (4600) and the (11/2 hr.) Neuwaldegg-Alp (4400). Thence we proceed through the (25 min.) Frauenmauer-Höhle (guide and torches at the uppermost chalet) to (21/2 hrs.) Eiserenz, see p. 461.

The Hochstadl (3600), ascended without difficulty from Weichselboden via Rothmoos in 5 hrs., affords a good survey of the Schwaben chain. Other paths ascend from Gschöder (see below; via the Bärenbach-Sattel, in 41/2 hrs.) and from Wildalpen (over the Nasenbauer-Alp, in 5 hrs.)

The Road to Wildalpen (11 M.) follows the rocky and picturesque ravine of the Salza. At the (11/4 M.) Bresceni-Klause (timberdam) the road passes through a small tunnel; it then (31/4 M.) crosses the Klüfter-Brücke to the left bank, and reaches the (3 M.) hamlet of Gschöder (2050'; small Inn), at the mouth of the Antengraben.

Excursions. To the top of the Hochschwab (see above; 5-51/2 hrs.; not difficult) through the Antengraben, with its grand rocks, to the (11/2 hr.) Schüttenbauer-Alpe in the Antenkar and the (11/2 hr.) Hochalpen-Hütten (5105); then by the 'Dolinensteig' (path with red marks), via the Kleine and Grosse Speikboden, and past the Gehacktkogel, to the (21/2 hrs.) summit. Or from the Schüttenbauer-Hütte to the left to the (91/4 hr.) Kardlboden; then between the Grosse and Kleine Hochwart to the Grosse Speikboden and the (3 hrs.) summit (path with blue marks). — The Riegerin (6370'; 1 hr.; with

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guide), ascended through the Antentraben, is an attractive point. — The 
Ebenstein (6970'; 5½ hrs.) is reached via the Hochalpe (6085') and the 
Polster (6520'); the last part difficult (see below).

A bridle-path (red marks) ascends from Gschoeder to the S., via the 
Hochalpen-Hütten (5100), to the Häusl-Alpe, whence a path with blue marks 
leads to the (5½ hrs.) Bodenbauer (p. 448). From the Hochalpen-Hütten 
we may ascend by the Hochalpe (6085') and cross the saddle between the 
Seemauer and the Wilde Kirchen to the (1½ hr.) Sackwiesen-See (4630'; see 
p. 448), and thence proceed across the Pletschboden to the Klamms-Alpe 
and (2½ hrs.) Oberort in Tragöß (p. 440); or from the Hochalpe nearly to 
the Sackwiesen-See, and then to the right to the (2 hrs.) Sonnenschein-
Alpe (p. 448), from which we may cross by the Anroth-Hütten, the Zerm-
riigel (5210'), and the Fohes-Thal (p. 451) to the (1½ hrs.) Leopoldsteiner See 
(p. 460), or proceed (red way-marks) via the Hörndlbdoten-Alpe and the Kaln-
Alpe to the Neuwaldegg-Alpe, and thence through the Frauenmawer-Höhle 
to (4 hrs.) Eisenerez (pp. 460, 461).

The road next leads between the Riegerin (6370') on the left 
and the Hochstall (6300') on the right, past the entrance of the 
(3 M.) Brunnthal, with its small lake, above which tower the rocks 
of the Riegerin, Ebenstein, and Griesstein, to (3 M.) —

29 M. Wildalpen (2000'; * Zisler, next the church, R. & L. 80 kr.- 
1 fl. 20 kr.), a thriving village and summer-resort, charmingly sit-
uated on the Wildalpenbach, which here falls into the Salza.

Excursions (guide, Andr. Bittner). A visit to the Arzberg-Höhle is 
interesting. We descend the road in the Salzathal to the 'Steinbruch-
mäuer' inn and ascend to the left to the (1½ hr.) grotto. The Thorstein-
Höhle, 1½ hr. from the inn, and the Ets-Höhle in the Beistal (500'); 
attractive ascent in 2½ hrs., with guide) are also worth visiting. — Ascent 
of the Hochstall, see p. 449. — The Brandstein (6570'; 5½ hrs.; with guide) 
and the Ebenstein (6900'; 5½-6 hrs.; with guide), ascended by the Schaf-
wald-Sattel (p. 451), are also fine points. — To the Hochschwab (p. 449; 
7-8 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), we follow the route (blue marks) to the E. to 
the (1½ hr.) entrance of the Brunnthal (see above), and then a level path for 
¾ hr., after which we ascend steeply, skirting the Thurn and Studrzen-
kogel to the (2 hrs.) Hochalpen-Hütten (p. 490).

From Wildalpen to Eisenerez, direct, over the Eisenerez Höhe, an 
attractive route (7 hrs.). Guide (3 fl.) not indispensable. From Wild-
alpen we ascend the valley of the Hinteralpenboch towards the S.W.; 
after ¾ M., where the road divides, we follow the stream to the right, 
and reach (3 M.) Hinter-Wildalpen (2580). Here we take a footpath to 
the left, cross a small bridge, skirt an enclosure, and gradually ascend 
to the (25 min.) Raninger Bauer. We now ascend rapidly through the 
green, flower-carpeted ravine of the Eisenerez Bach, cross a bridge 
(¾ hr.), and (¼ hr.) ascend a steep and stony slope, avoiding the level 
path which goes on in a straight direction. After 10 min. more the path 
divides, that to the left being somewhat shorter, but the branches soon 
re-unite. 10 min. Eisenerez Höhe (5060'). 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 straight to 
the (30 min.) chalets of the Erzbdgen (4365; Inn), a little beyond which we 
reach a carriage-road, hewn in the rocks and protected by a parapet. On 
the right rises the perpendicular cliff of the Zargenmauer, 1000' above the 
road; on the left lies a profound, pine-clad ravine, 1000' below, while 
before us is the sharp rocky ridge of the Kitzstein (4185'). This is 
the finest point on the route. After a short distance at the same level 
(avoiding the turn to the left by a small house), we descend in long and 
somewhat steep windings to the base of the mountain, where (1¾ hr.) a 
forester's house is situated in the beautiful meadows of the Seeau (2142'). 
The path now crosses the Seebach, which falls into the Leopoldsteiner See 
(p. 460), ascends slightly through dense pine-forest, crosses the Seeriegel
to Reifling. PALFAU. V. Route 76. 451

(2630'), and finally descends to the (1 hr.) high-road, which (to the left) leads to (1½ M.) Eisenerz (p. 460).

A longer but more picturesque road crosses the Schafwald-Sattel (7½ hrs. from Wildalpen to Eisenerz; red way-marks; guide not indispensable for adepts). We ascend the Wildalpen-Thal to the (3/4 M.) bifurcation (see p. 450); here we ascend on the bank of the Seisenbach to the left to (40 min.) Steibensee, a pretty valley with seven small lakes, and via the Kreuzpfadener and Schafwaldboden to the (3 hrs.) Schafwald-Sattel or Schafhals-Sattel (5100'), between the Brandstein on the right and the Ebenstein on the left (see p. 450). Descent by the Zermügel (5210') to the (1/4 hr.) Hatter-Hütte (4270') in the Fobes-Thal, the (2 hrs.) Seeau (p. 450), and (1½ hr.) Eisenerz. — From the Schafwald-Sattel the traveller may prefer to go to the (1 hr.) Sonnenschein-Alpe (p. 448), and then either to the right (marked path, see p. 449) to the Frauenmäuer-Höhe, or to the left over the Sackwiesen-Alpe and Häus Alpe to the (2 hrs.) Bodenbauer (comp. p. 448).

The Road to Reifling (17½ M.) follows the narrow, wooded valley of the Salza. After 4½ M. the Lassing joins the Salza on the right; about 1½ M. up the former, above the bridge, to the right, is a huge timber-dam. On the left bank of the Salza, 4½ M. farther on, is a remarkable gorge known as the Wasserloch, rendered accessible by paths and ladders. At (1½ M.; 10½ M. from Wildalpe) *Jagerberger's Inn zur Kaisergemse (1690'), in Ershalden, the most E. hamlet of the commune of Palfau, the road through the valley of the Mendling to Göstling (p. 455) diverges to the right. Continuing to follow the Salza we pass the (3/4 M.) Zur Wacht Inn with the diligence-office of Palfau, beyond which the road divides. The shortest route to the Ennsthal and the railway 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 (7 M.) Gross-Reifling (railway-station, see p. 459). — The longer but more picturesque road leads to Hieflau (diligence daily in 3¼ hrs.). It descends to the Salza, ascends on the left bank to the (3 M.) Inn zur Grünen Esche, and then leads towards the S.E. through the Gamsgraben to (2 M.) Gams (1500'; Fallmann, good cuisine; Schweyer, Hutterer, Klapf, all plain), a prettily situated village.

About 1½ M. above Gams is the picturesque gorge of the Noth (accessible only for visitors free from dizziness). The (1½ hr.) *Kraus-Grotte, an extensive cavern rendered accessible by Hr. Kraus in 1881, and containing beautiful stalactites and crystals, is worth seeing. Visitors must be accompanied by an authorized guide (10 kr. for a party); a charge of 20 kr. for way-money and 10 kr. for torches (obtained from the guide) is also levied on each person. The way leads past the Villa Grottenheim, the tepid baths, with a large swimming-basin (bath, incl. towels, 30 ø.), 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 takes 2½ hrs. — By the Carl-August-Steig to Gross-Reifling, see p. 459. — To Wildalpen over the Goss (5270'), 5 hrs., attractive; guide not indispensable for adepts. The top of the pass commands a fine view of the Hochschwab and the Ennsthal Alps. On the saddle is the Teufelestein, 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 (3½ M.) Lainbach and (3 M.) Landl (p. 459).
77. From Vienna to Linz.

Comp. Maps, pp. 4±2, 458.

117½ M. RAILWAY. Express train in 33±4 hrs., ordinary in 6±6½ hrs. For further particulars as to the environs of Vienna, the Danube, etc., see Baedeker’s S. Germany and Austria.

The train starts from the Westbahnhof (*Restaurant), outside the former Mariahilf line. Soon after starting we observe the imperial palace of Schönbrunn on the left. 2 M. Penzing, and opposite to it Hietzing, both with numerous villas. On a height to the left stands the archiepiscopal château of Ober-St-Veit. To the left, beyond (33½ 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. Weidlingau-Hadersdorf. 7½ M. Purtersdorf, 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 are the sources of the Wien. 13½ M. Pfalzau-Pressbaum. Beyond (15½ M.) Rekawinkel (1185') the train crosses the watershed. About 31½ M. to the S. is the Wienerwald-Warte on the Jochgrabenberg (2120'; fine view); thence via Hochstrass to the top of the Schöpf, 3½ hrs., see p. 453.

Our train now traverses two tunnels, crosses the Eichgraben by means of a viaduct, 14½' in height, and passes Eichgraben and Ansbach. The Marizell Alps, with the Oetscher (p. 455), gradually come into sight. — 23½ M. Neulengbach, prettily situated on a height, with a château of Prince Liechtenstein above it. To the N.E. rises the Buchberg (1520'). 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; Hôtel Pittner, Kaiserin von Oesterreich, both near the station; Löwe; Hirsch), a well-built town with 10,900 inhab., and the seat of a bishop. The Abbey Church, founded in 1030, contains good stained glass.

From St. Pölten to Leoben: 47 M., railway in 3½-4 hrs. — The line traverses the Steinfeld to the S., on the left bank of the Traisen. 3 M. Spatzen; 5½ M. St. Georgen am Steinfeld (on the left, Schloss Ochsenberg); 7½ M. Wilhelmstburg (1045'; Lamm; Krebs), a large village; 12 M. Schebmühl (branch-line to Kernhof, p. 453). The train turns to the E. into the valley of the Gölsen. 15 M. St. Veit an der Gölsen (1225; Hauer), a prettily situated summer-resort. Excursions may be made hence to the Kerschenbach-Thal; to the Gaisgraben; through the Brittergraben to the (1 hr.) top of the Staffepitz (2575'; 2 hrs.); to the (2 hrs.) Kukubauer-Wiese (see below); through the Wobachgraben to the top of the Hochreiterkogel (3065'; 2 hrs.), etc. — The next station is (18½ M.) Rohrbach (Inn, at the station). — 20 M. Hainfeld (1065'; Hôtel Ploberger, at the station; Zobel; Riedmüller; Gösßner; Rail. Restaurant), a manufacturing place and summer-resort (1950 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 (2550'; pretty view); to the N.E. to the top of the (2 hrs.) Gößlberg (2895'; fine view from the belvedere); and to the N. to the top of the (1 hr.)
Volletberg (2045'). A pleasant excursion leads from Hainfeld via (1 hr.) Ramsau (Zum Touristen) to (1 hr.) Adamsthal ("Inn"), whence the Unterberg (4400') is easily ascended in 2½ hrs. (comp. p. 433). — A road leads to the S. from Rohrbach through the Hallbach-Thal via (6 M.) Salzberg, a small watering-place, to (7½ M.; 1½ hr.) Kleinzell (1540'; "Weintraube; Rothenecker"), a hamlet pleasantly situated at the N.E. base of the Reisalpe (1695); ascended in 3½ hrs. (see below). A diligence plies twice daily in 1½ hr. from Hainfeld station to Kleinzell; hotel-omnibus to Salzberg four times daily, 60 kr.; carr. and pair 4-5 fl.

The train crosses the watershed between the Traisen and the Triesting at (24 M.) Gerichteberg (1868); and descends to (27½ M.) Kaunberg (2615'; Bär). In the Triesting-Thal we next reach (30½ M.) Altenmark-Thannenberg, the station for Thannenberg (Zwei Goldne Lüwen), and (31½ M.) Altenmark (Lamm), on the Triesting. Ascent, to the S., of the (3-3½ hrs.) Hochheck (3000'), with the Francisca-Warte, a belvedere affording an extensive view. To the N., by (½ hr.) Klein-Maria-Zell and (1 hr.) St. Corona (two inns) to (1½ hr.) the summit of the Schönpf (2930'), another fine point (p. 452).

The next stations are (33½ M.) Tassahof and (36½ M.) Weissenbach an der Triesting (1150'; "Weintraube; Hein's Restaurant"), a frequented summer-resort, at the mouth of the Further-Thal. [About 3 M. from Weissenbach is the Further-Thal Inn, at the entrance to the narrow Steinwandgrabben, in which (omn. daily), about 4 M. up, is the very interesting "Steinwandklamm" (Kohl's Inn), rendered accessible by means of bridges and ladders. From the upper end a picturesque path (indicated by marks) leads through the Türkenkuche, a rock-grotto, to the (½ hr.) hamlet Am Kreuth (Kohl's Inn in summer), with a pretty view, whence it descends to (30 min.) Mucken- dorf (p. 453). — Ascend of the Kienb (3630'), 3 hrs. from the Further-wirth; see p. 433. — The attractive ascent of the Feilstein (Wienerberg, 2290'; ½ hr.) is made from Weissenbach to the N., via (½ hr.) Neuwirt Inn (and Schwarzensee).] — The valley of the Triesting expands. 37 M. Fahrinfeld; 36 M. Potenstein; 40 M. Berndorf, with a large metal-ware factory. 41 M. Triestinghof; 42 M. St. Veit an der Triesting (Krone); 43½ M. Hohenberg; 44½ M. Enzesfeld, with a château on the hill to the right (Baron Rothschild's). 45½ M. Wittmannsdorf (p. 432). — 47 M. Leobersdorf, see p. 432.

From St. Pölten to Mariazell, 51½ M. Railway to (35½ M.) Kernhof in 3 hrs.; thence diligence in 4½ hrs. — To (12 M.) Schettmühl, see p. 432. Thence our line ascends the Traisen-Thal to the left, via Traisen and Markt, to (6 M.) Lilienfeld (1260'; Drei Liliën; Graber, near the station; Weisser Hahn, 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 of Berghof. A fine view is obtained from the Muckenkogel (4080'; 3½ hrs.; marked path), and a still more extensive view from the Reisalpe (4580'; 5 hrs.), which, however, is more conveniently ascended from Inner-Fahr- raufeld or Hohenberg (see below). A club-hut is being built. — The train then passes Stangenthal, (17½ M.) Schrambach (1290'; zum Steg Inn), and Tafern, and reaches (20 M.) Türkitz (335'), at the junction of the Türkitzer Traisen and Hohenberger Traisen. A good road runs hence to the S.W. through the Türkitz-Thal (diligence daily in 8 hrs.) to (30½ M.) Maria- zell (p. 445), via (5½ M.) Türkitz (Adler; Ochs; Bichl), (15 M.) Annaberg, and (20 M.) Wienerbruck (p. 446). — The next station is (21½ M.) Inner- Fahrnfeld (1400'), whence the Reisalpe (see above) is easily ascended in 3 hrs. through the Dürnthal. Then (23 M.) Furthof, with its large iron-works. A marked path leads hence through the Weichgrabben to the top of the (2½-3 hrs.) Türkitzer Höger (4500'; Türkitzer Hütte), which is also reached from Hohenberg (see below) in 3 hrs. by a path via the Stadelberg. Fine view. The descent to (2 hrs.) Türkitz is steep. — The Reisalpe (see above) may be reached in 3½ hrs. from Furthof or from Hohenberg by a marked path through the Andersbach-Graben. — 24 M. Hohenberg (1567'; Post, K. 60 kr., 1 fl.), a village with a ruined castle, frequented as a summer-resort. — The railway now crosses the Traisen twice and ascends a pretty wooded
valley via (26'/2 M.) In der Bruck to (30'/2 M.) St. Egydi am Neualde (1870'; "Magryitter; "Vogelstlaher), another prettily situated summer-resort, with large iron-works. The line is now bounded by finely wooded hills (to the S.E. the boldly-shaped Gippel, 5170'). 35'/2 M. Kernhof (2225'; Inn) is the present terminus of the line.

The road from Kernhof to (16 M.) Mariazell (61'/2-7 hrs.' walk; diligence daily in 4'/4 hrs.; carr. and pair 10-12 fl., from C. Rohrbacher of Mariazell, see p. 446) ascends the Kehrthal to the W. to the (1 hr.) Sattelhof (2570'; "Inn), and thence skirts the N. and W. base of the Göller (5780'; ascent forbidden by Count Hoyos, who owns the shootings) to the saddle of the (2'/4 hr.) Obere Knollenhals (3225'; Inn). We descend to the (1'/4 hr.) Untere Knollenhals (2980'), whence an attractive footpath (green marks) diverges to the right, leading via Wolster to (4 hrs.) Mariazell. The road goes on through the gorge of the Salza, which rises here, to the (1'/2 hr.) hamlet of Torz (2785'; "Zur Steirische Grenze), on the border of Styria; and thence the Halvar, watered by the Salza, passing the Inn "Zum Touristen" (Frein-Sattel, see p. 146), and finally crosses the Kreuzberg Saddle (2390'; fine view) to (3 hrs.) Mariazell (p. 445).

41'/2 M. Friesing; 43 M. Prinzersdorf, on the Pielauch, a good fishing-stream. On a hill to the right is the castle of Hohenegg. 44'/2 M. Markersdorf; 461'/2 M. Gross-Siersing; 49'/2 M. Loosdorf, with a large cement-factory, the handsome château of Schallburg (8'), and 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 (803'; Kott, at the station; *Weisses Lamm, *Goldner Ochs, in the village), on the Danube, at the foot of a rock which is crowned with a famous Benedictine Abbey (185' above the river), founded in 1089, and rebuilt in the Italian style in 1701-38. The terrace commands a beautiful *View of the Danube.

The train crosses the Melk and descends to the Danube. On the opposite bank is the ruin of Weitenegg, and higher up the river is Artstetten, a handsome château of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. — 58'/2 M. Pöchlarn (698'; Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Fleischmann, at the station; Anker, R. 70-80 kr.), on the Erlaf, the Roman Arelape, the traditional seat of Rüdiger of Bechelaren, one of the Nibelungen heroes.

From Pöchlarn to Kienberg-Gaming, 23'/2 M., railway in 13'/4 hr. Beyond (3 M.) Erlaf the train crosses the Erlaf, and passes Wieselburg and Purgstell (with a château of Count Schaffgotsch). — 17 M. Scheibbs (1050'; *Reinbähi; Hirsch; Rose), a summer-resort, prettily situated among wooded hills, with the Oetscher in the background. Beautiful walks in the environs; charming view from the (1'/2 hr.) *Blasenstein (2760'). — 19'/2 M. Neubruck, at the mouth of the Jessnitz. — 23'/2 M. Kienberg-Gaming (Hübner, at the station). 2 M. ( omnibus 20 kr.) from the pleasant village of Gaming (1410'; *Hüllriegl; Lechner; Greifensteiner), with the ruins of a Carthusian monastery, suppressed in 1782.

Excursions from Gaming. Pretty view from the (1'2 M.) Kirchstein (1835). — An attractive walk leads via Fitzmoos to the (2'/4 M.) Urmannsau, and thence by a good footpath (yellow marks) up the left bank of the Erlaf. After 4'/2 M. 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 *Thernäuer, in which is the (2 M.) Treffling Fall. We recross to the left bank by the (1'/4 M.) Second Nestelberg-Steg and proceed either via Nestel-
to Linz.

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from Linz to Göstling, the Gössl, and the foresters' house of Ranek to (9 M.) Lackenhof (see below), or farther up the Erlaf valley to the Trübenbach-Boden, and past the Teufelskirche to the new (21/4 M.) Spielbühler Inn and the (11/2 M.) Erlaf-Boden, where the Erlaf turns southwards. Hence to the Lassing Fall (p. 446) through the picturesque Hintere Thornmuèr, 11/2 M. — Ascent of the Gotscher, recommended and not difficult (Stellwagen daily in summer to Lackenhof in 31/4 hrs.). We follow the Lunz road (see below) to (3 M.) the cross-roads near the Grubberg (247'); Inn, diverge there to the left by a road crossing the Föllbaumhöhe (2880') to the Oisthal or upper Ybbsthal, and ascend to the left to (21/2 hrs.) Lackenhof (2740'; Schönrotmüller), which may also be reached from Gaming by a marked path via the Politberg-Sattel in 3 hrs., or from the railway-station of Kienberg-Gaming by a steep footpath via Gisalttal and Scharngrabentrenz in 31/2 hrs. From Lackenhof we ascend by a path indicated by red marks (guide unnecessary) via the (1 hr.) Riffel-Sattel (4210') and the (20 min.) Götscher-Haus (1660'); *Inn in summer); lastly we ascend by the arête to the cross and the (11/2 hr.) pyramid on the top of the Gotscher (6210'; superb and extensive view; panorama by Uringer). — The Götscher-Höhlen, ice-caverns on the S. slope on the side next the Erlatthal, are reached from the summit in 11/2-2 hrs. (with guide; steady head necessary). — Descent from the Riffel-Sattel through the Götschergraben to (4 hrs.) Wienerbruck (p. 446), or via the Feldwiese (Gemeinde-Alpe) to the (31/2-4 hrs.) Erlaf-See (p. 445). — From Lackenhof via Nestelberg to the Thornmuèr in the Erlaf valley, see above. A new road, constructed by Baron A. Rothschild, leads from Lackenhof through the Oisthal to (71/2 M.) Linz (see below:)

From Gaming to Linz 6 M., diligence daily in 21/2 hrs. (fare 50 kr.; one- horse carr. to the Lunzer See 31/2 fl.). Lunz (1950'; Schadenstein; Brandstatter; Kamletiner), charmingly situated on the Ybbs, and much frequented in summer (comp. Map, p. 458). To the E. is the (11/2 M.) Lunzer See (2025'; 11/2 M. long). From the (11/2 M.) Seehof (Inn), at the upper end of the lake, we may go via the Durchlass-Sattel (2483') to the (11/2 hr.) Oisthal (p. 446), the road in which leads to the left to (2 M.) Lackenhof (see above), and to the right to (11/2 M.) Langau (p. 446). — The Dürenstein (6180') is ascended from the Seehof in 5 hrs. with guide; through the Seethal, between the Steinauern and Hackermauern and past the (20 min.) forester's house in the Neuländ to the (31/2 hr.) Mittersee (2515') and the (131/2 hr.) grandly situated *Obersal (3667'). Thence we ascend by the Harren-Alpe (abandoned) to the (2 hrs.) summit, which affords an excellent view. Descend through the Goldau-Graben to Göstling, 3-31/2 hrs., difficult; see below.

A Railway (Ybbsthal-Bahn; p. 456) runs in 35 min. from Lunz to (6 M.) Göstling (1713'; Reichenpfader; Mitterhuber), prettily situated at the mouth of the Göstlingebach. Fine view from the Calvarienberg. Beautiful walk to the Steinhaf-Steinach, and through the grand ravine of the Noth (with its bold bridge) to the (11/2 hr.) splendidly situated hunting-lodge of Baron Albert Rothschild. — The Dürenstein (see above) may be ascended from Göstling in 51/2-6 hrs. with guide through the Goldau-Graben (fatiguing). — The Hochkaar (6630'; easy), a superb point of view, deserves a visit. We take the road through the Göstling-Thal to (6 M.) Lassing (2275'; Anderle), whence (or from Mendling, see below) a marked path (guide, unnecessary, 3 fl.) ascends via the (21/2 hrs.) Hochkaar Refuge-Hut (4500'; provision-depot), to the (11/2 hr.) top. — Beyond Lassing the road descends the Mendling-Thal via (2 hr. min.) Mendling (1935'; Staudinger) to (1 hr.) the Jagersberger Inn at Palfau (p. 451) in the Salza-Thal, in which we may either proceed to the left to (10 M.) Waidalpen, or to the right to (11/2 M.) the church of Palfau (diligence from Göstling to Palfau daily in 31/4 hrs.; from Palfau to Waidalpen in 3 hrs.; to Hieflau in 31/4 hrs.);

Railway from Göstling to Waidhofen (271/2 M., in 21/2 hrs.), see p. 456.

Beyond Pöchlarn the train crosses the Erlaf. On the right Marbach, and on the hill above it the pilgrimage-church of Maria-Tafel (1450'). 611/2 M. Krummnussbaum; 641/2 M. Sâusenstein.
Near (67 M.) Kemmelbach-Ybbs we quit the Danube and cross the Ybbs, the valley of which we now follow. 71/2 M. Hubertendorf; 731/2 M. Blindenmarkt. — 77/2 M. Amstetten (900'; *Railway Hotel & Restaurant, R. from 80 kr.; Schmidl; Lamm; Adler, 1/2 M. from the station, moderate), prettily situated.

To Klein-Reifling, 20 M., railway in 11/4-21/2 hrs. (comp. Map, p. 458). Stations Utterfeld, Kröllendorf, Hilm-Kematen (Litzeisberger), Rosenau, Sonntagberg. Then across the Ybbs to (15 M.) Waidhofen on the Ybbs (1170'; 'Löwen, R., L., & A. from 70 kr.; *Infr. R., L., & A. 80 kr.-1 fl. 20 kr.; Pfug; Reichsauf, etc.), an old town (3665 inhab.) and summer-resort, once fortified, in a pleasant dale. Adjoining the handsome château of Baron Albert Rothschild (restored 1886-86) is the church of St. Magdalena, of 1278, containing an interesting silver monstrance of the 15th century. On the right bank of the Ybbs (view from the bridge) lies the village of Zeit, below which there is a good bath-house on the Urfach. On the Buchenberg, to the S. of the town, are extensive shady walks. Beautiful excursions in the vicinity: ascent of the Sonntagberg (3210'; 11/2 hr.), with pilgrimage-church, inn, and fine view (ascended via Leng in 11/2 hr., or from stat. Sonntagberg in 3/4 hr. by the easy and shady Wanderstieg), ascent of the Schnabelberg (3120'; 2 hrs.), with view-tower; and ascent of the *Sprinzleben (345'; 3 hrs.), through the Rodenbach-Graben and past the Unterey Inn. — Railway from Waidhofen to Lunz, see below.

The train now quits the Ybbsthal, ascends the Seeberge-Then to the S., and at (301/2 M.) Oberland (1690') crosses the watershed between the Ybbs and the Enns, the frontier between Lower and Upper Austria. We now descend via Gastenz to (251/2 M.) Weyer (1300'; *Bachbauer, R. 50-80 kr.; Krenn), with 1200 inhab., prettily situated in a narrow dale. We then cross the Enns to Kastenreith and (29 M.) Klein-Reifling, on the Rudolfbahn (p. 459).

From Waidhofen to Lunz, 331/2 M., railway (Ybbsthal-Bahn) in 3-31/2 hrs. — 11/4 M. Waidhofen (local station); 21/2 M. Kreuthof. 3 M. Gstadt-Ybbsitz is the station for (3 M.) Ybbsitz (1825; Windischbauer; Schächter), prettily situated on the Little Ybbs, whence the *Prochenberg (3614'; 1/2 hrs.; easy) may be ascended. Refuge-hut on the summit; fine view. — 41/2 M. Gaisensitz; 81/2 M. Opponitz (Wickenhauser; Brückwirth); 101/2 M. Seeberg; 12 M. Waidach; 131/2 M. Klein-Hollenstein. — 151/2 M. Gross-Hollenstein (1895'; *Dietrich; Pachinger; guid*; M. Schnabler), charmingly situated at the confluence of the Lassing and the Ybbs. The Voralpe (3665'; 4 hrs., with guide) may be ascended hence (very attractive); the descent may be made via the Esling-Alp to (3 hrs.) Attenmarkt (p. 453). — The railway goes on via Blattan und Königslage to (31/2 M.) St. Georgen am Reith and thence via (21/2 M.) Kogelsbichl to (271/2 M.) Göstling (p. 455). Thence to (331/2 M.) Lunz, see p. 455.

The train quits the Ybbsathl. 82 M. Mauer-Oehling; 841/2 M. Aschbach; 871/2 M. Krensteinett; 90 M. St. Peter (11/2 M. to the S. of which is the Benedictine abbey of Seitenstetten); 921/2 M. St. Johann in Engstenett; 94 M. Haag (with Schloss Salaberg on the left); 961/2 M. Markt Haag; 99 M. Unterwinden. — 1021/2 M. St. Valentin (865'; *Rail. Restaurant), the junction of lines to Budweis and to Selsthal (p. 457). The train crosses the Enns, the boundary between Lower and Upper Austria, beyond (105 M.) Ennsdorf and reaches —

1061/2 M. Enns (920'; Wedt; Ochs; Lamm), a picturesque old town (4670 inhab.) on the site of the Roman Laureacum. On a height stands Prince Auersberg's château of Ennseeck, with pleasant grounds. — 1091/2 M. Asten; 1111/2 M. Pichling; 113 M. Ebelsberg. Near (114 M.) Kleinmünchen the train crosses the Traun.
117 1/2 M. Linz (Railway Restaurant). — Hotels. *Erzherzog Carl, R. from 1 fl., L. & A. 50 kr.; Goldene Kanone; Rother Krebs, R., L., & A. 11/2 21/2 fl.; Goldner Adler, R. from 80 kr., all on the Danube. In the town: *Hotel Zeiningcr, *Stadl Frankfurt, in the Franz-Josefs-Platz; Goldner Schiff, Landstrasse; Oesterreichischer Hof, Volksgarten-Str. 18; Englischer Hof, Feld-Str. 23; Stadt Wien, 5 min. from the station, with garden, well spoken of.

Linz (870'), the capital of Upper Austria, with 50,090 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 handsome *Museum Francisco-Carolinum, containing historical and scientific collections (daily, except Sun., 9-12 and 2-5; 50 kr.). In the Promenade, to the W., are the Landhaus and the Theatre. In the vicinity is the new Cathedral, in the Gothic style, designed by Statz, and containing handsome altars and good stained glass. — For a more detailed account, see Baedeker's Handbook for Austria.

Environs. The Freinberg is reached from the Capuchin Church in 1/2 hr., by a road passing large deposits of quartzose sand. Archduke Maximilian of Este (d. 1864) erected a fortified tower here, by way of experiment, before executing his plan for fortifying Linz, but the works have long since been abandoned. The tower on the Freinberg was afterwards converted into a church and handed over to the Jesuits. View from the platform very fine (ladies not admitted; men not after 7 p.m.).

A level road leads thence to the N. to the (1/4 hr.) *Restaurant Faiermayr and the promenades of the public-spirited 'Verschönerungs-Verein' of Linz, 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 (adm. 5 kr.; restaurant, close by). Beneath us lie the Danube, the town, and its environs; to the S., in the distance, stretches the chain of the Alps of Salzburg and Styria, as far as the eye can reach.

The 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 new hotel on the top. Electric tramway from the terminus of the street-tramways, to the top in 21 min. (fare up 25, down 15 kr.).

St. Magdalena, a small pilgrimage-church with an inn, a charming point of view, 3/4 hr. to the N. of Urfahr, attracts many visitors. About 2 hrs. beyond it is the *Giselawarte (3130'), a tower commanding an extensive distant view.

From Linz to Salzburg, see R. 21; to Kremsmünster (Bad Hall) and Windisch-Garsten, see R. 79.

78. From Linz to St. Michael via Steyr.

131 M. Railway in 5 1/2-10 hrs. (dinner, 1 fl., handed into the carriages at Klein-Reifling, Selzthal, and St. Michael). View-Carriages, see p. 123; the finest scenery is between Hieflau and Admont.

To (15 M.) St. Valentin (880'), see p. 456. Our line here diverges to the S.W., and at (191/2 M.) Ernsthofen enters the valley of the Enns. 25 M. Rammingdorf.
27½ M. Steyr (990'; *Hotel Steyrerhof, R., L., & A. 80 kr.-2½ fl.; *Schiff, R. 1 fl.-1 fl. 80 kr.; *Rother Krebs, R. 70-80 kr.; Löwe, wine), a town with 21,500 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 1443-1630, contains fine stained glass and a font in bronze, with reliefs of 1560; also a modern altar in carved wood by Guggenberger of Munich. The tower (288') was rebuilt in 1885-89 after plans by Schmidt of Vienna. The Rathaus, in the Rococo style, and the extensive Austrian Rifle Factory, founded by Jos. Wernsd. (d. 1889; adm. on application), are also worthy of notice. The ground-floor of the Public School is occupied by the collections of the Styrian Industrial Society.

Walks. At the Franz-Josefs-Platz, the Carl-Ludwig-Platz, the Pfarr-Platz, and other points in the immediate vicinity of the town are pleasant new grounds laid out by the Verschönerungs-Verein, with benches. Pretty views of the town and its environs are enjoyed from the (1½) Hohe Ennsleithe, the (½ hr.) Tabor, and the (½ hr.) Dachberg. St. Ulrich, Garsten, and Christkindl are each within ½-3½ hr. of the town. — The tower on the *Danberg (2450), affording a splendid view, is easily reached in 2 hrs.; about ½ hr. from the top is the Inn *Zur Dambergwarte*. Four marked paths lead to the summit from the suburbs of Ennsdorf and Schönau and from the railway-station of Sand (comp. the official list of marked paths, which is to be found everywhere). — The Schoberstein (4190), the shortest really Alpine expedition from Steyr, may be scaled from Trattenbach (p. 459; Inn) via the Klausriegel (2420; Inn) in 2½ hrs. Descent to Molln, see below.

Beyond Steyr the train crosses the Enns to (29 M.) Garsten, the junction of the Steyrthal railway.

From Garsten to Agonitz, 20 M., railway in 2 hrs., through the pretty Steyrthal, with its numerous factories and iron-works. The train runs via Steyrdorf (Rail. Restaurant), Unterhimmel, Schloss Rosenegg, (4½ M.) Pergern (Rail. Restaurant; branch to Bad Hall, see p. 465), Neuseug, Letten (with large arms-factories), Aachach on the Steyr (*Ehmer), Mitteregg, and Waldneukirchen, to (12½ M.) Grünburg-Steinbach, two considerable villages, with numerous cutlery-factories (Nussbaumer's Inn, at Unter-Grünburg; Unterhaus, at Ober-Grünburg; Schmid's, at Steinbach). Excursions may be made hence to the (½ hr.) Linde (fine view) and to the (1½ hr.) Jäger-im-Sattel.

The next station are Unterhaus, Haunold-Mühle, and (18 M.) Leonstein (4410'; *Wechter; Wagner; Schleder), a favourite summer-resort with a château and park belonging to Count Sallburg. — 19½ M. Molln. Opposite, above the mouth of the Krumme Steyrdling, lies the (½ hr.) beautifully-situated village of Molln (Wagner; Wegschiedler), noted for its manufacture of Jewsharps. The following ascents may be made hence: Schoberstein (4190; 3 hrs.; see above); Hochburberg (4175'; 3½ hrs.); via Ramsau and the Hopfing to the (5 hrs.) Feuchtew Lakes (4555) and the top of the (2 hrs., with guide) Hohenock (6430), the highest peak of the Sengsen-Gebirge (p. 467), with an extensive view. Descent to (3 hrs.) Windisch-Garsten (p. 467). — The line ends at (20 M.) the scythe-works of Agonitz. A marked path leads hence to (1 hr.) Micheldorf (p. 466), and a carriage-road through the gorge of the Steyr and past the pilgrimage-church of Frauenstein to (31½ M.) the station of Hermald, on the Kremsathal railway (p. 466).

The line now follows the left bank, opposite the road (called 'Eisen-Strasse', from the iron-ore traffic). 30½ M. Sand; 33½ M. Dürnberg; 35½ M. Ternberg (Gemse), with a fine iron bridge over
the Enns; 36½ M. Trattenbach (inn; ascent of the Schoberstein, see p. 458); 41 M. Losenstein (Grösswang), a village inhabited principally by nail-makers, with an old church and a ruined castle. 45½ M. Reich-Raming (1145') has extensive brass and iron works. — 49 M. Gross-Raming (*Schwaiger; Wagholminger; Oppel, at the station), prettily situated on the right bank.

A road leads N. from the station, crossing the Enns, to (1½ hr.) Ascha (*Stiglechner'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., to the top of the Grosse Almkogel (6155'; 3½ hrs.; fine view), via Ober-Plaissa. Descent to the E., through the pretty Mayerhof-That, to (2½ hrs.) Klein-Reifling.

The train next crosses the Hammergraben by a viaduct, and passes through the Ennsberg Tunnel, 350 yds. long, to (54½ M.) Kostenreith. 56½ M. Klein-Reifling (1200'; Rail. Restaurant; Mitterlauber, Aigner, both in the village, ½ M. from the station), junction of the line to Amstetten (p. 456). We now traverse a picturesque valley, pass through two tunnels, and cross the Laussa to (65 M.) Weissbach-St-Gallen (1300'; *Gruber, at the station), 1¼ M. to the N.E. of which lies Altenmarkt (Lohner; Post).

A road leads from (2⅓ M.) St. Gallen (1630'; *Hensle; Tempelmeier) with the castle of Gallenstein, built by the abbots of Admont to command the valley, through the Buchau (Eisenzihe Inn) to (12 M.) Admont. Pleasant excursion (guides, Caspar Gruber, Barth. Hadler, and Joh. Dirminger) from St. Gallen to the romantic *Spitzenbachgraben; from (1½ hr.) its farther end a marked path leads via the Sauboden-Alpe (3850') to the (2 hrs.) Maier-ek (5785'), an excellent point of view. — From Altenmarkt through the Laussa-That to (20 M.) Windisch-Gursten, see p. 468. — The ascent of the Voralpe from Altenmarkt is recommended (path marked): by the Essling-Alpe to the S. peak (Tanzboden, 5665'), 4 hrs.; extensive view of the plain of the Danube as far as the Bohemian forests, of the Styrian Alps to the S., of the Dachstein to the S.W., etc.; the descent may be made to Hollenstein (p. 456).

At (72 M.) Gross-Reifling (1400'; *Baumann, at the station; Gütjahr) the Salza falls into the Enns. (To Wildalpen, see R. 76.)

A very pleasant expedition may be made by the Carl-August-Steig, a footpath constructed by the Austrian Tourist Club, to Gams (visit to the Kraus-Grotte, p. 451). Leaving the railway-station, we cross the Enns, and then the (1 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 (1¼ hr.) Gams (p. 451). — Ascent of the Tamischbachthurn, see p. 460.

The train threads two tunnels, and crosses the Enns. Beyond (7½ M.) Landl, near Lainbach, the Schwabl-That opens on the left (to Gams, see p. 451). Two short tunnels. Then (78 M.) Hieaffau (1700'; Rail. Restaurant; *Hübner zur Post, R. 1½ fl.; *Steinberger; *Rottenmanner), with iron-works and a large timber-dam, finely situated at the confluence of the Erzach and the Enns.

Excursions (guide, Jakob Pörner). To the Hartlesgraben and back, 4½-5 hrs. We follow the road to the Gesäuse (p. 461), and beyond the (1½ hr.) second bridge ('Hartlesbrücke') cross the railway and ascend the romantic ravine by a new path (yellow marks) to (1¼ hr.) the Jägerhaus above the Hölzboden (across the Sulzkar to Johnsbach, see p. 462). Hence we cross the Weinberg-Sattel (4052) to the N.E., between the Goldeck and the Schewechk, to the Waggraben, and follow the carriage-road back to (4 M.)
Hieflau. — The *Tamischbachturhm (6670'; with guide; yellow way-marks) may be ascended via the Jaktringboden (shortest, but steep ascent), or via the Hochsheiben-Alp and the Lürzersteig in 4½ hrs. (better from Gastatterboden, see p. 462). The ascent may also be made from Gross-Reititzing (p. 458; path marked) through the Tamischbach-Graben and via the Gigal-Alpe, the Bären-Sattel (11100'), and the Ennsthalerhütte, in 5½ hrs. — The Lugauer (7235'; 4-5 hrs.; guide; red way-marks), ascended via the Weinberg-Sattel (p. 459) and the Scheuchec-A, is also recommended.

From Hieflau to Leoben via the Prebichl, 34 M., railway in 3½-4 hrs. The line and the 'Eisen-Strasse' (see p. 458) turn to the S.E. into the picturesque ravine of the Erzbach. To the right, at (2½ M.) Radmer (Post), diverges the Radmer-Thal, in which, 4½ M. distant (diligence daily from Hieflau in 1½ hr.), lies the village of Radmer an der Stube (2390'; Alte Post, pens. 2-3 fl.), with an imperial shooting-lodge, finely situated at the foot of the Lugauer (7235'). Hence across the Radmerhals (3000') to Eisenerz, 4 hrs., attractive; to Johnsbach, see p. 462. — 7½ M. Leopoldstein-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 (2080'), over which tower the bold precipices of the Seenauer (Inn in the Seehaus; hence to Eisenerz, marked path in 1½ hr.; to Wildalpen via the Eisenerzer Höfe, see p. 450).

9½ M. Eisenerz (2445'; König von Sachsen; *Goldenes Schiff, R. 1 fl.; Zum Heiligen Geist; Rudolfsbahn, near the station), with 5720 inhab., an old mining-town, as its name ('iron-ore') imports, is commanded on the E. by the abrupt Pfaffenstein (6140'), and on the W. by the Kaiserschild (6830'). The Church of St. Oswald, a Gothic structure founded in 1279 and rebuilt in 1471-1512, is a good example of a mediaeval fortified church. By the approach to the church is an interesting *Historical Museum (adm., incl. catalogue, 20 kr.). The terrace in front of the Schicht-Thurm 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 2000-3000 hands in summer and 1000-1500 in winter and yield 800,000 tons of iron annually. Visitors are admitted without a guide to the portion of the mountain between Eisenerz and the Barbara-Kapelle and Barbara-Haus; thence to the Berghaus, guide 50 kr., to the station of Erzberg on the Prebichl railway over the workings, 50 kr. The best plan is to take the Erzberg railway to the station of Prebichl (see below); thence take the mine-railway to (¼ hr.) Wiesmath (50 kr.), proceed to the Vordernberger Berghaus (Restaurant), and descend over the terraces of the mine to the (½ hr.; guide 50 kr.) 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 65:1000 it runs to the S., through the Schicht-Thurm Tunnel (below the above-mentioned tower) to the (10 M.) station of Kronpenthal (2350'; Inn), where the toothed-rails begin. The gradient now becomes steeper. The train threads the Klammenwald Tunnel (260 yds.) and the Kressenberg Tunnel (165 yds.), traverses lofty viaducts and wide curves, crossing the Ramsau Graben, the Sauerbrunngraben, and the Weitzebraben, and stops at (13½ M.) Erzberg (3310'), above the mining terraces (see above). Beyond the Piater Tunnel (1520 yds.) and the Prebichl Tunnel (645 yds.) is the station of (16½ M.) Prebichl (3050'; Railway Restaurant; *Spitaler's Reichenstein Inn). The following ascents may be made hence (guides, Joh., Rup., and Sylv. Mitter, and Joh. Rapp at Eisenerz, J. Perne, E. Schweiger, and Mich and Flor. Zechnar at Prebichl): the Erzbergspitze (5040'; easy; guide unnecessary) in 1 hr. from Wiesmath; the Polster (6270'; 1½-2 hrs.; easy); the *Vordernberger Reichenstein (7435';
21/2-3 hrs.; fatiguing but attractive), via the Grübi (6380') and the Rössel (6190'; on the top is a new club-hut); the Hochthurm or Trenchling (6830'; 3½ hrs.; also attractive); and the Griesmäuer (6673'; 4 hrs.; very difficult), ascended in 3½ hrs. from the Gsoll-Alp. See below. — The line now descends to (18 M.) Glasbrünnen (3420') and (20½ M.) Vordenberg-Markt (2600'). *Krone or Post; Adler or Wieserwirth. B. 70 kr.-1 fl.; *Zelinka), a prosperous place with a brisk trade in iron. The toothed-rails end here. The Hochthurm (see above; 4½-5 hrs. with guide) and the Reichenstein (5½ hrs.; better from Prebichl) may be ascended hence; guides, Jos. Gratzer and A. Holt. — Over the Hieselegg to (4½ hrs.) Oberort in the Tragös-Thal, see p. 441. — 2½ M. Vordenberg-Staatbahnhof (2520'; Restaurant Ketterl, at the station); passengers for Leoben change carriages here. The train now runs via Friedenswerk and Hafning to (2½ M.) Trofajach (2100'; Brahäuser; Goldner Ochse), a frequented summer-resort in a fine situation. Good view from the (1 hr.) Rudolfswearte (2920'). The Thalerkogel (5430'; 2½-3 hrs.), the Reiting or Gösseck (7265'; 5½ hrs.; comp. p. 465), and the Wildfeld (6870'; 5 hrs.) may be ascended from Trofajach (guide, Inn. Stuhlpfarrer). Thence the line proceeds via Gmeingrub, St. Peter-Fregenstein, and Donawitz to (3½ M.) Leoben (p. 512).

For pedestrians the route from Eisenerz through the Frauenmäuer Cavern and the Tragös-Thal to Bruck is much more attractive (11½ hrs.; from Eisenerz to the cavern and back 6-6½ hrs.; torches and guide, 3½ fl., necessary for the cavern; magnesin-wire useful). We diverge to the left from the Prebichl road at (1½ hr.) Trofeng (Zur Frauenmäuer), and ascend the wooded Gsollgraben to the (1½ hr.) Gsoll-Alp (3695'; Inn), at the foot of the Frauenmäuer (6000'), a range of mountains stretching from the Schwaben chain to the Griesmäuer. Another half-hour's ascent by a zigzag path through wood brings us to the level Kaiser-Jubiläums-Steig, leading to the (1½ hr.) W. entrance (4765') of the *Frauenmäuer-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 *Eiskammer, which contains columns of ice. We then remount the ladder and traverse a series of magnificent halls, often 160-200' in height, floored with limestone debris, to the (3½ hr.) E. mouth of the cavern (5120'), where we obtain a striking view of the imposing group of the Hochschwab, Ebenstein, etc. (An alternative route for the return direct to Eisenerz leads to the right over the Neuwaldegg-Sattl (5265') to the Gsoll-Alp in about 1½ hr.) We now descend to the Neuwaldegg-Alpe (4380') and through the well-wooded Josing-Graben, with the Hochthurm (6830') rising on the right and the Pribitz (5173') on the left, pass the Grün See, and reach (3 hrs.) Oberort in the Tragös-Thal (p. 440). Thence a carriage-road (diligence daily in 3 hrs.) leads to (17½ M.) Bruck an der Mur (p. 440).

The Ennsthal now turns towards the W., and we enter the *Gesäuse, a profound defile, 12 M. in length, flanked by the Tumischbachthurn and the Grosse Buchstein on the N., and the Hochzinödl, Planispitze, Hochthor, Öststein, 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 Ennsmäuer Tunnel. The road, which runs opposite on the left bank, well repays the pedestrian as far as Admont (carriage and pair from Hieflau to the end of the Gesäuse 12 fl.). On the left opens the Hartlesgraben (p. 459), from which a foaming torrent issues. The train next passes the Hochsteg Tunnel and crosses to the left bank of the Enns above the Kummerbrücke.
From Linz

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'). A pleasant walk through wood to the (1/2 hr.) Gatterboden-Bauer, a solitary farm in a forest-glade, encircled by imposing mountains. This is the best starting-point for the ascent of the Tamischbachthum (6670'; 4 hrs.; guide not indispensable). The marked path ascends through the Klausgraben, passing the Butterbrunnen (spring), to the (2 1/2-3 hrs.) Ennsthal Club-Hut (5415'); Inn in summer, and then by the arete to (3 hrs.) the summit. Magnificent view (panorama by L. Haas). — The Grosse Buchstein (3 1/2-5 hrs.; laborious), see p. 463.

To the Hess-Hütte (4-4 1/2 hrs.), a very attractive excursion for climbers with steady heads, by the Wasserfall-Weg, a good club-path, shady in the forenoon. From the (40 min.) Kummerbrücke (see p. 461) we follow the blue marks up the Wasserfall-Kessel to the Kanzel (fine view), and thence (wire-ropes for 1/2 hr.) proceed to the (2 1/2-3 hrs.) abandoned Ebersanger-Alpe (4770') and the (1 hr.) Hess Club-Hut on the Ennseck (5365'); Inn in summer; B. Zettelmaier, the landlord, acts as a guide. The Zinödli (7185'; 1 1/2 hr.; blue way-marks), the Planspitze (6950'; 2 hrs.; red marks), and the Hochtor (7780'; 2-2 1/2 hrs.) via the Josefinen-Steig may be ascended hence. The first two are not difficult; the last is for adepts only, with guide. Pleasant paths lead via the Stadl-Alpe and Koder-Alpe to (2 1/2 hrs.) Johnsbach; and via the Pontgratz Promenade and the Sulzkarhund to the Hartlesgraben and (3 1/2-4 hrs.) Hieflau (p. 459 and below).

To the Johnsbach-Thal, a very interesting excursion (diligence from Gatterboden to Johnsbach, twice daily in summer). We cross the Enns at the station and follow the road through the Gesäuse for 2 1/2 M. to the W., and then ascend by a road to the left through the wild and picturesque gorge, between the Reichenstein to the right and the Oedstein on the left, to the (4 1/2 M.) finely-situated village of Johnsbach (2535'; Donnerwirth; Köblbürch, 1 1/2 m. farther up the valley). At the Wolfbauer, (Rams宣), 1/2 M. from the Köblwirth, is a pretty waterfall, and farther to the E. is a shooting-box belonging to Count Festetics. The Reichenstein (7370'; 5 hrs. from the Flitsen-Alp or the Treffener-Alpe), the Grosse Oedstein (7660'; 5 1/2-6 hrs.), and the Hochtor (7780'; 5-5 1/2 hrs.) are ascended from Johnsbach; but all three are difficult and the Reichenstein is dangerous (guides, W. Stecher, and Flor. Brottcherer). The Zinödli (7185') is ascended in 1 1/2 hr. without difficulty from the (3 1/2 hrs.) Sulzkarhund or the (3 1/2 hrs.) Hess Club-Hut. — A magnificent view is enjoyed from the Treffener-Alpe (4895'), 2 hrs. to the S.W., ascended from the Donner Inn through wood (yellow marks; thence over the Flitsen-Alp to the Kaiserau, 3 hrs., see p. 463). — To Radmer, 5 hrs. (red way-marks; guide unnecessary). A path ascends from the Köbl Inn to the E., passing the Schrecker-Alp and Neuburg-Alp, and crosses the (3 hrs.) Neurburg Saddle (4720'), between the Haselkogel (6120') and the Pfieschberg, to (1 hr.) Radmer an der Hasel (2985'; rustic inn) and (3 M. road) Radmer an der Stube (p. 460). — Over the Sulzkarhund to Hieflau (7 hrs., with guide), attractive. The route (yellow marks) ascends to the left from the Köbl Inn to the (1 1/2 hr.) Koder-Alp (4390') and the (2 1/2 hrs.) Stadel-Alp, finely situated at the foot of the Hochtor (hence to the Hess Hut, blue-marked path in 1 hr., see above). It then ascends in windings to the (1 hr.) Sulzkarhund (5740'), between the Launeckthurn (6935'; on the right) and the Hoch-Zinödli (see below). Thence we descend to the Sulzkar-Alpe (4900') and through the Hartlesgraben (p. 459) to (2 1/2 hrs.) Hieflau (p. 459). The Hoch-Zinödli (7185'; fine view, 2 hrs. from Sulzkarhund) offers no difficulty to adepts (see above).

The railway, rounding the cliffs of the Buchstein, passes the mouth of the Johnsbach-Thal (see above), and crosses the Buchstein-
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bach. It then runs between the Himberstein (right) and the Haindlmauer (left), and crosses the Enns. Beyond the Haindlmauer Tunnel (246 yds.) is the (891/2 M.) station Gesäuse-Eingang. The train then enters the broad green dale of —

921/2 M. Admont (2105'); *Post, R. 1 fl.; *Sulzer; *Buchbinder; *Wölzenberger, R. 60 kr. 1 fl.; *Neudorfer, at the station; Windisch; Bartu; Siebenbrunner; good wine at the convent; photographs at Fankhauser's), 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. 20 kr.).

Above Admont, to the S., stands (1/2 hr.) Schloss Röthelstein (2880), the property of the abbey, which affords an admirable survey of the Ennsthal: to the N.W. is the wooded Pleschberg (5636), with the church on the Frauenberg (p. 456) at its base; to the N. rise the ‘Hallier Mauern’, consisting of the Grosse Pyhrgas (1300), Scheiblingstein (7220), Hexenturm (1455), and Natterriegel (8650); to the E. is the Grosse Buchstein (7295); to the S.E. the Sparafeld (7365). — Good views of the environs are also obtained from the Friedrichshöhe (Restaurant at the foot), 1 1/4 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 Eichelauf, with shady walks, and the Schützen-Stätte (rifle-range: Restaurant). — At the foot of the Dürfelstein (3165); ascent in 1/4 hr.), 1 1/2 M. to the N., is the picturesque village of Hall (2200); Neuper, Schreiber, both rustic, with saline springs; and about 2 M. farther on lies Mühlau, with a scythe-factory, charmingly situated at the foot of the Haller Mauern. Hence an attractive route (at first a cart-track, then a marked footpath) leads across the (2 hrs.) Pyhrgas-Gatterl (4220), between the Grosse Pyhrgas and the Bosruck, to (1 1/4 hr.) Spital am Pyhrn (p. 468) in 3 hrs.

A road (two-horse carr. 8 1/2 fl.) leads from Admont towards the S., past a scythe-work and the (1/2 hr.) 'Paradies' ('Inn and summer lodgings), through the Fettelgraben to the (1/2 hr.) Kaiserau Inn (3560) and the (1/4 hr.) Kaiserau (3700), a picturesque glade surrounded by pine-woods, with an old castle belonging to the Abbey of Admont, where permission to enter must be obtained. An attractive excursion leads hence over the Kalbling-Gatterl (5050) to the (2 hrs.) *Flitzen-Alp (3935), immediately beneath the cliffs of the Sparafeld and Reichenstein. (Hence to Johannesbach by the Treffner-Alp, see p. 463; 2 1/2 hrs., with guide.) The Kalbling (7180) and Sparafeld (7365) may each be ascended from the Kaiserau in 3-3/4 hrs. (guide 4 and 4 1/2 fl.; blue way-marks from the Kalbling-Gatterl), both easy; the Reichenstein (7370), 4-5 hrs.; guide 6 fl., incl. descent to Johannesbach 8 fl.); ascended from the Flitzen-Alp, is very difficult and dangerous. — Two footpaths cross from the Kaiserau to the Palten-Thal, one leading W. to Bürdorf and (2 hrs.) Rottenmann, the other S. to Dietmannsdorf and (1 1/2 hr.) Trieben (p. 464).

Ascents (guides, A. Feistinger, A. Götzbrugger, P. Stoll, Anton Müller, and B. Zettelmaier). The Grosse Buchstein (7295'; 7 1/8 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) is toilsome, but repays the fatigue. We follow the St. Gallen road (p. 459) towards the N.E. via Weng (2135') and the Buchauer Sattel (2700'; Tonner Inn) to the (3 hrs.) Eisenzieher Inn (2750'), whence a marked path ascends to the right through wood to the 'gorge' between the Buchstein and Frauentauern and to the (4 1/2-5 hrs.) summit. The ascent from Gatternboden (p. 462), by a marked path via the Bruck-Sattel (3585'), the Krautgarten, and the 'gorge' (see above), is steeper (4 1/2-5 hrs. with guide). —
The ‘Natterriegel (6650'; 5 hrs.; guide 4 fl., not indispensable) is a fine point of view. A marked path ascends from (2½ hrs.) Hall (see p. 463) on the W. slope of the Lärcheck to the (3½ hrs.) Admont Club-Hut (Inn in summer), on the Grabnerthörl (4330'), between the Grabnerstein (6045') and the Natterriegel; thence to the left to the (2½ hrs.) summit. — The Hexenthurm (1155'), reached from the Natterriegel in ½ hr. with guide (5 fl.), is an attractive climb for adepts. — The Grosse Pyhrgas (7360'; 6½ hrs.; guide 5 fl.) is also recommended: we proceed via Mühlau (Inn) and the Ostallmeier Nieder-Alpe to the (3½ hrs.) Pyhrgas-Gatterl (p. 463); then to the right to the W. arête and the (2½-3 hrs.) top. Comp. p. 468.

The train follows the broad valley of the Enns. To the right, near (97 M.) Frauenberg, rises the Kulmberg or Frauenberg (2500'; Restaurant), with a pilgrimage-church, and farther on lies the pretty village of Ardning, at the foot of the Bosruck (6580'). At the confluence of the Paltenbach with the Enns, the line turns towards the S.; to the W. rises the Grimming (p. 469).

101 M. Selzthal (2080'; Station Hotel, Krone, both plain; *Rail. Restaurant), the junction of the line to Aussee and Bischofs hofen (for Salzburg; R. 80).

A marked path on the left bank of the Palten leads from Selzthal through wood, passing the Heiligen-Brennen, to (2 M.) the village of Streckmaier's Inn. Above which rises the castle of Streckau (no adm.). About 1 M. distant (red way-marks) is the *Streichau-Klamm, a gorge with picturesque rocks and waterfalls. At the entrance to the Streckau-Graben is the hydropathic establishment of Klamm.

The train skirts the slopes of the Dürreschöberl (5700'), and enters the wooded Palten-Thal. On a pine-clad hill to the right rises Burg Streckau (see above). — 105 M. Rottenmann (2210'; *Tiroler-hof, 1/4 M. from the station, moderate; *Post; *Goldbrich, pens. 2-3 fl.; beer at Baumann's), an ancient little town with iron-works.

Excursions. Picturesque walks lead hence to various points of view in the (½ M.) Bürgerwald. — To the Streckau-Klamm (see above), 1 hr. — The ascent of the Dürreschöberl (5700'; 2½-3 hrs.) via the Messner Alpe, is easy; descent (red marks) to Selzthal, 2 hrs. — The ascent of the Bösenstein (8035'; 6-7 hrs.; with guide) through the Streckau-Graben and across the Bürner-Alpe (5415'), where the night is spent, is toilsome. — The Hochhaide (7750'; 4-5 hrs.; guide), via St. Lorenzen and the Pethaier-Alpe, is an easy and attractive ascent.

The train continues to follow the Palten-Thal, passing (105½ M.) Rottenmann Station (11½ M. from the town) and (108½ M.) Bährndorf (to the Kaiserau, see p. 463). — 111½ M. Trieben (2320'; *Post; Seebacher), at the entrance of the Trieben-Thal.

From Trieben to Judenburg via the Rottenmanner Tauern, 33 M. The road ascends the Trieben-Thal, passing the (1 hr.) mouth of the Sunkgraben (shorter road through the rocky gorge of the Sunk to Hohentauern, in 1½ hr.), and leads through the picturesque Wolfsgaben to the (2½ hr.) Brodfigger Inn (3500'), where a route diverges to the left over the Ketten-Thörl or Triebener-Thörl (1½ hrs.) to the (5 hrs.) Ingering-See (p. 513). We, however, ascend to the right to (1 hr.) the hamlet of Hohentauern (4150'; *Reiner), on the top of the pass. The descent leads through the monotonous Pölsthal via (2 hrs.) St. Johann am Tauern (3450'; Inn), Moderbruck, Unter-Zeiring, and Thalheim, to (6 hrs.) Judenburg (p. 513). — From Hohentauern a path, indicated by marks (guide not indispensable for experts), leads to the top of the *Bösenstein (8035'; 4½ hrs.) via the Scheibel-Alpe, the Bösenstein-Sürr (5733), and the Gamesgrube. The summit commands a splendid
and extensive view. The Bösenstein may also be ascended from Trieben via the Hölzer-Alpe and Koth-Alpe in 5½ hrs.; from Rollenhofen, see p. 464.

The next station, (114 M.) Gaishorn (2530'; Post; Bräu), a village of considerable size, is situated near the entrance of the Flitzen-Thal (to the left), in which tower the cliffs of the Reichenstein (p. 463; to the Flitzen-Alp, 2½ hrs., poor path). To the right lies the little Gaishorn Lake (2315'). The line ascends via (113½ M.) Treglwang to (121 M.) Wald (Pachernegg), on the Schober Pass (2785'), the watershed between the Enns and Mur, and then descends the Liesing-Thal to Kallwang (2470'; Fleischer; Post), Ehrnau, the thriving village of Mautern (2340'; Klossner), Kammern, Seitz, and Traboch-Timbersdorf. Then (141 M.) St. Michael (p. 512).

Excursions (guide, Vincenz Schweiger of Mautern and Raimund Gorupp of Kalwang). The Zeiritzkampel (5972'; 4½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.), a fine point of view, may be ascended from Wald or Kallwang without difficulty, via the Zeiritz-Alpe (5260'). Rich flora (edelweiss). The descent may be made via the Kammerl-Alpe to Radmer (p. 460). — Another attractive but fatiguing ascent is that of the Hoch-Reichart (7930'; 6 hrs.; with guide), from Kallwang via the Pisching-Graben and the Flöts-Alpe (4590'). Descent to Ingering, see p. 513. — The 'Seckauer Zinken' (7865'; 5½ hrs.; with guide) is easily ascended from Mautern, through the Hagenbachgraben and the Gottshalgraben. Magnificent view from the summit. Descent to Seckau, see p. 513. — The Reiting or Gösseck (7265') is ascended from Mautern (marked path) via the Schrecker-Alp (good accommodation), or from Kammern (see above), by a route passing the picturesque ruins of Ehrenfels and Kammerstein and crossing the Seiwald-Alpe in 5½ hrs. (guide). Grand view. Comp. p. 481.

79. From Linz to Lietzen via Kirchdorf and Windisch-Garsten. Stoder.

Comp. Map, p. 458.

68 M. Railway (Kremsthal-Bahn) to (41 M.) Klaus-Steyrlanding in 3½ hrs. Diligence thence to (27 M.) Lietzen twice daily in 7½ hrs.; passengers by the afternoon diligence sleep at Windisch-Garsten.

Linz, see p. 457. The line crosses the Traun at (7½ M.) Traun, and at (10 M.) Nettingsdorf enters the smiling Kremsthal. In the distance, to the S., rises the Priel group. On the hill to the right, near (11½ M.) Nöstelbach, stands Schloss Weissenberg. 13¾ M. Neuhofer, a large village, with the ruined castle of Geschwendt; 15 M. Piberbach; 16 M. Kematen; 18 M. Neu-Kematen, at the mouth of the Sulzbach. — 20 M. Unter-Rohr (Rail. Restaurant) the junction of a line to Velts (p. 104). On the hill to the right is the handsome château of Achleiten.

A branch-line runs (in 12 min.) through the Sulzbach-Thal to Hehenberg and (5 M.) Bad Hall (1230'; "Kaiserin Elizabeth, R., L., & A. 1½-4½, pens. 3½-6fl.; "Erzherzog Karl; Säumayer; Budapest), with famous springs containing iodine and salt, and tasteful promenades. The Curhaus and Baths and the Theatre are new. — The Steyrthal Railway runs hence to (13 M.) Steyr (p. 458) in 1½ hr., via Adlwang, Sierning, Sierninghofen, and Pergern.

22½ M. Kremsmünster (1085'; Kaiser Max; Post), a prettily-situated village, with the venerable Benedictine abbey of that name, founded by Duke Tassilo of Bavaria in 777, and rebuilt by Emp.
Henry II. in 1004. The palatial buildings date from the 18th century. The valuable library contains 70,000 vols., 1700 MSS., and 837 incunabula. The cabinet of antiques also contains many curiosities. The admirably-equipped observatory, 154' in height, contains extensive natural-history collections on the lower floors. The fishpond is worth seeing. Good wine at the tavern of the abbey.

271/2 M. Warliberg; 31 M. Schlierbach; 331/2 M. Kirchdorf (1395'; *Post, with garden; Schobersberger), a pleasant village, with the château of Perstein.

A pleasant 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 tower commanding a wide prospect. Descent by a picturesque path through the woods, over the Pröller, to (1 hr.) Micheldorf, or through the Rinnerbergklamm to (1 1/2 hr.) Leonstein (p. 358).

351/2 M. Micheldorf (1455'; *Rail. Restaurant, with rooms; Sense, in the village).

Through the Kremsthal to the S.W. to the (3/4 hr.) Ursprung (Baths and Inn), and thence to the right through wood to the (1 1/2 hr.) Graden-Alp (quarters), a pleasant expedition. Thence to the summit of the Pfannstein (4672'; 1/2 hr.), attractive; to the summit of the Krems-Paltenmauer (3240'; 2 hrs., with guide), not difficult for adepts.

The railway leaves the Kremsbacht and at (361/2 M.) Ober-Micheldorf enters a narrow ravine. 38 M. Schön (Inn). At (381/2 M.) Herndl we reach the Steyrthai (p. 458), which the line ascends to the right, between the Kremsmauer (right) and the Sengsen-Gebirge (left), to the terminus at (41 M.) Klaus-Steyrliing (1540'; Railway Hotel; Wegscheider; *Zur Mauth, opposite the castle), with a ruined castle, 1 M. from the station. At Neu-Preisegg, 21/2 M. farther on, the Steyrliing joins the Steyr.

Through the Steyrliing-Thal a road leads via (1 1/2 M.) Steyrliing (Kaiserin Elisabeth) and past (3 M.) hunting-lodge of Prince Schaumburg-Lippe in the Brunnwinkel to (31/2 M.) Steyrreith (1970'). About 1/4 M. higher up is the hunting-lodge in the Bernerau (Inn). Thence we ascend through wood to the top of the Ring (2936'; 1 1/4 hr.), and descend to the (1/4 hr.) Jägerhaus in the Hetzau (near the small Oedenseen), whence a path leads through the Straneck-Thal to (1 1/4 hr.) Habernau (1580'; Inn) and the (1 1/2 hr.) Almsee (p. 114). — From Steyrreith to Stoder, via the Haslau-Alpe (2280'), 4 hrs. with guide, attractive.

At (3 M.) Steyrbruck (1540'), above the influx of the Teichlbach, the road to Stoder diverges to the right.

[To the *Stoder-Thal, a very pleasant digression. The road ascends the Hinter-Tambergau, on the right bank of the Steyr, between the Tamberg on the left and the Kleine Priel on the right, passing the Stromboding Fall, a fine cascade of the Steyr, 84' high, to—

71/2 M. Mitter-Stoder (1920'; *Jaidhaus; *Schmatzerwirth Hinteregger; *Schiider), situated in a beautiful green valley, enclosed by the sombre precipices of the Todte Gebirge (Kleine and Grosse Priel, Spitzmauer, Ostrawitz, Kraxen, and Hebenkas); to the N. rises the Sengsen-Gebirge; to the E. the Hochmühling and Warscheneck. Best survey from the Polsterlucke (1 hr.; p. 467).]
Excursions (guides, Joh. Pietl, Jos. Riedler, Eust. Priiller, and Georg Auer). The Kleine Priel (7000'; hrs.; guide 3 fl.), a fine point, is ascended via the Priiller-Alpe without difficulty. About 1/4 hr. below the summit is the Kreidentucke, a cavern 1870' long (guide and torches necessary).

— The Grosse or Hohe Priel (3290'; 61/2-7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), the highest summit of the Todte Gebirge, affords a splendid prospect (panorama by Mühlbacher). We ascend through the valley of the Krumme Steyr to (hr.) the Pölsterlücke (picturesque head of the valley) and the (21/2 hrs.) Carl Kraft Refuge Hut on the Obere Pölster-Alpe (3860'), and thence over turf, loose stones, and a patch of snow by the E. cliffs of the Broffall to the (21/2 hrs.) plateau, passing the Kraft-Höhle (7770'), a cave formerly fitted up as a refuge. Then across the W. arête to the (3/4 hr.) summit, marked by an iron cross 25' high. Descent to the Grundisee, 8-9 hrs., laborious: through the Feuerthal to the Elmsee, 41/2 hrs.; to the Grosse Lahnangsee, 11/2 hr.; to Güssl, 2 hrs. (see p. 122). — Ascend of the Spitzmauer (8025'; 6 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), toilsome, either through the Pölsterlücke and over the Klinzerscharte (6710'), or through the Dietthöhe, a fine Alpine valley at the base of the Ostrawitz, where a night may be spent in the Diett Hütte (3160').

To KLACHAU (p. 469) over the Poppen-Alpe and the Salzsteig (5525'; wire-ropes). The interesting route (81/2 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) leads down past the Schwarze See and Tauplitz. From the Schwarze See to the Grundisee (guide 5 fl.), see p. 122.

From Mitter-Stoder a road leads to the E. via (31/2 M.) Vorder-Stoder (2650'; Stocker) and (41/2 M.) Rossleithen, with scythe-works, to (41/2 M.) Windisch-Garsten (see below; one-horse carr. from Windisch-Garsten to Mitter-Stoder, 6 fl.). A pleasant round for walkers (31/4 hr. more) leads past the Source of the Piesling and the Gleinker See (see below).

Thé road continues from Steyrbruck to (31/4 M.) Dirnbach (Post) and (1 M.) St. Pankraz (Popp; Obermayr), and leads through the Teichlthall (with the Sengsen-Gebirge on the E.) to (6 M.)

131/2 M. Windisch-Garsten (1970'; *Goldene Sense; Erzherzog Albrecht, R. 60 kr.-1 fl. 20 kr., pens. 21/2 fl.; Schöne Aussicht), a summer-resort, finely situated. The Calvarienberg and the Kühberg afford the best views of the pretty environs.

Excursions (paths well kept and indicated by marks). To the Garstennereck (2414'), 11/2 M. to the S., a picturesque woodland walk. —

good view from the Wurzbauerkogel (2815'), 3 M. to the N.; — By the Dirnbach road to the (11/2 M.) Teichlbruck (Inn) and to (31/2 M.) Gradan (Inn); by the Stoder road to the (11/2 M.) Seebachhof (Inn), and thence to the top of the (31/4 hr.) Schweizersberg (2610'). — By the Spital road to the S. to the (31/4 hr.) Grundner (Inn), thence ascent to the left (red waymarks) via Oberweng and Gostizthal to the (2 hrs.) charmingly situated Holzer-Alpe (3370'), and the (31/4 hr.) Gowiel-Alpe (4360'), commanding an admirable view of the Garstner-Thal. — To the Source of the Piesling (131/4 hrs.), we ascend the Piesling from the Seebachhof, via Rossleithen (see above), to the (11/2 hr.) Ursprung-Stein and to a grotto from which the Piesling issues in a cascade. — To the Gleinker See (2650'; lake-baths; riffs. at the Seebauer's), at the foot of the Seesteen (5150'), a pleasant expedition, 5 M.; thence to the source of the Piesling via the Thomerlhof, 21/4 M.; to Spital, 41/2 M.

Ascents (guide, Joh. Stummer). The Hohenock (6430'; 41/2 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), the highest peak of the Sengsen-Gebirge, is easy and attractive. Descent past the Feuchtau Lakes to Molin; see p. 458. — The Warchenschnecke (7526'; 61/2 hrs.; guide 4-41/2 fl.; magnificent view) is ascended via the Gleinker See and the (31/4 hrs.) Warchenschnecke-Hütte on the Stoffert Alp (4995'). It is still more easily ascended from Vorder-Stoder, via the
Lagelsberger-Alpe (5137'), in 5 hrs. Descent to Lietzen, see below. — A carriage-road runs to the E. from Windisch-Garten along the N. slope of the Haller Mauern (p. 463), via the Hangst (3280') and through the Laussatal-Thal ('Zur Sig Inn', at the mouth of the Pölligraben), to (20 M.) Altenmarkt (p. 459). — To Molln via the Hobenhock, see pp. 467, 458. Another attractive pass (red way-marks) leads across the Wurzburgkogel (p. 467) and (2½ hrs.) Haslers Gatnerl (3825') and descends into (1½ hr.) the Boding-Graben and to (4 hrs.) Molln (p. 458).

The road next leads through a hilly region, past the (1½ M.) Grundner Inn, to (3 M.) Spital am Pyhrn (2120'; *Post; Hue-mer; Schredl; Treier), prettily situated at the foot of the Grosse Pyhrgas and Bosruck (shorter path through the meadows on the right bank of the Teichl).

The ascent of the Grosse Pyhrgas (7360'; 4½ hrs.; guide 3 fl.) is attractive and not difficult. The route leads through the Grünau (Inn) to the (2 hrs.) Haf-Alpe, and thence over the arête to the (2½ hrs.) top. Comp. p. 481. — Across the Pyhrgas-Gatterl to Admont (1½ hrs.; guide 4 fl., not indispensable), see p. 483. Guides, Peter Duckkowitz and Ferd. Stadlhuber.

About 1 M. beyond Spital the road passes the interesting double church of St. Leonhard, reached also by a picturesque walk over the Josefsberg, in 1½ hr. The road then ascends (short-cuts for pedestrians) past the Pfleger-Treich and a waterfall of the Schreiendo Buch to (4½ M.) the Pyhrn Pass (3100'; Inn), formerly fortified. The 'Fürstenstein' below the pass marks the frontier between Upper Austria and Styria. We descend to the village of Pyhrn (Bliem) and thence through the Pyhrnthal, passing the romantically situated Amatien-Hütte, to (4½ M.) Lietzen (see below).

80. From Selzthal to Aussee and Bischofshofen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 458, 122.

Railway from Selzthal to (30 M.) Aussee in 1½-2 hrs.; to (61 M.) Bischofshofen in 2½-3½ hrs.

Selzthal, see p. 464. The train crosses the Pältenbach (with Schloss Strechau to the left; p. 464) 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; Schlamannder), a small town with 1800 inhab., pleasantly situated at the entrance to the Pyhrnthal. Good survey of the environs from the Calvarienberg: to the W. the huge Grimming, S. the Hohe Trett and Blosen, and E. the Dürrenschöberl.

Excursions (guide, F. Liegl, nicknamed 'Pölz'). From the Calvarienberg a path leads to the (2 hrs.) Salberg (4576') and Obere Reiterweg; the 'Nicolaus-Waldweg' leads to the N. to the Irenen-Quelle. — The 'Lietzner- eck (4680'; 2-2½ hrs.; easy) may be ascended via Oberdorf and Schlag-ebauer (see below); or by a path diverging to the right after 10 min. from the Weissenbach road and leading via Antoniklause and Waldandacht to the (1 hr.) Schlagerbauer (café, with view). Thence we ascend to the Dachsteinbank on the Lietznerreck (view). From the Lietznerreck a path leads to the Hinterreckalp-Hütten, whence there is an ascent to the (2½ hrs.) Angerhöhe (6740'). — The ascent of the Hochmöbling (7650'; 6½-7 hrs., with guide, of difficult) is recommended. We follow the road from Lietzen to
the W. as far as (2 M.) Weissenbach, and ascend to the right through the Weissenbach-Graben (20 min.) Brucksteiger; then to the left over the brook and through wood in the Langpoltner-Graben to the (1 hr.) Ries-Hütte, and the (1 hr.) Langpoltner-Alp (ca. 5250'). Thence we may either ascend by the Nieder-Hütte and the 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 Bohemian Forest. — The Warscheneck (7830'), 7.7½ hrs., with guide, via the Langpoltner-Alp (see above), is toilsome but attractive (p. 467).

From Lietzen a road leads to the N. (diligence daily in summer in 3 hrs.; also omnibus, fare 1 fl. 60 kr.) over the Pyhrn Pass (p. 468) to (14½ M.) Windisch-Garten (p. 467); thence to Stoder, see p. 467.

The line skirts the hillside. On the right stands Schloss Grafenberg. At Weissenbach (Weichbold) the bold rocks of the Angerhöhe (6740') peep from a wooded valley on the right. 8½ M. Wörschach (2105'); Fuchs, at the station; Hochrainer, Walas, Stiegler, in the village, 1 M. to the N.E.

Romantically situated among woods in the Wörschacher Thal, 1½ M. from the village, are the small sulphur-baths of Wolkenstein (both 50 kr.). The valley ends in a partly accessible ravine 1½ M. farther on. A rough path leads to the (20 min.) ruin of Wolkenstein (with belvedere). The Hochmühling (p. 468) may also be ascended from this point (5½ hrs.; guide).

We next pass (on the right) Meitschern and Niederhofen, with the château of Friedstein. At (11 M.) Steinach-İrdning (2105'; Railway Hotel, R. 80 kr.-1½ fl.) the line divides: the right branch goes to Aussee, the left to Bischoffshofen. The well-built village of Steinach (Post; Steinberger) lies 1½ M. to the N.E. of the station.

A pleasant walk leads to the W. by the Trautenfels road (p. 470), then to the right 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 (3 M. farther on) Pürg (2580'; Adamswirth), a picturesque village with an elaborately adorned church. The station of Trautenfels (p. 470) lies 1½ M. below, via Unterburg. — About 2½ M. to the S. of Steinach Station (omnibus) lies İrdning (2½'; Beichtbuchner, with garden; Rest; Polz; guide, Aug. Prünster), with a convent and two châteaux; at the entrance to the Irdning-Thal or Donnersbach-Thal. Pleasant excursion thence to the (3½-4 hrs.) Müllegg (5810'), affording an admirable view of the Enns Valley, the Todt Gebirge, etc. — A carriage-road ascends the Donnersbach-Thal via (3½ M.) Donnersbachau to (6 M.) Donnersbach-Wald (Inn), whence an easy pass leads over the Glatthocheck (6530') to (6 hrs.) Oberwölz (p. 473).

The railway to Aussee soon begins rapidly to ascend the N. slope of the valley, affording fine views of the Ennsthal. Above, to the right, is Pürg (see above); below us, to the left, lies the village of Unter-Grimming, at the base of the Grimming. Beyond two tunnels (the second of which, the Burgstaller Tunnel, is 365 yds. long) the train enters the narrow and romantic Grimmingbach-Thal, and ascends in windings high up on the left side, while the road runs on the opposite bank. The Wallerbach, in its deep ravine, is crossed, and then the Grimmingbach. — 17 M. Klachau (2730'; Lackenwirth), finely situated at the N. base of the Grimming. To the N.E. rise the barren peaks of the Todt Gebirge.

The Grimming (7710') may be ascended from Klachau, via Kulf and the Lärchkojel (6-6½ hrs.; difficult; guides L. Feuchter of Kulm and M. Lochner of Steinach). Fine view: Ennsthal, the Tauern as far as the
Gross-Glockner, Dachstein, Todte Gebirge. — From Tauplitz (rustic inn), situated on the hillside, 1/2 hr. to the N. of Klachau, a fine route (guide), leading through the Traig-Gebirge, passes the Schwarze See and crosses the Salzstieg (5525') to (7 hrs.) Mitter-Stoder (p. 466). — To the Steyrer-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 1/2 M.) Mitterndorf-Zauchen (2615'; Restaurant). To the N., 1/2 M. from the railway, lies the large village of Mitterndorf (*Oberascher; *Post; Aschauer), with a sulphur spring.

Excursions. From Mitterndorf a path (white marks) leads to the N. to the (1/4 hr.) Sinony-Warte (3917'); on the Plangipfel (4030'); return via the Lederer-Alp. — To the Lopernstein or Lawinenstein (6134'; 4 hrs.; easy). A path (red and white marks) leads to the N. through the Salza-Thal for 20 min., then ascends to the right to the Krenn-Alp, and proceeds over the saddle between the Hohe and the Niedere Lopernstein to the summit (left), which commands an admirable view of the Todte Gebirge, Grundl-See, etc. — From the above-mentioned saddle a route, indicated by red and white marks, leads past the Niedere Lopernstein to the Kratter-See, then to the Grauhütten and the Gross-See at the foot of the Traweng (6325'), and on to the (1/2 hr.) Tauplitz-Alp, with a lake. Thence we may proceed to the (1/4 hr.) Steyrersee-Alp, beautifully situated at the base of the Traweng and Sturzhahn, with the picturesque Steyerer-See (4730') far below. We descend to the right to the (1/2 hr.) village of Tauplitz (see above) and (20 min.) the station of Klachau (p. 469).

From the station of Grubegg (see below) a road lead to the S. through the Stein to (9 M.) St. Martin (see below).

To the left, above the green lower hills, appear several peaks of the Dachstein group. To the right, on a wooded hill, stands the pilgrimage-church of Maria-Kumnitz. 22 M. Grubegg (Maierl). 26 M. Kainisch (2525'; Restaurant at the station; Muss), on the Oedensee-Traun or Kainisch-Traun, which issues from the Oedensee (2570'), 1 1/2 M. to the S. A pretty road leads hence over the Radling-Sattel to (51/3 M.) Aussee. On the right rises the Röthenstein (5280'; p. 122). The train now follows the right bank of the wooded Traunthal to (30 M.) Aussee (p. 120).

From Steinach to Bischofshofen. The train crosses the Grimmingbach to (14 M.) Trautenfels (2105'; Perger), with a handsome château of Countess Lamberg. It then skirts the base of the Grimming, and at (16 M.) St. Martin, below the influx of the Salsa (see below), crosses the Enns and reaches (17 1/2 M.) Nieder-Oeblarn and (18 1/2 M.) Oeblarn (2225'; *Fischer; *Grogger), a frequented summer-resort, with numerous villas, at the mouth of the Walchernbach.

The Gumpeneck (7300'), scaled from Oeblarn viâ the Walchern-Graben and the Anger-Nieder-Alp in 5 hrs., commands a magnificent view of the Dachstein, Todte Gebirge, Tauern, etc. — The Zacherschöberl (5660') is ascended by a marked path in 4 1/2 hrs. — A path leads to the N. from Oeblarn via Häusl im Wald to the Sagmühl and the Stein Pass (see below).

The Salsa, which rises on the Todte 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 above), via (21/4 M.) St. Martin and the 1 1/2 M.) Sagmühl Inn to (6 M.) Grubegg-Mitterndorf (see above).
The train skirts the S. slope of the valley to (23 M.) Stein am Enns (2625'; Moser; Schatsenberger, 1/4 M. from the station), at the mouth of the Sölkthal.

The Sölkthal divides, 3 M. from Stein, into the Gross-Sölkthal to the left, and the Klein-Sölkthal to the right. Following the Gross-Sölkthal, we reach the villages of (1/1 hr.) Gross-Sölk (2625'; Zum Bäcken or Oberwirth), with a château and church, (2 hrs.) Mosna, 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-Sölk to the top of the Gumpeneck (p. 470), through the Fester-Graben, in 3 1/4 hrs., an interesting walk (path through the woods nearly the whole way; guide not indispensable). — ascent of the *Grosse Knallstein (8395') from St. Nicolai, via the Kaltherberg-Alpe in 4 1/2-5 hrs. (guide), not difficult; superb panorama. The descent via the Frankstatt-Alp to the Klein-Sölkter Unterthal is fatiguing. — From St. Nicolai over the Gross-Sölk-Höhe (6870') and through the Katschgraben to (6 hrs.) Schöder (p. 477), not difficult (guide not indispensable). Another easy and attractive route leads over the Schampel-Scharte (1457') to the (5 hrs.) Rudolf-Schober-Hütte (p. 477).

In the Klein-Sölkthal, 1 1/2 hr. above Stein, lies Klein-Sölk or Wald (3210'; Koller's Inn), 1 1/4 hr. above which the valley divides into the Unterthal on the left (see below) and the Oberthal on the right. The latter contains the (1 1/2 hr.) splendidly situated *Schwarze See (3780'; Alpen Inn), whence the Predigstuhl (5350'; 1 1/2 hrs.; with guide) may be ascended through the Hütten. Fine view. Two toilsome passes lead hence to the Lassach-Graben and (8 hrs.) Tamsweg (p. 476), 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.) Preinhalter-Hütte (p. 473) or the Tratten-Scharte (7900') or (shorter but more difficult) over the Scharcek-Scharte (7650); and finally two others (repeating), leading to the S.E., cross the Putzenthal-Scharte (1955') or the Ranzen-Thörl (1063') to Krakau-Ebene and (10 hrs.) Murau (p. 477). — A path (blue marks) ascends the Klein-Sölkter Unterthal (see above) from Klein-Sölk passing the Duke of Coburg's shooting-lodge, and then to the right along the Waldbach, via the Siegel-Alp, Koth-Hütten, and Streiter-Hütten to the Hubenbauer-Thörl (6769), and through the Itrach-Thal to (6 hrs.) Krakau-Hintermühlen (p. 477).

The train crosses the Sölkbach. — 231/2 M. Gröbmning (2200'; Zum Landl); the village (*Post; *Mandl), the district-capital, with an old Gothic church, lies 2 M. to the N., on a hill on the left bank of the Enns (omnibus 40 kr.). To the left of the station, Schloss Thurnfeld.

Excursions (guide, Joh. Müller). The *Stoder-Zinken (6715') may be ascended without difficulty in 41/2 hrs. A new road diverging to the left from the main road beyond (1 1/4 M.) Winkel ascends to its highest point at (4 M.) kühr (6230'), whence a footpath leads to the summit in 1/2 hr. Very striking view, especially of the nearer mountains (Dachstein, Tote Gebirge). About 20 min. below the summit is the Brinmer-Hütte (6395'; Inn in summer). An interesting descent (path marked) leads through the Ahornkar, with the Grauenberger See and the finely situated Ahornsee (3800'), to (4 1/2-5 hrs.) Haus (p. 472). — The Kammspitze (7023'; 4 hrs.; with guide), the highest summit of the Kammer-Gebirge, commands a magnificent view, but should be attempted only by adepts. About 1 1/4 hr. below the summit, on the N. side, is the Kamp (or Karl) Alpe (rustic quarters).

251/2 M. Pruggern; 28 M. Aich (Bärenwirth).

A path (red marks) leads through the Gumpen-Thal and ascends the Höchstein (4 1/2 hrs.; p. 473). — A visit should be paid to the Beewig-Thal, which diverges from the Ennsththal here, and terminates in an inaccessible gorge. About 1 1/4 M. to the E. of the station the road turns to the S.E. and ascends to the (3 1/4 M.) Aigner, on the W. slope of the valley, whence it continues amid pretty scenery to the (1 hr.) Bodensee (ca. 3335'),
embosomed in woods. At this point the route begins to ascend more steeply to the (1 1/4 hr.) beautifully situated Hüttensee (4930'), at the S. end of which is the Hans-Wöödl-Hütte on the Pergamschen-Alpe (4930'), and to the (1 1/4 hr.) Obersee (3486'), at the foot of the Hôchstein (8346') and the Hohe Wildsteil (9010'). These mountains may be ascended hence in 3 1/2 and 4 hrs. respectively by experts (comp. p. 473; guide, Traugott Wieser, nicknamed Rodler). A route, not difficult for experts (with guide: 4 1/2 hrs.), leads hence across the Höchstein-Scharte (7220') to the Riesach-See (p. 473).

30 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 Höchstein and the Hohe Wildsteil. — 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 —

35 1/2 M. Schladming (2400'; *Alte Post, R. 80 kr.-1 fl. 60 kr. ; *Bräuhaus or Neue Post, R. 1 1/2-1 1/2 kr. ; Seebacher; Tutter; Angerer; Lebzelter; Café Müller), a large village (1100 inhab.) with two churches, pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Enns, at the mouth of the Unterthal brook. To the N. stretch the wooded hills of the Ramsau, which conceal the Dachstein.

Excursions (guides, Joh. and Peter Gerharter, nicknamed Grünstock, and Flor. Wengler of Schladming; Gottlieb Gerharter, nicknamed Wieser, of Unterthal; Joh. Steiner or 'Barthhaus', Florian Steiner or 'Mostlehenhäuser', Karl Fischer or 'Kalcher', Joh. Schrempl, Georg Lackner, and Franz Knauss of Ramsau; and Joh. Knauss of Mandling). A very attractive walk leads through the picturesque gorge of the Unterthalbach (Brucker Klamm) to the (3 M.) Brucker Wirth, where the valley divides into the Unterthal (left) and Oberthal (right; see p. 473). — Good view of the neighbourhood from the (1 1/4 hr.) Hofbauerngsschloss ('Schlössl'), a view-tower and restaurant on the edge of an abrupt cliff at the entrance of the Unterthal. More extensive view from the Rohmoosberg, on the W. side of the Unterthal (1 hr. to the highest farm), and from the Schladminger Kaibling or Planai (6250'; 3 1/2 hrs.; marked path, but guide advisable) via the Fastenberg, the (1 1/2 hr.) Aigner, and the Kraberger Alpe. View of the Gross-Glockner, Steinerne Meer, etc.

Pleasant excursion to the Ramsau, a fertile, upland plain, 5 M. long by 2 1/2 M. wide, 3300-3900' above the sea-level, separated from the Ennsthal on the S. by a chain of pine-clad hills (Ramsau-Leiten), and bounded on the N. by the precipitous sides of the Edgrieshöhe, Scheichenspitze, and Eselstein, three imposing limestone peaks of the Dachstein group, while the Dachstein and the Thorstein rise more to the W. The Ramsau is inhabited by Protestants, and is dotted with numerous farm-houses. In order to obtain a glimpse at this district, it is sufficient to go as far as the church of St. Rupert am Kulm (3520'; *M. Prurger's Inn, *Pens. Ramsauhof, both moderate, pension 3 fl.; carr. to Schladming 4 fl.), which may be reached either by a rough road in 1 1/2 hr., or, better, by a footpath (1 1/4 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. The traveller is recommended, however, to extend the expedition to the Brandriedel. From Kulm we follow the road (or the shady path through wood, diverging to the left at the smithy). After 1 1/4 hr. we turn to the right, pass Perlhob (Inn) and the (1 1/4 hr.) new Protestant Church, and thence follow the shadeless road to the (1 1/2 M.) Karlseirst (beer). Hence we ascend to the right to the (1 1/4 hr.) Austria-Hütte (3550'; *Inn in summer), above the Brand-Alpe and 20 min. below the barren summit of the Brandriedel (3630'), which commands a splendid view of the Dachstein, Tauern, etc. (panorama by Zoff). — To the N.W. (1 1/2 hr.) lies the finely situated Neustatt-Alpe (3455'). From this point a pleasant expedition leads via the (1 hr.) Scharte-Alpe (4853') to the (1 1/4 hr.) Sulzenthals (9010'), between the Rôthelstein (ascent, see p. 474) and the Thorstein, commanding
a view in both directions, and thence down via the Sulzen-Alp (5016') to (1 1/2 hr.) Filzmoos (p. 474). The direct route from Ramsau to Filzmoos, via Hirschg (Auwirth) and Hackau, takes 3 1/2 hrs. — An agreeable return-route from Ramsau to (1 1/2 hr.) Schladming leads over the Schneeberg-Leiten, with view of the Dachstein group and the Niedere Tauern.

The shortest route to the top of the "Hohe Dachstein (9830') is from the Austria-Hütte (4 1/2-5 hrs.; comp. p. 124), but is fit for proficients only (guide from the Ramsau to the summit and back 8, from Schladming 9, with descent to Hallstatt or Gosau 12 or 13 fl.). From the Austria-Hütte we cross the lower end of the Edelgries-Schlucht and the pasture of the Brandsstein, then descend to the broad stretch of debris at the foot of the lower Schwadinger cliffs, and cross it, ascending to the right. At the upper end of the path ascends abruptly, turns to the right over rocky slopes (at first stanchions and rope), and enters the Schwadinger, a large basin enclosed by lofty and perpendicular rocks, through which we have a long and fatiguing ascent over debris and grassy slopes (keep to the right). From the head of this basin we ascend the steep and difficult cliffs by the 'Ramsauer Steig' (wire-ropes and stanchions) to the (2 1/2-3 hrs.) Hunner-Scharte (8200'), between the Hunnerkogel and the Koppenkarstein, at the head of the Schladming Glacier. We traverse this glacier and the Hallstätter Glacier (Kartis-Eisfeld, p. 125), passing the two 'Dirndln' (9185'), and reach the summit in 2 hrs. more (comp. p. 125).

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 1/2-5 hrs.; guide 5 fl.). The Koppenkarstein (8442'; 3 1/2-4 hrs.; guide 8 fl.), 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 Hunner-Scharte, see above, in 1 hr.) — The ascent of the Thorstein (9660'; 5-6 hrs.), from the Scharl-Alpe (p. 472) by the Windlager-Scharte (7550'), is very troublesome (comp. p. 126; guide 10, with descent to Gosau 13 fl.). — The Bischofsmütze (8060'; guide from Ramsau 10 fl.), see p. 474. — From St. Rupert am Kulm to the N. over the Feister-Scharte (7250), between the Etstein (8370'; ascended in 1 hr. from the Scharte) and the Sinabell (7685; easily ascended in 1/2 hr. from the Scharte; fine view), and then over the dreary rocks of the 'Stein', via the Schönbichl-Alpe, to the Krippenack and to (10 hrs.) Hallstatt (p. 125), a toilsome route (guide 7 fl.).

Another pleasant excursion from Schladming is to the S., past the (2 M.) Brucker-Wirth (p. 472), up the Schladinger Unterthal. About 20 min. beyond the (1 1/2 hr.) Weissewand Inn (3445'), at the point where the valley divides, we turn to the left (the Steinriesen-Thal to the right, see below), and ascend past the (1/4 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 von Vernouillet's shooting-lodge, the Kerschbaumer-Alpe, and the Koth-Alpe, to the (1 1/2 hr.) Preinthal Club Hut (5676'; provision-depot; key at the chalet), on the Waldhorn-Alpe. A very interesting expedition (fatiguing; guide necessary) may be made hence via the Klaffer-Scharte to the Klaffer-Kessel, an imposing hollow containing several lakes, as far as the Rauhenberg Lake (7465'), 3 hrs., and thence to the top of the Greifenberg (8745'; good view) in 1 1/4 hr., with guide. We may descend through the Steinriesen-Thal to the Obere Eisli-Alpe (p. 474). — The *Hohe Wildstelle (9010) may be ascended from the Preinthal Hut in 3 1/2 hrs., with guide (6 1/2 fl.; toilsome). The summit affords a magnificent view. The descent may be made via the Wildloch-Scharte, the Neu-Alpe, and the Brand-Alpe to the Riesach-See. Over the Höchsten-Scharte to the Seewig-Thal, see p. 472, over the Tratten-Scharte to Klein-Sölk, see p. 471. — The Höchstein (8346'; 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-Schäferhütte. The descent may be made to the Seewig-Thal (p. 472) to the small Fitz Lakes and the (3 hrs.) Hans-Wödi-Hütte, or to the left via the Fitz-Schartl (727') to the (3 hrs.) Mar-Alpe in the Gumpen-Thal and thence to (2 hrs.) Haus.
(p. 472). — A difficult but highly attractive pass leads from the Preinthaler Hütte over the Waldhorn-Thörl (7473') to the Lessach-Thal and (8-9 hrs.; with guide) Tamsweg. The route ascends steeply through the Klafter-Kessel to the (21/2 hrs.) Thörl, lying to the W. of the Waldhornspitze (8868'; ascent, 1 hr., not recommended owing to the brittleness of the rocks); thence we descend rapidly via the finely-situated Obere Gamser-Alp (ca. 6220') and the Untere Gamser-Alp to (4 hrs.) Lessach and (2 hrs.) Tamsweg (p. 476). — The ascent of the Hochgolling (9392'; 8-9 hrs.; guide 7 fl., with descent to the Lunga 10 fl.) is toilsome, but presents no difficulty to experts. We ascend the Steinriesen-Thal from the (21/2 hrs.) Weissend Inn (p. 473), passing the (11/4 hr.) Untere Eibl-Alpe (4240'), to the (1 hr.) Obere Eibl-Alpe (5410; quarters); thence across the (2 hrs.) Golling-Scharte (7960') to the (11/2 hr.) summit. Descent from the Scharte through the Göriach-Graben to (31/2 hrs.) Tamsweg, see p. 476.

A route leads through the Schladminger Oberthal (see p. 472) to the (21/2 hrs. from Schladming) Hopfriesen-Hütte (3410'; Inn adjacent), at the mouth of the Giglach-Thal, whence an easy pass crosses the Liegnitzhöhe (6955') to the Liegnitz-Thal and (71/2-8 hrs.) Tamsweg. A slightly longer, but more picturesque route leads up the Giglach-Thal, past the beautiful Landauer See (11/2 hr. from the Hopfriesen-Hütte) and the Giglach Lakes and across the Znach-Sattel (Giglach-Scharte, 6710') to the Steirische Scharte (7110') in the Steirische Kalkspitze, and to (71/2 hrs.) the railway-station of Maria-Pfarr (p. 476). The Lungauer Kalkspitze (8054'; fine view) may be easily ascended from the Znach-Sattel in 11/2 hr.; thence we may proceed to the N. by the Arête of the Steirische Kalkspitze (8054'; see below). — Over the Preunegg-Sattel to the Preunegg-Thal, see below.

The Ennsthal contracts. 381/2 M. Pichl (Pichlmair's Inn), station for the W. Ramsau (p. 472; 3 hrs. to the Austria-Hütte).

An interesting excursion may be made from Pichl to (11/4 hr.) the charcoal-burners' in the Preunegg-Thal, which opens to the S. From this point a path leads to the right to the (11/4 hr.) Piclmtner-Alp, whence the Schober (7020') and the Rippeteck (6977') may easily be ascended in 11/4 hr. each (fine views of the Dachstein, etc.). We ascend the valley farther on, passing the (11/2 hr.) Klaus-Alp, to the (31/2 hr.) Ursprung-Alp (5200; quarters), beautifully situated at the foot of the precipitous Steirische Kalkspitze (8034'). The last may be ascended (21/2-3 hrs., with guide) by a path leading via the Preunegg-Sattel (ca. 6560'), between the Kalkspitze and the Hahnkamp, to the upper Giglach-Thal, and to the Znach-Sattel (see above); thence to the right by the ridge between the Lungauer and Steirische Kalkspitze (see above).

The train runs through the formerly fortified Mandling Pass and near (41 M.) Mandling (2660'; Salzburger Wirth), crosses the Mandlingbach, the frontier between Styria and Salzburg.

Road from Mandling to the N.W., through the Mandling-Thal, to (6 M.) Filzmoos (3380'; Inn; guides, Joh. Hofer and Ant. Vierthaler), a prettily-situated village, with a pilgrimage-church, whence the Röthelstein or Rettenstein (7665'; fine view of the Dachstein, etc.) is ascended without difficulty via the Rote Wand in 31/2 hrs., or via the Schart-Alp and the Schartenhöhl (p. 472) and the Sudenholz in 5 hrs., with guide. To the N. tower the pinnacles of the Bischofsmütze (lower peak, 7874'; higher peak, 8050'; ascent difficult) from the Obere Au-Alp, 11/4 hr. from Filzmoos, in 3-4 hrs. — Over the Steigl to Gosau, see p. 126; by the 'Hinter dem Stein' route to the Zwiesel-Alp, see p. 127; to the Ramsau, see p. 473.

46 M. Radstadt (2840'; *Post; Thorwirth; Michaelis; Sabin; Obergloer; Railway Restaurant, with rooms), an old walled town, with 1000 inhab., stands on a rocky hill to the right (2805'). To the S. opens the Tauern-Thal (p. 475), with the Geissstein and See-kalkspitze.
Excursions. The Rossbrand (5800'; 2'/2-3 hrs.; guide unnecessary; path indicated by marks), ascended by the Schwemmburg-Sattel (4840'), commands a magnificent view. On the top is the Linzerhaus (Inn in summer). An easy route also ascends from Filzmoos (p. 474), via the Kar-Alpe, in 2-2'/2 hrs. — The Grieskareck (6520'), ascended from Flachau (3034'; Inn), 4'/2 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.) Wagrain (2740'; Arlwaldwirth) to (6 M.) St. Johann im Pongau (p. 129). — Over the Radstädtler Tauern to Mauterndorf, see R. 81.

At (47'/2 M.) Altenmarkt the line quits the Enns, which rises 12 M. to the S.W. in the Flachau, and runs N.W. to (51 M.) Eben (2790'), on the watershed between the Enns and the Salzach. It then passes through a deep cutting, crosses the Fritzthau by a bold bridge (striking *View of the Dachstein to the right), and descends the narrow Fritzthau to the W., crossing the stream repeatedly. At (54'/2 M.) Hüttau (2320'; *Post; Oberreiter) diverges the road to Annaberg (p. 127). The Hoch-Gründeck (p. 129) is ascended hence in 3'/2 hrs., by a marked path. Several tunnels. The train crosses the Fritzthau six times, penetrates the Kreusberg by a tunnel, 770 yds. long, descends to the left, and crosses the Salzach to —

61 M. Bischofshofen (1795'; Rail. Restaurant; see p. 129).

81. From Radstadt to Unzmarkt over the Radstädtler Tauern. Lungau.

82 M. Diligence from Radstadt to (34 M.) Mauterndorf in summer twice daily in 6'/4 hrs. (fare 4 fl. 40 kr.); extra-post with two horses 20 fl. From Mauterndorf to (48 M.) Unzmarkt, RAILWAY in 4'/2 hrs. (fares 3 fl. 80, 1 fl. 90 kr., no 2nd cl.).

Radstadt, see p. 474. The road crosses the Enns, and ascends the valley of the Tauern-Ache towards the S. to (9'/2 M.) Untertauern (3295'; Post). Fine retrospect of the Bischofsmütze (p. 474) at kilomètre-stone No. 86.8. It then ascends through the Tauernklamm, past the falls of the Tauern-Ache. The finest fall is the *Johannis-Wasserfall, 460', reached in 5 min. from the road by a path diverging to the right at a guide-post, 5 M. from Untertauern. The path to the right at the Gnaden-Alp, lower down, is not recommended. — 81'/2 M. Tauernhaus Wiesenegg (5410'; Inn), with a chapel, whence the Seekarspitze (7700'; 2-2'/2 hrs.; marked path) may be easily ascended. About 1 M. farther on, beyond a burial-ground, is the top of the Radstädtler Tauern (5700'), with a limited view. The road descends steeply via the Scheiberg to (28 M.) Tweng (4090'; *Post), the first village in the Lungau. Then through the Taurach-Thal to —

34 M. Mauterndorf (*Post; *Wallner; Poschacher; guide, Joh. Auer), a small town with a mineral spring and a well-preserved castle (tower 144' high), the terminus of the Murthal Railway.

The Speiereck (7000'; 4 hrs. from Mauterndorf or St. Michael, with guide) affords an excellent survey of the Lungau, Niedere Tauern, etc.
About 1½ hr. below the top on the Mauterndorf route is the Speiereck-Hütte (1558') of the Austrian Alpine Club.

From Mauterndorf to Spital, 35 M., diligence daily in 9½ hrs. (fare 4 fl. 43 kr.). The road leads via Neuses and the Staig, passing the handsome château of Mosham, to (5½ M.) St. Michael (3503'; *Post; Wastlwirth), a small town on the Mur, whence the Murwinkel (see below) is visited. Thence the road crosses the Katschberg (5385'), separating Salzburg from Carinthia, and beyond (15 M.) Renneweg (3730'; *Post) descends the pretty Lieserthal via Kremsbrücken, Leoben, and Eisentratten, to (25½ M.) Gmünd (p. 506). Thence to Spital, see R. 85.

The Murwinkel (upper Murthal; two-horse carr. to Rothgülden and back 8 fl.; provisions should be taken) is not very interesting on the whole. From St. Michael (see above) road to the W. to (2 M.) Niederdorf, at the mouth of the Zederhaus-Then (to Kleinarl, see p. 131); then to the left by a rough road through the narrow Murthal to Schellgaden, (6 M.) Mur (3630'; Gferrer, Messner, both rustic), and (4½ M.) the abandoned arsenic-works of Rothgülden (1160'), at the mouth of the Rothgülden Valley, in which lie the (1½ hr.) beautiful Rothgülden-See (3560) and (9½ hr. farther up; guide necessary) the Obersee, at the N. base of the Hafner (10,040'; ascent difficult; better from the Malta-Then, p. 503). — About 3½ hr. above Rothgülden, in the Murthal, lies the village of Moritzen (1990'; accommodation at König, the gamekeeper's), at the mouth of the Moritzen-Then, with its three picturesque lakes (visitors must be accompanied by a gamekeeper; to the Ober Schwarssee at the foot of the Traunnock, 2½ hrs.). Over the Moritzen-Charte (7800') to Grossarl, see p. 131. The Mur rises about 2 hrs. above Moritzen, at the W. base of the Marchkarsee (8790'). — Across the Murthörl (7425') to Grossarl (from Moritzen to Aschau, 6 hrs. with guide), see p. 131; via the Haslach to Kleinarl, see p. 131. — The attractive ascent of the Weisske (885'; 4 hrs. with guide) is made from Moritzen without difficulty by experts; the descent may be made via the Rieding-Scharte to the Rieding-Then or upper Zederhaus-Then (see above).

The narrow-gauge Murthal railway descends the Taurach-Then to the E. via (3 M.) Maria-Pfarr (Post, R. 50 kr.), with a noted pilgrimage church, Lintsching, St.-Andrä-Göriach, and Wölting, to (7½ M.) Tamsweg (3350'; *Traube; *Post, moderate; Hofer; Platzbären; Lebselter), a pleasant little town on the Mur, with the lofty-situated Gothic church of St. Leonhard.

Excursions. The Lasaberg-Alpl (6345'; 2½ hrs.; with guide) affords a good survey of the environs; descent to (1½ hr.) Ramingstein, or (2 hrs.) Frederik (p. 477). — The Freber (6390'; 6½-7 hrs.) is a splendid point of view. Cart-road to the (2½ hrs.) sombre Prebersee (4895'), ½ hr. above which is the Prodinger-Hütte (4933'); thence 3½ hrs. more to the summit; or from the lake to the (1½ hr.) Gratzer Hütte (6223'; inn in summer on the Sattel-Kogel, and thence to the summit in 3 hrs. (guide useful). The view extends over the entire Lungau and the mountains of the Enns valley as far as the Hohe Tauern and the Karawanken. Descent to Kraukaubene, see p. 477. — To Schladming by the Gölling-Scharte, and ascent of the Hochgolling (9 hrs. from Tamsweg), see p. 474; through the Lessach-Then and across the Waldhorn-Then, see p. 474; through the Lignitz-Then and across the Lignitz-Sattel, see p. 474; through the Weissbrüch-Then and across the Zwach-Sattel, see p. 474. — To Solk, through the Lessach-Then and over the Landschitz-Scharte or the Kaiser-Scharte, see p. 471.

Beyond Tamsweg the railway crosses the Mur to (8 M.) St. Leonhard, follows the narrow valley, and recrosses the stream before (10½ M.) Madling. — Between (11½ M.) Thomatal and (12½ M.) Ramingstein (Brün) we traverse a short tunnel.

From Ramingstein the interesting ascent of the Schilcherhöhe (7439') may be made in 3½ hrs. (guide); descent via Inner-Krems to Kremsbrücken (see above), 9½ hrs.
9 1/2 M. Kendlbruck. At (16 M.) Predlitz, the first station in Styria, we cross the Turrach; and beyond (16 1/2 M.) Turrach we once more cross the Mur.

A road leads through the Turrach-Graben to (10 M.) Turrach (4135'; *Alpenwirth, bed 30-50 kr.; Bergmänn; guide, Conrad Glanzner), with large iron-works, whence the Eisenhut (3040) may be ascended in 3 1/2 hrs. with guide (comp. p. 515), and the Königstuhl (7453') in 4 hrs. (see p. 508). From Turrach the road ascends steeply to the (41/2 M.) Turracher See (5789'; Seewirth), and then descends on the bank of the Seebach to (6 M.) Ebene Reichenau (3560'; *Scheisstl) in the Gurkthal, whence a road leads to the W. via Klein-Kirchheim (3202'; Defner; Huber), Radenthein (Fauzauser; Mahr), and Döbrich (2020'; Zauchner; Huber), to (18 M.) Millstatt (p. 504).

From Ebene-Reichenau ascent of the Faltkert (7467') and Moschitzen (Rödrennock, 7562'), 4 1/2 hrs. (to the W.); ascent of the Wohnener Noek (7017), 5 hrs. (to the E.). Descent from the last to (2 1/2 hrs.) Feld (p. 502) or (2 hrs.) Afritz (p. 502). — Ascent of the Rosenock (7985') from Radenthein, attractive. The route leads to the N. to (1 hr.) Kaining (3320'; Mössler), thence to the summit in 4 hrs. (with guide); fine view. — Ascent of the Mirnock (6003'), 4 1/2 hrs. from Döbrich; comp. p. 502.

18 M. Einach. 27 1/2 M. Stadt (2920'; Rail. Restaurant; Post; Hofer), at the mouth of the Paalgraben (road in 5 hrs. to Fladnitz, p. 515). The valley expands and we pass the stations of Wandtitschbrücke, Caeciliabrücke, St. Lorenzen ob Murau, and Kaindorf.

30 M. Murau (2610'; Rail. Restaurant; Post; Sonne), a small town with three old churches, commanded by the castle of Ober-Murau. Pretty walks on the Calvarienberg.

Pleasant excursions may be made hence to the (3 hrs.) Frauen-Alpe (6575'; to the S.W.) and the (21 1/2 hrs.) Stolz-Alpe (6957'; to the N.E.). — A road runs to the N.W. through the Rantenbach-Graben and after 1 1/2 hr. forks. The right branch leads over the Freiberg-Sättel to (1 hr.) Schöder (see below). The left branch leads to (2 1/4 hrs.) Ranten (3050'; four small inns) and (6 hrs.) Seebach, whence a cart-track, to the right, leads via Krakaudorf to (1 1/2 hrs.) Krakaebene (Schürguth; *Tauerwirth, 1 1/2 M. farther to the W.), and thence via Krakaeben-Hintermühlen to the (1 1/2 hr.) picturesque Jetach or Itrach-See. On the Grafen-Alp, 1 hr. above the lake, is the Rudolf-Schober-Hütte (5740'), whence a pass leads over the Schimpel-Scharte to Gross-Sölk, see p. 471.

Passes lead to the N.W. from Krakaebene through the Itrach-Thal and over the Hubenbauer-Thörl (6765') to Klein-Sölk, see p. 471; through the Rantengrabern and over the Ranten-Thörl (Feldscharte; 7065'), or through the Freibergabern and over the Putzenthal-Scharte (7195), to Gröbning (p. 471); and to the W. over the Freiber-Sattel, with the Freiber-See, to (4 hrs.) Tamsweg (see p. 476). The ascent of the *Freber (5990'; 4 1/2 hrs., with guide; see p. 476), easy and interesting, is made from Krakaebene via the Gratzer-Hütte (p. 476; 4 1/2 hr. from the Tauerwirth); or (rather fatiguing) via the Kramer-Alp and Spitz-Alp. The descent may be made (route marked) to (3 1/2 hrs.) Tamsweg (p. 476).

The line follows the right bank of the Mur, through a finely wooded valley, passing (35 M.) Triebendorf and the mouth of the Katsch-Thal. To the N. is the ruin of Katsch. 38 M. Frojach-Katschthul (2500'; Rail. Restaurant), near the village of Frojach (Schattner), with its old church.

A road runs hence to the N.W. through the pretty Katsch-Thal via Katsch (ruin, see above) and Althofen to (7 1/2 M.) St. Peter (2673'; Fleischner), a summer-resort. Roads lead hence to the E. over the Kammersberg to (6 M.) Oberwölz (p. 476), and to the W. via Feistritz and Batsendorf, at the mouth of the Katschgraben, to (11 1/2 M.) Schöder (2965'; Post, Hirsch).
From Schöder through the Rantenbach-Graben to (2 1/2 hrs.) Murau. see p. 477; through the Katzengraben and over the Groß-Sölk-Höhe (5870') to (3 1/2 hrs.) Groß-Sölk, see p. 471. — The Greimberg (6105'); 4 1/2 hrs., with guide) is easily ascended from St. Peter via the Hirtl-Apel.

Farther on we have a view of Schloss Schrattenberg (p. 514) to the E. and of the ruined Steinschloss, high up, to the right. 40 1/2 M. Teufenbach (2440'; Rail. Restaurant; Löcker; Heigl), a favourite summer-resort in the broad valley of the Mur, 21 1/4 M. to the N. of the station of St. Lambrecht (p. 515). The church is interesting; the old castle is being restored. — We cross the Mur. 44 1/2 M. Niederwölz (2466'; Rail. Restaurant; Siegl, Rössler, Lechner, in the village), at the mouth of the Wölzer-Thal.

A diligence plies hence twice daily, in 1 1/4 hr., to (51 1/2 M.) Oberwölz (2715'; Bonner; Gragrober), a small town with old churches and the château of Rothenfels. Interesting ascent of the Hohenwart (7747'; 6 hrs., with guide) through the Schottgraben to the (3 hrs.) Steilerer-Alpe (4700'), and (1 1/2 hrs.) Lauren-Alpe (4750), then past the (1 hr.) Fischee and to the right by the arête to the (1 1/2 hrs.) summit, which affords an admirable panorama. — The ascent of the Schiessnegg (7463'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide) is also attractive. — A road leads from Oberwölz to the W., over the Kammersberg (3593'), to St. Peter in the Katsch-Thal (p. 477). — Over the Glatthoch (6520') to the Donnersbach-Thal and (9-10 hrs.) Irning, see p. 469.

From the (43 1/2 M.) station of Lind a bridge crosses the Mur to the (3 1/4 hr.) village of Scheilzing, the station of which (p. 514) lies 3 1/4 M. higher up. Our railway remains on the left bank, passes under the bridge of the government line, and reaches its terminus at (48 M.) Unzmarkt-Frauenburg (p. 514).

82. Gratz and Environs.


Hotels. On the right bank of the Mur, near the S. Station: *Elephant (Pl. a; C, 5), Mur-Platz 13, R., & A. from 1 1/2 fl.; *Daniel, at the S. Station, R. 1 fl. 30, L. & A. 50 kr.; *Goldener Engel, Griesgasse 5, R. 4 1/2 fl.; *Florian (Pl. d; C, 5), Griesgasse 15; *Goldene Sonne, Goldener Löwe, Königs-Tiger (plain), all Mariahilf-Strasse; Drei Raben (Pl. c; B, 5), Annex-Strasse 43, with garden; Schwan, Annex-Strasse 3.

On the left bank: *Erzherzog Johann (Pl. b; C, 5), Sack-Strasse 5, R. 1 1/2-2 fl., L. 50, A. 40 kr., with a good restaurant; *Stadt Triest (Pl. f, D 5), Jakomini-Platz; Kaiserkrone (Pl. e; D, 4), Farbergasse 6; Goldene Birne, Leonhard-Strasse 10, near the park; Hôtel Garni, Kalchberggasse 1a.

Cafés. *Thonethof, *Europa, both Herrengasse; *Kaiserhof, Kaiserfeldgasse; *Union, Lichtenfelsgasse 24; *Wirth, in the Stadt-Park (concerts in summer); Nordstern, Haupt-Platz, corner of the Sporgasse; Café Wien, Rechbauer-Strasse 12; Gieler, Carl Ludwigs-Ring, by the theatre; Promenade, Burg-Ring; Seidl, Glacis-Strasse 43; Castellazzi, Albrechtgasse 8. — On the right bank of the Mur: Oesterreichischer Hof, Helm, both in the Annex-Strasse; Daniel, at the S. railway-station. — Confectioners (ices). Stuchl, Hofgasse; Grünezeig, Sporgasse; Strohly, at the theatre in the Franzens-Platz, with branch in the Mur-Platz; Schmidt's Sohne, Herrengasse.

Restaurants (beer). *Daniel's Rail. Restaurant; *Neu-Gratz, Hans-Sachsgasse 5; Schwechater Bierhaus, Herrengasse 15; Theater-Restaurant, Karl-Ludwig Ring 3; Thonethof, Postgasse; Kaufmannshaus, Neuthorgasse; Sandwirth, Griesgasse 27. — Military music several times weekly at the
Rathhaus.

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Annen-Säule, opposite the S. Station; Pontigamer Bierhalle, in the Jacobigasse (both on the right bank); Steinfelder Bierhalle, Müinzgraben; Gösiger Bierhalle, Leonhard-Str. 32 (on the left bank). — Wine (also at the cafés, etc.): Admonterhof, Badegasse, near the Paradies; "Kleinescheg (room in the old-German style), Herrenasse 13; Römischer König, Sporgasse 13; Landhauskeller, Schmiedegasse. — The best Styrian wines are Littenberger (strong), Pickerer, Kerschbacher, Sandberger, and Nachtigaller. The turkeys and capons of Styria are highly esteemed. Gratzen (Gratzer Zwieback') at Sorger's, Mur-Platz 14; Spreng, Bürgergasse 7, etc.

Baths. Military Swimming Bath, above the upper suspension-bridge, at the N.W. base of the Schlossberg. — Kodela's swimming and other baths, Tegethoff-Strasse 11; Förster, Brandhofgasse 19 (tramway-station) and Lichtenfelsgasse 9 (swimming).

Theatres. Theater am Franzens-Platz (Pl. 11; D, 4); Theater am Stadt-Park (Pl. D, 5), well fitted up, oprettas, etc. — *Military Music in the Stadt-Park, in the Industrie-Halle, Jakomini-gasse (Pl. D, 7), and at the Hiltmeich.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 5), Neustorgasse 44a. — *Cabs. Two-horse, 60 kr. for the first 1/2 hr., 1 fl. for 1 hr., 50 kr. for each additional 1/2 hr.; one-horse, 30 kr. for the first 1/4 hr., 50 kr. for the first 1/2 hr., 90 kr. for 1 hr., 20 kr. for each additional 1/4 hr. — To or from the S. Station: middle of the town, one-horse 70 kr., two-horse 1 fl.; Mur suburb (right bank) 50 or 80 kr. — For half-a-day, for drives within a radius of 5 M., forenoon 2 1/2 fl. or 3 fl., afternoon 3 fl. or 4 fl.; whole day 5 1/2 or 7 fl., etc. — Omnibus ply to every part of the environs.

Tramway (10 kr. per drive). a. From the principal station (Sud-Bahnhof) via Annen-Str., Jakomini-Platz, and Leonhard-Str. to the Hiltmeich. b. From the station via Jakomini-Platz, Glacis-Str., Geidorf-Platz, and Land-Platz to Volksgarten-Strasse. c. From Jakomini-Platz via the Industrie-Halle to the Staats-Bahnhof. d. From Jakomini-Platz via Dietrichstein-Platz and Sparbersbachgasse to the Schiller-Platz. — Electric Tramway from Zinzendorfgasse via the Hiltmeich to Mariatrost in 28 min. (see p. 432).

Gratz (1195'), the capital of Styria, with about 130,000 inhab. and a garrison of 4500 men, picturesquely situated on both banks of the Mur, which is crossed by seven bridges, is one of the pleasantest and healthiest of the Austrian provincial capitals, and is the residence of numerous retired 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 Carl Bridge (Pl. C, 5), built in 1891, with bronze figures of Austria and Styria, by Brandstetter, on the central buttresses, handsome candelabra surmounted by eagles, and a tasteful iron balustrade.

The Haupt-Platz (Pl. C, D, 4) is embellished with a bronze *Statue of Archduke John (d. 1859), by Pöninger, erected in 1878. In this square were beheaded 159 of the ringleaders of the great rebellion of the peasantry in 1516. On the S. side of the Platz is the new Rathaus (Pl. 10), a handsome German Renaissance building erected in 1892. The façade is adorned with twelve statues of men of importance in the history of the town. The staircase is decorated with a fresco by Scholz, representing Gratzen in 1635. The Council Room contains a Court Scene of 1478, by N. Strobel.
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 II. (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 1446-1462 (the copper roof of the tower added in 1663), has an interesting W. Portal.

In the choir, representing the Miracles of St. Ægidius, 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 Grat in the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War. The vault contains his tomb and the sarcophagi of his parents, Archduke Charles II. (d. 1590) and his Archduchess.

The Landhaus (Pl. D, 5), or Hall of the Estates, in the Herrengasse, the busiest street in the town, was erected in the Renaissance style in the 16th century. Interesting portal with two balconies, to the right of which is a curious painted notice of 1588, cautioning those who enter against quarrelling or 'drawing their daggers or bread-knives'.

The first court, with the arcades (new cloister of 1890) and a finely-executed fountain in cast and wrought iron of the 16th cent., is particularly pleasing. Memorial tablet to Johann Kepler, the astronomer. Ritter-saal and Landtags-Saal ('Hall of the Diet') in the interior.

The interesting old Landes-Zeughaus, or Arsenal (erected in 1644), adjoining the Landhaus on the S., is maintained in exactly the same condition as it was 200 years ago. (Admission from the Landhaus at 11 p.m. punctually, 50 kr.; Sun., 10-1, free.)

Farther on, to the left, is the Parish Church (Pl. D, 5), a late-Gothic edifice of the 16th cent., containing an Assumption by Tintoretto. At the end of the Herrengasse is the tasteful Auersperg Fountain (Pl. 1; D, 5).

The Joanneum (Pl. C, D, 5), founded in 1811 by Archduke John, now includes two buildings (separated by a garden) occupied by various collections. In the old Joanneum (Raubergasse 10) are the Natural History Museum (Thurs., 10-12, fee 10 kr.; Sun., 10-11, free) and the Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities (daily, 10-12, 10 kr.; 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 new Museum, built in the baroque style by Guntorf and opened in 1895, contains an interesting Historical and Industrial Collection, and the Collection of Paintings and Engravings (adm. Sun. 10-1 free, Tues., Wed., Frid., Sat. 9-1, 25 kr.; Thurs. 10-2, 50 kr.).

Opposite, in the Neuthorgasse, is the handsome new Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 5). Adjoining, on the Stadt-Quai, rise the new Law Courts (Pl. 9; C, 5).
On the site of the former glacis, between the inner town and the former suburbs, is the *Stadt-Park, charmingly laid out in the English style, and adorned with a Bust of Schiller by Gasser, the ‘Waldlilie’ (a bronze figure by Brandstetter, illustrating a novel by Rosegger), a marble statue of Count Anton Al. Auersperg, the poet (Anastasius Grün, d. 1876), by Kundmann, and the handsome bronze *Franz-Josefs-Brunnen, by Durenne of Paris.

In the Glacis-Str. is the Leech-Kirche (Pl. E, 4), an interesting Gothic church of the 15th cent., with some old stained glass. — The Harrachgasse leads to the E. to the new University Buildings (Pl. E, 3), erected in 1890-5 by Rezori. In the Universität-Str., behind, is the University Library (130,000 vols.). — The Technical College (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 (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. 1813), the originator of the promenades. On the S. slope are a quaint Clock Tower (60' high) and the Türken-Brunnen (300' deep). On the upper platform (Pl. C, 4; 1545') are a Belfry, 60' high, and four topographical indicators. The noble *View from the castle-hill is justly celebrated. The valley of the Mur and the populous basin, surrounded by mountains of beautiful form, present a most picturesque scene. To the N. rises the Schöckel, N.W. the Alps of Upper Styria, S.W. the chain of the Schwanberg Alps, S. the Bacher Mts.

A Cable-Tramway ascends the Schlossberg in 3 min. from No. 56 Sack-Strasse (Pl. C, 4); fares, up 20, down 10 kr., monthly ticket 2 fl. The line is 230 yds. long and ascends at a gradient of 60:100. Beside the engine-house at the top (360' above the street) is a Café-Restaurant, with view-terrace. — Pedestrians ascend (20 min.) on the E. side, from the Carmeliter-Platz: the road passes through an archway under the house No. 1 Paulnuthorgasse (with the inscription 'Am Fuss des Schlossbergs'). 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 (tramways, see p. 479) is the *Hiltmteich (Pl. F, 2), with pleasure-grounds (Restaurant) and a large pond (boats for hire). The Hiltmearte, (10 min.) affords an extensive view (183 steps; adm. 10 kr.).

The following short excursion is recommended: starting from the Geidorf-Platz (Pl. D, 3), we follow the Körbergasse, Rosenberggasse, and Panoramagasse, and ascend the Rosenberg as far as the (1 hr.) Stoffbauer Inn (1570). Thence we ascend the (3/4 hr.) Platte (2136'), an admirable point of view; then descend to (1/2 hr.) Maria-Grüen (1460; Inn), proceed by the finely situated Sanatorium Mariogrün and the Kaltenbrunn Inn to the (1/2 hr.) Hiltmteich (see above), and return thence to Gratz by tramway.

— Other excursions, on the left bank of the Mur, to Steinberg (2 hrs.),

*Baedeker's Eastern Alps. 9th Edit.*

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with a splendid outlook on the mountains of the Carinthian frontier; to the château of Lustviel (1¼ hr.), on the Ruckerberg (Restaurant), and on to Ḥonigthal (1½ hr.), returning by the Riesberg; Andrits-Ursprung (2 hrs.); Maria-Trost (140'; Restaurant Schweizer), a pilgrimage-church (1½ hr.; or ⅓ hr. by electric tramway, p. 479). On the right bank of the Mur: the château and hydropathic establishment of Eggenberg (1 hr.); by the ruin of Gösting (1 hr.; near which is the Jungfernsprung, rising abruptly from the Mur to (1 hr.) Thal (Kirchenmichel Inn); Plabutsch (2½ hr.), with an excellent view from the Fürstenwarte (2 hrs., via Eggenberg); Judendorf-Strassengel, the first station of the Vienna railway (p. 442; a walk of 2 hrs.), and thence to the (1 hr.) Frauenkogel (view-tower; 2140'); St. Oswald (1840'; Fleischhammer), charmingly situated, reached via Planenberg in 2 hrs.

The Buchkogel (2150'; 2½ hrs. to the S.W.) may be reached by driving as far as the (4½ M.) Martins-Brunnen or Brunell (inn) in ⅔ hr., and walking thence to the top in 1 hr. more by a marked path passing St. Martin, with its old château. On the summit is the Rudolfi-Warte, a belvedere 36' in height. The view embraces the broad valley of the Mur; N., Gratz, the pilgrimage-church of Maria-Trost, and the Schöckel; N.W., the Upper Styrian Mts. (Hochschwab); W., the Schwabenberg Alps; S., the Bacher Mts.

The *Schöckel (4747'; 4½-5 hrs.) is most easily ascended from Bad Radegund (2340'); Hydropathic, with numerous villas, R. 1-2, D. 1, board 2-2½ fl.), at the S.E. base of the mountain (12 M. distant, road through the Annagraben; omnibus twice daily in 2½ hrs., fare 1½ fl.). Thence by the marked Jäger-Stieg to the (1½ hr.) upper Schöckel-Kreuz (3695'), and towards the left to the Semriacher-Hütte (RFmts.) and the (1 hr.) Stubenberg-Haus of the Styrian Alpine Club (Inn; telephone to Gratz), on the top. Extensive view (panorama by Presuhn). — Direct ascent from the (1½ hr.) Andrits-Ursprung (see above) via (¾ hr.) Buch and the (1 hr.) Gösling Alphütte (RFmts.) to the (20 min.) saddle (view to the N.) and the (1½ hr.) summit. From the saddle we may descend to the N.W. to (1½ hr.) Semriach (Inn-Grotte, see p. 442), whence a road leads via the Thal to (1½ hr.) Peggau (442).

To Tobelbad, 7½ M. to the S.W., either by the road via Strassgang (carr. and pair in 1 hr.) or by train (see below) to (25 min.) Premstätten, and thence on foot to the (1½ hr.) baths (*Curhaus; Königsbrunn), prettily situated among pine-woods.

From Graz to Köflach, 25½ M., railway in 1¾ hr. (comp. Map, p. 512). The line, constructed for the coal-traffic, descends the broad valley of the Mur, nearly due S. via (4½ M.) Strassgang to (7½ M.) Premstätten (to the Tobelbad, see above), where it turns to the N.W. into the valley of the Rainach, and ascends past (10 M.) Lieboch and a number of unimportant stations. From (25½ M.) Köflach (150'; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms; *Brunn, *Schachner) with coal-mines, a road leads to the N.W. over the Stubaital (5090'; Inn) to Weisskirchen (and 10 hrs. Judenburg (p. 513), in the upper valley of the Mur. Another route leads to the S.W. via Edelschrot, Pak, and the Vier Tollet (4510') to (11 hrs.) Wolfsberg (p. 494).

From Graz to Klagenfurt via Schwabenegg. Railway in 3 hrs. to (42 M.) Wies; then carriage-road to (15 M.) Wachern-Mahrenberg. At (10 M.) Lieboch (see above) our line diverges to the left from the Köflach line and leads via Lannach, Preding-Wieselbach (branch-line to Stainz, 7 M.), and Gross-Florian, to (29½ M.) Deutsch-Landsberg (1220'; Fritzberg; Treiber; Stelzer), a prettily-situated village with an old château. We next pass the handsome château of *Hollenegg, the property of Prince Franz Liechtenstein. 3½ M. Schwabenegg; the village (Krasser; Neuwirth; Mollek) lies 3 M. to the W. (omnibus 4 times daily in ¾ hr.). The next stations are St.-Martin-Welsberg and Pölfing-Brunn. Then, and lastly, (42 M.) Wies (1120'; Heinisser; Stelzer), pleasantly situated on the Weisse Sulm, with iron-works and forges, commanded by the old castle of Burgstein. — We now follow the road towards the S.W. to (9 M.; diligence thrice daily in 50 min.) Eibiswald (1190'; Jilek; Gesing), 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 (12 M.) Mahrenberg (1220'; Brusa), a straggling village, with a château and a ruined monastery, from which we cross the Drave by means of a ferry to (2 M.) the railway-station of Wuchern (p. 493). To prevent disappointment, travellers coming from Klagenfurt should order carriages at Mahrenberg beforehand (to Wies 6-7 fl.).

The Schwabenberg Alps attract many excursionists from Gratz (guides, not necessary, Alois Herk at Deutsch-Landsberg, Ant. Peierl at Schwabenberg). We take the train as far as Deutsch-Landsberg (p. 482), cross the Lassnitz, and ascend to the right via (2 1/2 hrs.) Truhütten (3265') and the Parfüs 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 Sattle (3465'), the boundary between Styria and Carinthia, and skirt the fence to the left (footpath) and along the E. slope of the Brandhöhe (5098') and Moschkogel (6282') to the (1 hr.) depression between the Hünertütten and the Moschkogel, in which, a little below us, is (1 hr.) the Schaf-Hütte or Grititsch-Hütte (5725'; refreshments obtainable if the shepherds are there). From this point we mount in 1 1/2 hr. more, through the Kar, to the summit of the Koralpe or Grosse Speikkogel (7025'), the highest peak of the Schwabenberg Alps. The Koralpen-Haus (6435'; Inn), 1/4 hr. from the top, is on the W. side. View to the W. of the Lavant-Thal, Klagenfurt with its lakes, and Villach; part of Carinthia, the Gross-Glockner, Gross-Venediger; N., the Hochschwang, Schöckel, and Gratz; S., the Mts. of Carniola; E., over Gleichenberg and Riegersburg to Hungary and Croatia. — Descent on the E. side via the Brendlalp to (1 1/2 hrs.) Schwabenberg (p. 482); on the W. via the Hipfthütten or through the Pomsgrabner to (4 hrs.) Wolfsberg (p. 494), or via the Köllnitzer-Alp and Gemersdorf to (4 hrs.) St. Andrä (p. 494).

83. From Gratz to Trieste.

227 M. Railway. Express trains in 8 hrs.; ordinary trains in 12 1/2-13 hrs.

Gratz, see p. 478. The train traverses the fertile Grätzer Feld, on the right bank of the Mur, at a distance from the river. 4 M. Puntigam. On the hill to the right stands the château of Premstätten (p. 482). 6 M. Abtissendorf; 8 M. Kalsdorf. Beyond (12 M.) Werndorf, on a hill to the left, above the Mur, is Schloss Weissenegg, with a fine marble monument to its late owner, Frau von Pfeiffer. Near (15 M.) Wildon (1030'; Stift; Orten; Steinad), the Kainach is crossed; on the height is the ruined castle of Ober-Wildon ('Heidenthurm'; 1480'), in which Tycho Brahe once made his astronomical observations (restaurant; fine view).

On the right is the vine-clad Sausal-Gebirge. At (16 1/2 M.) Lebring the Lassnitz-Thal, and near (22 1/2 M.) Leibnitz (885') the valley of the Sulm (p. 482) open on the right. In the Leibnitzer Feld, a peninsula between the Sulm and Mur, numerous Roman antiquities have been found, this being the site of the Roman Fluvium Solvense. The episcopal château of Seggau, 1 1/2 M. to the W. of Leibnitz, contains a collection of Roman inscriptions.

The train crosses the Sulm and approaches the Mur. 26 1/2 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 1/2 M. Spielfeld, with a château of Baron Bruck. About 1 1/2 M. to the S. is Count Lucchesi’s château of Brunnsee, with a fine park.

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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 by the Egidio Tunnel (200 yds.; station). Near (36 M.) Pössnitz it crosses the Pössnitz-Thal by a viaduct of 64 arches, 700 yds. in length; it then pierces the Posruck by means of the Leitersberg Tunnel (725 yds.) and descends to —

41 M. Marburg (880'; Rail. Restaurant; *Erzherzog Johann; *Mohr; *Hôtel Meran; Stadt Wien; Traube; good restaurant at the Casino), a town with 20,000 inhab., the second in Styria, picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Drave, at the foot of the Posruck. The Tappeiner-Platz in front of the Commercial School is embellished with a statue of Admiral Teghthoff (1827-1871), who was a native of Marburg. Adjacent is the Stadt-Park, with monuments to the Emperor Joseph and to the Archduke John. Marburg, which contains the provincial pomological school, is the centre of the Styrian fruit and wine cultivation. In the suburb of St. Magdalena, on the right bank, are the extensive workshops of the 'Südbahn'.

The (25 min.) Calvariévenberg 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 (1950'; 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 (7½ M.) St. Wolfgang am Bächer (3400'), to the S.W., another interesting excursion (refreshments and beds at the forester's).

From Marburg to Villach and Franzensfeste, see RR. 84, 10.

The train crosses the Drave by a long bridge (picturesque view of the town and the Drave Valley to the right); on the right bank the Villach line diverges here (p. 493). A broad plain is now traversed; to the right, at the foot of the Bacher-Gebirge, is the château of Haus am Bächer. 48½ M. Kranichsfeld; 52½ M. Pragerhof (Buffet), the junction for Budapest (see Baedeker's Austria & Hungary). The train enters a hilly district and passes through two tunnels. 56 M. Windisch-Feistritz, 2¼ M. to the S. of the village. — 60½ M. Pöltschach (Baumann, at the station; Mohoritsch; Hartner), at the N.W. base of the Wotsch (3215'; ascended via St. Nikolai in 2½ hrs.; fine view).

Diligence several times daily in 2 hrs. to (9½ M.) the Baths of Rohitsch, or Rohitsch-Sauerbrunn. About 5 M. farther to the E., on the Sottla or Sattibach, which here forms the frontier of Croatia, lies Marki Rohitsch (Post), at the foot of the conical Donatiberg (2900'), the Mons Claudius of the Romans (ascended by St. Georgen in 2½ hrs.; splendid view). At the summit is the Frühich-Hütte (2535').

A railway runs from Pöltschach to the W., via Heiligengeist and Gottersdorf, to (9½ M.; 1 hr.) Gonobitz (1090'; Hirsch), a pleasant little wine-growing town, with two châteaux of Prince Windischgrätz.

German is now replaced by a Slavonic or Wend dialect. 69 M. Poniyl; 74½ M. Grobelno; 75½ M. St. Georgen; 79½ M. Stor; with several foundries. An extensive view of the Sanmalthal, a hilly, well-cultivated, and populous plain, bounded by the Sanmthal Alps (p. 485), is now suddenly disclosed.
821/2 M. Cilli (790'; *Erzherzog Johann; Elephant, R. 70 kr. - 1 fl. 30 kr.; *Weisser Ochs; Stadt Wien; Krone; Löwe), a pleasant old town with 6264 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 75-85° Fahr.). The Museum contains some interesting Roman antiquities (Thurs. & Sun. 10-12; at other times on application). The Stadt-Park is prettily laid out on the right bank of the Sann.

The (20 min.) Josefsberg (984') commands a charming view. A still finer point is the (9'/2 hr.) Laisberg (ascend to the church of St. Nicholas and follow the slope of the hill). On the wooded Schlossberg (2348'; 1 hr.) stands the ruin of Ober-Cilli.

The Baths of Neuhaus (1160'; *Curhaus), frequented chiefly by ladies, lie 10 1/2 M. to the N.W. of Cilli, on the spurs of the Sannthal Alps (diligence twice daily in 2 hrs., via Hohenegg and Neukirchen). The thermal water resembles that of Pfäffers in Switzerland. Charming environs, and beautiful walks in every direction, particularly to the (9'/2 hr.) ruined Schlangenburg, with a picturesque and extensive view.

A pleasant excursion may be made from Cilli by Hohenegg and Schloss Sternstein to (4 hrs.) Weitenstein; another leads to (2 hrs.) Deutschenthal, in the Sannthal, with a large china and earthenware manufactory; and a third to the top of the Dostberg (2750'; 2 hrs.), which commands a good view.

From Cilli to Wollan, 23'/2 M. branch-railway in 2'/2 hrs. The line runs to the N.W. through the fertile Sannthal via Pietroitsch and Sachsenfeld to (8'/2 M.) St. Peter (Inn), with stalactite caverns. To the left, beyond the Sann, is Schloss Pragwold, to the right is Schloss Neukloster. The railway proceeds in the gradually narrowing valley to (11 M.) Hellenstein-Fraslau (1033'; *Post), situated on the Pack near its confluence with the Sann. (To Prassberg, see below.) We then traverse the narrow Packgraben to (21 M.) Schönstein (1205'; Breinig), a prettily situated village, and (23'/2 M.) Wollan (1305'; *Inn), with its large château (picturesque view from the terrace). A road leads hence to the N. to the (6 M.) interesting *Hudalukna-Klamm.

The Steiner, Sannthaler, or Sulzbacher Alpen (comp. Map, p. 484), form the S.E. portion of the Carinthian Alps, situated on the frontier of Carnithia, Carniola, and Styria. They present many beautiful and interesting points, and are well worthy of a visit. The inhabitants are Slavonic, but most of the innkeepers and guides speak a little German.

From Cilli we go by the Cilli-Wollan railway to (15 M.; 19'/2 hr.) Ritzdorf (see above), whence a road (diligence twice daily to Oberburg) leads to (5 M.) Prassberg (1143'; Post: Hofbauer; Krone). The ascent of the Prassberger Alpe (5137'; 3'/2 hrs.; fine view) is made hence via the (3 hrs.) Refuge Hut, situated 1'/2 hr. below the summit (Bela Pec). About 7'/2 M. to the N. is the Iščel-Ursprung, in an imposing rocky gorge. — The road proceeds via Prihova and Frattmannsdorf to (9'/2 M.) Laufen (1355'; Peter; Fluderik), lying in a wide basin, where the carriage-road ends. We now follow a rough cart-road to (7'/2 M.) Leutsch or Leutscsdorf (1700'; Touristenhaus, bed 65 kr., well spoken of; guides, Ant. Dobinar, and Anton Polajnik), picturesquely situated at the influx of the Leutsch into the Sann. The Raducha (6775'), a good point of view, may be ascended hence in 4 hrs. (guide 2'/2 fl.). A finer point is the *Oistrica (7710'), which commands a superb view (6-7 hrs., with guide; not difficult for adepts). The good path leads chiefly through wood to the Planinsiek (3545'; good night-quarters), a large and prettily situated farm-house, 1'/4 hr. from Leutsch. Thence we may proceed via the Alp Volon (5147') to the (2 hrs.)

† In the Slovenian dialect c is pronounced like ts, č like tš, š like sh, ž like s, ž like sh, and v like u.
Kocbek-Hütte (5928'; Inn in summer) and thence to the (2 hrs.) summit. Or we proceed via the Alp Vodou and the Vodotočnik Alp to the (3 hrs.) Korošica-Hütte (5930'), and in 1½ hr. more to the narrow arête of the summit. The descent via the Skarjé-Sattel (6980') to the Klemenšek-Alp (3890') and the Logar-Thal is steep and toilsome (3½ hrs. to the Plesnik, see below). Or we may descend to the S. from the Korošica-Hütte to the Bela-Thal and through the Feistritz-Graben to (3 hrs.) Stein (p. 488).

At Leutsch the Sanththal turns to the N. At the (25 min.) Logarfel the road crosses to the left bank; beyond the (40 min.) Nadel (Igla; 1800'), near which is an intermittent spring, it returns to the right bank, and soon reaches the (½ hr.) Gabelwirth, at the mouth of the Roban-Thal, with the Oistrica in the background. On the left bank is situated (1 hr.) —

Sulzbach (2170'; Sturm; Herle; Maruschnik). Interesting excursion hence to the *Logar-Thal. In 1¼ hr. we reach the Logar-Bauer (2240'), near which the Sauß, after pursuing a subterranean course for some distance, appears above ground; then (½ hr.) the Plesnik (2485'; Inn). The Logar-Thal is a basin 5 M. long and ½ M. broad, the head of which is enclosed by a huge amphitheatre of dolomites, extending from the Oistrica to the Rinka. The road farther on in the valley (guide advisable, Joh. Kramer of Sulzbach, Joh. Piskernik of Okrešel) ascends from the Plesnik for 1½ hr. more, part of the way through pine-wood, past the Logar-Alpe, to the Rinka Fall, a fine cascade of the Sauß. Thence we may continue to the right, ascending a zigzag path (indicated by marks) to the (½ hr.) Černa-Quelle (source of the Sauß), and to the terrace of the (¼ hr.) Okrešel, with a refuge-hut (4520'; N. the Merzlagora, W. the Rinka, S. the Brana, S.E. the Baba and Oistrica). The Rinka (900'; via the Rinkathor) and the Brana (7370'; over the Steiner-Sattel) may be ascended from this point (each 3½ hrs.; guide 3 fl.); the Merzlagora (1244'; over the Santhaler-Sattel) is more difficult (3½ hrs.). From the Plesnik via the Klemenšek-Alp to the Skarjé-Sattel (6980'), 4 hrs.; thence to the left to the (1 hr.) top of the Oistrica (7710'; guide 3½ fl., with descent to Leutsch 4 fl.), or to the right to the (1½ hr.) top of the Baba (Planjava, 7848'; guide 3½ fl.). — A repaying route leads from Okrešel across the Steiner-Sattel (6105'), between the Brana and the Baba, to the picturesque Feistritz-Graben and past the (½ hr.) Užič-Bauer (1940) to (3½ hrs.) Stein (see p. 487). From Okrešel across the Santhaler Sattel (6970') to Ober-Seeland (to the Kazio, 5 hrs.), by a marked path (for experts only, with guide), see p. 496.

From the North-East the direct route to Sulzbach is from Práčali (p. 494; carr. from G. Uranscheg): road via Mies to (9 M.) Schwarzenbach (2000'; Mateusch); thence along the Miesbach to (3½ hrs.) St. Jacob (rustic inn) and over the Kropin-Sattel (4415') to (2½ hrs.) Sulzbach; or (less interesting) through the Wistritz-Graben and across the Wistritz-Sattel (4125') to (5 hrs.); guide 3 fl.) Sulzbach. — From the North-West, an easy route from Eisenkappel (p. 495): we follow the Veilbach road to the S. for 1 M., then diverge to the left through the Romschenig-Graben, and in 20 min. enter a gorge on the right and ascend to the (1½ hr.) oratory of St. Leonhard. The shortest route from this point by footpath to the left ascending to the (1½ hr.) church of St. Leonhard (4360'; rustic Inn), crossing the (20 min.) Sulzbach-Höhe (4715'), and descending to (20 min.) Heiligen-Geist (4090') and (1½ hr.) Sulzbach. Or, instead of turning to the left by the oratory of St. Leonhard, we may proceed straight on to the (1 hr.) Leonhard-Sattel (4075'), whence a good path leads to the (3½ hr.) Klemenšek-Alp and then to the left to (1½ hr.) Sulzbach in the Sanththal (guide 3 fl.); — From Bad Veilbach (p. 496): a path (indicated by red marks) diverges to the right from the Eisenkappel road at the Christof Rock, 1 M. to the N., and ascends past the (½ hr.) large farm of Paulitsch (fine cliff-scenery in a wooded gorge 3/4 M. to the N.) to the (1 hr.) Paulitsch-Sattel (4350'), from which there is a fine view (still fluer from the Paulitschowa Steina, 5342'), 3/4 hr. to the S.). It then descends through wood, past the (1 hr.) Covač-Bauer (3770') and the (1½ hr.) Schiessel-Bauer (3410') to (2 hrs.) Sulzbach (guide 2½ fl.).

From the South: railway from Laidbach to (14 M.; 1½ hr.) Stein (p. 488; guide, Mich. Užič). Three routes lead hence to Sulzbach. The longest
and least interesting is the road via the Černa-Sattel (2960') and Oberburg (Joschk) to (18 M.) Laufen (p. 485). The pleasantest is the footpath via (6 hrs.) Leutsch; from Stein we ascend the Oberburg road to (2½ hrs.) Černa Dolina, then follow the Černabach to the (1½ hrs.) Krainski-Rak saddle (3380'), the boundary between Carniola and Styria, and descend to Podvolonten, and through the Leutschthal to (2½ hrs.) Leutsch. The third route leads via Obersteine through the picturesque Feistritz-Thal, past the curious natural bridge of Predasell (60' high) and the Source of the Feistritz, to the (1 hrs.) Uršič-Bauer (quarters; provisions should be brought). It then crosses the Steiner-Sattel (6165'); with guide, Lor. Potočnik (to 5 hrs.) Okresel (p. 486), or the (3 hrs.) Kranker-Sattel (5900') to Oberseeland (p. 496). On the Kranker-Sattel is the Zois-Hütte (Inn in summer), whence the Grünlod may be ascended in 3 hrs., the Skuta in 2½ hrs. (see p. 496). — The Oistrica (7710'; 5½-6 hrs., with guide) is ascended from the Uršič-Bauer by a route leading through the Beća Dolina to the (4 hrs.) Korošica-Hütte (5928'), which is 1½ hr. from the top (p. 486).

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 Tüffer (760'), with the Franz-Josefs-Bad and a ruined château.

The Kaiser-Franz-Josefs-Bad, prettily situated at the foot of the dolomitic Humberg (1920'), on the left bank of the Sann, possesses three warm springs (93-102°), resembling those at Gastein and Pifer. Visitors received at the "Curhaus (R. 80 kr.-3 fl.; pleasant grounds) and at the lodging-houses Herrenhau, Horick, Zum Flüsser, Zir Brücke, Bräuhau, Rödelhof, and others.

94 M. Römerbad (690'). Slav. Teplitza (i.e. 'warm bath'; 100°), the thermal springs of which were known to the Romans, is a thriving watering-place with pleasure-grounds and a good Curhaus (R., L., & A. 1-3 fl.), charmingly situated.

The Baths are open also in winter; visitors find accommodation in the Post, at the station, and the Alte Post, 7½ min. from the station and near the baths, two good though small inns. — A pleasant excursion may be made to the park (rare conifers) of the small château of Weichselstein, overlooking the Save, 2½ M. below Steinbrück, and beyond the village of Ratschach (carr. from Römerbad in 1½ hr., 5 fl.). — Through the Graschnitz-Thal, diverging from the valley of the Sann, with remarkable dolomite rocks, to Gutrach, with its castle and waterfall, 12 M. from Römerbad (carr. in 2 hrs., 7 fl.), etc.

97 M. Steinbrück (Rail. Restaurant, with rooms, D. 1 fl. 20 kr.), 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, with the pilgrimage church of St. Agnes (4000'), which may be ascended from this point in 3½ hrs. (marked path; provisions should be taken). The summit (primitive Inn) commands an extensive view.

The train now follows the narrow valley of the Save, enclosed by lofty and precipitous limestone cliffs. 102 M. Hrastnigg; 105 M. Trifail, with one of the most important coal-mines in Austria (yielding from 275,000 to 300,000 tons of coal annually), or rather a coal-quarry, as the operations are carried on above ground. The seam is 65-80' thick, but where it has been displaced or folded over by a convulsion of nature, it measures twice or thrice that thickness. — 109 M. Sagar, the first village in Carniola; 114 M. Save (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 Poganeck. 122 M. Kresnitz; 127 1/2 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 (132 M.) Salloch. The lofty mountains towards the N.W. are the Julian Alps, with the Terglou (p. 520).

137 M. Laibach (940'); *Stadt Wien, R., L., & A. 1 1/4 fl.; *Elephant, R., L., & A. from 1 fl. 20 kr.; Hôtel Lloyd, R. 80 kr.-1 fl. 20 kr.; Bairischer Hof, at the station, well spoken of; Casino Restaurant; Cafés Kirbisch, Philippshof, Valvazor; *Rail. Restaurant), Slavonic Ljubljana, the Roman Aquila, the capital of Carinthia, with 34,000 inhab. (majority Slavonic), is situated on the Laibach. The town was much injured by an earthquake in 1895. The extensive old Schloss towering above the town is now disused; the tower, occupied by a fire-watchman, commands a beautiful view. The Cathedral, in the Italian style, with a dome, is adorned with stucco mouldings and frescoes by Quaglio (1703). At the beginning of Lattermann's Allée stands the Landes-Museum (Sun. 10-12 and Thurs. 2-4 free; other times 30 kr.), with mineralogical and archeological collections (including lacustrine remains from Carniola) and a picture-gallery. New Theatre. Concerts are given at the Tonhalle of the Philharmonic Society. The Stern-Allée is adorned with a bronze Bust of Marshal Radetsky.

Pleasant walk through Lattermann's Allée, an avenue with beautiful old chestnuts, to the (9/4 M.) park and château of Tiwol, commanding a charming view (*Restaurant Schweizerhaus) and to (9/4 M.) Unter-Rosenbach (café), both favourite resorts. Thence through wood to (20 min.) Ober-Rosenbach, with its conspicuous church and fine views. — Longer excursions: to the E. by the Laibach-Thal via (3 M.) Kahlenbrunn, with its pretty park and waterfalls, to the (1 1/2 M.) paper-mill of Josefsthal (Restaurant). — To the S.E. via the Goltsc (1436) and the ridge of the Dolgythrib (1545) to (1 1/2 M.) Lauerca, a pretty woodland walk (marked path). — An interesting old Roman road, 30' broad, leads across the Moos to Igg, the Roman Emone, via Baumndorf, with lacustrine remains. — The Grosse Kahlenberg (Smarna Gora, 2200') is ascended in 1 hr. from stat. Vlemarje (p. 518); splendid view from the summit (inn; panorama by Fernhart). — To St. Katharina, a grassy cone with inn and fine view in the Billichgraz Mts., marked path in 2 hrs. from Zwischenwässern (p. 518), via St. Margarethen or via St. Jakob. The Gemada (2953'), an interesting dolomite peak, with views, is ascended from St. Katharina in 1/2 hr.; descent to (1 hr.) Billichgraz (omm, every afternoon to Laibach in 3 1/4 hrs.) or to (2 1/2 hrs.) Bischofslack (p. 518). — Ascent of the Krimberg (3630'), 6 hrs.: road to (1 1/2 M.) Brunndorf, and thence by a path (generally good), via Iggedorf and Oberigg, to the (3 hrs.) summit (extensive panorama).

From Laibach to Stein, 14 M., railway in 1 1/3 hr. The line runs to the N., and between (3 M.) Taushof and (3 1/2 M.) Tschernutsch crosses the Save. From (7 M.) Tersain the attractive ascent of the Vransica (3101; fine views) may be made in 1/2 hr. — 8 1/2 M. Domaschle; 10 1/2 M. Jarié-Mannsburg; 12 M. Homec. — 14 M. Stein (1230; *Fischer; Rode; Hostnik), a small town charmingly situated on the Feistritz and adapted for a stay of some time (*Curhaus and Hydropathic). On a steep rock to the S. is the ruin of Kleinfeste (views), which is a little church of the 12th cent., with three chapels built one on the top of the other. Hence to the *Feistritz-Graben and to the Samnthal-Alps, see p. 486.

From Laibach to Gottschee, 48 M., railway in 3 1/3 hrs., via St-Marein-Sap, Grossstupp (branch to Strascha, 36 1/2 M.), Zobelsberg, Gutenfeld,
to Trieste.

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Gross-Laschitsch, and Reifnitz. 48 M. Gottschee (1500'; Post; Stadt Triest). a German town (2830 inhab.) in the Karst, has deposits of lignite. About 6 M. to the W. is the interesting "Friedrichstein Ice-Cave", made accessible by the Austr. Alpine Club in 1893.

From Laibach to Villach, see R. 88.

The line now traverses the Laibacher Moos (now drained) by means of an embankment nearly 1½ M. long, and crosses the Laibach, which already becomes navigable here, though it issues from the mountains at Ober-Laibach, only 2½ M. higher up. This river is perhaps identical with the Poik, which rises near stat. St. Peter (p. 491), disappears in the cavern of Adelsberg (p. 490), re-appears as the Unz at Planina (see below), and after a brief career is again lost to view to the S. of Loitsch.

Before reaching (151½ M.) Franzdorf the train crosses a viaduct borne by a double series of arches, 625 yds. in length and 125' high in the centre, passes Ober-Laibach, and stops at (160 M.) Loitsch (1555'; *M. Petric or Krammer).

Excursions. The ascent of the *Tavornik (Spik; 4075') is interesting (5 hrs.). We proceed to the S.W. from Loitsch by the road through the Birnbaumer Wald until we reach its highest point (3000), 1 M. beyond the (2½ hrs.) St. Gertrud Inn (2843). Thence we ascend to the right to (1½ hr.) Pri Stuvarce, the last farm-house (where the night may be spent), and to the (½ hr.) summit, which commands a magnificent view.

Quicksilver Mines of Idria, 21 M. to the N.W. of Loitsch. Diligence twice daily in 4 hrs., 1 fl. carriage there and back in 6-8 hrs., 6-8 fl.; inspection of the mines and mining appliances, 3-4 hrs. The road leads via Hodeteršik and Godorič and through the picturesque gorge of the Sala to Idria (1540'; *Schwarzer Adler), the largest town (500 inhab.) in Carniola but one. The mines, discovered in 1497, have been worked by the state since 1590 (ticket of admission 1 fl. 20 kr.). The ore, containing on an average 1 per cent of quicksilver, occurs chiefly in the form of cinnabar; rich cinnabar sometimes contains 75 per cent of the pure metal. Pure quicksilver occurs very rarely here. The foundries at which the ore is smelted lie on the right bank of the Idriza, ½ M. to the N.E. of Idria. The quicksilver is obtained by smelting and distillation, and particularly by mixing the heated and pulverised cinnabar with unslaked lime, which combines with the sulphur and sets the metal free. The annual yield is 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 Ge- werkenegg, built in 1527 and now the mine office, the theatre built under Maria Theresa, and the school should be noticed. — Pleasant walk from Idria to the (½ M.) Zamite Park, the (½ M.) Windensee, etc.

The train continues to traverse the partly wooded Karst district, following the valley of the Unz to (166 M.) Planina and (168 M.) Rakke (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 Rakke are the interesting natural bridge over the Rakbach and the Prince Windschgrütz Caverns. — About 4 M. to the S.E. of Rakke, to the S. of the little town of Zirknitz, is the Zirknitzer See (1800'), the Lacus Lygeus of Strabo, 6 M. in length and 1½-2½ M. in breadth, abounding in fish. The lake is drained by a series 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. via Zirknitz and Laso brings us to the cross-roads before Iggendorf (*Mlaker); we then follow the road to the right, passing (20 min.) Schloss Schneeberg, to (2 hrs.) Leskova Dolina (2628'; Inn), and ascend through wood (with guide and provisions; path marked with blue and red) to a (2½ hrs.) Refuge Hut, built by the Austrian Alpine Club in the hollow of Nova Građa (6050), and to (the 1 hr.) summit of the *Krainer Schneeberg (5892'), called Schneekoppe (Slav. Sneežitá) by the peasants, where the beautiful edelweiss abounds. The extensive and magnificent view includes the whole of Carniola, Istria, the Friuli, Julian, and Santhral Alps, the Bay of Quarnero, and the N. part of Dalmatia. The ascent is shorter and easier from stat. St. Peter (p. 491): we follow the old Fiume road to the S.E. to Sagaure ('Copie) and (6 M.) Grofenbrunn (1860'; Inn); then ascend by a road to the left, via Kortenzen, to the (12 M.) head-forester's house of Masun (3570) and to (½ hr.) Leskova Dolina (see above).

177 M. Adelsberg (1800'; *Adelsberger Hof, R., L., & A. 1½-2 fl., B. 60 kr., D. 1½, pens. from 5 fl.; National, well spoken of; Ungarische Krone; Restaurant at the station), Slav. Postojna, is a summer-resort of the Triesters. Fine view from the Schloßberg or castle-hill (2215'; 25 min.), with its ruined castle.

An avenue of lime-trees ascends to the Entrance (1907'), closed by a gate, 3/4 M. to the W. of Adelsberg. The cavern consists of several different chambers: 1. The Poik Cavern, into which the Poik (Pioka; see p. 489) flows, 60' below the entrance, this being the beginning of its subterranean channel. Two entrances (one now closed) lead to the — 2. Cathedral, 72' high, 158' broad. To the left of the entrance to this is the Old Grotto (not now visited), the only part known down to 1818. From the cathedral we proceed via a natural bridge and a gallery blasted out of the rock, or (more interesting) pass under the above natural bridge by a staircase of 88 steps, cross the Poik by a bridge of masonry, and ascend another flight of steps to — 3. The Kaiser-Ferdinand Grotto, consisting of a succession of chambers, in one of which, the Ballroom, 150 long, 90' broad, 45' high, a ball takes place annually on Whit-Monday, with brilliant illumination. — 4. The Franz-Joseph & Elisabeth Grotto, originally consisting of two galleries united in 1866, contain the Loibl, the Belvedere, and other chambers. To the left from the Belvedere diverges the Tartarous, a dark side-gallery (discovered in 1890; special permission necessary) leading to the subterranean channel of the Poik. — 5. The Maria-Anna Grotto, with the Calvarienberg, the farthest point from the entrance. We return through the Kaiser Ferdinand Grotto (tramway, see above), noticing, between the Calvarienberg and the Ball Room, the prostrate columns and the noted 'curtain'. Near the last diverges the Erzherzog Johann Grotto, accessible only by special permission.

About 1 M. to the S.W. of Adelsberg is the *Otok Grotto (made accessible in 1890), the pure white stalactites of which are of wonderful beauty (adm. for 1-5 pers. 2 fl. each, 6-10 pers. 1½ fl. each, larger parties 1 fl. each, extra illumination 5 fl.).

About 3 M. to the N. of Adelsberg (red way-marks) is the Magdalenen Grotto or Black Grotto (Cerna Jama), to which the Proteus Aquineus (Germ. Olm) 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 Poiköhle (Pioka Jama), a subterranean gorge, 230' deep, through which the Poik flows; it has been made accessible by the Austrian Tourist Club. In the depths of the interior are a huge dome, with the
curious "Dolenzpforte," and four small lakes. — All these caverns are situated in the basin of the Poik and are, or have been, in direct communication with the Adelsberg Grotto. A boat has more than once been navigated along the subterranean channel between the Adelsberg and Otok Grottoes, when the river was low.

From Adelsberg to Práwald, 8 M., diligence daily in 1¼ hr. About 4 M. from Adelsberg a road diverges on the right to Landol and (4½ M.) Lueg (1600'; Inn, poor), 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 Lokva is swallowed up. — Práwald (1900'; Kaufhütte), with 500 inhab., is a summer-resort of the Triesters. The Nanes (4265') is frequently ascended hence (3½ hrs., with guide; especially interesting for botanists and entomologists). Extensive view of the Carinthian Alps, the Adriatic, and the coast of Istria.

The train now traverses the valley of the Poik to Prestranek and (183½ M.) St. Peter am Karst (1785'; Südbahn-Hôtel; Buffet). Ascent of the Schneeberg, see p. 490.

From St. Peter to Fiume, 39 M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. — The line traverses the undulating district of the Karst (see below). At (10 M.) Dornegg-Feistritz, which is overlooked by the ruins of a castle, the Feistritz (Bystrica) issues from the hill in a copious stream, which is immediately used to drive several mills. 19½ M. Sapiane (1400'); 26 M. Jurdan, with a large cave. 28½ M. Matuglie (690': Hôtel Ambrosini, near the station, R. 1-2 fl.; rooms also at the station, apply to the guard), the station for (2½ M.) Abbazia (carr. with one horse 2½, with two horses 4 fl.; hotel-omn. 1 fl. 20 kr.). Abbazia (*Hôtel Stefanie, *Hôtel Quarnero, both belonging to the Southern Railway, with restaurant and café; *Quisisana; Hôt.-Pens. Bellerue; Central; Statina; Schweizerhof, pens. 2½-3½ fl.; Hôt.-Pens. Quitta; Hôt.-Pens. Wienerheim, Meyne, Hausner, etc.), in a splendidly 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 S. Giacomo della Priluca. — The Monte Maggiore (Vea Učka; 4580') is also a delightful object for an excursion (5 hrs.) on foot or by carr. (1-2 pers. 16, 3-4 pers. 18 fl.). We follow the old road to Trieste as far as the (10 M.) Stefanie-Schutshaus (3115'; Inn), on the Potten Saddle, then turn to the left and ascend to the (1½ hr.) summit, whence we have an extensive and beautiful view.

From Matuglie (above, to the left, is the small town of Castua, once capital of Liburnia) the line descends towards the sea, affording a fine view of the Gulf of Quarnero, with the islands of Vegišta and Cherso. 39 M. Fiume, see Baederker's Austria & Hungary. A steamboat plies from Fiume to Abbazia every ½ hr. (fare 40 kr.)

Beyond St. Peter the train enters an inhospitable and dreary plain, strewn with blocks of limestone, called the Karst (Ital. Carso, Slav. Kras), which extends from Fiume to Gorizia (p. 527). The surface is intersected by gorges, and partly covered with underwood and loose stones; and numerous funnel-shaped cavities are observed in the rocks. The fierce N.E. wind (Bora) which often prevails here has been known to overthrow loaded waggons.

The train threads its way through this stony wilderness and passes through several tunnels. 191 M. Lesece. — 198½ M. Divaca (*Railway Restaurant, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.; Railway Hotel, R. 1 fl.; *Restaurant Mahorčić), the junction for the Istrian railway (see Baederker's Austria & Hungary).

About 1½ M. from the station is the *Crown Prince Rudolf Grotto, containing dazzling white stalactites of the most magnificent and varied forms, particularly in the 'Coburg-Dom' It has been made conveniently
accessible. Tickets of admission (50 kr.) at the railway restaurant. Guide, for 1-10 pers.; 60 kr.; candles, 10 kr. per pers.; magnesium wire for 1-40 pers., 50 kr. The visit takes about 1½ hr.

A visit should also be paid to the * Cascades and Grottoes of St. Canzian, 1½ 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 Mahorcid and Marinisch Grottoes), and then winds through the Klette Doline (‘funnel’), amid a labyrinth of crags and scattered rocks, to a second lofty wall of rock, through which it finds its way by another deep and narrow cañon, falling at the farther end in a beautiful cascade into a small lake in the Große Doline. Issuing from the lake the river again enters a narrow rocky gorge, and finally disappears from the light of day.

The grottoes and waterfalls are easily accessible from all sides by means of new paths and bridges constructed by the local Alpine Club. — From the station at Divača we may walk to Matavan in ¾ hr. (carr. 1 fl., there and back incl. waiting 2½ fl.). On leaving the station we turn to the right. At the first fork we continue in a straight direction (not to the left) and cross the railway. At the cross-roads (5 min. from the station) we turn to the left, pass (10 min.) the church of Unter-Lesece on the right, and proceed straight on to the Stephanie-Warte and thence to (¼ hr.) *Gombac’s Hôtel at Matavan (1½ M. to the S. of St. Canzian), the head-quarters of the Alpine Club. Tickets of admission are obtained here or at the railway restaurant. Admission to the grottoes, 50 kr. each pers.; guide for 1 pers. 20 kr. per hr., for more than 1 pers. 10 kr. each (guide advisable for every 3-4 pers. in a party). Torches (a half, price 50 kr., enough), candles (10 kr.), magnesium wire, etc., are sold at a fixed tariff. The visit requires 2-3 hrs. The most interesting points are the Lugock (with the ‘Giant Gate Gorge’), the Tomasini Bridge, the Guttenberg Halle, the Schröder Gang, the Oblasser Warte (amidst foaming waterfalls, reached by a natural subterranean passage), the Nördlinger Weg, the Tominz Grotto (interesting prehistoric remains), the Plenkersteig, and the striking Schmied Grotto (with lofty vaultings and fine stalactite formations), and the subterranean passage from the last grotto to the Rudolf Cathedral (into which the Reka dashes in waterfalls and rapids from the rocky gorge mentioned above). Thence we may go on via the bold Devil’s Bridge, the Brumen-Grotto, the Sretina Dom, and the Valvasor-Wand, passing the sixth waterfall, to the Müller Dom (260' high; with a small lake) and the magnificent Alpine Club Dome, with the eighteenth waterfall. — The tower in the blacksmith’s meadow at St. Canzian, on the outer verge of the Doline, commands an interesting survey; and a fine view of the open valley of the Reka may be obtained from behind the church. The *Stefanie-Warte (1425’ above the sea-level; 525' 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, Matavan is reached by carriage in about 2½ hrs., via Corgnale (with a large grotto).

Beyond (205 M.) Sessana and (210 M.) Obicina the train descends to (212 M.) Prosecco and (217 M.) Nabresina (*Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Böswirth), where the line to Gorizia and Venice (p. 527) diverges. As Trieste is approached by long curves, a magnificent view of the blue Adriatic is enjoyed. 222 M. Grignano (Hôtel Grignano, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 20 kr.), the last station, is in a straight direction less than 1½ M. below Prosecco. On the Punta di Grignano, which here projects into the sea, is the handsome château of Miramar.

227 M. Trieste (Hôtel de la Ville; Hôtel Delorme; Europa; Aquila Nera; Stadt Wien, etc.), the chief seaport of the Austrian empire, situated at the N.E. end of the Adriatic Sea, contains 158,000 inhabitants. For details see Baedeker’s Austria.
84. From Marburg to Lienz.

Comp. Maps, pp. 484, 500.

168 M. Railway in 6½-10 hrs.

Marburg, see p. 484. The train diverges, on the right bank of the Drave, from the Trieste Railway (p. 484), and stops at the (2 M.) Kärnntner Bahnhof, or 'Carinthian Station', near the suburb of St. Magdalena. 4¼ M. Lembach. To the left, at the foot of the Bacher-Gebirge, rises Schloss Rothwein; to the right, on the opposite bank of the Drave, is the village of Gams, prettily situated on vine-clad hills. — 6 M. Feistritz, opposite which is the château of Wildhaus; 9 M. Mariarast, with a pilgrimage church. The line crosses the Lobnitz, passes through a tunnel, and reaches (12¼ M.) Fuat, with a château and park of Count Zabeo.

The train follows the right bank of the Drave, high above the deep bed of the river, and describes a long curve. 16 M. St. Lorenzen, at the mouth of the Radibach, on which, 2½ M. from its mouth, is the village of St. Lorenzen. — 22½ M. Reifnig-Fresen (950').

A road to the S., through the Welka-Graben, leads to (6 M.) Reifnig (2345'; Pulh), at the foot of the Welka Kappa (5600'), 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.) Windischgraz (see below).

28 M. Wuchern-Mahrenberg (1085'); the small town of Mahrenberg (p. 483) lies on the opposite bank of the Drave. 33¼ M. Saldenhofen, on the Feistritz, opposite Hohenmauthen, with its iron-works. — 40½ M. Unter-Drauburg (1195'; Railway Restaurant), at the influx of the Miesbach into the Drave. The village (Post; Gönitzer), dominated by the ruined Drauburg, lies on the opposite bank.

A road (diligence thrice daily in 1½ hr.) leads hence to the S.E. through the Misling-That to (6½ M.) Windischgraz (1340'; Günther; Post; Sandwirth), a small town with iron-works and the château of Rottenthurm. Above (½ M.) Altenberg rises the Schlossberg, with the ruined ancestral castle of the princes of Windischgrätz, burned down in 1811; the only part now left is the church of St. Pancratius. The Ursulaberg (5564') is ascended hence in 4½-5 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 the Römerquelle, a little 'Bad', with a mineral spring, and via Köttelbach to (2½ hrs.) Gutenstein (Inn), 3 M. to the E. of Praval (p. 494). — Beyond Windischgraz the road leads to Weitenstein, Hohenegy, and (30 M.) Gilli (p. 485).

[From Unter Drauburg to Wolfsberg, 24 M., railway in 1¾ hr. The fertile Lavant-That is worthy of a visit. The train crosses the Mies and the Drave. 6½ M. Lavamünd (Eberlein), at the influx of the Lavant into the Drave; 8 M. Ettendorf (Lippbauer). — 14 M. St. Paul (1310'; Zantoni, at the station; Fischer; Klingbacher), a prettily-situated village, is commanded by an extensive Benedictine abbey, founded by Count Spouheim 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 Kollnitz (1492'), 1'/2 M. to the N.W.; to the pilgrimage-chapel on the Josefsberg (2245'), 1 hr. to the S.E.; to the ruin of Rabenstein (2365') 3'/4 hr., and thence to the top of the (4'/4 hr.) *Kasparstein (2700'), a splendid point of view. The Koralpe (see below) is easily ascended via *Kofach, Gemeinsdorf, and the Göding in 6 hrs.

18 M. St. Andrä (1420'; Eongratz; Fischer), a small town prettily situated, once the residence of the prince-bishops of Lavant. The old palace now belongs to the Jesuits. To the N. rises the handsome Loretto Church, in the Italian baroque style (1673-1704). — 21 M. St. Stefan.

24'/2 M. Wolfsberg (1510'; *Pfundner; *Scheillander; Rossbacher; Rami), the largest place in the Lavant-Thal, with 4200 inhab., is finely situated at the base of the Koralpe. Above the town rises the handsome modern *Schloss of Count Henckel von Donnersmark (1740'), in the Tudor style, with a fine view. In the Park, 1/2 M. to the S. of the château, is the sumptuous *Mausoleum of the late Countess (née Princess Hardenberg, d. 1857), erected by Stüler, with a marble statue of the deceased by Kiss (shown by the gamekeeper who lives in the adjoining house).

**Excursions.** To the N.W. is (1'/4 hr.) *Schloss Kirchbichl, the property of Baron Herbert, charmingly situated (interior also worth seeing). — To the W. lie (1'/4 hr.) St. Jacob (Fauland, with garden) and (1'/4 hr.) St. Michael (finns), with the old château of Himmelau; to the S.W. are St. Thomas and (1 hr.) St. Marein, with a handsome Gothic church; to the S.E. is (2 M.) St. Johann, with a fine view. — Ascent of the Koralpe (1025'; 5-6 hrs. with guide). The route (imperfectly marked) leads via the Zoder-Alpe and the Schoberkogel to the Lueg-Wiese and thence past the Hippel-Hütten to the Koralpen-Haus, 1'/2 hr. below the summit on the W. side (p. 483). — Ascent of the Sausalpe (6828'; 5'/2 hrs.). We follow the road via (3'/4 hr.) St. Michael to Politzheim and the (1'/2 hr.) Church of St. Ägidius (3310') and thence proceed via the Hirschenkogel (3680') and the Hofkogel (4222') and finally over pastures direct to the (3 hrs.) summit; or we may ascend by St. Margariten and Forst to the (6 hrs.) Forst-Alpe (6645'), and then proceed to the S. via the Kienberg and the Gertrusk to the (1'/2 hr.) top. Descent to Lötting or to St. Oswald, see p. 516.

The road from Wolfsberg to Judenburg (32 M.; diligence twice daily in 6'/2 hrs.; railway under construction) leads to the N. via (3 M.) St. Gertrud (1653'; Schmidt), through the romantic Twümberger Graben, a valley 6 M. long. (At the N. end of the valley is the Schlattwirth, whence a road to the left leads in 1'/2 hr. to Präbl, a small Alpe watering-place, with a good bath-house.) About 12'/2 M. from Wolfsberg we reach St. Leonhard (2365'; Schlafter; Post), a small town with an old Gothic church. (Route over the Klippitz-Thörl to Mösel, and ascent of the Sausalpe, see p. 516; two-horse carr. to Mösel in 7 hrs., 11 fl.) The next village is (16 M.) Reichenfels (Reiter), beyond which, at the Taxwirth, we cross the frontier of Carinthia. Then beyond the Obdacher Satell (1320') follow (21 M.) Obdach (Wolf; Grogger); 28'/2 M. Weisskirchen; and (32 M.) Judenburg (p. 513).]

The railway now quits the Drave and turns to the S. into the pretty, wooded Miesthal. The train passes (45'/2 M.) *Gutenstein-Streiteben (Römerquelle and the ascent of the Ursulaberg, see p. 493), and stops at (47 M.) Právali (1400'; Umanschek; Zimmerl), a busy iron-manufacturing place. (Route to Sulzbach, see p. 486.) The Miesthal contracts, and the train runs at a considerable height on its N. side; it then turns to the right into the Langstey-Thal, passes
through two tunnels (120 yds. and 360 yds. long) and descends to (54½ M.) Bleiburg (1555'; Rail. Restaurant; Sorgendorf Brewery). The small town (*Elephant; Ochs; Adler), with a chateau of Count Thurn, lies on the Libuska, 1¼ M. to the N. of the station.

To the S. rises the isolated Petzen (6935'; 5½-6 hrs.; guide 2½ fl.; laborious). From stat. Bleiburg to the S. to Feistritz (*Kraut) 3½ hr., to the lead-foundry 25 min., to the Berghaus Kolsche (4810'; Inn, rustic) 2 hrs., to the W. peak 2½ hrs. more. Fine view, but interrupted toward the E. by the Ursula Mts. A path, indicated by red marks, leads to the E. along the crest to the Knieps-Quelle and to (1½ hr.) the top of the Knieps (6998'), the summit of the Petzen. The descent may be made, if preferred, from the W. summit to the S.W. to the Luscha farm, and through the Leppen-Graben to (1½ hrs.) Eisenkappel (see below).

The Jaunthal, an upland plain between the Drave and the mountains, for the most part covered with woods, is now traversed to (63 M.) Kühnsdorf (1415'; Reitter; Wutti), whence 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 Saulaup and Koralpe. About 2½ M. to the W. is the little Klopeiner See, with lake-baths (*Hotel Wertheimstein or Villa Martin, on the lake; Paternusch, uppretandng). — Kühnsdorf is the station for Völkermarkt (*Stern; Adler), a town on the left bank of the Drave, 3 M. to the N., and for Eisenkappel and Bad Vellach, situated to the S. (road to Krainburg).

From Kühnsdorf to Krainburg, 36½ M.; diligence from the railway-station to (12½ M.) Eisenkappel twice daily in 3 hrs., fare 1 fl.; one-horse curr. in 1½ hr., 3½-4 fl.; from Eisenkappel to (24 M.) Krainburg diligence twice daily in 10½ hrs., via (9½ M.) Bad Vellach and (14 M.) Kanker. — The road leads via Eberndorf (Zanker, Merlltsch), with its old abbey, Gößelsdorf, with a small, lake and Sittersdorf to (7 M.) Mitkauhoff (1515'; *Inn), whence the Wildenstein Waterfall (p. 497) may be reached in 2 hrs. via Jerischach. The Krainburg road continues through the picturesque Rechberg Gorge, past the Rechberg paper-mill and the smelting-works of Viktorhütte, to (12½ M.) Eisenkappel (1890'; Niederdorf; Fleischhauer; Weisse Rössl; Löwe), a large village (1200 inab.) at the influx of the Ebrach-Bach into the Vellach-Bach, with mineral springs and baths, good headquarters for the exploration of the Karawanken and Sanntal Alps (guide, Andr. Benedeizig). About 1¼ M. to the S. is Schloss Hagenegg. Among the picturesque walks that may be taken from Eisenkappel are those to the Ebrach-Klamm (1 hr.; Ebrach Inn, near a strong carbonic spring); to the Kapitz-Klamm (1½ hr.) and Jeraviza-Klamm (2 hrs.) in the Reinschenig-Graben (p. 486); and to the Wildenstein Waterfall (3 hrs., via Rechberg and Jerischach, see p. 497).

An interesting excursion, especially for mineralogists and botanists, is the ascent of the *Hochobir (7025'; 4½ hrs., guide, not indispensable, 2½ fl., or, if a night is spent, 3 fl.), a very fine point of view. The shortest route ascends through the Ebrach-Thal and by the well-marked *Jovansteig on the slope of the Jovanberg to the (2½ hrs.) Potschuka-Sattel (4790'), then crosses the Seealp to the telephone wire and follows the latter, passing the Kaite Quelle, to the (1½ hr.) Ravier Refuge Hut (6660'; Inn), a meteorological station, connected with Eisenkappel by means of a telephone 8 M. long. In 1½ hr. more we reach the summit, on which stands the Hann-Warte, containing various meteorological instruments and commanding an admirable *View (panorama by Kofler). Another route (5½ hrs.) leads through the Ebrach-Thal to the (2½ hr.) Baracke, before the Ebrach-Klamm, and then ascends to the right (red marks) by the miner's house of Fladung and the Seealp to the (4½ hrs.) refuge-hut. A third route follows the Kühnsdorf road for 1½ M. to the N., then, following the telephone, ascends the Zauchen-
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Graben to the (1½ hr.) Untere Schäffler-Alp (3630'), with its lead-mine and stalactite grotto (adm. 1 fl.), and traverses wood and meadows to the (1¼ hr.) Potschala-Sattel (p. 495). We may descend to the Wildenstein Waterfall (p. 497); or, to the S.W. of the refuge-hut, to the (2½ hrs.) Terkl-Wirth in the Zeller-Thai (p. 499), and thence either to the W. via Zell bei der Pfaff to (3½ hrs.) Oberlach (p. 499), or to the E. via the Schaffler (3½ hrs.) Eisenkappel — The Petzen (6335'); 6-7 hrs.; guide 3½ fl.) and the Uschowa (6332'; 5-8 hrs.; guide 2 fl. 70 kr.) may also be ascended from Eisenkappel; see p. 496 and below. From Eisenkappel to Sulzbach, see p. 496.

Beyond Kappel, 6 M. to the S., amid fine woods, lies Bad Vellach (2765'; Hotel, usually crowded in summer. R. 50-80 kr., D. 1 fl.), with a chalybeate spring. To the S.E. opens the Vellacher Kotschna, enclosed by fine mountains at the (4½ M.) upper end. Interesting expedition from the baths to the top of the Carinthian or Seeländer-Storritz (5785'; 2½-3 hrs.; guide 1½ fl.). Mountaineers may ascend the Koschunta-Thurm (7005'; 5-6 hrs., with guide), the highest peak of the Koschuta group. Across the Paulitsch-Sattel to Sulzbach, see p. 486. (Near the Paulitsch-Bauer is an interesting Rock Gate.)

From Bad Vellach the road mounts rapidly to the (3 M.) top of the Seeberg (3095'); fine view, best from the 'Kanzel', a rocky knoll by the house 8 min. to the right), descends as rapidly to the (1½ M.) Stutterwirth in Ober-Seeland, near the post-office and church of St. Andrä (2965'), and to the (1½ M.) Kizino Inn (over the Sannthaler Saddle to the Logar-Thai, see p. 486; ascent of the Grinove, see below). Thence it descends the Schanzriegel (with traces of old entrenchments, 'Schanzen') to (1 M.) Unter-Seeland and the (3½ M.) Kanonier Inn (Podlog; ca. 1828), at the mouth of the Podstorschtsch-Grabov. (From this point we may ascend, via the Baschel-Sattel (3005'), to the top of the Krainer Storritz (7000'; 4½ hrs., with guide), a magnificent point of view. The descent may be made via Baschel to Tupalitsch (see below). Beyond Podlog our route traverses the picturesque Krank-Thal to the (1½ M.) Fuchs Factory. ½ M. Zander Inn (rustic); 3 M. notice-board, on the left, indicating the way to the Grinove (see below); ½ M. Poschiner Inn; ½ M. Kanter-Pfarre (rustic inn). — The 'Grinove or Grinouz (5995'), the highest of the Santhall Alps (p. 489), is easily ascended from the Poschiner Inn in 6 hrs.; at the notice-board ½ M. above Poschiner (see above), we ascend to the E. by a path indicated by marks to the (3½ hr.) farm of Suhadolnik (2940); no rifs and the finely-situated (1½ hr.) Frischau-Hütte (5855'; Inn in summer; guide Franz Kremser). Thence (guide 2 fl. advisable) by the somewhat monotonous and long route via the Kleine Grinove (7740), or (better) by the newer path to the right to the (1½ hr.) Kranker-Sattel (6900), with the Zois-Hütte (Inn in summer), commanding fine views, and thence to (1½ hr.) Na Pode (see above), 2 hrs. below the summit by a club-path to the left (guide essential). Descent, by the old route, to the Frischau-Hütte, 2 hrs. — The ascent from Ober-Seeland is also interesting, but is fit for mountaineers only (1½ hrs.; guide 3½ fl.) from the Kizino to the Stutter-Alpe 1½ hr.; to the Rampl 1½ hr.; thence by a bold rock-path (steady head necessary) to the Seeländler-Scharte, 2 hrs., and to the top 1½ hr. — The Kranker-Kotschna (8333'; 7½ hrs.), a difficult climb, is ascended from Ober-Seeland via the Seeländler-Scharte (see above).

The Skuta (8800'; 3½ hrs.; guide 2½ fl.) may be ascended from the Frischau-Hütte via the (1 hr.) Kranker-Sattel (see above; 3 hrs. from the Ursić-Bauer, p. 487). Thence a marked path leads to the Mate Vratce, an imposing 'rock-gate', and over the rocky ridges of Pod Pode and Na Pode, to the S. of the Struca (5045'), to the ridge, and then to the E. to the (2½ hrs.) summit.

At Tupalitsch, 3½ M. to the W. of the church of Kanker, the valley expands (to the right lies Höfstein, a substantial village, with good inns, frequented as a summer-resort); the road enters the broad Save-Thal and reaches (6 M.) Kranzburg (p. 518).

Beyond Kühnsdorf and (6½ M.) Rückersdorf the train crosses the Drave, on the opposite bank of which are the château of Neu-
KLAGENFURT. 

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denstein and the provostry of Tainach, below the mouth of the Gurk.

— 72 M. Grafenstein (1370').

To the S. rises the Skarbin (2670'; 1⅛ hr.), a fine point of view.

— The Hoch-Obir (p. 495) is also ascended hence. Road via (1½ M.) Grafenstein (Seebacher), with a château and park of Prince Orsini-Rosenberg, to the (4½ M.) Annabrücke over the Drave; then to (1⅛ M.) Gallisien (1435'; Teyrowsky), from which a path (red marks) ascends to the right to the (1 hr.) *Wildenstein Waterfall, which dashes over a projecting 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 (¼ hr.) Rinerfichte (to the left the ruined Wildenstein) and to the Wildensteiner Graben to the (1½ hr.) Hofmanns-Alm (4075'). Turning here to the left we reach the Wildenstein Spaltel in 1½ hr., and thence follow the telephone-wire via the See-Alp to the (1½ hr.) Rainer Refuge Hut (p. 495).

The train next crosses the Gurk and the Glan. On the left, Ebenthal, a château of Count Göss; on the right Prince Rosenberg's turreted château of Welseneck.

79 M. Klagenchurf. — Hotels. *Kaiser von Oesterreich (Pl. a; B, 2), Heu-Platz; *Sandwirth (Pl. b; A, 3, 4), Pernhartgasse, with garden. R. 1 fl. 20 kr.; *Moser (Pl. c; B, 3), Breggasse, R. 80 kr.; 1 fl. 20 kr.; *Gromer (Pl. d; C, 4); Adlgasse. Kärntner Hof (Pl. e; C, 4), Kardinal-Platz; Lamm (Pl. f; B, 3), Alter Platz; Goldner Bäck (Pl. g; B, 3), Stern-Allee. Omnibus from any of the hotels to the station 20 kr.

Restaurants at the above-named hotels. Also: Roth, Pfarrhofgasse; Schwechter Bierhalle, Schulhausgasse; Glockenbräu, *Sonnen, Bahnhof-Str.; Südbahn Restaurant; Benediktiner Bäckerei, good wine. — Cafés. Madner, Wienergasse, with garden; Schibert, Bahnhof-Str.; Dorrer, Neuer Platz. Joos, confectioner, Neuer Platz.

Baths. In the town: Römerbad (Pl. A, 3; Turkish and other baths); Pichler-Loböld, St. Veiter-Str. 21; Papier-Mühle, in the Glanfurt (1½ hr.; omn. hourly, 10 kr.). — Military Swimming Baths in the Worther See (railway-station, see p. 499; train in 40 min.), 3 M. from Klagenchurf (tramway, see below; one-horse carr. there and back, with stay of 1 hr., 1½ fl.; bath with towel 25 kr.); Restaurant; Hôtel Worther See, with fine view. — Loretto Baths, at the eflux of the End Canal from the Worther See (p. 499), 3 M. from Klagenchurf (steamer from the Military Swimming Baths once or twice an hour in 6 min., 6 kr.; *Restaurant). The various summer-resorts round the Worther See have each their larger or smaller bathing-establishment.

Tramway from the Südbahnhof (S. Railway Station) through the town (5 min.) to the Military Swimming Baths (see above) in 40 min. (fare 15 kr.).

Cabs. To or from the station, one-horse 50, two-horse 80 kr.; at night 1 or 2 fl. — By time: first 1 hr., with one horse, 25 kr.; ½ hr. with one horse 50, with two horses 60 kr.; whole day 6 or 8 fl.; ½ day, forenoon, 2½ or 3½ fl., afternoon 3½ or 4½ fl.

Klagenfurt (1460'), the capital of Carinthia, with 20,800 inhab., is charmingly situated on the Glan, which is connected with the Worther See (p. 499) 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 converted into a Ringstrasse, adjoined on the E. by a residential quarter. The Museum Rudolphinum (Pl. C, 4, 5) is situated in the Viktringer-Ring. On the groundfloor are the exhibition of the local Industrial Society and F. Exler's fine relief of the Gross-Glockner (scale 1:2000), 40 sq. yds. in area (adm. 30 kr.). The first story contains the Museum of Natural History (adm. 9-12 and
2-5, 20 kr.); in the second story are the collections of the Carinthian Historical Society (Sun. 10-12, Wed. 2-4, free; other days, 9-12 and 2-5, 30 kr.), including Roman and prehistoric antiquities, mediaeval and modern works of art, coins, a library, and the provincial archives. In one of the corridors is a large panorama from the top of the Gross-Glockner. The glass-covered court and garden contain a large collection of Roman inscriptions. To the right of the the museum is the School of Agriculture and Mining, with a bronze bust of the Emperor Joseph II. 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 Protestant, is adorned with the arms of Carinthian nobles and contains the ancient stone on which the dukes of Carinthia sat to receive the homage of their vassals. In the Neue Platz (Pl. B, 3), the principal square, is a fountain with a huge dragon of chlorite slate, placed here in 1590. Adjacent is a bronze Statue of Maria Theresia, designed by Pönninger (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 (20 kr.).

The *Franz-Josefs-Anlagen on the Kreuzberg (1915), ½ hr. to the N.W. of the town, contain a tower (82') commanding a beautiful view of the entire chain of the Karawanken Alps, etc. (*Restaurant. A little below the tower are some interesting traces of glacial action. A fine forest-path (red marks) leads hence to the (1 hr.) Military Swimming School (p. 499). — Similar views are obtained from Maria-Rain (1823; *Rast); situated beyond the Drave, 6 M. to the S. (carr. in 1 hr.), and from the Predigerstuhl (2335'), 6 M. to the S.E., via Ebenthal (Schlosswirth). — Excursions may be made also to the Worther See (p. 499); to (3 M.) Viktring (p. 499), at the base of the Amerika-Kogl (ascent in 1½ hr.; good views); to Hoch-Osterwitz (p. 516), from Launsdorf station (p. 516); to the Magdalensberg (p. 516), etc.

From Klagenfurt to Kainburg via the Loibl, 36 M. (diligence twice daily in 2½ hrs. to Unterbergen; carriages to be had at Unterbergen when previously ordered). Leaving Klagenfurt, the road leads to the S. to the (2 M.) Glanfurt-Brücke (1439), and then ascends the Sattnitz (1890'); View of the Karawanken range. It passes (3½ M.) the château of Hollenburg (1915), situated on a precipitous rock above the Drave, ½ M. to the left (fine view from the terrace), descends in a wide curve (avoided by a footpath) to the Drave valley (here known as the Rosenthal, p. 500), crosses the Drave to Kirschenheuer (Ratz), and remounts to (3½ M.) Unterbergen (1570'; Oblamser, Post, both rustic). At (1½ M.) Unter-Loibl (1635'; Merling) the valley contracts. The road ascends to the (2½ M.) Kleine Loibl (2385'), where the road to Windisch-bleiberg (p. 499) diverges to the right at the Sophotica 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 Cauko Waterfalls to the right; 5 min.). The Loibl-That now begins. Beyond (1½ M.) the Deutscher Peter Inn (ascent hence of the Cerilov, 6013'; 3 hrs.) and (1½ M.) St. Leonhard, the road ascends in numerous windings (cut off by footpaths) to the (6 M.) Loibl Pass (4495'), a cutting in the rocks marked by two pyramids with long inscriptions. The road now rapidly descends in zigzags to the (2½ M.) hamlet of St. Anna (3395'; Inn), and thence through the picturesque St. Anna-That, passing the quicksilver works of the Illyrian Co. and Schneider's Inn, to (7½ M.) Neumarkt (1690'; Pollak; Loutschar), at the influx of the Moszenik into the Feistritz. (The *Teufels-Brücke, in a romantic gorge 1½ hr.
to Lienz. WÖRTHER SEE. V. Route 84. 499
to the N.E., is worth a visit.) We may then either follow the left bank
of the Feistritz to (3 M.) Krainburg (p. 518; diligence twice daily in 13/4 hr.);
or cross the hill to the right, by a picturesque road affording a series of
fine views, to (6 M.) Viglann and (3 M.) the station of Lees (p. 518).

The ascent of the *Stou (Stol or Hochstuhl, 7345'); 7 hrs.; with guide;
Georg Kohlenprat or B. Kropiunig of the Loibl-Thal), the highest peak of
the Karawanken Mts., is a fatiguing but interesting excursion. From
the Kleine Loibl (p. 498) we diverge to the right towards (9/4 hr.) Wiedisch-Bleiberg (3110'; rustic Inn on the right, at the entrance to the village),
10 min. before reaching which we turn to the left into the Bodenthal to
the (11/2 hr.) Bodner (3440'), the last chalet (rustic inn); thence a path,
indicated by marks, ascends to the (21/2 hrs.) Vertica-Sattel (6082') and in
2 hrs. more to the top, a striking point of view (small refuge-hut). Descent
to (41/2 hrs.) Jauerburg (p. 520), or to the Bärenthal. — The ascent from
the Bärenthal is less toilsome: beyond the Hollenburg bridge, 6 M. from
Klagenfurt (p. 498), a road leads to the W. to (11/2 M.) Feistritz in the
Rosenthal (1810'; Kraigher; guides, Blas. Fortin, Joh. Paulitsch) here we
ascend to the left, by the brook and through a narrow gorge, to the (2 hrs.)
farm of Konautz and the (1/4 hr.) Stou-Hütte (3170'; provision-depot; key at
Konautz), at the head of the valley, and thence over the Veinäls Saddle
(6375) to the (4 hrs.) summit. — An easy route, with fine views, leads
from the Stou-Hütte over the Medjidah Saddle or Bären-Sattel (5525') in
31/2-4 hrs. to Jauerburg (p. 520).

FROM KLAGENFURT TO WAIDISCH AND ZELL, a pleasant excursion. We
diverge to the left from the Loibl road at (11/2 M.) Kirschenheuer (p. 498),
and follow the road via (31/4 M.) Oberförbach (1535'; Post, Melchior), a large
village (1060 inhab.) with a weapon-factory, to (41/2 M.) Waidisch (1510';
Inn), a village in a narrow valley, from which the Gertlauz (6043'; fine
view) may easily be ascended in 3 hrs. (see p. 498). From Waidisch a steep
ascent of 11/2 hr. brings us to Zell bei der Pfarr (1475'; three rustic Inns;
guide Nik. Maurer), beautifully situated in the centre of the Karawanken
Alps (to the N. rises the Scatter, to the S. the Kschutza). A picturesque route
leads hence to (6 hr.) Zell am Freibach (2810'; *Terkl), whence the Hoch-
Obir (7025'; 41/2 hrs.) may be ascended (comp. p. 496). From this point we
may either cross the Schaitsa (3500') to (31/2 hrs.) Eisenkappel (p. 495), or
proceed to the N. through the picturesque gorge of the Freibach, between
the Hoch-Obir and Klein-Obir on the right, and the Scatter and the Schwarze Gupf
on the left, to (11/2 hr.) Freibach (*Inn; 31/4 M. to the E. is the Wildenstein
Waterfall, p. 497). From Freibach we proceed to the left, via St. Margarethen
and Unterferbach, to (31/2 hrs.) Kirschenheuer (p. 498); or ferry across the
Drave at Unterferbach to Maria-Rain (p. 498) and Klagenfurt.

From Klagenfurt to Glandorf, see p. 517.

At the station of Klagenfurt-Lend the train crosses the Lend
Canal. To the left is the old abbey of Viktring, now a cloth-factory.
At the (82 M.) Military Swimming Baths (*Hotel Wörthersee, R. 1 fl.
20 kr.; tramway to Klagenfurt, see p. 497) the train reaches the pretty Wörther See (1440'), 11 M. long, the N. side of which it skirts.

Steamboat on the Wörther See (pleasant break in the railway jour-
nedy; 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 'Hefios' and
'Neptun' ply seven times daily in summer from the Military Swimming
Baths to Velden and back (11/2 hr. each way). The local steamboat 'Cari-
rinthia', in connection with the tramway, plies several times hourly to
Loretto and Maiernigg. Stations: Military Swimming Baths, Loretto, Maierni-
gg, Krumpendorf (p. 500), Sektirn (*Höt.-Pens. Dreher; Kolitsch), Reisnitz
(Makouz), Maria-Wörth, Forstschach (stations at the Wahls and Werzer
Hotels), Töschling, Auhof-Schiefling, and Velden (stations at the Ulbing
and Wahlsis Hotels, p. 500).

To the left, on a promontory at the mouth of the Lend Canal

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(p. 497), is Prince Rosenberg's château of Maria-Loretto, with the baths already mentioned (p. 497). Farther on, on the S. bank, which is skirted by the new '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 serpentine valley of the Drave (here called the Rosenthal) from the plain of Klagenfurt. 84 M. Krumpendorf (Rail. Restaurant, with garden; Restaurant Sonntag, near the station; Simonswirth, in the village), with baths and numerous villas. The Pirkerkogel (3200''), 3/4 M. to the N.W., has a belvedere. — 86⅓ M. Pritschitz; opposite, on a rocky promontory on the S. bank, the village of Maria-Wörth (Pirker), with an ancient Gothic church. The Pyramidenkogel (2800'') charming view, to the S.W., is ascended hence in 1½ hr. — 87⅓ M. Pörtschach (*Wahliss's Establishment, consisting of a hotel and twelve villas, with restaurant, large park, etc., R. 1-5, pens. from 3 fl.; *Werszer's Establishment, similar; *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue; *Hôtel am See; Rail. Restaurant), a favourite summer-resort, with lake-baths.

Fine view from the Grosse Linde in front of Villa No. III. and from the Koschutta-Blüte, on the peninsula near Herbeck's Monument. Vogt's Gloriet, 1/4 hr. above the station, and the Hohe Gloriet, 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 (9/4 hr. there and back; yellow way-marks).

The mountains on both banks of the lake become higher and are clothed with dark woods. We next pass (88⅓ M.) Leonstein and (89⅓ M.) Töschling (Waller's Inn).

92⅓ M. Velden (*Hôtel - Etablissement Ulbing, R. 1-3, pens. 2⅓-5 fl., *Etablissement Wahliss; Hôtel Wrann, all with swimming and other baths; Richter; Kointsch; *Pens. Pundschu; Pens. Diederich; Café Moro), a favourite watering-place, is pleasantly situated at the W. end of the lake, with a prettily situated château (Pens. Wahliss). At the station of Auenhof-Schiefling, 1½ M. to the E., is the Schürr Sanatorium and Pens. Auenhof (R., L., & A. 1-2, pens. 3-5 fl.).

A beautiful excursion may be taken to the S. to (3 M.) Rosegg (1585'; Petermann's Inn, by the bridge; Bernold; Heber), with a château and deer-park of Prince Liechtenstein, charmingly situated in the Rosenthal (see above), on a peninsula formed by the Drave, and commanding a beautiful prospect. (Park closed when the family is residing here; enquire beforehand.) — Mountaineers will enjoy the ascent of the Mittagskogel (7035'; comp. p. 501): from Rosegg via St. Jakob (Horn; Schuster) to Rosenbach (1830'; Zausnik) in 2½ hrs.; thence through the Gradenzwick-Graben and via the (3 hrs.) Ferlacher Alp to the (2½ hrs.) summit. — From Rosenbach over the Kožica-Sattel (5280') to Assling (p. 521), 5½-6 hrs., an attractive route. — The ascent of the Grosse Sternberg (2405') from Velden (in 1½ hr.) or from Lind (footpath in 1 hr.) is also recommended. It commands a delightful view. The 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.) Förderlach - Faakersee (Glaser; to the Faaker-See, see p. 501) 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 (1665'); *Hôtel Mosser, near the station, with garden-terrace above the Drave, R. & L. 1-11/2 fl.; *Elefant, with garden, R. 80 kr. - 1 fl.; *Post, R. & L. 1 fl.; *Hôtel Meran, R. from 80 kr.; Fischer, with garden, well spoken of; *Rail. Restaurant), an old town on the Drave, with 7680 inhab., the junction of lines to St. Michael (R. 87), to Laibach (R. 88), and to Udine (R. 89), is picturesquely situated in a broad, fertile basin at the base of the Dobratsch (p. 502). The Gothic Parish Church (15th cent.) contains numerous tombstones of the Khevenhüller, Dietrichstein, and other noble families; fine *View from the tower (310' in height).

The Gasser-Platz is adorned with statues of Hans Gasser, the sculptor (d. 1865), by Messner, and of Emp. Joseph II., by Messner and Kundmann.

Environs (comp. the Map). At the foot of the Dobratsch, 2 M. to the S.W., lies Warmbad Villach (rail. stat., p. 529), with warm sulphur-springs and a good bath-house (*Restaurant). About 2 M. farther to the S., at the mouth of the Gailthal, is Federaun, with a ruined château, a disused shot-tower, and a park (ascent by the church 1/2 hr., direct path through the woods from Federaun to Bad Villach, 3/4 hr.). — About 1/2 M. to the N., on the road to Treffen (see below), lies the small St. Leonharder-See (pleasant lake-baths; warm water), at the foot of the Oswaldiberg (3190'; ascent hence in 1 hr., via Kleinwaschach), on which is the church of St. Oswald (Rinats.), commanding a charming view of the Karawanken, Ossiach Lake, etc. — The ruins of *Landskron (2200') may also be visited hence, via (1 hr.) St. Andrä (*Schöffmann, with garden), which lies about 1/2 M. from the old fortress (see above). A pleasant footpath leads hither from Annenheim (p. 518) in 3/4 hr. — The Gerlitzen Alp (6265'), ascended from Sattendorf (p. 518) via Deutsch-Ossiachberg in 4 hrs., or from Treffen (see below) in 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 carr. in 1 hr. (omn. thrice daily in summer; 40 kr.). The road leads via Perau to (2 M.) Maria-Gail (Tengg. Köstner, both with gardens) with its Gothic church, and thence through the Dobrava Woods to (3 M.) Drobollach (Schöne Aussicht Inn), on the N.W. bank of the lake, which nestles among the wooded outliers of the Karawanken group. Thence we ferry (10 kr.) to the island (12 acres in area) in the middle of the lake, with its *Hôtel-Restaurant (good lake-fish, especially 'Renken' or 'Rainagen'). — From the station of Fiderlach-Faakersee (p. 500) a road, crossing the Drave, leads to (21/4 M.) Egg, at the N.E. end of the lake, whence there is another ferry (10 kr.) to the island. A good route for pedestrians leads from Villach via Maria-Gail and Dobrava to (6 M.) Faak, 1/4 M. from the S.W. end of the lake (baths). On a lofty rock, 3 M. farther to the S., rises the picturesque ruin of Finkenstein (2763'). — The ascent of the *Grosse Mittagskogel (7035'; 7-8 hrs.) is attractive but fatiguing. The road leads via Maria-Gail and Faak (see above) to (21/2 hrs.) Latschach (Gailer; Woschitz), where we obtain a guide (Joh. Ulbing; to the Bertha-Hütte 2, Mittagskogel 3, with descent to Lengenfeld 5 fl.). The marked path ascends hence via Olschena to the Jepca-Alp and the (3 hrs.) Bertha-Hütte (5575'; Inn in summer) and thence, partly hewn in the rock (wire-rope at dangerous points), to the (2 hrs.) top (fine view). The descent may be made from the Bertha-Hütte to the Belca-Sattel (4730') and through the Belca-Graben to (21/2 hrs.) Lengenfeld (p. 524).

From (21/2 M.) St. Ruprecht (p. 518), at the E. base of the Oswaldiberg (see above), a road leads via Tobring (Annenhof) to (21/4 M.) Treffen (1790'; *Unterwirth; Walner; Oberwirth), a charmingly situated summer-resort, with a château and park belonging to Count Goëss. Beyond Treffen the road leads along the Afritzer Bach, passing Winklern and Einöde, at the
mouth of the Arriacher-Thal (in which, 2 M. to the right, lies Arriach, a summer-resort), to (6 M.) Afritz (2350'; Mannhart; Pirker). [From this point we may easily ascend the Wöllimiter Nock (7017'; 4-4½ hrs.) or the Mirnock (6900'; 4½ hrs.), two attractive points of view. From the former we may descend to (3 hrs.) Ebene-Reichenau, from the latter to (2½ hrs.) Dobriach; comp. pp. 477, 504.] The road continues hence past the Afritzer See and over the watershed (2529) to the smaller, but more picturesque Bannsee, at the N. end of which lies (4½ M.) Feld am See (2440'; Nindler; Modl), a Protestant village, and proceeds thence via (3 M.) Radenthal (p. 477) and (3 M.) Dobriach to (5 M.) Millstatt (p. 304).

The Dobratsch (7110'), or Villacher Alpe, the E. spur of the Gailthal Alps, is one of the most famous points of view among the Eastern Alps. Carriage-road (one-horse carr. to Bleiberg in 1½ hr., 3 fl. 20 kr., two-horse, 5 fl.; omnibus twice daily in summer in 2½ hrs., fare 1 fl. 20 kr.) from Villach via St. Martin (Gruber), Veilach, and (5 M.) Mittewald (2289'); *Hotel-Pension & Hydropathic, R. 1½-2 fl., pens. from 2 fl. weekly), a frequently summer-resort, and through the wooded Bleiberg-Grabens to (9½ M.) Bleiberg (2950'; Mohren; Stern, R. from 60 kr., pens. 2 fl. 20 kr.; Maleitisch), with extensive lead-mines. A road, steep at places and stony (much better for walking than for driving), leads hence to the summit in 3½ hrs. (porter 3, horse 6½, carr. 15 fl.); the old route through the gorge is a little shorter but more fatiguing (recommended for the descent; to Bleiberg 1½ hr.). Refreshments at a hut halfway. Good walkers should go from Villach (or take the diligence to Mittewald, 1½ M. from Heiligengeist) to (7½ M.) Heiligengeist (2920'); *Karner; a drive of 1½ hr. from Villach; one-horse carr. 4 fl.), whence a path (red marks), mostly through wood, leads to the (1½ hr.) Dominicus-Ruhe (4650') and then by the Bleiberg road to the (2½ hrs.) top. On the summit are two churches (German and Wend) and the Villacher Häsner (*Inn, bed 1-1½ fl.; telegraph office). The View embraces to the N. the entire range of the Hohe and Niedere Tauerne; to the S. are the Karawanken Alps, the Julian Alps with the Ter- glou, and the Dolomites of S. Tyrol as far as the Marmolada. In the foreground below lie the fertile valleys of the Gail and the Drave, with the lakes of Ossiach, Wörth, and Faak. Traces of an appalling landslide, which overwhelmed ten villages in 1348, and converted the Gailthal into a vast lake, are still observable. — The descent to the Gailthal may be made on the S.W. side via Sack to (3 hrs.) Nätsch (see below); the descent on the E. side via Mährhof to the (4 hrs.) Villacher Bad is not recommended.

The Lower Gailthal is a broad, marshy valley, with numerous villages, bounded on the N. by the Gailthal Alps, and on the S. by the E. offshoots of the Carnian Alps. Railway from Arnoldstein (p. 523) to Hermagor, 19½ M. in 1½ hr. (fares 2nd cl. 1 fr. 27, 3rd cl. 61 kr.). — The railway turns sharply to the N. in the direction of the Dobratsch, traverses the remains of the landslide 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.), Nätsch am Dobratsch (1863); Isepp, bed 40-60 kr.; Michor, R. 60 kr. 1 fl.), a summer-resort. To the N.E. is the (1½ hr.) village of Sack, with the château of Wasserteinburg (2086'). The ascent of the Dobratsch (7110'; 4-4½ hrs.) from Nätsch, via the Nätsch-Grabens and the Alpe, is not difficult, though steeper and more fatiguing than the ascent on the N. side (see above). A road leads to the S. from Nätsch to (1½ M.) Feistritz an der Gail (1870'; *Achat); the largest village in the Lower Gailthal, with a Gothic church on a steep rock. Hence to the (3½ hrs.) Feistrütter Alpenhaus and ascent of the (4½ hrs.) Ostermig, see p. 524; over the Bartolo-Höhe to Tarvis see p. 533. — The railway goes on via (8 M.) Emmersdorf (Rapp) and past Baron Michelburg's château of Bodenhof to (10½ M.) St. Stefan-Vorderberg (1340). On a hill 2 M. to the N. lies the village of St. Stefan (2990'; Post), whence a road diverges to the right over the Waidische Höhe to Paternion (p. 503). 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 Ostermig (6673'), which is easily ascended hence in 4-4½ hrs., via the Lom-Sattel (4863') and the
to Lienz.

Feistritz Alp (p. 524). — From (11 M.) Görlach-Fôrolach, the next station, a pleasant excursion may be made to the (3 hrs.) Latschafer Alp (4927). — The station of (16 M.) Presserker-See is situated on the N. bank of the pretty little Presser or Presseracher-See (*Restaurant Frenzel, with rooms, on the S. bank). — 1½ M. Vellach-Kühnburg. — 19½ M. Hermagor (2010; *Post: Gasser; Fleiss), the principal place (720 inhab.) in the lower Gailthal, charmingly situated at the mouth of the Gitsch-Thal, through which a road (p. 505) leads over the Kreusberg to (5 hrs.) Gradenburg (p. 505). At Môderndorf, 4 M. to the S., is the romantic Garnitzer-Klamm. Near the beginning of this gorge the steep 'Enzian-Stieg' ascends to the left to the (3 hrs.) Egger-Alp (4500'; good quarters), with the little Egger-See, a favourite summer-resort. The Poludnig (5685) is easily ascended hence in 2 hrs. via the Dellacher Alp; see p. 525. — Near Hermagor grows the Wulfenia Carinthica, 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. 525) in 2 hrs., or via Môderndorf and the Kühweger Alp in 6 hrs., with guide (P. Eder, J. Güberndorfer of Hermagor).

The new road from Hermagor follows the left bank of the Gail through the upper Gailthal (diligence daily to Kötschach in 4½ hrs.) via Jenig, Weidegg, and Treßdorf to (10 M.) Kirchbach (2130'; *Berger; Post; guide, Paul Dollinger), whence the Hochweilf (7180'; fine views) may be ascended in 4 hrs. (with guide). — 1½ M. Reissach (2270'; Pirschl; guide, Joh. Festin), 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 (7700), which may be ascended in 4½ hrs. (difficult, steady head essential). — The road now passes Grasendorf 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 (4½ M.) Kötschach (3235'; *Ritzl' *Post: Kirschner; guide, Jos. Moser), the principal village in the upper Gailthal, and a summer-resort, prettily situated. About 1 M. to the S., on the right bank of the Gail, lies Maissen (p. 506). The Vorhegg (3420'; to the W.), ascended in 1½ hrs., affords a fine survey of the Gailthal. A still more comprehensive view is commanded by the Musen-Alp (6880) and the Schatsbühel (6373'), 3½-4 hrs. to the N.W. (rich flora). — The Jauken (Jaukenhöhe, 3900) easily ascended in 4½ hrs., with a guide (2½ fl.), commands an extensive panorama. The marked peak 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 Thorkofel, 7338) is difficult (steady head essential). — From Kötschach via Maria-Luggau to Stillian, see p. 405; over the Gailberg to Ober-Drauburg and over the Plöken to Venetia, see p. 515.

We continue to follow the left bank of the Drave, with the Dobratsch (p. 502) to the left. 105 M. Gummnern; 115 M. Paternion-Feistritz, both on the right bank.

From (3½ 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 Gailthal (to St. Stefan, 5 hrs., see p. 502). — Through the Weissenbach-Thal to the (4½ 5 hrs.) Weissensee, see p. 501.

116 M. Markt-Paternion (1720') lies a mile to the N. of the village (Tell; Post, R. 50-60 kr.). — 120 M. Rothenthurm has a red-roofed château (to the Millstätter See, p. 504, 1½ hr.; marked path). The train next crosses the Lieser. To the left, beyond the Drave, is the château of Schützebach.

12½ M. Spital an der Drau (1770; *Heiss or Alte Post, R. 60 kr.; Makor; Sorgo's Brüdhaus, with garden; Pichler zur Post; Ertl, at the station, well spoken of), a considerable village (2200 inhab.) on the Lieser, with a handsome château of Prince Porcia.
To the "Millstätter See, a very attractive excursion (omnibus to the Seehof and to Millstatt from the railway-station; post-omnibus to Millstatt thrice daily in 1½ hr., 60 kr.; one-horse carr. 21½, two-horse 5 fl.). Good road (p. 506) on the right bank of the Lieser to (1½ M.) the dye-works near Seebach. Here we cross the Lieser and continue via Seeboden (*Stainer) and Tschendorf (Peterwirth) 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 Spital) "Hotel Seehof, an establishment of the first class, at the W. end of the lake. Thence a steamboat plies 5 times daily in summer, touching at Seeboden and Pfäulg, in 1/2 hr. to Millstatt (1900'; "Hotel Seevilla, on the lake, dear; in the village, 1/4 M. from the lake, *Burgstaller, R. 60 kr.-1½ fl., pens. from 2½ fl.; *Post, R. 70 kr.-1 fl. 20 kr.; Deggner; Rainer, all with gardens; Café Marchetti, on the lake, with bathing-establishment and rooms to let; apartments at the Villa Marienhof, Bella Riviera, Foreldenheim, etc.), charmingly situated on the N. bank of the lake, with lake-baths and ancient abbey-buildings (Romanesque cloister; very aged lime-tree in the court). A pretty path leads through the gorge and to the (25 min.) top of the Calvarienberg. At the (20 min.) end of the gorge the path to the right leads via (1½ hr.) Ober-Millstatt (six) to the (10 min.) group of rocks known as the Estrella-Cap, and thence descends to (1/2 hr.) Pesenheimer (see below), on the lake, 1/2 hr. to the E. of Millstatt. — The lake, which is very deep and well stocked with fish, is 1½ M. long and 1/2-3/4 M. broad. The steamboat goes on from Millstatt via Pesenheimer (Café) and Dellach (Restaurant Zisacher) to Dobriach (Restaurant Villa Huber), at the E. end (3/4 M. from the village, see below), and also crosses the lake five times daily to the (10 min.) Sommerhaus Inn, the station for Rothenhutern (p. 503). — Fine excursions (guide, Rich. Steimpfl) are the ascent of the Millstätter Alpe (6340'), from Ober-Millstatt through the Leiten-Graben and over the Thörl (6250') in 3½-4 hrs.; the ascent of the Tschierweger Nock (6930'; 3½ hrs. with guide), via Tschierweg and the Purgstaller-Alp to the (3 hrs.) new club-uht (6900'), 1/2 hr. from the top (descent to the Thörl, 1/2 hr., see above) and the ascent of the Mirknock (6900'; 4½ hrs.; with guide; comp. p. 502), from Dobriach via Gschriert (3150'; Winkler). — The Goldeck (7020'; 4½ hrs., with guide), to the S. of Spital, is an attractive ascent. We cross the Draue to Unterhaus and thence follow the 'Goldeck-Stieg' (red marks) past the ruin of Ortenburg through wood to the (3½ hrs.) Goldeck-Haus (6320'; Inn in summer), 5/4 hr. below the summit.

From Spital to Gmünd (Malta-Thal), see R. 85; thence to Mauterndorf and to Radstadt, over the Radstädter Taunen, see R. 81.

On a slope to the left is the ruin of Ortenburg. At St. Peter im Hols, to the right, several traces of a Roman settlement have been found. Beyond (129 M.) Lendorf we traverse the fertile plain of the Lurnfeld and cross the Möll. — 132 M. Sachsenburg (1840'; *Fleischbäcker, Tschacher, both at the station), opposite Möllbrücken, at the mouth of the Möllthal (p. 509); the village lies 3/4 M. to the E. — 137 M. Kleblach-Lind (Post); 141 1/2 M. Steinfeld im Drauthal. — 146 M. Greifenburg (1900'; Inn, 1/4 M. from the station, plain); the village (Asam; Post) lies 1 M. to the N.

To Paternion-Festrizt an interesting route leads through the Weissensee-Thal in 10 hrs. The road (diligence to Tschendorf twice daily in summer in 2½ hrs.) leads by Weissach to the (3½ M.) Kreuzwirth, where it forks, the right branch continuing to Weissbriach (see below), the left to Gatschach and (3 M.) Tschendorf (Post, plain), on the N. bank of the narrow Weissensee (2910'), here spanned by a bridge. We either row across the lake (2 hrs. uninteresting) or follow the N. bank for 1½ M. farther (preferable for fair walkers) and then ascend by a narrow footpath close to the lake, of which we enjoy repeated fine views, with the Lienzer Unholde, etc., in the background. From the (3 hrs.) E. end of
the lake, where remains of lake-dwellings have been found, a better path leads through the Weissensee-Thal, skirting the Weissenbach, over fine meadows and through pine-woods, to (2½ M.) Weissenbach (Casavalla, bed 60 kr.), with large saw-mills. Thence a good road (one-horse carr. in 2½ hrs., 3½ fl.) leads at first through a narrow defile via Stockenboi (Fischervinth) and then by a steep ascent, commanding a series of pretty views of the Weissenbach-Thal and Drasuthal, and passing numerous little hamlets. Finally a steep descent via Feistritz: to the (13½ M.) station of Paternion-Feistritz (p. 503).

To the Gailthal. Pleasant road over the Kreuzberg (3393') to Weissenbruch (2833'; Lößlele), and through the wooded Gitschtal to Hermagor (p. 503), 15 M.

A path (impossible to mistake) leads to the N. from Greifenburg through the wooded Gappnitz-Thal, passing several chalets, to (5 hrs.) the Feldner-Hütte on the Glaissee (7200'; provision-depot), whence the Kreuzek (8825') may be ascended via the Wölta-Thörl (8070') in 1½ hr. Splendid view. Descend from the Wolla-Thörl to the W. to the Gössner-Alp and through the Wölta-Thal to (2½ hrs.) Wölta-Brenten in the Mölltal, 1½ hr. from Steil and 1½ hr. from Fragant (p. 512). — The Hochristen (8300'; 0½-7 hrs.) is an interesting ascent from Greifenburg via the Asan-Alp. Guide, M. Karner of Greifenburg.

151 M. Dellach, to the left of which are the Jauken (p. 503) and the old fortress of Stein. The Drave is now crossed to (156½ M.) Ober-Drauburg (2000'; *Stern; Post; Hirsch; Rössl), on the left bank.

Walks. In the Burg-Forst, 1½ M. to the N. (pretty points of view); to the (1½ M.) picturesque Silber Fall in the Gailberg-Graben (see below); to the (3 M.) château of Stein, by road on the left bank, or pleasant footpath on the right bank.

To Tolmezzo via Kötschach and the Plöken (13-14 hrs.), an interesting route. As far as Mauthen a road (diligence to Hermagor via Kötschach twice daily in 7 hrs. ; carriage to Mauthen with one horse 4 fl.) thence to Paluzza a cart-track or bridle-path, beyond it a post-road. The fine new road descends from the Drave, and mounts the wooded slope of the Gailberg to the (1 hr.) Gailberg-Sattel (3325'; Inn, rustic). A short-cut for walkers joins the road at the bold Stubenwand Bridge. From the pass the road descends via Laas to (½ hr.) Kötschach (p. 503), and crosses the Gail to the village of (20 min.) Mauthen (3300'; Ortner), the Roman Loutium, at the mouth of the Valentin-Thal. The road now ascends this valley through beautiful beech wood. After 1 hr. a route descends to the left to the Valentin-Tobel; ¼ hr. farther on is the Eider Inn; ½ hr. guide-post to the Wolayer See (see below; 5 hrs. from Kötschach direct). Then (½ hr.) In der Plöken (4125'; *Inn, R. 50, D. 80 kr.), a summer-resort, prettily situated in a green Alpine valley. To the N.E. rises the Poliniy (7825'; 3½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.), a fine point of view, easily ascended. Pleasant excursion (guide, 3 fl., not indispensable) via the Untere and Obere Valentin-Alp, and the Wolayer-Thörl or Valentin-Thörl (7000') to the Wolayersee-Hütte (6560'; Inn in summer), finely situated on the picturesque little Wolayer See (6550'). This hut is the starting-point for ascents of the Monte Coglians (9120'), Kellerwandspitze (9014'; difficult), Seeckof or Monte Canale (8385'), Moskofel (8257'), etc. Guides, Ad. Riebler and M. Plazotta of Mauthen, P. Samassa and Ant. Geyer of Collina. — Over the Seeckof-Thörl (6565') to Forni Avoltri, 3 hrs. From the Thörl (5 min. from the hut; Italian frontier) a rough zigzag path descends through a rocky valley (chamois often seen) and then through pastures to (1 hr.) Collina (Falleschini's Inn, rustic), picturesquely situated beneath the castle of Tuglia. Thence via Sigiletto and Fratinetto, two humble hamlets, to (2 hrs.) Forni Avoltri (p. 526).

An ascent of ½ hr. from the Plöken, passing several Roman milestones and inscriptions, brings us to the Plöken Pass (Monte Croce, 4500'), commanding a fine view to the S. and E. The path now descends in zigzags to the Val Grande, (1½ hr.) Tischlwang, a German village, Ital.
Timau (2730'; Beec), and (1½ hr.) Paluzza (1985'; Locanda Grighero, primitive), the principal village in the Val di San Pietro, which is watered by the But. Good road hence through the picturesque valley to the small baths of Arta (several inns), Zuglio (Julium Carnicum, with Roman remains), and (7½ M.) Tolmezzo (Leone Bianco), in the Val Tagliamento, and (6 M.) Stazione per la Carnia, on the Pontebba Railway (p. 526).

The train returns to the left bank, and crosses the frontier of Carinthia shortly before reaching (160 M.) Nikolsdorf (2070'; Inn), the first Tyrolese village. To the left rises the Spitzkofel group, and to the right the Hohe Zieten (p. 407).

The *Hochstall (6785'; 5½-6 hrs.; guide 6 fl.), the highest summit of the dolomitic 'Lienzer Unhoide', is an easy and attractive ascent. From Nikolsdorf we descend the Drave to (¾ hr.) Pirkach (or in 1 hr. from Oberdrauburg), ascend the bridle-path via the Ferdinand-Brunnen to the (2½-3 hrs.) Hochstall-Hütte (6930'), and thence to the summit in 2 hrs. (fine view).

From Nikolsdorf to Bierbaum, in the Lesach-Thal (p. 405), over the Pirkner-Scharte (5160'), to the W. of the Schartenkogel (6650'), 5 hrs., rather fatiguing.

The train traverses the broad Pusterthal to (164½ M.) Dölsach (Putzenbacher's Inn; road over the Iselsberg to the Müllthal, p. 170) Finally we cross the Isel and reach (168 M.) Lienz (p. 406).

85. From Spital to Gmünd. Malta-Thal.


9½ M. Diligence thrice daily in 2½ hrs. (fare 1 fl. 20 kr.). The express-post, leaving Spital at 10 a.m., runs to (33 M.) Manterndorf (p. 475) in 9½ hrs.

Spital, see p. 503. The new road runs through the deep and narrow Lieser-Thal via Seebach (*Harfe; to Millstatt, see p. 501) and Liesereg (Mayr). The picturesque old road, high up on the W. side of the valley, is preferable for pedestrians.

9½ M. Gmünd (2400'; *Feldner, R. 60 kr.-1 fl. 20 kr.; Lax; Koldmayr, R. 40-80 kr.; Gietl; Post), a small town with a new and old château of Count Lodron, at the mouth of the Malta-Thal. Good survey of the district from the Malta bridge, from the Calvinenberg (1¾ hr.), and from the gardens on the Lieserberg (1½ hr.)

Excursions. Walks to the (1½ hr.) Magdalenen-Quelle, in the woods (white way-marks); to (1 hr.) Schloss Dormach; to Eisenbrätten (2830), 3½ hr., or by a woodland-path via Bisch (yellow marks), 1¼ hr.; or to (¾ hr.) Bad Radl (yellow marks), at the end of the wild Radl-Graben (p. 507); and via (1½ hr.) Treffenboden (route hence to the Faschauner-Thôrl, see p. 507) to the (1½ hr.) Hubenbauer (blue marks), with views of the Hochalpenspitze. — The Tschirnneck (6830'; 1½ hrs., with guide), a good point of view, is easily ascended (red marks) via Oberbich and the Hoffer-Alpe (quarters). Descent via the Thôrl to Millstatt, 3 hrs. — The ascent of the Königstuhl or Karntock (1643'; 7 hrs.) is also easy and attractive. From (1½ hr.) Leoben (p. 476) we traverse the Leoben-Graben (to the right) to the (5 hrs.) Kurbad, an unpretending 'Bad', where we spend the night, and thence ascend to the summit in 1½ hrs. Descent through the Kremsgraben to (5 hrs.) Kremsbrücken (p. 476) and (2½ hrs.) Gmünd. Descend to Turbach, see p. 477. — The Gmeineck (Hüahnersberg, 8450'; 5 hrs., with guide; red waymarks) is an easy and attractive ascent via Neuschütz, the Unter, and the (3 hrs.) Obere Gamper Hütte (quarters), and thence by a new club-path to the (2 hrs.) top (fine view). — The Reisseck (9710'; 8 hrs., guide 7 fl.)
is laborious. We ascend (blue marks) through the Radlgraben to (3½ hrs.) Count Latour's shooting-lodge (night-quarters), and thence to the (3 hrs.) grandly situated Hohe See and the (2 hrs.) summit. Magnificent panorama from the top.

From Gmünd to Millstatt, 4½ hrs. We pass through the archway marked 'nach Millstatt,' on the E. side of the market-place, cross the Lieser, and ascend by pleasant paths (blue marks) through wood to Treffen, where we join the picturesque and shady road via Tangern to Millstatt (p. 504).

The Malta-Thal (5 hrs. to the Trax-Hütte, 9 hrs. to the Osnabrücker-Hütte) is a partially wooded valley, about 30 M. in length, with numerous waterfalls. A road (one-horse carr. to the Pfüglhof and back, 3 fl.) leads from Gmünd via Fischertratten and Hilpersdorf to (4½ M.) Malta or Maltein (2750'; Stützl.), the principal village, with 300 inhab. and an old château.

Excursions (guides, Carl Fercher, Joh. Klamperferer I. and II., Lucas Beigisch, and Jos. Strasser). The Faschauner Thörl (5790'), with a fine view of the E. Tauern Mts., may be ascended in 3 hrs. via Treffenboden (p. 506), Maltaberg, and Faschuam (guide 1½ fl.). — The Winkelnock (8605'; 5 hrs.; with guide) is ascended via the Untere and Obere Tandl-Alpe; view of the Gross-Glockner and Hochalpenpitze.

The road is continued along the left bank of the Malta via Peistrits and Koschach and past the pretty fall of the Fallbuch to (4½ M.) Brandstatt (Inn, clean, 7 beds). A branch, crossing to the right bank at Koschach by the second bridge, leads to the (1½ M.) Gössel Fall, at the mouth of the Gössgraben (see below). We cross the brook, below the fall, to the (1½ M.) Pfüglhof (2800'; Stützl, well spoken of), and finally recross to the left bank of the Malta, about 1½ M. before reaching Brandstatt.

From the Gössgraben, a valley with numerous fine waterfalls (to the 'Zwillings-Fall, 3 hrs., guide 1½ fl.), fatiguing routes cross the Kapponig-Thörl to (10 hrs.) Ober-Vellach (p. 509) and the Dössner or Maltner-Scharte (5780') to (10 hrs.) Maltnitz (p. 509). The night may be spent at the Tomanauer's (3203'; hay-bed), 3½ hrs. from the Pfüglhof. The Säuleck (10,105') may be ascended from the Dössner-Scharte in 1½ hr. (see p. 510; guide 9, or incl. the Säuleck 10 fl.).

Beyond Brandstatt the path ascends the Malta-Graben (guide unnecessary; to the Blau Tupf 1½ fl., to Eleud 5 fl.; provisions should be taken from Gmünd or Malta), passes the Schleier Fall, and reaches the Kerschaktl-Hütten and (40 min.) the Faller-Hütten. A guide-post here indicates the path to the left to the (10 min.) Faller Tupf, or cascades of the Malta, falling into a rocky basin. By a path leading hence to the right we regain (5 min.) the broader track, which brings us after a few yards to the Hochsteg (3075'); far below flows the Malta through its narrow ravine; to the right is the large Melnik Fall. [A path, indicated by red marks, leads hence to the right to the (3½ hrs.) Lower Melnik-Alpe, which commands a fine view of the Hochalpspitze, Preimelspitze, Hochalpenkees, etc.] The path now divides. The club-path on the right bank (over the Hochsteg, then to the right) has the advantage of being shaded and of commanding finer views of the Melnik Fall and gorges of the Malta. The bridle-path on the left bank is about 1½ M. shorter and
leads via the Lower Feidlbauer-Alpe. These paths reunite immediately before the Hochbrücke (3780'), whence we gradually ascend to the (20 min.) Trax-Hütte in the Schönau (3885'; small Inn, 2 beds), and the (1/4 hr.) **Blaue Tumpf** (4100'), the finest point in the valley. To the left the Hochalpenbach forms a double waterfall, 200' high, while on the right the Malta is precipitated into a basin, 65' in depth, the whole scene being picturesquely framed with rock and wood. We now follow the **Elend-Steig**, a new club-path on the right bank of the Malta, leading mainly through dense woods. Beyond the imposing **Klamm-Fall** and below the **Preimel Falls** we cross the Preimel brook and at the (1 hr.) **Adamauer Bridge** (5147') meet the old path on the left bank. Then (3/4 hr.) the Wastelbauer-Hütte (5510'; rustic quarters); 3 1/2 hr., the **Samer-Hütte**, adjoining which are a shooting-box (Rfms.) and the **Elend-Hütte** (5970'), a club-hut closed on account of its dampness. The Malta-Thal now turns to the W. and ramifies into the (left) **Gross-Elend** and (right) **Klein-Elend-Thal**. On the **Ochsen-Alp**, 1 hr. up the former, is the **Osnabrücker-Hütte** (6570'; provision-depot), opened in 1899.

**Ascents.** The **Hochalpenspitze** (11,010': 10-11 hrs. from the Pföglhof; guide 5 fl.), the highest peak of the E. Tauern, is not difficult for experts. The route leads from the (1 hr.) Hochsteg, via the Pauerkwand, the **Straner-Alp**, the **Annemau-Alp**, and the (3 hrs.) Hochalm-Ochsen-Hütte (6910'), to the (1 hr.) Villacher-Hütte (7110'; provision-depot) on the Lange Boden, beneath the Schwarze Schneide. This club-hut is also reached direct from the Trax-Hütte (see above), in 3 1/2 hrs., with guide. Thence to the summit, via the **Hochalpenkees**, 3 1/2-4 hrs. Magnificent view. Interesting descent by the **Preimel-Scharte** (3765') and the **Gross-Elend-Kees** to the **Gross-Elend-Thal** (3 1/2 hrs. to the Osnabrücker-Hütte); or from the moraine of the Gross-Elend-Kees to the Paffbach and past the tongue of the **Kälerspitze-Kee** to the **Gross-Elend-Scharte** (5-6 hrs. to the Hannover Hut, p. 511). Adepts may also descend from the Hochalpenspitze to the Hannover Hut in about 5 hrs. by the **Arnold-Weg** via the **Gross-Elend** and **Kälerspitze-Gletscher** (comp. p. 511). — The **Preimelspitze** (10,420'; 3 hrs.), from the Villacher-Hütte via the **Hochalpenkees** and the **Preimel-Scharte** (see above), is tol- some. — The **Hafner** (Hafnerkogel, 10,940'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 6 fl.), ascended from the Trax-Hütte via the **Upper Mahr-Alp**, is fatiguing, but repaying (p. 476) — The **Schwarzhorn** (9610'; 3 hrs.; admirable view of the environs), between the Gross and Klein Elend-Thal, is ascended from the Osnabrücker-Hütte via the Schwarzhorn Lakes. Descent to the W. over the **Gross-Elend-Scharte** to the (4 hrs.) **Hannover-Hütte**; comp. p. 511. — The **Ankogel** (10,705'; 4-5 hrs.; guide 10 fl.), from the Osnabrücker-Hütte past the Schwarzhorn Lakes and across the **Klein-Elend-Kees**, presents no difficulty to proficients (comp. pp. 511, 143). — The **Grosse Sonnblick** (11,890'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), from the Hochsteg via the **Melnik-Alp**, is another interesting point (not to be confounded with the Rauris Sonnblick, pp. 146, 510).

**Passes.** From the Osnabrücker-Hütte over the **Artscharte** (3875') or the **Markhov-Scharte** (7775') to the **Gross-Arthal** (11 hrs. to St. Johann im Pongau), see p. 431. — From the Osnabrücker-Hütte a marked path leads through the **Klein-Elend-Thal** and over the (4 hrs.) **Klein-Elend-Scharte** (3895'; view) to the **Kotschach-Thal** and (6 hrs.) Wildbad Gastein (p. 442; guide 10 fl.) — From the Osnabrücker-Hütte over the **Gross-Elend-Scharte** (3770), marked path to the (4-5 hrs.) **Hannover-Hütte** or (less attractive) direct to (8 hrs.) Mallnitz; see p. 511.
86. The Möllthal.


From Möllbrücken to (12½ M.) Ober-Vellach, diligence twice daily in summer in 2½-3 hrs.; from Ober-Vellach to (2½ M.) Winklern, once daily in 6 hrs. One-horse carriage from Sachsenburg station (at Fleischhacker's) to Ober-Vellach in 2½ hrs., 3½ fl.; from Ober-Vellach to Winklern in 4½ hrs., 6 fl. — From Dössach via Winklern to Heiligenblut, see p. 170.

Sachsenburg Station (1840'), where the Möllthal opens off the Pusterthal, see p. 504. The carriage-road through the Möllthal from Möllbrücken leads to the N.W. via Pattendorf (Mosser, with baths; Berger) to (2½ M.) Mühlendorf (Hopfgartner), 3/4 M. above which are the steel-works of the same name (Pens. Klinzer). It then passes Kolbnitz (Meixner) and leads round the Danielsberg (3150') to Stalhofen, below the ruined castle of Falkenstein, and to (12½ M.) Ober-Vellach (2250'; *Post, R. 50-80 kr.; Wenger; Egger), a pleasantly situated and thriving village. 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 (guides, Rud. Egger and Joh. Weichselbraun). Pleasant walks to the rifle-range; the ruin of Falkenstein; the Polinik Fall and the Klausen Fall (½ hr.), and to (½ 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 (fee 20 kr.). — To the *Ragga-Schlucht (near Flattach, p. 511), ½ hr.'s drive, or 1¼ hr. on foot through wood. This striking gorge, over the four terraces of which the Ragga-bach descends in a series of cascades, has been rendered accessible by means of bridges and paths. — The Lonzahöhe (7105'), ascended without difficulty in 4½ hrs. (guide, 3½ fl.), via the Steiner Alpe, is a fine point of view (see p. 510).

The ascent of the *Polinik (9120), the highest summit of the Kreuzeck group (p. 505), makes an attractive expedition of 5½-6 hrs. (guide 5 fl.). The route leaves Ober-Vellach on the S., and traverses the Boden and the Spitawiese to (3 hrs.) the Polinik-Hütte on the Stampfer Alpe (5900'), 2½ hrs. below the summit, which affords a magnificent panorama of the Carinthian and Tyrolean Alps as far as the Adriatic Sea.

The interesting Mallnitz-Thal opens to the N.W. of Ober-Vellach (diligence twice daily to Mallnitz, 6 M., in 2 hrs.; carr. 3½ fl.). A carriage-road gradually ascends the mountainslope, often shaded by woods, crossing the Mallnitzbach at the Bruckerwirth, to (3½ M.) Lassach, where to the right, at the head of the Dössenthal, the Söuleck (p. 510) comes into sight. It then leads over the Rabisch (3956') and past (1¼ M.) Maltschnig's Inn to (1¼ M.) Mallnitz (3890'; *Drei Gemsen, with baths and trout-breeding ponds, R. 90 kr.-1 fl. 30 kr.), a picturesquely situated summer-resort, often crowded.

The shady *Schluchtweg, though slightly longer than the carriage-road, is preferable for walkers, as it is less hilly. We follow the narrow lane above the church at Ober-Vellach, which runs behind the houses, to the (1½ hr.) Schloss Groppenstein (see above); a path diverges to the right before the bridge and ascends on the E. side of the *Groppensteiner Waterfall to a (1¼ hr.) guide-post indicating the way to the (5 min.) *Zeichner Fall. The path crosses the carriage-road at the Bruckerwirth 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 **Pavilion**, 1/4 M. from Mallnitz, commands a beautiful view: to the N.W. is the depression of the Niedere Tauern, with the Geiselkopf and Feldseeckkopf; more to the N. the Ramettspitze, the conical Lieschelspitze, Gamserklarspitze, Scheinbrattenspitze, Ebeneck, Grauleitenspitze, Ankogel, and Thörlerspitze; to the E. the Auernig and Maresenspitze; and to the S.W. the long Lonzahöhe. The *Hettigersruh*, a moraine-deposit 1/4 M. farther on the Tauern road, commands a still more extensive view. The *Birnbacher Weg* traverses the woods below the Lonzahöhe. In the (1/4 M.) Seebach-Thal is a park (benches beside the weir).

**Excursions** (guides, Chr. Manhart, Jak., Peter, and Thom. Roskopf, Sim. Stransig, and Urr. Ladinig). An attractive walk leads through the Seebach-Thal to the (1/2 hr.) *Stapitzer* See (1435), with fine views of the Ankogel and Hochalpenspitze. — The Sauleck (10,105'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 6, with descent to Maltein 11 fl.) is an interesting though fatiguing ascent. The route leads through the Dössenthal (numerous charmis) to the (3'/2 hrs.) Egger-Alp (6400'; hay-beds), and past the (9'/4 hr.) picturesque Dössener See, and then to the left over rocks, debris, and snow to the S.E. crest and the (3-4 hrs.) summit. Or from the lake we may ascend to the right at the (1'/4 hr.) Dössener-Scharte (p. 507), then turn to the left (N.) and ascend the S.E. arête to the (1'/2 hr.) summit (fine view). The descent into the Seebach-Thal should be attempted only by experts. — The *Gamserklarspitze* (Hochtaurenkopf, 9725'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 5, to Böckstein 8 fl.) is laborious. It may be ascended either from the S.W., via the Woigsten (diverge to the right from the route to the Mallnitzer Tauern, at the Stocker-Kaser, after about 1 hr.), or from the Grunecksee (p. 511). — The *Geiselkopf* (9735'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), highly attractive, is ascended from the Mallnitzer Tauernhaus (p. 144) or from the Sonnblick route (see below). The summit affords an imposing view of the Tauern. — The Lonzahöhe (705'; 3-4 hrs.; guide 2'/2, with descent to Ober-Vellach 3'/2 fl.) is best ascended by the club-path in the Tauern-Thal diverging to the left at a (20 min.) guide-post to the *Waltiger-Alpe* and crossing the broad ridge to the cairn on the top. The other ascents are steep and fatiguing. Rich flora. — The *Maresenspitze* (9585'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), *Feldseeckkopf* (9360'; 4'/2-5 hrs.; 4 fl.), *Böses Eck* (9290'; 5-6 hrs.; 5 fl.), and *Lieschel* (7880'; 3 hrs.; 3 fl.) may also be ascended from Mallnitz. — Over the Dössener Scharte to Maltein (12 hrs.; guide 10 fl.), see p. 507; the ascent of the Sauleck (see above) may be combined with this route. Over the Mallnitzer Tauern or Niedere Tauern to Gastein (9 hrs.; guide to Böckstein 5 fl.), see p. 144. — The ascent of the Sonnblick (10,190'; 9'/2-10 hrs.; guide 10 fl.), though fatiguing, is a fine expedition for adepts, to whom it presents no difficulties. From Mallnitz we follow the Niedere Tauern route (p. 144) as far as (2 hrs.) the *Mannhardt-Hütte* (5735'), whence we ascend to the left in windings to the (1'/2-2 hrs.) Feldsee-Scharte (8790'; fine views to the E. and W.), between the Feldseeckkopf and Geiselkopf (see above). A steep descent of about 200' brings us to the moraine of the glacier stretching down from the Geiselkopf, after crossing which we follow a nearly level path (about 8200') on the slope of the upper *Wurten-Thal*, beneath the precipices of the Murauerkopf, Schlaperebenspitze, and Weinflaschenkopf. 10 (2'/2-3 hrs.) the *Wurten-Kees*. A path diverging to the left about 2'/4 hr. before this point descends to the *Gassenbauer-Hütte*, p. 512; 6-7 hrs. from Mallnitz.) We cross the Wurten Glacier to the *Niedere Scharte* (8890'), and ascend past the Windischkopf and Tramerkopf (p. 146) and over the Vogelsatter-Ochsental-Kees to the (3 hrs.) Zittelhaus (p. 146).

A path (red marks; practicable for horses) leads to the N.E. from Mallnitz, keeping for about 21'/4 M. almost level in the *Seebach-Thal*, and then ascending by the Korntauern route (p. 143). After 1'/2 hr. we turn to the right at the *Victor-Quelle* (guide-post) to the (1'/2 hr.; 3'/2-4 hrs. from Mallnitz, guide 3 fl.) Hannover-Hütte.
Möllthal. HANNOVER-HÜTTE. V. Route 86. 511

(8830'; Inn in summer, bed 1 fl.; adm. by day 50 kr.), magnificently situated on the Elsche-Sattel. The (3½ hr.) *Arnoldshöhe (8830') commands a splendid view, extending to the Glockner group.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS (guides, see p. 510; the best guide in the valley is Jos. Gfrerer, landlord at the Hannover-Hütte). — The ascent of the "Ankogel (40,705'; 2½-3 hrs.; guide 4, with descent to the Osnabrücker-Hütte, 7½ hrs., to Böckstein 8 fl.) is not difficult for those with some experience, though the upper half is fatiguing. The panorama is very fine. The descent to the Gross-Elend-Scharte, or via the Klein-Elend-Ferner to the (3½-4 hrs.) Osnabrücker-Hütte, offers no serious difficulty (see p. 508); but that to the Anlauf-Thal (p. 143) is troublesome. — The "Hochalpen spitze (11,010'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 7½, direct via the Arnold-Weg 6, with descent to the Osnabrücker-Hütte 11, to the Villacher-Hütte 10 fl.), ascended via the Gross-Elend-Scharte, the Gross-Elend-Kees, the Preimel-Scharte (9765'), and the Hochalpen-Kees, is not difficult for proficients. The Arnold-Weg offers a shorter (5½-6 hrs.) but more difficult route. This follows at first to the Elend-Scharte, then turns to the right by a new path to the Kälberspitzen and Kärlepitze to the Gross-Elend-Kees. Then remaining as far as possible at the same level at the foot of the Gross-Elend-Kopf (40,822'), it ascends that peak, passing to the Lassach side about half-way up (wire-rope) and finally ascends through a snow-couloir to the top of the Hochalpenspitze. Descent to the Villacher-Hütte, 1½-2 hrs., see p. 508. — The "Gamskarlspitze (9275'; 4½ hrs.; guide 3½, with descent to Böckstein 7 fl.) is ascended via the Korntauern route for 1 hr., then, to the right past the Grünocker-See to the Ramettenwand, and finally over steep slopes covered with loose stones to the summit (p. 510). The descent may be made to the Woigstkees and via the Woigan-Scharte (8010') to (4-5 hrs.) Böckstein. — The Grauleitenspitze (9035'; 1½ hrs.; guide 1 fl.) is an easy and attractive ascent. — The Tischlerspitze (3570') and Höllthorkogel (3515'), 5-6 hrs. with guide (6 fl.), should be attempted by practised and powerful climbers only. They are best ascended after crossing the Ankogel from the Klein-Elend-Kees.

OVER THE GROSS-ELEND-SCHARTE TO THE MALTA-THAL, 3-3½ hrs. to the Osnabrücker-Hütte (guide 5 fl.), an easy and attractive expedition. A marked path leads from the hut to the (1½ hr.) Gross-Elend-Scharte (8770), whence the Thörlspitze (9130') is easily ascended in 1½ hr. Descent over the Plessnitz-Kees to the Gross-Elend-Thal and the (1½ hr.) Osnabrücker-Hütte (p. 505). Crossing the glacier in a diagonal direction to the N.E. from the Scharte, we reach the (1½ hr.) Schwarzhorn-Scharte (ca. 8760'), commanding fine views of the glaciers of the Klein and Gross-Elend-Thal. Hence the "Schwarzhorn (9610'; fine view) may be ascended in 1¼ hr. Then to the (3 hrs.) Osnabrücker-Hütte (p. 503; guide 5 fl.). — 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 4 fl.; comp. p. 143). — Over the Ebeneck (8730') or the Radeck-Scharte (9340) to Gastein, 6-7 hrs. with guide, difficult, to be attempted only by proficients.

Travellers from Mallnitz to HEILIGENBLUT save about ¾ hr. if they proceed from Lassach (p. 509) to the right round the mountain-slope, passing above the castle of Groppenstein (p. 509), direct to Semstach (to Flattach, 2 hrs., see below). The shortest and finest route for adepts leads via the Felixsee-Scharte, the Niedere Scharte, the Sonnblick, and the Seebichl-Haus; from Mallnitz to Heiligenblut 13½ hrs. (see p. 510).

From Ober-Vellach the road leads past Semstach (right, Schloss Groppenstein, p. 509) to (4½ M.) Flattach (Gradnitzer; Huber), opposite the mouth of the Ragga-That (p. 509), and to (1½ M.) Ausser-Fragant (2375'; *Mayer), at the entrance to the Fragant-Thal.

A cart-road leads through the Fragant-Thal (the new "Schlucht-Weg" is more picturesque) to (6 M.) Inner-Fragant (3385'; rustic Inn), whence a bridle-path via the (½ hr.) shooting-lodge of Badmeister (3889') ascends the
Wurtten-Thal to the (3 hrs.) Gussenbauer-Hütte (7285'; hay-beds). The ascent hence of the Schareck (10,270'; 3 hrs.; guide from Ausser-Fragant 8 fl.), via the Wurtten-Kees, presents no difficulty; descent to Gastein (steady head essential), see p. 142. To Mallnitz over the Feldsee-Scharte (10 hrs. from Fragant; guide 6 fl.), see p. 510. The Rauris may be reached from the hut either via the Wurtten-Kees to the (2'/2 hr.) Fraganter-Scharte (p. 146) and thence to the (3'/2 hr.) Goldbergknappen-Haus (p. 146; guide to Kolm-Saigurn 8 fl.); or via the Niedere Scharte to the (3'/2 hrs.) Zittelhaus (p. 146; guide 10 fl.).

From Inner-Fragant over the Schober-Thörl (7730') to Döllach, 6-7 hrs., with guide (6'/2 fl.), easy (comp. p. 171). The Steilkopf (8340'; fine view), to the N.W. of the Schober-Thörl, may be ascended thence in 1'/2 hr. (comp. p. 171).

The Möllthal now contracts. The road passes (4'/2 M.) Wölla-tratten (p. 505), Stall (1'/2 M.; Post, R. 50-60 kr.), with the ruin of Wildegg, and (4'/2 M.) Rangersdorf (2825'; *Post). It then leads across the Möll to the (2'/2 M.) Lainach, a prettily situated village and bath, on a tongue of land formed by the deposits of the Zellinitzbach. 3'/2 M. Winklern (p. 171).

87. From Bruck to Villach.


127'/2 M. RAILWAY in 5'/4-7'/2 hrs.

Bruck, see p. 440. The train diverges to the right from the main line, crosses the Mur, and turns to the W. into the narrow Murthal. 7'/2 M. Niklasdorf. It then crosses the Mur to —

10 M. Leoben (1745'; Rail. Restaurant; *Hôtel Gärner, 1'/4 M. from the station, R. 80 kr.-2 fl., B. 30 kr.; *Hôt. Südbahnhof; at the station; Post, Kindler, *Mohr, Wilder Mann, Adler, all in the town, 1'/2 M. from the station; Café Nordstern, in the principal square), a town with 7000 inhab., on a peninsula formed by the Mur, the centre of the mining and cognate industries of Upper Styria, and the seat of a noted school of mining. It contains an interesting old gateway of the 13th century. A miner forms the Fountain Figure in the market-place. View from the height 5 min. above the modern Church of the Redemptorists, on the Mur.

Pleasant excursion to the (3 hrs.) top of the Mugel (3555'; fine view), on which is the Bilinski-Hütte. — From Leoben to Hieflau via Eiserenz, see p. 461.

The train describes a wide circuit round the town, and to the S. of the suburb of Waasen stops at the (11 M.) Staatsbahnhof or State Railway Station (Hotel). It then follows the left bank of the Mur (passing the old monastery of Göss, with a brewery, on the left) to (18'/2 M.) St. Michael (1955'; *Rail. Restaurant; *Hôtel Kronprinz Rudolf, at the station, R. 1 fl.), at the mouth of the Liesing-Thal, the junction for Selzthal (R. 78). The best views are now to the right. — Beyond Kaisersberg and Kraubath the Mur is crossed. 28'/2 M. St. Lorenzen (1980'; Ebner).

Excursions. Beyond a slight eminence to the S.E. lies (3 M.) Glein, whence a picturesque route leads through the romantic Glein-Graben to the
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(2'/2 hrs.) Gleinalpen Inn (5210'), on the saddle; in the direction of the Uebelbacher-Val and the (S.) Kainach-Val (to Voitsberg, 3'/2 hrs., see p. 482). The Speikkogel (6625'), comp. p. 442) may be ascended in 1'/2 hr. from the inn, and thence we may proceed to the (3'/4 hr.) summit of the Wildeggkogel (6880'), 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. 482) or to the W. to the pleasant mountain-village of (2 hrs.) Rachau (2501'; Forellenwirth), whence a carriage-road leads to (3'/4 M.) Knittelfeld.

At the foot of the Sulzberg (2260'), 1 M. to the N.W. of St. Lorenzen, is the Fenstein's Sauerbrunnen, with mineral springs. To the N.W. are (3'/4 M.) Mariaen, with an ancient church, and (6 M.; 1'/2 hr.'s. drive from Knittelfeld) Beckau (2760'; Spadiui, Kahlbacher), with a handsome abbey-church ("Mausoleum of Duke Charles II. of Styria). Interesting ascent of the "Beckauer Zinken (7865'); 4'/2 hrs.; fine view), through the Steinmüller Graben to the (2'/2 hrs.) Jürgbauer (night-quarters), and thence to the top in 2 hrs. more. Descent to Mautern, see p. 465.

33 M. Knittelfeld (2115'; Pissel; 'Finze; Eck), a prettily-situated industrial town (about 5800 inhab.), with the workshops of the state railway. An ancient monument in the chief square commemorates the ravages of the plague, the Turks, and locusts. About 2 M. to the W. lies Schloss Spielberg (2300'), commanding a fine view.

Excursions (guide, Sim. Lechner). The Gleinalpe (pp. 442, 512) may be ascended from Knittelfeld in 4'/2 hrs. We drive via Gobernitz and Margareten to (6 M.) Gleim, and thence proceed as above; or walk via Gobernitz and Kirchbaun. To Rachau (see above), a drive of 3'/4 hr. — To the S. lies Baron Sessler's château of Grossalmbing, with fine grounds.

Attractive excursion through the Ingering-Thal, via (6'/2 M.) Bischoffeld (Zeilinger), and past the handsome château of Wasserberg (2050'; 'Sanatorium), to (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 (7830'; 4 hrs., not difficult), Grieskogel (7660'), Sauskogel (7605'); to the S.W. and W. the Hirschfeld (7093'), Pietzen (7685'), Zinkenkogel (7225'), Sonnatskogel (7690'); 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 Triebner-Thörli (6135') to (7 hrs.) Trieben (p. 464); to the N.E. over the Brandstätter-Thörli (6615'; ascent of the Hoch-Reichart, 1'/2 hr.) to (6 hrs.) Mautern in the Liesing-Thal (p. 465).

The valley of the Mur now expands to its greatest width. 36 M. Lind. 37'/2 M. Zeltweg (2220'; *Gumpel), with large iron-works.

On the right bank of the Mur, 3 M. to the S., is the village of Weisstichern; and 1'/2 M. farther on, beyond the Zeilinger scythe-works on the Odbach road (p. 514), is the ruin of Eppenstein. — About 4'/2 M. to the N.W. (railway in 20 min.) is Fettsdorf-Kumpitz (2440'; *Pernthaler) with extensive coal-mines, some of which are upwards of 800' deep.

42'/2 M. Judenburg (2380'; *Post or Krone, with carriages for hire; *Brand; Nowotny; Frank, with garden), a very ancient town (4640 inhab.), once a Celtic settlement (Idunum, from idun, a high hill), situated on a height on the right bank of the Mur, at the foot of the Seethal Alps, has been almost entirely rebuilt since a fire in 1841. In the Platz is a fountain with a large marble basin. Here, too, rises the Römerthurm (235'), restored in 1509, with its Gothic portal (fine view from the gallery, 10 kr.). In front of the Jesuits' Church (tasteful Gothic choir and good stained glass) rises a column in memory of the plague, erected in 1717. The Church of St. Mag-
dalena in the suburb of that name, dating from the 9th cent., contains a curious pulpit and some ancient stained glass. The exterior of the 'Post' is adorned with a Jew's head in stone, upwards of 500 years old, which is regarded as the cognisance of the town. In the environs are several important iron-rolling mills and scythe-works.

Excursions (at the Römerthrurn is a direction-indicator, with explanation of the path-marks). Fine view from the Anlagen on the N. and E. sides of the town; also from the Calvarienberg (2515') and from the grounds in Oberweg. A pretty walk leads to the (1½ M.) romantically-situated but otherwise insignificant Stalacite Cave. To the E. (¼ 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 (3385'), above the ruin, affords a fine view (path via the Calvarienberg from the Weyer suburb, with finger-posts). — 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 Feenberg coal-mine and the Mariabucher Höhe (3123'). Fohnsdorf (p. 513), 3 M. to the N., is reached via the château of Gabelhofen, or via the large iron-works of Wasendorf or Heitzendorf. — Mountain Ascents. The Zirbitzkogel (7684'; 6½ hrs.), a very fine point, is best ascended via Reiter and (3 hrs.) St. Wolfgang (4176'; 'Eckmann), and thence either via 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 (Erzherzog Franz-Ferdinand-Schutzhaus; inn in summer). The descent may be made to the W. to Neumarkt (p. 515), or to the E. to Obdach (see below). — The Schafkogel (5730'), another fine point, is easily ascended: road to (4½ M.) St. Peter; then to the left through the Möschitz-Graben to the top in 3 hrs. — The Rosenkogel (6310'): drive by the Tauern road in 2 hrs. to St. Oswald; ascend thence via the Sommer-Thörl and St. Loretto (5965'; Inn) to the top in 3½ hrs. more. — The Bosenstein (8039'): drive by the Tauern road in 4½ hrs. via St. Johann to Hohentauern; thence by a marked path in 4½ hrs. (comp. p. 464).

Roads lead from Judenburg to the N.W., via Hohentauern, to (33 M.) Trieben (see p. 464); to the S., via Weisskirchen and Obdach, to (32 M.) Wolfsberg (p. 494); to the S.W., over the Stubai Pass (5090), to (31 M.) Köflach (p. 492).

46 M. Thatheim is the station for the road leading here to the N. over the Pörlshals to Hohentauern (p. 464). To the right appears the château of Sauerbrunn.

About 7½ M. to the N.W., ¼ M. to the W. of the Tauern road, lies Oberzeiring (3050'; Egghard; Kaiser), formerly noted for its silver-mines, now a summer-resort. The (½ hr.) Franz-Josefs-Höhe commands a pretty view.

51 M. St. Georgen an der Mur; the château of Pichelhofen lies to the right. — 54 M. Unzmarkt (2400'); the village (2460'; Resch; Jakob) 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 tombstone of the minstrel Ulrich von Liechtenstein (see above).

Marital Railway from Unzmarkt to Mauterndorf, see p. 478.

The train crosses the Mur (fine view to the right, up the valley) and reaches the station of (58 M.) Scheifling (2620'), high above the village (2495'; *Post), prettily situated on the Felsnach stream. The line skirts the village in a wide curve, crosses the Felsnach, and passes the handsome château of Schrattenberg (2904'; *Hôtel-Pension, from 3 fl. per day), picturesquely situated 1½ M. from
Scheifling and ¾ M. from Niederwölz (p. 478), and adapted for a stay of some time (good frescoes in the interior). The line now quits the Murthal. — 63 M. St. Lambrecht (2915'; Zellacher, at the station), on the watershed between the Drave and the Mur. (The village of that name, with its famous Benedictine abbey, lies in the Taya-Plat, 6 M. to the S.W.) — 66 M. Neumarkt (Mandl's Restaurant). The village (2750'; *Kofter; Lanz), 1 M. to the E., pleasantly situated, attracts summer-visitors (apartments in Schloss Pichl, Schloss Forchtenstein, Villa Schlossleiten, etc.).

Excursions. The ascent of the Grebenzen (6220'; 3½ hrs., with guide) is easy and attractive. A marked path leads via Grasslupp and Zeitschach to (3 hrs.) the Grebenzen-Hütte (4590'; Inn in summer), whence the summit (wide view) is reached in ¾ hr. more. The descent may be made via Schönanger to (1½ hr.) St. Lambrecht (see above). — The Zirbitzkogel (7864'; 6 hrs.; guide) is also easy. There is a carriage-road to (1½ hr.) Mülln (3150'), whence the summit is reached in 4½ hrs. (see p. 514).

We now pass the restored château of Forchtenstein (on the left) and St. Marein, and enter the Klam, a defile in which the Olsa forms a series of small cascades. On the right, near (71½ M.) the station of Einöd (2225'), are the baths of that name (warm alkaline water, a cure for gout). The castle of Dürein, the traditional prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, situated on the frontier of Styria and Carinthia, guards the entrance to the Olsa-Thal.

76½ M. Friesach (2090'; *Post; Küster; Czechner; Rauchenwald), an old town (2575 inhab.), still surrounded with walls and moats, and commanded by the ruined castles of Geiersburg, Lavant, and Petersberg (interesting; old pictures in the chapel), and the remains of the provostry of Virgilienberg, is picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Metnitz, and is much frequented in summer. Gothic Parish Church of the 15th cent.; Dominican Church of the 13th cent., in the transition style. The octagonal fountain in the 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 2300'), 1¾ M. from the station.

Via Fladnitz and St. Leonhard to Feldkirchen, 15-16 hrs., an attractive route. Road (diligence daily to Metnitz in ¾ hr., 80 kr.; one-horse carr. to Fladnitz 9 fl.) through the Metnitz-Thal, via Grades, (Kaltenegger), Metnitz (Lebzelter), Möddring (*Seppmüller), and Oberhof, to the (24 M.) Fladnitz or Flattnitz Alp (4560'; *Kottnmüller), in a beautiful and sheltered situation, and frequented in summer by persons with delicate lungs. — The Eisenhut (8100'; 5 hrs.; guide), the highest peak of the Stangalpen Group, may be ascended from Fladnitz; view very striking. Descent to (2½ hrs.) Turrach, see p. 477. — A pleasant footpath descends from Fladnitz across the Haidenhöhe (5930') to (3½ hrs.) Griffen, whence a road (one-horse carr. 3 fl.) leads to (9 M.) Bad St. Leonhard (3615'; *Wanner), an Alpine summer-resort with a mineral spring, finely situated, and to (9 M.) stat. Feldkirchen (p. 517; one-horse carr. from St. Leonhard to Feldkirchen 3, two-horse 6 fl.).

79½ M. Hirt (2035'; Brauhaus). At the influx of the Metnitz into the Gurk, 1½ M. to the S., lies Zwischenwässern, with Schloss Pockstein, the summer-residence of the Bishop of Gurk. The valley of the Gurk expands. The lofty and fertile plain is called the
Krappfeld. To the E. is the long crest of the Saualpe (see below); to the S. rise the Karawanken and the Terglou. — At (83 M.) Treibach is the château of Dr. Aufer. To the left, on a hill, stands the village of Althofen (2355'; 31euchtlof), with baths, a 16th cent. church, and fine views.

From Treibach-Altenhofen to Klein-Glödnitz, 19 M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. The line ascends the valley of the Gurk via (2½ M.) Pockstein-Zwischenwässern (p. 515) and (6½ M.) Strassburg, to (12 M.) Gurk (2070'; Post; Erian; Zuenger), which possesses a fine Romanesque minster of the 11th and 12th centuries. The porch contains several groups in carved wood of the 15th cent.; in the interior, a Descent from the Cross by Raf. Donner, and in the nuns' choir well-preserved mural paintings of the 13th century. — Beyond Gurk, the line proceeds via (14½ M.) Zweisimmen and (17½ M.) Weitensfeld (2300'; Post) to (19 M.) Klein-Glödnitz; roads thence via Göldnitz and Weissberg to Fladnitz (see above), in 3 hrs.; and through the Gurkthal to Bad St. Leonhard (p. 515), in 3½ hrs.

87 M. Krappfeld; 89½ M. Pölling.

91 M. Launsdorf (1695'; *Rail. Restaurant). The most interesting of the old ancestral castles of the Carinthian nobles which abound in this district is *Hoch-Osterwitz, 2 M. to the S.W. of stat. Launsdorf, the seat of the Khevenhüller family since 1571. This imposing and well-preserved stronghold, on a rock 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 Magdalenenberg (3461'; 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 (p. 517).

From Launsdorf to Hüttenberg (18½ M.). railway in 1½ hr. The train traverses the Görtschitz-Thal1, the principal seat of the Carinthian iron-industry. 4½ M. Brückl (Inn), with large chain-works. About 1 M. to the N.E. is St. Johann am Brückl. 8½ M. Eberstein (1880'; *Nussdorfer), with a château of Count Christalnig. (Ascent hence of the Saualpe, 6825'; via St. Oswald in 4 hrs., attractive.) 10½ M. Klein St. Paul; 13½ M. Witzling. From (15½ M.) Möselt (2250; Möseltwirth) a road leads to the N.E. to (3 M.) Lölling (2890; *Siedlwerk), with considerable iron-mines, and then to (15 M.) St. Leonhard in the Lavant-Thal (p. 494), through the Stelzling and over the Kripps-Thörl (5360), between the Hohenwart (5970'; easily ascended in 3½ hrs.), on the N., and the Geierkogel (6770'; 1 hr.; see below), on the S. The Saualpe (6825') may be ascended from Lölling direct, via the Kirchberger-Alpe, in 3½ hrs.; easier, however, via (1½ hr.) Stelzling (4625'; *Inn), whence we may ascend the Geierkogel (6270') in 1½ hrs.; we then follow the crest to the S. via the Forst-Alpe (6643'), the Kienberg (6710'), and the Gertrusk (6686') to the (2½ hrs.) Saualpe (6825'). Descent to Eberstein (see above) 3 hrs., to Wolfsberg 3 hrs., to St. Andrä 3½ hrs. — 18½ M. Hüttenberg (2300'; Krone; Mitteregger; Rainer), the chief village in the Görtschitz-Thal (2600 inhab.), lies at the base of the Erzberg, which yields a large proportion of the iron of Carinthia. A visit to the mines, which pierce the hill on three sides, is interesting. We take the road by Heft to the (3 M.) Knappenberg (Rudolfshöhle, 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 Obersemlach and (3 M.) Semlach (3300'; Glanzerwirthlin), where we enjoy a splendid panorama (the whole of the Karawanken chain to the S.); it then
descends to (11/2 M.) Lülling (p. 516), or past the Preisenhof to (3 M.) Hütttenberg. — A good path leads from Hütttenberg to the S.W. to the (1 hr.) large pilgrimage church (16th cent.) of Maria-Weitschach (3786'); Inn, a fine point of view.

The train now turns to the W. and beyond (93 M.) St. Georgen am Längsee (see below) enters the valley of the Glan. — 95 1/2 M. Glandorf (1540'); *Rail. Restaurant.

From St. Georgen am Längsee (carr. at the station) a road leads to (13/4 M.) St. Georgen (1800), formerly a Benedictine nunnery, now a *Hôtel-Pension (R. 70 kr.-11/2 fl., pens. 2 fl. 60 kr.). prettily situated near the small Längsee, well stocked with fish. From St. Georgen, via Tagenbrunn, with a large ruined castle, to St. Veit (see below), 4 M.

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 before (3 M.) Willersdorf, is the handsome château of Stadelhof. To the left also of (31/2 M.) Zollfeld is the château of Töltschach, probably erected on the site of the Roman station Virunum; to the right, on the hill, on the opposite bank of the Glan, rises the castle of Tanzenberg. 51/2 M. Maria-Saal (1655; Brenner) 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 (8 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 Südbahnhof, see p. 497.

97 M. St. Veit (1550'; *Stern; *Rössl), an ancient town with 4000 inhab., on the Glan, 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 Calvariënberg.

Fine view from the Marauenber (2220), 11/2 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-Kreug. We may return past the little Kreuger See and Hungerbrunn to (11/2 hr.) St. Veit. — The Schneebauerberg (4109), to the W., easily ascended via Sörg in 31/2 hrs., commands a wide prospect.

The line follows the marshy valley of the Glan. 100 M. Lebmach. — 101 1/2 M. Feistritz-Pulst (1590'). Pulst, with an old commandery of the Teutonic Order, lies 11/4 M. to the N., at the foot of the ruin of Liebenfels (2360'), a fine point of view. To the left rises the ruined castle of Karlstein, with its huge tower; then that of Hardegg. — 105 M. Glanegg, with another old castle. The train winds through the narrow wooded valley of the Glan, and beyond (109 M.) St. Martin-Sittich crosses a low ridge, and enters the broad valley of the Tiebel. — 112 M. Feldkirchen (1500'; *Rauter; Schulser; Eberwein), a considerable village (9 M. to the N.W. of which are the baths of St. Leonhard, p. 515). On the left are the iron-works of Buchscheiden; on the right the lofty situated church of Tiffen, near a station of the same name. The line traverses an extensive moor, with numerous hay-sheds, and then at (117 1/2 M.) Steindorf approaches the Ossiacher See (1620'), a lake 61/2 M. in length. From (119 M.) Ossiach (Restaurant Antonienheim) a ferry
plies to the village of that name (Mandl; Brugger), on the opposite bank, with an old monastery (now barracks). The Ossiacher Tauern (3140'; good view) may be ascended from the village in 1½ hr. — 123 M. Sattendorf (Waldner), 3/4 M. from the village (*Pens. & Restaurant Görlitsenhaus, with lake-baths, etc.; Restaurant Niedler; *Pens. Julienschöhe, on a height, 11/4 M. from the station), frequented as a summer-resort. The village is charmingly situated at the foot of the Görlitz-Alp (p. 501). Steam-launches ply from (123½ M.) Annenheim to the *Cur-Hôtel Annenheim (pens. 3½-5 fl.), at the S.W. end of the lake, with shady grounds, fine views, lake-baths, etc. On a buttress of the Humberg, at the S.W. end of the lake, stands the large ruin of Landskron (p. 501). The train crosses the Treffner Bach near (125 M.) St. Ruprecht, the station for Treffen (p. 501), then turns to the S. and describes a wide curve to — 127½ M. Villach, see p. 501.

88. From Laibach to Villach.
Comp. Maps, pp. 484, 500.

81½ M. Railway (Staatsbahn) in 4½-5 hrs. Views generally to the left.

Laibach, see p. 488. The train starts from the Südbahnhof, 1/2 M. from the station of the state-railway, and traverses the broad plain of the Sav, or Save, towards the N. Beyond (3½ M.) Vič-marje it approaches the river, which here forces a passage through a chain of green hills. (Ascent of the Grosse Kahlenberg, see p. 488.)

At (7½ M.) Zwischenwäsbern we cross the Zeier, beyond which opens the broad basin of Kainburg, with the Sansthall Alps on the right and the Terglou on the left. — 12½ M. Bischoflack; the town (1184'; Deisinger; Steinerhof), with 1350 inhab., lies 1½ M. to the W., at the confluence of the Selzacher and the Pöllander Zeier.

To Tolmein in the Isonzo Valley, to the W., an easy route. Diligence from Bischofslack daily in 2¾ hrs. via Setzach to (10 M.) Ettern (1500'); walk by (1½ hr.) Zalitog to (1¼ hr.) Zarz (2800'; Inn), and across the saddle of Na Kotscha (3300') to (1¾ hr.) Podbrdo (1710'; Valentinič, tolerable), in the parish of Deutschruth; then descend the picturesque Baza Valley (road most of the way) via Grabova to (15 M.) Tolmein (p. 528). — To the N. of Zarz (see above) an easy route crosses the Zarz-Sattel (3970') and traverses the Jelovec Wald to (4 hrs.) Feistritz in the Wochien (see p. 518).

18 M. Kainburg (1170'; *Neue Post; *Alte Post), a small town (2060 inhab.) on a hill, at the influx of the Konker into the Sau.

Route hence over the Lotl to Klagenfurt, see p. 498; over the Seeburg to Kühnsdorf (Sansthall Alps), see p. 496 (carr. at Proi, the saddler's). — The St. Magarethenberg (2145'; 1 hr.) and the Jodociberg (2700'; 1½ hr.) afford fine views of the Terglou, the Sansthall Alps, etc.

The valley contracts. 20 M. St. Jodoci. 24½ M. Pohntart-Kropp (Rail. Restaurant). The train crosses the Save and enters a tunnel. 25½ M. Otitoteh; 30 M. Radmannsdorf (1610'; Wastl; Hirschmann), with an old chateau, at the union of the Wurzener Save and the Wocheiner Save. — 31½ M. Lees-Veldes (1655'; Rail. Restau-
rant; *Wucherer; Zum Triglav, outside the village), the station for Veldes and the Wocherin.

About 2 M. to the N.E., at the foot of the Karawanken, lies Politisch (1785; *Sturm's Inn), a favourite summer-resort. Adjoining it, to the E., is Vigaun, with a large prison, whence a picturesque road leads along the hillsides to (6 M.) Neumarkt (comp. p. 499). The ascent of the Begunschitza (6770'; 4½ hrs., with guide), from Politisch via the Prevalo-Alp, is recommended to geologists. Descent to St. Anna am Loibl (p. 498).

From stat. Lees-Veldes a road (diligence in summer from every train in ½ hr., 25 kr.; one-horse carr. 1 fl.) leads to the W., crossing the Save, to (5 M.) Veldes (1680'; *H tel Malln, *Louisenbad, both on the lake; *Erzherzog Sigismund, or Petran, 3/4 M. farther on, on the S. bank; Jektor; Potocnik; furnished rooms easily found), a favourite watering-place, 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 (1880; fine view). Near Rikh's Sanatorium is a park with a Curhaus (café). Swimming-bath in the lake.

— A road leads from Veldes to the N. via Tetschitz and Unter-Göriach to (6 M.) stat. Jauerburg (p. 520). — A pleasant excursion may be made to the *Rothwein Waterfall (one-horse carr. 1½, two-horse 3 fl.). A carriage-road leads to (1½ 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 via the *Rothwein Klamn to the (½ hr.) inn at Unter-Göriach and drive thence to (1½ hr.) Veldes. — From Kernica, 3 M. to the W. of Veldes via Ober-Göriach, a marked route leads to the (½ hr.) *Pokluka Ravine, with its picturesque 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 Kranjska Dolina (1½ hr.; night-quarters in the shooting-lodge), Juvornik (1½ hr.), Rudnopolje (1 hr.), and Konjsca (1 hr.), to (2½ hrs.) Belopolje and the (2½ hrs.) Maria-Therese-Hütte (p. 520).

The VALLEY OF THE WOCHEINER SAVE (or *Savitza), little Save) affords a favourite excursion from Veldes (one-horse carr. to the Wochener See and back 5 fl.; light post-conveyance to Feistritz daily at 6 a.m. in 3 hrs., 1 fl., returning at 3 p.m.). The road skirts the S. bank of the lake of Veldes, crosses a low ridge, and near (4½ M.) Wochener Vellach (Slavonic Bohinska Bela) enters the smiling green valley of the Wochener Save. On the opposite bank of the Save rise the cliffs of Babiji Zob ('woman's tooth', 3704'), with a large Stalactite Cavern (3 hrs. from Veldes; guide necessary, 1-1½ fl). The road continues, via Neuming and Wintsch, to (13 M.) Wochener Feistritz (1680'; *Post, R. 1½, pens. 1½-2 fl.; Schoglitze; Triglav), situated in a basin at the junction of the Feistritz with the Save. To the right rises the massive Terglou (p. 520). The Fall of the Feistritz, 3 M. to the S.W., is worth a visit. — The Wochener See is 3½ M. from Feistritz (½ hr. 's drive) via Savitza (whence the Rudnica, may be ascended in 1½ hr.; fine view). On the lake is the *Hôtel St. Johann (R. 1-2 fl., pens. 3 fl. 20 kr.-6 fl.; 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. via Aithammer to the (1½ M.) Teufel's Brücke, spanning the deep and wild gorge of the Mostnica. — The sequestered Wochener See (Bohinsko Jezero, 1730'; 2½ M. long, ½ M. broad), resembling the Lake of Hallstatt (p. 123), is enclosed partly by wooded hills and partly by lofty walls of rock (on the S.W. the jagged Skerbina). A road skirts the S. bank to the head of the lake and ascends the valley about 3 M. farther; but the pleasantest way to the upper end of the lake is by boat (1 hr.; 1½ pers., there and back 2 fl., incl. stay of 3 hrs., each additional person 50 kr.). — From the chalets at the head of the lake a narrow road ascends gradually through meadows to (½ hr.) a bridge over the Savitza, 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 Savitza and proceed finally by a flight of steps to the (½ hr.) *Savitza Fall (2745'), the picturesque source of the Save. The infant river is precipitated from an aperture
in the rock, 200' in height, into a dark green pool at the bottom of a narrow ravine enclosed by huge perpendicular cliffs.

Excursions (guides, Peter and Caspar Lovar, Ant. Sent, and Lorr. Skantar). The ascent of the Terglou or Triglav (9305'), the highest peak of the Julian Alps, is difficult and fit for adepts only. The ascent is usually made from the N. side (p. 521). From the Wochener valley (guide 6 ft., with descent to Veldes 6, to Moistrana 9 ft.) the best starting-points are the Hôtel St. Johann (p. 519) and Mitterdorf (2013; Inn.), 11/4 hr. to the N.W. of Feistritz. A marked path leads from the hotel via Althammer and the Teufels-Brücke up the Mostonica Valley to the pastures of (11/2 hr.) Volfe (2237); then up steeply to the left to the (13/4 hr.) Grintovcova Alp (4105'), past (9/4 hr.) a chalet with a spring, and on a steep and stony saddle to the (1 hr.; 5 hrs. from the hotel) Betopolje-Alp (5478'; good drinking-water), with the Vodnik-Hütte. Thence we proceed over the (1 hr.) Sedlovnik Saddle (where the route from Moistrana in the Koma-Vald joins our path) and to the left over rocks to the (11/4 hr.) Maria-Theresia-Schutzhütte (night-quarters), in a grand situation. The ascent hence (iron stanchions and wire-rope) over slopes of debris and through a rocky cheminée, known as the 'Gate of the Terglou', brings us to the (1 hr.) top of the Little Terglou (8890'). Hence a narrow arête, about 80 yds. long (wire-rope), to the E., brings us to the (11/4 hr.) summit of the Great Terglou, on which stands the iron Alia Tower. To the left, below the summit, is a chamber hewn in the rock. The view, one of the most sublime among the Alps, embraces a large portion of the Adriatic (panorama by Fernhart). — A shorter but more difficult ascent (iron stanchions) leads direct from the Maria-Theresia-Hütte to the top in 11/4 hr. — Descent to the Heschmann-Hütte and through the Kotthal, or from the Maria-Theresia-Hütte over the Sedlovnik Saddle and through the Kema-Vald to (5 hrs.) Moistrana, see p. 521; to the Trenta-Vald, see p. 528.

Good mountaineers may descend past the Terglou Lakes to the (10 hrs.) Wochener See (marked path, but guide advisable; fee, including the Terglou, 9 ft.), a long and fatiguing route. After a weary walk of 31/2 hrs. from the Maria-Theresia Hut, over the boulder-strewn plateau of Hriberce (to the right the Kaniaue, 8130'; ascended in 11/4 hr.; comp. p. 529), we reach the fifth (8890'), 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.) Doppelsee (consisting of two lakes united when the water is high), where a refuge hut has been built (5750'), and through fine woods, now much thinned, to the (11/2 hr.) sombre Schwarzensee (3940). About 1/2 hr. farther on the plateau suddenly ends, and we find ourselves on the brink of the Komarna, an almost perpendicular precipice, about 2000 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 Wochener See to the Savizia Fall (p. 519; fine view upstream from the bridge) and follow the road on the S. bank of the lake to the (11/2 hr.) Hôtel St. Johann (p. 519).

Passes. From Feistritz to the S. by a marked path to the (21/2 hrs.) Mallin-Schutzhütte Hut (4755'), and thence to (11/2 hr.) the top of the Schwarzenberg (Crna Prst, 6050'), an admirable point of view (panorama by Siegl); descent via (2 hrs.) Deutschenbruch (p. 518) to (4 hrs.) Tolmein (p. 528), a tolerably easy route (guide to Podbrdo, 4 fl.). — An easier route (bridle-path), also attractive, crosses the Baza (pron. Badja) Pass (guide convenient, to Podbrdo 21/2 fl.); from Feistritz through the Jelower Wald to the pass 21/2 hrs., Podbrdo (p. 518) 11/2 hr., thence a road via (21/2 hrs.) Andova to (31/2 hrs.) Tolmein. — From the Hotel St. Johann over the Skerblina-Joch (6210') to Tolmein 8-9 hrs., fatiguing but interesting (guide 6 fl.). The Kuk (6834'), to the W. of the pass, may be ascended thence without trouble in 3/4 hr. — Over the Zurs-Stalett to Bischofstaack, see p. 518.

To the left of (35 M.) Scheraunitz is the mouth of the Radovna, or Rothweinbach. The valley contracts. — 381/2 M. Jauerburg (1855'; Kolbl), at the mouth of the Jumornik.
to Villach.  

LEGENFELD.  

V. Route 88. 521

The ascent of the Stou or Stol (Hochstuhl, 7345') is made from Jauerburg or Scheraunitz in 5½ hrs. (guide 2½ fl., with descent to the Bodenthal or Bärenthal, 5½ fl.; comp. p. 499). We follow the road by Karner-Vellach (guide, Franz Auseneck) to the (7'/4 M.) Valeasor-Hütte (1265'; Inn), and thence ascend to the (13'/4 hr.) Stou-Sattel (6375') and from the W. to the (1'/4 hr.) summit. Descend to the Bodenthal or to the Bärenthal, see p. 498. — Over the Medjdoph-Sattel or Bären-Sattel to the (5 hrs.) Stou-Hütte, see p. 499; via Unter-Göriach to (6 M.) Veldes ("Rothwein Fall", see p. 519.

401/2 M. Assling (1920'; Post), with iron-works.

EXCURSIONS. The ascent of the Golica (6350'; 3'/2-4 hrs.; guide 2 fl.) is easy and attractive. A road ascends the Jesenica-Then via Alpen or Heiligenkreuz (3000') to the (1'/2 hr.) Karstollen (3305') whence we ascend to the (1-2 hrs.) Golica-Hütte (5120'; Inn in summer and the (5'/4 hr.) summit (fine view). — An interesting expedition leads by the ridge to the W. from the Golica along the Hahnkogel (Potolen, 5755') to the (2 hrs.) Rožica-Sattel (5230'), whence we may either take a marked path direct to (1'/2 hr.) Lengenfeld, or ascend the (9'/4 hr.) Rožica (5925') and, beyond the Za Selom Saddle, the (3'/4 hr.) Baba (6210'; fine view of the Terglou), and descend thence to (2 hrs.) Lengenfeld (see below). — Over the Rožica-Sattel to (5'/2-5 hrs.) Rosenbach, see p. 500.

46 M. Lengenfeld (2090'; Inn, at the station, poor); the village (2305'; Jansa) lies 3'/4 M. to the E., at the foot of the Mittagskogel (see below). On the opposite bank of the Save lies (1'/4 hr.) Moistrana (2130'; *Schermer).

EXCURSIONS (guides, Peter Kovač alias Derecaf, F. Skumanč or 'Smerz', Olem. and Jos. Hlebajna, Joh. Rabič, and Fr. Urbas of Moistrana). The ascent of the Terglou (9395'; 7-7'/4 hrs.; guide 5'/2 fl., with descent to the Wochien valley 9 fl.) is difficult and should be attempted by adepts only (comp. p. 521). From Moistrana a path ascends the Rotthä (for 2 hrs. leading through wood), with the Vrata-Then on the right and the Kerma-Then on the left, beyond which we cross stony slopes, passing the large 'Doline' (funnel) of Petek, to the (5-5'/2 hrs.) Deschmann-Haus (7230'; Inn in summer, bed 1 fl.). The Urbanova (7525'; 1/2 hr.), Kredarca (8065'; 1 hr.), Rijovna (8315'; 1 hr.), and Zmir (7455'; 1'/2 hr.) may be conveniently ascended from this hut. — For the Terglou we first turn to the left to the (9'/4 hr.) Triglav-Haus on the Kredarca Saddle (8302'; Inn in summer) and ascend by a good path (rock-steps and iron stanchions) to the (9'/4 hr.) top of the Little Terglou (8860'), where the path from the Wochien Valley is joined, on the left (p. 520). — Instead of proceeding to the Deschmann-Haus we may take the path from Moistrana leading through the Kerma-Then and over the Sedlovrh Saddle (ca. 6560') to the (6-6'/2 hrs.) Maria-Theresia-Hütte, and thence reach the summit the following morning. There is also a new path from the Deschmann-Haus to the (2 hrs.) Maria-Theresia-Hütte via the Kredarca Saddle (see above). Descent from the Maria-Theresia-Hütte to the (1'/2 hrs.) Hotel St. Johann, see p. 520; via the Dolec-Scharte to the (5 hrs.) Baumbach-Hütte, see p. 538.

The *Vrata Valley, or valley of the Feistritz (*Bistrica), is worthy of a visit. A good road (practicable for driving) leads from Moistrana on the left bank of the brook to the (3'/2 M.) *Perischnik Fall, a picturesquely-situated cascade, behind which the visitor can pass. In 1'/4 hr. more we reach the Aljac-Hütte (Inn in summer), at 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.) terrace of Kot, near the Deschmann-Haus (see above). A rugged route leads from the Aljac-Hütte over the Lukna Pass (5835') into the valleys of the Zadnica and Isonzo (p. 532; to Flitsch 9-10 hrs.; guide 7'/2 fl.).

Ascent of the Golica (4'/2-5 hrs.) from Lengenfeld, see above. Over the Jekel-Sattel to the Golica-Hütte, 4 hrs. by a marked path. — The Mittagskogel (7035'; 5 hrs.; with guide) is ascended from Lengenfeld through the Belca-Graben and via the Bertha-Hütte (p. 501).
54 M. Kronau (2665'; Urbani; Post; Rohitsch), at the mouth of the picturesque Pischenza Valley; in the background rise the Prisanig and Razor.

A pleasant expedition may be made hence to (3/4 hr.) Wald by road and thence to the right by a marked path to the (1 1/2 hr.) Martulik Waterfall. A path to the left, 1/4 hr. before the fall, ascends to (2 hrs.) Za Abram (Martule), a striking upland valley at the foot of the precipitous Skerlatica and Suhiplac.

Ober the Versec-Sattel to Flitsch (to the Baumbach-Hütte 5 1/2 hrs., to Flitsch 10 hrs.; guide, Joh. Rogar of Kronau, 1 1/2 or 7 fl.), the easiest and most picturesque approach to the Valley of the Isonzo. A rough path ascends the Pischenza Valley to its (1 hr.) beautiful termination, and then mounts rapidly to the (1 1/2 hr.) Versec-Sattel or Moistroka Pass (3300'), between the Moistroka (7765'; ascended from the pass in 2 1/2 hrs., easy and attractive; guide 5 fl.) on the right and the Prisanig on the left (5930'; 3 hrs., somewhat fatiguing; guide 7 fl.). Descent 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 Travnik; 3/4 M. to the W.) and (1/2 hr.) the church of Sta. Maria di Trenta (2455'). We next descend to (1/2 hr.) Logg (1969'), at the influx of the Zuadica into the Isonzo (near the Baumbach-Hütte, p. 528) and through the bleak valley of the Isonzo to (3 1/2 hrs.) Soča (1500'; poor inn), whence the Kron (p. 528) may be ascended (7-8 hrs.) via the Lepenja-Thal and the Napolje-Alpe (guides, M. Kravanja and And. Sorè of Soča). Thence through a desolate but imposing valley, with the Orntovec and Saurüssel on the N., to (2 hrs.) Flitsch (p. 528).

From Wurzen (*Post), 2 M. above Kronau, a road crosses the Wurzen-Sattel (3515') to (15 M.) Villach (p. 501).

About halfway between Wurzen and Ratschach the Sarre (Wurzener Sau) flows out of a morass. The source of the river (3945') is in the wild Planitzza Valley, which opens opposite; it emerges from an aperture in the rock, and falls from a height of 390' in considerable volume. It then pursues a subterranean course for some distance, and re-appears at Ratschach. Interesting excursion from Ratschach station, there and back in 5 hrs.

59 M. Ratschach-Weissenfels (2785'; Hotel, at the station), on the watershed between the Sarre and the Drave. The village of Ratschach (2850'; Falen) lies 1 M. to the E., and Weissenfels (2590'; *Post; Werks-Restaurant) 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 Carnithian and Carnian Alps, the Gaithal, Kanaithal, etc.

To the two picturesque Weissenfels Lakes (3060'; guide, 1 fl., not indispensable), 1 hr. A new path leads from the station or (better) from the village of Weissenfels, to the (1 1/2 hr.) forester's house and thence along the Seebach to the (1 1/2 hr.) first and (1 1/4 hr.) second lake. From the Rudolf-Felsen (3120') between the lakes, there is a fine view of the towering Mangart and the rocky spurs diverging from it. Beside the first lake is a small inn (well spoken of). — The ascent of the Mangart (3885') from this side, across the Travnik-Scharte (7332'), is laborious (5-6 hrs.; guide, Joh. Eichleletter, Joh. Juvan of Weissenfels); it is easier from Raibl (p. 529).

Beyond the industrial village of Weissenfels, which it passes on the right, the train crosses the Schwarzenbach, the Weissenbach, which forms the frontier of Carniola and Carnithia (lofty viaduct), and the deep ravine of the Schlitza (bridge 230' high). 64 M. Tarvis, and thence to (81 1/4 M.) Villach, see p. 523.
89. From Villach to Udine. Pontebba Railway.

Comp. Map, p. 500.

82¼ M. Railway. Express in 4 hrs.; ordinary trains in 6 hrs. (Express from Vienna to Venice in 6 hrs.; fares 76 fr. 60, 52 fr. 55 c.).

Villach, see p. 501. Skirting the town, the train runs towards the S. and crosses the Draue by a handsome iron bridge. On the right bank is (½ M.) Villach-Staatsbahn. 21¼ M. Warmbad Villach (p. 501). Crossing the Gail, we next reach (4¼ M. Müllnern (hence to the Faaker See, 1½ hr., see p. 501) and (5½ M.) Firnitz (1660'), opposite Federaun, with its lofty shot-tower (p. 501). On the left diverges the road over the Wurzen-Sattel (see above). Then (7½ M.) Neuhau an der Gail and (9½ M.) Pöckau.

10½ M. Arnoldstein (1935'; Railway Hotel, R. 70-80 kr.; Grum), is the junction of the Gailthral railway (p. 502). To the right rises the long Dobratsch (p. 502), on which marks of the great landslip of 1348 are still traceable (p. 502). The train crosses the Gailitz (Schlitza). 14 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 (2410'; *Railway Hotel & Restaurant, with fine view, R. 11½ fl., L. 20 kr.; *Mörth, immediately behind the station, moderate). The large and finely-situated village, a summer-resort, consists of Unter-Tarvis (*Teppan), in the valley, ½ M. from the station, and Ober-Tarvis (2465'; Hôtel Schnablagger; *Gelbfuss, with garden, R. 70 kr.-1 fl.; Hohler), on the hillside, ¾ M. farther off, where the ordinary trains also stop (see p. 524).

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-Carl-Steig and back, 1 hr. About ¼ M. from the station, above the railway-bridge (p. 522), descend to the left into the wild and picturesque Schlitza Gorge, follow the path on the left bank passing under the bridge, proceed through wood to the Greuter Steg over the Schlitza, ascend the left bank to the road, and follow the latter to the left back to the station. — There are some pretty grounds on the old Roman Road, between Unter and Ober Tarvis.

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-Höhe (3894') and thence descends to the N.E. through the Bistriz-Graben (picturesque gorge) to (1½ hr.) Feistritz an der Gail (p. 502), or to the W. to the (1¾ hr.) Feisitzner-Alpenhaus (p. 524).

— The Görtscher Alm (5560'), which affords a remarkably picturesque view, is easily reached from Tarvis in 3½ hrs. (guide, 2 fl., unnecessary), via Goggau, by a path running mostly through wood. — A beautiful excursion may be taken in the Römer-Thal, via Grench to the (1¾ hr.) Weissenbach-Alp (3345'). The route hence over the Versics-Scharte to the Mangarten-Alpe and the (3½ hrs.) Predil Road, and that to the S.E. (steep) via the Römer-Scharte or Schutzhaus-Scharte (6930') to the (4 hrs.) Mangart-Hütte (p. 529), are both fit only for adepts (p. 529). — To the Kaltwasser-Thal and across the Braschin-Sattel or Kornica-Sattel to the Seiser, see pp. 524, 529.

The Luschariberg (p. 524) is frequently ascended from Tarvis: take the Saifnitz road to the W. to the (1¼ M.) stone angel (see p. 524); then ascend to the left to the (2½ hrs.) top.

From Tarvis to *Raitl (one-horse there and back in ½ day 3, whole day 4, two-horse 3½ and 4½ fl.; to the lake 4½ or 3½, two-horse 4½ and
6½ fl. to Predil 4 or 6, two-horse 5 or 7 fl.), see p. 529; to the *Weissenfelds Lakes (one-horse carr. 3, two-horse 5 fl.), see p. 522; to Pontebba and Chiusaforte (one-horse carr. 8, two-horse 12 fl.), see p. 525. Carriages at Tarvis station.

The train runs to the W. in the Kanal-Thal, passing Untertarvis, to (19½ M.) Ober-Tarvis, and ascends (with the Luschariberg on the left, and the Mangart behind) to (22½ M.) Saifnitz (2615'; Post, 60-80 kr.; guide, Jos. Frühstück), on the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic.

The *Luschariberg or Heilige Berg (5880'), the most frequented pilgrimage-resort in Carinthia, is generally ascended from Saifnitz (2½ hrs.; from Tarvis 3 hrs.; guide unnecessary; horse 4 fl.). We follow the Tarvis road to a (½ M.) stone angel, ascend the pilgrims' path to the right, through the Luschari-Graben, to the (1½ hr.) Annabründl, and mount to the (¾ hr.) Luschari-Alpe (3186; refms.) and the (½ hr.) pilgrimage-church (inn, adjacent, moderate). Extensive *View a little to the S. of the summit (panorama to be had at Tarvis 30 kr.). — A shorter ascent is by the so-called Steilweg, on the wooded N.W. slope (to the church 2 hrs.). Descent on a grass-sledge in 20 min. (1½ fl.; safe enough, but not pleasant). Descent to Kaltwasser and Raibl, see p. 529.

The train gradually descends on the bank of the Fella, which rises a little to the N., to (25 M.) Wolfisbach (2575'), and past the rock-strewn mouth of the Seiseri Valley (splendid view, with the jagged Wischberg in the background).

*Seiseri Valley. Road to (1½ M.) Wolfisbach (2630'; two inns; guides, Jos. Kandutsch and Anton Oitzinger); then an Alpine track to the (1½ hr.) Seiser-Hütte (3310'; Inn in summer) on the Seiser, Wolfisbach, or Deutsche Alpe, grandly situated (Wischberg, Balitzen, Bramkofel, Köpfach, Mittagskofel). From the Spritze, the head of the Seiseri Valley, a fatiguing route crosses the Bärenlahn-Scharte (Moserscharte; 6300'), between the Cregnedul and the Kastriespitze, to the Wischberg-Hütte and (8 hrs.) Raibl (see p. 529); guide 5 fl.; including ascent of the Wischberg, 6 fl.). On the W. side of the pass is a steep slope of snow (35-50°), where steps must sometimes be cut. — From Wolfisbach through the Sattel-Graben and across the Brascnik-Sattel, or through the Zapraha-Valley and across the Karnica-Sattel to Kaltwasser and Raibl or Tarvis (6-7 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), see p. 529. — From the Seiser-Hütte, to the W., an easy route crosses the Wolfisbach-Scharte or Somdoga Pass (3520'), between the Köpfach and the Mittagskofel, to the Dogna-Graben (with the huge precipices of the Bramkofel and the Cimone on the left) and (5 hrs.) Dogna (p. 526).

26 M. Uggowitz (2580'; Post; Oberwalder).

Excursions. A path at first, steep at first, ascends to the N. through the Uggow-Thal to the (2 hrs.) Uggowitzer Alpe (1780') with its numerous chalets, and to the (1 hr.) Feistritzer-Alpe (5640'; *Achatz, with air and whey-cure). The *Osternig (3676'), a very fine point of view, may easily be ascended thence in 1 hr. Descent from the Feistritzer-Alpenhaus to (2 hrs.) Feistritz an der Gail (p. 502); or over the Lom-Sattel to (2½ hr.) Vorderberg, in the Gailthal (p. 502); or to the S.E. to the Bartolo-Höhe and (3 hrs.) Tarvis (p. 529).

The train crosses the Uggowitz brook, passes the picturesque Fort Malborgeth, situated on a rocky barrier which intercepts nearly the whole valley (with a monument at its base, in memory of the heroic defence of the fort by Capt. Hensel in 1809), and then crosses the Fella to (29 M.) Malborgeth (2375'). The large village of that name (*Schnablerger; Oberlerchner; Schorch) lies on the opposite bank.
EXCURSIONS (guide, Franz Moschik). The Mittagskofel (Jôf di Mezzanotte, 6860'), a fine point of view, ascended through the Rankgraben in 4°1/2 hrs. (guide 3 fl.), is difficult. — OVER THE LUSNITZER SCHÄRT to Dogna (9 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), a very attractive tour. We proceed through the Granuda-Graben to the (3 hrs.) Granuda-Alpe (5322), and then to the W. via the Lusnitzer-Alp to the (11/4 hrs.) Deutsche-Alp on the Lusnitzer Scharte (4352), between the Brda (6080'), on the left, and the Lipnik (6104'; ascended in 11/2 hrs., not difficult for adepts), on the right. We then descend via the chalets of Bieglia and Chitou to (21/2-3 hrs.) Dogna (see below). — The ascent of the *Poludnig (6608'; 41/2 hrs.; guide 3 fl.) is easy. The route leads through the Malborgheth-Graben to the (11/2 hrs.) Tschurtschele- Alpe (3520'), then either to the left across the Gaisrücken (5180') or to the right through the Kesselwald, to the (3 hrs.) summit, which commands an extensive view. Descent on the N.W. side to the Egger-Alpe (p. 503) and hence to Mòderndorf and Hermagor (p. 503).

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). 321/2 M. Lusnitz (2070'), with a small sulphur-bath. The train crosses the Fella and is carried along its right bank by means of cuttings in the rock and embankments of masonry. Before passing Leopoldskirchen (on the left) the line crosses the wild Planja-Graben by means of a vaulted cutting. It then crosses the Ficker-Graben, which descends from the Schinoutz, and the rapid Vogelbach, and reaches —

38 M. Pontafel (1875'; Rail. Restaurant; in the village, *Post, unpretending), the Austrian frontier-station, splendidly situated (custom-house examination for travellers leaving Italy).

A tolerable track leads to the N. through the Bombasch-Graben to the (31/4 hrs.) Nassfeld Club-Hut (5000'; Inn in summer), finely situated. The Auernighöhe (8060'; 31/4 hr.; numerous fossils), attractive; the Gartnerkofel (7310'; 2-21/2 hrs.; comp. p. 503), easy; and the Thörlhöhe and Troghöhe (5445' and 6060'; 2 and 3 hrs.), with rich flora, may all be ascended hence. The *Rosskofel (7390'; 4 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) may be ascended by the Tresdorfer-Alpe and the Rudniker-Sattel (splendid view) without difficulty. Descent from the Rudniker-Sattel on the W. past the Troy-Alpe and Casarotta-Alp to the Confi-Graben, and along the Pontebbana to Pontafel, 41/2-5 hrs. Guide, Martin Troier of Pontafel.

The train crosses the Pontebbana, the frontier between Austria and Italy, and reaches —

40 M. Pontebba (Ital. custom-house; Rail. Restaurant; Albergo Pontebba, R. 1-2 fr.), a village of quite Italian character. Interesting carved altar in the old church.

The construction of the line from Pontebba through the wild, rocky ravine of the Fella (*Valle del Ferro) to Chiusaforte necessitated an almost uninterrupted series of rock-cuttings, tunnels (24 between Pontebba and La Carnia), huge bridges, and imposing viaducts. (Walk from Pontafel to Chiusaforte recommended; about 3 hrs.) The train descends rapidly on the right bank of the Fella, and crosses it at Ponte di Muro by means of an iron bridge, 158 yds. long, 131' high, borne by four huge buttresses. 44½ M. Dogna (1520'), at the mouth of the Canale di Dogna or valley of the Dogna, at the head of which, towards the E., rises the grand pyramid of the *Montasio or Bramkofel (p. 530).
47$^{1/2}$ M. Chiusaforte (1280'; *Albergo Pesamosca alla Stazione, with garden and staircase to the station; Fratelli Martino), below which, on the left, opens the wild Raccolana Valley (p. 530). The floor of the valley of the Fella is strewn with rocky debris for a long distance. At Peraria the train crosses the Fella for the last time, by a bridge 184 yds. in length. We next cross the Resia to —

52$^{1/2}$ M. Resiutta (1035'). The village (Bräuhäus; Alb. Morandi) lies on the opposite bank, at the mouth of the Resia Valley, which ascends towards the E. to the Canin (p. 528). 541$^{1/2}$ M. Moggio (970'). The village lies opposite, on the N. side of the Fella valley, at the mouth of the Val di Moggio, surmounted by the imposing Mte. Sernio and other grand mountains.

The valley of the Fella expands, and its rock-strewn floor is intersected with numerous watercourses. — 57 M. Stazione per la Carnia (850'; Inn at the station; carr. to Ampezzo 10 fr.).

From this station (diligence to Tolmezzo from each train, 1 fr.) a post-road leads to the W., through the broad Val Tagliamento, via Amaro, to (7 M.) Tolmezzo (1085'; *Leone Bianco), near the influx of the But into the Tagliamento. (Route through the valley of the But or Valle di S. Pietro to Paluzza, and over the Plöken to Kötschach, see p. 505.) About 3$^{1/2}$ M. above Tolmezzo lies Villa Santina (1195'; Inn), where the valley of the Tagliamento divides. Through the N. arm, the Canal di Gorgo, watered by the Degano, a carriage-road (diligence from Tolmezzo daily at 1 p.m., 1$^{1/2}$ fr.) leads via Ovaro to (9 M.) Coneglians (ca. 1640'; Albergo alle Alpi), whence it is continued by a mountain-road (practicable for light vehicles) to (3$^{1/2}$ M.) Rigolato (ca. 2400'; Alb. Zanier, well spoken of), and across the (1$^{1/2}$ M.) Degano (view from the bridge) to (3 M.) Forni Avoltri (2880'; *Sottocorona's Inn. E. 1 fr., good cuisine and wine), beautifully situated at the N. base of Mte. Taglia. Thence to Sappada, see p. 421. A fine route towards the N. crosses the Verani-Joch and Hochalpe-Joch (7280') to (7 hrs.) St. Lorenzen in the Gaitthal (comp. p. 405; ascent of the Paralba (8539') from the Verani-Joch, 1$^{1/2}$ hr., easy and very attractive). Another fine route leads to the N.E. over the Seekopf-Thür (6579'), and past the Wolayer-See-Hütte, to the (6$^{1/2}$-7 hrs.) Plöken-Alp (p. 505).

The prolongation of the valley of the Tagliamento towards the W., above Villa Santina, is called the Canal di Socchieve. A road leads by Socchieve to (7$^{1/2}$ M.) Ampezzo di Carnia (1865'; Grivam, R. 1$^{1/2}$ fr.), the capital of the valley, on the Lumiet. (Post-conveyance from Tolmezzo to Ampezzo twice or thrice daily, 1$^{1/2}$ fr.) The road (diligence to Lozzo daily) next leads via (9 M.) Forno di Sotto to (6 M.) Forno di Sopra or Vico (3265'; Rosa, poor), beyond which a new road (old road shorter for walkers) crosses the Maiùra Pass (4260'), between Mte. Mieron and Mte. Stizzini, to (9 M.) Lorenzago. It then descends the Val Cadore via Pelos, crosses the Piave by the (3 M.) Ponte Nuovo, and leads to the left via Lozzo to (9 M.) Pieve di Cadore (p. 420). — To the N.W. of Ampezzo, in the upper part of the Val Lumiet, lie the sequestered villages of Sauris or Zahre (Sauris di Sotto, 3050'; Sauris di Sopra, 4440'), which, like Sappada (p. 421), are inhabited by Germans. There are three rustic inns at Sauris di Sotto, and a better one at La Maina, 2$^{1/4}$ M. farther up. From Ampezzo over the Mte. Pura (4730') to Sauris di Sopra 5 hrs.; thence a bridle-path across the Col di Razzo (5745') to (2 hrs.) Campo in the upper part of the Val Frisone. From Campo we may either descend the valley northwards to (2$^{1/2}$ hrs.) S. Stefano in the Val Cometico (p. 421) or proceed to the W. via Mte. Dovana to Vigo and (3$^{1/2}$ hrs.) Pelos.

A little lower down, in a wide plain, the Fella falls into the Tagliamento. We then cross the Venzonazza to —
60 M. **Venzone (755')**, an old walled town on the Tagliamento. The church possesses a burial-vault which has the property of mum-
ifying the dead bodies placed in it. The train crosses the marshy
**Rughi Bianchi** by an imposing viaduct of 55 arches, 860 yds. in
length, and quits the Tagliamento, which descends towards the S.W.
to the Adriatic. — 64 M. **Gemona-Ospedaletto** is the junction of a
line to **Casarsa** and Venice via Spilimbergo. 67½ M. **Magnano-
Artegna**; 70 M. **Tarcento**; 72½ M. **Tricesimo**; 76½ M. **Reana del
Rojale**.

82 M. **Udine** (*Italia; Croce di Malta, etc.), see Baedeker's N. Italy.

90. From Trieste to Villach via the Predil.

**Comp. Map, p. 500.**

121 M. **Railway to (35½ M.) Gorizia (Görz)** in 1½-3 hrs. **Diligence**
from Gorizia to (68 M.) Tarvis daily in 15½ hrs. (5 fl. 40 kr.). **Railway**
from Tarvis to (17½ M.) Villach in ¾-1½ hr.

From Trieste to (11 M.) **Nabresina**, see p. 492. The railway
diverses to the right, at the station of **Bivio Duino**, and runs in
wide curves towards the N.W., near the coast. At **Duino** a tunnel
300 yds. long is traversed; the little town lies on the sea, to the left,
with a château of Prince Hohenlohe. At **San Giovanni** the **Timavo**
emerges from a rock after a subterranean course of 18 M., and falls
into the Adriatic 1½ M. lower down. Near (22 M.) **Monfalcone**
the train quits the coast, and then turns to the N., skirting the W.
spurs of the Carso. 23 M. **Ronchi**; 26 M. **Sagrado**, beyond which
we follow the valley of the **Isonzo**. 28½ M. **Gradisca**; 31 M.
**Rubbia-Savogna**.

35½ M. **Gorizia**, Ger. Görz (280'; *Südbahn-Hôtel, R., L.,
& A. 1½-5, pens. from 3 fl.; *Grand Hôtel Suda; *Posta, Via del
Teatro; Cur-Pension Wienerheim, Corso Francesco Giuseppe, pens.
3-4½ fl. per day; Deutsches Haus; Leone; Angelo d'Oro; Café Imperial;
Café del Teatro; Rail. Restaurant), the capital of a province,
and an archiepiscopal see, with 21,900 inhab., charmingly situated
on the **Isonzo**, is now a favourite resort of lung-patients owing to the
mildness and dryness of the climate. Pleasant walks and excursions;
theatre; casino. The cathedral (14th cent.) merits inspection; its
treasury contains several costly Romanesque works from Aquileia.
The **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.), built
by the Jesuits, whose former convent is now a barrack. Close by, in
the Via Giardino, is the pretty **Giardino Pubblico**, with its lux-
uriant southern vegetation. In the upper part of the town is the
ancient **Castello** of the Counts of Gorizia; now used as a barrack
(fine views). The public bath-establishment is well-equipped. —
About 71/2 M. to the N. is the Monte Santo (2245'; two Inns), with a pilgrim church and a fine view.

The High Road leads from Gorizia on the left bank of the Isonzo, via Salcano and Plava, to (131/2 M.) Canale (4't Inn), where it crosses the river. It then leads via Ronsina to (231/2 M.) Valzano, Ger. Wollsach (Koffou), and crosses the Isonzo to (25 M.) Tolmino, or Tolmein (660'; Posto, dirty), in the chateau of which Dante, according to a doubtful tradition, wrote several cantos of his Divine Comedy.

Excursions (guides, Ant. Benedeicic, Joh. Curli, Franz Tutta). To the Dante Grotto in the gorge of the Tolmeiner Bach (Tolmiska Dolina), 3 M. to the N.E. (guide 1 fl.). — The ascent of the Krn (7370'; 8 hrs.; guide 4 fl., with descent to Flitsch or Soca 6 fl.) is tollsome but attractive and especially interesting for botanists. We ascend on the W. side of the Tolmiska Valley to the (4 hrs.) Slemen Alp (hay-beds), traverse the saddle leading to the Napoleon 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 debris are prominent features in an impressive picture. The descent may be made to (7 hrs.) Flitsch or to (6 hrs.) Soca (p. 522). — From Tolmino over the Skerbina-Joch, the Baza Pass, or the Schwarzenberg to Feistritz (guide 4 fl.), see p. 520; via Deutschrot to Bischoflack, see p. 518.

36 M. Caporetto, Ger. Karfreit (1015'; Deutschwirth). To the right are the precipices of the Krn (see above); to the left rises the Matajur (5390'; easily ascended in 4 hrs.; interesting). The next places are Ternova, Serpenizza, Zaga, and —

49 M. Flitsch, Ital. Pies (1470'; Post, R. 60 kr.-1 fl.; Huber), a pleasant village in a sequestered basin. On the W. rises the huge Canin group.

Ascents (guides: Jos., Andr., and Joh. Makritsch and Andr. Sortsch of Flitsch, Ant. Krobat and Joh. Trebsche of Serpenizza, Mich. Cornuta and Math. Marka of Unterbreth; A. Struckl of Mittelbreth, Andr. Komatsch and Joh. Sortsch of Trenta). The ascent of the Canin (8470'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) is laborious. A marked path leads via the Goyizd-Alp to the (3 hrs.) Canin-Hütte (5938'; provision depot), and thence via the Kleine Canin to the (3 hrs.) summit of the Große Canin (fine view). — The Preseljenik (8415'; not difficult for experts; guide from Flitsch 5 fl.) is ascended in 2 hrs. from the Canin-Hütte via the pass between the Preseljenik and the Kojne (7674'). The ascent may be made via the Prevala-Sattel to the Nevea-Hütte and to (6 hrs.) Raibl (comp. p. 530). — The Rombon (or Veliki Vrh; 7250), via the Goričica-Alp in 5 hrs. (guide 5 fl.), is not difficult. — From Flitsch to the Valley of the Trenta (passes to the Fischenza and Vrata valleys), see pp. 521, 522. Near Loog, at the mouth of the Zadnica Valley, 41/2 hrs. from Flitsch, is the Baumbach-Hütte (1970'), erected by the German Alpine Club. The ascent of the Terglou (9895'; 8-9 hrs.; guide 5 fl.; p. 520) from this point, via the rocky Skok (steady head essential), the Dolec-Scharte (7332), and the Maria-Theresia-Hütte, is very difficult and not without danger. The so-called Kugy Path from the Zadnica Valley direct to the top of the Große Terglou is still more difficult. — The ascent of the Prisanig (8380'; 41/2 hrs.; 4 fl.), from (5 hrs.) Sta. Maria di Trenta (p. 522) via the Krantor-Alp, is easier than from the N. side (p. 522).

— The Razor (8530'; 51/2 hrs.; with guide), ascended from S. Maria via the Krantor Alp and the saddle between the Prisanig and the Razor, is difficult. — The Flitscher Grintouc (7710'; 6 hrs.; 3 fl.), ascended from (61/2 hrs.) Ober-Trenta (p. 522) via the Zepotocco-Alp (4250), is difficult. — The Jalouc (8710'; 6-7 hrs.; 7 fl.), ascended by the Trenta-Alp (4420'), is also a difficult peak and not without danger. — Another arduous ascent
is that of the Kaniauc (8430'), accomplished from the Baumbach-Hütte via the Trebinsje-Alp in 6 hrs., or via the Dotsch-Scharte in 6½ hrs. (guide 4 fl.). Fine view. The descent may be made to the Tergtou Lakes (p. 520).

The road now quits the Isonzo valley and follows the course of the Koritniča towards the N., into a fortified defile called the Flitscher Klause (1745'). Beyond this pass, near (56 M.) Unterbreth (Post), a view of the imposing Mangart (see below) is disclosed; to the E. rises the abrupt Jalouc (8710'). The road ascends in long windings (short cut for walkers) past Mittelbreth (2130'; Struggl) to Oberbreth, grandly situated, passes the mouth of the Mangart Valley, and Fort Predil (3680'), where a handsome monument commemorates the death of a Capt. Hermann, who fell in a skirmish here in 1809, and reaches (60½ M.) the highest point of the Predil Pass (3810'; two plain Inns). We now descend (choosing the 'Sommerstrasse' or upper of the two roads), enjoying fine views of the light-green Raibler See, and of the Seithal with the Seekopf and Wischberg, to (2 M.)—

61/2 M. Raibl (2925'); Schnaublegger, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 30 kr.; Post, well spoken of), a picturesquely-situated village and summer-resort on the Schlitza (the outlet of the Raibler See), with extensive lead-foundries. To the W. rises the dolomitic Königsberg (6292'), and opposite to it is the Funfspitzen (6240').

Excursions (guides, Rud. Baumgartner, Mich. Filofer, and Jakob Pinter of Raibl). Pleasant walk by the 'Winterstrasse' to the (1½ M.) Lake of Raibl (3350), on the N.E. bank of which is a summer-inn (bathing-house; boats for hire), and on the W. bank a fort. — Ascent of the Luschariberg (5880'), via Kaltwasser in 4 hrs. (guide, 2 fl. 60 kr.), easy and attractive (descent to Saifnitz, p. 324). — Pleasant excursion of 1½ day to the Kaltwasser-Thal, with the grand scenery at its head. Interesting day's excursion (7 hrs.; guide 3 fl. 50 kr.) across the Raibler Scharte (4345') to the Kaltwasser-Thal; then over the Braschnik-Sattel (5480'), between the Steinerne Jäger (6320') and the Schwabenspitzen (6110), or (steeper but more interesting) across the Karnica-Sattel (4200), between the Schwabenspitzen and the Gamsmüther (8274), to the Seisera Valley and to Wolfsbach and Tarvis (p. 523). — The Königsberg (6292', 3½½ hrs.; guide 2½ fl.) is ascended without difficulty and commands a fine view. — The Funfspitzen (6240'; 3½½ hrs.; guide 3½½ fl.) is a difficult peak, fit only for those who are free from giddiness. — The ascent of the Lahnspitzen (Versic, 6292'; 3-3½½ hrs.; not difficult) is made via the Thurt-Eibl-Alp; the summit commands a fine view. — Ascent of the Mangart or Manhart (5875); 6½½ hrs.; guide, 5½ fl, with descent to Weissenfels 6½ fl., not difficult, and very interesting. Beyond the (1½ hrs.) Predil Pass we turn to the left and ascend the Mangart Valley to the (9½ hrs.) Mangart-Alp (4140') and to the (2 hrs.) Mangart Hut (6600'; Inn in summer). Thence to the top by a good but somewhat dizzy path in 2½ hrs. more, past the Travnik-Scharte or Lahn-Scharte (7350') and skirting the Kleine Mangart (5221). Descent over the Travnik-Scharte to Weissenfels (p. 522), steep and trying; across the Schutshaus-Scharte (steep but interesting) and through the Römer-Thal to Tarvis, see p. 523. — The Wischberg (5756; 6½½ hrs.; guide 5½ fl.) is a very striking point of view, also ascended from Raibl, is fatiguing. We pass the Raibler See and ascend the Seithal to the (2½½-3 hrs.) Wischbach-Alp (6266); Alpine fare; hay-beds, across the Wischbach, and mount to the N. to the (1½ hrs.) Wischberg Hut (6930'; provision-depot), below the Traunfand in the Untere Karnica. Thence to the summit through the Obere Karnica and over the Gamsmüther-Scharte in 2½ hrs.; superb view. Descent across the Bärenlahn-Scharte (6960') into the Seisera valley and to (6 hrs.)
V. Route 90. RACCOLANA VALLEY.

Wolfsbach, toilsome (steep snow-field in the Bärenlahn, see p. 524). — An interesting excursion, which may be especially recommended to botanists, leads from the Wischberg-Hütte across the Stiege to the Cregnedu-Alp and Pecollo-Alp, returning by the Nevea-Alp (from Raibl and back 10 hrs.; guide 4½ fl.). — The Bramkofel (Jof del Montasio, 9030'; 8½-9½ hrs.) is very difficult, and fit for experts only (guide 7 fl.). The previous night should be spent at the Nevea Hut (see below) or the Pecollo-Alp (6330'), 4½ hrs. from Raibl (5 hrs. from Chiusaforte). To the summit, a magnificent point of view, 4-5 hrs. more. — The Mte. Cimone (7812'), between the Dogna and Raccolana valleys, 3½-4 hrs. from the Pecollo-Alp, is also repayin. — The Canin (8470'; 9½ hrs.; guide 7 fl.) and the Prestreljenik (8415'; 8½ hrs.; 6 fl.) are both difficult (better from Flitsch, p. 528). From the (3 hrs.) Nevea Hut (see below) we proceed to the (2½ hrs.) Ricovero del Canin (6588'; open only to parties with Italian guides), whence the Canin may be climbed in 4, the Prestreljenik in 3 hrs. (comp. p. 528).

To Chiusaforte, an interesting route (7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.). We pass the Raibler See, ascend the Seethal, crossing the Italian frontier (3490; 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 Piussi). We then descend through the shadeless Raccolana Valley (with the Bramkofel and the Mte. Cimone on the N.) to (1½ hr.) Stretli, (1½ hr.) Salelto (Inn, primitive, good wine), and (1½ hr.) Raccolana, 3½ M. to the S. of Chiusaforte (p. 526).

From Raibl (one-horse carr. 2, two-horse 4 fl.) the road leads through the smiling valley of the Schlitza, via (2 M.) Kaltwasser (2690'; Höt. Zlatorog, with an interesting park), with a lead stamping-mill, and Flitsch, to (6½ M.) Unter-Tarvis, ½ M. from the railway-station of —

68 M. Tarvis (p. 523). Thence to (120 M.) Villach, see R. 89.
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